BDP International presents

imports 101 exports

Export Documents

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Export Documents

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Tom is BDP’s Manager Hazardous Materials and Export Compliance, and has been with BDP since 1991.

Tom started his career in logistics in 1974 in Germany and came to the US in 1979, working in ever expanding roles with several Freight Forwarders. He is an active member of the Dangerous Goods Advisory Council in Washington, DC, and is a past Chairman of that organization. As well, Tom is a certified Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor under the European Regulations.
Export Documents

Commercial Invoices
Packing list
Bill of lading (ocean / air / truck / rail)
Certificate of origin?
Others documents that may be included
  Payment instructions (letter of credit)
  Health certificate?
  License (export or import)
Insurance
(Destination country requirements)
Export Documents

Some or all of these documents may required for your shipment, who will provide which document?

Shipper:  
Commercial Invoices  
Packing List  
Export License  
Power of Attorney  
Bank Draft  
Insurance  
Health Certificate  
Dangerous Goods Certificate

Forwarder:  
Ocean / Air bill of lading  
Export Declaration  
Certificate of Origin  
Consular Invoice  
or Bank Draft  
or Insurance
Export Documents

Bill of Lading

A contract of carriage between the shipper (noted on the document) and the carrier (company that issues the document).

The document set forth the terms of shipment and designates the origin and destination.

The document also contains shipment information (description of goods, weight, any special handling instructions).
Export Documents

Airway Bill of Lading

A non-negotiable document to cover the transport of cargo from airport to airport. Contains flight information and operates under the IATA regulations (International Air Transportation Association)

Master Airway Bill – a shipper’s contract of carriage with an airline.

House Airway Bill – a shipper’s contract of carriage with a logistic firm, IAC. (Indirect Air Carrier)
Export Documents

Ocean Bill of Lading

Can be a non-negotiable or a negotiable document to cover the transport of goods from origin point to destination point. This can be from door to door or from port of loading to port of destination, depending on the arrangements made with the carrier.

Master Ocean Bill – a shipper’s contract of carriage with a steamship line.

House Ocean Bill – a shipper’s contract of carriage with a logistic firm, OTI. (Ocean Transport Intermediate)
The following types of Ocean Bill’s of Lading are being used today:

Express Bill of Lading:
No original B’s/L are issued, and the freight will be released at destination against a copy of the B/L, or in certain cases, when no B/L is issued, release will be against presentation of ID. Express B’s/L are used in an open account transaction.
The following types of Ocean Bill’s of Lading are being used today:

**Standard Bill of Lading:**
Standard B’s/L are used, where Express B/L are not permitted. Original B’s/L are issued, usually 3, and release of the goods at destination requires presentation of 1 or more Original B/L. Used in open account transactions, as well as in transactions involving payment against Bank Draft.
The following types of Ocean Bill’s of Lading are being used today:

To Order Bill of Lading:

To Order B’s/L are used when payment is against a Bank Draft, or if the shipment is under a Letter of Credit. 3 Original B/L are issued, and release of the goods at destination will be against presentation of 1 or more of the Originals, and the Original B/L must be properly endorsed.
Export Documents

Commercial Invoice

Document required by customs to determine true value of the imported goods, for assessment of duties and taxes. A commercial invoice (in addition to other information), must identify the buyer and seller, and clearly indicate the date and terms of sale, quantity, weight and/or volume of the shipment, type of packaging, complete description of goods, unit value and total value, and insurance, shipping and other charges (as applicable).
Export Documents

Commercial Invoice

Be sure to:

1. Describe the product(s) as accurate and complete as is possible. Give uses for item(s), and if possible give the first 6 digits of the HTS or Sched.B #

2. Make sure that you have the Destination control statement, as required by US Commerce Department on your invoice.

These commodities, technology or software were exported from the United States in accordance with the Export Administration Regulations. Diversion contrary to US law is prohibited.
Export Documents

Packing List

It lists seller, buyer, shipper, invoice number, date of shipment, mode of transport, carrier, and itemizes quantity, description, the type of package, such as a box, crate, drum, or carton, the quantity of packages, total net and gross weight (in kilograms), package marks, and dimensions, if appropriate. A packing list may serve as conforming document. It is not a substitute for a commercial invoice.
The Certificate of Origin (CO) is required by some countries for all or only certain products. In many cases, a statement of origin printed on company letterhead will suffice. The exporter should verify whether a CO is required with the buyer and/or an experienced shipper/freight forwarder or the Trade Information center.
Certificate of Origin:

Some countries (i.e. Middle East) require that certificate of origin be notarized, certified by local chamber of commerce and legalized by the commercial section of the consulate of the destination country.

For textile products, an importing country may require a certificate of origin issued by the manufacturer. The number of required copies and language may vary from country to country.
Export Documents

Certificate of Origin for claiming benefits under Free Trade Agreements

Special certificates may be required for countries with which the United States has free trade agreements (FTAs). Some certificate of origin including those required by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the FTA’s with Israel and Jordan, are prepared by the exporter. Others including those required by the FTA’s with Australia, CAFTA countries, Chile and Morocco, are importer’s responsibility).
Export Documents

Insurance Certificate, Proof of Insurance

Used to assure the consignee that insurance will cover the loss of or damage to the cargo during transit.

Note: an airway bill can serve as an insurance certificate for a shipment by air.

Some countries may require certification or notification.

110% of the invoice amount (minimum) warehouse to warehouse.
Export Documents

Export Declaration

A document / information required by the US Government providing the particulars of a shipment that is being shipped from the US. In the US this procedure is known as Filing EEI (electronic Export Information). This used to be known as the AES (Automated Export System) filing.
Export Documents

Electronic Export Information (EEI) / Shipper Export Declaration (SED)

Regulatory requirement to export from the US. Used by the Government to compile Trade Statistics as well as an enforcement tool. Information contained on this document is held confidential by Census.
Power of attorney

One of the most important documents that exporters need to utilize in their process to authorize service providers to act on their behalf.

Limit the time? Or forever until rescinded?
Export Documents

Export License:

Export license is a government document that authorizes the export of specific goods in specific quantities to a particular destination. This document may be required for most or all exports to some countries or for other countries only under special circumstances. Export licenses issued by:

- Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security
- State Department’s Directorate of Defense Trade Controls
- Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Asset Control
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- US Drug Enforcement Administration
Export Documents

Dangerous Goods Certificate

Exports of Hazardous Materials (Dangerous Goods) require a Shipper’s Declaration for Dangerous Goods

Air = Shippers Declaration for Dangerous Goods (IATA)
Ocean = Multimodal Dangerous Goods Form

(The exporter is responsible for accuracy of the form and ensuring that requirements related to packaging, marking, and other required information have been met)
Export Documents

Phytosanitary Certificate

All shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables, seeds, nuts, flour, rice, grains, lumber, plants, and plant materials require a federal phytosanitary certificate. The certificate must verify that the product is free from specified epidemics and/or agricultural diseases. Form usually must be certified by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).
Export Documents

Bank Draft:

A check or other draft that is payable to the payee when the payee presents the draft to the appropriate Bank, Sight Draft. Or, it is payable at a stated date in the future, Time Draft. Draft could be issued as part of a Letter of Credit, or as a direct collection without a Letter of Credit.
Export Documents

Shippers Letter of Instruction

Issued by the Exporter to the forwarder or the carrier. The SLI includes shipping instructions for air or ocean shipments, special instructions for the forwarder/carrier, as well it should give the required details of the shipment, i.e. Sched.B/HTS number, Value, shipment particulars, License details, etc.
Export Documents

Consular Invoice

Required in some countries, it describes the shipment of goods and shows information such as the consignor, consignee, and value of the shipment. If required, copies are available from the destination country's Embassy or Consulate in the U.S.
Export Documents

Certificate of Analysis:

A certificate of analysis is required for seeds, grain, health foods, dietary supplements, fruits and vegetables, and pharmaceutical products, and in certain instances for chemicals.
Pre-shipment Inspections

The governments of a number of countries have contracted with international inspection companies to verify the quantity, quality, and price of shipments imported into their countries. The purpose of such inspections is to ensure that the price charged by the exporter reflects the true value of the goods, to prevent substandard goods from entering the country, and to deflect attempts to avoid payment of customs duties. Requirements for pre-shipment inspection are normally spelled out in letter-of-credit or other documentary requirements. Inspections companies include Bureau Veritas, SGS and Intertek. Some countries require pre-shipment inspection certificates for shipments of used merchandise.
Export Documents

Questions
Contact information

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Next session topic will be

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