#Objective:

To raise awareness and build capacity in the area of Rules of Origin;

#Enabling Objectives:

- 1. To provide basic and technical training on Rules of Origin;
- 2. To enhance the understanding of Rules of Origin with regards to various treaties;

#Enabling Objectives Con't:

3. To facilitate the implementation of Rules of Origin in Caricom Countries;

#What are "Rules of Origin":

The Laws, Regulations and Administrative Arrangements used by individual states to determine the country of origin of goods?

These rules dictate the sufficient level of processing of a product that must take place in a given exporting country in order for the product to be considered as having its origin in that country?

A universal understanding of the concept of origin would have clear benefits in terms of trade facilitation

"TRADE FACILITATION"

Provisions to expedite the movement of goods through borders by enhancing the efficiency of Customs and other border agencies

Customs response towards Trade Facilitation:

- ✓ Application of modern customs techniques e.g. risk management
- Application of simplified customs procedures
- ✓ Implementation of a single administrative document (SAD)

Customs and Trade Facilitation:

✓ Upgrade of customs automated systems e.g. Asycuda World

✓ Review of national legislation to reflect international standards e.g. acceptance of electronic information including payments

Customs and Trade Facilitation:

- ✓ Provision of and access to information electronically and otherwise
- Development of technical assistance data base
- Provision for formal appeal process

Customs and Trade Facilitation:

✓ Implementation of SAFE framework of standards including the introduction of reforms and the acquisition of equipment for deployment at ports of entry for non-intrusive detection methods

***Why do we need "Rules of Origin"?**

✓ Non – preferential purposes

Preferential purposes ?

****Non – preferential Rules of Origin:**

Used for determining economic nationality of products subject to commercial policy measures such as:

- **✓** Tariff Quotas
- Anti-Dumping
- ✓ For statistical purposes
- **✓** For Government procurement ?

%In 1974, at the Kyoto Convention, guidelines for simplification and harmonization of customs procedures entered into force

***An agreement was reached to**introduce harmonized nonpreferential rules of origin within the
World Trade Organization (WTO)
framework;

#Harmonization of non-preferential rules of origin:

why the logic?

Administrative requirements for proving origin take time and constitute costs (non tariff barriers for traders)?

***Why the logic Con't:**

- Different rules in different trading partner countries add to these costs;
- Divergence also means uncertainty and unpredictability
- Which can lead to trade disputes?

#Harmonization of non-preferentialrules of origin con't:

The WTO Agreement on rules of origin (articles 2-3) requires members to ensure that:

Their rules of origin are transparent

con't

They do not have restricting, distorting or disruptive effects on international trade

They are administered in a consistent, uniform, impartial and reasonable manner?

con't

They are based on a positive standard

Article 5 - requires members to notify its rules of origin and any modifications ?

#Preferential Rules of Origin:

Used for determining the nationality/regionality of a product subject to preferential tariff rates within a FTA/RTA?

#Preferential Rules of Origin:

There are no internationally agreed upon rules of origin for preferential purposes;

#Preferential Rules of Origin:

Each "Free Trade Area"/"Regional
Trade Area" administering a trade
agreement – presently establishes its
own rules of origin

#Preferential Rules of Origin:

The purpose of preferential rules of origin is to prevent trade deflection;

****Why do we need to understand Preferential Rules of Origin:**

- They discriminate between goods
- They need to be fulfilled for being able to utilise trade agreements
- All administrative requirements create burdens and can distort trade

con't

- Defining a goods nationality becomes more difficult as globalization advances
- They are often used as a development tool

#Important differences between nonpreferential and preferential rules of origin:

Non-preferential rules of origin cover all goods – HS chapters (1 – 97)

Preferential rules do not have to;

con't

- Non-preferential rules ultimately leads to a country of origin
 - while preferential rules only have to determine whether the goods qualify for preferential treatment;

₩ con't

Preferential rules have economic significance to a higher degree than non-preferential rules;

#Conclusions:

Rules of origin are highly complex — both for traders and customs officials

Restrictive rules often have a negative effect on trade

#Conclusions: con't

Regardless of their restrictiveness, divergent rules of origin are also barriers to trade;