



Rules of Origin

CARICOM & EPA

Customs Brokers Training

May 2020 | Dominica

Enabling Objectives

- 1 Define the term “Rules of Origin”
- 2 Examine Preferential and Non-preferential Rules of Origin
- 3 Explain the Rules of Origin Systems for CARICOM and EPA
- 4 To facilitate the implementation of Rules of Origin in CARICOM Countries
- 5 Identify the documentation required under the Treaty and Agreement
- 6 Verify goods for common market treatment
- 7 Use case studies to apply the Rules of Origin

Definition - Rules of Origin



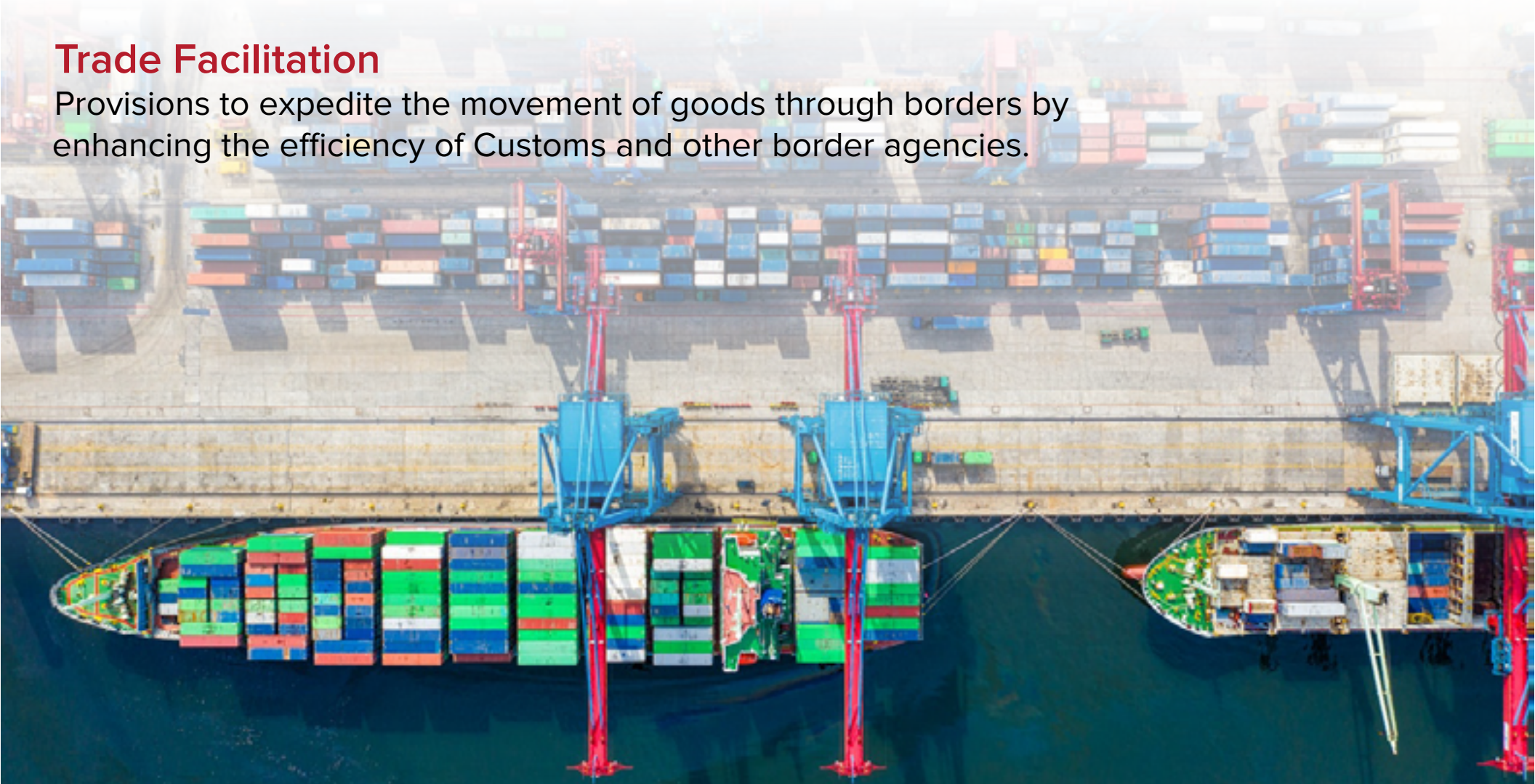
- The laws, regulations and administrative arrangements used by individual states to determine the country of origin of goods.
- Are used to identify the “nationality” of goods traded in international commerce

Rules of Origin

A universal understanding of the concept of origin would have clear benefits in terms of trade facilitation.

Trade Facilitation

Provisions to expedite the movement of goods through borders by enhancing the efficiency of Customs and other border agencies.

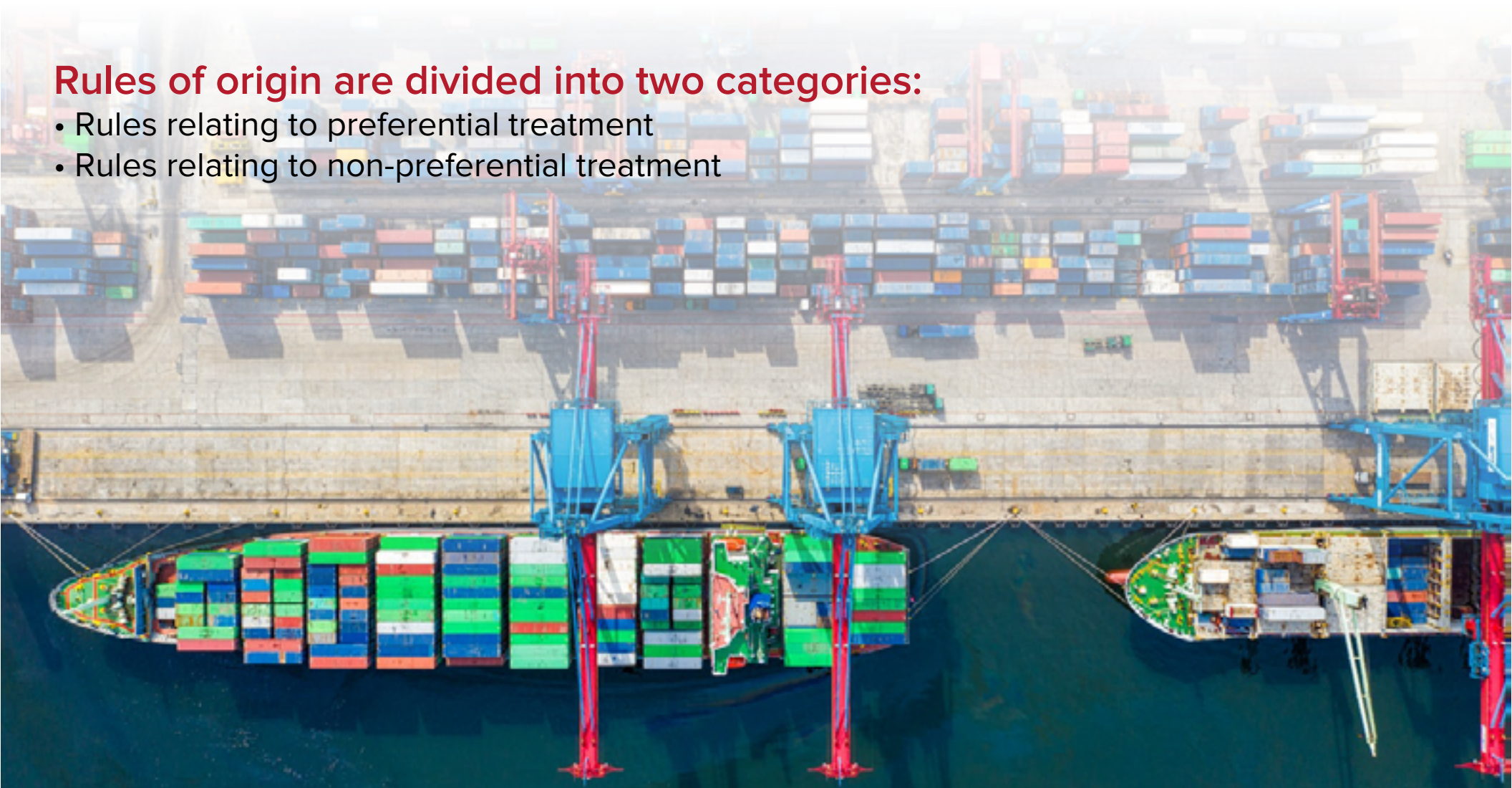


Rules of Origin

Rules of Origin are essential parts of trade agreements relating to both tax and non-tax provisions in respect to goods:

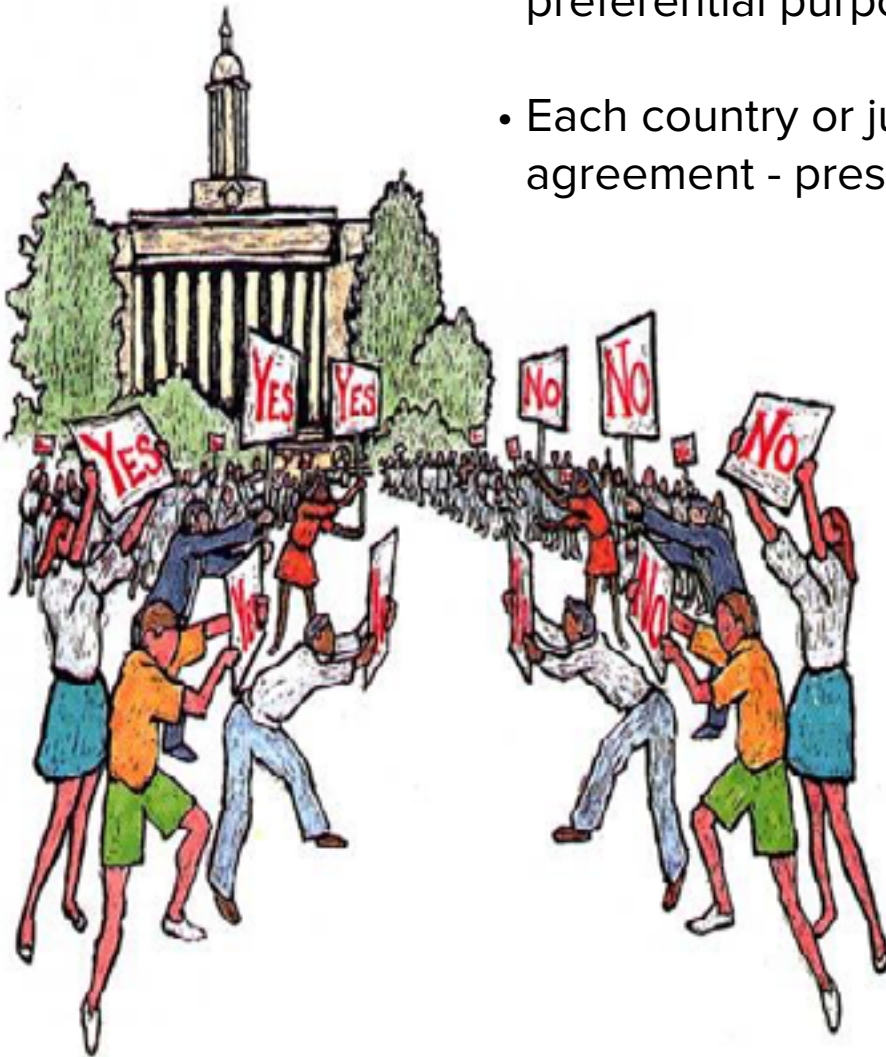
Rules of origin are divided into two categories:

- Rules relating to preferential treatment
- Rules relating to non-preferential treatment



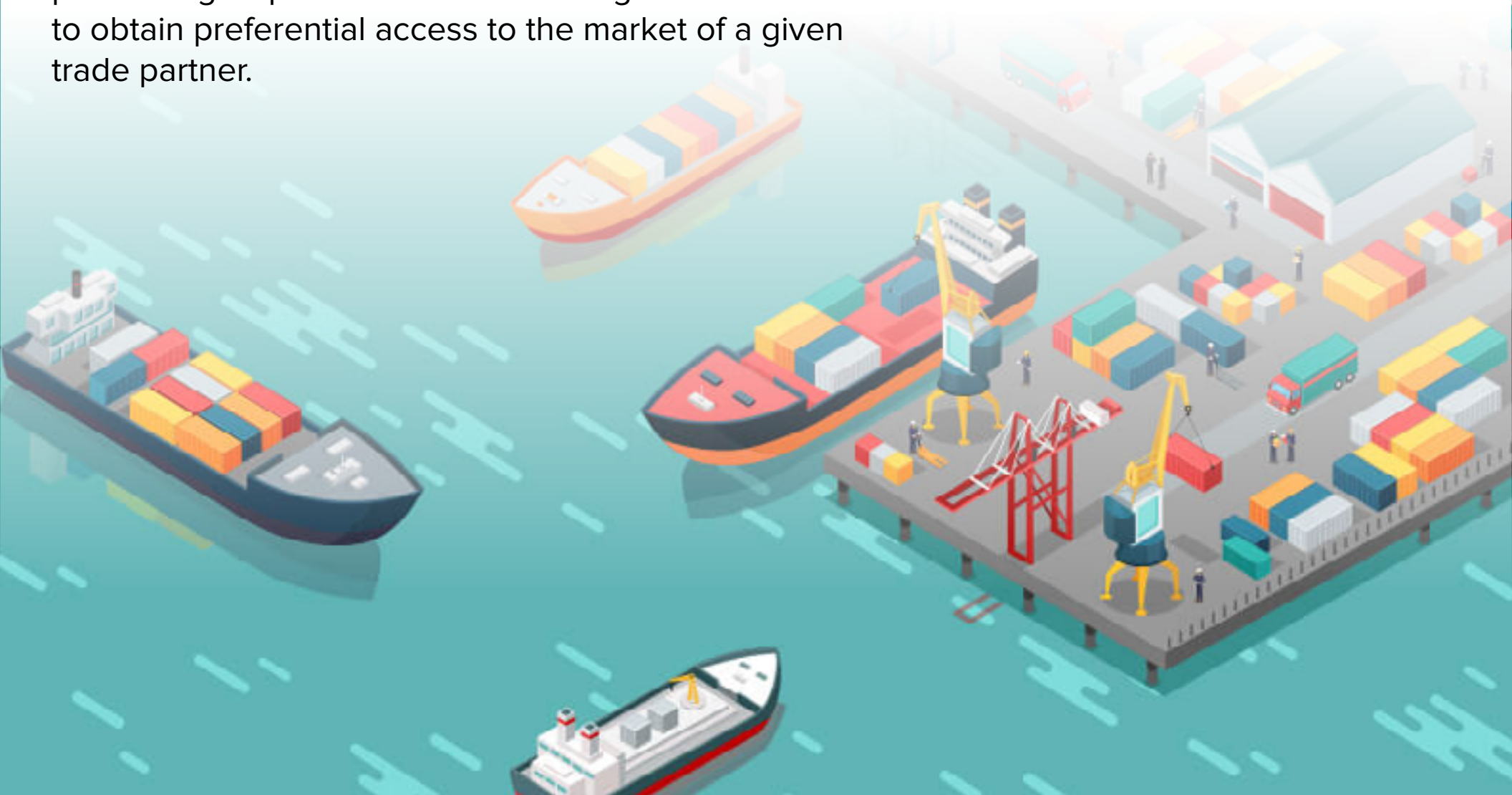
Preferential Rules

- There are no internationally agreed upon rules of origin for preferential purposes
- Each country or jurisdiction administering a regional trade agreement - presently establishes its own rules of origin



Preferential Rules

Preferential Rules of Origin set administrative and local processing requirements that enable goods and materials to obtain preferential access to the market of a given trade partner.



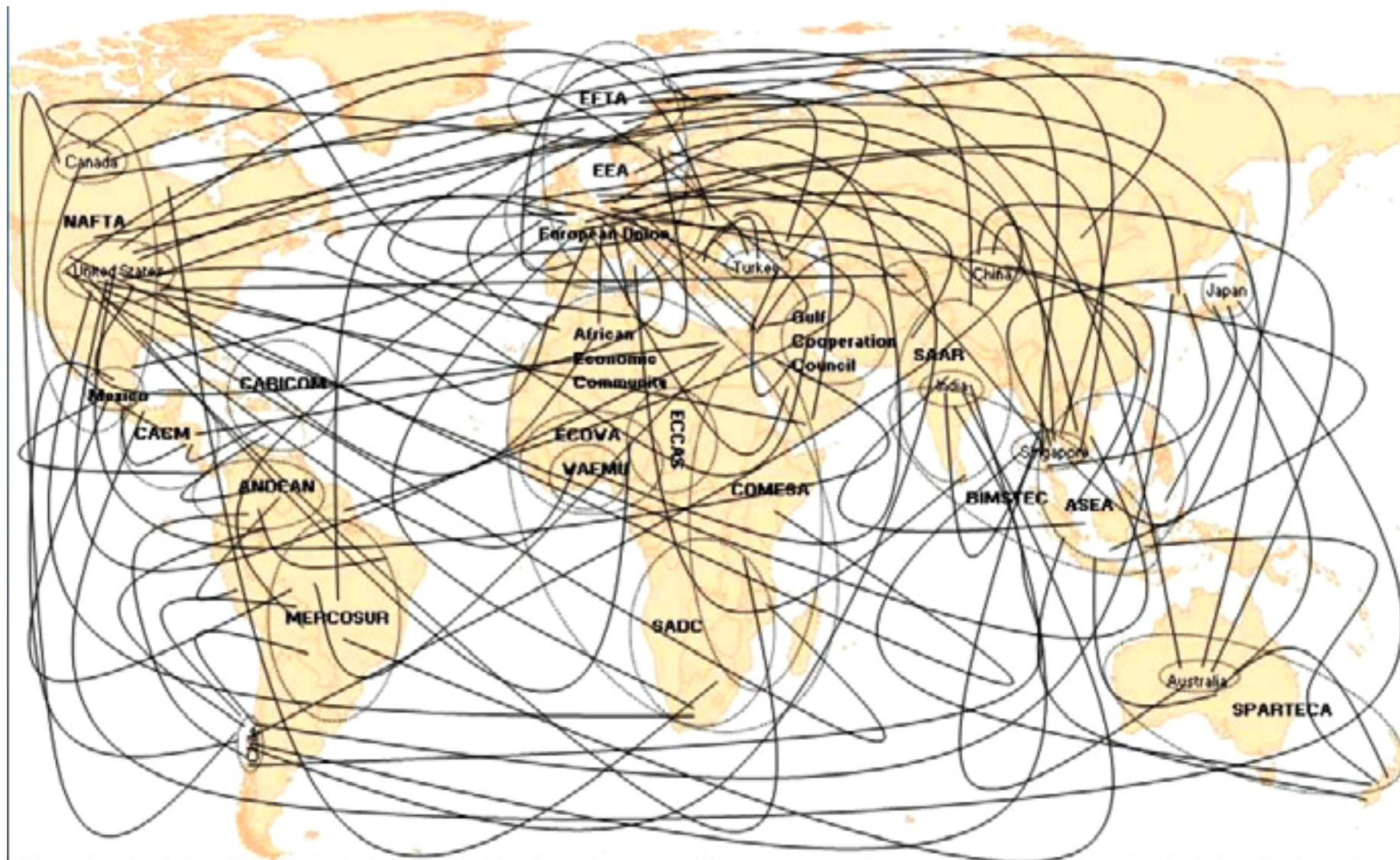
Preferential Rules

The complexity of overlapping rules of origin applying to different preferential trading arrangements makes it difficult to understand and compliance is costly.

In some circles it is known as the “**Spaghetti Bowl**” phenomenon because of the entanglement of laws regulations and administrative requirements.



Spaghetti Bowl Phenomenon



“Spaghetti bowl” of IIAs. Source: UNCTAD

Preferential Rules

Each “**Free Trade Area**”/”**Regional Trade Area**” administering a trade agreement – presently establishes its own rules of origin:

- They discriminate between goods
- They need to be fulfilled for being able to utilise trade agreements
- Used for determining the nationality or “regionality” of a product subject to preferential tariff rates within a FTA/RTA ?

Preferential Rules

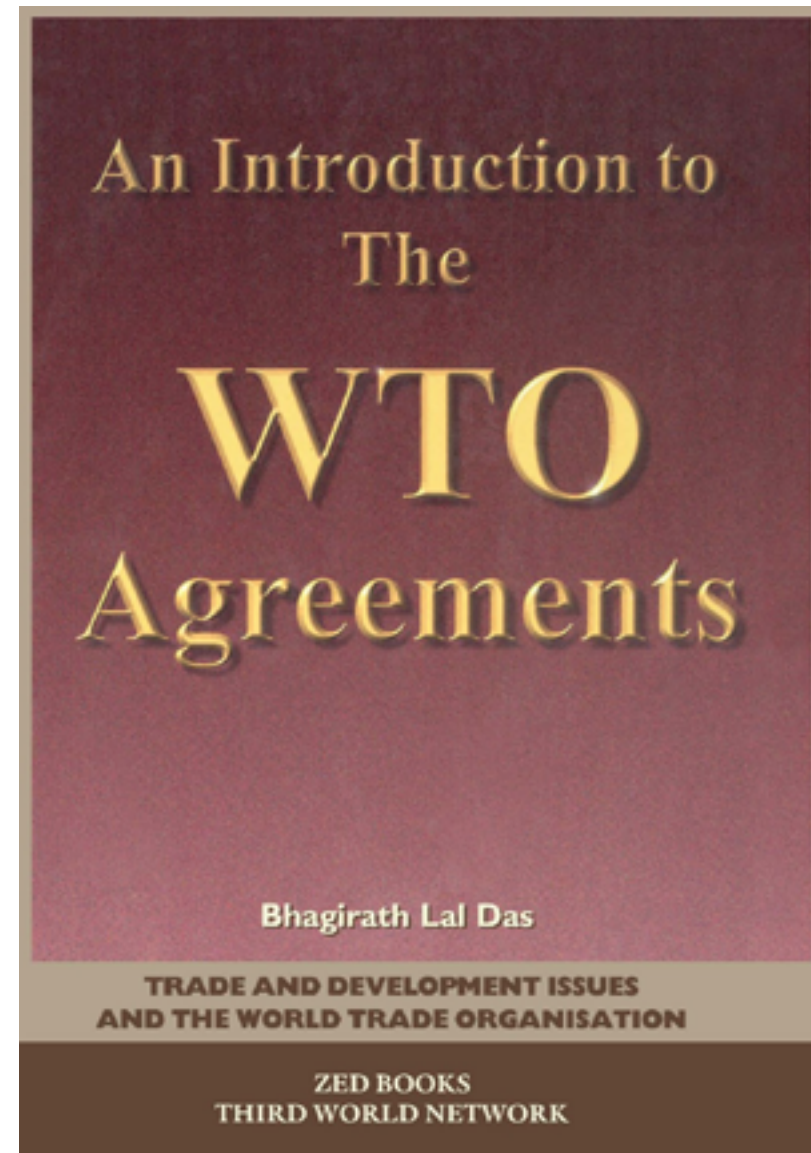
In general goods qualify for preferential tariff treatment:

- Where they are consigned from one members state directly to a consignee in another member state.
- May be wholly produced or if not the materials used must undergo substantial transformation
- The shipment must be accompanied by documentary evidence of origin (certificate of origin)
- Defining a goods nationality becomes more difficult as globalization advances
- They are often used as a development tool

Preferential rules have economic significance to a higher degree than non-preferential rules.

Non-preferential Rules

As part of the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**, an agreement was reached to introduce harmonized nonpreferential origin rules within the **World Trade Organization (WTO)** framework.



Non-preferential Rules

This agreement sets out important provisions relating to the application and administration of rules of origin, providing for the harmonisation of non-preferential rules of origin.



Non-preferential Rules

Non-preferential Rules may be used for:

- Most Favoured nation (MFN) treatment
- Anti-dumping and countervailing duties
- Safeguard measures
- Origin marking requirements
- Discriminatory quantitative restrictions or tariff quotas
- Trade statistics
- Government procurement

Non-preferential Rules

Why the harmonization of non-preferential rules of origin?

- Administrative requirements for proving origin take time and constitute costs (non tariff barriers for traders)
- Different rules in different trading partner countries add to these costs;
- Divergence also means uncertainty and unpredictability which can lead to trade disputes?

Non-preferential Rules

The WTO Agreement on rules of origin (articles 2-3) requires members to ensure that:

- Their rules of origin are transparent
- They do not have restricting, distorting or disruptive effects on international trade
- They are administered in a consistent, uniform, impartial and reasonable manner?
- They are based on a positive standard
- Article 5 - requires members to notify its rules of origin and any modifications?

Non-preferential Rules



- By securing transparency in trade policy, this harmonization is expected to facilitate international trade.
- Non-preferential rules of origin can be used as an important trade and commercial policy measure.

Preferential vs. Non-preferential Rules



Important differences between non-preferential and preferential rules of origin:

- Non-preferential rules of origin cover all goods - HS chapters (1 – 97)
- Preferential Rules may be limited to a certain goods
- Non-preferential rules ultimately leads to a country of origin while Preferential rules are used only to determine whether the goods qualify for preferential treatment

Conclusion



- Rules of origin are highly complex - both for traders and customs officials
- Restrictive rules often have a negative effect on trade
- Regardless of their restrictiveness, divergent rules of origin are also barriers to trade

CARICOM Rules of Origin System



Authority

- Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas signed by member states. (Article 84)
- Incorporated into national legislation
- CARICOM Rules of Origin - A schedule to the Customs Act



Qualification & Origin Criterion

Article 84 - specifies the qualification and origin criterion

- Wholly Produced “CM”
- Substantial Transformation:
 - I. Change of tariff Heading “X” 2204
 - II. In accordance with List “L” 2007, e.g. % Value added “L” 9404” (55%)



Wholly Produced

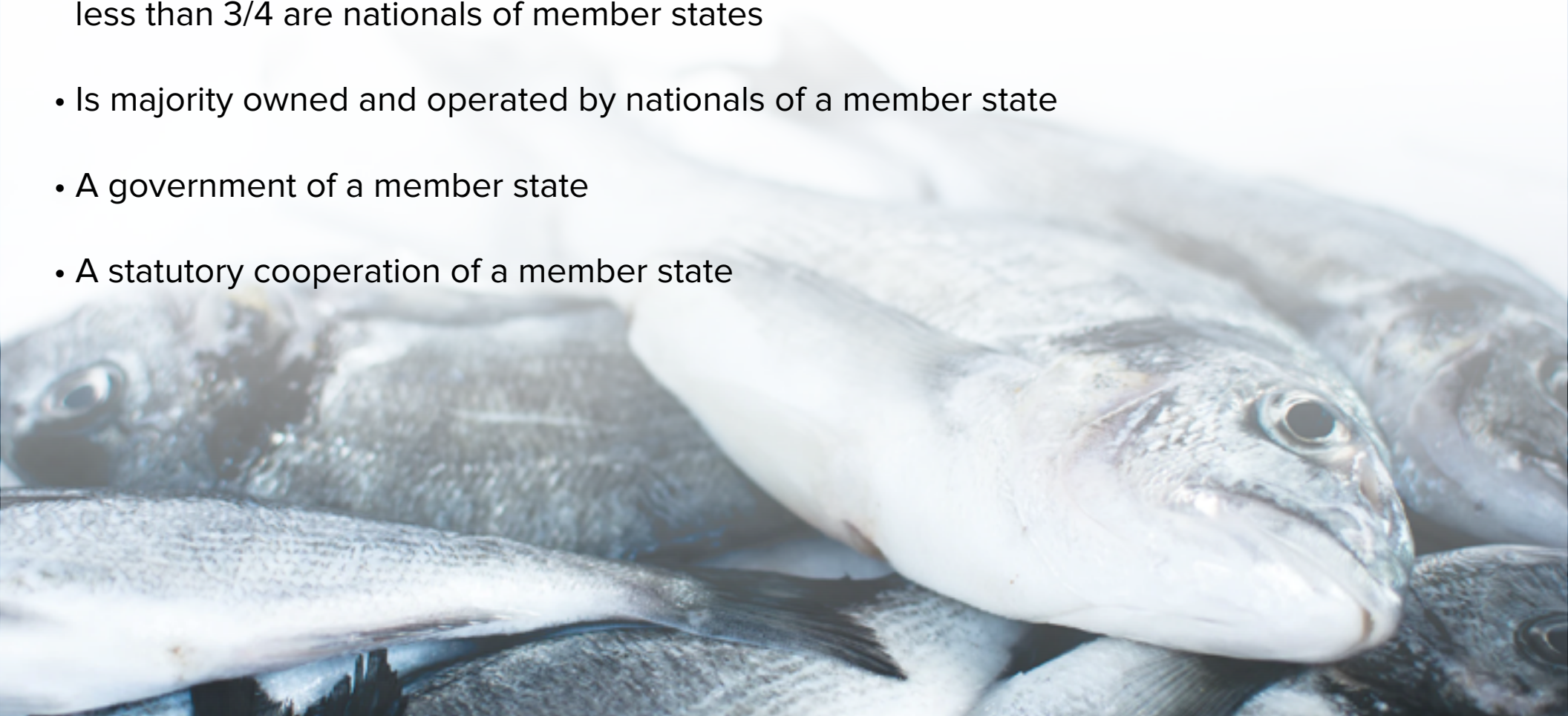


- Mineral Products
- Vegetable Products
- Live animals born and raised
- Products from such animals
- Products from hunting & fishing
- Marine Products
- Goods produced from goods of above
- Waste and scrap material resulting from manufacturing and processing operations carried out in member states
- Articles which have been used in member states but are no longer fit for any purpose other than the recovery of their material

Fish and Marine Products

Vessels must be:

- Registered in a member state
- Carry a compliment of crew (including the master) of which not less than 3/4 are nationals of member states
- Is majority owned and operated by nationals of a member state
- A government of a member state
- A statutory cooperation of a member state



Substantial Transformation

Caterpillar to Butterfly



Change of Tariff Heading

- Classification of raw materials used in the manufacture of a finished product must be different to the classification of the finished product
- **No** item of **raw material** of **third country** origin used to make a finished product within a member state, should have the **same classification** as the finished product

Example:

CHAIR..... HS 9401

RAW MATERIALS:

WOOD.....	HS 4409
FABRIC.....	HS 5208
GLUE.....	HS 3506
SCREWS.....	HS 7318
PAINT.....	HS 3208



Conditions in the List

Conditions for Goods qualifying for common market treatment other than by the qualifying conditions “wholly produced” or “the change of tariff heading” are specified a “LIST”

(Refer to hand out for structure of the list)

Extract 1

Tariff Heading Number	Product	Conditions to be complied with	
		MDCs	LDCs
ex 16.01	Sausages and similar products, of pork	Produced from regional materials of 02.03 or 02.06	Produced from regional materials of 02.03 or 02.06

Extract 2

Tariff Heading Number	Product	Conditions to be complied with	
		MDCs	LDCs
17.04	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate not containing cocoa)	Produced from regional materials of 17.01	Produced from regional materials of 17.01

Conditions in the List

These steps should be followed to determine the qualifying conditions in accordance with the List.

- 1** Establish the four digit HS heading for the item
- 2** Check the LIST for the HS number of the item
- 3** If HS heading is not on List – “ X” (tariff heading)
- 4** HS heading without “ex” – column 3 or 4
- 5** HS heading preceded by “ex” relates only to item described in list and not all items of the heading

Conditions in the List - Example 1

In accordance with the List

e.g.: Fruit Juices..... HS 2009

List condition - “ made from regional materials of chapter 07 and 08 and 1701”



Conditions in the List - Example 2

% Value Added

HS 8504 - Electrical Transformers

“Production in which the value of extra regional materials used does not exceed 60% of the export price of the finished product.”



Qualifying Condition on Beef



Fresh chilled or frozen beef produced from animals imported from outside the region will qualify for common market treatment if on importation the animals each weighed no more than 270kg.

Other Important Features of the System

- The list of minimal processes
- The treatment of packing
- The treatment of repaired goods
- The “safeguard” mechanism



Minimal Processes



Any product (other than a wholly produced item) which is produced solely by one of the minimal processes would be ineligible for CCM treatment, whether or not the change of tariff heading takes place or the percentage added value is claimed to be achieved.

- Operations to ensure the preservation of goods during transport and storage;
- Simple operations consisting of removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, grading, classifying, matching, washing, painting and cutting up resulting in the mere reduction in size;
- Changes in packing; - simple placing in bottles, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and other simple packing operations;

Minimal Processes



- Affixing marks, labels or other like distinguishing signs on goods or their packaging;
- Simple mixing of extra-regional materials if the characteristics of the goods as a whole are not essentially different from the characteristics of the materials which have been mixed;
- Operations which consist solely of welding, soldering, fastening, riveting, bolting and like operations, or otherwise putting together of all finished parts or components to constitute a finished product;



- Goods will not qualify for Common Market Treatment if they have been “produced” by a minimal process...

Treatment of Packing

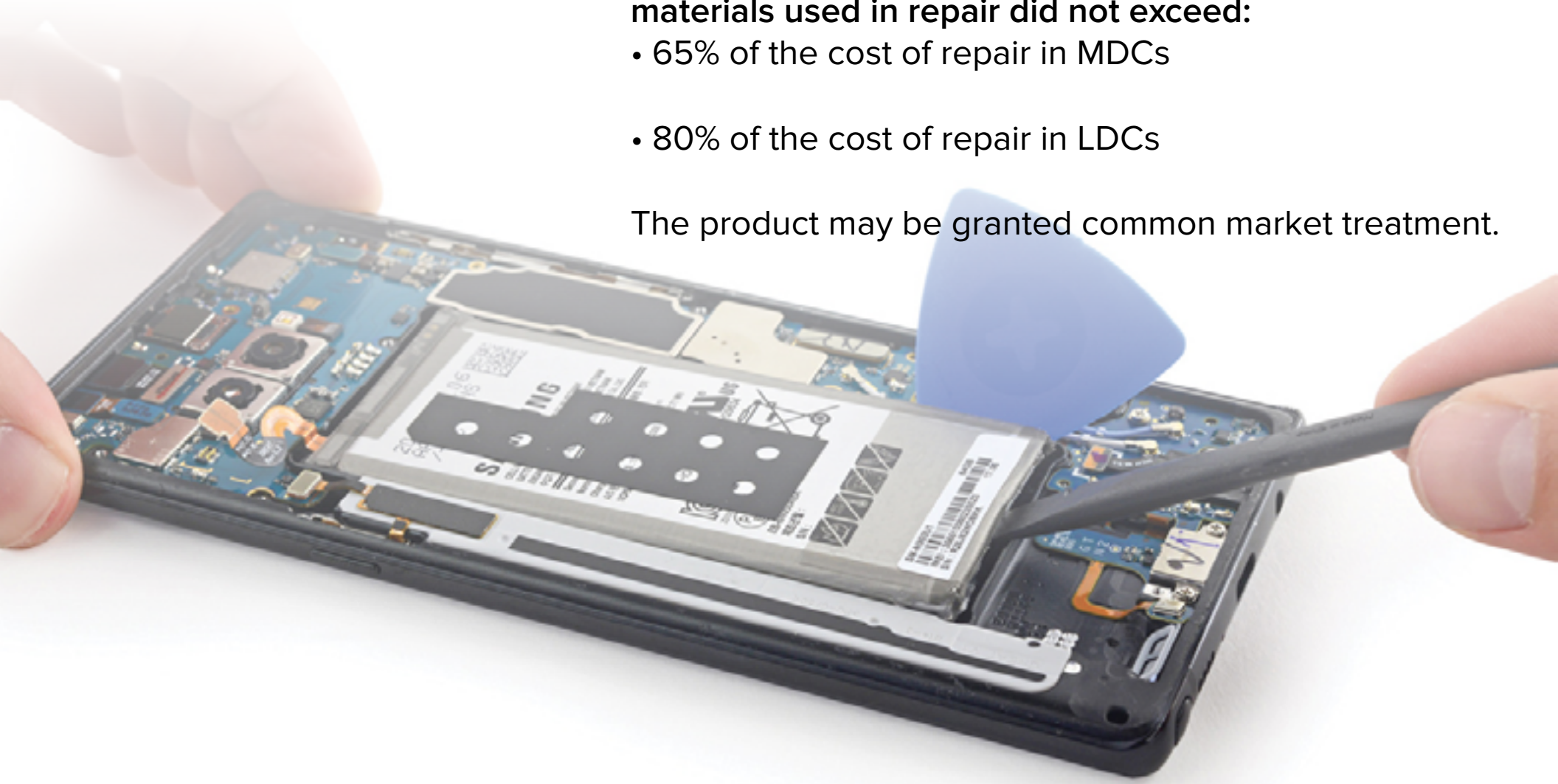
The qualifying conditions which are to be complied with have to be fulfilled for the actual goods exclusive of their packing, *except* where the percentage value added qualifying condition applies



Where an extra regional product is sent to another member state for repairs. If the value of extra regional materials used in repair did not exceed:

- 65% of the cost of repair in MDCs
- 80% of the cost of repair in LDCs

The product may be granted common market treatment.



The Safeguard Mechanism

Where the condition in list requires the use of regional materials and such materials are unavailable regionally.

A Certificate issued by the Secretary General allows extra regional materials to be used for conformity with that condition.

Certificate is usually for a specified period.

(Para 4 - 7 of Article 14 to the Annex)



Certification and Verification of Common Market Origin



Objectives

Identify the documentation required under the treaty

- Verify goods for common market treatment
- Use case studies to apply the rules of origin



Certification

- An application for a certificate of origin must be completed and submitted to the certifying authority by the exporter
- Full and accurate information must be provided
- Exporter must undertake to provide additional information that may be required and to facilitate any checks to be made on the production process itself



- Member states are required to notify each other of the agencies or bodies that are authorised to issue certificates of origin and to provide the names and specimens of the signatures of all authorised signatories of the agencies or bodies
- The “Certificate of Origin” is usually a prescribed form that must also be completed and presented to the certifying authority by the exporter along with a commercial invoice



- A copy of the request for verification should be given to the importer at the same time it is dispatched to the certifying authority in the exporting state
- Where the clearance of a consignment is refused and the verification procedure is not activated, the ministry responsible for CARICOM matters in that member state should be notified along with the CARICOM secretariat
- The goods may be delivered provided that some form of security is held to safeguard the duty pending the completion of the verification process



Case Studies

Read the following scenarios and follow the instructions for each case study.

- CASE STUDY 1
- CASE STUDY 2
- CASE STUDY 3



case studies

Case Study 1

A shipment of 20 Washing Machines - HS 84.50 was manufactured by “C.J. Assembles Ltd. and is being shipped to Saint Lucia. The following facts are available.

Raw materials used in production per unit are as follows:

Assembly Kit containing

HS Heading	Description	Value \$XCD	Origin
73.18	Nuts & Bolts	10.00	Canada
8451.9	Parts (Painted Metal Panels)	140.00	USA
8451.9	Parts (Metal Tub)	90.00	Canada
3926.909	Plastic Knobs and Fittings	60.00	USA

Export price of finished article - XCD \$600.00

*Value in EC dollars

Do these items qualify for common market treatment?

Case Study 2

A shipment of 100 cartons men's shirts HS 62.05 was manufactured by Guy's Shirt Factory and is being presented for shipment to Antigua. Each carton contains 12 shirts.

The following facts are known:

Raw materials used in production per dozen are as follows:

HS Heading	Description	Value \$XCD	Origin
52.11	Fabric	60.00	China
9606.21	Buttons	12.00	USA
5401.101	Thread	3.00	France

Export Price of finished goods - \$XCD 180.00 per dozen

* Value in EC dollars

Do these items qualify for common market treatment?

Case Study 3

A shipment of 20 cartons guava jelly (HS 20.07) was manufactured by Confectionary Supplies and is presented for shipment to Trinidad. Each carton contains 20 x 5 kgs jars.

The following facts are known:

Raw materials used in production per 100kg are as follows:

HS Heading	Description	Value \$XCD	Origin
0804.501	Guavas	50.00	Dominica
17.01	Sugar	40.00	Barbados
2106.909	Preservatives	30.00	USA
7010.912	Glass Jars	80.00	France

Export Price of finished goods - \$XCD 400.00 per carton

* Value in EC dollars

Do these items qualify for common market treatment?

Conclusion

- Discuss Answers to Case Studies
- Entertain any other Questions
- Next segment - EPA Rules of Origin



Rules of Origin for CARIFORUM - EC



Economic Partnership Agreement



Objective:

To raise awareness and build capacity in the area of Rules of Origin in accordance CARIFORUM-EC Economic Partnership Agreement;



Overview of the EPA



The CARIFORUM-EU EPA provides for reciprocal trading arrangements among member states.

ANNEX II

Customs duties on products originating in CARIFORUM States

ANNEX III

Customs duties on products originating in the EC party



Appendix 1 to Annex III

Schedule of tariff liberalisation of the CARIFORUM States



Article 10 deals with the application of the Rules of Origin as contained in **PROTOCOL I**.

PROTOCOL I provides for the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation

ANNEX I to Protocol I:

Introductory notes to the list in Annex II

ANNEX II to Protocol I:

List of working or processing required to be carried out on non-originating materials in order that the product manufactured can obtain originating status





According to Protocol I - For the purpose of the CARIFORUM / EC EPA, the following products shall be considered as originating in the regions:

1. Products wholly obtained – (Art 6)

- from the ground
- from the sea
- animals

2. Products Substantially worked or processed i.e).....products obtained in the CARIFORUM / EC regions incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in the regions (Art 7)

Economic Partnership Agreement



For the purpose of origin, the CARIFORUM States shall be considered as being one territory;

Originating products made up of materials wholly obtained or sufficiently worked or processed in two or more CARIFORUM states shall be considered as products originating in the CARIFORUM state where the last working or processing took place; (Art 2)





The following shall be considered as wholly obtained in the territory of the **CARIFORUM / EC**:

- A. Mineral products from their soil or from their seabed
- B. Fruit and vegetable products harvested there
- C. Live Animals born and raised there
- D. Products from live animals raised there
- E. a) Products from hunting or fishing conducted there
b) Products of aquaculture, including mariculture, where the fish are born and raised there



F. Products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside their territorial waters by their vessels

G. Products made aboard their factory ships exclusively from products referred to in (F)

H. Used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw, materials including used tires fit only for retreading or for use as waste

I. Waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there

J. Products extracted from marine soil or subsoil outside their territorial waters provided that they have sole rights to work that soil or subsoil

K. Goods produced there exclusively from the products specified in (A) to (J)





The terms “their vessels” and “their factory ships” apply only to the vessels and factory ships:

- A. Which are registered in a member state of the EU or CARIFORUM
- B. Which sail under the flag of a member state of the EU or of a CARIFORUM State
- C. Which meet one of the following conditions
 - i. They are at least 50% owned by nationals of a member state of the EU or CARIFORUM
 - ii. They have their head office and their main place of business in a member state of the EU or in a CARIFORUM State and
 - iii. They are at least 50% owned by a Member State of the EU or by a CARIFORUM State, public entities or nationals of that State

The List - Annex II to Protocol 1



Products which are not wholly obtained are considered to be sufficiently worked or processed when the conditions set out in the “list” are fulfilled; (Art 7)

The “list” to Protocol I in the CARIFORUM/EU Economic Partnership Agreement contains all the HS Tariff headings from chapters 1 – 97, with the only exception being chapter 93



The “list” specifies **ALL** the working or processing required to be carried out on non-originating materials in order that the products manufactured can obtain originating status

Structure of the List



- The first column gives the heading number or chapter number used in the Harmonised System
- The second column gives the description of goods used in that system for that heading or chapter.
- For each entry in the first two columns a rule is specified in columns 3 or 4.
- Where, in some cases, the entry in the first column is preceded by an 'ex', this signifies that the rules in columns 3 or 4 apply only to the part of that heading as described in column 2.

Where, for an entry in the first two columns, a rule is specified in both columns 3 and 4, the exporter may opt, as an alternative, to apply either the rule set out in column 3 or that set out in column 4.

If no origin rule is given in column 4, the rule set out in column 3 has to be applied.

Structure of the List



HS Heading No. (1)	Description of Product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 94	Furniture, bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all materials used does not exceed 40% of the ex works price of the product

Explaining the Conditions in the List



Substantially worked or processed as specified within the “List”

Manufacture in which all the raw materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the finished product

- (HS Jump)

Example:

Chair..... HS 9401

Raw materials used:

Wood..... HS 4409

Fabric..... HS 5208

Glue..... HS 3506

Screws..... HS 7318

Paint..... HS 3208



Explaining the Conditions in the List



- In accordance with conditions specified within the “List”

Example:

Fruit Drinks..... HS 2202

List condition - “ any fruit juice used (with the exception of orange, grape, grapefruit, pineapple and lime juices) must already be originating”



Explaining the Conditions in the List



- In accordance with % Value Added conditions specified within the “List”

e.g. HS 8504 - power supply units for automatic data processing units

“Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40% of the ex-works price of the product.”



Explaining the Conditions in the List



If a product which has acquired originating status by fulfilling the conditions set out in the list is used in the manufacture of another product, the conditions applicable to the product in which it is incorporated do not apply to it, and no account shall be taken of the nonoriginating materials which has been used in its manufacture.



Explaining the Conditions in the List



NB: Non-originating materials which, according to the conditions set out in the list should not be used in the manufacture of a given product may nevertheless be used provided that:

Their total value does not exceed 15% of the ex works price of the product

Any of the percentages given in the “List” for the maximum value of non-originating materials are not exceeded through the application of this rule



Insufficient Working or Processing



Article 8 - The following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products:

- a) Operations to ensure the preservation of products in good condition during transport and storage
- b) Breaking up and assembly of packages
- c) Washing, cleaning; removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings
- d) Ironing and pressing of textiles
- e) Painting and polishing operations
- f) Husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice

Insufficient Working or Processing



- g) Operations to color sugar or form sugar lumps, partial or total milling of crystal sugar
- h) Peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables
- i) Sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching (including the making up of sets of articles
- l) Sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting
- m) Simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packing operations
- n) Simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds; mixing of sugar with any other material

Insufficient Working or Processing



- o) Simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts
- p) A combination of two or more operations specified in (a) to (n)
- q) Slaughter of animals



EPA Rules of Origin



All operations carried out in the EU or CARIFORUM States on a given product shall be considered together when determining whether the working or processing undergone by that product is to be regarded as insufficient.

The unit of qualification for the application of the provisions shall be the particular product which is considered as the basic unit when determining classification using the nomenclature of the HS.





Article 9.1 - When a product composed of a group or assembly of articles is classified under the terms of the Harmonised System in a single heading, the whole constitutes the unit of qualification.

When a consignment consists of a number of identical products classified under the same heading of the Harmonised System, each product must be taken individually when applying the provisions of this protocol.



Article 9.2 - Where under General Rule 5 of the Harmonised System, packaging is included with the product for classification purposes, it shall be included for the purposes of determining origin.



Article 10 - Accessories , spare parts and tools dispatched with a piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle which are part of the normal equipment and included in the price thereof or which are not separately invoiced, shall be regarded as one.

Article 11 - Sets as defined in rule 3 of the HS, shall be regarded as originating when all component products are originating.



When a set is composed of originating and non-originating products, the set shall be regarded as originating if the value of the non-originating products does not exceed 15% of the ex-works price of the set.



Neutral Elements - Article 12

In order to determine whether a product is originating, it shall not be necessary to determine the origin of the following which might be used in its manufacture.

- a) Energy and fuel
- b) Plant and equipment
- c) Machines and tools
- d) Goods which do not enter and which are not intended to enter into the final composition of the product.





Article 14 - Direct Transport between CARIFORUM State and EC Party and the exceptions for trans shipment or temporary warehousing provided that they remain under customs surveillance and undergo no other operations except unloading , reloading or or any operation designed to preserve them in good condition.





Article 16 - Proof of Origin

Products originating in a CARIFORUM or the EC Party shall, on importation into a CARIFORUM State, benefit from the provisions of the Agreement upon submission of either:

(a) a movement certificate EUR.1,

or

(a) (b) 'invoice declaration', given by the exporter on an invoice, a delivery note or any other commercial document which describes the products concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified;



EPA Rules of Origin



An invoice declaration as referred to in Article 16 (1) (b) may be made out:

(a) by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 22; (Authorised by Customs)

or

(b) by any exporter for any consignment consisting of one or more packages containing originating products whose total value does not exceed EUR 6 000.



EPA Rules of Origin



The Customs Authorities in the CARIFORUM States and the Member States of the EU are responsible for issuing and verifying the Movement Certificates (EUR 1), and invoice declarations or suppliers declarations.

The CARIFORUM / EU States shall provide each other with the addresses of the customs authorities responsible for issuing and verifying, and with specimen impressions of the stamps used in their customs offices for the issue of these certificates;



Case Studies

Read the following scenarios and follow the instructions for each case study.

Scenarios 1 - 8



case studies

Case Study No. 1

- 1 Antoine Lopez, a producer of oranges in Belize, buys a batch of oranges which the supplier assures him were harvested in Belize. Lopez uses the batch of oranges to produce concentrated orange juice at his plant in Belize City. In response to an order from a consumer in Guadeloupe, Lopez arranges dispatch of the concentrated orange juice - he pays the freight for carriage Belize/Miami/Guadeloupe and the Bill of Lading so provides. He applies for and receives a movement certificate EUR.1.

Discuss the treatment which may be accorded this consignment in Guadeloupe.



case studies

Case Study No. 2

- 2 Jennifer Joseph, a producer of decorated TShirts in Saint Lucia, buys a consignment of plain Tshirts from Taiwan and, in a Customs bonded facility, prints artistic designs on the T-shirts. Ms. Joseph applies for a certificate of origin under the EPA for a shipment of the decorated T-shirts in Martinique.

Discuss the response to the application.



case studies

Case Study No. 3

- 3 A manufacturer of office furniture of wood (HS 9403) in Barbados sources materials as follows:

Wooden table tops shaped and finished from the far East;

[HS: 9403.90]

Teak from Trinidad and Tobago which he uses for the legs;

[HS: 4407.90]

Varnish from the USA for finishing the surfaces;

[HS : 3208.10.],

Wooden pins from Canada; [HS: 4421.90.90]

Nails from Guyana. [HS: 7317.00.20]

Show how this manufacturer will go about determining whether his office furniture could be traded as an originating product under the EPA.

Case Study No. 4

- 4 A manufacturer of electrical pumps in St. Kitts and Nevis is operating under license from a major producer in the USA. One of the conditions of the license is that the major producer in the USA must fit the switches and conduct quality checks. As a result, the manufacturer in St. Kitts and Nevis must after fabricating the pumps, send them to the USA for fitting of switches and quality checks after which they are returned to him in St. Kitts and Nevis.

Can the manufacturer in St Kitts and Nevis claim originating status under the EPA when shipping the pumps to Guadeloupe?



case studies

Case Study No. 5

5 A manufacturer of sweetened biscuits in Trinidad and Tobago makes, on application for origin certification under the EPA, the following declaration to Customs with respect to the materials used in production of the sweetened biscuits-

- Flour milled in Barbados [HS Heading 1101.00] from wheat grain of Canadian origin; [HS:1001.9910]
- Margarine produced in Guyana on which CARICOM origin is claimed; [HS 15.17]
- Food colouring of US origin; [HS: 21.03]
- Salt of Trinidad and Tobago origin; [HS:25.01]
- Interior packaging of Trinidad and Tobago origin. [HS: 4819.20]

Discuss consideration of the application.

Case Study No. 6

- 6 A supplier in Holland sells a steel building [9406] to a buyer in Suriname. He makes the following information available on applying for certification on the movement certificate EUR.I-

The main beams were produced from steel [HS:7308.90] imported from Japan, price - US\$100,000.00

The bolts and nuts [HS: 7315. 90] used were produced in Germany, price US\$15,000.00

The paint [HS: 3208] were produced in the USA, price - US\$25,000.00

The ex-works price of the building is US\$250,000.00

Can the manufacturer claim “originating status” under the EPA?

Case Study No. 7

- 7** A farmer in Antigua and Barbuda sells cattle born and raised in Antigua and Barbuda to a buyer in Guadeloupe. The buyer in Guadeloupe, following slaughter of the animals, cures and tans the hides and sells the finished leather and to a shoe manufacturer in St. Kitts and Nevis. The shoe manufacturer in St. Kitts and Nevis produces shoes using this leather. The shoe manufacturer in St. Kitts and Nevis secures a market for these shoes in Belgium.

Is the St. Kitts and Nevis shoe manufacturer able to claim preferential access under the EPA?



case studies

Case Study No. 8

- 8 A producer of fruit juices in Grenada sources concentrated orange juice from Belize and concentrated orange juice from Brazil. He mixes the juices and seeks to claim preferential access under the EPA on a shipment of this orange juice to the UK.

Discuss consideration of the claim.



case studies

Conclusion

- Review Answers to Cases Studies
- Recap and review objectives

