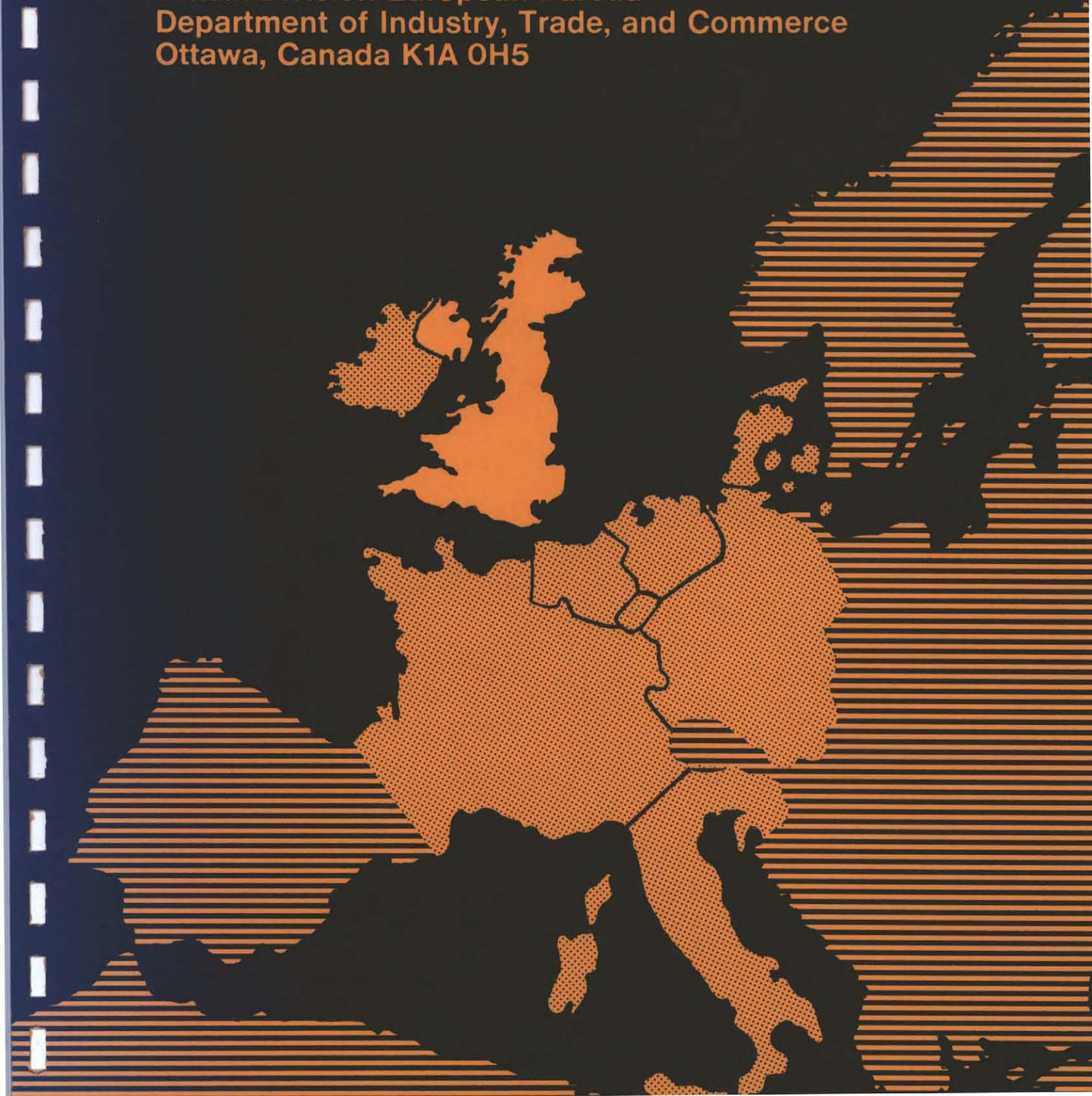


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# UNITED KINGDOM

## Customs and Related Access Information

Britain Division European Bureau  
Department of Industry, Trade, and Commerce  
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H5



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA, CANADA

UNITED KINGDOM

Information for Exporters  
to the United Kingdom

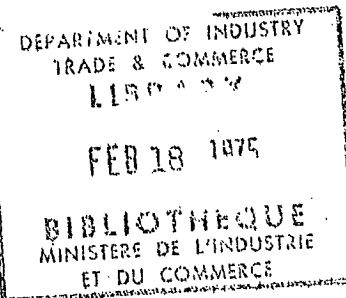
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Compiled by  
The European Bureau  
October, 1974

UNITED KINGDOM

INFORMATION FOR EXPORTERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this leaflet is accurate, certain of the subjects covered are necessarily condensed and questions of interpretation can only be finally decided by the British or EC authorities. It should be noted too that these regulations are liable to change at any time.



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(Cette publication est disponible en français sur demande)

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UNITED KINGDOM  
INFORMATION FOR EXPORTERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Area: 94,214 square miles (England 50,327, Wales 8,017, Scotland 30,411, Northern Ireland 5,459) °
- Population: In 1971, the total population was 55.5 million.
- Climate: Mean average temperature is 10.3°C (50°F). Centigrade scale is used.
- Currency: Pound Sterling: £ = \$2.3063 (July, 1974).
- Wages and Salaries: Averaged industrial weekly wage in 1971 was £30.93 (males) and £15.80 (females).
- Shipping: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Bristol and Glasgow are served regularly by sailings from Canadian east and west coast ports, and in the summer season from Hudson's Bay and St. Lawrence - Great Lakes ports.
- Households: In 1971 there were 18,656,000 households.
- Income: Total personal income in 1971 was £47.339 million. Per capita income was £852.95. Average weekly earnings for males over 21 was £33.85.
- Retail Sales: The value of retail sales in 1971 was £15.160. million. Retail sales per capita were £273.00.
- Motor Vehicles: In 1971 there were 12,059,000 passenger cars, 1,632,000 goods vehicles and 1,124,000 motor-cycles and tricycles.
- Telephones: Some 37% of households had telephones in 1971.
- Radio and Television: Virtually every household has a radio and 94% of households have a television set. Radio is publicly and privately owned as well as television (405 and 620 lines). In 1971, some 16.5 million television licenses were issued.
- Water Supply: Safe to drink. Average pressure is 30 feet. Mineral content and hardness varies from very soft to very hard. In London, the water is very hard.

Electric Power:

Fifty cycle ac 220/460 volts two phase for domestic and commercial use, three phase for industrial use. Frequency stability plus or minus .01%. A grounding conductor for appliances is not mandatory but it is safer. The distribution system has a ground wire. The public utilities have 18.5 million commercial and industrial customers. National capacity is 236,417 G.W.H.

Coal:

All types are available. For complete details, write to the National Coal Board, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1, England. In 1971, production was 145 million tons (not metric). Based on present technology and known deposits, present coal deposits are sufficient for 100 years.

Gas:

Natural gas, butane and propane, coal gas.

Petroleum Products:

All grades are available.

Weights and Measures:

The metrication board was set up in 1969 to promote the planning and changeover to the international metric system of units for weights and measures throughout the economy and educational system. The changeover is expected to be completed by 1975.

Screw Thread:

Metric, Whitworth, North American SAE, left or right hand are all used. However, everything will be going metric over the next few years.

Standards:

Official approval for all appliances is vital for marketing purposes, although it is not mandatory.

Total British Imports:

1973 - £15,854.4 million  
1972 - £11,115.4 million.

Chief Imports:

(£ million) 1973 - manufactured goods classified by material, 3,383; food and food preparations, 2,634; machinery and transport equipment, 3,293; mineral fuels, lubricants, etc., 1,727; crude materials inedible, 1,835; chemicals, 897; miscellaneous manufactured articles, 892.

Chief Suppliers:

(£ million) 1973 - United States, 1,610.3; West Germany, 1,351.2; France, 979.2; Netherlands, 911.7; Sweden, 739.9; Canada, 735.6; Ireland, 526.6; Italy, 504.4.

Value of Imports from Canada:

1973 - £735.6 million  
1972 - £605.2 million.

Chief Imports from Canada: (£ million) 1973 - food and food preparations, 141; manufactured goods classified by material, 240; crude materials inedible, 209; machinery and transport equipment, 55; chemicals, 35; beverages and tobacco, 20; miscellaneous manufactured articles, 19.

Total British Exports: 1973 - £12,455.1 million  
1972 - £ 9,745.7 million

Chief Exports: (£ million) 1973 - machinery and transport equipment, 4,775; manufactured goods classified by material, 3,258; chemicals, 1,272; miscellaneous manufactured articles, 1,149; food and food preparations, 512; crude materials inedible, 416; minerals, fuels, lubricants, 370; beverages and tobacco, 363.

Chief Markets: (£ million) 1973 - United States, 1,512; West Germany, 785; France, 678; Belgium, 612; Switzerland, 520; Sweden, 514; Canada, 414; Australia, 404; Italy, 386; Denmark, 329.

Value of Canadian Purchases: 1973 - £413.8 million  
1972 - £379.9 million

Chief Canadian Purchases: (£ million) 1973 - machinery and transport equipment, 175.8; manufactured goods classified by material, 101.5; miscellaneous manufactured articles, 54.2; chemicals, 25.9; food and food preparations, 16.2; beverages and tobacco, 10.9.

Prices: Quote in pounds sterling on at least c.i.f. basis and preferably 'delivered'.

Usual Terms of Payment: Sight, and 30, 60, 90 or 180 days as arranged - depending upon commodity.

Trade Agreements: Both Canada and Britain are signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Samples: All samples are subject to import duty and value added tax where applicable. A cash deposit or bond may be given in lieu of import charges and is refundable when goods are re-exported. Alternatively, samples may be temporarily imported without payment of duty or taxes on authority of an ATA Carnet. Carnets may be purchased from Carnet Canada, The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

Correspondence: Airmail, 15 cents per half ounce.

Taxes: Value added tax (VAT) is chargeable on the importation of all goods, except foodstuffs, at the rate of 8%, which is levied at the c.i.f. duty paid value of the goods. The VAT rate on foodstuffs is zero.

Marketing Centres: Conurbations (thousands) - London (Greater London), 7,379; Manchester (South-East Lancashire), 2,387; Birmingham and Wolverhampton (West Midlands), 2,369; Glasgow (Central Clydeside), 1,728; Liverpool (Merseyside), 1,262; Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Tyneside), 804.

Economy: Britain's economy is largely industrial but in view of its limited natural resources, it is largely dependent on importing raw materials both in the agricultural and industrial sectors. One exception is the area of energy where efforts are now taking place to develop the North Sea oil deposits which are expected to come on stream in the next decade.

#### TARIFF STRUCTURE

The British Customs tariff is based on the internationally agreed system of classification of imports known as the Brussels Nomenclature which is employed by approximately 75 countries, including most European countries. Under this classification system, the correct tariff classification for most imports into Britain normally may quite readily be determined.

Britain presently has a two-column customs tariff. The first column sets out the full or Most Favoured Nation rates of Customs duty that are applicable to goods originating, for example, in the United States and other non-preferential countries. The second column, generally speaking, provides for preferential treatment usually by means of duty free entry or at a lower rate of duty than that accorded under the full rate column, for products of Commonwealth, EC (European Communities), E.F.T.A. (European Free Trade Area) and Irish origin.

#### BRITAIN'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (EC)

Britain became a member of the Common Market effective January 1st, 1973. The terms of the accession provide for a



transitional period during which Britain will adapt its import regulations to those already in existence in the Common Market. During this period, Britain will be required to progressively eliminate barriers to trade with other members of the Common Market, and at the same time phase out tariff preferences to Canada and other Commonwealth countries. In the industrial sector, these adjustments will be phased over several years and will not in fact be completed until July 1st, 1977.

	<u>Elimination of Tariffs between Britain and EEC</u>	<u>Adjustment of British Tariff to CET on Imports from Third Countries</u>
April 1st, 1973	20%	--
January 1st, 1974	20%	40%
January 1st, 1975	20%	20%
January 1st, 1976	20%	20%
July 1st, 1977	20%	20%

It will be noted from the transitional period set out above that Britain will not change its preferential tariff rates to those of EC's Common External Tariff overnight, but rather will retain Commonwealth tariff preferences although diminishing until July 1st, 1977. Therefore, until that date the following regulations governing conditions necessary to qualify for preferential tariff treatment in Britain are applicable.

#### PREFERENCE QUALIFICATION CONDITIONS

The Commonwealth Preference Regulations are set out in detail in British Customs and Excise Notice No. 27A. Briefly, as they are applied to Canadian manufactured goods, they require the fulfillment of the following three conditions: The goods must:-

- (a) Be consigned from Canada to the United Kingdom;
- (b) Be manufactured in Canada, i.e. have acquired their essential character in Canada or in another country in the Commonwealth;
- (c) Have a prescribed proportion of the manufacturing cost of each 'article' attributable to Canadian (or Canadian and Commonwealth) labour, manufacturing overheads and the Commonwealth content in Canadian or other Commonwealth materials. See Appendix I for a list of goods requiring 25%, 50% or 75% Commonwealth content.

Note: Items (b) and (c) are separate requirements and both must be fulfilled. It does not necessarily follow that goods which satisfy (c) will also satisfy (b).

### GOODS GROWN OR PRODUCED IN CANADA

In order for goods which are grown or produced to be admitted to Preference, they must be grown or produced in Canada, must not have undergone any processing outside of the Commonwealth Preference Area (CPA) or at any time been mixed with goods not grown or produced in the CPA and they must be consigned to the United Kingdom from a place in Canada or the CPA.

### CONSIGNMENT

Regarding (a) the consignment condition is met if:-

- (i) It was the intention of the exporter in Canada that the goods should be sent from Canada to the United Kingdom and steps were taken to that end;
- (ii) The goods were in continuous transit from Canada to the United Kingdom;
- (iii) The goods do not enter the commerce of a non-Commonwealth country.

In practice, if goods are sent from Canada to the United Kingdom on a through bill of lading or on a bill of lading offering the option of delivery to a United Kingdom port and that option is exercised before the goods are unloaded at a non-Commonwealth port, they will normally be considered to have fulfilled the consignment condition. When such evidence cannot be produced, alternative evidence to establish that the conditions (i) to (iii) above have been met should be produced to the British Customs by the importer. Such evidence should include the order for the goods, the invoices, bills of lading, insurance documents, the relative correspondence regarding the purchase and movement of the goods, non-manipulation certificate of arrival and exportation from the port of transhipment or port of shipment in the case of goods shipped from a USA port for shipment, the road or rail consignment note or bill of lading will also be required.

### MANUFACTURE

Regarding the manufacture condition for preference, manufactured goods must fulfill two conditions. Firstly, they must be manufactured in Canada or a Commonwealth country. To be regarded as manufactured in Canada or elsewhere in the Commonwealth, the goods must acquire their essential character as a result of work done in Canada or elsewhere in the Commonwealth. It is not sufficient for them to be subjected to a mere finishing process even though the finishing process may add substantially to the cost of manufacture and result in the goods having the required Commonwealth content. Secondly, the goods must have at least the prescribed percentage of Canadian or Commonwealth content. Content is taken to mean that at least the appropriate proportion of the cost of manufacture, i.e. labour, overhead and materials, grown or produced in Canada (or elsewhere in the Commonwealth Preference Area) is

is attributable to Canadian and/or Commonwealth expenditure. See Appendix II for items included and excluded from cost of manufacture.

### COST ACCOUNTS

From time to time, British Customs ask Commonwealth manufacturers for costing of their exported product to support their claim to Commonwealth Preference.

In such cases, it is important that the manufacturer answer British Customs as quickly and completely as possible. The following notes on the preparation of cost accounts may be helpful in providing British Customs with the required information.

#### 1. General

- (a) The costings may be prepared in respect of any convenient unit quantity, e.g. 100 articles.
- (b) Each and every article must be treated separately for the purpose of calculating the Commonwealth content. Accordingly, each costing should relate to one particular type or size of article to be shipped. It is not permissible to calculate average costings for several different sizes of article.
- (c) A brief description of the processes carried out in the factory, an illustrated catalogue if available and a copy of the firm's most recent statement of accounts would assist in the examination of the costings.

#### 2. Materials

- (a) Cost of materials.
  - (i) The cost of any materials imported by the manufacturer should be based upon the value assessed by the Customs plus duty and/or tax not drawn back, freight and any other charges incidental to the delivery of the goods at the factory.
  - (ii) The cost of materials obtained in the Commonwealth country in which the factory is situated should include all costs incurred in delivery of the goods at the factory.

- (iii) The cost of materials should include the cost of any material wasted or spoiled in manufacture. If any credit is claimed in respect of sums realized from the sale of scrap, this should be shown as a deduction from the relative materials cost.
  - (iv) When a particular material has been purchased at varying prices, the cost of that material should not be assessed by means of averaging. It should be based on the prices which will result in the lowest Commonwealth content in the finished article, but details of the variations in price should be stated.
  - (v) Copies of the relative invoices for materials, transportation, etc., charges and Customs entries (where applicable) should be produced in support of the costing.
- (b) Origin of Materials.
- (i) Where similar materials are obtained from Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth sources, they should be regarded as of non-Commonwealth origin unless satisfactory arrangements are made to segregate and identify the Commonwealth materials, and the articles made therefrom. Any arrangements should be described.
  - (ii) Any material of unknown or unprovable origin must be regarded as non-Commonwealth.
  - (iii) Purchase of materials in any of the Commonwealth countries or territories does not in itself entitle such materials to be regarded as wholly or partly of Commonwealth origin. Similarly, manufacture or processing of materials within those countries and territories does not in itself ensure that such materials have a Commonwealth content of 100%. Regard must be paid to the origin of the raw materials used by the manufacturer or processor.
  - (iv) Where it is desired to claim Commonwealth content in any material grown or produced in Commonwealth countries or territories, a certificate of origin (XS 119) declaring the country in which the material was grown or produced is necessary. If a satisfactory certificate in this form is produced, the cost of the materials in question, inclusive of all charges up to delivery into the factory, may be allocated in full to Commonwealth content.

- (v) Where it is desired to claim Commonwealth content in respect of any material or component manufactured or processed in the Commonwealth countries or territories, a certificate of origin, on form XS 120, should be obtained from the manufacturer or processor showing the exact percentage of his manufacturing or processing costs represented by the Commonwealth content in the materials which he used and by his labour and overhead costs incurred within the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth content of the material or component should then be calculated by applying the foregoing percentage to the total cost of the material or component at the factory, including freight and insurance charges, etc.

### 3. Direct Labour

The direct labour cost should relate to the actual articles costed and should not be averaged over the entire factory output of diverse articles. The basis of allocation of costs (e.g. by time or by piece-work) should be stated. The cost of labour for packing in non-retail containers is to be excluded, and likewise all other labour costs incurred after the completion of manufacture, e.g. warehousing and despatch. If the cost of retail packing is included in the cost of materials, the direct labour cost of packing the finished article into the retail packing should be shown separately.

### 4. Factory Overheads

The individual costs should be shown against each item in the form of costings (see Appendix III for forms of cost accounts), and if further items are included, a full description of their nature should be given. The basis of allocation to the particular article costed should be stated.

If, owing to the form in which the factory accounts are kept, it is more convenient to do so, overheads may be expressed as a percentage of direct labour. The overhead percentage should be calculated by applying the total overhead costs of the last financial year, less inadmissible items, to the total cost of admissible direct labour for the same period. The costings should be accompanied by a detailed statement, under the headings used in the factory books, showing the various annual overhead expenses which have been included in the total overheads. This method will, of course, only provide an estimate of the actual overheads, and accordingly, where this method is used and the costed goods are shown to qualify for preference by only a narrow margin, it may be necessary to defer a final decision as to their title to preference until figures for the current year become available.

The costings may be forwarded direct to the International Customs, Division F, Branch I, (Commonwealth Preference), Customs and Excise, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9DB, if so desired.

The following examples are meant to illustrate the basis on which costings for Preference purposes should be compiled and the extent to which it is necessary to go into the origin of materials used in manufacture to determine whether finished articles have the necessary minimum Commonwealth content. Only if the abbreviated costing fails to show a clear margin of qualification need a full cost study on the lines of Part 2 of the Appendix be prepared.

Example One - a plastic toy requiring 50 per cent Commonwealth content to qualify:

	Cost per article	Commonwealth Cost
Material		
Plastic supplied by a C.P.A. manufacturer who has certified 75% Commonwealth content	20.0	15.0
Direct Labour	Not Calculated	
Overhead	Not Calculated	

Since the only material from which the article is made has itself a Commonwealth content well in excess of the 50% content required, no further cost study would be needed.

Example Two - a piece of costume jewellery requiring 25% Commonwealth content to qualify:

	Cost per article	Commonwealth Cost
Materials		
Rolled-gold wire ex C.P.A. supplier	10.0	Not investigated
Solder ) origin	2.0	Nil
Glass imitation pearls) unknown	7.0	Nil
Direct labour for making article	5.0	5.0
Manufacturing overhead allocated as 150% of direct labour cost	<u>7.5</u>	<u>7.5</u>
Total Cost	<u>31.5</u>	<u>12.5</u>

In this example, the article attains over 39% Commonwealth content by virtue of the manufacturer's expenditure on direct labour and overhead so that he does not need to concern himself with any content that may be present in his main material.

Example Three - a piece of machinery requiring 50% Commonwealth content to qualify:

	Cost per Article	Commonwealth Cost
Materials		
Iron casting ex C.P.A. supplier who has certified 70% Commonwealth content	50.0	35.0 35.0
Electric motor, non-C.P.A. origin	11.0	Nil
Gears & shafts, non-C.P.A. origin	17.0	Nil

Brass sheet & rod ex CPA supplier	15.0	Not Investigated
Direct labour for parts making 8 hours at 0.25 per hour	2.0	2.0
Overhead for parts making 8 hours at 0.6 per hour	4.8	4.8
Direct labour for assembly 5 hours at 0.3 per hour	1.5	1.5 <sup>o</sup>
Overhead for assembly 5 hours at 0.2 per hour	1.0	1.0
	103.2	44.3
Total Cost		

In this case, the article does not qualify for Preference unless the brass materials have at least 45.66 percent Commonwealth content so that the machine manufacturer would have to approach the supplier for information on this point. If the supplier should certify that the materials have 60% Commonwealth content, the insertion of the appropriate figure (9.0) in the right hand column of the costing brings the Commonwealth part of the total cost up to 53.3 and the overall Commonwealth content to about 52%. In these circumstances, the finished machine would qualify for preference.

Example Four - a telescope requiring a Commonwealth content of 75% to qualify.

Materials	Cost per Article	Commonwealth Cost
Brass tubing ex CPA supplier	10.00	Not Investigated
Leatherette ex CPA supplier	1.5	Not Investigated
Plating material & paint, origin unknown	.5	Nil
Lenses ex non-CPA source	25.0	Nil
Direct labour for manufacture of the article	8.0	8.0
Manufacturing overhead	6.0	6.0
Total Cost	51.0	14.0

In this instance, the overall Commonwealth cost needs to be 38.25 in order that the goods can qualify, but this will not be attained even if it could be established that the tubing and leatherette were entirely of CPA origin. Accordingly, the telescope cannot qualify for Preference.

WARNING

British Customs has warned that incorrect claims to Preference can lead to prosecutions if importers and to the goods concerned becoming forfeit to the Crown. It is therefore important that great

care be taken when completing certificates of origin and consignment. Experience of dealing with claims to Commonwealth Preference has shown that incorrect claims often occur in similar circumstances and if the rules below are followed carefully, this will reduce very considerably, the possibility of incorrect claims being made for Commonwealth Preference.

1. It must not be assumed that because goods have been bought in Commonwealth Preference Area they originate in that Area. In any case where it is desired to count Commonwealth Area content in such goods, a certificate of origin showing the Commonwealth Area content in them must be obtained from the grower, producer, supplier or manufacturer.

2. If any goods which qualify for Commonwealth Preference include components which do not themselves qualify, arrangements should be made to ensure that when any of these components are themselves sent to the United Kingdom, no claim is made for Commonwealth Preference - each and every article must qualify in its own right.

3. Traders wishing to claim Commonwealth Preference on goods which they have purchased from other firms, should obtain certificates of origin from the actual grower, producer, supplier or manufacturer, and complete the exporter's certificate only.

#### PREFERENCE DOCUMENTATION

The documents required to clear Canadian goods, on which Preference is claimed through British Customs are:

- (a) The exporter's normal commercial invoice, showing details regarding quantity, weight and value and a clear indication of the terms, e.g. C.I.F., F.A.S., F.O.B., on which the goods are sold which is usually indicated on such a document,
- (b) Bill of Lading, and
- (c) A Commonwealth Preference certificate of origin given by the manufacturer and the exporter of the goods. The description of the goods should be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be identified by the British Customs Officer examining them.

The Certificate of Origin is the document which enables the British importer to claim preferential tariff treatment in Britain. Particular attention should be given to the completion of these forms as failure to provide accurate details may result in heavy penalties being imposed on the United Kingdom importer and the forfeiture of the goods.

There are five forms of Certificate of Origin which vary according to the class of goods and whether or not the exporter and the manufacturer, grower or producer are the same firm. The various Certificate of Origin forms and their uses are as follows:



Certificate of Origin, Form XS 120

This form is used for manufactured goods other than manufactured tobacco when the exporter is not the manufacturer. It contains two separate declarations, one to be made by the manufacturer and the other by the exporter.

Certificate of Origin, Form XS 113

This form is also used for manufactured goods other than manufactured tobacco but combines the manufacturers' and exporters' declaration and is therefore for use when the manufacturer and exporter is one and the same person or party.

Certificate of Origin, Form XS 121

This form is used only when claiming preference on manufactured tobacco. It contains a manufacturing declaration and an exporters declaration.

Certificate of Origin, Form XS 119

This form is used when claiming preference on goods grown or produced (as opposed to manufactured goods) in Canada. Like form XS 120, it contains two declarations, one to be given by the supplier, grower or producer and the other by the actual exporter.

Certificate of Origin, Form XS 112

This is basically the same form as XS 119 and is used for goods which are grown or produced, but combines the growers' or producers' and exporters' declarations and is used when the supplier, grower or producer and exporter are the same party.

Declaration on Certificates of Origin

Declarations on Certificates of Origin XS 120, XS 113 and XS 121, must be given personally by the proprietor, or by a partner or principal official of the firm or company concerned. A certificate or declaration given by a company or "on behalf of", "per pro", "for", etc. a person, firm or company will not be accepted by H.M. Customs. Declarations given by Customs agents or brokers are entirely unacceptable.

If owing to local trade conditions, it is impractical for declarations on Certificates of Origin forms XS 112 and XS 119 to be signed by the up-country growers or producers, there is no objection to the declarations being given by an accredited agent in Canada, having the necessary knowledge of the facts, provided that (1) the declaration clearly shows that the agent is authorized to sign on behalf of the grower or producer, and (2) the declaration is a personal one signed by a responsible member of the issuing firm. This concession does not extend to agents acting merely as carrying agents.

In cases where goods being shipped are manufactured by more than one Canadian firm, the forms should be completed by each manufacturer. They should show in which package or packages the different goods are contained. If delay arises in obtaining properly completed Certificates from Canadian manufacturers, it is recommended that exporters advise the consignee in the United Kingdom that Preference is being claimed and that a Certificate of Origin will follow with the least possible delay.

The Certificate of Origin should not cover goods for which there is no entitlement to Preference. Goods for which Preference is not being claimed should be packaged and invoiced separately.

Trade importations (other than manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes) which do not exceed £10 import value; do not require a Certificate of Origin provided that the Commercial Invoice bears the following statement signed by the exporter: "All the above goods are of Commonwealth Preference Area origin". Private importations not exceeding £ 50 import value, e.g. of a non-commercial nature and containing less than 20 lbs of tobacco and less than two bulk gallons of spirits, may be imported without a Certificate of Origin provided the above-quoted declaration is given.

Wherever possible, the required documentation should be forwarded separately to the consignee, prior to the departure of the goods for submission to Customs with the entry documents - enclosing them in the package will cause delay.

Supplies of the prescribed forms of Certificates of Origin may be obtained from various commercial printers across Canada and in limited quantities from the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners in Canada. Traders are also at liberty to print their own Certificates of Origin provided that they conform exactly in layout and wording with the official form except for the omission of the various alternatives which normally have to be deleted, e.g. proprietor/partner/principal official: grower/producer/supplier. Privately printed Certificates of Origin must be on the same coloured paper as the official forms, green for forms XS 112 and XS119, and white paper for forms XS113 and XS120. See Appendix V for specimen Certificates of Origin XS 112, XS 113, XS 119 and XS 120.

#### VALUE FOR DUTY

The value to be declared on Customs entries (whether for goods free of/or exempted from duty, goods subject to a specific duty or goods subject to duty ad valorem), is the value set out in the EEC Regulations and applied by Section 258 of the Customs Excise Act, 1952 at the time when the goods are entered.

Briefly stated, this value is the price which the goods would fetch, at the time when they are entered for home use, on sale in the open market between buyer and seller, independent of each other with delivery to the buyer at the port or place of importation, the seller bearing freight, insurance, commission and all other costs, charges and expenses incidental to the sale and the delivery (except any duty or value added tax chargeable in the United Kingdom).

When goods are imported under a contract of sale negotiated under open market conditions between buyer and seller independent of each other, their value for the purpose of duty is normally taken to be the price payable under the contract, adjusted as may be necessary to take account of the costs, charges and expenses as above. Where an amount in foreign currency has to be converted to its sterling equivalent, the rate of exchange to be used is that appropriate at the time of lodgement of the Customs entry.

The value for the purpose of ad valorem duty is the value as previously mentioned at the time when the goods are entered for home use. When warehoused goods are entered for home use, the value may be different from the value at the time of entry for warehousing at importation.

There is legal provision for the arbitration before an independent Referee of any unresolved disputes as to the value of goods for duty or value added tax purposes.

#### DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY

Under the Customs Duties (dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1969 the British Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is empowered to impose anti-dumping or countervailing duties on imports from any country if the imports are dumped or subsidized and that it would be in the national interest to take such action, provided that they are satisfied that the dumping or subsidization is causing or threatening material injury to a British industry or to an established industry in another GATT country which exports like goods to the United Kingdom, or that it is retarding materially the establishment of an industry in the United Kingdom. (Legally, the material injury criteria applies only to goods originating in or exported from GATT countries, but as a matter of policy, DTI normally applies it to all cases).

Goods are regarded as "dumped" if the export price from the country of origin or export is less than the fair market price there. The fair market price is the price at which identical or comparable goods are being sold in the ordinary course of trade in the country of origin or export, but subject to any adjustments necessary to ensure that the comparison between the fair market price and the export price is effectively a comparison between the prices on two similar sales.

If however, identical or comparable goods are not sold in the country of origin or export, or are not sold in circumstances which enable the fair market price to be determined by reference to the domestic selling price of the goods, the fair market price is to be determined by reference either to any representative price obtained for the goods when exported to another country with appropriate adjustments, or to the cost of production of the goods, with appropriate additions for administrative, selling or other costs and profit. Finally, where the system of trading in the country of origin or export is such, as a result of government monopoly and control, that the fair market price cannot appropriately be determined in any of these ways, it may be determined by reference to any price obtained for identical or comparable goods exported to the United Kingdom from another country, with adjustments to ensure that the comparison is between the prices on two similar sales.

Subsidies include any bounty or subsidy given by a government or other authority on the production or export of goods, whether directly or indirectly.

There is also power to impose provisional charges to duty if the facts so far before DTI indicate that dumping or subsidization is taking place and is causing or threatening material injury to a British industry. No duty can actually be levied by virtue of a provisional charge order, but security (normally a cash deposit) may be required

under the order for any duty which may eventually be imposed. If a definitive duty is imposed, it may be imposed retrospectively, but only for any period during which the provisional charge was in force and its rate may not exceed that of the provisional charge. Provisional charge orders expire after three months and can only be renewed for a further three months, therefore their maximum period is six months. In the case of imports from countries who have signed the GATT Anti-Dumping Code, DTI will extend provisional charge orders for six months only if exporters and importers concerned request such an extension. DTI Ministers have also stated that provisional measures will be taken only sparingly and in cases where there is special need for them.

As soon as DTI have been satisfied by the applicants for an anti-dumping duty on a specified product imported from a specified country or countries that there is a prima facie case of dumping and of resultant injury to an industry in the United Kingdom, they normally (although not invariably) publish a Press Notice to the effect that they are considering the application and invite any interested party to submit representations for or against it within a stipulated time.

It is open to the overseas manufacturer and exporter as well as to the importer of the product concerned, to offer DTI any evidence relevant to an anti-dumping application and to express objections to it. Similarly, consumers and users of the imported product may express their opinion since DTI finally has to determine whether the imposition of a duty is in the national interest. DTI has no statutory power to compel any person to furnish information, but it points out that it is in the interest of all parties that a decision should only be reached in the light of a knowledge of all the relevant facts and considerations.

Representations may be made orally or in writing to DTI. To facilitate these representations, a summary of the application is given on a confidential bases to all parties who have a bona fide interest in the case. There are no public hearings and normally no confrontation of the opposing parties.

Under the terms of the GATT Code on Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties, the Canadian Government and similarly any Canadian exporter concerned, is informed when an investigation into dumping or countervailing duties is being considered. It is in the interest of a Canadian exporter, on receiving such notice, to contact the Britain Division of the European Bureau for consultation and guidance in the early stages of these developments.

NOTE: It seems unlikely that anti-dumping regulations will be invoked in the future for food products as the CAP mechanisms (see page 18) would appear to provide adequate protection for most foods for which there is an established regime in the EEC.

#### VALUE ADDED TAX

On April 1st, 1973 the British Government abolished both Selective Employment Tax and Purchase Tax and replaced these taxes with a

Value Added Tax (VAT), thus aligning the British tax system more closely with those applied in other member states of the EEC.

With the exception of the actual rates charged in Britain, VAT operates in much the same manner as it does in other European countries that employ the value added system of taxation. Eventually, Britain together with other EEC members, will harmonize both the rates and the structure of their systems. The main features of the British tax are: a simple tax structure - only one positive rate of tax (the standard rate), a zero rate and an exemption.

The standard rate of 8% is chargeable on the supply of all goods and services in Britain and on all imports of goods except where legislation has provided for exemption or zero rating.

The zero rate applies to all British exports - foodstuffs, children's footwear and clothing, books, energy, fuel and construction.

Exemptions apply to land, insurance, postage, betting, finance, education and health services.

Exemption for a transaction means that no liability to account for tax to the tax authorities arises when the transaction is performed. Equally, the British trader undertaking the exempt transaction is given no credit for any tax invoiced to him by his suppliers or paid at importation in respect of the goods and services he uses for his exempt business.

Zero-rating means that the transaction is brought within the scope of the tax, but the rate applied is zero. The result is that a zero rated transaction carries no tax but the trader is allowed credit for or repayment of any tax paid at an earlier stage.

At time of importation, VAT will be levied on the value of the goods as taken for the value for customs duty purposes plus any customs duty payable, i.e. the duty-paid value.

VAT is collected in instalments as goods and services pass through the various stages of production and distribution to the consumer. The total tax borne will depend on the price at which the goods or services are sold to the final consumer, but will always be at the rate of 8% of this price.

#### IMPORT LICENSING CONTROL

Most products originating in and consigned from Canada are admissible into Britain on Open General License which relieves the importer of the necessity for applying for an individual license and permits the automatic release of dollar exchange for payment for the imports without limit as to quantity or value. Individual import licenses are, however, required for the importation of the following goods for the Dollar Area:

Firearms and ammunition	Cigars
Plumage	Grapefruit and grapefruit juice
Potatoes, fresh	Orange juice other than unpasteurized frozen orange juice concentrate
Radioactive substances	Rum
Bananas	

### COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP)

Accession of the United Kingdom to the European Communities (European Common Market) involves inter alia, the adoption of the Common Agricultural Policy and the associated system of variable import levies and other charges which apply instead of tariffs on many imported products. The Common Agricultural Policy became operative in the United Kingdom on February 1st, 1973. Rates of levy are determined by the EC Commission at regular intervals and in general are intended to cover the difference between world prices and Community prices and thereby prevent lower priced imported supplies from disturbing the EC internal market. Since agricultural prices in Britain will adjust gradually to the prevailing Common Market prices over a five year period, import levies in Britain will initially be lower than those which apply in the original six member states of the Community. Full import levies will apply as of January 1st, 1978.

To trade in agricultural products outside the Community, firms require licenses from the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce. The license in effect entitles the importer or exporter to receive restitution payments or pay levies and other charges. Such products as oilseeds, meats, cereals, dairy products, wine and fish are affected. The system is of such complexity that it is advisable to make specific checks for individual commodities with the Intervention Board.

Further details about the application of CAP levies on Canadian agricultural products imported into Britain may be obtained, on request, from the Britain Division, European Bureau.

### MARKING OF GOODS

#### A. Trade Descriptions Act, 1968

The Trade Descriptions Act, 1968 repealed and replaced various Acts and Orders, including the Merchandise Marks Acts of 1887 and 1926 under which the marking of imported goods was previously controlled. It came into force on November 30th, 1968.

The 1968 Act prohibits misdescriptions of goods, services, accommodations and facilities provided in the course of trade, together with false or misleading indications of prices and the unauthorized use of devices or emblems signifying royal awards.

A trade description is defined as a direct or indirect indication by any means of the quantity (which includes length, width, height, area, volume, capacity, weight or number), size and gauge; method, place and date of manufacture; production, processing or reconditioning; fitness for purpose, strength, performance, behaviour or accuracy, or any physical characteristics not included in the preceding notes; testing by any person and the results; approval by any person or conformity with a type approved by any person; person by whom manufactured, produced processed or reconditioned; other history including previous ownership or use.

The Department of Trade and Industry is empowered to make Orders imposing requirements for the marking of goods or for them to be accompanied by specified information or instructions relating to the goods.

The importation is prohibited of goods bearing false indication of the place of origin and restrictions are placed on goods bearing infringing trade marks (under the Trade Marks Act, 1938).

#### B. Trade Descriptions Act, 1972

Under the Trade Descriptions Act, 1972 any imported goods (except second-hand goods or containers or labels used for other goods) which bear a name or mark which is, or likely to be taken for a United Kingdom name or mark, must also bear a conspicuous indication of the country of origin unless the name or mark is neither visible when the goods are supplied, nor likely to become visible on reasonable inspection.

Imported goods which are not marked in any way either on the goods or on their packages or wrappers are not required to bear an indication of origin.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act, 1963 and various Statutory Orders thereunder prescribe the methods of marking weight, quantity, volume, measure or number on containers of all goods, including foods. In the case of foods, some items may only be sold in certain fixed weights or multiples thereof and in others by number only.

There are precise terms of abbreviations permissible for expressing units of weight, measurement or capacity. There are limitations also on the manner in which weight or fluid measure can be declared, e.g. no quantity in excess of 1 lb. may be expressed wholly in ounces. Similarly, no quantity in excess of 1 qt. (40 fl. oz.) may be expressed wholly in fluid ounces.

Metriation is slowly being adopted in Britain. Up to the present, pasta and salt may optionally be sold in metric or avoirdupois units - it is now proposed to add sugar to the list. Numerous British packers apply dual declarations to their labels, e.g. "1 lb. net - 454 grams".

Of most concern to Canadian exporters are the requirements which apply to a wide range of goods prescribing the required weight statement and the units of quantity in which these goods must be sold.

The food products covered include fresh meats, fish, poultry, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, cereal breakfast foods, breads, flour products, preserves, butter and other fats, salt, sugar and shell eggs. Other items included are animal feed in cake form, inorganic fertilizers, pet foods, seeds, toilet preparations, detergents, cigars and cigarettes.

The Act specifies that cereal breakfast foods, coffee, honey, preserves, butter, molasses, syrup, dried fruit and vegetables (including split peas), wheat and other cereal flour, cake flour and mixes, macaroni and similar products, may be sold by net weight if they are not prepacked, but if they are prepacked they must be sold in quantities of two, four, eight or twelve ounces, one pound, one and one half pound, two pounds or a multiple of one pound with the container so marked. Countable products such as shell eggs, cereal breakfast foods, (e.g. shredded wheat) saccharin and other sweetening tablets, etc. may be sold by number.

The indication of quantity shall be clear, legible and should be marked in a prominent position on the container where it can easily be read and it should not be obscured by any stamp, sticker, outer wrapper or in any other way. No variation is permitted and the contents must weigh at least as much as the declared amount.

At present, both Imperial and Metric weights and measures are used but conversion to a total metric system is in progress and is scheduled for completion in 1975.

Appendix IV to this leaflet contains information about the acceptable manner in which weights and measures may be expressed.

#### LABELLING OF FOOD REGULATIONS

Briefly, the following information must be shown on prepacked food labels:-

1. the Brand or Trade name (not mandatory),
2. the appropriate designation of the food,
3. the declaration of ingredients,
4. the declaration of weight or measure,
5. the name and address of the packer or distributor.

Regarding 2, an acceptable common name or appropriate designation must be given and not merely a trade mark. This is to indicate to the purchaser the true nature of the goods. However, if



a product which has no common name has been sold continuously in Britain for thirty years under a coined name or a name in the trade, that name will be accepted as the appropriate designation so long as it is not misleading.

Regarding 3, foods which contain two or more ingredients must list them in descending order by weight; alternatively, the amount of each ingredient may be shown. The list must be headed "Ingredients" or "Ingredients in order of Quantity". For dehydrated goods, the ingredients may be listed in the precedence they would have after reconstitution and the declaration should state "When Reconstituted".

In products containing mixed fruit or vegetables such as fruit salad or fruit cocktail, where no particular ingredient is prominent, they may be listed alphabetically with the declaration "Ingredients in alphabetical order".

The list of ingredients must appear in immediate proximity to or be simultaneously visible with the common name of the food. Alternatively, it may appear elsewhere within a surrounding line or within a panel of contrasting colour.

Certain foods are exempt from the need to list ingredients. Among those of particular interest to Canada are:

- any drink product
- biscuits
- cheese (other than processed)
- chocolate and sugar confectionery
- flour and flour confectionery

The regulations also stipulate the size of letters to be used in stating the common name of the food and its ingredients. Letters describing the common name, or appropriate designation, should be more prominent to give visual emphasis and be conspicuous by comparison with any other matter on the label including pictorial designs, etc. The height of the shortest letter in any word describing the common name (excluding prepositions, conjunctions, participles and initial letters) should not be less than than specified below, according to the size of the container.

<u>Container</u> (greatest dimension)	<u>Minimum Letter Size</u>	
	Common Name	Ingredients
cm.	mm.	mm.
Up to 12	2	1
13 to 30	3	1.5
30 to 45	6	3
over 45	8	4

The initial letter in words describing the common name may be larger than the remainder. However, undue prominence must not be given to words which constitute lesser ingredients. For example, in common

names which also embody another ingredient, such as "beans with pork", the words describing the minor ingredients must not be unduly prominent.

Regarding 4, see Weights and Measures regulations previously outlined in this leaflet.

Regarding 5, the label must show either the name of the packer or the labeller of the food and his address, including the country. Where the food is packed and labelled for another person who carried on business in Britain, the latter's name and address may appear instead on the label but the product's country of origin should be indicated in order to make it clear that it is not a British product.

Certain other regulations may particularly effect the labelling or packaging of food, e.g. the following:-

- colouring matter in food regulations
- preservatives in food regulations
- regulations concerning anti oxidents, artificial sweeteners, mineral wastes, etc.

#### Health Certificates (Plant and Animal Products)

When exporting plants, plant products, animals or animal products to Britain, it is often necessary to have such shipments accompanied by a health certificate issued by Agriculture Canada. If you are planning to enter such markets, it is advisable to contact the Health of Animals Branch (animal and animal products) or the Plant Protection Division (plants and plant products) of Agriculture Canada - either in Ottawa or at the agriculture office in your vicinity, to determine the conditions that must be met when shipping these products to the united Kingdom.

#### CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF COMMERCIAL SAMPLES

##### Commonwealth Preference

A wide range of products which are shown to qualify as Canadian or Commonwealth products within the meaning of the Commonwealth Preference regulations are admissible at reduced preferential rates during the transitional period of adjustment to the Common External Tariff if consigned from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom. The evidence of Canadian or Commonwealth origin required is a certificate in the prescribed form given by the actual grower, producer or manufacturer of the goods. In the case of manufactured goods, the manufacturer must be able to satisfactorily establish that the goods are of Commonwealth manufacture and that the necessary proportion of their factory cost is attributable to Canadian or Commonwealth labour and material. For further details, see "Preference Conditions" previously outlined in this paper.

If the samples are not admissible under the foregoing provision, (either because they are among the goods which are dutiable even when Canadian products or because the traveller does not wish to go to the trouble of proving their origin) or are goods subject to value added tax, they may be imported free of Customs charges under the provision applying to Commercial Samples.

### Temporarily Imported Samples

Under the Commercial Samples (Temporary Importation) Regulations, 1955, commercial samples may be temporarily imported without payment of Customs duty or value added tax solely for the purpose of soliciting orders in the United Kingdom for goods to be supplied from abroad. Relief from Customs charges may be claimed either by commercial travellers and other representatives of firms abroad or by persons or firms established in the United Kingdom, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. The most important of these conditions are listed below:

#### General

1. The goods must be owned abroad.
2. Each sample must be representative of a particular category of goods produced or to be produced abroad, and must be imported solely in order to be shown or demonstrated free of charge to prospective customers in the United Kingdom for the purpose of soliciting orders for goods to be supplied from abroad. The relief does not extend to advertising materials such as leaflets, catalogues, etc.
3. The goods must be supplied free of charge and no payment of any kind must be made either directly or indirectly by any person in the United Kingdom to the overseas supplier for the importation, showing or demonstration of the goods. The importer or prospective customer in this country is however, not debarred from relief if he has to pay the normal freight and insurance charges on the goods.
4. Normally, only one sample of each description, range, type or colour of article will be allowed temporary free admission, but reasonable latitude will be allowed, e.g. with articles that are of low value or of a kind likely to be soon damaged or soiled in handling.
5. The samples must normally be re-exported within six months of the date of importation.

#### On Importation

1. The importer must produce the samples (together with appropriate documents) to the proper Customs Officer for examination and must satisfy him that the samples are intended to be re-exported and are capable of identification on re-export. Except where samples are imported by a traveller in his own accompanied baggage, an importer of samples may appoint an agent to enter and clear the samples on his behalf but the agent must be expressly authorized in writing by the importer on Form C. 219 to act on his behalf. A specific authority on Form C. 219 is required.
2. Before the samples are released from Customs charge, the importer must give adequate security (by deposit or bond) to cover the duty chargeable and to secure that the conditions will be complied with in full.

3. The following documents will be required:-

- (a) a detailed list of the samples in duplicate, with each sheet of both copies signed and dated by the importer, describing each sufficiently fully for identification purposes and showing the full c.i.f. value in the United Kingdom of each separate article,
- (b) Customs entry on form XS 111 in duplicate,
- (c) a declaration on form C 219 (which must be signed by the importer and not his agent) as to the nature and intended use of the goods. Provision is also made for the appointment of an agent. (See 1)
- (d) an import license, if required. (Apart from goods subject to special restrictions such as arms and ammunition and dangerous drugs, no import license is required for samples imported under the Samples Regulations),
- (e) if security by bond is to be given, Form C & E 705 should be completed. The principal and surety to the bond must be persons resident in or limited companies registered in the United Kingdom. Importers resident in the United Kingdom must themselves give bond and it is only where the importer is normally resident abroad that his agent in the United Kingdom may act as principal to the bond.

While in the United Kingdom

1. The samples may not be used for hire or reward or offered for sale.
2. The importer must keep a record showing the movements of the samples and the uses to which they are put in the United Kingdom. The samples and this record must be produced for inspection by any officer of customs and Excise on request.

On Re-exportation

The samples must be presented to the Customs Officer at the port or airport at which they are to be exported together with the officially certified duplicate import entry, form XS 111 with the export declaration completed and the officially certified list of samples. The goods must be presented to the Officer in sufficient time to enable him to examine them before the departure of the ship, aircraft, etc. To assist identification, the samples should be packed in the same manner and order as at importation.

Cause of Delay in Clearing Samples sent from Canada

It has been the experience of H.M. Customs that the principal cause of delay in clearing samples from Canada has been the lack of permanent markings sufficient to identify each individual sample.

In the absence of identifying marks, such as manufacturer's marks and numbers, either on the samples themselves or permanently attached thereto (e.g. on a label sewn into the seam of a garment), or in the absence of seals applied by the Canadian Customs, it is necessary for the British Customs Officer at the port of importation to attach his own identifying seals to each article imported as a sample.

Incomplete descriptions have also resulted in delays in clearing Customs. For example, failure to show the presence in particular garments of silk or man-made fibres, or of embroidery, or failure to mention articles such as costume jewellery, scarves and other accessories. Such incomplete information leads to incorrect declarations and inadequate deposits of duty at importation and this in turn causes delay while the Customs entry is corrected, and where appropriate, the additional deposit made to cover the duty.

#### Commercial Samples Temporarily Imported Under Carnet

As an alternative to the aforementioned arrangements, samples may be imported into Britain for a period of six months without payment of duty or tax (a) personally by a commercial traveller, or (b) unaccompanied by land, sea or air freight, but not by post, under the authority of an international Carnet (ATA) issued by an approved association.

Canadian businessmen wishing to purchase an ATA Carnet should contact Carnet Canada, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128, P.Q.

The fee charged by the Chamber of Commerce for issuing a carnet is based on the value of the goods covered, and ranges between \$20.00 and \$150.00.

#### INCENTIVES AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR CANADIAN INDUSTRY

Twenty individual programs or sections thereof are offered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce to Canadian industry. These programs cover many sectors of a company's operations, including:

- INNOVATION - (R & D, implementation of industry Technology, design and productivity),
- FINANCING - (General, automotive, pharmaceutical),
- MARKETING - (Capital projects, market identification and adjustment, trade fairs, foreign buyers, consortia and promotional projects),
- SPECIAL - (Shipbuilding, machinery, construction, fashion),
- MANAGEMENT - (Small enterprises management courses).

The Program for Export Market Development (PEMD) is generally of particular interest to firms which are interested in a sustained increase in the export of their Canadian products. This is done by providing incentives in the form of repayable contributions and approved expenses that would otherwise inhibit marketing endeavours by Canadian companies. It consists of five component sections:

Section A - Incentives for Participating in Capital  
Projects Abroad.

Section B - Market Identification & Marketing Adjustment.

Section C - Participation in Trade Fairs other than  
Federally sponsored Stands.

Section D - Incoming Foreign Buyers.

Section E - Formation of Consortia for Purposes of Export.

Included in Promotional Projects are a number of sponsored promotions designed to meet particular requirements. Although the program concentrates on Trade Fairs Abroad (vertical and horizontal) and Missions, it includes a number of other forms of promotion.

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Further details on any of the subjects covered in this leaflet may be obtained by writing to or contacting:

Britain Division,  
European Bureau,  
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce,  
112 Kent Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H5

Telephone: (613) 996-6966

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APPENDIX I

Goods for which the required Commonwealth content is 75%

Optical glass and optical elements whether finished or not, microscopes, field and opera glasses, theocilites, sextants, spectrosopes and other optical instruments and components parts thereof.

Goods for which the required Commonwealth content is 50%

Aircraft and parts thereof.

Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for sports, games, gymnastics and athletics (other than apparel and boots and shoes) and parts thereof.

Arc lamp carbon and amorphous carbon electrodes.

Arms and ammunition:

Sporting guns, sporting rivles and sporting carbines and parts threrof

Military rifles and military carbines and parts thereof.

Miniature rifles and carbines and cadet rifles and carbines and parts thereof.

Air guns and air rifles and air pistols and parts thereof.

Revolvers and pistols and parts thereof.

Loaded cartridges and empty cartridge cases.

Baths of iron or steel.

Beakers, flasks, burettes, measuring cylinders, thermometers, tubing and other scientific glassware and lamp-blown ware.

Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions and of whatever material, finished or unfinished, and shaped parts and laces thereof.

Brooms and brushes of all descriptions and parts thereof (other than prepared bristles and other prepared animal hair).

Buttons, snap and slide fasteners, push buttons, studs, hooks and eyes.

Clocks and clocks cases.

Cutlery:

Knives with one or more blades made wholly or partly of steel or iron.

Scissors, including tailors' shears and secateurs, made wholly or partly of steel or iron.

Razors, including safety-razors and blades thereof.

Hair Clippers.

Carving forks.

Knife sharpeners, wholly or partly of steel.

Component parts of or blanks for any of the above-mentioned articles.

APPENDIX I (cont'd)

Cycles (other than motorcycles) and parts and accessories thereof.

Distempers, whether dry or not.

Electrical goods, including:

- Electric wires and cables, insulated
- Telegraph and telephone apparatus.
- Wireless apparatus.
- Electric carbons other than graphitized carbon electrodes.
- Electric lighting appliances and fittings.
- Batteries and accumulators.
- Electric bell apparatus.
- Electric cooking and heating apparatus.
- Electric meters.
- Parts of and accessories to the above.

Evaporating dishes, crucibles, combustion boats and other laboratory porcelain.

Furniture made wholly or mainly of metal, of the following descriptions:

- Tables, bedsteads, wire mattresses, stands, desks and counters.
- Chairs, stools and seats.
- Bookcases and bookshelves.
- Cabinets, safes, cash and deed boxes, drawers and cupboards.
- Shelving, storage bins and storage racks.
- Office letter racks and letter trays.
- Lockers.
- Parts of any of the above-named articles.

Galvanometers, pyrometers, electroscopes, barometers, analytical and other precision balances, and other scientific instruments and component parts thereof; gauges and measuring instruments of precision of the types used in engineering machine shops and viewing rooms, whether for use in such shops or rooms or not (but not including microscopes, field and opera glasses, theodolites, sextants, spectrosopes and other optical instruments and component parts thereof).

Glass and glassware:

- Plate and sheet glass, whether bevelled, silvered or otherwise finished or not.
- Illuminating glassware.
- Domestic glassware, including cooking utensils, table glassware, toilet glassware and ornamental glassware.
- Glass bottles and glass jars, including glass stoppers.

Hair combs.

Hollow-ware of iron or steel (including tinned plate).

Hosiery latch needles.



APPENDIX I(cont'd)

Ignition magnetos and permanent magnets.

Implements and tools and parts thereof other than handles of hickory.

Iron and steel products of the following descriptions:

Tubes, pipes and pipe and tube fittings of all kinds.

Railway and tramway construction material of all kinds.

Springs.

Wire, wire netting, wire nails and cable and rope (except insulated telephone and telegraph cables).

Screws (except screws for wood other than screw hooks, screw rings and screw knobs), nails, tacks, studs and spikes.

Rivets and washers.

Bolts and nuts.

Anchors and grapnels and parts thereof, chains and ships' cables.

Screws for wood (other than screw hooks, screw rings and screw knobs) whether wholly of iron or steel or of iron and steel coated or plated with some other metal or substance.

Wagons for use on railways and parts of such wagons.

Iron or steel guides, T section, of a description commonly used for lifts or elevators.

Locomotives and parts thereof.

Locks, padlocks, keys, bolts, latches, hasps and hinges of metal.

Machinery and parts thereof, including ball bearings, roller bearings and parts thereof.

Machinery belting (including conveyor and elevator bands).

Manufactures wholly or partly of cotton, wool (including alpaca, mohair, cashmere, llama, vicuna and camels' hair), hemp of all kinds, flax or jute, of the following descriptions (but excluding coir, rush, grass, raffia, straw or reed mats and matting).

Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, floor mats and matting

Manufactures wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha (including vulcanite and ebonite).

Metal door and window frames and casements.

Motor cars, including motor bicycles and motor tricycles; accessories and component parts of motor cars, motor bicycles and motor tricycles.

Musical instruments (including gramophones, pianolas and other similar instruments; accessories and component parts of musical instruments, and records and other means of reproducing music).

Needles and pins.

APPENDIX I (cont'd)

Paints, painters' enamels, lacquers, varnishes and printers' inks.

Pen nibs, fountain pens, stylographic and other pens, propelling pencils, paper clips and fasteners, stationery glassware and parts of any such articles.

Perambulators and mailcards and parts thereof.

Pigments and extenders (whether dry or with oil or other medium) other than the following:

Natural dyes; synthetic organic dyestuffs, colours and colouring matters, dry earth colours, barytes, silica, graphite and carbon black from natural gas.

Pottery and all other clay products.

Saddlery and harness (including horse boots) wholly or partly of leather.

Screws for wood or brass, copper or any alloy containing copper whether coated with any other metal or other substance or not.

Stoves, grates and ranges for domestic cooking or heating and parts and fittings thereof.

The following articles manufactured wholly or partly of the metals aluminum, copper, lead, nickel, tin, zinc and alloys containing any of these metals:

Sheets and strips, rods, plates, angles, shapes and sections, wire, tubes, foil and hollow ware.

Toilet preparations (excluding essential oils) of the following descriptions:

Toilet soap.

Tooth paste or powder and liquid preparations for dental purposes and mouth washes.

Toilet paste or powder.

Toilet cream.

Hair dyes.

Scented sachets.

Lipstick, rouge and grease paint.

Preparations for use in manicure or chiropody.

Preparations for use on the hair, face or body.

Bath salts and essences.

Smelling salts.

Toilet requisites of the following descriptions:

Powder bowls or boxes and powder puffs.

Nail polishers.

Nail clippers, nail cleaners and nail files.

Denture bowls.

Manicure sets.

Parts of the above articles.

APPENDIX I (Cont'd)

Toys of all kinds and parts thereof of whatever material composed.

Transparent cellulose wrapping.

Trunks, bags, wallets, pouches and other receptacles made wholly or partly of leather or material resembling leather whether fitted or not.

Twine of the following description:

Hard fibre singles.

Unexposed sensitized cinematograph film.

Unexposed sensitized photographic paper, cloth, plates and film and spools thereof.

Wireless valves and similar rectifiers and vacuum tubes.

For all other manufactured goods, except manufactured tobacco, the required Commonwealth content is 25%.

For manufactured tobacco, the required Commonwealth content is 5% but it should be noted that manufactured tobacco which qualifies for preference is chargeable at the preferential rate only in respect of such proportion of the manufactured tobacco as corresponds to the proportion of leaf tobacco used in its manufacture which was grown in the Commonwealth, the remainder being chargeable at the Full rate of duty.

## APPENDIX II

### Items included in costs of manufacture

The costs of manufacture of any goods for preference purposes are the costs incurred by the manufacturer in relation to those goods before they are dispatched in their finished state, and include the following items:

- (a) The costs to the manufacturer as received into the factory or any materials (including components and unfinished goods) used in the manufacture of the goods (including their retail containers or other forms of Interior packing), less the amount of any customs or excise duty or any other duty or tax incurred in respect of such materials which is subsequently refunded on the exportation of the goods;
- (b) The cost of labour directly employed in the manufacture of the goods;
- (c) The factory overhead costs incurred in relation to the manufacture of the goods in respect of rent, rates and taxes, motive power, electricity, gas, fuel, water, lighting and heating; factory supervision, including the costs of employing managers, foremen, time-keepers, watchmen, and other similar officers and servants of the manufacturer; maintenance, repairs and renewals of plant, machinery and factory buildings and tools; interest on capital outlay on the factory building and land; interest on depreciated value of plant, machinery and tools;
- (d) The cost of any process carried out in the course of the manufacture of the goods by any independent contractor in performance of a contract with the manufacturer.

### Items excluded from costs of manufacture

In arriving at the costs of manufacture of any goods, the following items are not to be included:

- (a) The cost of exterior packing;
- (b) The manufacturer's profit, or the profit or remuneration of any trader, broker, exporter or other persons dealing with the goods in their finished manufactured state;
- (c) Royalties;
- (d) The cost of carriage and freight or insurance or any other charges incurred in respect of the goods after their manufacture;
- (e) Any Canadian duty or tax which is subsequently refunded on the exportation of goods.

APPENDIX II (cont'd)

It is not usually necessary to furnish detailed costings with the initial shipment of a product but an exporter can help his British customer greatly by replying quickly to enquiries from British Customs about Commonwealth content and other preference requirements.

Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment, each and every article is to be considered separately for the purpose of determining eligibility for preference. This should be borne in mind, for example, in the case of articles of the same description but of different sizes or qualities. It also applies with particular force to spare parts and accessories in a consignment.



APPENDIX III (Cont'd)

**PART 2: FORM OF FULL COSTING (continued)**

**3†. FACTORY OVERHEADS OR BURDEN**

(exclusive of transportation, etc. charges into factory which should be included in the cost of materials) for the period

Item	Amount	How allocated or apportioned
TOTAL		

Total Direct Labour Cost during the period .....

SUMMARY	Total Cost	Commonwealth Cost
Materials' .....		*
Labour .....		
Overheads .....		

\*Column 12 only

**Certificate**

I .....  
(state name and capacity in which signing) of { Name of firm or company .....  
Address .....

hereby certify that the above analysis of the manufacturing costs of ..... is true and correct in all respects and is in agreement with the manufacturing cost accounts for the date or period stated.

Date..... (Signature)

†See Notes 2 and 6 on pages 40 and 42

**Part 3: Specimen Abbreviated Costings**

The following examples are meant to illustrate the basis on which costings for Preference purposes should be compiled and the extent to which it is necessary to go into the origin of materials used in manufacture to determine whether finished articles have the necessary minimum Commonwealth content. Only if the abbreviated costing fails to show a clear margin of qualification need a full cost study on the lines of Part 2 of the Appendix be prepared.

Example One—a plastic toy requiring 50 per cent Commonwealth content to qualify:

	Cost per article	Commonwealth cost
Material		
Plastic supplied by a C.P.A. manufacturer who has certified 75 per cent Commonwealth content	20.0	15.0
Direct labour		Not calculated
Overhead		Not calculated

Since the only material from which the article is made has itself a Commonwealth content well in excess of the 50 per cent content required, no further cost study would be needed.

Example Two—a piece of costume jewellery requiring 25 per cent Commonwealth content to qualify:

	Cost per article	Commonwealth Cost
Materials		
Rolled-gold wire ex C.P.A. supplier	10.0	Not investigated
Solder	2.0	Nil
Glass imitation pearls (origin unknown)	7.0	Nil
Direct labour for making article	5.0	5.0
Manufacturing overhead allocated at 150 per cent of direct labour cost	7.5	7.5
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>

APPENDIX III (Cont'd)

Part 3: Specimen Abbreviated Costings

Example Two (continued)

In this example the article attains over 39 per cent Commonwealth content by virtue of the manufacturer's expenditure on direct labour and overhead so that he does not need to concern himself with any content that may be present in his main material.

Example Three—a piece of machinery requiring 50 per cent Commonwealth content to qualify:

Materials	Cost per article	Commonwealth Cost
Iron casting ex C.P.A. supplier who has certified 70 per cent Commonwealth content	50.0	35.0
Electric motor, non-C.P.A. origin	11.0	Nil
Gears and shafts, non-C.P.A. origin	17.0	Nil
Brass sheet and rod ex C.P.A. supplier	15.0	Not investigated
Direct labour for parts making 8 hours @ 0.25 per hour	2.0	2.0
Overhead for parts making 8 hours @ 0.6 per hour	4.8	4.8
Direct labour for assembly 5 hours @ 0.3 per hour	1.5	1.5
Overhead for assembly 5 hours @ 0.2 per hour	1.0	1.0
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>44.3</b>

Part 3: Specimen Abbreviated Costings

Example Three (continued)

In this case the article does not qualify for Preference unless the brass materials have at least 45.66 per cent Commonwealth content so that the machine manufacturer would have to approach the supplier for information on this point. If the supplier should certify that the materials have 60 per cent Commonwealth content the insertion of the appropriate figure (9.0) in the right hand column of the costing brings the Commonwealth part of the total cost up to 53.3 and the overall Commonwealth content to about 52 per cent. In these circumstances the finished machine would qualify for Preference.

Example Four—a telescope requiring a Commonwealth content of 75 per cent to qualify:

Materials	Cost per article	Commonwealth Cost
Brass tubing ex C.P.A. supplier	10.0	Not investigated
Leatherette ex C.P.A. supplier	1.5	Not investigated
Plating material and paint, origin unknown	.5	Nil
Lenses ex non-C.P.A. source	25.0	Nil
Direct labour for manufacture of the article	8.0	8.0
Manufacturing overhead	6.0	6.0
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>

In this instance the overall Commonwealth cost needs to be 38.25 in order that the goods can qualify, but this will not be attained even if it could be established that the tubing and leatherette were entirely of C.P.A. origin. Accordingly the telescope cannot qualify for Preference.



APPENDIX III (Cont'd)

**Part 3: Specimen Abbreviated Costings**

**Example Five**—a piece of electrical equipment requiring 50 per cent Commonwealth content to qualify:

	Cost per article	Commonwealth Cost
<b>Materials</b>		
Chassis of non-C.P.A. origin	10·0	Nil
Meter ex C.P.A. supplier	15·0	Not investigated
Resistances ex C.P.A. supplier who has certified 50 per cent Commonwealth content	8·0	4·0
Wire, nuts and bolts, soldering tags, solder, knobs and other smallwares, all ex C.P.A. suppliers	10·0	Not investigated
Direct labour to make the article	7·0	7·0
Manufacturing overhead	10·0	10·0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost	60·0	21·0
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Here the manufacturer would firstly enquire of the supplier of the meter as to the Commonwealth content in this component since if it had at least 60 per cent such content there would be no need to look into the position of the various smallwares. If it should turn out that the meter had a lower Commonwealth content or, perhaps, was found to be of non-C.P.A. origin, the manufacturer would have no option, if he wished to establish qualification of the finished article, but to explore the Commonwealth content that might be present in the smallwares.

APPENDIX IV

Weights and Measures

The following extracts from the British Weights and Measures Regulations will be of interest to Canadian exporters:

- (1) The indication of quantity shall be marked in characters which are not less than the size specified in the under-mentioned schedule, being the size appropriate to the size of the container.

<u>Greatest Dimension of Container</u>	<u>Minimum Heights of Character</u>
Not exceeding 2 inches	1/16 inch
Exceeding 2 inches but not exceeding 12 inches	3/32 inch
Exceeding 12 inches but not exceeding 18 inches	5/32 inch
Exceeding 18 inches but not exceeding 24 inches	5/16 inch
Exceeding 24 inches	1/2 inch

- (2) No quantity in excess of:
- (a) 1 lb shall be expressed wholly in terms of ounces
  - (b) 1 oz shall be expressed wholly in terms of drams
  - (c) 1 qt shall be expressed wholly in terms of fluid ounces.
- (3) An indication of quantity by gross weight shall include the words "gross", "gross weight", "including container" or some other expressions having the same effect.
- (4) Where the words "net" or "gross" are incorporated in the indication of quantity, they shall not be written in an abbreviated form.
- (5) Acceptable abbreviations of units of measurement which may be used for trade in connection with marking the indication of quantity on containers is as follows:

Imperial System

Yard	-	yd
Foot	-	ft
Inch	-	in.
Cubic Inch	-	in. cu. or cub. in.
Gallon	-	gal. or gall.
Quart	-	qt
Pint	-	pt
Fluid ounce	-	fl. oz.
Hundredweight	-	cwt
Quarter	-	qr
Pound	-	lb.
Ounce	-	oz.
Dram	-	dr.
Grain	-	gr.

APPENDIX IV (cont'd)

Metric System

Metre	-	m
Decimetre	-	dm
Centimetre	-	cm
Millimetre	-	mm
Cubic Centimetre	-	cc or cu cm
Litre	-	l. or lit.
Decilitre	-	dl
Centilitre	-	cl
Millilitre	-	ml
Kilogramme	-	kg, kilo kilog or kilogram
Gramme	-	g, grm or gram
Milligramme	-	mg, or milligram

APPENDIX V

SPECIMEN CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

NOTE: These specimen copies of British Certificate of Origin forms have been reduced in size to fit this leaflet and therefore should not be used to cover actual shipments to the United Kingdom.

COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE  
 CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT FOR EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM (see Note A overleaf)

X.S. 112

Insert FULL names and addresses	Exporter	This form is for the use of a grower, producer or supplier exporting his own goods. The certificate must be given personally by the proprietor, a partner or a principal official of the firm or company concerned (see Note B overleaf). <b>FOR OFFICIAL USE</b>
	Consignee	
This form is to be used ONLY for goods <i>Grown or Produced</i> (see Note C overleaf) in the * Commonwealth Preference Area and † consigned therefrom to the United Kingdom by the grower, producer or supplier. Details of other forms are included in the Notes overleaf to which attention is drawn. * see Note D overleaf † see Note E overleaf		Country of origin
Place and country from which first consigned to the United Kingdom		WARNING - The presentation to the United Kingdom Customs of a certificate which is untrue in a material particular is an offence which may lead to the imposition of heavy penalties and forfeiture of the goods. Growers, producers, suppliers and exporters are therefore urged to ensure that the particulars given in the certificate are correct before signing it.
Port of loading		
Place of discharge in the United Kingdom		
Marks and numbers; number and kind of packages; description of goods (see Note F overleaf)		Weight or quantity and value State currency:—
Name of Grower or Producer (to be completed where the certificate is given by the supplier - see Note B overleaf)		TOTAL VALUE
<b>CERTIFICATE BY EXPORTER (GROWER, PRODUCER OR SUPPLIER)</b>		
I, ..... (State name and capacity in which signing - see Note B overleaf)		
DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:—		Place and date
(1) I am duly authorised by the above exporter who is also the grower/producer/supplier of the goods designated in this certificate to make and sign this certificate.		Signature of authorised signatory
(2) All the goods designated above were * grown/produced in the country of origin stated herein.		
(3) All the information given in this certificate is correct in all respects. * Delete as necessary.		

### NOTES

- A Growers, producers, suppliers and importers are advised to read Notice 27A in which full information is given about Commonwealth Preference. The Notice may be obtained from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London E.C.3, or any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom, and from United Kingdom Commercial Representatives overseas.
- B This form is for use where the exporter of the goods is also the grower, producer or supplier (a supplier is a firm in the country of origin which markets goods of local or up-country growers or producers). The certificate must be given personally by the proprietor or partner of the firm or company concerned or by a principal official who must state the position he holds in the firm or company. A vague description such as principal or responsible official is not sufficient. A certificate given by a company or "on behalf of", "per pro", "per", "for", etc. a person, firm or company will not be accepted, nor will a facsimile signature.
- C Examples of goods which are regarded as grown or produced are :— fresh or dried fruit; sugar which has not passed through a refinery; unmanufactured tobacco; animal sausage casings; copra; fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal.
- D A list of countries and territories in the Commonwealth Preference Area is given in Appendix III of Notice 27A.
- E The circumstances in which goods are regarded as consigned to the United Kingdom from the Commonwealth Preference Area are set out in Part IV of Notice 27A.
- F The description of goods must be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be identified by the Customs Officer examining them.
- G Other certificates of origin and consignment are available for use as follows :—  
Form X.S. 119 — For goods grown or produced.  
Form X.S. 120 or Form X.S. 113 — For manufactured goods other than manufactured tobacco.  
Form X.S. 121 — For manufactured tobacco.

COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE  
 CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT FOR EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM (see Note A overleaf)

X.S. 113

Insert FULL names and addresses	Exporter	This form is for the use of a manufacturer exporting his own goods. The certificate must be given personally by the proprietor, a partner or a principal official of the firm or company concerned (see Note B overleaf). FOR OFFICIAL USE
	Consignee	

This form is to be used ONLY for goods, other than tobacco, manufactured in the Commonwealth Preference Area and consigned therefrom to the United Kingdom by the manufacturer. Details of other forms are included in the Notes overleaf to which attention is drawn.

\* see Note C overleaf

† see Note D overleaf

Place and country from which first consigned to the United Kingdom	Country of origin
Port of loading	WARNING. — The presentation to the United Kingdom Customs of a certificate which is untrue in a material particular is an offence which may lead to the imposition of heavy penalties and forfeiture of the goods. Manufacturers and exporters are therefore urged to ensure that the particulars in the certificate are correct before signing it.
Place of discharge in the United Kingdom	
Marks and numbers; number and kind of packages; description of goods (see Note E overleaf)	Weight or quantity and value State currency:—

<b>CERTIFICATE BY EXPORTER (MANUFACTURER)</b>	<b>TOTAL VALUE</b>
I, ..... DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:— (State name and capacity in which signing — see Note B overleaf)	
(1) I am duly authorised by the above exporter who is also the manufacturer of the goods designated in this certificate to make and sign this certificate; and declare that he will make available to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, London, or their nominees, for inspection at any time, such accounts and other evidence as they may require for the purpose of verifying the particulars in this certificate.	
(2) All the goods included in this certificate were manufactured by the exporter named above during the period from ..... to ..... in the country of origin stated herein.	
(3) Of the total cost of manufacture not less than ..... per cent of the cost of each and every article covered by this certificate, as ascertained in accordance with the Commonwealth Preference Regulations, 1958, issued by the United Kingdom Board of Trade is attributable to Commonwealth expenditure.	Place and date
(4) Goods which are not eligible for Commonwealth Preference are not included in this certificate.	Signature of authorised signatory
(5) All the information given on this form is correct in all respects. * see Note F overleaf      † see Note I overleaf	

## NOTES

- A Manufacturers and Importers are advised to read **Notice No. 27A** in which full information is given about Commonwealth Preference. The Notice may be obtained from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London E.C.3, or any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom, and from United Kingdom Commercial Representatives overseas.
- B This form is for use for goods, other than tobacco, where the exporter is also the manufacturer of the goods. The certificate must be given personally by the proprietor or partner of the firm or company concerned or by a principal official who must state the position he holds in the firm or company. A vague description such as principal or responsible official is not sufficient. A certificate given by a company or "on behalf of", "per pro", "per", "for", etc. a person, firm or company will not be accepted, nor will a facsimile signature.
- C A list of the countries and territories in the Commonwealth Preference Area is given in Appendix III of Notice No. 27A.
- D The circumstances in which the goods are regarded as consigned to the United Kingdom from the Commonwealth Preference Area are set out in Part IV of Notice No. 27A.
- E The description of goods must be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be identified by the Customs Officer examining them.
- F The Board of Trade Regulations referred to overseas are reproduced in Appendix I Part 2 of Notice No. 27A. Goods which have been manufactured in the Commonwealth Preference Area are nonetheless not treated as manufactured in that area unless a minimum prescribed proportion of the costs of their manufacture (in the case of goods for which this form is appropriate, 25 per cent., 50 per cent., or 75 per cent., according to the nature of the goods) is attributable to Commonwealth expenditure as defined in the regulations.
- G The costs of manufacture do not include:—  
(i) any duty or tax incurred which is subsequently refunded on the exportation of the goods;  
(ii) the cost of exterior packing;  
(iii) the manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, broker, exporter or other person dealing with goods in their finished manufactured state;  
(iv) royalties;  
(v) the cost of carriage and freight or insurance or any other charges incurred in respect of the goods after their manufacture.
- H When assessing Commonwealth expenditure nothing should be included in respect of Commonwealth content in materials, etc. used in manufacture unless a certificate of origin has first been obtained showing the percentage of cost attributable to Commonwealth expenditure.
- I It should be noted that each and every article must qualify in its own right. This is of particular relevance when similar articles of different sizes or spare parts are sent.
- J Other certificates of origin and consignment are available for use as follows:—  
Form X.S. 119 or Form X.S. 112 — For goods grown or produced.  
Form X.S. 120 — For manufactured goods other than manufactured tobacco,  
Form X.S. 121 — For manufactured tobacco.



COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE (UNITED KINGDOM)  
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (see Note A inside)

ML 110

COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE  
CERTIFICATE OF CONSIGNMENT FOR EXPORT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM (see Note A inside)

ML 110

Grower, Producer or Supplier Full name Address and Postal address	This page of the form is for the use of a grower, producer or supplier not exporting the goods. The certificate must be given personally by the proprietor, a partner or a principal official of the firm or company concerned (see Note B inside).
	FOR OFFICIAL USE

This form is to be used ONLY for goods Grown or Produced (see Note C inside) in the Commonwealth Preference Area. Details of other forms are included in the Notes inside to which attention is drawn. * see Note D inside	Country of origin	WARNING - The presentation to the United Kingdom Customs of a certificate which is untrue in a material particular is an offence which may lead to the imposition of heavy penalties and forfeiture of the goods. Growers, producers and exporters are therefore urged to ensure that the particulars given in the certificate are correct before signing it.
	Weight or quantity, date of supply to exporter and invoice number	

Marks and numbers; number and kind of packages; description of goods (see Note F inside)	(Large empty space for details)
--	---------------------------------

Name of grower/producer (to be completed where the certificate is given by the supplier - see Note E inside)

**CERTIFICATE BY GROWER, PRODUCER OR SUPPLIER**

(State name and capacity in which signing - see Note B inside)

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that -

- I am duly authorized by the above Grower / Producer / Supplier of the goods designated in this certificate to make and sign this certificate.
- All the goods designated above were grown / produced in the country of origin stated herein.
- All the information given in the certificate is correct in all respects.

\* I, as necessary.

Place and date
Signature of authorized signatory

Exporter Name Full name Address and Postal address	This page of the form is for the use of a trader exporting goods not grown, produced or supplied by him. The certificate must be given personally by the proprietor, a partner or a principal official of the firm or company concerned (see Note B inside).
	Consignee

This form is to be used ONLY for goods Grown or Produced (see Note C inside) in the Commonwealth Preference Area and if consigned therefrom to the United Kingdom by an exporter other than the grower, producer or supplier. Details of other forms are included in the Notes inside to which attention is drawn.  
 \* see Note D inside \* see Note E inside

Place and country from which first consigned to the United Kingdom	WARNING - The presentation to the United Kingdom Customs of a certificate which is untrue in a material particular is an offence which may lead to the imposition of heavy penalties and forfeiture of the goods. Exporters are therefore urged to ensure that the particulars given in the certificate are correct before signing it.
Port of loading	
Place of discharge in the United Kingdom	Weight or quantity and value Same currency as -

Marks and numbers; number and kind of packages; description of goods (see Note F inside)	(Large empty space for details)
--	---------------------------------

**CERTIFICATE BY EXPORTER**

**TOTAL VALUE**

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that -

(State name and capacity in which signing - see Note B inside)

- I am duly authorized by the above exporter to make and sign this certificate.
- All the goods designated above consist exclusively of goods detailed by the Grower, Producer or Supplier in the attached certificate of origin.
- All the information given in this certificate is correct in all respects.

Place and date
Signature of authorized signatory

NOTES

- A Growers, producers, suppliers, exporters and Importers are advised to read Notice No. 27A in which full information is given about Commonwealth Preference. The Notice may be obtained from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London E.C.3, or any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom, and from United Kingdom Commercial Representatives overseas.
- B This form is for use where the exporter of the goods is not the grower, producer or supplier (a supplier is a firm in the country of origin which markets goods of local or up-country growers or producers). The certificate must be given personally by the proprietor or partner of the firm or company concerned or by a principal official who must state the position he holds in the firm or company. A vague description such as principal or responsible officer is not sufficient. A certificate given by a company or "on behalf of", "per pro", "per", "for", etc. a person, firm or company will not be accepted, nor will a facsimile signature. Growers, Producers and Suppliers who are exporting the goods themselves will find it more convenient to use Form X.S. 112, but if they use Form X.S. 119 they must complete both pages.
- C Examples of goods which are regarded as grown or produced are:— fresh or dried fruit; sugar which has not passed through a refinery; unmanufactured tobacco; animal sausage casings; copra; fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal.
- D A list of countries and territories in the Commonwealth Preference Area is given in Appendix III of Notice No. 27A.
- E The circumstances in which goods are regarded as consigned to the United Kingdom from the Commonwealth Preference Area are set out in Part IV of Notice No. 27A.
- F The description of goods must be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be identified by the Customs Officer examining them.
- G Other certificates of origin and consignment are available for use as follows:—  
Form X.S. 112 — For goods grown or produced.  
Form X.S. 120 or Form X.S. 113 — For manufactured goods other than manufactured tobacco.  
Form X.S. 121 — For manufactured tobacco.

Import FULL name and address	Manufacturer	This page of the form is for the use of a manufacturer not exporting the goods. The certificate must be given personally by the proprietor, a partner or a principal official of the firm or company concerned (see Note D inside).
	First Consignee	FOR OFFICIAL USE
Country of origin		This form is to be used ONLY for goods, other than tobacco, manufactured in the * Commonwealth Preference Area and consigned thereto from the United Kingdom by an exporter other than the manufacturer. Details of other forms are included in the Notes inside to which attention is drawn. * see Note C inside
This form is to be used ONLY for goods, other than tobacco, manufactured in the * Commonwealth Preference Area and supplied to another trader in that area for export to the United Kingdom. Details of other forms are included in the Notes inside to which attention is drawn. * see Note C inside		
Weight or quantity, date of supply to exporter and invoice number		WARNING: - The presentation to the United Kingdom Customs of a certificate which is untrue in a material particular is an offence which may lead to the imposition of heavy penalties and forfeiture of the goods. Manufacturers are therefore urged to ensure that the particulars in the certificate are correct before signing it.
Marks and numbers; number and kind of packages; description of goods (see Note E inside)		

Place and country from which first consigned to the United Kingdom	Weight or quantity and value State currency ---
Port of loading	
Place of discharge in the United Kingdom	Marks and numbers; number and kind of packages; description of goods (see Note E inside)
This form is to be used ONLY for goods, other than tobacco, manufactured in the * Commonwealth Preference Area and consigned thereto from the United Kingdom by an exporter other than the manufacturer. Details of other forms are included in the Notes inside to which attention is drawn. * see Note C inside	

CERTIFICATE BY MANUFACTURER		DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:—
(1) I am duly authorized by the manufacturer of the goods designated in this certificate to make and sign this certificate; and declare that he will make available to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, London, or their nominees, for inspection at any time, such accounts and other evidence as they may require for the purpose of verifying the particulars in this certificate.		
(2) All the goods in this certificate were manufactured by the manufacturer named herein during the period from ..... to ..... in the country of origin stated herein.		
(3) Of the total costs of manufacture not less than ..... % per cent of the cost of each and every article covered by this certificate, as ascertained in accordance with the Commonwealth Preference Regulations, 1958, issued by the United Kingdom Board of Trade is attributable to Commonwealth expenditure.		Place and date
(4) Goods which are not eligible for Commonwealth Preference are not to be listed in this certificate.		Signature of authorized signatory
(5) All the information given in this certificate is correct in all respects. * see Note F inside      † see Note I inside		

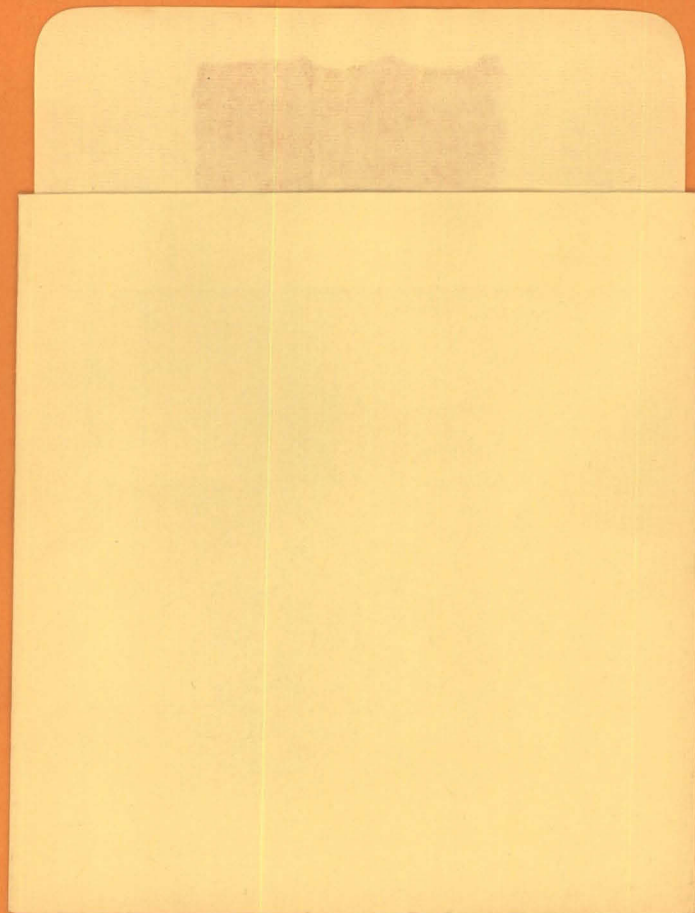
Exporter FULL name and address	Exporter	This page of the form is for the use of a trader exporting goods not manufactured by him. The certificate must be given personally by the proprietor, a partner or a principal official of the firm or company concerned (see Note B inside).
	Consignee	
This form is to be used ONLY for goods, other than tobacco, manufactured in the * Commonwealth Preference Area and consigned thereto from the United Kingdom by an exporter other than the manufacturer. Details of other forms are included in the Notes inside to which attention is drawn. * see Note C inside      † see Note D inside		WARNING: - The presentation to the United Kingdom Customs of a certificate which is untrue in a material particular is an offence which may lead to the imposition of heavy penalties and forfeiture of the goods. Exporters are therefore urged to ensure that the particulars in the certificate are correct before signing it.
Place and country from which first consigned to the United Kingdom		
Port of loading		Weight or quantity and value State currency ---
Place of discharge in the United Kingdom		
Marks and numbers; number and kind of packages; description of goods (see Note E inside)		

CERTIFICATE BY EXPORTER		TOTAL VALUE
DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:—		
(1) I am duly authorized by the above exporter to make and sign this certificate.		
(2) All the goods designated above consist exclusively of goods detailed by the manufacturer in the attached certificate of origin.		
(3) All the information given in this certificate is correct in all respects.		
Place and date		Signature of authorized signatory
Signature of authorized signatory		

CERTIFICATE BY EXPORTER		TOTAL VALUE
DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:—		
(1) I am duly authorized by the above exporter to make and sign this certificate.		
(2) All the goods designated above consist exclusively of goods detailed by the manufacturer in the attached certificate of origin.		
(3) All the information given in this certificate is correct in all respects.		
Place and date		Signature of authorized signatory
Signature of authorized signatory		

**NOTES**

- A** Manufacturers, exporters and importers are advised to read Notice No. 27A in which full information is given about Commonwealth Preference. The Notice may be obtained from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, or any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom, and from United Kingdom Commercial Representatives overseas.
- B** This form is for use for goods, other than tobacco, where the trader exporting the goods is not the manufacturer. The certificate must be given personally by the proprietor or partner of the firm or company concerned or by a principal official who must state the position he holds in the firm or company. A vague description such as principal or responsible official is not sufficient. A certificate given by a company or "on behalf of", "per pro", "per", "for", etc. a person, firm or company will not be accepted, nor will a facsimile signature. Manufacturers who are exporting their own goods will find it more convenient to use Form X.S. 113, but if they use Form X.S. 120 they must complete both pages.
- C** A list of the countries and territories in the Commonwealth Preference Area is given in Appendix III of Notice No. 27A.
- D** The circumstances in which the goods are regarded as consigned to the United Kingdom from the Commonwealth Preference Area are set out in Part IV of Notice No. 27A.
- E** The description of goods must be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be identified by the Customs Officer examining them.
- F** The Board of Trade Regulations referred to overleaf are reproduced in Appendix I, Part 2 of Notice No. 27A. Goods which have been manufactured in the Commonwealth Preference Area are nonetheless not treated as manufactured in that area unless a minimum prescribed proportion of the costs of their manufacture (in the case of goods for which this form is appropriate, 25 per cent., 50 per cent., or 75 per cent., according to the nature of the goods) is attributable to Commonwealth expenditure as defined in the regulations.
- G** The costs of manufacture do not include:—
- (i) any duty or tax incurred which is subsequently refunded on the exportation of the goods;
  - (ii) the cost of exterior packing;
  - (iii) the manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, broker, exporter or other person dealing with goods in their finished manufactured state;
  - (iv) royalties;
  - (v) the cost of carriage and freight or insurance or any other charges incurred in respect of the goods after their manufacture.
- H** When assessing Commonwealth expenditure nothing should be included in respect of Commonwealth content in materials, etc. used in manufacture unless a certificate of origin has first been obtained showing the percentage of cost attributable to Commonwealth expenditure.
- I** It should be noted that each and every article must qualify in its own right. This is of particular relevance when similar articles of different sizes or some parts are sent.
- J** Other certificates of origin and consignment are available for use as follows:—
- Form X.S. 119 or Form X.S. 112 — For goods grown or produced.
  - Form X.S. 113 — For manufactured goods other than manufactured tobacco.
  - Form X.S. 121 — For manufactured tobacco.



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