

Issuing Certificates of Origin : Industry Chamber's Experience



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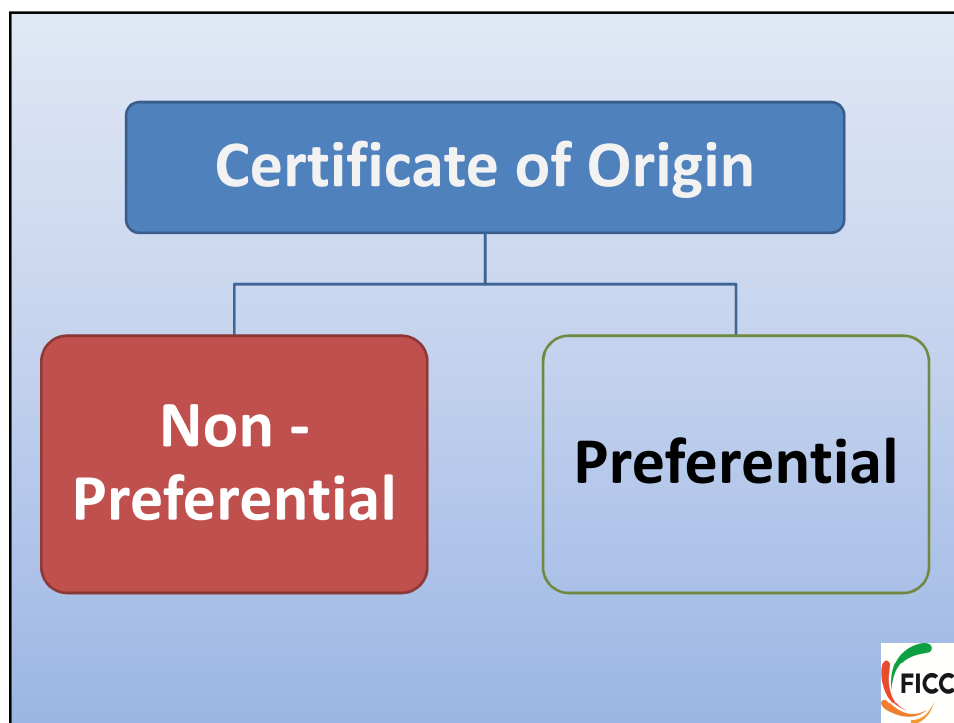
Role of Chambers of Commerce

❑ International Convention Relating to simplification of Customs formalities, 1923

Recognition of Chambers as competent authorities and
credible trusted third-parties for issuance of CoOs by
Governments worldwide

❑ Widespread network of Chambers across the world made process of acquiring CoO simple and easy





Non-Preferential Certificate of Origin - 1

■ For exports that do not bestow any right to preferential tariffs

■ Designated authorities issuing Non-Preferential CoO in India:

- ✓ Chambers of Commerce and
- ✓ Other issuing authorities listed in the Foreign Trade Policy of India – include DGFT, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN INDIA AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE ONLY NON-PREFERENTIAL CoO



Non-Preferential Certificate of Origin - 2

- **Non-preferential CoO required by buying countries for implementing measures and instruments of commercial policy, such as:**
 - checking import restrictions
 - anti-dumping duty
 - labelling and marking requirements
 - Government procurement
 - compiling trade statistics
 - *Or for any other trade regulations that distinguish domestic from foreign goods, or distinguish among foreign goods*



Procedure of Issuing Non-Preferential CoOs by Chambers of Commerce in India



- Chambers of Commerce receive request from exporter desiring Non-preferential CoO



- Exporter submits following documents
 - CoO Application Form : details of exporter/importer/quantum/origin of inputs/consumables used in export product
 - Invoice copies
 - Packing List in duplicate
 - Fee for issuing CoO (different for Member and Non-Member companies)
 - Indemnity Bond



- Chamber of Commerce verifies all necessary documents to check credibility of details and origin of goods criteria given in CoO




- Authorized signatory of Chamber of Commerce issues the CoO only if goods are meeting the rules of origin prescribed by the importing country



Format of Non-Preferential Certificate of Origin

1. Goods consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)			Reference No.		
2. Goods consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)			CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (NON-PREFERENTIAL)		
			(Combined declaration and certificate) issued in --		
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known)			4. For official use		
5. Item number	6. Marks and number of packages	7. Number and kind of packages, description of goods	8. Origin criteria	9. Gross weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoices
11. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct.Place and date signature and stamp of authorised signatory			12. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in and that they comply with the origin requirements for exports to (importing country)Place and date signature of authorised signatory		

Only Physical Copies issued



Measures taken by Chambers of Commerce

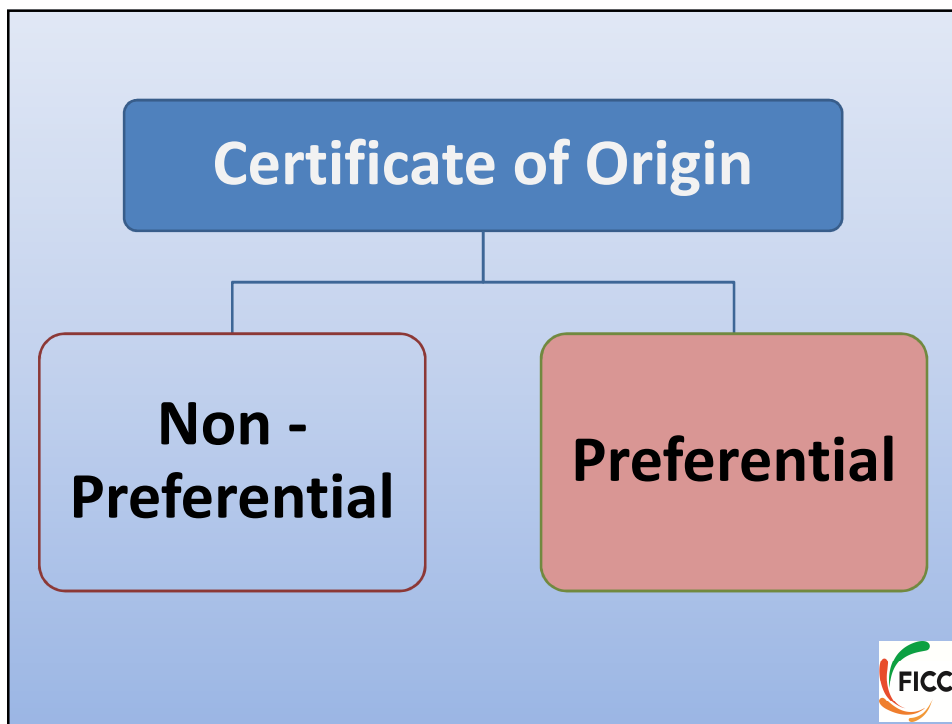
■ to avoid misuse

- ❖ **Indemnity Bond:** Declaration by exporter which indemnifies the issuing Chamber against any investigation / claim about the authenticity of the information provided in the CoO
- ❖ **Data Collection:** All CoOs issued are preserved for the requisite retention period for any post-verification queries

■ to maintain CoO related data

- ❖ Number of CoOs issued – but not compiled centrally anywhere
- ❖ Number of members and non-members getting CoO issued





Preferential Certificate of Origin - 1

- For agreements / schemes under which India receives tariff preferences for its export
- Issued only if goods comply with ROO prescribed under the FTA/PTA
- Can be used to check Non-Utilization of FTAs/PTAs

Preferential Certificate of Origin - 2

■ Designated authorities issuing Preferential CoO in India

- ✓ listed in the Foreign Trade Policy of India
- ✓ Includes:
 - Export Inspection Council of India
 - Other Agencies authorized for select Preferential Trade Agreements (**including APTA**) include
 - FIEO
 - Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) for Engineering goods, Chemicals, Gems & Jewellery, Handloom etc
 - Commodity Boards: Rubber , Spices



Electronic Certificates of Origin

feeds into the larger trade facilitation goal of the country

Advantages

- ❖ Encourage paperless trade – as is also a UNESCAP mandate
- ❖ Reduced transaction costs for exporters
- ❖ Data Security
- ❖ Faster Processing and Issuance
- ❖ Easy Post-Verification

Way Forward.....

- ❖ Need for harmonized formats for issuing CoO
- ❖ Need to build technical capacity of issuing authorities and trading community : FICCI being Focal Point for business in India could collaborate with ESCAP APTA Secretariat



Thank You...