

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.

ITC World Customs Organization Organisation Mondiale des Douanes WTO OMC

RULES OF ORIGIN FACILITATOR
Your gateway to trade agreements

Home Agreements Help About Us ITC Tools

What are you exporting?

EXPORT FROM
Select country

IMPORT TO
Select country

PRODUCT NAME OR HS CODE ⓘ
Search product by code or name
What's my product code?

SEARCH

CROATIA
Agreements as Exporter : 46
Agreements as Importer : 44
Tariff Year : 2018

Enter your product information here

What are you exporting?

EXPORT FROM

🔄 1 selected x ▼

IMPORT TO

🔄 🇺🇸 United States of Ameri... ▼

PRODUCT NAME OR HS CODE ⓘ

📦 85444290 - Insulated electric cor

What's my product code?

SEARCH

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.

PRODUCT NAME OR HS CODE ⓘ

8544|

- 85441100 - Insulated (including enameled or anodized) winding wire, of copper
- 85441900 - Insulated (including enameled or anodized) winding wire, other than of copper
- 85442000 - Insulated (including enameled or anodized) coaxial cable and other coaxial conductors
- 85443000 - Insulated ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or ships

← 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.

PRODUCT NAME OR HS CODE ⓘ

cable|

- 39269096 - Casing for bicycle derailleur cable;and casing for cable or inner wire for caliper and cantilever brake,whether or not cut length; of plastic
- 73269025 - Iron or steel, cable or inner wire for caliper and cantilever brakes and casing therefore, whether or not cut to length
- 85442000 - Insulated (including enameled or anodized) coaxial cable and other coaxial conductors

← 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 is 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.

Search by keyword Search by hierarchy Conversions Download

- ▶ 01 - Live animals
- ▶ 02 - Meat and edible meat offal
- ▶ 03 - Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
- ▶ 04 - Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
- ▶ 05 - Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
- ▶ 06 - Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage
- ▲ 07 - Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers
 - ▶ 0701 - Potatoes, fresh or chilled
 - ▶ 0702 - Tomatoes, fresh or chilled
 - ▲ 0703 - Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled
 - 070310 - Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled
 - 070320 - Garlic, fresh or chilled
 - 070390 - Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. onions, shallots and garlic)

PRODUCT NAME OR HS CODE ⓘ

📁 Search product by code or name

What's my product code?

Market Access Map

Search by keyword Search by hierarchy Conversions Download

HS nomenclature National tariff line code

Search :

Search

What are you exporting?

EXPORT FROM

🔄 1 selected × ▼

IMPORT TO

🔄 🇺🇸 United States of Ameri... ▼

PRODUCT NAME OR HS CODE ⓘ

📄 85444290 - Insulated electric cor

What's my product code?

SEARCH

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.

● IN FORCE ● SIGNED ● IN NEGOTIATION

Agreement Name	Status	Effective Date	MFN Rate	Preferential Rate
Australia for DCT Countries (Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and Chinese Taipei)	In Force	01.01.2005	5%	No preference
Australia for GSP Countries	In Force	01.04.1966	5%	4%
FTA, Australia-Korea	In Force	12.12.2014	5%	0%
Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)	In Negotiation	20.11.2012	-	-

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).

● IN FORCE ● SIGNED ● IN NEGOTIATION

Agreement	Direction of Trade	MFN	Preferential	Status	Effective Date
Australia for DCT Countries (Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and Chinese Taipei)	South Korea → Australia	5%	No preference	In Force	01.01.2005
Australia for GSP Countries	South Korea → Australia	5%	4%	In Force	01.04.1966
FTA, Australia-Korea	South Korea → Australia	5%	0%	In Force	12.12.2014
Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)	South Korea → Australia	Negotiations launched		In Negotiation	20.11.2012

You can find all the relevant information regarding the agreement itself below the header section.

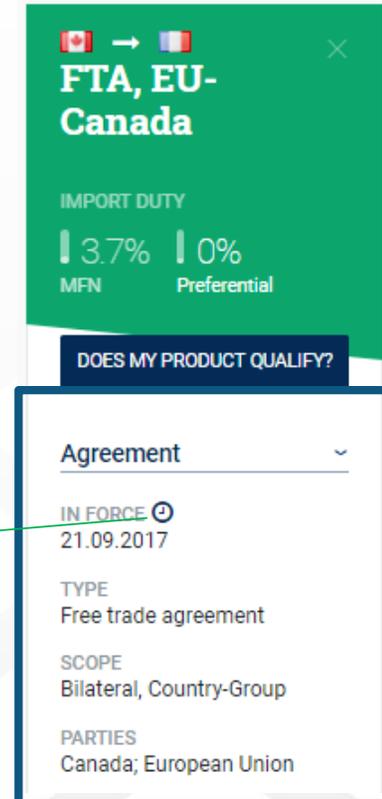
This includes information on when the agreement entered into force (if applicable). It also lists the type of the agreement and scope (want to find out more about different types of agreements? Click [here](#)).

Finally, this section of the tool lists all the parties of the agreement.



Agreement History

- Consultations started : 2006
- Negotiations launched : 2009
- Negotiations concluded : 26.09.2014
- Signed : 30.10.2016



FTA, EU-Canada

IMPORT DUTY

3.7% MFN | 0% Preferential

DOES MY PRODUCT QUALIFY?

Agreement

IN FORCE 21.09.2017

TYPE
Free trade agreement

SCOPE
Bilateral, Country-Group

PARTIES
Canada; European Union

Step 3 – Reviewing the rules of origin

The Rule of Origin section can be found below the Agreement section.

FTA, EU-Canada

IMPORT DUTY

3.7% MFN | 0% Preferential

DOES MY PRODUCT QUALIFY?

- Agreement
- Rule of Origin (RoO)
- Origin Provisions
- Certificate Provisions
- Documents

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 tool contains information on the Canada- EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement rules.



Rule of Origin (RoO) ▾

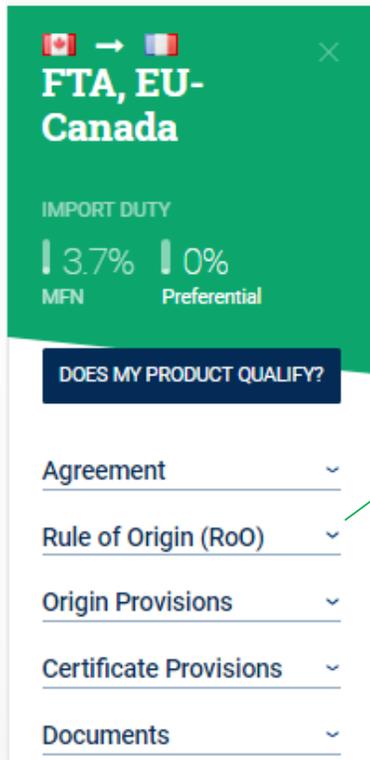
Rule of Origin (RoO) ▾

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%)



FTA, EU-Canada

IMPORT DUTY

3.7% MFN | 0% Preferential

DOES MY PRODUCT QUALIFY?

- Agreement
- Rule of Origin (RoO)
- Origin Provisions
- Certificate Provisions
- Documents

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%)

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.

Rule	Definition
WO	Good is entirely (i.e. wholly) obtained or manufactured in one country without using any non-originating materials.
NC	The non-originating inputs are not required to be classified in a different HS code than the final good to confer originating status.
CC	The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS chapter than the non-originating inputs.
CTH	The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS heading than the non-originating inputs.
CTSH	The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS subheading than the non-originating inputs.
CTI	The originating status is conferred to a good that is classified in a different HS tariff item than the non-originating inputs.
ALW	The originating status is allowed to be conferred from non-originating inputs of specific HS codes.
ECT	The originating status cannot be conferred to a good if the non-originating inputs are from HS codes listed under exception.
SP	A good originates in the country where a defined technical requirement, i.e. a specific working or processing, has taken place.
RVC	A good obtains originating status if a defined regional value content percentage has been reached.
RQC	A good obtains originating status if a defined regional quantity content percentage has been reached.
RVP	A good obtains originating status if a defined regional value content percentage on a part or parts has been reached.
RQP	A good obtains originating status if a defined regional quantity content percentage on a part or parts has been reached.
Other	Origin criteria other than related to wholly obtained, CTC, value (quantity) content, or specified process.

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

Rule of Origin (RoO)	▼
Origin Provisions	▼
CUMULATION	i
Full+Cross-Cumulation	
DE MINIMIS	i
Not Included	✘
ROLL-UP	i
Not Included	✘
DUTY DRAWBACK	i
Included	✔

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.

DUTY DRAWBACK	
Included	
OUTWARD PROCESSING	
Not Included	
ACCESSORIES, SPARE PARTS AND TOOLS	
Not Included	
WHOLLY OBTAINED PRODUCTS	

Actual text of agreement 

[Customs 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

Origin Provisions

CUMULATION

Full+Cross-Cumulation

DE MINIMIS

Not Included

ROLL-UP

Not Included

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.

READ MORE

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.







RULES OF ORIGIN FACILITATOR
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Accumulation / Cumulation

Also known as accumulation

Cumulation is a provision which allows considering goods obtained in or processing taking place in one FTA member country as originating in another.

Cumulation is an integral part of trade agreements and enables production sharing within the FTA territory. It is one of the ways to provide producers with a greater flexibility in terms of sourcing inputs and parts: it allows to use inputs and parts from suppliers located in FTA partner countries and treat them as originating for the purpose of determining the origin of the final product. There are three main types of cumulation: bilateral, diagonal and full. The key difference between the three types is the amount of parties involved and what types of inputs (originating or non-originating) can be used as the basis for cumulation.

In most cases two conditions need to be fulfilled for any of the above types of cumulation to be applied:

Glossary

- ▼ [Accessories, Spare Parts and Tools](#)
- ▼ [Advance rulings](#)
- ▼ [Appeals](#)
- ▼ [Approved exporter](#)
- ▼ [Certification](#)
- ▼ [Competent authority](#)
- ▼ [Cumulation](#)
- ▼ [De Minimis](#)
- ▼ [Direct transport](#)
- ▼ [Duty drawback](#)
- ▼ [Exemption of certification](#)
- ▼ [Exhibitions](#)

All the definitions can also be accessed via the “Help” page. You can browse through the provisions and understand what each of them does.

ROLL-UP	
Included	
DUTY DRAWBACK	
Not Included	
OUTWARD PROCESSING	
Not Included	
ACCESSORIES, SPARE PARTS AND TOOLS	
Included	
WHOLLY OBTAINED PRODUCTS	
Provided	
NON-QUALIFYING OPERATIONS	
Provided	
More provisions	

WHOLLY OBTAINED PRODUCTS	
Provided	
NON-QUALIFYING OPERATIONS	
Provided	
Less provisions	
VALUE-ADDED CALCULATION	
Included	
INDIRECT MATERIALS	
Included	
DIRECT TRANSPORT	
Included	

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.

[READ MORE](#)

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.

[READ MORE](#)

Value-added Calculation

A provision that provides how to calculate regional value content in the shipped good.

[READ MORE](#)

Non-qualifying Operations

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

[READ MORE](#)

Packaging

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

[READ MORE](#)

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.

[READ MORE](#)

Accessories, Spare Parts And Tools

A provision that clarifies the origin determination process of accessories, spare parts or tools delivered with the good.

[READ MORE](#)

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.

[READ MORE](#)

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.

[READ MORE](#)

Non-qualifying Operations

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

[READ MORE](#)

Packaging

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

[READ MORE](#)

Accessories, Spare Parts And Tools

A provision that clarifies the origin determination process of accessories, spare parts or tools delivered with the good.

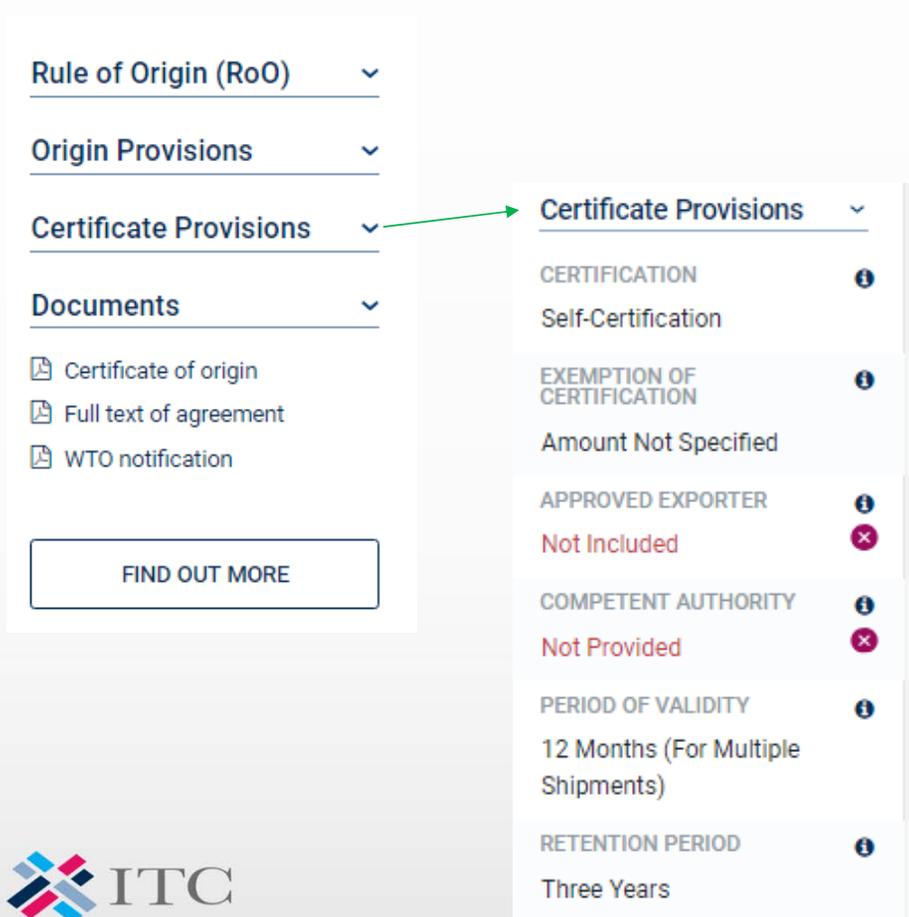
[READ MORE](#)

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.

[READ MORE](#)

Step 4 – Reviewing certificate provisions



The screenshot shows a navigation menu on the left with the following items:

- Rule of Origin (RoO) ▾
- Origin Provisions ▾
- Certificate Provisions ▾
- Documents ▾
 - Certificate of origin
 - Full text of agreement
 - WTO notification

Below the menu is a button labeled "FIND OUT MORE".

The "Certificate Provisions" dropdown menu is expanded, showing the following items:

- CERTIFICATION ⓘ
 - Self-Certification
- EXEMPTION OF CERTIFICATION ⓘ
 - Amount Not Specified
- APPROVED EXPORTER ⓘ
 - Not Included ❌
- COMPETENT AUTHORITY ⓘ
 - Not Provided ❌
- PERIOD OF VALIDITY ⓘ
 - 12 Months (For Multiple Shipments)
- RETENTION PERIOD ⓘ
 - Three Years

Certificate Provisions can be found below Origin Provisions on the results page.

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.

Exemption Of Certification

A provision which lists exemptions from the requirement to provide a proof of origin. Under certain circumstances originating goods can be imported into an FTA country without a proof of origin and still be treated as originating.

[READ MORE](#)

Approved Exporter

Approved exporter provision refers to exporters who fulfil certain conditions, export frequently under an FTA and are registered with the local customs authorities (have obtained an approved exporter authorisation).

[READ MORE](#)

Competent Authority

A provision that lists national authorities responsible for overseeing origin-related provisions and for issuing the certificate of origin. This is often the government or a government department which can then delegate the procedure of issuing certificates to other domestic organisations.

[READ MORE](#)

Certification

A provision that details the type of origin documentation that needs to be provided to claim preferential tariffs under an FTA.

[READ MORE](#)

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.

[READ MORE](#)

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.

[READ MORE](#)

Period Of Validity 📄

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

[READ MORE](#)

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.

[READ MORE](#)

Appeals 🗣️

A provision which sets up an appeal process in respect of origin determination and advanced rulings.

[READ MORE](#)

Step 5 – Documents and extracts from the agreement

Rule of Origin (RoO) ▾

Origin Provisions ▾

Certificate Provisions ▾

Documents ▾

-  Certificate of origin
-  Full text of agreement
-  WTO notification

FIND OUT MORE

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.

Documents ▾

-  Text of the Agreement
-  Rules of Origin (Protocol 1)

Documents ▾

-  Text of the Agreement
-  Amended Rules of Origin (Protocol 4)
-  PECS explanatory notes by EU
-  PECS handbook by EU (English)
-  PECS handbook by EU (French)
-  PECS table on dates of application

Documents ▾

-  Agreement (annexes)
-  Agreement
-  Amended Rules of Origin (Annex III)
-  Amendment of agreement
-  Amendment of agreement-2
-  Communication to traders
-  Rules of Origin (Annex III)

Documents ▾

-  Certificate of origin
-  Product-specific rules of origin
-  Chapter on rules of origin
-  Chapter on origin procedures
-  Full text of agreement

Step 6 – Reviewing the full list of provisions

Rule of Origin (RoO) ▾

Origin Provisions ▾

Certificate Provisions ▾

Documents ▾

 Certificate of origin

 Full text of agreement

 WTO notification

FIND OUT MORE

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.

FTA, EU-Canada

IMPORT DUTY 3.7% 0% MFN Preferential	IN FORCE 21.09.2017 SCOPE Bilateral, Country-Group	TYPE Free trade agreement	PARTIES Canada; European Union
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Last updated(ITC): 2018

Information ^

Rule of Origin (RoO)	Provisions Rule of Origin	Provisions Certificate of Origin
<p>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.</p> <p>CRITERION(ITC) <u>CTH or (NC + ALW 50%)</u></p> <p>INTRODUCTORY NOTES Read Introductory notes</p>	<p>CUMULATION ⓘ Bilateral And Full</p> <p>DE MINIMIS ⓘ Included (10%) ✓</p> <p>ROLL-UP ⓘ Included ✓</p> <p>DUTY DRAWBACK ⓘ Not Included ✗</p> <p>OUTWARD PROCESSING ⓘ Not Included ✗</p> <p>ACCESSORIES, SPARE PARTS ⓘ</p>	<p>CERTIFICATION ⓘ Self-Certification</p> <p>EXEMPTION OF CERTIFICATION ⓘ Amount Not Specified</p> <p>APPROVED EXPORTER ⓘ Not Included ✗</p> <p>COMPETENT AUTHORITY ⓘ Not Provided ✗</p> <p>PERIOD OF VALIDITY ⓘ 12 Months (For Multiple Shipments)</p>



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.

Inputs in exception List

ALTERNATIVE RULE 1

a change to subheading 6108.31 from: (a) tariff item 6006.21.10, 6006.22.10, 6006.23.10, or 6006.24.10, provided that the good, exclusive of collar, cuffs, waistband, elastic, or lace, is wholly of such fabric and the good is cut or knit to shape, or both, and sewn or otherwise assembled in the territory of one or both of the parties

On this page you can also find original text of further provisions. These provisions are not covered by the glossary.

Remaining provisions

Rules of origin

General requirements

Unit of classification

Returned originating products

Sugar

Origin procedures

Importation by instalments

Cooperation

Confidentiality

Committee

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

🐦 @CdnChamberofCom

👤 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