

Best Practices

- ✓ Ensure documentation is accurate and complete to mitigate potential penalty and delay.
- ✓ Verify entry acceptance with your customs broker prior to arriving at the first port of entry.
- ✓ Review the trade compliance verifications list. This is issued bi-annually by CBSA. Ensure documents can withstand a customs audit.



Document Requirements for Canadian Import

Ensure expedited border crossing with accurate and complete documentation.



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Required Forms

- ✓ Canada Customs or commercial invoice (at minimum).
- ✓ Certificates or permits required by participating government agencies (if applicable).
- ✓ Certificate of Free Trade Agreement (if applicable).

Mandatory Information

The following information must appear on import documentation such as a Canada Customs or commercial invoice or equivalent.

- ✓ **Vendor**
 - ▶ Name of the seller or party consigning the goods to Canada
 - ▶ Complete address
 - ▶ Not to be confused with the exporter (if different from vendor)
- ✓ **Importer**
 - ▶ Name of the importing party responsible for payment of duties and taxes
 - ▶ Complete address
 - ▶ Not to be confused with the Consignee (if different than the importer)
- ✓ **Commodities**
 - ▶ Full description of all items in layman's terms.
 - ▶ Must reflect all items in shipment including use and composition (steel, plastic, etc.)
- ✓ **Country of Manufacture**
 - ▶ Country of manufacture for each item
 - ▶ Not to be confused with the country where the items are being shipped from (country of export)
- ✓ **Quantity and Weight**
 - ▶ Number of packages
 - ▶ Total weight (net and gross)
- ✓ **Value**
 - ▶ Unit prices and extensions
 - ▶ No-charge items must have fair market value in the absence of a sale
- ✓ **Conditions of Sale**
 - ▶ Incoterms® being used
 - ▶ Reason for the shipment (sale, warranty replacement, sample, etc.)
 - ▶ Any cash or trade related discounts
- ✓ **Currency of Settlement**
 - ▶ Canadian or U.S. funds
- ✓ **Reference number**
 - ▶ Importer invoice, purchase order or project number.

Potential Risks of Non-Compliance

At the border

- ✗ **Shipment delay:** Missing invoice information could cause delays while the information is being retrieved.

Example: The commercial invoice provided does not have a value or any other required information.

- ✗ **Shipment examination and/or monetary penalties:** Incorrect information on the invoice could result in shipment examination by Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), as well as monetary penalties.

Example: The commercial invoice indicates 10 TVs; however, the carrier only has 8 on board.

- ✗ **Shipment duty overpaid:** Missing free trade agreement documentation results in the payment of full duties without relief.

Example: The commodity being imported carries a 6.5% duty rate but would be duty-free if provided with a NAFTA certificate.

Within 6 years of clearance date

- ✗ **Audit:** CBSA can review the previous 6 years of import documentation to ensure correct information was reported. Penalties and loss of importing privileges may result should records be found incorrect or not properly kept.

Example: The importer is randomly targeted for an audit and the findings include incorrect information. The importer must correct all entries that contain this error at the importer's expense.

- ✗ **Loss of importing privileges:** Repeat offences of missing or incorrect information could result in a loss of import privileges.

Example: Customs identifies the same error being made multiple times with no apparent attempt at correction. The officer can refer the importer to the audit department and initiate further investigation.

JUST BECAUSE
YOUR SHIPMENT
CLEARED, DOES
NOT MEAN YOU'RE
IN THE CLEAR.
