

Unit 6

Certificate of Origin

一般原产地证



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Definition

Certificate of Origin is an independent document evidencing the origin of the goods or manufacturers. It is the basic document for the custom clearance in the importing country to levy the import duty.



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For a long time, there are mainly 2 kinds of certificate of origin in Chinese foreign trade business, namely the General Certificate of Origin and the Generalized System of Preference Certificate of Origin (Form A). (C/O) Entering into the 21st century, our government has made tremendous achievements in concluding preferential trade agreements or free trade agreements (FTA) with other countries. These agreements lead to the diversification of tariff rates in import duties, from two kinds of tariff rates (normal rate and most-favored-nation rate) to five (normal rate, most-favored-nation rate, conventional rate, temporary rate and preferential rate). The adoption of tariff rates is conducted by providing different Certificate of Origin under various FTAs.

As time goes by, more and more FTAs have been achieved between our government and our trading partners, the latest information can be found at the website of MOFCOM.



Two main forms of Certificate of Origin:

1. Certificate of Origin, which is issued by CIQ (China Exit and Entry Inspection and Quarantine Bureau) or CCPIT (China Council for the Promotion of International Trade);
2. Generalized System of Preference Certificate of Origin Form A (or GSP Form A), which is issued by CIQ. GSP Form A may be used to get preferential import duties in countries that give us GSP preferential treatment, such as New Zealand, Canada, Japan, EU members, etc..

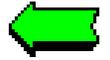


New Certificates of Origin in recent years in China





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(1) Original (产地证的正本)

It should indicate “Original” on the original certificate and is always printed.

(2) Exporter (出口方)

It is the full name and detailed address of exporter ended with the name of one's country/region. The exporter should be the same as that in Column No. 11.

出口商名称是指在国家工商行政管理局注册批准的名称、应与第11 栏签章相符。若经其他国家或地区需填写转口商名称时，可在出口商后面加填英文VIA，然后再填写转口商名称、地址和国家（转口商应为境外公司）。若出口商地址因应信用证要求不显示或错打的，办证时需提供L/C 复印件。



(3) Certificate No. (产地证的号码)

The number is given by the issuing institute (颁发机构).

(4) Consignee (收货方)

It covers the full name and address of the end (最终) consignee, which usually is the importer of the business, notify party in the L/C or consignee on the B/L. Sometimes the L/C requires "Blank" here, "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN" (给有关人士) or "TO ORDER" or "***" is marked here.

(5) Means of Transport and Route (运输方式和路线)

It includes port of shipment and destination, date of shipment and means of transport. Means should cover seaway, airway and land transport.

如经转运，还应注明转运地。如由中山陆运至香港，再空运至德国，应注明“FROM ZHONGSHAN, CHINA TO HONGKONG BY TRUCK, THEN TO GERMANY BY AIR”。



(6) Country/Region of Destination (目的地国家/地区)

This refers to the final country or region at which the goods arrive. It is the same as that in Column No. 2.

即货物最终进口国（地区），一般应与最终收货人所在国家（地区）一致，或最终目的港国别一致，不能填写中间商国家名称。



(7) For Certifying Authority Use Only (签证机构用栏)

Under normal circumstances, this column should be blank. If the certificate is issued after shipment, the issuing institute will stamp “ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY” (后发) in red here.

为签证机构在签发后发证书、补发证书或加注其他声明时使用。证书申领单位应将此栏留空。如已签发的产地证遗失或损毁时，企业必须及时向签证机构重新申办，并在此栏盖戳“DUPLICATE”，并加注英文“THIS CERTIFICATE IS IN REPLACEMENT OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN NO. (原证书号) DATED (原证书签发日期) WHICH IS CANCELLED.”对需要中国国际商会核准出证的原产地证，签证机构于产地证此栏加盖商会印章（CHINA COUNCIL FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF CHINA CHAMBER OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE）。



(8) Marks and Numbers (运输标志)

It is made out in detail according to the invoice or other documents.

唛头，应与发票及其他单据一致，填写完整图案、文字标记及包装号码，不可简单地填写“按照发票（AS PER INVOICE NO.）或者“按照提单（AS PER B/L NO.）”。如无唛头，应填写NO MARKS（N/M）。此栏不可打印中国以外的其他国家制造的字样，如MADE IN U.S.A.字样。如唛头多，此栏打不下，可填打在证书第7、8、9 栏空白处或另加附页。附页应与证书尺寸大小一致，由申请人和签发机构签字盖章，并在第 6 栏注明“Attached list”。此栏不得留空。



(9) Number and Kind of Packages; Description of Goods (商品名称、包装数量及种类)

Name of commodity should be indicated as well as the kinds and details of outer packages.(Number of packages shall be indicated in both figures and words). At the end of the last word “***”is to be marked to avoid any malicious replenishment.

商品名称要求填写具体名称。包装数量及种类要求填明多少箱、包、袋等，注意在阿拉伯数字后加括号加注英文数量。如货物系散装，填写商品名称后加注“散装”英文“IN BULK”。此栏填打完毕后，在末行加上表示结束的符号（***），以防被添加内容。根据信用证要求填写，或根据信用证要求加注其他特殊内容。此栏中一般能够接受的声明内容如下：

- 1)制造商名称、地址（若制造商名称与出口商不一致，需提供保函，声明该项下货物由所打印厂家生产，并盖制造商公章或出口商公章）；
- 2)信用证号码、合同号码；
- 3)根据领事馆要求、需要加打的声明；
- 4)开户银行名称或许可证号码(IMPORT LICENSE)等。

(10) H. S. Code (商品编码)

This means the code of the commodity in Harmonized System Codes (Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 协调商品名称和编码制度).

H.S. 编码，是海关合作理事会（Customs Cooperation Council）支持下的国际六位数商品分类。要求填写的HS 编码的前六位数，与报关单中商品编码的前六位数一致。有些国家将它扩展到十位，以应海关要求，或八位以应出口要求。如“18.06”代表“巧克力及其他包含可可粉的食品”。若同一证书包含几种商品，则应将相应的税目号全部填写。此栏不得留空。

(11) Quantity (数量)

Quantity or weight of the goods shall be filled in here.



(12) Number and Date of Invoices (发票号码及日期)

It should be made out according to the invoice.

填写商业发票的出票日期及号码. 原产地证中的三个日期: 发票日期、申办日期、签发日期, 其中发票日期是最早的, 签发日期是最迟的, 但三个日期可为同一日。若打印出运日期, 则把握出运日期不可早于发票日期的原则, 出运日期和发票日期可为同一日。一份发票只能申领一份产地证。当同一发票项下的货物分批出运时, 可将发票拆成多份, 并在每份发票号后加A、B、C 或“-1”、“-2”、“-3”等以示区别, 并分别凭发票申领产地证。



(13) Declaration by the Exporter (出口方声明)

The issuing place and date are indicated here with the exporter's stamp and signature of the authorized person. The date should not be earlier than the date of invoice or later than the date of B/L.

该栏除已印就文字外,由申请单位已在签证机构注册的原产地证手签人员签字,并加盖申请单位在签证机构备案的中英文印章,手签人的签字与印章不得重合。必须在该栏填写申领地点和日期,申领日期一律用英文表述。该栏日期不得早于发票日期,最早为同日。签发日期迟于出运日期的原产地证为后发证,企业在申办时除提供申请书和发票外,须另外提供报关单或提单,并提交迟办原因解释,签证机构在第5栏加注“ISSUEDRETROSPECTIVELY”的英文印章。办后发证或补发遗失、损毁证书时,第十一栏和第十二栏日期应为重发证书的实际申请日期和签发日期。



(14) Certification (签证机构证明)

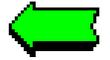
The issuing place and date should be indicated with the stamp of issuing institute (CIQ or CCPIT) and hand-signed signature of the officer in charge. The date should not be earlier than that in the invoice and applying date.

填写好签证日期和地点后，由签发机构（商检机构或贸促会）盖章，并由主管负责人签字。签字和盖章不能重合。此栏日期不得早于发票日期和申领日期。





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1. For official use (官方填写)

It will be more or less the same as corresponding contents in Column No. 5 in Certificate of Origin.

2. Item number (项目编号)

If the same lot has different varieties, "1", "2"...are marked according to the varieties. If there is only one lot, "1" is marked.

3. Origin criterion (原产地标准)

It should be made out with the reference on notes overleaf.

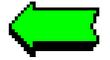
4. Declaration by the exporter (出口方声明)

Except that mentioned in Column No.13 in Certificate of Origin, name of the country of origin and importing country should be marked in corresponding place in the column.





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4. The destination port must be the port in Chile.
5. It should be ticked by the Customs of the importing country that whether a preference is given according to the agreement.
6. It can be left unfilled or can mark the order number and the L/C number, etc..
11. It should stipulate according to the certificate criterion that the declared goods enjoy the preference.
 - (1) If the products are totally original, fill in a “P”.
 - (2) In case the ingredients of the goods are partially from foreign countries and the regional value is more than or equals 40%, please fill in “RVC”.
 - (3) Please fill in “ PSR ” if the products are up to the Standards for Special Origin of Products in China-Chile FTA.
13. The FOB prices of the goods should be stipulated.



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1. The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct, that all the goods were produced in China and that they comply with the Rules of the People's Republic of China.

签署机构声明，上述信息正确无误，所有商品均在中国生产并符合中华人民共和国原产地规则。

2. It is hereby certified that the declaration by the exporter is correct.

兹证明出口方声明正确无误。

3. The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in China. And that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the Generalized System of Preferences for goods exported to Italy.

签署机构声明，上述信息正确无误，所有商品均在中国生产，并符合出口到意大利的货物的普惠制原产地规则要求。



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1. Certificate of Origin GSP Form A issued in 1 original and 1 copy by competent authority.

由授权机构签发的普惠制原产证表格A, 一份正本和一份副本。

2. Certificate of Origin in duplicate (please see Clause A under special conditions).
原产地证一式两份(请参阅特殊条款A)。

3. Invoice and Certificate of Origin must show country of Origin with the name of manufacturer/processor.

发票和原产地证须有原产地国及制造商或加工商的名字。

4. Original invoice and Certificate of Origin without legalized by Kuwait Embassy or Consulate are acceptable.

可以接受没有科威特大使或领事签字的发票正本和原产地证。

5. Certificate of Origin in two fold indicating that goods are of Chinese origin issued by Chamber of Commerce.

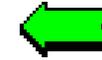
由商会签发的原产地证一式两份, 证明货物的原产地是中国。



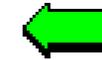
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Some Terms of Certificate of Origin in the L/C

Practice



Answer of the Practice



THANK YOU

