

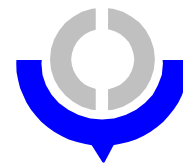


Origin Certification

CRO - Information Session

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What is a certificate of origin?

ORIGINAL

1. Exporter SHENZHEN HUIZE FURNITURE & DECORATION CO., LTD. O/S LAMIN AND GARDEN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED		Certificate No. C134702490000	
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA			
2. Consignee SIBUYCO HOME DEPOT, S. DE R.L. DE C.V. AV. RICARDO MORALES ROSALES 605, COL. SANTA ANTONITA, SAN PABLO GARCIA GARCIA, MEXICO LEON, C.P. 38000		5. For certifying authority use only	
3. Means of transport and route FROM SHANTIAN, CHINA TO ATITLANQUILA, HL, MEXICO (OR / ATRVOS SEP. 16, 2013 09:24)			
4. Country / region of destination MEXICO			
6. Marks and numbers	7. Number and kind of packages/description of goods	8. H.S. Code	9. Quantity
	PO NO : 333225706 COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: CHINA TAX ID: 44132290452103 DIN: 5077133 HOME DEPOT (TIN): 807981 47 ZIN LAD LIGATED WIRE U.S. CODE: 8505.10.00.00 PREF. NUMBER AND TICKET FOUR (3)4) CTR ONLY *** 444 444 444 444 444	94.05	273EA
10. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct, that all the goods were produced in China and that they comply with the Rules of Origin of the People's Republic of China. SHENZHEN HUIZE FURNITURE & DECORATION CO., LTD. SHENZHEN CHINA 中国深圳 SHENZHEN, SEP. 16, 2013			
11. Certification It is hereby certified that the declaration by the exporter is correct. FEDERATION OF MALAYSIAN MANUFACTURERS P.O. BOX 28, Jln 52000 KUALA LUMPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INK MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE			

1. Goods Consigned From (Exporter's business name, address, country)		Certificate of Origin No.	
2. Goods Consigned To (Importer's business name, address, country)		CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN ISSUED IN MALAYSIA	
3. Notify Party (Name & Address)		 FEDERATION OF MALAYSIAN MANUFACTURERS P.O. BOX 28, Jln 52000 KUALA LUMPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INK MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
4. Means of Transport and Route (as far as known) Departure Date: Port of Loading: Vessel/Coach/Other: Port of Discharge: B/L Number/Other: Final Destination:			
5. Item No.	6. Marks and Numbers on Packages	7. Number and Types of Packages, Description of Goods (incl. quantity where appropriate and H.S. Code of originating country)	8. Gross Weight or Count/Quantity as Shipped
10. Declaration by the Exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct, that all the goods were produced or processed in (Country) For goods exported to (Country) Signatory's Company Name of Signatory Date & Place Signature		11. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. Name of Signatory Designation Date Place Signature and Seal of Issuing Authority for Chief Executive Officer Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers	

1. İhracatçı Consignor Expéditeur	No K 0454280	ORJINAL ORIGINAL ORIGINAL
İNKEGÖI FURNITURE İ.T.D. GTİ. İNKEGÖI MOBİL YAĞAÇ İBİLERİ İHTİŞAS O.S.B.İ. CAD. NO: 20 İNKEGÖI / BURSA TÜRKİYE		MENSE SAHADETNAMESI CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN CERTIFICAT D'ORIGINE
2. Alıcı Consignee Destinataire	France Home Furniture Importer 6 Rue Nicolas Robert 99600 Aubray-5016-Bois, France	3. Menşei Ülkesi Country of Origin Pays d'origine
4. Taahhüt Bilgisi (Tercih Bağlı) Transport Details (Optional) Informations relatives au transport (mention facultative)	BY SHIP	5. Özetleme Remarks Remarques
6. Sıra No; kolilerin marka ve işaretleri, sayı ve türleri; cıyanın tamamı Item number; marks, numbers, number and kind of packages; description of goods Numéros d'ordre - Marques, numéros, nombre et nature des colis - Désignations des marchandises	ADDR: 1- 673 HOME FURNITURE (ALL OTHER DETAILS OF THE GOODS/DESCRIPTION AND PRICES ARE AS PER PROFORMA INVOICE NO 13702293 2014 THE GOODS BEING EXPORTED ARE OF TURKISH ORIGIN DOCUMENTARY CREDIT NUMBER: -186LC140002 140006 /	7. Miktar Quantity Quantité
8. Yukarıdaki Tanımlanan Eşyaların 3 Nolu Kanunda Belirtilen Ülke Menşei İfadesiyle The Undersigned Authority Certifies That The Goods Described Above L'autorité soussignée certifie que les marchandises désignées ci-dessus		17.551,00 KGS
Dünyaya İyili ve Tarifi, İsmi, İmza ve Yetkili Mercuhun Mühürü Place and date of issue, name, signature and stamp of competent authority		

1. Consignor (Space reserved for translation)	No. 000000 (Space reserved for issuing number)	ORIGINAL (Space reserved for translation)
2. Consignee (Space reserved for translation)	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Space reserved for translation)	
3. Country of Origin (Space reserved for translation)		
4. Transport details (Optional) (Space reserved for translation)	5. Remarks (Space reserved for translation)	
6. Item number, marks, numbers, number and kind of packages; description of goods (Space reserved for translation)	7. Quantity (Space reserved for translation)	
8. THE UNDERSIGNED AUTHORITY CERTIFIES THAT THE GOODS DESCRIBED ABOVE ORIGINATE IN THE COUNTRY SHOWN IN BOX 3 (Space reserved for translation)		
Place and date of issue, name, signature and stamp of competent authority (Space reserved for translation)		



When do we need a proof of origin ?

- Preferential origin:
 - Need to submit a proof of origin to obtain a preferential treatment upon importation
 - According to the relevant FTA
- Non-preferential origin:
 - In most cases no need for a proof – the indication on the import declaration is sufficient
 - According to national legislation



Legal framework

- WCO Revised Kyoto Convention
- Members' National legislation
- Nairobi Decision for LDCs: self-certification, minimizing documentation requirements for small consignments
- No reference to proofs of origin in the WTO ARO



Reference : RKC Specific Annex K

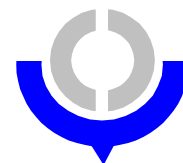
- Chapter 2 on Documentary evidence of origin
 - 2. Recommended Practice
 - Documentary evidence of origin should be required **only when it is necessary** for the application of preferential Customs duties, of economic or trade measures adopted unilaterally or under bilateral or multilateral agreements or of measures adopted for reasons of health or public order.
 - 5. Recommended Practice
 - Documentary evidence from the competent authorities of the country of origin should be required only in cases where the Customs of the country of importation have reasons to suspect fraud.



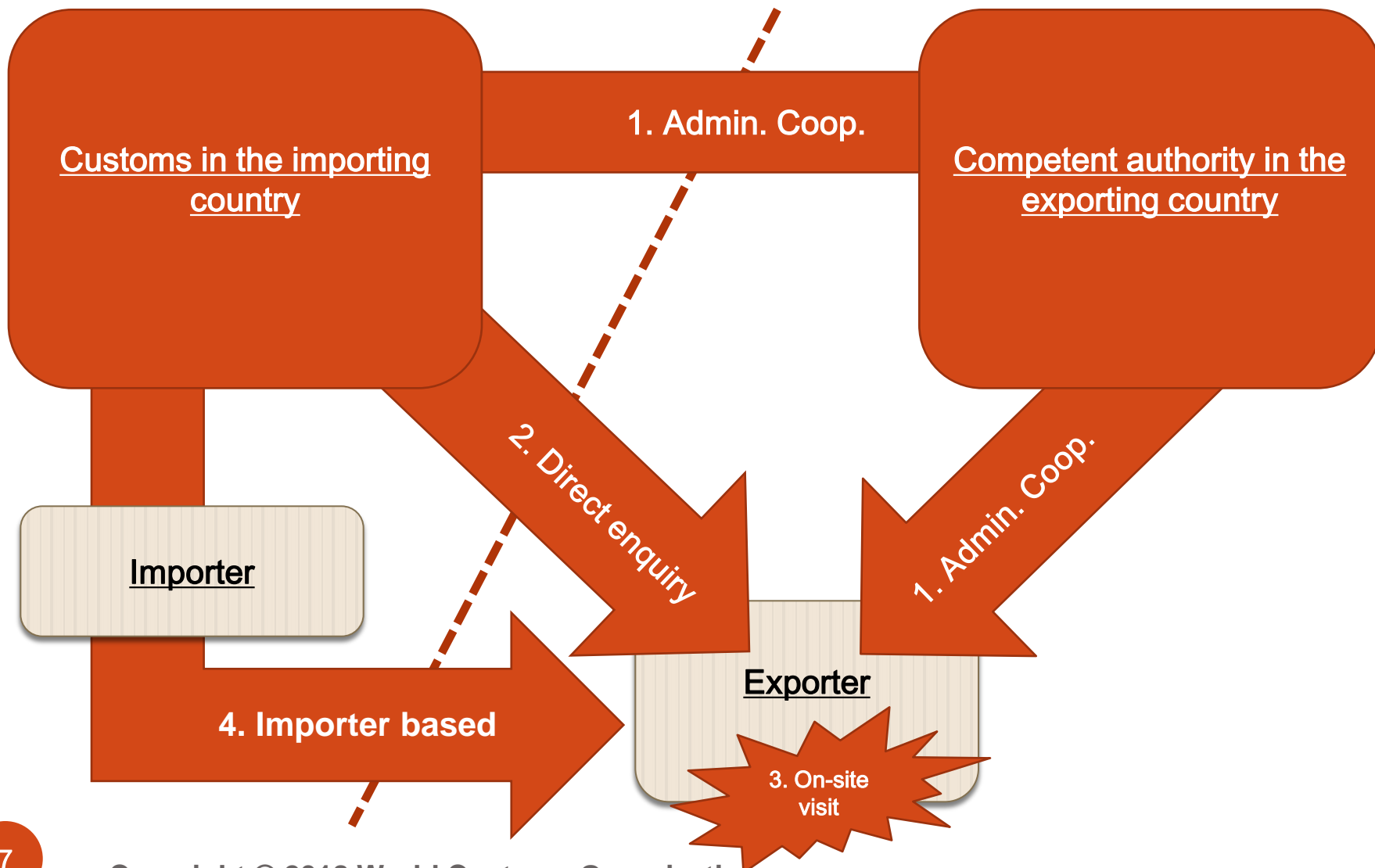
Types of origin certification systems

Type of system	Key features
1. Authority issued certification, incl. e-certificates	Government authorities or delegated bodies issue the certificate of origin in a prescribed form
2. Approved Exporter system	Exporters with prior approval may make origin declaration on commercial documents
3. Fully exporter-based certification	Any exporters can sign and issue a certificate of origin of a prescribed form
4. Importer-based certification	Importers certify the origin of goods

Self-certification = issuing authorities not involved in every single issuance of proof of origin



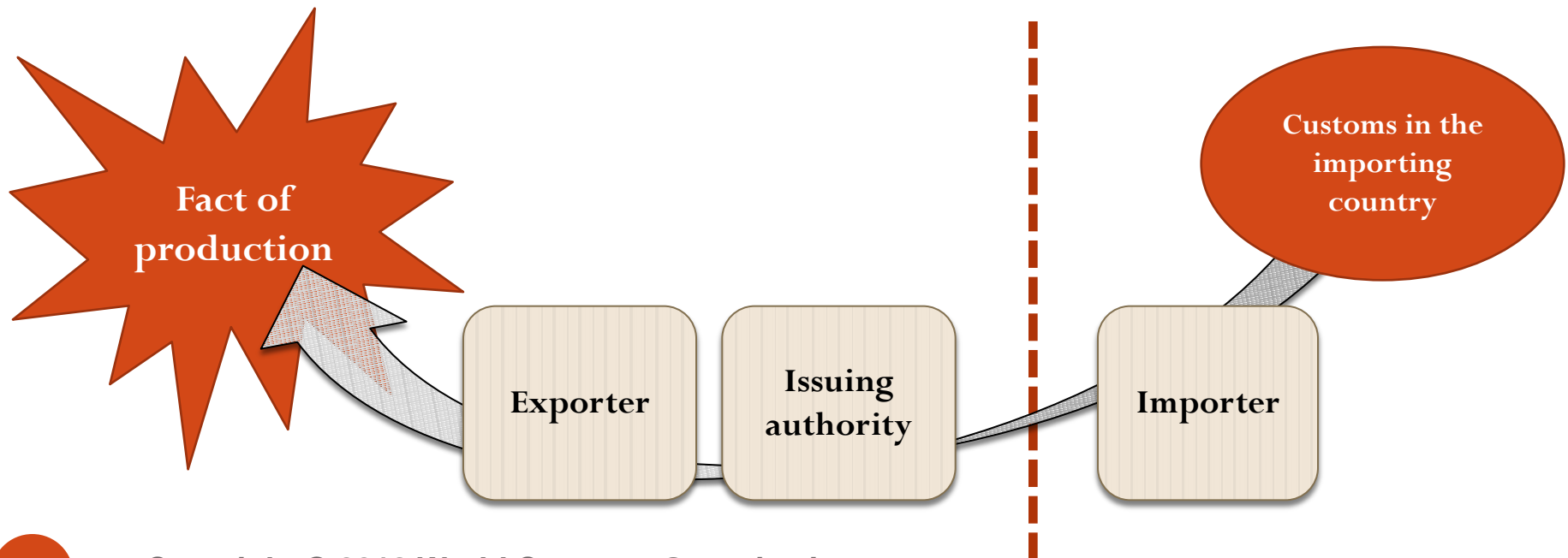
Verification methods





What is verification in general ?

- A course of administrative action carried out by the competent authorities to check the **authenticity and/or accuracy of the proof of origin** or the **originating status of the goods**





Comparative Study on Certification of Origin

Proof of origin for non-preferential purposes



- Method: survey by questionnaire
- Questionnaire sent to all WCO Members in 2013
- Response received from 66 Members

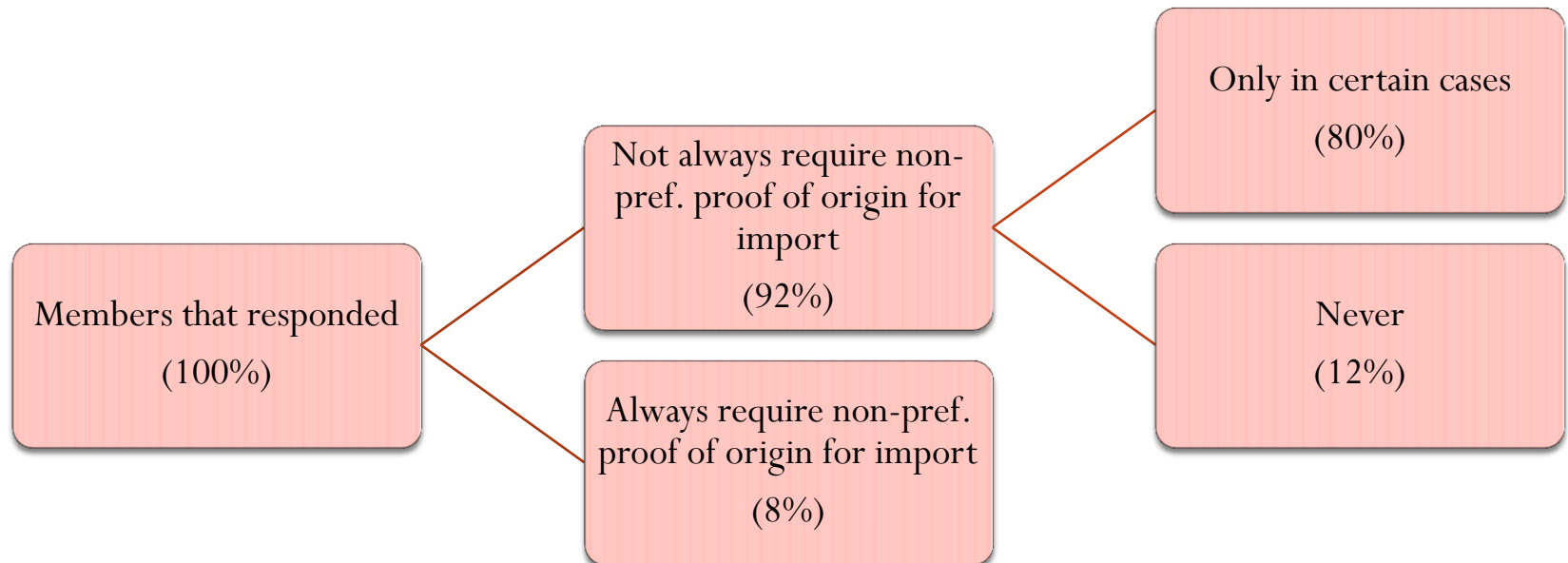
Key findings on the use of proofs of origin for non-preferential purposes



- The vast majority of responding Members do not require any non-preferential proof of origin for import.
- Some Members use non-preferential certificate of origin for Customs Valuation purpose, which is not supported under WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation. This approach appears to imply inconsistency with international standards.
- Certificates of origin appear to be causing some extra costs in doing business with certain countries. The average of the issuing fees charged by the Chamber of Commerce was over 30 US dollars.



Survey result: requirement of non-preferential proof of origin for import





Always require a proof of origin for non-preferential import – REASONS raised...

- Some Members responded that they always require a proof of origin for all non-preferential imports, for the following reasons:
 - Customs valuation purposes
 - Duty purposes in general
 - Consumer protection
 - Intellectual property rights protection
 - Risk management profiling
 - Application of quotas

... consistency with RKC ???



Survey result: cost of issuance of a certificate of origin

- Customs or other government agencies
 - Cost range: 0 to 9 USD
- Chamber of Commerce
 - Cost range: 1.50 USD to 50.00 USD
 - Average: 34.23 USD



WCO Guidelines on Certification of Origin



Objective and coverage

- Guidelines provide practical explanations
 - To be used as guidance for the Members to design, develop and achieve robust management of origin-related procedures
- Cover both preferential and non-preferential origin
- Non-binding



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Self-certification

- Fostering the use of self-certification of origin
 - Guideline 4 : Considering the increasing volume of preferential trade and recognizing the need for the facilitation of origin-related procedures, self-certification of origin by a producer, manufacturer, exporter and/or importer shall be utilized to the maximum extent possible while recognizing the specificities of domestic business environment.

Requirement of proof of origin for non-preferential purposes

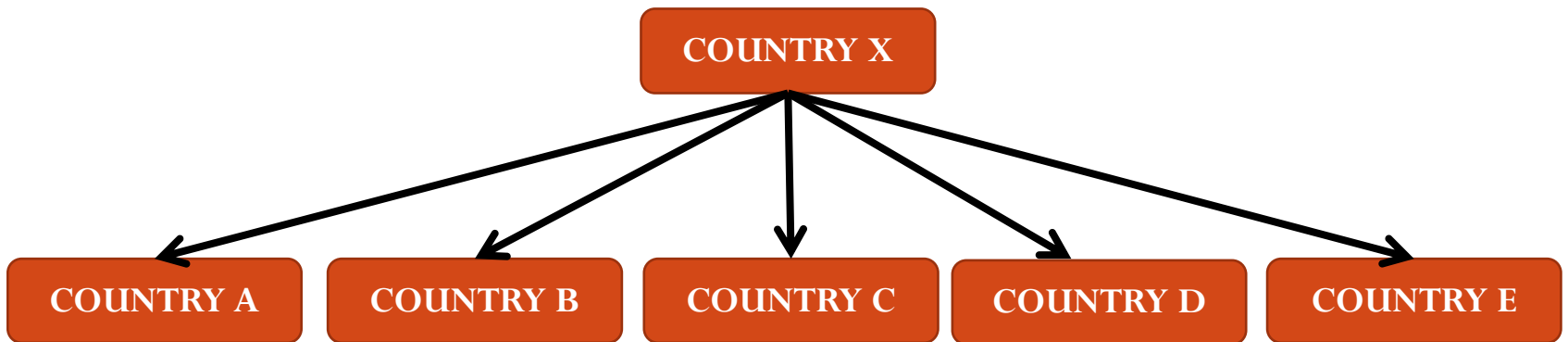


- Guideline 14 : As a general rule, non-preferential proofs of origin **should not be required** for the importation of goods on which no specific trade policy measures are applicable.
- Guideline 15 : A non-preferential proof of origin may be required **only for the measures provided for in Article 1(2)** of the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin.

Requirement to issue non-preferential proofs of origin



- Until the HWP is completed, the non-preferential rules of origin in the exporting country and the destination country may vary. This means that there is asymmetry between the exporting and importing sides in the determination of country of origin.



Each destination country has different non-preferential rules of origin stipulated in domestic law!