

NAFTA Certificate of Origin

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

19 CFR 181.11, 181.22

1. EXPORTER NAME AND ADDRESS 1		2. BLANKET PERIOD FROM 2 TO				
TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 3. PRODUCER NAME AND ADDRESS 3		4. IMPORTER NAME AND ADDRESS 4 TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:				
5. DESCRIPTION OF GOOD(S) 5		6. HS TARIFF CLASSIFICATION NUMBER 6	7. PREFERENCE CRITERION 7	8. PRODUCER 8	9. NET COST 9	10. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 10

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.

11a. AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE	11b. COMPANY
11c. NAME	11d. TITLE
11e. DATE	11f. TELEPHONE NUMBERS 11
(Voice) 11 (Facsimile)	

CBP Form 434 (04/11)

More detailed explanation of NAFTA rules

1 Exporter Name and Address

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 the Canada Revenue Agency; in Mexico, federal taxpayer's registry number (RFC); and in the United States, employer's identification number or Social Security Number.

2 Blanket Period

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.

3 Producer Name and Address

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".

4 Importer Name and Address

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".

5 Description of Goods

Provide a full description of each good. The description should be sufficient to relate it to the invoice description and to the Harmonized System (HS) 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.

6 HS Tariff Classification Number

For each good described in Field 5, identify the HS 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.

7 Preference Criteria

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).

Preference Criteria:

A. Wholly obtained or produced entirely - A good qualifies if every material, part component, etc. entering into the manufacture or production of the item is wholly obtained or produced in one or more of the NAFTA countries. This includes all materials brought from suppliers in any of the NAFTA countries. To qualify under this criterion, an audit trail proving the source of each and every item or ingredient is required. NOTE: The mere purchase of a good in the NAFTA territory does not necessarily render it "wholly obtained or produced."

B. Specific classification/regional value content rules - NAFTA outlines specific classification and regional value content rules that must be met by a particular product. To determine the applicable rule, the HS code of the product must be known. Then, an analysis must be done to ensure any non-originating (non-NAFTA) items have undergone the necessary shift in tariff classification and/or satisfied the regional value content requirements as stated in Annex 401.

C. Origination rule - Under this criterion, all materials, items, components or ingredients used to produce the final product must qualify as “originating.” This means that each and every item purchased from a domestic supplier has undergone sufficient transformation in its own right to qualify under NAFTA. **NOTE:** No constituent materials may fall within the definition of “wholly produced or obtained” — the goods must be produced exclusively from originating materials.

D. Parts/unassembled or disassembled goods - This criterion applies in limited circumstances where non-originating materials cannot undergo a change in tariff classification but the regional value-content requirement has nonetheless been satisfied. The two applicable circumstances are: 1) where the final item and its parts are classified under the same HS code; and 2) where unassembled or disassembled products are classified as an assembled good pursuant to H.S. GIR 2(a).

NOTE: This criterion does not apply to Chapter 61 through 63 of the HS.

E. Automatic data processing goods - This criterion is specific to certain data processing goods and their parts, subject to Annex 308.1.

F. Agricultural goods - This rule pertains to Mexico only and relates to certain Agricultural Products specified in Annex 703.2.

8 Producer

If “NO” is stated in field 8, it must be followed by a (1), (2) or (3), depending on whether the certificate is 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.

9 Net Cost

If the regional value content (RVC) in field 9 is calculated according to the net cost method over a period of time, you must further identify the beginning and ending dates (DD/MM/YY) of that period.

10 Country of Origin

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)

11 Exporter Information

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.

Special rules

Two additional aspects of the Rules of Origin that can assist in the qualification of products under NAFTA are:

7% De Minimis Rule

If a non-originating material used in the production of a good does not meet the applicable tariff classification change used to determine origin, Article 405 of the NAFTA determines that the final good still can be considered as originating in the region, provided that the value of the non-originating material not meeting the tariff change does not exceed 7% of the total value of the good. The De Minimis Rule does not apply to all goods, however, so Article 405 should be consulted to determine whether this provision is applicable to your situation.

Fungible goods/materials

According to article 415 of NAFTA, fungible goods are goods that are interchangeable for commercial purposes, and have essentially identical properties.

When a producer mixes originating and non-originating fungible goods, so that physical identification of originating goods is impossible, the producer may determine origin of those goods based on standard inventory accounting methods such as FIFO or LIFO. These provisions apply equally to fungible materials that are used in the production of a good.