

Export Packing List: Considerably more detailed and informative than a standard domestic packing list, it lists seller, buyer, shipper, invoice number, date of shipment, mode of transport, carrier, and itemizes quantity, description, the type of package, such as a box, crate, drum, or carton, the quantity of packages, total net and gross weight (in kilograms), package marks, and dimensions, if appropriate. Both commercial stationers and freight forwarders carry packing list forms. A packing list may serve as conforming document. It is not a substitute for a commercial invoice.

Electronic Export Information Form (Shippers Export Declaration): The EEI is the most common of all export documents. Required for shipments above \$2,500* and for shipments of any value requiring an export license. SED has to be electronically filed via [AES Direct](#) (free service from Census and Customs) online system.

**Note: EEI is required for shipments to Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the former Pacific Trust Territories even though they are not considered exports (unless each "Schedule B" item in the shipment is under \$2,500). Shipments to Canada do not require an SED except in cases where an export license is required. (Shipments to third countries passing through Canada do need an SED.)*

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN:

Generic Certificate of Origin: The Certificate of Origin (CO) is required by some countries for all or only certain products. In many cases, a statement of origin printed on company letterhead will suffice ([download generic certificate](#) or see [sample with explanation](#)). The exporter should verify whether a CO is required with the buyer and/or an experienced shipper/freight forwarder, Trade Information Center, or either one of the local offices.

Note: Some countries (i.e. Middle East) require that certificate of origin be **notarized, certified by local chamber of commerce and legalized** by the commercial section of the consulate of the destination country. For **textile** products, an importing country may require a certificate of origin issued by the manufacturer. The number of required copies and language may vary from country to country.

Certificate of Origin for claiming benefits under Free Trade Agreements: Special certificates may be required for countries with which the United States has [free trade agreements](#) (FTAs). Some certificate of origin including those required by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the FTA's with Israel and Jordan, are prepared by the exporter. Others including those required by the FTA's with Australia, CAFTA countries, Chile and Morocco, are importer's responsibility). Click on a specific country below to learn details on how to document origin.

- [Australia](#) ([CO samples](#))
- [Bahrain](#) (importer to check with Govt. of Bahrain on format/information)
- [CAFTA](#) (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras [CO sample](#))
- [Chile](#) ([CO sample](#))
- [Israel](#) ([sample](#) Note: Green form needs to be purchased from Vendor or [US-Israel Chamber of Commerce](#) or a publishing house)
- [Jordan](#) (notarized generic certificate of origin required)
- [Morocco](#) (importer makes a claim on the basis of supporting evidence)
- [NAFTA](#) (Mexican, Canada, [sample](#))
- [Singapore](#) (no certificate of origin is required. However, the importer is required to produce the necessary permits together with an invoice, at the time of cargo clearance.)

For more information about common export documents, please [click here](#).