

Preferential Rules of Origin Swaziland Experience

Providing for Alternative Rules



- Alternating the Origin Criteria helps qualify more goods for market access
- A case involving chemical processing was resolved without requiring the producer to divulge the composition or costing for the product.
- Solution was contained the revision of the SADC Protocol on Trade in 2008

Options in SADC Protocol on Trade: Ch 28-38



 Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product;

OR

 Manufacture in which the value of the materials used does not exceed 60 % of the ex-works price of the product;

OR

 Chemical processing rules as per Appendix I of Annex I; Introductory Notes, Note 7

PRoO Criteria: CTH



- Arguably the simplest criterion
- We have to identify products where CTH criterion is most appropriate
- For example CKD or SKD kits may fail the CTH criterion (HS Rule 2(a)

PRoO Criteria: Ad Val %



- A high tolerance of NoM facilitates exports
- A 35% Value Addition was too stringent
- "Goods of Economic Importance" criterion at 25% Value Addition saw stabilization of strategic industries in COMESA Members
- Benefitting sectors in COMESA –
 Refrigerator assembling, Cement

Material vs Material Comparison



- Provides for comparison of values of materials only
- Comparison of FOB values for NoM and CIF values of regional materials will improve FTA utilization
- Needs recognition of regional materials

RULE 2.1(b)(i): COMESA MATERIAL CONTENT CRITERION

	Value	Contribution
Local (COMESA) Materials	100	33%
Non-COMESA Materials	200	67%
Labour	-50	
Overheads	-80	
Total production cost	430	
Profit	70	
Ex-Works Price	<u>500</u>	

Conclusion



- Consider segmentation of sectors for each origin criterion;
- Design rules that respond to sector needs, producer's capacity etc;
- Provide certainty in the Protocols;
 (e.g. Tariff classification codes);
- Exporter education & involvement;
- Customs technical input for trade facilitation (avoid creation of NTBs)

THANK YOU



