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While you can have your cargo overworker handle all the paperwork for you as an exporter, you need to know how each link in the chain functions. You need to understand these documents when you are an importer, too, because either you or your customs broker will use them to qualify for your cargo as soon as it arrives at the harbor, loading dock or airport. Here they are, in alphabetical order, for your review: Bill Lading. Lading means freight or freight, so the bill lading is basically a receipt from a cargo handler - a steamer, air, or truck line - showing that he has received his goods. To make things official, the document is signed by the ship's captain or another transporter agent as mandatory proof that the goods were shipped. There are various reshuffles of the bill guy, including: Clean or clean on board. This means that the transport company did not notice any irregularities in the packaging or condition of the cargo. It's a standard bill for a guy. Foul. The foul bill guy points out that the transportation company discovered, for example, something sticky leak from these boxes marked by-products of blood. If your lading score gets labeled foul, you will want to exchange a bum container for a clean one and have a shipping of the cargo before it is submitted to the importer. On board. This confirms only that the cargo was placed on board the vessel and does not carry any other guidelines or regulations. On deck. This is only true if cargoes such as livestock must be transported on the deck of the ship. Order. The bill on vaping under discussion, which must be approved by the shipper before it is handed over to the bank for collection. Order The guy is usually made from a bank or customs broker, or he can be left blank as a blank check. Notice of the order. This is similar to the order account, except that the shipper (buyer) and sometimes the customs broker should be When the ship reaches the port. Direct. This one sets out to whom the goods are sent. Since it prohibits the release of goods to anyone other than the person listed in the documents, and thus provides the most protection, the direct bill for the guy is usually preferred by newcomers to importers. Through Bill Lading. This pass it down the bill used when multiple carriers are involved, if, for example, the goods have to go by rail or truck to the port and then the ocean, or vice versa. Certificate of production. Used when a buyer pays for an item before shipping, this document checks that the item was actually manufactured and actually meets the general requirements of the product. In other words, it is proof that the product is at hand #insert and ready to be shipped. Some countries require a separate certificate of origin, even though the information is presented in a commercial invoice. The certificate is especially important when importing goods that require regulatory approval, such as medical equipment or food.Commercial invoices. The commercial invoice is the same as any invoice used by a domestic company and is essentially a finished version of the pro forma invoice. You can make up your own business account on your computer or buy pre-printed blank forms at the can office supply store. When you fill in these gaps, you want to be sure that you have added the same data that you have to your professional invoice and axter (L/C) number, if you use L/C. Plus, you need to add the terms of sale (i.e., FOB or DDP) and a statement certifying the goods were manufactured in the United States and then your signature. This will help skate goods through customs. Consular invoice. Not every country will require one of them - the ranks are mostly filled with developing types of nation. Basically, a consular invoice is one for which you fill out a form available from a local consulate in the U.S., pay a nominal amount and go your way. The intended idea of the invoice is to ensure that goods at inflated or low prices do not enter the country, but in fact it is a kind of collector's plate for the national economy. Doc receipts. This receipt is used if the importer is responsible for shipping from the U.S. port. He checks that the goods actually made it to the dock. Certificate of inspection. The importer can request one of them to confirm the quantity, quality and/or conformity of the product. For example, you bring cookie equipment from Belgium. You can have an inspector check the machines to make sure they are in good working order before you take the title. You can standard export inspection, which is carried out by a standard inspector appointed by an exporter or shipping line, or you can hire a specialized companies to do the job. Insurance certificate. This confirms that maritime insurance has been provided for the cargo and the type and coverage is specified. The package list. The packing list or packaging slip details of the item in the shipment, as well as information on how it was packaged, how the various items are measured, serial numbers if applicable, and the weight and size of each item. Export Declaration of the Shipper (SED). This one is required by the U.S. government for entire exports over \$2,500 or those that require an export license. It provides the Census Bureau with feed for its statistics and provides all the usual information, including product descriptions, cost, net and gross weight, as well as license information. All products imported into the United States regulated by the FDA must comply with the same laws and regulations as domestic products. Imported products must be clean, healthy, safe to eat and produced in sanitary conditions; Medicines and devices must be safe and effective; Cosmetics should be safe for their intended use and properly labeled; Radiation-emitting devices must meet established standards; Tobacco products must comply with U.S. requirements, and all products must contain informative and truthful labeling in English. FDA-regulated products are subject to inspection when imported into the United States. Products may be denied entry if they appear, from an examination or otherwise, to violate FDA requirements. Some products are subject to certification and/or testing requirements due to past history of violations; they are identified in import notices and in some international cooperation agreements. Scotland exports Scotch whisky, salmon, beef and lamb, chemicals, petroleum products, electronics and textiles. The country imports manufactured goods, beverages and tobacco, machinery and vehicles, as well as fuel. Whisky is Scotland's most famous export, with 36 bottles exported every second through 2014. Scottish salmon is exported to about 60 countries each year. Products exported from Scotland were estimated to be valued at 4.3 billion pounds a year by 2013. The best importers of Scottish products include Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United States. Almost two-thirds of Scotland's total exports fall into five categories: business services, appliances, chemicals, food and drink, and engineering. Other Scottish exports include textiles and equipment and renewable energy technologies. In September 2014, the Scottish people voted in a referendum on independence from the United Kingdom. The people voted against independence, more than 55 voted no. On the eve of the vote, a study by the Council for Economic and Social Research noted that a reduction in integration with the rest of the United Kingdom could lead to a 5 per cent drop in output in the country. The study also noted that The Scottish Government's plan to grow the economy, along with other factors arising from independence, could offset the fall in output. TommL/E/Getty Images When Coca-Cola first came to China, it was given a Chinese name that sounded very similar... but the symbols used for the name meant Bite Wax Tadpole. Here we will help you prepare your product for import/export and avoid problems with the translation of Coca-Cola. This phase is crucial; You should expect to do some degree of adaptation of your product for sale outside of domestic markets before making your first sale. Don't just jump in and start selling! Consult with potential customers, wholesalers, agents, embassies and so on to determine the best strategy for selling your products on the foreign market. Exploring competing products in a country where you want to do business is a great way to focus on what works in that market. If you can't visit the country and scan the store shelves yourself, contact people on the ground there and see if they can find out to you that the products are comparable to yours. Meanwhile, grab a sample of your own import/export finished product, and let's work through our checklist: The name of your product. Of course, this sounds good and intriguing for an American, but what does it mean in the target market? Find out in advance. If you don't, you'll end up with a fiasco like Chevrolet was on their hands when they unveiled their new car called Nova in Venezuela - which, in Spanish, means doesn't go! The colors of the packaging. What do the colors mean in the destination country? Bright, attention-grabbing red sometimes means warning or danger in the U.S., but in Chinese culture, it points to luck. A sleek black bag with touches of embossed gold or silver conveys elegance and sophistication in the United States and some new industrialized countries, but in some parts of Africa, for example, it speaks of death. Even if your design principles were reliable for products to be sold in the US, expect to have to give them up and start all over again when it comes to marketing products abroad. General packaging and labelling design. In addition to choosing color, your illustrations or graphics should be appropriate, appealing, and understandable to your user. If there is any possible way to get opinions on packaging design from actual consumers in your target market, do so. Will they buy it based on how it looks? For example, if you put a smiling face on your package but purchase this particular product is taken fairly seriously in your home country, will your labeling be trivial or cheap looking, or even offensive? And if you Selling your products in stores that scan data, bar coding your product will be important. The size or quantity of the product itself. This could be perfect for American model models but too much in Japan, where the size of a typical household is very small. One whopper can feed one American, but the same burger sold in France can make lunch for two, or it will have to be thrown in the trash. If too much of your product will go into waste, it is not economical or convenient for your consumers and they will not buy it. Weights and measurements. Include the weight and measurements on the label according to local standard indicators. The metric is considered a global standard, but you have to double-check it. Do you need a bilingual label? Canada requires a Franco-English label. Finland requires a Finnish-Swedish label. Most countries in the Middle East require an Arabic-English label. You have to find out! For some destinations, the first order or trial shipment requires only a sticker on the outside of the package in the language of the importing country. As a rule, on this sticker should be entupped the name and address of the agent-importer, the weight of packaging in standard units of the country, the legend of the ingredient and the expiration date. Number of units per package. Be careful with the cultural value attached to the number of units you place in the box. Some countries, especially in the West, believe that seven of them are lucky and 13 are unsuccessful. In Japan, number four is a sign of death, so packing anything four in a box will kiss death for your marketing venture! Anytime you have a relatively small number of products packed showcase style in your box, check in advance to make sure that the quantity is not considered unlucky in the overseas market. Obviously, a box full of cookies shouldn't be a problem. Photos of your product on the label. The picture says a thousand words. When Americans read PIZZA on the outside of the box, they know what's inside. But will they be in New Caledonia? Probably not. Keep this in mind when you are developing packaging for global sales. The illustrations are acceptable, the two-tone pictures look nicer, but the four-color photo label shows how it is. Put yourself in the shoes of a potential customer. If you don't know what's being sold, why buy it? Packaging material. If your packaging is behind the times in the United States, don't think you'll be able to unload (export) it to the global market. Customers around the world value innovation and cutting-edge technology, and they expect it from the United States. The same applies to the importation of a product (import) into the United States. Don't let your customers down! Keep an eye out for what is the newest and best in your packaging category. Expanding current product applications. That's where a few months actually living in a foreign country will really pay off, knowing how the locals are doing things and what they should be able to do better. You may find that you have changed the speed of the kitchen mixer, food in China can be better and than than ever before. Reconfigure existing vacuum attachments and this may be ideal for some off-the-way corners in Sri Lanka. Before you set out to do business in a particular country, ask a few simple questions: How would people out there want to spend their time? What are their favorite dishes? How do they clean their homes? How are their clothes laundered? Make sure that electrical products are suitable for international use. If your wired product is not adapted to the electrical standards in your target market, you will have all sorts of problems, especially if you have already shipped an unacceptable product! A good resource you should be aware of is Electric Current Abroad, a publication of the U.S. Department of Commerce. It provides everything you need to know about electric standards around the world. If for some reason you don't find what you need, contact your local chamber of commerce or government official in the country where you plan to do business. How will you handle guarantees, guarantees, cargo sales or service calls abroad? Anticipate what it will take to meet one of these commitments, not locally but globally. Can it be done? If so, outline the logistics from start to finish and determine who will be responsible. If that's not possible, don't offer it. The environmental impact of your product. Humidity, high energy costs, poor water supply, extreme hot or cold temperatures, poor infrastructure - all of this can affect how your product is kept in the new market. It is possible that you can customize your product to counter a disruptive environment, but if not, you just have to choose a market that is better suited. If there are no ways to move your product, you can't get anywhere. Period. In order to sell the product in retail stores or elsewhere, some countries require a statement about a product that indicates where the product is made. Having argued with your potential customers, wholesalers, agents, embassies and logistics specialists to determine if this is required by law before importing/exporting the product to a country where you are about to do business. Adapting your product to meet the needs of the foreign market is a significant undertaking and is likely to require significant investment in both time and money. It will be smart to determine if the expected sales will outweigh the costs and project how long it will take to recover your product adaptation costs. You may find it more realistic, at least initially, to import/export your products to countries that will take them as they are. From there, you can always grow and from your success at your own pace. But have a long-term perspective: the willingness to make strategic changes to your product will open the door to many other international markets. The risk is minimal compared to the risk of maintaining the status quo! Take Take Make an investment, get your product the best it can be and you will be able to sell it anywhere in the world. World. import export definition in hindi. import export definition english. import export definition in urdu. import export definition on cell phone. trade import export definition. what does import export definition mean. import export terms and definitions pdf. import export terms and definitions

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