

# HOW TO COMPLETE A CERTIFICATION OF ORIGIN UNDER U.S.-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

The U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) entered into force on July 1, 2020, replacing the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). While USMCA maintains rules of origin for boats and engines, importers will have to complete a “certification of origin” to prove the origin of goods and claim preferential tariff treatment.

Unlike NAFTA, there is no prescribed format (i.e. ‘NAFTA certificate’) for certifying the origin of goods under USMCA. Instead, businesses must submit the following nine data elements in any format:

1. Importer, Exporter, or Producer Certification of Origin
2. Certifier
3. Exporter
4. Producer
5. Importer
6. Description and HS Classification of the Good
7. Origin Criteria
8. Blanket Period (if applicable)
9. Authorized Signature and Date

The certification of origin can be completed by the exporter, producer, or importer of the goods. It can be included on an invoice or any other document and may be completed and submitted electronically, including with an electronic or digital signature.

Here are few examples of a valid USMCA certification of origin that you can use as a basis for preparing your own:

- [FedEx Certification of Origin Template \(PDF\)](#)
- [FedEx Combined Certification of Origin and Commercial Invoice \(PDF\)](#)
- [Livingston International Certification of Origin template \(PDF\)](#)
- [Canada Border Services Agency: Example of a valid certification of origin](#)

## **Additional resources:**

- [U.S. Customs & Border Protection: USMCA Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [U.S. International Trade Administration: USMCA Day One](#)
- [Canada Border Services Agency: CUSMA and What Importers Need to Know](#)