

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.



Legal Framework AWSC

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



Registration and Certification of Exporter

1

Registered Exporter (ER)

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

1

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

2

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

3

Supporting Documents:
Original scanned documents:

- Business Identification Number
- Business permit;
- Cost structure/Bill of Materials
- Audit readiness
- Proof of the ROO test passing

4

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

2

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

1

Criteria

- Appointed as ER
- Have a good export regulation compliance.
- Good financial data recording & management system
- Free from criminal record in the trade sector

3

Supporting Documents:

- Original scanned documents:
- Name & specimen of DOO Signatories
 - Cost structure/Bill of Materials

2

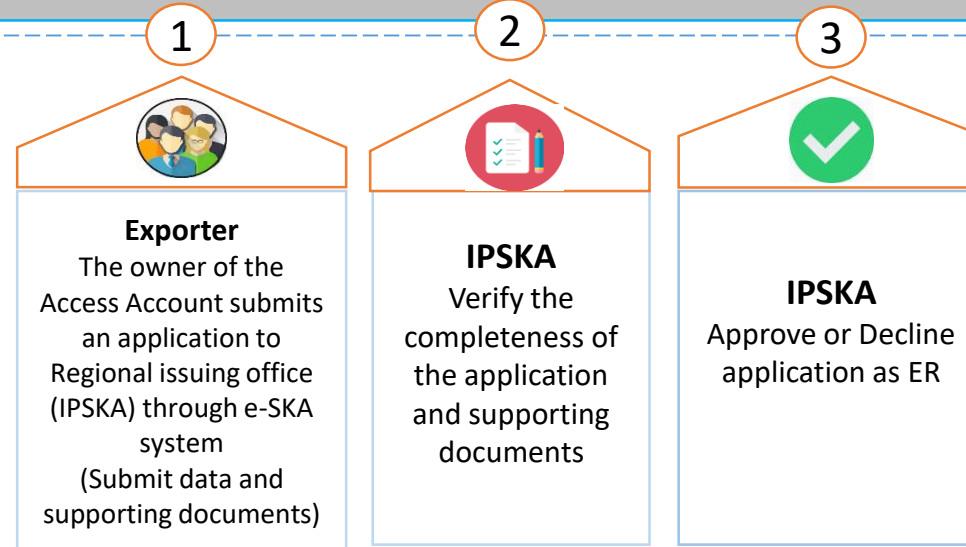
Procedure: by filling data of Tariff Post / HS 6 digits & description of goods. Verification can be done by document or by physical visit to premises.

4

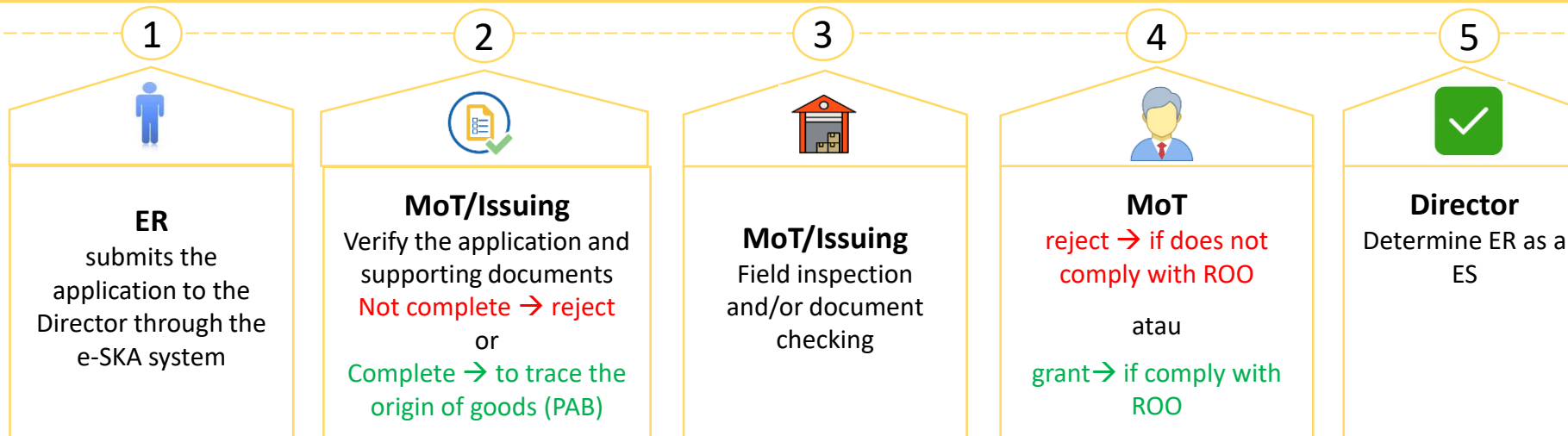
Determination by the Director with 4 years of certification expiration. It can be extended, data and information modification are allowed

Flow of Registration and Certification of Exporter

FLOW DETERMINATION OF REGISTERED EXPORTER



FLOW DETERMINATION OF CERTIFIED EXPORTER



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.



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

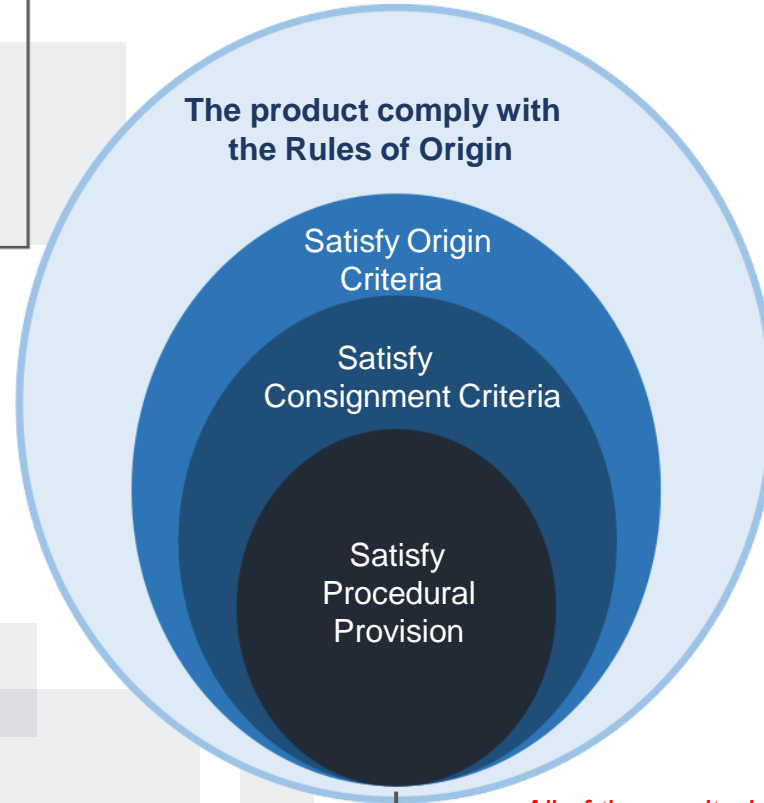
If those criteria are doubted

Retroactive Check

If one or more of those criteria are not fulfilled

Rejection

4. The product is covered by FTA



All of those criteria are fulfilled

Preferential Tariff given

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;
4. Goods description and HS Code.



DEPARTEMEN PERDAGANGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA



Thank You