How to find rules of origin for your product?

Finding rules of origin for your products using the Rules of Origin Facilitator is straight-forward.

You will need the following information before you start the search:

- Information on which country (countries) the product will be exported from;
- Information on which country the product will be imported into;
- The HS code for the product will be required (not sure what the HS code is? Find out more [here](#)). If you do not know the HS code for your product, you can search for it within the tool.

Follow these steps to find the rule of origin for the product you wish to trade.
Step 1 – Entering your product information on the Home screen

Start your search on the Home page.

Enter your product information here.
Select the country (countries) from which the goods will be exported. You can select several countries of export. This allows you to compare rates for a number of export countries simultaneously. In this example, South Korea was selected as the country of export.

Next, select a country of import. This is the country where the goods will be sold to the final consumer. Only one country of import can be selected. In this example, the US was selected as the country of import.

It is important to point out that the MFN and preferential rates can differ between the members of the agreement. Parties can also exclude some of the products from negotiations. As such, you should ensure that you are looking up import tariff rates for the correct country by selecting the appropriate country of import or export.

The HS code of the imported product is required (not sure what the HS code is? Find out more here). In this example, the HS code for insulated cables was selected.
When you start to enter the HS code, a list of existing codes and product descriptions will appear. This is based on the tariff of the importing country.

This function can be helpful when you are uncertain which code to use but know the chapter, heading or subheading (find out more here). You can select the HS code that best describes your product from the drop down menu.

If the code is not known, a keyword search can help you select the right code. After typing the product description a list of options will display.

The HS code determines the rate of customs duty and other taxes applied at the time of import. As the importer is legally responsible for the HS code provided to customs authorities in the country of import, it advised to conduct a full classification exercise on your products.
The Rule of Origin Facilitator tool is connected to the ITC’s Market Access Map – an ITC database of various market access trade measures (available [here](#)).

The database allows you to browse all codes (under the tab Search by Hierarchy), or to conduct a keyword search (Search by Keyword).

This additional resource can be accessed by clicking “What’s my product code?” button at the bottom of the HS box.
After selecting the country of export, country of import and the HS code, press the Search button to progress to the next screen and see the search results.
**Step 2** – Reviewing the agreements and preferential tariffs

The search results screen allows you to see all listed trade agreements between the selected countries. The tool covers some agreements which are not yet in force. By default, only the ones in force will display. However, switching the toggles above the search results allows the user to see agreements not yet in force (toggles will be covered below).

The colour of the header of each agreement indicates the stage of the negotiations. The agreements with green headers are in force. The agreements with yellow header are signed but not yet in force. The agreements in blue are under negotiations.

The colour coding is explained in the legend above the headers.
The header section contains the flags which indicate the direction of trade. As the tariff rates for the same product can differ between parties. This enables you to verify that the correct country of export / import has been selected.

The tariff rates are available below the name of the agreement. The MFN tariffs and preferential tariffs are displayed, if available. You can quickly compare preferential rates offered under different trade agreements. These are the tariffs which your good will be subject to at the time of import.

If the product is not covered by the trade agreement, the header will display “no preference”.

Rules of origin will often not be available for agreement under negotiations (unless they have already been published).
You can find all the relevant information regarding the agreement itself below the header section.

This includes information on when the agreement entered into force (if applicable). It also lists the type of the agreement and scope (want to find out more about different types of agreements? Click here).

Finally, this section of the tool lists all the parties of the agreement.
Step 3 – Reviewing the rules of origin

The Rule of Origin section can be found below the Agreement section.
Rules of origin will not be available for all agreements.

They will not be available for most agreements not yet in force. However, some agreements that have already been negotiated might have rules of origin available.

In addition, not all of the agreements already in force have been processed. For trade agreements, for which rules of origin have not yet been processed and uploaded within the tool, you can still see information about the history of the trade agreement, its members, the tariff rates and legal documentation (certification of origin, full text, etc.). The sections Rules of origin, Origin provisions and Certificate provisions, however, will be empty.

For example, the section is empty under the EU-Mexico Free Trade Agreement but the tools contain information on the Canada- EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement rules.
After expanding the section you can access the original text of the rule as listed in the relevant agreement.

The section also includes a bespoke ITC classification of rules of origin which allows you to break down each rule.
ITC classified rules of origin into 14 different categories. Often rules include a mix of these categories, as in the above example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WO</td>
<td>Good is entirely (i.e. wholly) obtained or manufactured in one country without using any non-originating materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>The non-originating inputs are not required to be classified in a different HS code than the final good to confer originating status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS chapter than the non-originating inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTH</td>
<td>The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS heading than the non-originating inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTS Hou</td>
<td>The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS subheading than the non-originating inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTI</td>
<td>The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS tariff item than the non-originating inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALW</td>
<td>The originating status is allowed to be conferred from non-originating inputs of specific HS codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECT</td>
<td>The originating status cannot be conferred to a good if the non-originating inputs are from HS codes listed under exception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>A good originates in the country where a defined technical requirement, i.e. a specific working or processing, has taken place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVC</td>
<td>A good obtains originating status if a defined regional value content percentage has been reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RQC</td>
<td>A good obtains originating status if a defined regional quantity content percentage has been reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVP</td>
<td>A good obtains originating status if a defined regional value content percentage on a part or parts has been reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RQP</td>
<td>A good obtains originating status if a defined regional quantity content percentage on a part or parts has been reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Origin criteria other than related to wholly obtained, CTC, value (quantity) content, or specified process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Criterion header includes the coding of the rule of origin based on the ITC’s 14 categories of rules. After clicking on the underlined category/ criterion a mini glossary with the explanation of each criterion pops up.

You are able to quickly see what type of rules is applied. This can also help if the original text of the rule is in a different language.

Rule of Origin (RoO)

ORIGINAL TEXT
A change from any other heading; or A change from within any one of these headings, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided that the value of non-originating materials classified in the same heading as the final product does not exceed 50 per cent of the transaction value or ex-works price of the product.

CRITERION (ITC)
CTH or (NC + ALW 50%)

Criterion glossary

NC (No change in tariff classification required)
The non-originating inputs are not required to be classified in a different HS code than the final good to confer originating status.

CTH (Change in heading)
The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS heading than the non-originating inputs.

ALW (Allowance to change in tariff classification) The originating status is allowed to be conferred from non-originating inputs of specific HS codes.

Please also consult general notes in FIND OUT MORE.
Step 3 – Reviewing other origin provisions

Scrolling down allows to access a section entitled Origin Provisions. This section includes a number of other conditions traders wishing to export their goods under preferential tariffs need to comply with. It also covers useful information on how rules of origin should be applied as well as any additional provisions that can be used to make rules of origin more flexible.

Not all provisions are included in each trade agreement. The tool indicates which provisions are covered.
Where the provision is covered by the agreement, a pop up box appears when you click the green tick sign. It displays the original text of the provision.

Actual text of agreement

[Custmoms Act]:
168 Drawbacks of import duty
(1) The regulations may make provision for and in relation to allowing drawbacks of duty paid on goods imported into Australia.
(2) For the purposes of this section and of any regulations made for the purposes of this section, the amount of duty paid on goods that are imported into Australia under item 41E of Schedule 4 to the Tariff is to be taken to be the sum of:
(a) the amount of money (if any) paid as customs duty on the
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<th>Cumulation</th>
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<td>DE MINIMIS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Included</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ROLL-UP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hovering the cursor over the “i” icon of each provision allows you to access a bespoke glossary with definitions of each provision.

After clicking the “Read More” button, you are directed to a page dedicated to that provision. Each definition contains practical examples of how the provision would be applied.
All the definitions can also be accessed via the “Help” page. You can browse through the provisions and understand what each of them does.
Press the “More provisions” button to access the full list of provisions.

Make sure you review all provisions as different provisions will be applicable for different rules and products.
Not all provisions will be relevant in all cases. Some will only apply to value added or change in tariff rules of origin. Others will apply to only under specific circumstances (e.g. when packaging is shipped with the product). Here are some examples of provisions you might wish to review when applying the value added rules.

- **Cumulation**
  A provision which allows to consider goods obtained in as well as processing taking place in one FTA member country as originating in another.

- **Value-added Calculation**
  A provision that provides how to calculate regional value content in the shipped good.

- **Roll-up**
  A provision stipulating that once a part or intermediate material obtains originating status under an FTA, it is considered to be 100% originating when used for further processing even if inputs used for the production of this part or intermediate material were not originating.

- **Indirect Materials**
  A provision which specifies that the origin of certain materials (referred to as indirect or neutral) used in the production process should not be taken into account when determining the origin of the final good.

- **Non-qualifying Operations**
  A provision that lists operations which do not confer origin. They are considered below the threshold of sufficient production / processing.

- **Accessories, Spare Parts And Tools**
  A provision that clarifies the origin determination process of accessories, spare parts or tools delivered with the good.

- **Packaging**
  A provision that clarifies whether packaging should be accounted for when determining the origin of the product.
For Change in Tariff rules, the following provisions may be of interest.

- **Cumulation**
  
  A provision which allows to consider goods obtained in as well as processing taking place in one FTA member country as originating in another.

- **De Minimis**
  
  A provision that allows a small amount of non-originating materials to be used in the production of the good without affecting its originating status. The provision acts as the relaxation of the rules of origin.

- **Non-qualifying Operations**
  
  A provision that lists operations which do not confer origin. They are considered below the threshold of sufficient production/processing.

- **Packaging**
  
  A provision that clarifies whether packaging should be accounted for when determining the origin of the product.

- **Indirect Materials**
  
  A provision which specifies that the origin of certain materials (referred to as indirect or neutral) used in the production process should not be taken into account when determining the origin of the final good.

- **Accessories, Spare Parts And Tools**
  
  A provision that clarifies the origin determination process of accessories, spare parts or tools delivered with the good.
**Step 4** – Reviewing certificate provisions


Certificate Provisions cover all aspects of certifying the preferential origin of goods, for example what documents are required to prove origin (to find out more about different types of certificates of origin click [here](#)).

The section also includes important information about what conditions you need to fulfil in order to be compliant with origin requirements. It covers administrative procedures, audit trail requirements, penalties and many more.

Similar to the Origin Provisions section, clicking on the “More provisions” button allows to further expand the list to access all of the listed provisions.
As with origin provisions, some of them will not be applicable in all cases.

One type of provisions covered in the section relate to the certificate of origin and the process of issuing such document.

Here are some examples.
The section also includes provisions on compliance requirements:

**Retention Period**
A provision that specifies who (exporter, producer who issued a supplier declaration, importer, issuing or accepting customs authority) and for what period of time needs to retain the proof of origin.

**Penalties**
A provision that specifies the legal consequences of submitting an origin documentation based on incorrect or falsified information. These can relate to criminal, civil and administrative penalties.

**Period Of Validity**
A provision that specifies the length of time an origin certificate or an origin declaration (see proof of origin) is valid from the moment it has been issued.

**Verifications**
A provision which sets out a process for origin verification that an FTA party should follow if the customs authorities of that country have a reasonable doubt regarding the preferential origin of imported goods.

**Appeals**
A provision which sets up an appeal process in respect of origin determination and advanced rulings.
Step 5 – Documents and extracts from the agreement

The Documents section is the final provision on the search result page.

This section includes links to the text of the trade agreement. Click the Certificate of origin to see a template of the type of the certificate of origin required under the selected trade agreement (find out more about different types of certificates here).

The links are also available for the agreements where rules of origin have not yet been processed.

The links in this section may differ for different agreements.
**Step 6** – Reviewing the full list of provisions

By clicking the “Find out more” button you can access an additional page which includes full list of information on the selected trade agreement.

The page includes all of the above information as well as additional provisions and links.
The Find Out More page also includes notes to the product specific rules annex or protocol as well as any footnotes or product notes attached to the rule.
In addition, for change in tariff classification rules with exceptions to HS codes that can be used a full list of HS codes under exception is included. This allows traders to quickly review all exceptions without having to look up all HS codes in a separate window.

On this page you can also find original text of further provisions. These provisions are not covered by the glossary.
The page also provides further details on the certification process. You can download a templated of origin certificate from this page. In addition, the section includes a link to the competent authority responsible for tariffs and origin issues in each member party. Links to Chambers of Commerce and other institutions are also often included as well as to national export promotion agencies.

1. Download and complete the certificate of origin (CoO) for FTA, EU-Canada agreement.

   DOWNLOAD CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

2. Contact responsible institutions of your country for assistance and additional information.

   **Institutions**

   THE CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
   Carnet and Document Certification Services c/o The Canadian Chamber of Commerce 420-360 Albert Street | Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7X7
   - Website
   - 613.238.4000
   - 613.238.7643
   - @CanChamberofCom
   - Inquiry
   - Roo page
Finally, the section provides useful links to other ITC market analysis tools.

**Additional market information**

In the following are deep links to additional information available in other ITC tools.
If you have any questions about that please contact us at marketanalysis@intracen.org.

- **Current exports**
  (in USD) of the selected product from exporting country to destination market

- **Tariffs applied**
  By destination market to all other suppliers of the selected product

- **Tariffs faced**
  By the selected product of exporting country in all markets globally