Rules of Origin in international trade regulations

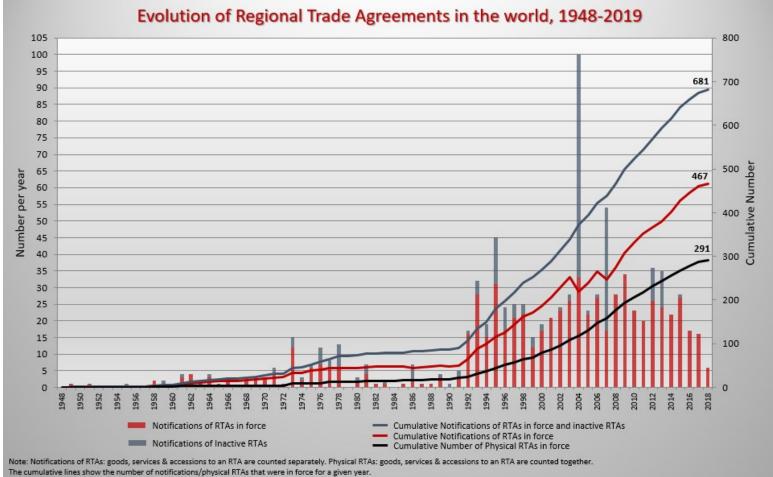
RULES OF ORIGIN IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE: TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATION FOR THE ARAB REGION

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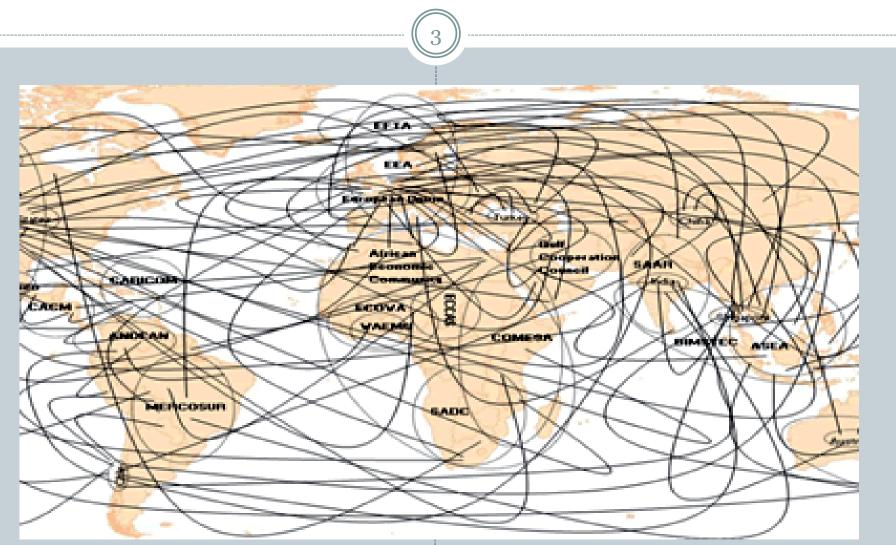
INCREASING NUMBER OF PREFERENTIAL AGREEMENTS

RTAs notified to the GATT/WTO (1948-2019) by year of entry into force



Source: RTA Section, WTO Secretariat, January 2019.

THE SPAGHETTI BOWL OF COMPLEX AND OVERLAPPING RULES OF ORIGIN LEGISLATIONS

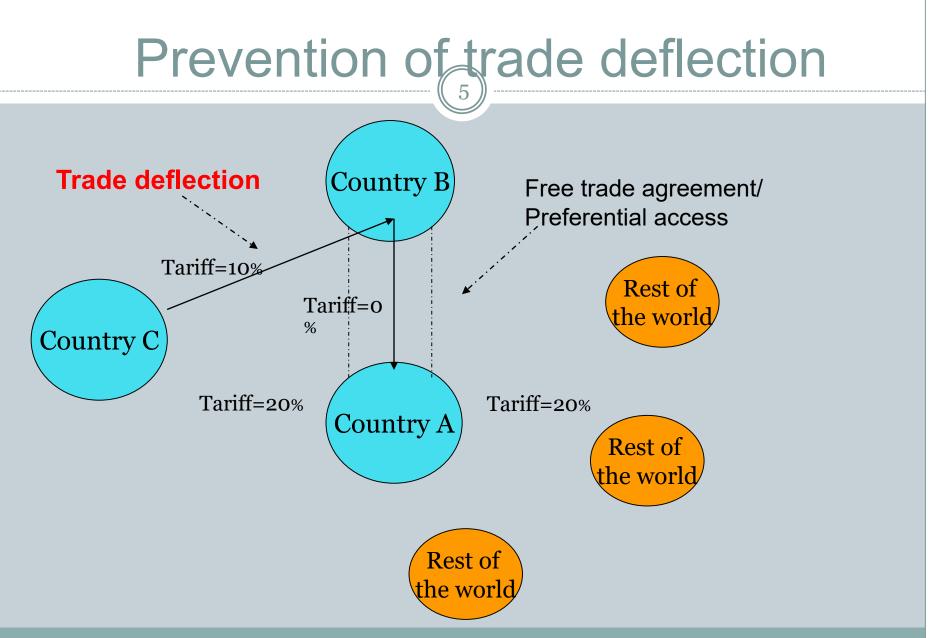


Proliferation of Rules of Origin

Purpose of rules of origin

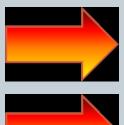
- PTA opens up a market to goods from partner country
- Rules of origin:
 - × Limit the preferential market access to goods originating in partner country
 - × Avoid transshipment
 - × Avoid trade deflection
- Rules of origin can be used as protectionism

• Different origin systems are now being mixed due to cross-regional agreements



How can RoO distort trade?

- Sourcing from third countries is fundamental in a fragmented world economy
- RoO are seen by exporters as a cost
 - Production-related costs
 - Administrative costs



These costs have to be balanced against the benefit from fulfilling the RoO – which is tariff preference





The purpose of rules of origin – to prevent trade deflection – has to be balanced against this fact

Overlapping rules of origin

- Product coverage
- Tariff reduction schemes
- Requirements to receive a preferential treatment
 - "Originating products" (origin criteria, PSRs, cumulation, *de minimis* etc.)
 - Territorial requirements (direct transportation, nonmanipulation etc.)
 - Proofs of origin
- Origin procedures

Rules of origin multilateral level

- Rules of origin as a tool for regional integration
- Value added or change in tariff classification criteria
- Cumulation provisions
- Include Free Zones / Special Economic Zones or not
- Direct transport requirements
- Certification of origin

Geographical coverage of the PTAs

• From RTA to FTA

- × Half of FTAs in force are not regional
- × EU gives a good picture of the development of PTAs
- × Africa: most agreements with other African countries
- Asia: both regional and cross-regional (started negotiating FTAs lately)

• Regional differences

- × Europe leading in number of PTAs
- × African countries have fewest and almost no cross-regionals
- × North, South and Central-America have many cross-regionals
- × Asia still relatively low number of PTAs per country
- × MENA region relatively low number of PTAs per country

• Types of PTAs

• Bilateral PTAs

- × Mostly used for across the globe agreements
- × Driven by political and economic considerations
- × Easier to negotiate technical complex issues bilaterally
- × PTAs between developing countries often on bilateral basis
- Increase in bilateral PTAs due to lack of new regional opportunities

o Plurilateral PTAs

- × Mostly used for agreements within a region
- Also used where existing regional blocs negotiate on behalf of their members (GCC, ASEAN, MERCOSUR, EU, COMESA etc.)

Degree of market integration

- Most negotiations stay at PTA level (not going towards Customs unions etc.)
- FTA account for 75 % of PTAs in force

Product coverage of PTAs

- o Substantially all trade (WTO principle, GATT 1994 Art. XXIV)
- Possible to exclude sensitive goods (often agriculture and textiles)
 - × The higher the MFN, the less likely to include product in PTA
 - The higher the competitive advantage in partner country, the less likely to include product in PTA

• PTA coverage / scope

- Trade in goods
- Trade in services
- Investment
- o IPR
- Technical barriers to trade
- o Dispute settlement
- Human rights, labor rights, child labor etc.
- Environmental protection
- Sustainable development (poverty alleviation)
- o Government procurement

Most of these policy areas are not addressed multilaterally

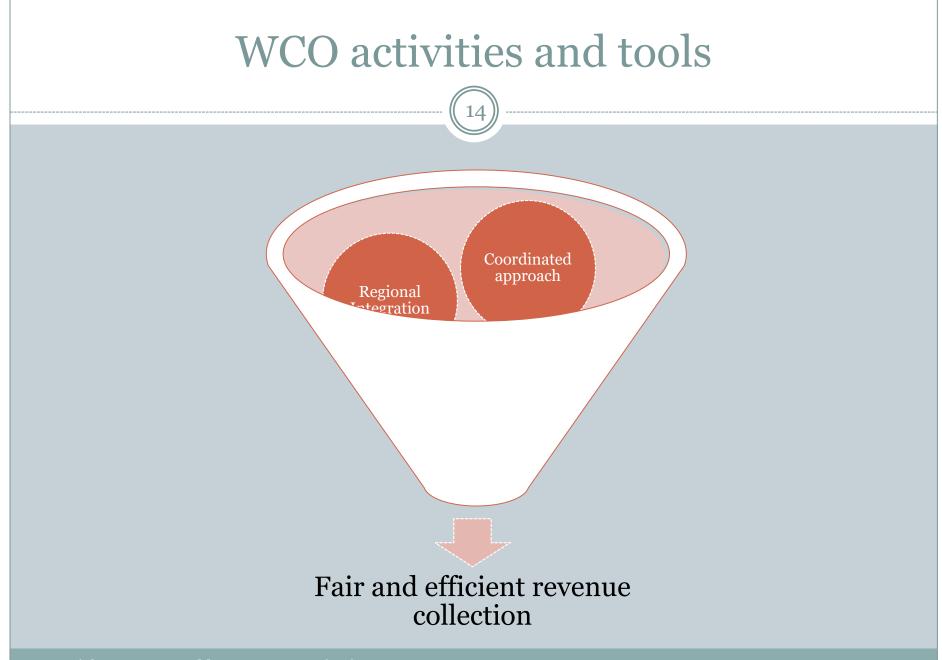
Future prospects for PTAs

13

Mega-regional agreements

- AfCFTA
- CPTPP (former TPP)
- o TTIP
- EU-ACP EPA

• "More preference is less preference"



WCO activities and tools

15

- WCO Origin Compendium
- Comparative Study on preferential rules of origin
- WCO database of preferential trade agreements:
 Available through the WCO Library
 Being revamped and integrated with HS and valuation
- <u>http://findrulesoforigin.org/</u>
 o Joint WCO ITC origin facilitator

WCO activities and tools

16

• Origin certification

- Study on trends in origin certification
- Guidelines on origin certification

Origin verification

- o Study on trends in preferential origin verification
- Guidelines on origin verification

• Origin irregularities

- Origin irregularity typology study
- Guide to counter origin irregularities
- Diagnostic Tool on Tariff Classification, Valuation and Origin Work and Related Infrastructure Common infrastructure
 - Diagnostic tables

• Guidelines on advance rulings for classification, valuation and origin