

Declaring cash when entering or leaving the UK

From 15 June 2007, if you are travelling to or from a country outside the European Union (EU), you will need to declare any sums of cash of 10,000 Euro or more (or the equivalent in another currency) to HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC).

You do not need to declare cash if you are travelling to or from another EU country.

[Leaflet - Declaring cash](#)

For the purposes of this requirement, the countries of the EU are:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), Sweden, and the United Kingdom (not including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands).

Declaring cash to HMRC

You must declare cash on duplicate [Form C9011](#), and post the completed top copy 1 in the drop box provided at the port or airport.

You can either pick up the form when you get to the port or airport and complete it there, or you can print it down from this website, which gives you the opportunity to complete it before you start your journey.

HMRC officers may ask to see evidence of your having made a declaration. Therefore it is important to keep a copy of the completed form. This is automatically generated on carbon copy 2 if you make your declaration on a form provided at the port or airport. If you use the printed down form, you will need to photocopy the completed copy 1. (You do not need to complete copy 2 of the printed down form.)

Definition of the term 'cash'

The term 'cash' covers:

- currency notes and coins
- bankers' drafts
- cheques of any kind, including travellers' cheques.

Your rights if your cash is seized

HMRC officers will only seize cash if they have reasonable grounds to suspect it is the proceeds of, or is intended for use in, unlawful conduct.

Seized cash cannot be kept for more than 48 hours without a court order (not including public holidays and weekends).

A court may order seized cash to be:

- detained while investigations are carried out
- forfeited permanently if the investigation shows it is associated with criminal activity.

If your cash is seized, you will be given information on how to appeal against the decision.

[EU website](#)

Download '[Regulation 1889/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#)'.