



ASEAN-wide Self-Certification (AWSC)

Overview and Benefits

awsc.asean.org

The ASEAN Secretariat
15 September 2020

Key Milestones

ASEAN Regional Self-Certification System

Initiative

22nd AFTA Council (2008): Initiative to set up a mechanism to apply a “one blanket Certificate of Origin (CO) to products originating in ASEAN”.

The 1st Pilot Project

MOU of the 1st SCPP signed on 30 August 2010 for the implementation on 1 November 2010.

Amendment of the ATIGA to allow AWSC

To allow the implementation of ASEAN-Wide Self-Certification, ATIGA and its Annex 8 (Operational Certification Procedure) were amended in 2019.

Work Plan

23rd AFTA Council (2009): Endorsement of the work plan for the operationalization of self-certification in ASEAN

The 2nd Pilot Project

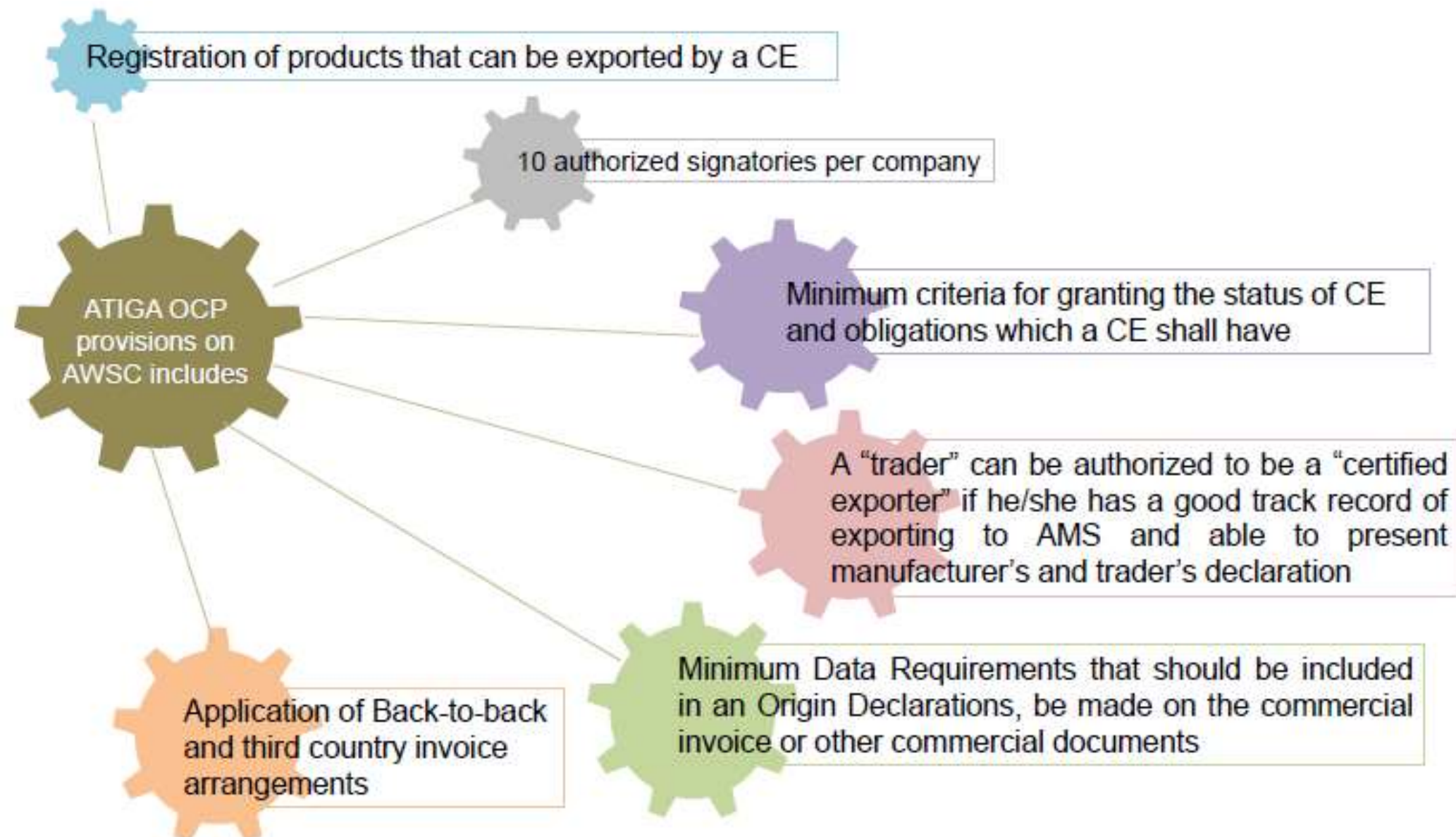
Signing of MOU on 29 August 2012, fully implemented on 1 January 2014.

Implementation of AWSC

ASEAN will implement AWSC Scheme on 20 September 2020.

What is AWSC?

The **ASEAN-wide Self-Certification Scheme (AWSC)** is a trade facilitation initiative that allows exporters who have demonstrated their competence to comply with ATIGA rules of origin requirements, known as “certified exporters”, to self-certify the origin status for their goods to be eligible for ATIGA tariff preferences. With this new implementation, Certified Exporters are now able to make out Origin Declaration to all ASEAN Member States.



Claim for Preferential Tariff Treatment under ATIGA

Conventional Certificate of Origin (Form D)



A certificate issued by the issuing authority of an exporting Member States on application having been made by an exporter for claiming preferential tariff treatment in the importing Member States.



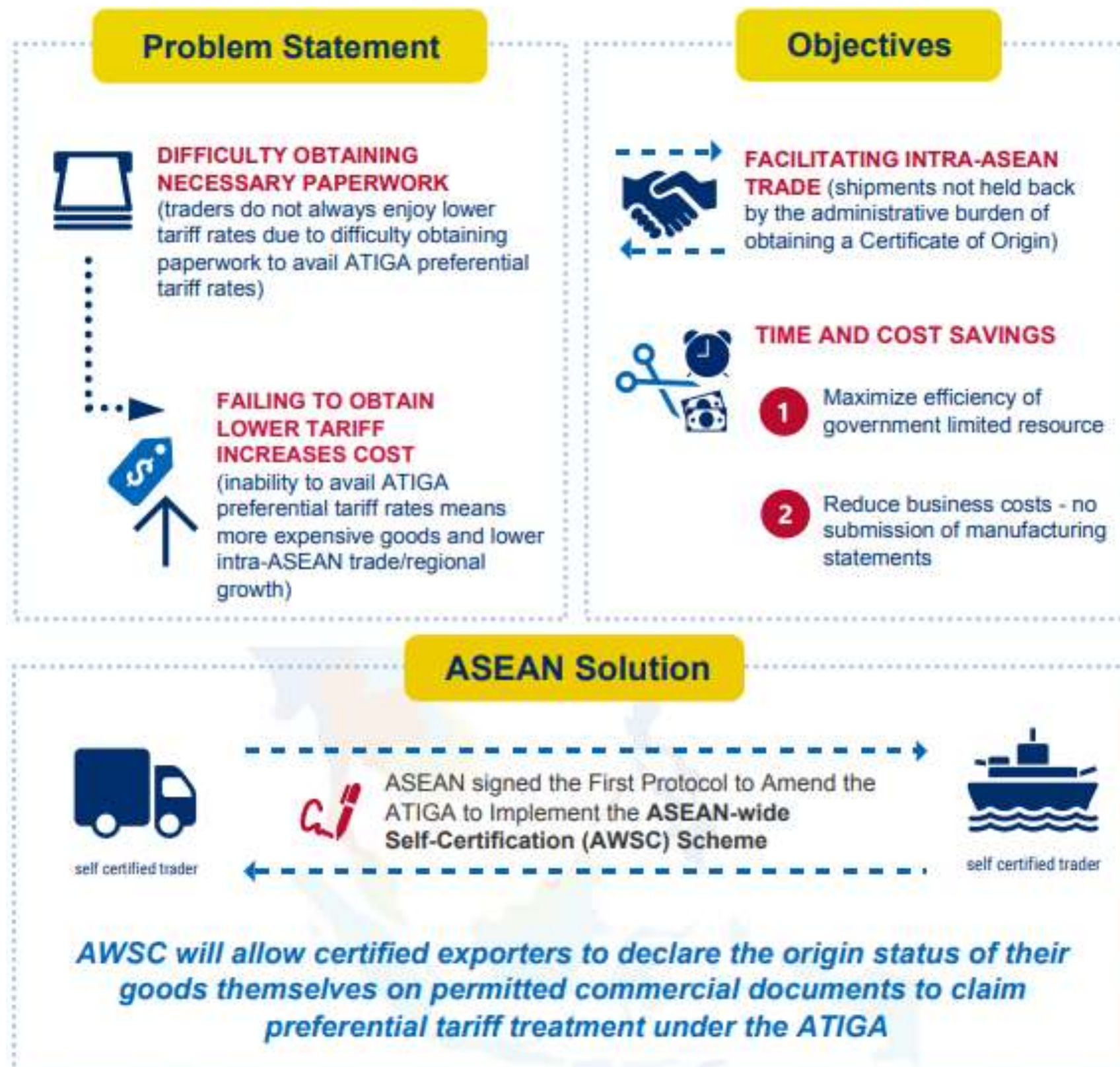
Regional Self-Certification System

Exporters, traders, and manufacturers who have demonstrated their competence to comply with the origin requirements, to self-certify the origin status for their goods to be eligible for ATIGA preferences using Origin/Invoice Declaration.

Self-Certification Pilot Projects (to be terminated)

**ASEAN-wide Self-Certification
(20 September 2020)**

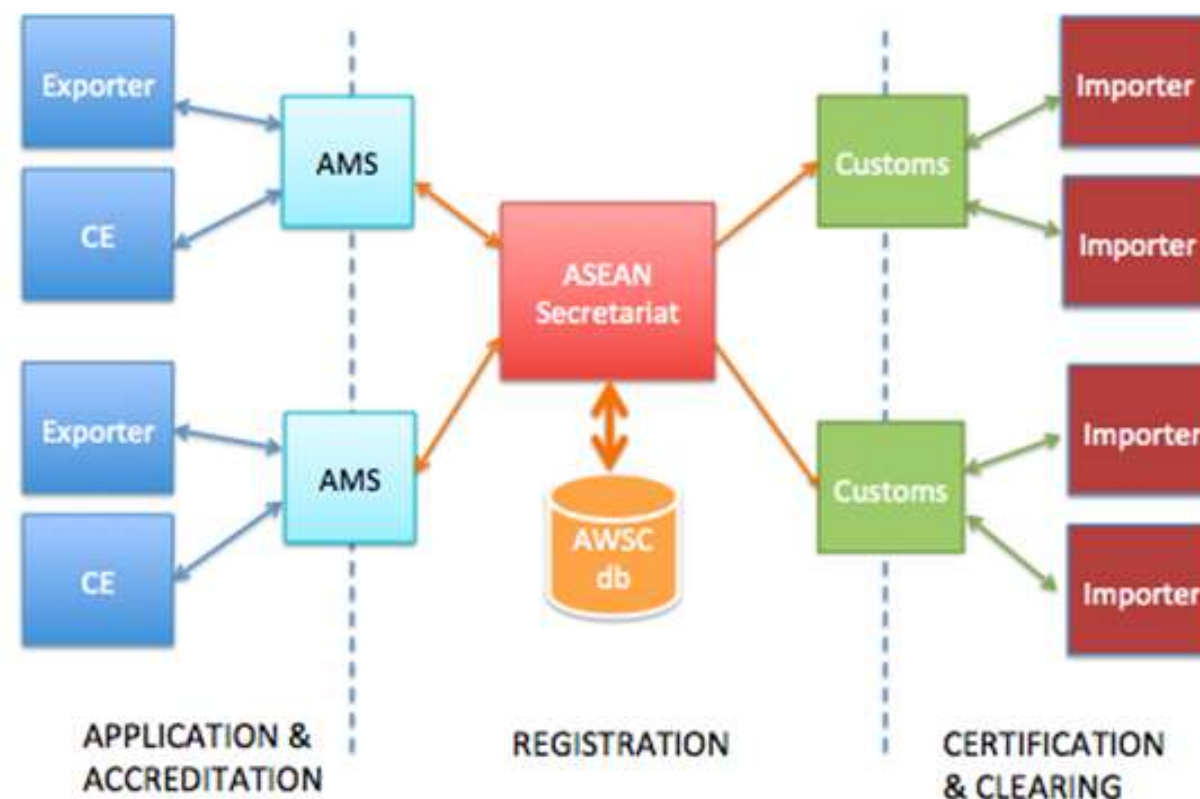
Facilitating Trade in ASEAN through the AWSC



AWSC Business Process

The business process for the AWSC can be broken down into three (3) separate phases:

- 1. Application and Accreditation** – It is the process by which the exporter submits an application to be a Certified Exporter (CE) to the competent authorities, provides the necessary documents and proof of compliance to the respective AMS's requirements.
- 2. Registration** – this phase covers the process whereby the respective AMS registers their accredited CEs into the AWSC database maintained by the ASEAN Secretariat.
- 3. Certification and Clearing** – this phase covers when the Certified Exporter issues self-certified origin declarations which are then used by the Certified Exporter by presenting them to Customs in the receiving country for the purposes of claiming the ATIGA preferential tariff.



Self-Certification Pilot Projects

Two Self-Certification Pilot Projects (SCPP1 and SCPP2) implemented by the AMS to achieve the level of comfort, particularly the risk management system, and the confidence in implementing the self-certification system.

SCPP1

- **Signing of the MoU:** 30 Aug 2010
- **Implementation:** 1 Nov 2010
- **Members:** Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore, and followed by Thailand (28 Oct 2011, Cambodia (7 Jul 2015), and Myanmar (1 June 2016)
- **Registered Certified Exporters:** 505 CEs (as of 1 Sep 2020)
- **Termination date:** 20 Sep 2020.

SCPP2

- **Signing of the MoU:** 29 Aug 2012
- **Implementation:** 1 Jan 2014
- **Members:** Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and followed by Viet Nam (19 Dec 2014), Thailand (1 May 2015)
- **Registered Certified Exporters:** 154 CEs (as of 1 Sep 2020)
- **Termination date:** to be determined

AWSC

- **Signing of the First Protocol to amend ATIGA :** 22 Jan 2019
- **Full ratification:** 21 Aug 2019
- **Implementation:** 20 Sep 2020
- **Members:** All 10 ASEAN Member States

Key Differences	SCPP 1	SCPP 2	AWSC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of a CE 	Both manufacturers and traders	Only manufacturers	Both manufacturers and traders. A “trader” can be authorized if he/she has a good track record of exporting to AMS and able to present manufacturer’s and trader’s declaration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invoice declaration 	Can be made on any of the commercial documents	Can be made only on an invoice	Can be made on the commercial invoice or other commercial documents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the Invoice declaration 	CE registration number, ASEAN country of origin, and origin criteria	More information such as: the signature over printed name of the authorized signatory of the company.	Combination of both SCPPs (please see Slide “Minimum Data Requirements”)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorised signatories 	No limitation	Three (3) persons per company	10 persons per company
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange information 	Submitted and circulated through the ASEAN Secretariat	Submitted and circulated through the ASEAN Secretariat, with more details (i.e. Authorised signatories And list of product)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchanged through AWSC CE database enhanced by ASEAN-USAID IGNITE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third Country Invoicing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not allowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed

AWSC, E-Form D, and Form D

Key Differences	AWSC	E-Form D	Form D
Who issue the origin certificate?	Certified Exporters (CE)	Issuing Authorities	
Time Required to issue an Origin Declaration	Very Quick	Longer	
Knowledge of Rules of Origin (ROO) by the Manufacturer/Trader	Extensive knowledge of ROO is required	Does not required an extensive knowledge of ROO	
Obligations or Compliance by the trader	Follow strict requirements as guided on the ATIGA OCP Rule 12A Paragraph 4	Not as strict as the AWSC	
Direct Cost in issuing Origin Declaration	No direct cost	Some administrative costs occurred	

Both ATIGA e-Form D and paper-based Form D are still in use once the AWSC is in effect. These proofs of origin will be mostly used by exporters who could not or have not obtained CE status and may still be used by CEs if they prefer.

Why Self-Certification?

- ✓ The core concept of Self-certification is the shift of responsibility from the government (Issuing Authority/Customs officers) to the private sector (exporters/manufacturers).
- ✓ Self-Certification enables authorised/certified exporters to make out invoice declarations on the origin of good exported that can be performed anytime.
- ✓ Simplification of procedures will encourage the private sector to enhance their utilisation of ATIGA commitments
- ✓ This concept also minimises implementation issues that discourage traders from utilising the FTA.
- ✓ Self-certification system will facilitate intra-ASEAN international trade, promote regional production network and reduce cost of doing business (money and time)

Benefits in using the AWSC



How to become a Certified Exporter?

- Certified Exporters in the AWSC Scheme are able to produce their own invoice declarations on the origin of goods exported that can be performed anytime for seamless trading among ASEAN Member States. Detailed requirements may be different from one ASEAN Member States to another.
- Below are the general steps to become a certified exporter:



Certified Exporters (CEs) Eligibility

Please refer to the ATIGA OCP (Operational Certification Procedures) Rule 12A(2) for further details. Additional requirements may be applied by each ASEAN Member States aside from the following:

- 1 • Registered in the exporting Member State;
- 2 • Know and understand the Rules of Origin in the ATIGA;
- 3 • Experienced exporter;
- 4 • No record of any Rules of Origin fraud;
- 5 • Good compliance measured by the risk management rules;
- 6 • A trader must have a “manufacturer’s declaration” and be ready for a retroactive check and verification; and
- 7 • Has a sound bookkeeping and record-keeping system.

Certified Exporter's Obligation

Please refer to the ATIGA OCP Rule 12A (4) for further details. Additional requirements may be applied by each ASEAN Member States aside from the following:

A

- Grant the Competent Authority access to records (up to 3 years) and premises for the purpose of monitoring the use of authorisation and of the verification of the correctness of declarations made out;

B

- Make out Origin Declarations only for goods for which the CE has been authorised to make out an Origin Declaration;

C

- Cooperate in retroactive checks and verification visits;

D

- Accept full responsibility for all Origin Declarations made, including any misuse; and

E

- Promptly inform the Competent Authority of any changes related to the information submitted.

Origin Declaration

To claim the preferential tariff treatment, the Certified Exporter shall present an Origin Declaration which can be made on the commercial invoice or other commercial documents.

Indicative Format of Origin Declaration agreed by AMS can be accessed through:

https://asean.org/storage/2012/05/SCAROO29_anx13_ag06.1.3c_Indicative-Format-of-Origin-Declaration-13-Mar-19-2.pdf

Indicative Format of Original Origin Declaration

This format serves as an indicative guide and the certified exporter is free to use any other format that contains the required information.

Name of Products	HS in six digit or AHTN Code	Origin conferring criterion	FOB value when the regional value content origin criterion is used	Quantity of goods	Trademark, if applicable

The exporter of the product(s) covered by this document (Certified Exporter Authorisation code: 0000/XXXX) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, the product(s) satisfy the Rules of Origin to be considered as originating goods under ATIGA (ASEAN country of origin:).

Authorised signature over printed/stamped name of the signatory

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Explanatory Note:

1. For purposes of origin conferring criterion:

(a) Goods wholly obtained or produced in the exporting Member State satisfying article 27 (Wholly Obtained) of the ATGA	"WO"
(b) Goods satisfying Article 28 (Non-Wholly Obtained) of the ATGA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Value Content Change in Tariff Classification Specific Processes Combination Criteria 	Percentage of Regional Value Content, example "40%" The actual CTC rule, example "CC" or "CTH" or "CTSH" "SP" The actual combination criterion, example "CTSH+35%"
(c) Goods satisfying paragraph 2 of Article 30 (Partial Cumulation) of the ATGA	"PC x%", where x would be the percentage of Regional Value Content of less than 40%. example "PC 25%"

2. The Certified Exporter is free to include additional information that he/she deems necessary.

This format serves as an indicative guide and the certified exporter is free to use any other format that contains the required information.

Minimum Data Requirements

The Origin Declaration shall contain below information (ATIGA OCP Rule 12B(1))

1. Certified Exporter Detail

- The CE Authorisation Code

2. Description of the Goods

- Product's name;
- Six digit HS code or more detailed AHTN Code;
- Origin conferring criterion;
- Country of Origin;
- FOB price when the regional value content origin criterion is used;
- Quantity of goods;
- Trademark; and
- For the case of Back-to-back Origin Declaration, original Proof of Origin reference number, date of issuance, Country of Origin of the first exporting country, and, if applicable, CE Authorisation Code of the exporter from the first exporting country.

3. Certification by an Authorised Signatory

- Certification by an authorised signatory of the CE that the goods specified in the Origin Declaration meet all the relevant requirements
- Authorised signature overprinted / stamped name of the signatory.



Withdrawal of the CE Status

- The Competent Authority may withdraw the authorisation of CE status at any time according to the ATIGA OCP Rule 12D (Withdrawal of the Authorisation).
- It shall do so where the CE no longer offers the guarantees referred to in ATIGA OCP Rule 12A Paragraph 1, and no longer fulfils the conditions referred to in ATIGA OCP Rule 12A Paragraph 2 (Slide 10) on the eligibility of the Certified Exporter, or
- Caught in abusing the authorisation of the CE Status.
- A withdrawal shall be immediately included in the ASEAN-wide Self-Certification database by the Member State, in conformity with ATIGA OCP Rule 2 (Specimen Signatures and Official Seals of the Issuing Authority and ASEAN-wide Self-Certification Database).

Competent Authorities

Please contact the Competent Authority in your country to register as a Certified Exporter.
Please find below list of the competent authorities in each of the ASEAN Member States:

Member States	Competent Authorities	Member States	Competent Authorities
Brunei	Ministry of Finance & Economy: Trade Division http://www.bdns.gov.bn	Myanmar	Ministry of Commerce https://onlineco.myanmartradenet.com
Cambodia	The Steering Committee https://nsw.gov.kh/	Philippines	Bureau of Customs https://tradenet.gov.ph
Indonesia	Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade https://https://www.kemendag.go.id/	Singapore	Singapore Customs https://www.customs.gov.sg
Lao PDR	Ministry of Industry & Commerce https://www.laonsw.net	Thailand	Department of Foreign Trade http://self-cert.dft.go.th/self-cert/
Malaysia	Ministry of International Trade & Industry www.mytradelink.gov.my	Viet Nam	Ministry of Industry & Trade https://vnsw.gov.vn

Thank you!



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