

International Documentation
for
Chambers of Commerce

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Foreign governments sometimes require a <i>Certificate of Free Sale</i> when U.S. companies export products. The Certificate of Free Sale is evidence that goods, such as food items and/or cosmetics, are legally sold or distributed in the open market, freely without restriction, and approved by the regulatory authorities in the country of origin (i.e., the United States).	
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INFORMATION CHECKLIST

Company Information

- Business Name
- Headquarters Address
- Address of business requesting certificate (if different from the HQ address)
- Is the company a chamber member? If not, a fee may be assessed or the company may be referred to another chamber for document issuance.

Product Information

- Product being shipped
- Type of Industry (“general merchandise” is not specific enough)
- Location of Manufacturing
- Percent of product made in the U.S. market
IMPORTANT!!!
 - If it is more than 50%, use the Certificate of Origin template “Mfg **in** the U.S.”
 - If it is 50% or less, use the Certificate of Origin template “Mfg **outside** the U.S.”
- How much product do you make for export (if significant and they are not a member, they should consider joining the local chamber of commerce).
- Country of destination
- Value of shipment (in US\$)

Freight Forwarder’s Information

- Name of Freight Forwarder
- Address of Freight Forwarder

Papers Required

- Commercial Invoice
- Respective forms for issuance of documents

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LETTERHEAD

ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX AND WEBSITE INFORMATION

CERTIFICATE OF FREE SALE

This is to certify that	Product,
A product of	Company
To be exported, is freely available for sale in the United States and manufactured in compliance with all local and state laws and regulations and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.	
Certified by:	Print Name
Certified by:	Signature
Title:	ABC
Agency:	ABC
Date:	Month / Day / Year
Product List:	
<p>The ABC Chamber of Commerce, a recognized Chamber of Commerce under the laws of the State of California, states that, based solely on the herein named exporter's affidavit, the Chamber believes that the goods described in said affidavit are products of the United States of America and are freely available for sale in the United States. The Chamber assumes no responsibility beyond obtaining the sworn statements in the affidavit. It makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the goods, affidavit, or any documents relating thereto, and assumes no responsibility for the truth or accuracy of any statements contained in said affidavit or any of the documents mentioned therein.</p>	
Signed for The ABC Chamber of Commerce, Title	Date

Notes:

- This form requires the authorized signature of the local Chamber of Commerce Secretary and the seal of that organization.
- An invoice must be attached that states the following information:

1. Business Name	5. Importer's Address
2. Business Address where form is requested	6. Freight Forwarder's Name
3. Headquarters' address if different from above (ex: the branch makes the requests, thus their HQ's address must also be listed)	7. Freight Forwarder's Address
4. Importer's Name	8. Country to where product is being exported
	9. Product being exported
	10. Value of the products being shipped

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

When can you, as a U.S. exporter, prepare and offer to your foreign customer a certificate of origin for the goods that you have sold?

Before answering that question, let's make a distinction between these documents known as certificates of origin. There are basically two types of documents that go by the name "certificate of origin".

First there is a certificate of origin associated to free trade agreements (FTA) such as NAFTA, CAFTA-DR, Israel, and Australia, among others. In preparing this type of certificate, the exporter is attesting to the fact that the goods described upon the certificate are eligible – technical term is "originating" – under the particular free trade agreement. The preparer has undertaken an evaluation of the good under the rules of origin of the FTA and determined that the good meets the requisite criteria for eligibility under that FTA. A certificate may then be prepared attesting to this. The foreign customer then uses this certificate to evidence to its own customs service that the goods may be accorded a preferential rate of duty.

There is also a document known as a stranded, generic, or general certificate of origin. This document is the preparer's attestation that the goods described upon the certificate are the origin of the declared country; that the goods are the growth, product or manufacture of the stated country. Yet another distinction to be made is that a standard certificate properly be prepared for a particular good while, at the same time, a FTA certificate may not. Why? Because the good may have been made in the USA but the foreign materials used to make it did not undergo the required transformation as defined by the NAFTA Specific Rules of Origin and, thus was not eligible under NAFTA.

For U.S. exporters, the standard certificate of origin is, generally, preprinted with the words "product of the United States". This is because the preparer's attestation is to be notarized as to the authenticity of the statement. The preparer is, under oath, attesting to the fact that the goods were made in the USA. It is information clearly known to the part signing the document.

How could a U.S. exporter attest to the goods being of, say, Taiwanese origin? Was the U.S. person there? Were they obtained from Taiwan but actually made somewhere else? Can one simply rely upon the markings on the good? In other words, a standard certificate of origin is to be prepared by the party who has direct, first hand knowledge as to the true origin of the good. This is, universally, the party who actually grew, obtained, produced or manufactured the good. If a foreign buyer were to ask a U.S. exporter/seller for a certificate of origin for a good that the seller knows to be of Malaysian origin then that seller is expected to obtain a certificate of origin from the Malaysian producer and pass it along to its foreign buyer.

The standard certificate of origin is also to be certified by a recognized chamber of commerce. This is done based on the idea that a chamber of commerce, being an organized familiar with businesses and business practices, would otherwise be able to confirm (certify), based on its review of documents, that statements made upon the certificate are likely to be accurate.

Source: This information provided courtesy of Bobby Hines, U.S. Department of Commerce

YOUR COMPANY LETTERHEAD

ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX AND WEBSITE INFORMATION

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

		OF CITY HEREBY DECLARES THE GOODS AS
(Company Name)		
DESCRIBED BELOW ARE PRODUCTS OF:		
BUYER / IMPORTER	INVOICE/DATE	DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE
<p>The ABC Chamber of Commerce, a recognized Chamber of Commerce under the Laws of the State of California, has examined the manufacturer's Invoice or shippers affidavit concerning the origin of the merchandise and according to the best of its knowledge and belief, find that the products named in, although having originated in another country, after passing through U.S. Customs, were distributed through the United States of America.</p>		
Owner / Agent	ABC Chamber of Commerce Address City, State ZIP	Date

Notes:

- Must have a copy of the (1) Certificate and (2) invoice
- Affix your stamp over your signature
- Since this product was manufactured abroad and will be re-exported (only temporarily imported into the U.S.) include information on Duty Drawbacks so the company can reclaim any duties paid.

YOUR COMPANY LETTERHEAD
ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX AND WEBSITE INFORMATION

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

OF CITY HEREBY DECLARES THE GOODS AS		
(Company Name)		
DESCRIBED BELOW ARE PRODUCTS OF:		
BUYER / IMPORTER	INVOICE / DATE	DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE
<p>The ABC Chamber of Commerce, a recognized Chamber of Commerce under the Laws of the State of California, has examined the manufacturer's Invoice or shippers affidavit concerning the origin of the merchandise and according to the best of its knowledge and belief, finds that the products named originated in the United States of America.</p>		
Owner / Agent	ABC Chamber of Commerce Address City, State ZIP	Date

Notes:

- Must have a copy of the (1) Certificate and (2) invoice
- Affix your chamber stamp over the signature
- If the products are made in another county, you will need to reflect the place of origin in the certificate on the top and bottom part of the certificate.
- The U.S. Department of Commerce Certificate of Origin generic form can be downloaded from http://www.export.gov/static/cert_of_origin_generic.pdf (page 9)
- The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Certificate of Origin form (form CBP Form 3229) can be downloaded from http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_3229.pdf (page 10)

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

The undersigned _____
(Owner or Agent, or Co.)
 for _____ declares
(Name and Address of Shipper)
 that the following mentioned goods shipped on S/S _____
(Name of Ship)
 on the date of _____ consigned to _____
 _____ are the product of the United States of America.

MARKS AND NUMBERS	NO. OF PKGS., BOXES OR CASES	WEIGHT IN KILOS		DESCRIPTION
		GROSS	NET	

Sworn to before me _____ Dated at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____

this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

(Signature of Owner or Agent)

The _____, a recognized Chamber of Commerce under the laws of the State of _____, has examined the manufacturer's invoice or shipper's affidavit concerning the origin of the merchandise and, according to the best of its knowledge and belief, finds that the products named originated in the United States of North America.

Secretary _____

Certificate of Origin

The undersigned _____ (Owner or Agent)

for _____ (Name and Address of Shipper)

declares the following listed goods shipped on _____ (Name of Carrier)

on _____ (Shipment Date) consigned to _____ (Recipient's Name)

_____ (Recipient's Name and Address)
are the products of the United States of America.

Marks & Numbers	No. of Packages, Boxes or Cases	Weight in Kilos		Full Description of Item
		Gross	Net	

State of _____ County of _____

Sworn to me _____

this _____ day of _____, 20_____
(Signature of Owner or Agent)

The _____, a recognized Chamber of Commerce Under the laws of the State of _____, has examined the manufacturer's invoice or shipper's affidavit concerning the origin of the merchandise and, according to the best of its knowledge and belief, finds that the products named originated in the United States of North America.

Secretary _____

*Sample 4
Template*

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

(ARTICLES SHIPPED FROM INSULAR POSSESSIONS,
EXCEPT PUERTO RICO, TO THE UNITED STATES 1)

19 CFR 7.3

OMB No. 1651-0016
Exp. 08-31-2008

1. PORT	
2. DATE	3. CERTIFICATE NO.
4. NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING CERTIFICATE	
5. NAME OF FIRM	
9. DESTINATION (Part of)	
11. LOCATION OF CONSIGNEE (City and State)	

6. SHIPPERS EXPORT DEC. NO.	7. DATE FILED	8. CARRIER (Vessel or Airline)
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10. CONSIGNED TO		FOREIGN MATERIALS 2			MATERIALS DESCRIBED IN GENERAL NOTE 3 (a)(iv)(B)(2) 3		
12. MARKS AND NUMBERS	13. QUANTITY	14. DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	15. Description	16. Value	17. Description	18. Date Imported into Insular Possession	19. Date Incorporated into Imported Goods

20. INSULAR POSSESSION WHERE MERCHANDISE WAS PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED	21. INSULAR POSSESSION OF WHICH MATERIALS ARE THE GROWTH, PRODUCT, OR MANUFACTURE
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22. ADDRESS OF SHIPPER	I declare that I am the person named above, acting in the capacity indicated; that the description and other particulars of the merchandise specified above are correct as set forth in this certificate; that the said merchandise was produced or manufactured in the insular possession named above, and from the materials grown, produced, or manufactured in the insular possession also named above, or of the United States, or of both; that if foreign materials were used therein, their description and value are shown above.
23. SIGNATURE OF SHIPPER	

VERIFICATION OF CBP OFFICER	I hereby certify that I have investigated the foregoing statements and am satisfied that they are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.	24. DATE	25. SIGNATURE OF CBP OFFICER
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SEE BACK OF FORM FOR FOOTNOTES AND PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE. CBP Form 3229 (08/93)

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE: This form is used by importers/exporters to claim preferential duty treatment in 19 U.S.C. 1202 General Note 3(a)(iv), HTSUS, and by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to determine eligibility. It is required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Statement Required by 5 CFR 1320.21: The estimated average burden associated with this collection of information is 22 minutes per respondent or recordkeeper depending on individual circumstances. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Information Services Branch, Washington DC 20229, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1651-0016), Washington DC 20503.

FOOTNOTES

1 General Note 3(a)(iv), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).
 2 Each "foreign material" (i.e., a material which originated in sources other than an insular possession or the United States) shall be listed on a separate line under columns 15 and 16. Columns 15 and 16 do not apply to materials which are not considered "foreign" under General Note 3(a)(iv)(B)(1), (2), HTSUS.
 "VALUE" as used in this certificate, refers to the sum of (a) the actual purchase price of each foreign material used, or where a material is provided to the manufacturer without charge, or at less than fair market value, the total of all expenses incurred in the growth, production, or manufacture of the material, including general expenses, plus an amount for profit; and (b) the

cost of transporting those materials to the insular possession, but excluding any duties or taxes assessed by the insular possession and any charges which may accrue after landing.
 If the materials used in an article originated only in an insular possession or the United States, state "none" in column 15 and leave column 16 blank.
 3 Columns 17, 18, and 19 shall be completed if the article incorporates any material described in General Note 3(a)(iv)(B)(2), HTSUS, which is not considered "foreign material" under General Note 3(a)(iv). Each such material shall be listed on a separate line. If no such materials are used, state "none" in column 17 and leave columns 18 and 19 blank.

EXCERPT FROM GENERAL NOTES, HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

General Note 3(a)(iv)

Products of Insular Possessions

(A) Except as provided in additional U.S. note 5 of chapter 91 and except as provided in additional U.S. note 2 of chapter 96, and except as provided in section 423 of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, goods imported from insular possessions of the United States which are outside the CBP territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column 1 of the tariff schedule, except that all such goods the growth or product of any such possession, or manufactured or produced in any such possession from materials the growth, product or manufacture of any such possession or of the CBP territory of the United States, or of both, which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 70 percent of their total value (or more than 50 percent of their total value with respect to goods described in section 213(b) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act), coming to the CBP territory of the United States directly from any such possession,

and all goods previously imported into the CBP territory of the United States with payment of all applicable duties and taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation which were shipped from the United States, without remission, refund, or drawback of such duties or taxes, directly to the possession from which they are being returned by direct shipment, are exempt from duty.

(B) In determining whether goods produced or manufactured in any such insular possession contain foreign materials to the value of more than 70 percent, no material shall be considered foreign which either -

- (1) at the time such goods are entered, or
- (2) at the time such material is imported into the insular possession.

may be imported into the CBP territory from a foreign country, and entered free of duty; except that no goods containing material to which (2) of this subparagraph applies shall be exempt from duty under subparagraph (A) unless adequate documentation is supplied to show that the material has been incorporated into such goods during the 18-month period after the date on which such material is imported into the insular possession.

U.S. CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR EXPORTS TO ISRAEL

To prevent possible customs delays for goods arriving in Israel, American exporters are advised to ensure that they are using the correct certificate of origin (CO) form and that it is completed and attached to the other shipping documents before any shipment leaves the U.S. port. The correct CO for Israel, the "U.S. Certificate of Origin for Exports to Israel," is green in color and has "for exports to Israel" printed at the top of the form. Exporters can verify if the form they are using is correct by contacting any reputable shipping company in the United States that is familiar with Israeli customs procedures.

Israeli Customs strictly enforces import documentation regulations, including the requirement to use the proper CO form. Therefore, exporters should carefully follow the steps set forth below and always double-check with freight forwarders and shippers before the goods leave the United States, to avoid potentially lengthy delays when the goods enter Israel.

35% U.S. Content to Obtain Zero Duty

Please note that although products that contain a minimum of 35% U.S. content qualify for FTA tariff treatment, the green "U.S. Certificate of Origin for Exports to Israel" must be completed to obtain the zero duty-rate.

Declarations

In order to benefit from the provisions of the FTA, a special "U.S. Certificate of Origin for Exporting to Israel" (CO) must be presented to the Israeli Customs. If the exporter is also the manufacturer, the certificate does not need to be notarized or stamped by a chamber of commerce or board of trade. Instead, the exporter should sign the following declaration in section 11 of the certificate, "The undersigned hereby declares that he is the producer of the goods covered by this certificate and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement for goods exported to Israel."

If the exporter is not the producer but the goods were produced in the United States, notarization and certification may be avoided by attaching the following declarations to the CO, "The undersigned hereby declares that the goods in the invoice were produced in the United States of America and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement for goods exported to Israel." This declaration must be prepared on the manufacturing company's letterhead, signed by an authorized employee of the same company and must refer specifically to the shipment described and the invoice date. Otherwise, the exporter's declaration in section 12 of the CO must be notarized and dated by a Notary.

Origin Criterion (Section 8 of the CO)

It is very important that exporters accurately and thoroughly complete Section 8 of the CO. If the products are wholly manufactured in the United States, the exporter should enter the letter "P" in Section 8. If the products are not wholly manufactured in the United States, the exporter should enter the letter "Y" and the percentage of value added in the United States (for example, Y=55%). The cost or value of materials imported into the United States from a third country may be included in calculating the 35% value-added requirement, provided they are first substantially

transformed into new and different articles of commerce and are then used as constituent materials in the production of the eligible article.

Correct CO forms can be obtained from most freight forwarding and shipping companies in the United States and from other sources, such as the America-Israel Chamber of Commerce (<http://www.israeltrade.org>). U.S. Certificate of Origin for Exporting to Israel forms may be purchased from several American companies that specialize in selling forms including:

- a) UNZ & Company, website: www.unzco.com tel: 1-800-631-3098, and
- b) Apperson Print Management Company, website: <http://www.appersonprint.com> tel: 1-800-438-0162.

Certificate of Non-Manipulation

In order to enter Israel under the FTA, goods must be imported directly from the United States into Israel. Products that are shipped through a third country will come under closer scrutiny from Israeli Customs. Goods that have been transshipped through third countries require a Certificate of Non-Manipulation from the customs authority of the third country, in order to prove that the goods remained in a bonded warehouse in the third country and have not been manipulated in that country.

U.S. exporters with specific questions about the Israel Certificate of Origin procedures may contact Ms. Yael Torres, Commercial Specialist, at the American Embassy in Tel Aviv, Israel, via the form below or telephone: 972-3-519-7611.

Source: http://www.buyusa.gov/israel/en/certificateoforigin_fullreport.html

Notes:

- The Israel Certificate of Origin should always be in black ink (with the exception of the signature which is in blue ink)
- The Israel Certificate of Origin text should always be in all capital (CAPS) letters.

Instructions for Completing U.S. Certificate of Origin for Exports to Israel

1. **GOODS CONSIGNED FROM EXPORTER'S BUSINESS (NAME, ADDRESS):** Enter the name and address of the manufacturer, owner, or seller of the goods.

2. **GOODS CONSIGNED TO (CONSIGNEE'S NAME, ADDRESS):** Enter the name and address of the consignee, customer, or purchaser of the goods. The primary parties—not intermediaries or agents—to the transaction must be entered into Fields 1 and 2.

REFERENCE NO.: This number is supplied by the exporter (see Field 1). The number should indicate sequentially during each calendar year, the number of the shipment described by the Certificate of Origin, e.g., the first shipment to Israel by the exporter (given in Field 1) should be numbered 1993-1, the second shipment 1993-2, etc.

3. **MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND ROUTE (AS FAR AS IS KNOWN):** Enter name of the ship/airline and identifying number (if applicable) along with the route to be taken.

4. **FOR OFFICIAL USE:** (Leave blank for official purposes.)

5. **ITEM NUMBER:** If the invoice contains more than one item, enter the line item from the Commercial Invoice which corresponds to the item being described in the Certificate of Origin.

6. **MARKS AND NUMBERS OF PACKAGES:** Enter identifying numbers and marks on the outside of the packages.

7. **NUMBER AND KIND OF PACKAGES, DESCRIPTION OF GOODS:** Enter the number of packages and full description of goods as contained in the Commercial Invoice.

8. **ORIGIN CRITERION:** If the products are wholly grown, produced, or manufactured in the U.S. enter the letter P. Enter the letter Y and the percentage of value added in the U.S. (and Israel, if applicable) if the product is not wholly grown, produced or manufactured in the U.S., e.g., Y = 55%.

In order to qualify for FTA treatment, products must be of U.S. or Israeli origin. The U.S.-Israel FTA rules of origin are similar to the CBI (Caribbean Basin Initiative) rules. U.S. and Israeli goods will be eligible for duty free treatment under the FTA if they meet the criteria listed below.

FIRST, The goods must be wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of the U.S. or Israel or a new article that has been

grown, produced, or manufactured in either country.

For articles not wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of the U.S. or Israel, the product must be substantially transformed into a new article having a new name, character, or use. No product will be eligible for FTA duty free treatment having merely undergone simple combining or packaging or mere dilution with water or other substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the product.

SECOND, the goods must be imported directly from U.S. or Israel into the customs territory of the partner country. Imported directly means direct shipment from one partner country to the other without passing through the territory of any other country. If the shipment passes through the territory of a third country, the articles must not enter into the commerce of that country.

THIRD, the value of the materials produced in the exporting country plus the direct costs of processing in the exporting country must not be less than 35% of the value of the product. For purposes of determining the 35% domestic content, up to 15% may be the product of the importing country. When determining the cost or value of materials produced in the exporting country, the following should be included:—

- (1) Manufacturer's cost of materials;
- (2) Freight, insurance, packaging, and all other transportation costs involved in moving the materials to the plant;
- (3) Cost of waste or spoilage;
- (4) Taxes and duties.

Direct costs of processing include costs directly incurred or costs that can be reasonably allocated to the growth, production, manufacture, or assembly of the product. Such costs include but are not limited to:—

- (1) Labor costs including fringe benefits, on-the-job training, cost of engineering, supervisory, quality control, and similar personnel;
- (2) Dies, molds, tooling, and depreciation on machinery and equipment used in producing the article;
- (3) Research, development, design, engineering, and blueprint costs incurred in producing the article;
- (4) Inspecting and testing the article.

The costs which may not be included as direct costs of processing include, but are not limited to:—

- (1) Profit;
- (2) General expenses of doing business such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, advertising, and salesperson's salaries, commissions, or expenses.

9. **GROSS WEIGHT OR OTHER QUANTITY:**

Enter the weight or other quantity as shown on the Commercial Invoice.

10. **NUMBER AND DATE OF INVOICE:**

Identify accompanying Commercial Invoice(s) by number and date.

11. **CERTIFICATION:** The name and location (by state) of the certifying Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade will be entered here by that organization. If the certifying business organization is other than a Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade, the type of organization must be specified.

The certifying official will sign and date the certification.

12. **EXPORTER AS PRODUCER:** If the exporter is also the producer of the goods described, the Certification (box 11) and the Notarization (box 12) may be eliminated if the exporter signs this declaration. If the exporter is not the producer, but the goods were produced in the U.S., Notarization and Certification may be avoided by attaching to the certificate the following declarations, prepared on the letterhead of the producing company, signed by an authorized employee of the same, and referring specifically to the shipment described:

"The undersigned hereby declares that the goods in the invoice were produced in the United States of America and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement for Goods Exported to Israel."

13. **DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER:**

The declaration ("that the above details and statements are correct, that all the goods were produced in the United States of America and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement for goods exported to Israel") must be signed by the exporter as identified in Field 1. The exporter's signature must be notarized and dated by a Notary.

U.S. CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR EXPORTS TO ISRAEL

1. Goods consigned from exporter's business (name, address):		Reference No. U.S.-ISRAEL FREE TRADE AREA CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined declaration and certificate) (See notes over leaf)			
2. Goods consigned to (consignee's name, address)					
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known)		4. For official use			
5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers of packages	7. Number and kind of packages, description of goods	8. Origin criterion (see notes over leaf)	9. Gross Weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoices
11. CERTIFICATION The _____ a recognized chamber of commerce, board of trade, or _____ _____ under the laws of the State of _____ _____ has examined the manufacturer's invoice or shipper's affidavit concerning the origin of the merchandise and, according to the best of its knowledge and belief, finds that the products named originated in the United States of America. <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ Certifying Official </div> EXPORTER AS PRODUCER: The undersigned hereby declares that he/she is the producer of the goods listed in this invoice and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement for goods exported to Israel. <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ Signature of Exporter </div>		12. DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in the United States of America and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement for goods exported to Israel. <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ Signature of Exporter </div> Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 19_____ <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ Signature of Notary Public </div>			

NAFTA CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

This form is printed by the U.S. Department of Treasury (form 434 and 434A) and can be downloaded from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection website (www.cbp.gov) under the “Forms” link.

- CBP Form 434 - North American Free Trade Agreement Certificate of Origin
http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_434.pdf
- CBP Form 434A - North American Free Trade Agreement Certificate of Origin Continuation Sheet
http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_434A.pdf

Notes:

- Must have a copy of the (1) Certificate and (2) invoice
- Only affix the chamber seal; this document does NOT require a signature.
- Check the expiration date on the form to ensure it is the most up-to-date form available.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

OMB No. 1651-0098
Exp. 02-28-2009
See back of form for Paper-
work Reduction Act Notice.

**NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN**

19 CFR 181.11, 181.22

Please print or type

1. EXPORTER NAME AND ADDRESS	2. BLANKET PERIOD
	FROM
	TO
TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	
3. PRODUCER NAME AND ADDRESS	4. IMPORTER NAME AND ADDRESS
TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:

5. DESCRIPTION OF GOOD(S)	6. HS TARIFF CLASSIFICATION NUMBER	7. PREFERENCE CRITERION	8. PRODUCER	9. NET COST	10. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

I CERTIFY THAT:

- THE INFORMATION ON THIS DOCUMENT IS TRUE AND ACCURATE AND I ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVING SUCH REPRESENTATIONS. I UNDERSTAND THAT I AM LIABLE FOR ANY FALSE STATEMENTS OR MATERIAL OMISSIONS MADE ON OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS DOCUMENT;
- I AGREE TO MAINTAIN AND PRESENT UPON REQUEST, DOCUMENTATION NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THIS CERTIFICATE, AND TO INFORM, IN WRITING, ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THE CERTIFICATE WAS GIVEN OF ANY CHANGES THAT COULD AFFECT THE ACCURACY OR VALIDITY OF THIS CERTIFICATE;
- THE GOODS ORIGINATED IN THE TERRITORY OF ONE OR MORE OF THE PARTIES, AND COMPLY WITH THE ORIGIN REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED FOR THOSE GOODS IN THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT AND UNLESS SPECIFICALLY EXEMPTED IN ARTICLE 411 OR ANNEX 401, THERE HAS BEEN NO FURTHER PRODUCTION OR ANY OTHER OPERATION OUTSIDE THE TERRITORIES OF THE PARTIES; AND
- THIS CERTIFICATE CONSISTS OF PAGES, INCLUDING ALL ATTACHMENTS.

11.	11a. AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE	11b. COMPANY		
	11c. NAME (Print or Type)	11d. TITLE		
	11e. DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)	11f. TELEPHONE NUMBER	(Voice)	(Facsimile)

CBP Form 434 (04/97)

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE: This information is needed to carry out the terms of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). NAFTA requires that, upon request, an importer must provide CBP with proof of the exporters written certification of the origin of the goods. The certification is essential to substantiate compliance with the rules of origin under the Agreement. You are required to give us this information to obtain a benefit.

The estimated average burden associated with this collection of information is 15 minutes per respondent or recordkeeper depending on individual circumstances. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20229, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1651-0098), Washington DC 20503.

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN INSTRUCTIONS

For purposes of obtaining preferential tariff treatment, this document must be completed legibly and in full by the exporter and be in the possession of the importer at the time the declaration is made. This document may also be completed voluntarily by the producer for use by the exporter. Please print or type:

- FIELD 1: State the full legal name, address (including country) and legal tax identification number of the exporter. Legal taxation number is: in Canada, employer number or importer/exporter number assigned by Revenue Canada; in Mexico, federal taxpayer's registry number (RFC); and in the United States, employer's identification number or Social Security Number.
- FIELD 2: Complete field if the Certificate covers multiple shipments of identical goods as described in Field #5 that are imported into a NAFTA country for a specified period of up to one year (the blanket period). "FROM" is the date upon which Certificate becomes applicable to the good covered by the blanket Certificate (it may be prior to the date of signing this Certificate). "TO" is the date upon which the blanket period expires. The importation of a good for which preferential treatment is claimed based on this Certificate must occur between these dates.
- FIELD 3: State the full legal name, address (including country) and legal tax identification number, as defined in Field #1, of the producer. If more than one producer's good is included on the Certificate, attach a list of additional producers, including the legal name, address (including country) and legal tax identification number, cross-referenced to the good described in Field #5. If you wish this information to be confidential, it is acceptable to state "Available to CBP upon request". If the producer and the exporter are the same, complete field with "SAME". If the producer is unknown, it is acceptable to state "UNKNOWN".
- FIELD 4: State the full legal name, address (including country) and legal tax identification number, as defined in Field #1, of the importer. If the importer is not known, state "UNKNOWN"; if multiple importers, state "VARIOUS".
- FIELD 5: Provide a full description of each good. The description should be sufficient to relate it to the invoice description and to the Harmonized System (H.S.) description of the good. If the Certificate covers a single shipment of a good, include the invoice number as shown on the commercial invoice. If not known, indicate another unique reference number, such as the shipping order number.
- FIELD 6: For each good described in Field #5, identify the H.S. tariff classification to six digits. If the good is subject to a specific rule of origin in Annex 401 that requires eight digits, identify to eight digits, using the H.S. tariff classification of the country into whose territory the good is imported.
- FIELD 7: For each good described in Field #5, state which criterion (A through F) is applicable. The rules of origin are contained in Chapter Four and Annex 401. Additional rules are described in Annex 703.2 (certain agricultural goods), Annex 300-B, Appendix 6 (certain textile goods) and Annex 308.1 (certain automatic data processing goods and their parts). **NOTE: In order to be entitled to preferential tariff treatment, each good must meet at least one of the criteria below.**

Preference Criteria

- A The good is "wholly obtained or produced entirely" in the territory of one or more of the NAFTA countries as referenced in Article 415. **Note: The purchase of a good in the territory does not necessarily render it "wholly obtained or produced".** If the good is an agricultural good, see also criterion F and Annex 703.2. (Reference: Article 401(a) and 415)
- B The good is produced entirely in the territory of one or more of the NAFTA countries and satisfies the specific rule of origin, set out in Annex 401, that applies to its tariff classification. The rule may include a tariff classification change, regional value-content requirement, or a combination thereof. The good must also satisfy all other applicable requirements of Chapter Four. If the good is an agricultural good, see also criterion F and Annex 703.2. (Reference: Article 401(b))
- C The good is produced entirely in the territory of one or more of the NAFTA countries exclusively from originating materials. Under this criterion, one or more of the materials may not fall within the definition of "wholly produced or obtained", as set out in article 415. All materials used in the production of the good must qualify as "originating" by meeting the rules of Article 401(a) through (d). If the good is an agricultural good, see also criterion F and Annex 703.2. Reference: Article 401(c).
- D Goods are produced in the territory of one or more of the NAFTA countries but do not meet the applicable rule of origin, set out in Annex 401, because certain non-originating materials do not undergo the required change in tariff classification. The goods do nonetheless meet the regional value-content requirement specified in Article 401(d). This criterion is limited to the following two circumstances:
1. The good was imported into the territory of a NAFTA country in an unassembled or disassembled form but was classified as an assembled good, pursuant to H.S. General Rule of Interpretation 2(a), or
 2. The good incorporated one or more non-originating materials, provided for as parts under the H.S., which could not undergo a change in tariff classification because the heading provided for both the good and its parts and was not further subdivided into subheadings, or the subheading provided for both the good and its parts and was not further subdivided.
- NOTE: This criterion does not apply to Chapters 61 through 63 of H.S. (Reference: Article 401(d))**
- E Certain automatic data processing goods and their parts, specified in Annex 308.1, that do not originate in the territory are considered originating upon importation into the territory of a NAFTA country from the territory of another NAFTA country when the most-favored-nation tariff rate of the good conforms to the rate established in Annex 308.1 and is common to all NAFTA countries. (Reference: Annex 308.1)
- F The good is an originating agricultural good under preference criterion A, B, or C above and is not subject to a quantitative restriction in the importing NAFTA country because it is a "qualifying good" as defined in Annex 703.2, Section A or B (please specify). A good listed in Appendix 703.2B.7 is also exempt from quantitative restrictions and is eligible for NAFTA preferential tariff treatment if it meets the definition of "qualifying good" in Section A of Annex 703.2. **NOTE 1: This criterion does not apply to goods that wholly originate in Canada or the United States and are imported into either country. NOTE 2: A tariff rate quota is not a quantitative restriction.**

- FIELD 8: For each good described in Field #5, state "YES" if you are the producer of the good. If you are not the producer of the good, state "NO" followed by (1), (2), or (3), depending on whether this certificate was based upon: (1) your knowledge of whether the good qualifies as an originating good; (2) your reliance on the producer's written representation (other than a Certificate of Origin) that the good qualifies as an originating good; or (3) a completed and signed Certificate for the good, voluntarily provided to the exporter by the producer.
- FIELD 9: For each good described in field #5, where the good is subject to a regional value content (RVC) requirement, indicate "NC" if the RVC is calculated according to the net cost method; otherwise, indicate "NO". If the RVC is calculated over a period of time, further identify the beginning and ending dates (MM/DD/YYYY) of that period. (Reference: Article 402.1, 402.5)
- FIELD 10: Identify the name of the country ("MX" or "US" for agricultural and textile goods exported to Canada; "US" or "CA" for all goods exported to Mexico; or "CA" or "MX" for all goods exported to the United States) to which the preferential rate of CBP duty applies, as set out in Annex 302.2, in accordance with the Marking Rules or in each party's schedule of tariff elimination.
- For all other originating goods exported to Canada, indicate appropriately "MX" or "US" if the goods originate in that NAFTA country, within the meaning of the NAFTA Rules of Origin Regulations, and any subsequent processing in the other NAFTA country does not increase the transaction value of the goods by more than seven percent; otherwise indicate "JNT" for joint production. (Reference: Annex 302.2)
- FIELD 11: This field must be completed, signed, and dated by the exporter. When the Certificate is completed by the producer for use by the exporter, it must be completed, signed, and dated by the producer. The date must be the date the Certificate was completed and signed.

CBP Form 434 (04/97)(Back)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

OMB No. 1651-0098
Exp. 02-28-2009
See CBP Form 434 for
PRA Notice

**NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN CONTINUATION SHEET**

19 CFR 181.11, 181.22

5. DESCRIPTION OF GOOD(S)	6. HS TARIFF CLASSIFICATION NUMBER	7. PREFERENCE CRITERION	8. PRODUCER	9. NET COST	10. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

CBP Form 434A (12/93)

EXPORTER REGISTRY FORM

The federal government of Turkey has implemented a new document called the *Exporter Registration Form*. Turkish customs will make this document compulsorily beginning 02/01/2009.

Turkish customs has notified their importers of the following:

- All companies which exports any goods to Turkey must complete the Exporter Registration Form and have it authenticated (signed by an authority and stamped) from both their local Chamber of Commerce and the nearest Turkish Consulate in their Country. In Los Angeles, the Consulate General of Turkey is located at:

Consulate General of Turkey
6300 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 2010
Los Angeles, CA 90048
Phone: 323-655-8832
Fax: 323-655-8681
Email: turke gla@pacbell.net
Web: www.laturk.com

- This is for Turkish customs' records and to be done only one time.
- Shipments from non-registered companies will not be allowed to pass through Turkish customs.
- This is strictly asked by the customs' clerks; it does not matter if the goods have already been shipped, if you are organizing a shipment, or have already completed the shipment.
- The contact information for Turkey's Customs office is:

Undersecretariat of Customs
T.C. Gumruk Mustesarligi
Eski Maliye Bakanligi Binasi Kat:2
Hukümet Meydani Ulus
06100 Ankara - Turkey
Tel: [90] (312) 306 81 59
Fax: [90] (312) 310 13 92
Web: www.gumruk.gov.tr
Email: ggm@gumruk.gov.tr

Notes:

- Check with your state's Secretary of State's business registry to verify company information. In California, the web-address is <http://kepler.sos.ca.gov/list.html>.
- Must attach a copy of the invoice.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LETTERHEAD

ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX AND WEBSITE INFORMATION

EXPORTER REGISTRY FORM

Legal Title*			
Business Title**			
Address*** 1. Line			
Address 2. Line			
Address 3. Line			
City			
State / Province / Region			
ZIP			
Country			
Phone Number			
Fax Number			
URL			
E-mail			
Tax Authority			
Tax Registry Number			
Number of Employee (Yearly average)			
Total Sales in USD (last year)			
Year of Establishment			
Legal (Corporate) Status			
International quality certificates owned and their registry numbers			
Countries products are exported to:			
Export country(ies)	Product(s)		

I hereby declare that the information presented above is correct and verifiable.

Name, surname and title in the company	
Company stamp and sign of the authorized person	
Date	

* The title that company is registered to.

** The title appears on invoice

*** Legal address that headquarters is legally registered.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

1. The chamber of commerce may get a request to stamp the invoice in addition to the document(s) issued. It is advisable that chambers of commerce do NOT affix any stamps to the invoice as this may be interpreted as verifying all the information is accurate and truthful; this in turn creates a liability for the chamber.
2. Verify the product(s) description, country information, dates and amounts on the invoice are consistent with the documents (Certificates of Free Sale, Certificates of Origin, and the Exporter Registry Form) being issued. It is acceptable for the date on the invoice to occur in the recent past but must NOT be dated for a future date.
3. Always sign your signature in blue ink.
4. Put the Chamber's stamp (may be embossed) over the signature.
5. Double check the disclosure to ensure it matches the invoice.
6. Keep records of all issued documents. A tracking record which includes a sign-in page with the recipients name and signature, the number of documents issued, the dates of issuance and the recipient's email address should be maintained.
7. Documents should be kept on record for a minimum of five years after the date of issue for audit purposes.
8. If there is doubt, call the Trade Information Center (TIC) at 1-800-USA-TRADE (1-800-872-8723) for guidance and direction. This office is part of the U.S. Department of Commerce and is located in Washington D.C.

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Marisa Olguin, Vernon Chamber of Commerce
Aimet Suazo, Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce

Sources:

- http://www.export.gov/static/cert_of_origin_generic.pdf
- http://www.buyusa.gov/israel/en/certificateoforigin_fullreport.html
- <http://www.unzco.com/forms/instructions/IsraelInstructs.pdf>
- www.cbp.gov
 - http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_434.pdf
 - http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_434A.pdf
 - http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_3229.pdf