Virtual Regional Workshop on the Implementation of ASEAN-Wide Self-Certification (AWSC) - Implementation in Indonesia

15 September 2020

Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Finance; the Republic of Indonesia
Background of AWSC

Since 2014, Indonesia has implemented the Self Certification scheme for exports to ASEAN parties through the MoU 2nd Pilot Project Self-Certification (SCPP2):
- Along with Laos, Filipina, Thailand dan Viet Nam.
- This scheme can only be utilized by manufacturing exporters / producers.

**ASEAN Wide Self Certification (AWSC) :**
- Development of the SCPP scheme.
- To facilitate intra-ASEAN trade in goods.
- Exporters who are competent and understand the Rules of Origin of ATIGA get the status of "Approved Exporter" or "Certified Exporter".
- The AWSC Scheme can be utilized by manufacturing exporters / producers and / or traders.

“Approved Exporter” or “Certified Exporter” status:
- Exporters are authorized to make their own “Origin Declaration” or “Declaration of Origin” for their export products in order to obtain preferential tariffs.
- In order to obtain the status of "Approved Exporter" or "Certified Exporter" in Indonesia, exporters need to be certified by the Ministry of Trade.
The First Protocol to amend the ATIGA is the legal basis for the AWSC implementation framework, signed on January 22, 2019 in Hanoi, Viet Nam.

Indonesia has ratified the First Protocol to Amend ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) through Presidential Regulation No. 84 of 2020 concerning Ratification of the First Protocol to Amend the ATIGA which was promulgated on 27 July 2020.

To implement Presidential Decree 84 of 2020, the Ministry of Trade as the Competent Authority stipulates a Regulation on the Provisions of Indonesian Origin Goods And Issuance of Documents of Origin For Indonesian Origin Goods Under ATIGA. On the receiving side, the Ministry of Finance stipulates a Regulation on the Provisions of Claiming Preferential Treatment under ATIGA.

The AWSC implementation target is September 20, 2020
### Registered Exporter (ER)

**Application for determination as ER is submitted electronically via e-SKA (ID Issuing System) to Issuing Authority**

#### Criteria:
Exporter (Producers and/or Traders) who have obtained e-SKA Access Account

#### Procedure:
Through e-SKA to Issuing Authority by filling data:
- Exporter’s Identity (Name, Address, Phone Number, e-mail, Line of Business)
- 6 digit of HS
- Description of goods

#### Supporting Documents:
Original scanned documents:
- Business Identification Number
- Business permit;
- Cost structure/Bill of Materials
- Audit readiness
- Proof of the ROO test passing

#### Determination:
by Issuing Authority, no expiration of validity. Data and information modification are allowed

### Certified Exporter (ES)

**Application made by ER that has met the criteria for ES, submitted electronically via e-SKA (ID Issuing System), and authorized by the Ministry of Trade**

#### Criteria:
1. Appointed as ER
2. Have a good export regulation compliance.
4. Good financial data recording & management system
5. Free from criminal record in the trade sector

#### Supporting Documents:
Original scanned documents:
1. Name & specimen of DOO Signatories
2. Cost structure/Bill of Materials

#### Procedure:
by filling data of Tariff Post / HS 6 digits & description of goods. Verification can be done by document or by physical visit to premises.

#### Determination:
by the Director with 4 years of certification expiration. It can be extended, data and information modification are allowed
Flow of Registration and Certification of Exporter

FLOW DETERMINATION OF REGISTERED EXPORTER

1. **Exporter**
   The owner of the Access Account submits an application to Regional issuing office (IPSKA) through e-SKA system (Submit data and supporting documents).

2. **IPSKA**
   Verify the completeness of the application and supporting documents.

3. **IPSKA**
   Approve or Decline application as ER.

FLOW DETERMINATION OF CERTIFIED EXPORTER

1. **ER**
   submits the application to the Director through the e-SKA system.

2. **MoT/Issuing**
   Verify the application and supporting documents
   Not complete → reject
   or
   Complete → to trace the origin of goods (PAB)

3. **MoT/Issuing**
   Field inspection and/or document checking

4. **MoT**
   reject if does not comply with ROO
   atau
   grant if comply with ROO

5. **Director**
   Determine ER as a ES
Certified Exporter Obligations
In accordance with the Minister of Trade Regulation No. 111 of 2018

- ES must be responsible for goods that are exported using the document of origin of the goods.
- Submit at any time, all documents proving the status of origin of goods at the request of the Competent Authority (CA).
- Receiving verification, from the CA on proving the origin of the goods
- Keep documents on the origin of raw materials, export and import customs, and commercial accounting records for manufactured goods for a minimum of 4 years
- Notify the Competent Authority of changes affecting its registration data.

Virtual Regional Workshop on the Implementation of AWSC - Implementation in Indonesia
Flow of AWSC Preferential Tariff Claim

1. Identify goods (HS Code)
2. Identify whether the importing country is Party of FTA or not
3. If yes, check the Agreement
   - If those criteria are doubted
     - Retroactive Check
   - If one or more of those criteria are not fulfilled
     - Rejection
4. The product is covered by FTA
   - The product comply with the Rules of Origin
     - Satisfy Origin Criteria
     - Satisfy Consignment Criteria
     - Satisfy Procedural Provision

Additional items to be checked by Customs for AWSC:
1. Authorization Code of Certified Exporter (CE);
2. Status of the CE;
3. Specimen of signature;
Thank You