

U.S. CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

FOR EXPORTS TO ISRAEL

1. Goods consigned from exporter's business (name, address): 1		Reference No. U.S.-ISRAEL FREE TRADE AREA CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined declaration and certificate) (See notes over leaf)				
2. Goods consigned to (consignee's name, address) 2		3. Means of transport and route (as far as known) 3				
4. For official use 4		5. Item number 5				
6. Marks and numbers of packages 6		7. Number and kind of packages, description of goods 7			8. Origin criterion (see notes over leaf) 8	9. Gross Weight or other quantity 9
10. Number and date of invoices 10		<h1 style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.3; transform: rotate(-2deg);">SAMPLE</h1>				
11. CERTIFICATION 11 The _____ a recognized chamber of commerce, board of trade, or _____ _____ under the laws of the State of _____ _____ has examined the manufacturer's invoice or shipper's affidavit concerning the origin of the merchandise and, according to the best of its knowledge and belief, finds that the products named originated in the United States of America. 12 _____ Certifying Official EXPORTER AS PRODUCER: The undersigned hereby declares that he/she is the producer of the goods listed in this invoice and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement for goods exported to Israel. _____ Signature of Exporter				12. DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER 13 The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in the United States of America and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement for goods exported to Israel. _____ Signature of Exporter Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 20_____ _____ Signature of Notary Public		

U.S. Certificate of Origin for Exports to Israel

1. GOODS CONSIGNED FROM EXPORTER'S BUSINESS (NAME, ADDRESS):

Enter the name and address of the manufacturer, owner, or seller of the goods.

2. GOODS CONSIGNED TO

(CONSIGNEE'S NAME, ADDRESS): Enter the name and address of the consignee, customer, or purchaser of the goods.

The primary parties—not intermediaries or agents—to the transaction must be entered into Fields 1 and 2.

REFERENCE NO.: This number is supplied by the exporter (see Field 1). The number should indicate sequentially during each calendar year, the number of the shipment described by the Certificate of Origin, e.g., the first shipment to Israel by the exporter (given in Field 1) should be numbered 1993-1, the second shipment 1993-2, etc.

3. MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND ROUTE (AS FAR AS IS KNOWN):

Enter name of the ship/airline and identifying number (if applicable) along with the route to be taken.

4. FOR OFFICIAL USE: (Leave blank for official purposes.)

5. ITEM NUMBER: If the invoice contains more than one item, enter the line item from the Commercial Invoice which corresponds to the item being described in the Certificate of Origin.

6. MARKS AND NUMBERS OF PACKAGES:

Enter identifying numbers and marks on the outside of the packages.

7. NUMBER AND KIND OF PACKAGES, DESCRIPTION OF GOODS:

Enter the number of packages and full description of goods as contained in the Commercial Invoice.

8. ORIGIN CRITERION: If the products are wholly grown, produced, or manufactured in the U.S. enter the letter P. Enter the letter Y and the percentage of value added in the U.S. (and Israel, if applicable) if the product is not wholly grown, produced or manufactured in the U.S., e.g., Y = 55%.

In order to qualify for FTA treatment, products must be of U.S. or Israeli origin. The U.S.-Israel FTA rules of origin are similar to the CBI (Caribbean Basin Initiative) rules. U.S. and Israeli goods will be eligible for duty free treatment under the FTA if they meet the criteria listed below.

FIRST, The goods must be wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of the U.S. or Israel or a new article that has been

grown, produced, or manufactured in either country.

For articles not wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of the U.S. or Israel, the product must be substantially transformed into a new article having a new name, character, or use. No product will be eligible for FTA duty free treatment having merely undergone simple combining or packaging or mere dilution with water or other substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the product.

SECOND, the goods must be imported directly from U.S. or Israel into the customs territory of the partner country. Imported directly means direct shipment from one partner country to the other without passing through the territory of any other country. If the shipment passes through the territory of a third country, the articles must not enter into the commerce of that country.

THIRD, the value of the materials produced in the exporting country plus the direct costs of processing in the exporting country must not be less than 35% of the value of the product. For purposes of determining the 35% domestic content, up to 15% may be the product of the importing country. When determining the cost or value of materials produced in the exporting country, the following should be included:—

- (1) Manufacturer's cost of materials;
- (2) Freight, insurance, packaging, and all other transportation costs involved in moving the materials to the plant;
- (3) Cost of waste or spoilage;
- (4) Taxes and duties.

Direct costs of processing include costs directly incurred or costs that can be reasonably allocated to the growth, production, manufacture, or assembly

of the product. Such costs include but are not limited to:—

- (1) Labor costs including fringe benefits, on-the-job training, cost of engineering, supervisory, quality control, and similar personnel;
- (2) Dies, molds, tooling, and depreciation on machinery and equipment used in producing the article;
- (3) Research, development, design, engineering, and blueprint costs incurred in producing the article;

(4) Inspecting and testing the article.

The costs which may not be included as direct costs of processing include, but are not limited to:—

(1) Profit;

(2) General expenses of doing business such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, advertising, and salesperson's salaries, commissions, or expenses.

9. GROSS WEIGHT OR OTHER

QUANTITY: Enter the weight or other quantity as shown on the Commercial Invoice.

10. NUMBER AND DATE OF INVOICE:

Identify accompanying Commercial Invoice(s) by number and date.

11. CERTIFICATION: The name and location (by state) of the certifying Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade will be entered here by that organization. If the certifying business organization is other than a Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade, the type of organization must be specified. The certifying official will sign and date the certification.

12. EXPORTER AS PRODUCER: If the exporter is also the producer of the goods described, the Certification (box 11) and the Notarization (box 12) may be eliminated if the exporter signs this declaration. If the exporter is not the producer, but the goods were produced in the U.S., Notarization and Certification may be avoided by attaching to the certificate the following declarations, prepared on the letterhead of the producing company, signed by an authorized employee of the same, and referring specifically to the shipment described:

"The undersigned hereby declares that the goods in the invoice were produced in the United States of American and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement for Goods Exported to Israel."

13. DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER:

The declaration ("that the above details and statements are correct, that all the goods were produced in the United States of America and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement for goods exported to Israel") must be signed by the exporter as identified in Field 1. The exporter's signature must be notarized and dated by a Notary.