



Rules of Origin

Inputs for the discussion on the NTM classification

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		Classification of Non-Tariff Measures
		February 2012 version
Imports	Technical measures	 A SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES B TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE C PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION AND OTHER FORMALITIES
	Non-technical measures	 D CONTINGENT TRADE-PROTECTIVE MEASURES E NON-AUTOMATIC LICENSING, QUOTAS, PROHIBITIONS AND QUANTITY CONTROL MEASURES OTHER THAN FOR SPS OR TBT REASONS
		 F PRICE-CONTROL MEASURES, INCLUDING ADDITIONAL TAXES AND CHARGES G FINANCE MEASURES
		 H MEASURES AFFECTING COMPETITION I TRADE-RELATED INVESTMENT MEASURES J DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS
		K RESTRICTION ON POST-SALES SERVICES L SUBSIDIES
		M GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT RESTRICTIONS N INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY O RULES OF ORIGIN
Ехро	orts	P EXPORT RELATED MEASURES

Rules of origin cover laws, regulations and administrative determinations of general application applied by the governments of importing countries to determine the country of origin of goods.

Rules of origin are important in implementing such trade policy instruments as antidumping and countervailing duties, origin marking, and safeguard measures.



How do exporters and importers perceive rules of origin?

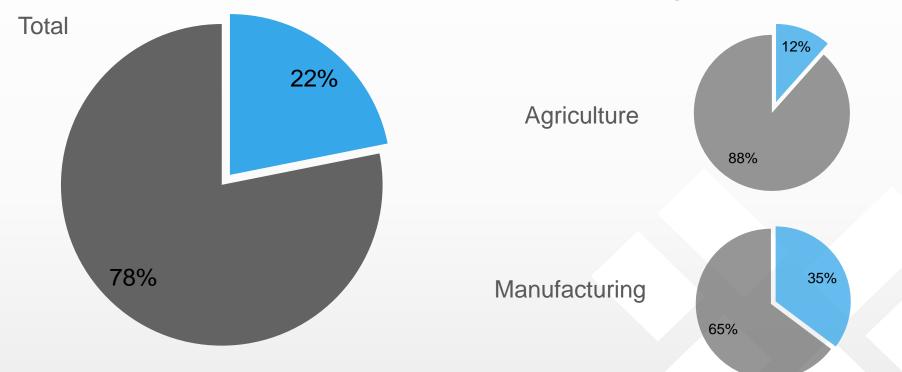






Rules of origin are among the NTM types that are perceived as most burdensome, especially in manufacturing

Share of NTM cases related to Rules of Origin*

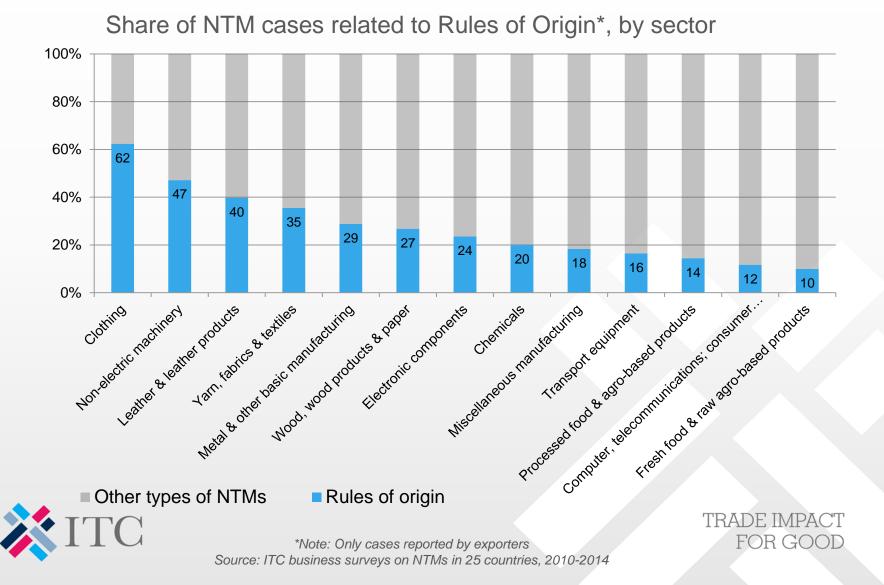


Rules of origin Other types of NTMs



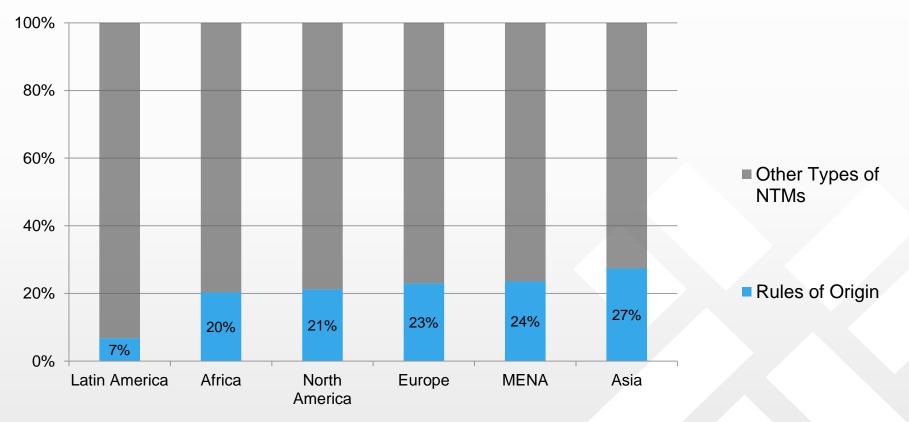
*Note: Only cases reported by exporters Source: ITC business surveys on NTMs in 25 countries, 2010-2014

Clothing and textiles exports appear to be particularly affected by issues related to rules of origin



Who imposes the product origin requirements, with which exporters experience difficulties?

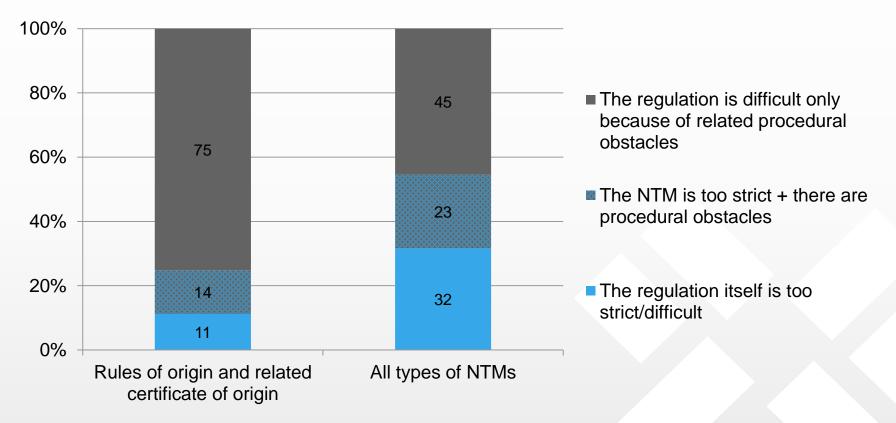
Share of NTM cases related to rules of origin*, by partner country





*Note: Only cases reported by exporters Source: ITC business surveys on NTMs in 25 countries, 2010-2014

Is it the rules themselves that exporters find difficult?

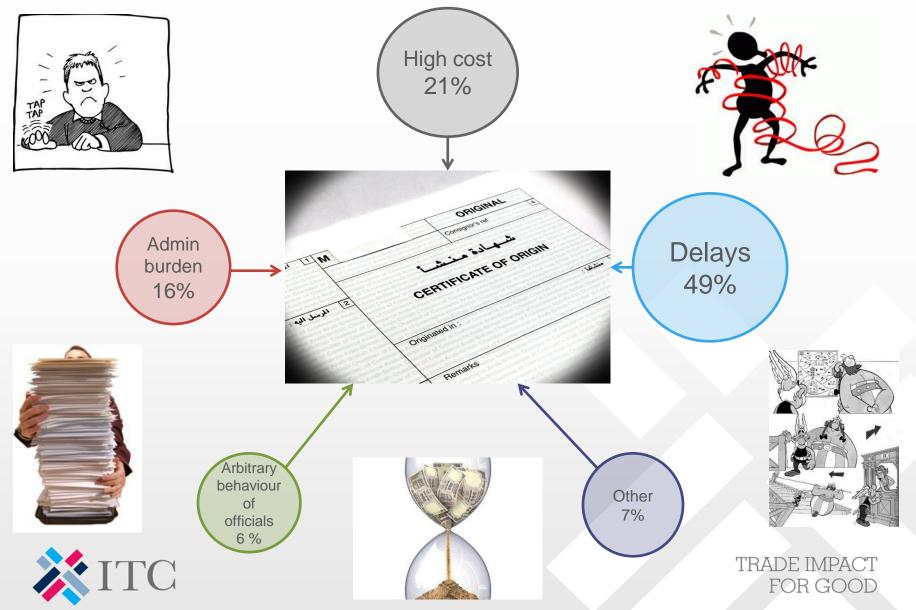


Share of NTM cases*, by type of difficulty



*Note: Only cases reported by exporters Source: ITC business surveys on NTMs in 25 countries, 2010-2014

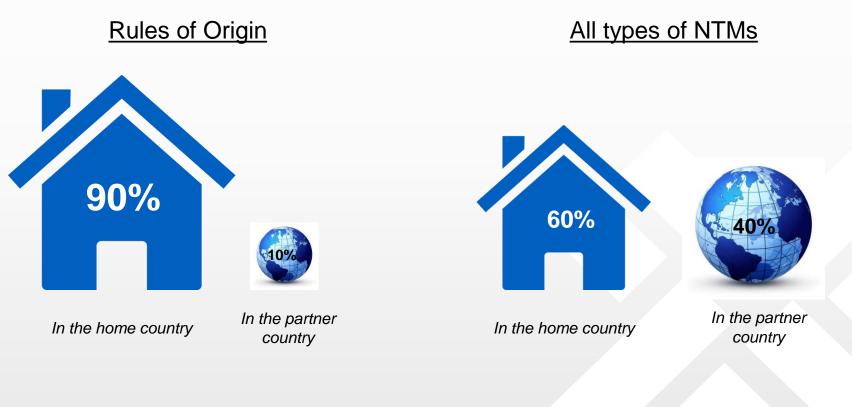
What types of procedural obstacles are reported?



Source: ITC business surveys on NTMs in 25 countries, 2010-2014

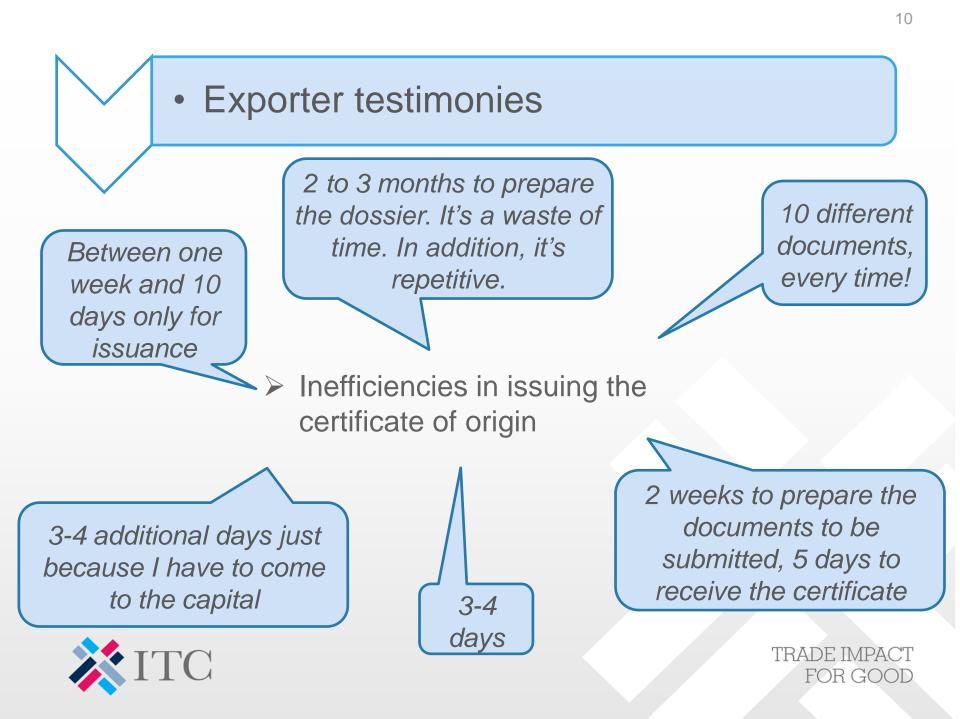
The majority of difficulties linked to the certificate of origin are encountered at home (in the exporting country)

Share of procedural obstacles*, by location





*Note: Only cases reported by exporters Source: ITC business surveys on NTMs in 25 countries, 2010-2014



Points for discussion

R

Preferential versus non-preferential ROO

Is it necessary (\rightarrow policy making) / useful (\rightarrow WTO discussions, research) / possible (\rightarrow data collection) to distinguish between preferential and non-preferential ROO?

Non-preferential ROO versus traceability

Is it possible to draw a line between non-preferential ROO (chapter O) and traceability (A85 & B85)? Will it be easy in practice (i.e. coding)?

Rules or origin versus the requirement to have a certificate of origin

Are rules or origin and requirements for exporters to carry a certificate of origin for their products two different regulations? What about coherence with chapters A and B where the rules are separated from certification requirements ("conformity assessment")? The ITC NTM Surveys show that exporters have more issues with the certificate than with the underlying rules, but is the distinction useful and possible for 'official' NTM data collection?

Explanatory text in the classification

May require reformulation / clarification





Thank you!



For further information: http://ntmsurvey.intracen.org

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