



IMPORT

Everything you need to know about importing.

Import is the transfer of goods across state borders, from a foreign source. The one who carries out the import is called the importer

Wondering how your order arrives from overseas?
Follow the whole process.



PLACE OF CUSTOMS CLEARANCE

The ordered shipment, regardless of the method by which it enters the country, is declared and cleared at the Specialized Customs Post – „Poșta”.

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

Based on the data declared in the shipment, the Customs Service determines whether the package is subject to import clearance or is exempt from customs and import duties.

In the case of individuals, deliveries with an intrinsic value of up to 150 Euros are exempt from import and declaration taxes, being automatically released after the approval of the Customs Service. In the case of legal entities, deliveries with an intrinsic value of up to 100 Euros are exempt from import and declaration taxes, being automatically released after the approval of the Customs Service. In both cases, the Customs Service may request a formal declaration for any parcel if there are reasonable doubts.

For all other shipments that have a value above the amounts indicated above, there is an obligation to submit a customs declaration. This declaration can be submitted by the shipping carrier (post or express mail), a customs broker, or by an individual who receives the package.

This is a matter of choice for the importer (legal person or individual) - who will independently decide who will submit the customs declaration.

In the case of legal entities, one of the easiest ways determined by the Customs Service is to submit a simplified customs declaration by the importer by fulfilling the following conditions:



- The value of the parcel (together with the transport costs) must not exceed an amount of 1000 Euro in lei equivalent. This is the easiest way to clear customs for shipments arriving from import.
- If this condition is not met, it is mandatory to submit a customs declaration under a regular customs procedure. This declaration can be submitted by the importer (legal person) provided that a customs specialist with access to ASYCUDA WORLD exists in the staff member states or by a customs broker.
- This type of declaration is submitted only in electronic form for all shipments containing goods, the value of which exceeds 1000 Euro in lei equivalent or at the request of the Customs Service, namely: for goods of a commercial nature that are part of a regular series of similar shipments, for goods subject to restrictions, prohibitions and other import formalities.

DOCUMENTATION

Most of the time, from the place where the shipment is ordered, a declaration is filled out that says what the package contains, its value, and where it comes from. This declaration is valid evidence describing the goods ordered.

If other documents are required, the responsible person at the customs office contacts the consignee. If the required data is not provided, the value for which the order should be validated is calculated by customs officials.

If he does not agree with the determined value, the person has the right to challenge it.

If a shipment is sent from a natural person to another natural person, the consignor should take care to indicate the value of the goods, in order to more easily determine whether they are subject to customs clearance and payment of duties.



ADDITIONAL COSTS

The costs that are included in the value for which an order should be subject to customs include postal costs that occur outside the Republic of Moldova.

The intrinsic value is used to determine the non-taxable limits. If, however, the good is to be declared and taxed, it is operated with the customs value according to the provisions of the Customs Code. After the customs value of the package is established, customs officials calculate the additional amount of duties that should be charged.

In the case of individuals, if the intrinsic customs value of the shipment is less than 150 euros, it is exempt from customs and VAT. This does not apply if the carriage is an alcoholic beverage, tobacco product, perfume or eau de toilette, or other non-occasional goods.

If the customs value of the shipment exceeds this limit, then import duties and VAT must be paid. In this case, additional costs for customs clearance and handling are payable.



SHIPMENT ARRIVAL

When the shipment reaches the territory of the Republic of Moldova, as long as no treatment is established for it, it is under customs supervision and is treated as goods temporarily stored in a customs office.

After completing the whole process, the shipment arrives at your address!