JET Shipping to canada



From Chile

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- Importer of Record and CARM
- Non-Resident Importer (NRI) Program
- Commercial Invoice
- Canadian Tariff Classification
- Country of Origin
- Value for Duty
- Import Duty and Fees
- Export Declaration
- Canada Free Trade CPTPP
- Shipping and Logistics



Shipping Chile Canada



Importer of Record and CARM

Context

- 1. Importers and owners are required to account for goods imported into Canada. Customs brokers may account for the goods on an importer's or owner's behalf, declaring their client or themselves as the importer of record. A person authorized may account for goods in lieu of the importer or owner and become the importer of record under the Courier Low-Value Shipment Program.
- 2. The CBSA recognizes customs brokers and persons authorized as authorized agents.
- 3. To transact business with the CBSA, commercial entities must have a business number (BN) with an import/export account number (RM). Those together identify the importer of record.

Business Registration and CARM

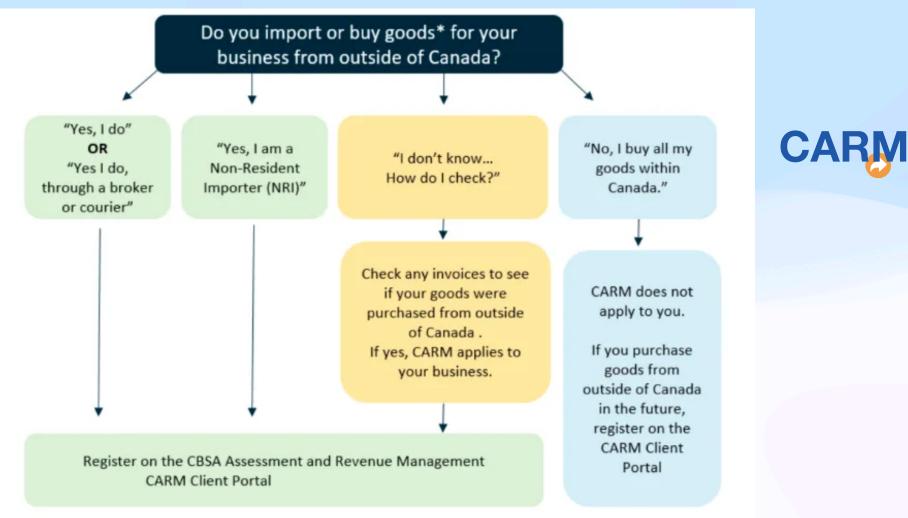
https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/services/ carm-gcra/import-export-importationexportation-eng.html

Business Number (9 digits)	Identifier as importer or exporter	Unique number (usually 0001)
123456789	RM	1234

Canadian Business Number

Shipping to Canada

CBSA Assessment and Revenue Management



*Goods include anything that your business uses to make other goods for sale, operating your business (laptops for employees, samples, etc.) or re-selling for profit.

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Non-Resident Importer/ NRI

The NRI program allows overseas businesses to get a Canadian Business Number (BN). This is the most common way for foreign companies to import goods to Canada.

This program allows foreign companies to effectively operate as a Canadian company. It can simplify the import process.

Become a non-resident importer and act as your own distributor to Canada.

The requirements include record keeping, posting of a surety bond to benefit from customs release prior to payment of import fees, and reporting.

Note that different methods for determining the value for duty may be necessary for NRI imports.



Visit CBSA website or contact a Canadian customs broker or an accounting firm for more information.



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Commercial Invoice / Invoice for Customs

The Most Fundamental of All Documents Necessary for Import!

Necessary data elements include:

- Seller and Consignee full name, address, phone and email
- Detailed description of each item being shipped
- Net and gross weights (net weight excludes packaging)
- Unit and total value(specify currency)
- Shipping Terms and terms of payment
- Date of shipment
- Reference or order number
- Import license (if applicable)
- Freight charges and insurance (C.I.F. Value)

Invoice can be via a Canadian Commercial Invoice (CCI) or Commercial invoice that includes necessary data.

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HS Codes

Chilean HS codes versus Canadian HS codes

The main difference between HS codes in Chile and Canada lies in the additional digits. The first six digits are harmonized globally

• The Harmonized schedule Canadian Customs Tariff



See link to Canada and Chilean resources for HS lookup:



HS Codes

An addition online resource to consider is the Canada Export Development Corporation's Tariff Finder Tool



Canada Export Development Corp



HS Codes

Generic Harmonized System (GHS) to Canada

Canada has a tariff classification process for qualified postal and courier imports. The system may be used in lieu of a more detailed classification. This a great benefit for e-commerce imports.

This gives the option to apply one of three generic Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) tariff rates. Assessment on "special classification provisions" found in Chapter 98 of Canada's Customs Tariff.

GHS Tariff Structure						
MFN Tariff	Preferential Tariff Treatment					
20%	e.g. UST/MT/ CT - Free					
8%	e.g. UST/MT/ CT - Free					
0%	e.g. UST/MT/ CT - Free					
	MFN Tariff 20% 8%					



HS Codes Export versus Import

Advance Ruling

Importers to Canada can request an advance ruling to verify the correct tariff classification. Request can be made directly to Canadian customs/ CBSA.





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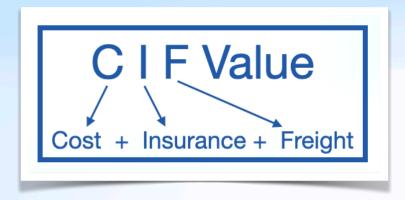


Valuation / Value For Duty

Transaction Value

In the majority of the cases, the correct value to declare at export and import is the "transaction value." The transaction value is the price paid - or payable - for the goods.

Customs considers the cost shipping and insurance as part of the transaction value (known as CIF value).



Useful information regarding Odeclared value and CIF



Establishing a Value for Importing Goods



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Country of Origin

Just the purchase and shipping an item from Chile does not grant duty free status to Canada Shipping from Chile ≠ Chilean origin goods

To benefit from preferential duty free import to Canada, goods must qualify under the rules of origin under the CETA

All Shipments from Chile are subject to:

- Standard import processing
- "Most Favoured Nation" / default rate of duty (unless they qualify as originating)
- Restrictions on specific categories including food, drugs and alcohol

Useful information on of from where goods ship versus their country of origin

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Canada's Import Tariffs / Duty

Import Duty is primarily determined by three main factors

- HS Code / tariff classification
- Country of Origin
- = % Duty

% Duty x Value = Resulting duty assessment

* Note that duty is sometimes based on volume, weight or other measurements rather than value

Other Canadian Import Fees

Federal and Provincial sales tax
Entry Preparation and related Fees
Carrier Disbursement Fee

Useful information <u>Canadian import fees</u>



Canada's Import Tariffs / Duty



* Note that duty is sometimes based on volume, weight or other measurements rather than value



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Export Declaration

Export declarations are obligatory for goods exporting from Chile

The HS classification for export may be different from the Canadian classification.



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Shipping

Chile



Canada-Chilean Free Trade Agreements

The CPTPP addresses various aspects of trade, including market access, rules of origin for preferential duty free import. The Chilean Canada Free Trade Agreement is also available. Importers can choice the program that is most advantageous.

The key advantage for merchandise trade is Chile origin goods can qualify for preferential duty free import. Be sure to include a certification of origin.



https://www.international.gc.ca/trade-commerce/ trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/ cptpp-ptpgp/index.aspx?lang=eng



Chile Canada Free Trade Agreement

https://www.international.gc.ca/tradecommerce/trade-agreements-accordscommerciaux/agr-acc/chile-chili/ index.aspx?lang=eng

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Shipping Options and processes: Chile to Canada

For Parcels: Obvious .. and often.. good choices FedEx, UPS and DHL

- Beware of import fees
- Disbursement fee prepayment fee often applies with a minimum charge
- The import fees can be significant as a percentage of the value of the shipment

Local Post

Best option for individuals shipping personal goods



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Best Shipping Modes: To Canada



Contact our team for pricing and support

JET



Returns and Canadian Logistics

Return Solutions Canada to Chile

A necessary consideration when setting up export processes to a foreign country is management of returns.

- Refused deliveries
- Damaged goods
- Regular product returns
- Receive and reship

Jet Worldwide currently manages Amazon removal order, and return support for overseas companies. Goods ship back via economy air or LCL ocean.





