

Main features of the simplified Rules of origin Agreement EU-Jordan

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The purpose of preferential rules of origin

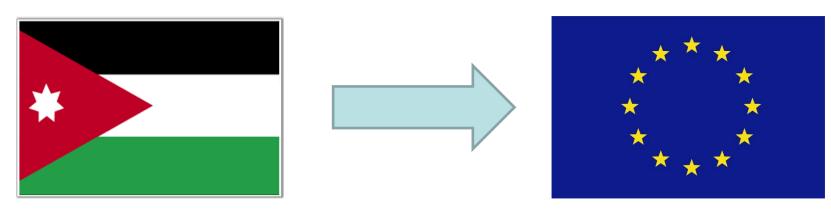
- Imports are generally subject to customs duties
- Rate is the so-called MFN-rate
- Countries can conclude agreements which provide for tariff preferences (reduction or elimination of the customs duties)
- Tariff preferences are only for "originating" goods
- Preferential rules of origin determine the products that can benefit from the tariff preference





Principles of special measure

 Relaxation of Rules of origin for trade from Jordan to the EU



 Addition to existing Protocol 3 to the Association Agreement which covers trade in both directions



Basic Conditions

- The working or processing is carried out in production facilities in a Development Zone or Industrial Area named in the decision 1/2016
- The production facility contains a proportion of employment of Syrian refugees
 - 15% in first and second year of entry into force of the Annex
 - 25% from the beginning of the 3rd year

<u>Jordanian authorities</u> monitor the respect of the conditions; they grant an authorisation number to exporters fulfilling the conditions





What do the new rules imply?

- Rules for meeting the origin requirement are the most generous the EU applies (= GSP LDC)
- It covers almost all industrial products
- Which Products are excluded?
 - Products without duties on importation in the EU (example: Chapter 30 - Pharmaceuticals)
 - Products for which the rules of Protocol 3 and GSP LDC are identical (example: agricultural products)





Additional flexibility provided by the special measure : Some examples





Articles of plastics (HS 3922 to HS 3926)

Current rule in Protocol 3

 Value of the non-originating materials does not exceed 50% of the Ex-works price of the exported product

This means

 The manufacturer can import non-originating materials to a maximum of 50% of the EXW price.





Articles of plastics (HS 3922 to HS 3926)

Rule provided in the special measure

 Manufacture from any heading except that of the product (Change of Tariff Heading = CTH) or

Value of the non-originating materials does not exceed 70% of the Ex-works price of the exported product





Articles of plastics (HS 3922 to HS 3926)

This means

- The exporter has the choice
- First rule (CTH): no limit on the imports of nonoriginating materials (100% is allowed) provided the manufactured product is classified in another heading than the imported materials
- Second rule: when non-originating materials of the same heading are used in the processing: the threshold is 70%





Cars and car parts (Chapter 87)

Current rule in Protocol 3

 Value of the non-originating materials does not exceed 40% of the Ex-works price of the exported product

Rule provided in the special measure

 Value of the non-originating materials does not exceed 70% of the Ex-works price of the exported product





Textiles

Relaxation for textiles

Introduction of 'single transformation' compared to 'double transformation'

for clothing, there are 4 stages of production, 3 steps of transformation.

Fiber => Yarn (after <u>spinning</u>) => Fabrics (after <u>weaving/knitting</u>) => Clothing (after <u>making-up</u>)

1

2

3

2

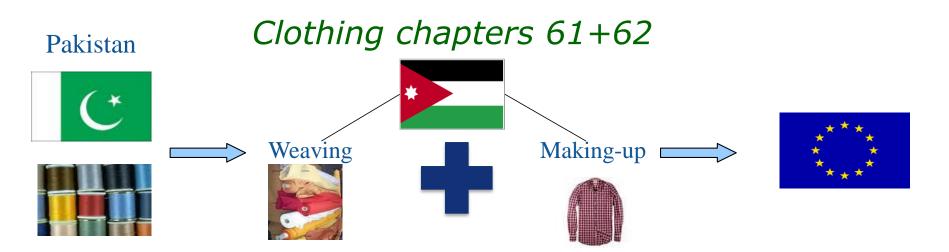
4

3





Current rules = 'double transformation'





List rules - New Measure

















fabric

Single transformation performed in Jordan Preferential origin granted

The proposed rule is offering that only the last stage of processing is made in Jordan (making-up).

Customs Union



Proof of origin

- Documents are the ones currently used
- Need for an additional statement
 - "Derogation Annex II(a) of Protocol 3 [Name of the Development Zone or industrial area] [authorisation number obtained from the Jordanian authorities]"
- With this statement importers and Customs can easily make a distinction between:
 - exports from Jordan under the special measure
 - exports from Jordan under the already existing rules





Thank You