

# **J&T**

## **SHIPPING TO CANADA**



## **From South Korea**



# Shipping to Canada

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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-Korea Free Trade
- Shipping and Logistics

Shipping  
South Korea



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# Shipping to 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

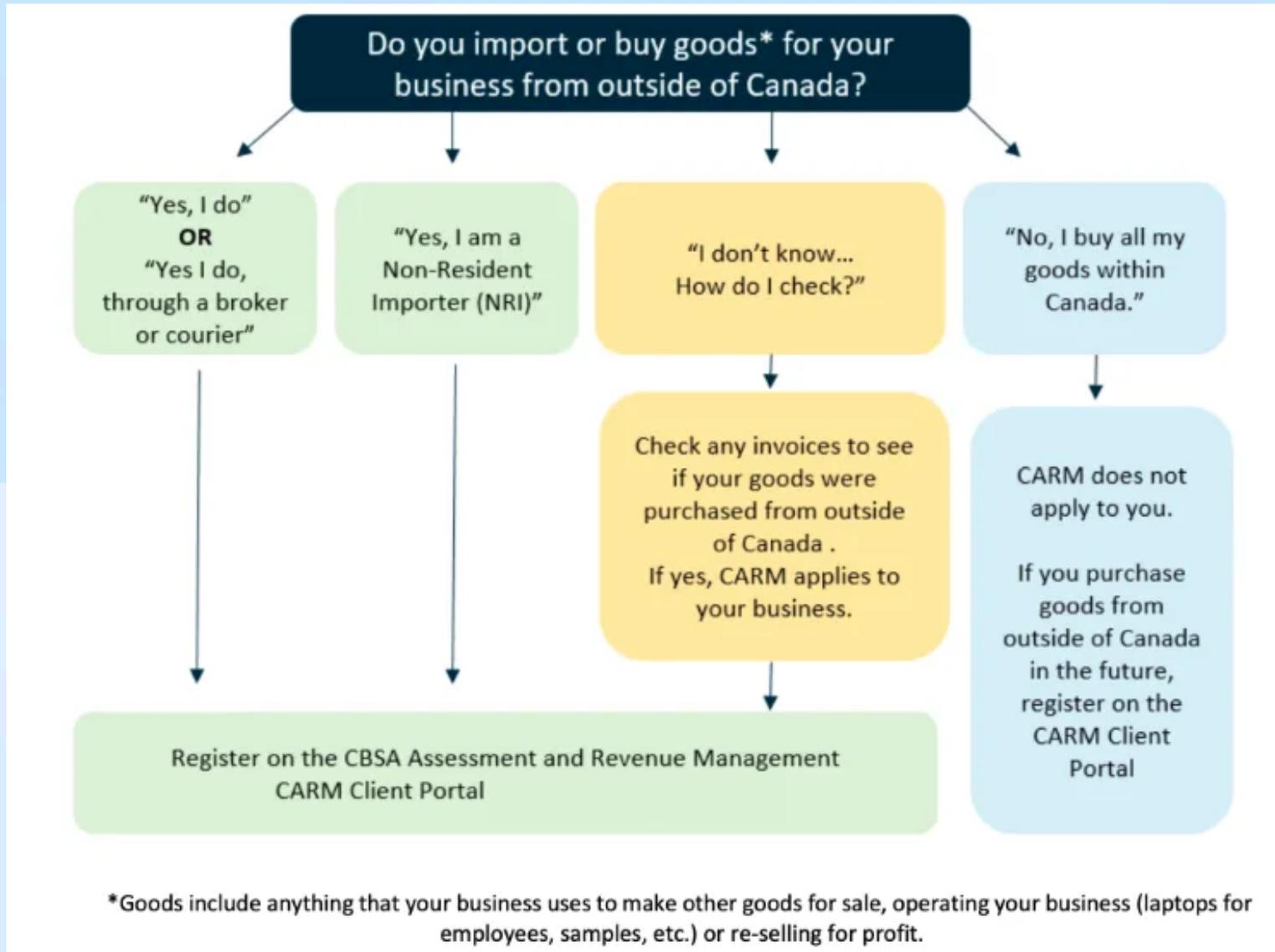
<https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/services/carm-gcra/import-export-importation-exportation-eng.html> 

Canadian Business Number

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

# Shipping to Canada

## CBSA Assessment and Revenue Management



CARM

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## Non-Resident Importer/ NRI

The NRI program allows Korean 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.

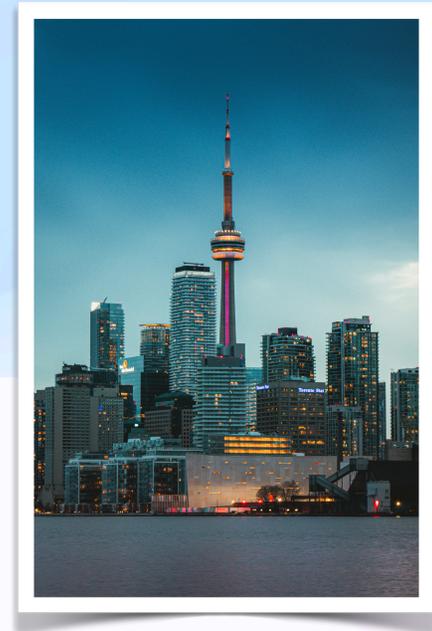
**Become a non-resident importer and act as your own distributor to Canada.**

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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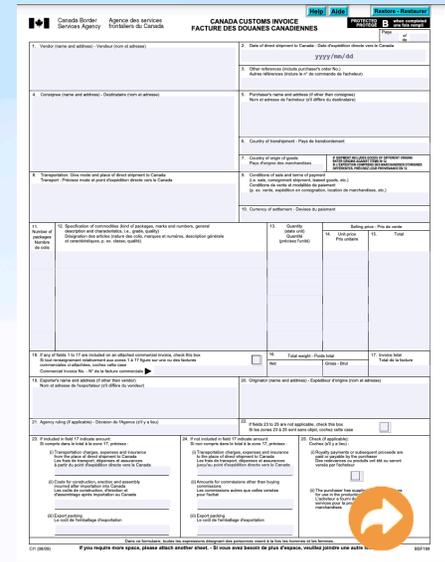
# Shipping to Canada

## 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)



The image shows a sample of a Canada Customs Invoice form. The form is titled "CANADA CUSTOMS INVOICE" and "FACTURE DES DOUANES CANADIENNES". It includes fields for the importer's name and address, the exporter's name and address, a detailed description of the goods, the quantity and unit, the net and gross weights, and the value of the goods. There are also sections for the country of origin, the date of shipment, and the shipping terms. The form is divided into several sections, each with a number and a brief description of the information required. The form is presented in a grid-like layout with various fields and checkboxes.

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



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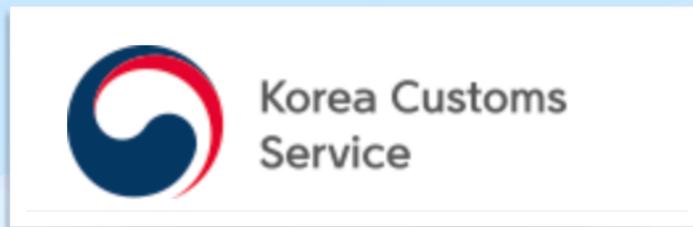


# Shipping to Canada

## HS Codes

### Korean HS codes versus Canadian HS codes

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



<https://www.customs.go.kr/english/ad/ct/CustomsTariffList.do?mi=8037>



See link to Canada and Korean resources for HS lookup:  [Jet's blog on HS Codes](#)



# Shipping to Canada

## 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.

<b>Tariff Item</b>	<b>MFN Tariff</b>	<b>Preferential Tariff Treatment</b>
9825.10.00	20%	e.g. UST/MT/ CT - Free
9825.20.00	8%	e.g. UST/MT/ CT - Free
9825.30.00	0%	e.g. UST/MT/ CT - Free

Source: CBSA Sept 2021 presentation

# Shipping to Canada

## 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.

 [Jet's blog on HS Codes](#)

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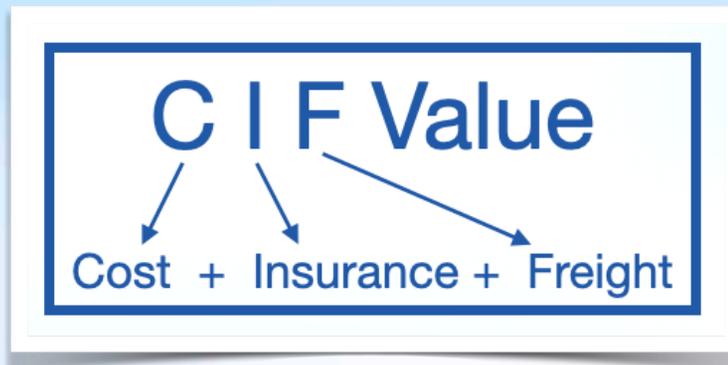
# Shipping to Canada

## 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.

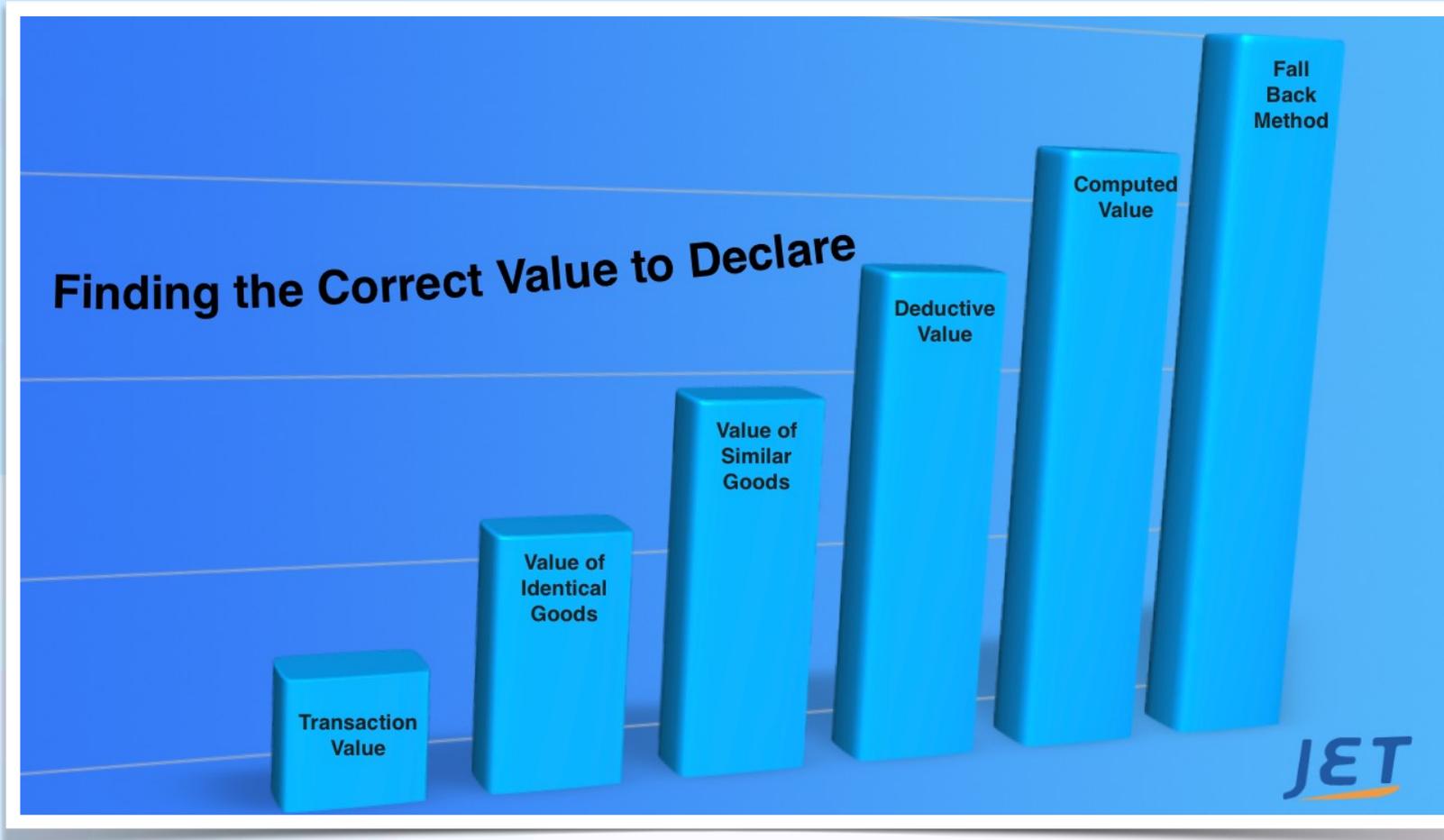
Customs considers the cost shipping and insurance as part of the transaction value (known as CIF value).



Useful information regarding  [declared value and CIF](#)

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## Establishing a Value for Importing Goods



Useful information  [declaring value for customs](#)



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# Shipping to Canada

## Country of Origin

Just the purchase and shipping an item from South Korea does not grant duty free status to Canada

### **Shipping from South Korea ≠ Korean 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 South Korea 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  from where goods ship versus their country of origin

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- **Import Duty and Fees**

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# Shipping to Canada

## Canada's Import Tariffs / Duty

Import Duty is primarily determined by three main factors

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

$\% \text{ Duty} \times \text{Value} = \text{Resulting duty assessment}$

\* 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

 [Canadian import fees](#)

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# Shipping to Canada

## Canada's Import Tariffs / Duty

The default duty for Korean Imports is the MFN Tariff

Korean origin goods likely qualify for preferential tariffs

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
2710.20.10 00	--	-Lubricating oils put up in packings for retail sale	LTR	5%	CCCT,LDCT,GPT,UST, MXT, CIAT, CT, CRT, IT, NT, SLT, PT, COLT, JT, PAT, HNT, KRT, CEUT, UAT, CPTPT, UKT: Free
2710.20.90 00	--	-Other	LTR	Free	CCCT,LDCT,GPT,UST, MXT, CIAT, CT, CRT, IT, NT, SLT, PT, COLT, JT, PAT, HNT, KRT, CEUT, UAT, CPTPT, UKT: Free

Note: The General Tariff rate that applies to goods of this tariff item is the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff rate.

**-Waste oils:**

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

Useful information   
[Canadian import fees](#)



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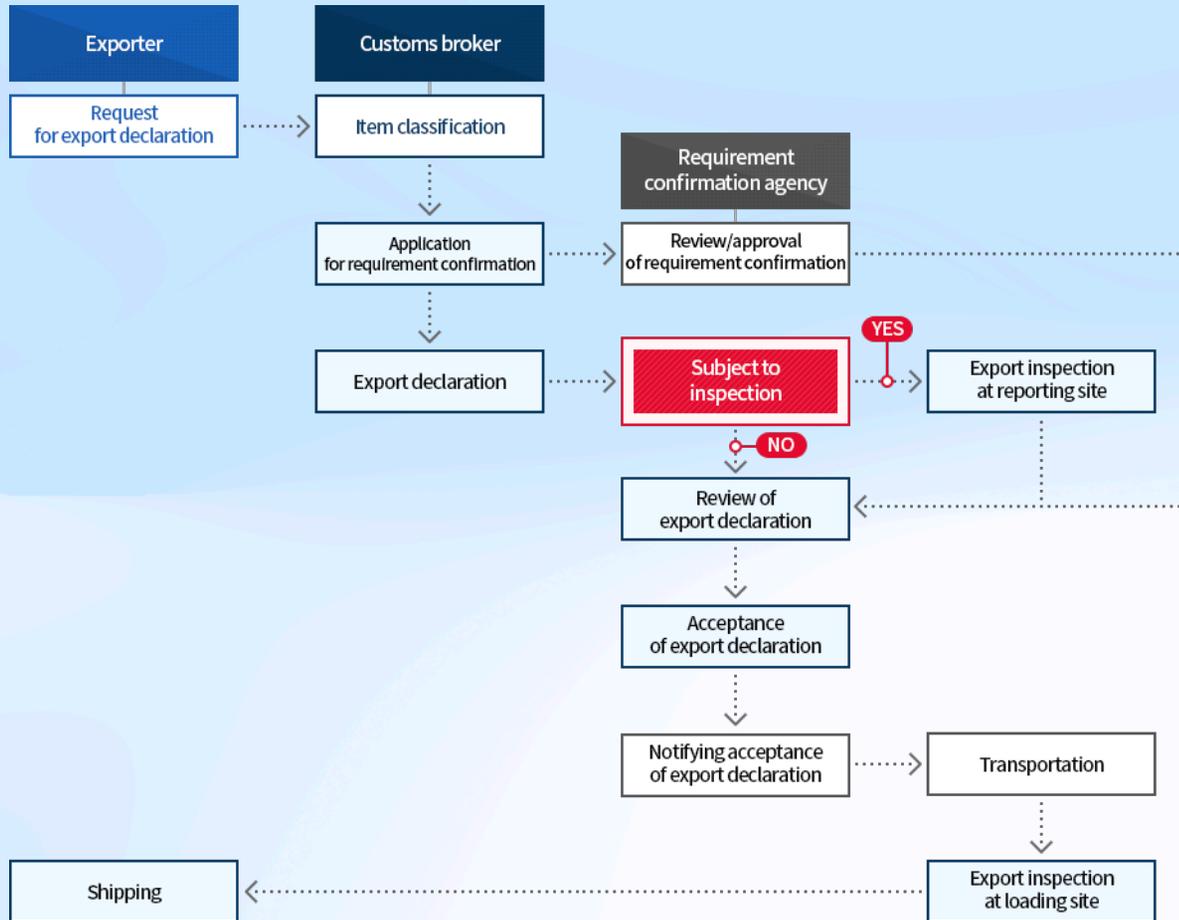
Canada



# Shipping to Canada

## Export Declaration

Export declarations are obligatory for goods exporting from South Korea



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



<https://www.customs.go.kr/english/cm/cntnts/cntntsView.do?mi=8056&cntntsId=2732>



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# Shipping to Canada

## Shipping Options and processes: South Korea 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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# Shipping to Canada

## Best Shipping Modes: To Canada



Contact our team for pricing and support 



# Shipping to Canada

## Returns and Canadian Logistics

### Return And Logistics Support

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.



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[JetWorldwide.com](https://www.jetworldwide.com)