



# Doing Business CANADA



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# TRADE BETWEEN TRINIDAD & CANADA

- Trade between Trinidad & Tobago as a member of CARICOM & Canada is governed by the current CARICOM & Canada – CARIBCAN extended agreement. Other than doing the usual due diligence to partner with reputable Canadian importer(s) you should ensure the following prerequisites are in place.
1. The prospective Canadian importer must be in possession of a Business Number (BN) issued by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) for an import/export account.
  2. Exporters shipping commercial goods to Canada typically must provide the usual detailed packing list with commercial invoices outlining proper description of goods, HS codes, country of origin and commercial values. Goods qualifying for the minimum 60% CARICOM country of origin status can be presented on a CARICOM Commercial Invoice with all above mentioned information as the regular Commercial Invoice.
  3. All food items, plants, agricultural produce etc. must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate.
  4. All wooden products including packaging, crating, skidding and dunnage being imported into Canada must be ISPM 15 compliant or shipments will not be permitted entry into Canada. Return and all related costs will be for the account of shipper or merchant.

# TRADE BETWEEN TRINIDAD & CANADA

5. Under the new mandatory Canadian Advance Commercial Information (ACI) required by CBSA as part of the new e-Manifest program for all consolidated imported freight into Canada all detailed commercial information about planned shipments specifically shipper & consignee full data, shipment accurate description etc. must be given to Freight Forwarder for advance forwarding to their Freight Forwarder in Canada. All advance data will then be submitted to CBSA for approval minimum (24 hours) prior to loading onto vessel or (04) hours prior to loading onto aircraft/Vessel at origin.

Hereunder are a few links relative to the above and or additional important prerequisites:

- <https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/hcdcs-hsdcm/menu-eng.html>

- <https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/import/origin-of-origin-eng.html>

- <https://inspection.canada.ca/food-licences/english/1523876882572/1523876882884>

# CARICOM (Caribbean Common Market) Invoice (Specimen)

Seller ( <i>Name, full address, country</i> )		Date:	Customer's Order No.		
		Invoice No.			
Consignee ( <i>Name, full address, country</i> )		Other References			
		Buyer ( <i>Other than Consignee</i> )			
		Presenting Bank			
		Country of origin of Goods			
Port of Lading	Country of Final Destination	Terms and Conditions of Delivery and Payment			
Mode of Transportation and Other Transport Information		FOB			
		Currency of Sale: US Dollars			
Marks and Numbers	Description of Goods	Gross Weight	Cube m <sup>3</sup>		
No & Kind of Packages	Specifications of Commodities <i>(In Code and/or in full)</i>	Net Weight Lbs	Quantity	Unit price US\$	Amount US\$
<p>IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Invoice shows the actual price of the goods described, that no other Invoice has been or will be issued and that all particulars are true and correct</p> <p>.....</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Signature and Status of Authorised person</span> <span>Date</span> </div>					
PACKING					
FREIGHT					
OTHER COSTS					
INSURANCE					
TOTAL INVOICE AMOUNT				USD	

### PACKING LIST (Specimen)

SHIPPER NAME:

**ADDRESS:**

**TEL/EMAIL:**

SHIP TO:

**ADDRESS:**

**TEL/EMAIL:**[illegible]



1. Goods consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)		Reference No. <b>GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES</b> <b>CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN</b> (Combined declaration and certificate) <b>FORM A</b> Issued in _____ (country) See notes overleaf			
2. Goods consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)					
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 overleaf)	9. Gross weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoices
11. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct.		12. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in _____ (country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the Generalized System of Preferences for goods exported to _____ (importing country) Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority			

## EXPORTER'S STATEMENT OF ORIGIN

I certify that the goods described in this invoice or in the attached invoice No. \_\_\_\_\_ were produced in the beneficiary country of \_\_\_\_\_ and that at least \_\_\_\_\_ of the ex-factory price of the goods originates in the beneficiary country of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Corporation name and address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone and fax numbers

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature and date (day/month/year)

# TRADE BETWEEN TRINIDAD & CANADA

## Checklist for Importing Commercial Goods into Canada

- **Importing requirements include the following:**
- Obtain your import/export [business number](#) from the Canada Revenue Agency.
- Identify what type of goods you want to import.
- Determine whether you will use the services of a [customs broker](#).
- Determine the [country of origin](#) for the goods you are importing.
- Verify whether the goods are controlled, regulated or prohibited by the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) or any other government department or agency.
- Ensure that the goods are [marked](#) and labelled as required.
- Determine the 10-digit tariff classification number and the applicable rate of duty for each of the items you are importing using the [Canadian Customs Tariff](#).

# TRADE BETWEEN TRINIDAD & CANADA

## Checklist for Importing Commercial Goods into Canada

### Importing requirements include the following:

- Determine whether the goods are subject to any other duties or taxes including the goods and services tax (GST).
- Obtain invoices, certificates of origin and any other required documents.
- Determine the value for duty of the goods you are importing.
- Select the method of shipping and communicate with the transportation company on cross-border requirements.
- Await notification that your shipment has arrived.
- Submit the required CBSA documents and pay any duties and taxes owing in order to have the goods released.
- Note: Shipments valued at CAN\$2,500 or less arriving by mail or courier may be assessed for duties and taxes and then released by the CBSA or the courier company.

# TRADE BETWEEN TRINIDAD & CANADA

## Checklist for Importing Commercial Goods into Canada

### Importing requirements include the following:

#### Please note:

- The shipment may be examined by government officials. Fees charged by authorized third parties to unload and reload goods are the responsibility of the importer
- If you make an error in the accounting information provided to the CBSA, you are required to correct the declaration if the change is revenue-neutral or if you owe money.
- Keep [records](#) of your import documents for a period of six years following the importation.
- Be aware that the CBSA uses the [Administrative Monetary Penalty System](#) (AMPS) to assess monetary penalties against businesses that do not comply with customs legislation.

For more information, within Canada call the [Border Information Service](#) (BIS) at 1-800-461-9999. From outside Canada call 204-983-3500 or 506-636-5064. Long distance charges will apply. Agents are available Monday to Friday (08:00-16:00 local time/except holidays). TTY is also available within Canada: 1-866-335-3237.



# TRADE BETWEEN TRINIDAD & CANADA

## GUIDELINES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. To qualify for the duty-free tariff treatment accorded to Commonwealth Caribbean countries, at least 60% of the ex-factory price of the goods as packed for shipment to Canada must originate in one or more beneficiary countries or Canada.
2. The 60% qualifying content may be cumulated from various beneficiary countries or Canada.
3. The goods must be finished in the beneficiary country in the form in which they were imported into Canada.
4. Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Proof of Origin of Imported Goods Regulations* contained in Memorandum D11-4-2, *Proof of Origin*, a duly completed *Form A - Certificate of Origin* or an *Exporter's Statement of Origin* must be completed and signed by the exporter in the beneficiary country. The importer must be in possession of either *Form A - Certificate of Origin* or an *Exporter's Statement of Origin* upon claiming the Commonwealth Caribbean Countries Tariff (CCCT) treatment. Proof of origin is not required to be an original. Refer to Memorandum D11-4-4, *Rules of Origin Respecting the General Preferential Tariff and Least Developed Country Tariff*, for more details regarding the completion of *Form A - Certificate of Origin* or the *Exporter's Statement of Origin*, and information on shipping requirements.

# MODES OF TRANSPORT

When shipping your cargo through ocean freight, you will be first asked about the size or volume of your cargo. The cargo size or volume determines the best suitable option for you – LCL shipping or FCL shipping. LCL refers to Less-than-Container-Load, and FCL stands for Full Container Load.



An **FCL** shipment, or full container shipment, as its name suggests, is a shipment that occupies the entire space of a container without having to share it with other cargo from other shippers.



**LCL**, or groupage, as it is otherwise known, refers to shipments that take up only a portion of the entire container, and is shipped alongside other merchandise from other shippers in the same container.

# OCEAN FREIGHT

## • FCL Options:

- We currently work with Lines that have direct sailings to major cities in Canada weekly.
- Transhipped via Jamaica and at then the container is railed to the consignee.

**Transit Time:** 15-23 days

**Some of the major Ports in Canada:**

- Ontario
- St. Johns
- Toronto
- Halifax etc

## • LCL Options:

At this time, CCA move LCL cargo (mostly personal effects) for Canada through the Rotterdam Port which is then re-routed to Canada.

**Frequency:** Monthly Sailing

**Transit Time:** approximately 60 days.



# AIR FREIGHT

- We currently export to Canada using two Airlines.
- The route is POS to Miami and then cargo is trucked to final destination. (Multi-modal transport).
- Transit Time: 5-7 days

CAL: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays

Amerijet: Monday to Friday.



**(With the current challenges with Covid-19, flights are not guaranteed, and schedules are subject to change).**



# Non-traditional services provided by Forwarders



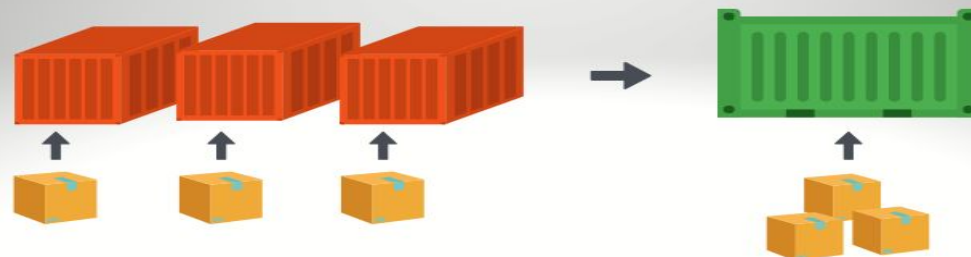
## Consolidation services:

- **1. Shipper Consolidation:**  
One local manufacturer consolidating a full container with multiple orders for multiple buyers in the same destination country.
- **2. Buyer Consolidation:**  
One consignee at destination purchasing from many manufacturers / sellers in Trinidad and loading into one full container.

## Non-traditional services provided by Forwarders;

- **Loading services.** Professionally loading containers for smaller manufacturers who may not have facilities.
- **Documentation services.** Issuing of bills of lading, Certificates of origin, export customs documentation, etc.

### BUYER'S CONSOLIDATION



Consolidating two or more LCL (Less than Container Load) shipments into one FCL (Full Container Load) shipment.



## Additional Links:

ExporTT - <https://exportt.co.tt/main/>

Border Information Service - <https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/contact/bis-sif-eng.html>

CCA Ltd- <https://cargotrinidad.com/contact-us/>



*Thank  
you*



**Cargo Consolidators Agency Limited**

• RELIABILITY • EFFICIENCY • INTEGRITY

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