Document	Canadian Customs	U.S. Customs	Mexican Customs
commercial invoice	Always.	If goods will enter U.S.	In Spanish, with customer's Registro Federal de Causantes (RFC), taxation registration number.
export declaration (Form B-13)	If goods will enter US or cost > \$2,000		
bill of lading	Always.	If goods will enter U.S.	Always.
import permit		62×40×63×63	For certain goods only.
transit and exportation (T&E) bond		If goods will enter U.S.	
packing list			If the invoice is not fully itemized and there is more than one package
special certificates			For goods subject to product standards or health regulations. (See Section 5)
NAFTA certificate of origin			If North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) preferences are claimed.
general certificat of origin	e		For non-NAFTA goods that are subject to countervailing duties in Mexico.

EXPORT DECLARATION FORM (FORM B13)

State of the

Under the provisions of the Customs Act, most goods exported from Canada must be reported to Canadian Customs in a prescribed manner. Exporters must complete an export declaration known as a Form B13. This form provides input into the federal government's System of National Accounts, particularly the Balance of Payments and Gross Domestic Product, and is used in the formulation of trade and budgetary policies. Governments, exporters, manufacturers and shipping companies use the trade statistics to monitor export performance, commodity prices and volume changes, and to examine the transportation implications of this activity.

The exporting company is ultimately responsible for the preparation and submission of the export declaration to customs. In most cases, agents, brokers or carriers prepare and submit the B13 on behalf of the exporter. A sample copy of Form B13 is provided in Appendix B.

Goods that require an export declaration include:

- commercial shipments valued at C \$2,000 or more;
- controlled, regulated or prohibited goods, i.e. products exported under a permit or certificate, regardless of their value;

