

EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA)

Guidance on the Rules of Origin (v6 – September 2022)

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General disclaimer

These guidance documents are of an explanatory and illustrative nature. Customs legislation in the EU and its Member States, as well as customs legislation of Vietnam takes precedence over the content of these documents and should always be consulted. The authentic texts of the EU legal acts are those published in the Official Journal of the European Union. There may also be national instructions.

Drafting procedure

This guidance document has been drafted by DG TAXUD and has been endorsed by the Customs Expert Group – Origin Section (CEG-ORI).

Acronyms:

EVFTA Origin Protocol: the Protocol on rules of origin and origin procedure of the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement

UCC: Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013

UCC-DA: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446, as amended

UCC-IA: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447, as amended

Versions

V1	first published version (20 July 2020)
V2	Information added in 1.6, 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, added the grace period under 2.8, added 7. Tolerance
V3	January 2021 - Enabling of cumulation for fabrics originating in Korea (5.3)
V4	February 2021 – Added information in 1.6 (Signature of a statement on origin), Added points 1.7 (import declaration in Vietnam when goods are transiting through a non-Party), 7.3 (tolerance for products of Chapter 62), 10 (Product Specific Rules), 13 (useful links)
V5	May 2021 – Added information in point 4 on the making out of proof of origin when consignments are split in a country of transit.
V6	September 2022 – Added information on product specific rules for Chapters 61, 62, 63 (10.4), and for Heading 5603. The list of codes that may be used in the import declaration regarding the type of document on origin used has been modified (2.6).

1. Proof of origin for products originating in the EU exported to Vietnam

1.1 Relevant provisions

- EVFTA Origin Protocol : Article 13, Article 15, Article 19, Annex VI
- EU legal base: Article 68 UCC-IA, Article 26 UCC

1.2 Application of the REX system

Article 15(1)(c) of the EVFTA Origin Protocol establishes that products originating in the EU shall, on importation into Vietnam, benefit from the tariff preference of the EVFTA upon submission of a statement of origin made out by exporters registered in an electronic database in accordance with the relevant legislation of the EU after the EU has notified to Vietnam that such legislation applies to its exporters. In addition, that paragraph (c) also indicates that such notification may stipulate that points (a) and (b) shall cease to apply to the EU.

The EU notified Vietnam on 8 April 2020 that point (c) of Article 15(1) of Protocol 1 of the EVFTA will apply as from the date of entry into force of the EVFTA, and that point (a) and point (b) of the same paragraph will not apply. Therefore, products originating in the EU shall, on importation into Vietnam, benefit from the tariff preference of the EVFTA upon submission of statements on origin. Movement certificate EUR.1 and origin declarations will not be issued or made out in the EU to benefit from the preferential tariff treatment in Vietnam.

In the EU, the relevant legislation for registration of exporters in an electronic database, which defines that that database is the Registered Exporter System (REX), is Article 68 UCC-IA, in particular paragraph 1 of that Article.

Article 19 of the EVFTA Origin Protocol establishes the conditions for making out an origin declaration. Paragraph 6 of that Article defines that:

6. The conditions for making out an origin declaration referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 apply *mutatis mutandis* to statements of origin made out by an exporter registered as provided for in subparagraphs 1(c) and 2(c) of Article 15 (General Requirements).

Therefore, the conditions for making out a statement on origin are laid down in Article 19 of the EVFTA Origin Protocol.

1.3 Validity of registrations of EU exporters

Registration of an EU exporter in the REX database is according to Article 26 UCC valid throughout the customs territory of the EU and consequently the REX number assigned to an exporter may be used irrespective of the place where products are declared for exportation and where the real export is taking place. This means that the REX number can be used to export the products from different Member States and not only from a Member State where it was assigned.

Moreover, as the registration data of registered exporters does not specify the countries for which the registration is done, the registration number may be used in the context of any arrangements/agreements in which the REX system is applicable. An exporter already holding a REX number for the purpose of his exports to GSP beneficiary countries (bilateral cumulation), to Japan or to Canada, for instance, may use the same number for the purpose of his exports to Vietnam.

1.4 Text of the statement on origin

Annex VI of the EVFTA Origin Protocol contains the text of the origin declaration, which refers to a ‘(customs authorization No...)’. Footnote 1 of that Annex refers to authorisation number of approved exporter.

Annex VI – English version

The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorization No ...⁽¹⁾) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of ...⁽²⁾ preferential origin

.....⁽³⁾
(Place and date)

.....⁽⁴⁾
(Signature of the exporter, in addition to the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script)

- (1) When the invoice declaration is made out by an approved exporter, the authorisation number of the approved exporter shall be entered in this space. When the invoice declaration is not made out by an approved exporter, the words in brackets shall be omitted or the space left blank.
- (2) Origin of products to be indicated. When the invoice declaration relates, in whole or in part, to products originating in Ceuta and Melilla, the exporter shall clearly indicate them in the document on which the declaration is made out by means of the symbol "CM".
- (3) These indications may be omitted if the information is contained on the document itself.
- (4) In cases where the exporter is not required to sign, the exemption of signature also implies the exemption of the name of the signatory.

For EU exporters exporting to Vietnam, the customs authorization number will be the registration number (REX number) and not the approved exporter authorisation number

For goods originating in the EU, the origin to be indicated in (2) is “EU”.

1.5 Statement on origin for consignments of a value below 6000 EUR

As indicated in point 1.2 (Application of the REX system), the EU notified Vietnam that paragraph (c) of Article 15(1) applies from the entry into force of the EVFTA and that paragraphs (a) and (b) will not apply. That paragraph (b) concerns origin declarations made out by any exporter for consignments the total value of which does not exceed 6 000 euros.

However, according to Article 68(4) UCC-IA, an exporter who is not a registered exporter may complete a document on origin up to the value threshold of EUR 6 000, for each consignment.

In such cases, footnote 1 of Annex VI of the EVFTA Origin Protocol sets out that the words in brackets concerning the '(Registration No...)' in the statement on origin shall be omitted or the space left blank.

1.6 Signature of a statement on origin

By application of Article 19(4):

- Statements on origin made out by registered exporters do not need to be signed

The General Department of Viet Nam Customs issued the Official Document No 7735/TCHQ-GSQL dated 8/12/2020 guiding details on no requirement for a signature or any exporter's document in case of statement on origin without signature for registered exporters in the EU. This document may be referred to by the stakeholders having difficulties related to the requirement of a signature by Vietnamese customs on a statement on origin.

- Statements on origin made out by an exporter who is not registered (i.e. for a consignments of a value below 6 000 euros) must bear the signature of the exporter in manuscript. Therefore, the original document on which a statement on origin is made out should be provided to the importer in Vietnam.

1.7 Import declaration in Vietnam when goods are transiting through a non-Party

EU originating goods may be exported to Vietnam through a non-Party, respecting the transport provision (Article 13 EVFTA Origin Protocol). This is the case when a logistic hubs, for instance, is used. In such a case, the customs declaration IT system in Vietnam requires that the importer/declarant declare the country of transit. Currently, due to a technical bug in that IT system, such a customs declaration will automatically be wrongly refused.

The General Department of Viet Nam Customs asked the importer/declarant, as a temporary workaround, to indicate the country of export in the EU instead of the real country of transit.

2. Proof of origin for products originating in VN exported to the EU

2.1 Relevant provisions

- EVFTA Origin Protocol : Article 13, Article 15, Article 19, Annex VI, Annex VII
- EU legal base: Article 69 UCC-IA
- Relevant legislation in Vietnam:
 - o Decree 31 of 2018 giving instructions for C/O application
 - o Circular N°5 of 2018 of MoIT giving guidance on how to provide the supporting documents and proving origin of goods
 - o Circular No. 11/2020/TT-BCT on rules of origin in the EVFTA issued by the MoIT on June 15 2020 and taking effect on August 1 2020

2.2 Introduction

Article 15(2) establishes the valid proofs of origin for products originating in Vietnam to benefit from the EVFTA, at import in the EU. As Vietnam has not notified (yet) the EU that Article 15(2)(c) applies, Article 15(2)(a) and (b) will apply as from the entry into force of the agreement.

Therefore, the proof of origin applicable for goods originating in the Vietnam are:

- A movement certificate EUR.1 (Article 15(2)(a))
- An origin declaration made out by any exporter for consignments the total value of which is to be determined in the national legislation of Vietnam and shall not exceed 6 000 euros (Article 15(2)(b)).

The Vietnamese national legislation defines the threshold allowing any exporter to make out an origin declaration without being an approved exporter as being 6 000 euros.

2.3 Movement certificate EUR.1

The specimen of the movement certificate EUR.1 is given in Annex VII of the EVFTA Origin Protocol ('Movement Certificate').

The body in charge of issuing the movement certificates EUR.1 in the context of the EVFTA is the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT). As reminder, in the context of the GSP, the certificates of origin Form A were issued by the VCCI (Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry).

The Vietnamese exporter has to apply electronically for a certificate, providing all required supporting documents. Then the certificate is printed, stamped and signed manually and provided to the exporter on paper. The exporter will also sign the certificate manually, there will be no electronic signature. The movement certificate EUR.1 then looks like a traditional certificate and not as an electronic certificate.

2.4 Retrospective issue of certificates of origin

In application of the transitional measures of Article 38, the exporters in Vietnam may have to ask to the MoIT to issue movement certificates EUR.1 retrospectively, providing the full set of required documents.

The procedure to obtain a certificate retrospectively from MoIT is the same as the one to obtain a certificate at the time of export.

Even if a certificate of origin Form A was already issued by VCCI at the time of export of the goods from Vietnam, exporters may prefer to import the goods in the EU under the FTA instead of under the GSP. In that case, the exporter in Vietnam will need to apply to MoIT for the retrospective issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 if he wants to use the tariff preferences of the EVFTA.

The exporter may apply for a movement certificate EUR.1 even in a case where a certificate of origin Form A was already issued at the time of export and even if that certificate of origin Form A was already (even partially) used to import the goods concerned in the EU. Indeed, in the EU, an importer may apply for repayment/remission under Article 117 of the Union Customs Code, providing evidence that the goods qualify for the preferential treatment under the FTA. If the MFN or another preferential treatment (GSP for instance) was applied at the time of the declaration makes no difference.

2.5 Origin declaration

Annex VI of the EVFTA Origin Protocol contains the text of the origin declaration.

Footnote 1 of that Annex sets out that when the origin declaration is not made out by an approved exporter, the words in brackets shall be omitted or the space left blank.

Origin declaration are made out by Vietnamese exporters in application of Article 15(2)(b), i.e. any exporters who are not approved exporters for a consignment the value of which does not exceed 6000 euros. Therefore, no number of approved exporter is to be indicated by Vietnamese exporters in an origin declaration.

In accordance with Article 19(4) of the EVFTA Origin Protocol, origin declarations made out by exporters in Vietnam have to bear the signature of the exporter in manuscript. Therefore, the original of the document should be provided to the importer in the EU and submitted to EU customs authorities, if requested.

2.6 Codes to be used in the import declaration in the EU

The importer claims the benefit of the EVFTA indicating a code corresponding to the proof of origin he is using.

- For a movement certificate EUR.1, the code is N954.
- For an origin declaration, both codes may be used:
 - U162 (“Invoice declaration or origin declaration made out on invoice by any exporter or any other commercial document neither in the framework of GSP nor EUR-MED for a total value of originating products not exceeding 6000 EUR”)
 - N864 (“Invoice declaration or origin declaration made out by any exporter on invoice or any other commercial document”)

2.7 Replacement of proofs of origin in the EU

Article 69 UCC-IA sets out the rule for the replacement of proofs of origin in case of re-consignment in the EU of goods imported under the EVFTA. Contrary to the GSP (Article 101 UCC IA), replacement of proofs of origin issued or made out in the context of the EVFTA when goods are re-consigned from/to Norway/Switzerland is not possible.

If goods originating in Vietnam exported under the EVFTA transit through Norway or Switzerland, re-consignment to the EU is still possible, but in that case those countries are considered as country of transit and the non-alteration provision of the EVFTA has to be respected (Article 13 EVFTA Origin Protocol). The re-consignor in Norway or Switzerland may not replace the proof of origin issued for or made out by the Vietnamese exporter.

Similarly, if goods originating in Vietnam and exported under the EVFTA transit to the EU and are re-consigned to Norway or Switzerland, the re-consignor in the EU may not replace the proof of origin issued for or made out by the Vietnamese exporter.

During the time the GSP will remain applicable for Vietnam, replacement of proofs of origin in the EU, Norway or Switzerland for goods originating in Vietnam will still be possible but only for goods exported from Vietnam under the GSP, and not under the EVFTA.

2.8 Grace period for technically invalid movement certificates EUR.1

Annex VII to Protocol 1 of the EVFTA establishes that the movement certificate EUR.1 “[...] shall have a printed green guilloche pattern background making any falsification by mechanical or chemical means apparent to the eye”.

However, at entry into force of the EVFTA, the MoIT in Vietnam has issued movement certificates EUR.1 which were technically invalid because the colour of the background guilloche pattern was blue instead of green. Those certificates have a serial number from AA000001 to AA100000.

The EU has granted a grace period allowing the MoIT to issue those technically invalid certificates until 31 December 2020 included. Therefore, if issued by that time, the concerned certificates with serial number from AA000001 to AA100000, will not be refused by EU customs authorities for the technical reason that the background guilloche pattern is not green. Movement certificates EUR.1 issued after 31 December 2020, or movement certificates EUR.1 with another serial number issued before that date, are not covered by the grace period.

3. Claiming preferential tariff treatment after importation

3.1 Relevant provisions

- EVFTA Origin Protocol : Article 17, Article 19, Article 22
- EU legal base : chapter 3 UCC

3.2 General

Article 22 of the EVFTA Origin Protocol explains that, for the purpose of claiming preferential tariff treatment, the proofs of origin are submitted to the customs authorities of the importing Party in accordance with the procedures applicable in that Party.

Retrospective granting of preferential tariff treatment is not foreseen explicitly by the Agreement, and the EU and Vietnam have different domestic legislation on this.

3.3 In the EU

In the EU, with application of chapter 3 of the UCC, it is possible to claim preferential tariff treatment after importation by submitting a valid proof of origin which would be possibility made out or issued after exportation in Vietnam.

The EVFTA Origin Protocol provides for retrospective issue of movement certificates EUR.1 (Article 17 EVFTA Origin Protocol) and for retrospective making out of origin declarations (Article 19(5) EVFTA Origin Protocol).

3.4 In Vietnam

Vietnam does not allow for claiming preferential tariff treatment after importation. Preferential tariff treatment of the EVFTA is to be claimed by the importer at the time of import. The importer has then 30 days to provide the proof of origin to his customs authorities.

If a claim for preferential tariff treatment is not made at the time of import, the importer has no possibility to be reimbursed later of the excess of duties paid.

4. Proof of origin when consignments are split in a country of transit

4.1 Relevant provisions

- EVFTA Origin Protocol :

- Article 1, definition of « exporter »:

[...]

(e) "exporter" means a person, located in the exporting Party, that is exporting the goods to the other Party and is able to prove the origin of the exported goods, whether or not that person is the manufacturer or carries out the export formalities;

[...]

- Article 13, Paragraph 3 :

1. [...]

2. [...]

3. Without prejudice to Section D (Proof of Origin), the splitting of consignments may take place where carried out by the exporter or under his responsibility, provided they remain under customs supervision in the country or countries of splitting.

[...]

- Article 17, Paragraph 1 :

1. Notwithstanding paragraph 7 of Article 16 (Procedure for the Issuance of a Certificate of Origin), a certificate of origin may also be issued after exportation of the products to which it relates in specific situations where:

(a) [...]

(b) [...]

(c) the final destination of the products concerned was not known at the time of exportation and was determined during their transportation, storage or after splitting of consignments in accordance with Article 13 (Non-Alteration).

[...]

- Article 19, Paragraphs 3 and 5 :

[...]

3. An origin declaration shall be made out by the exporter on the invoice, the delivery note or any other commercial documents which describe the products concerned in sufficient details to enable them to be identified,...

[...]

5. An origin declaration may be made out after exportation provided that it is presented in the importing Party no later than two years, or the period specified in the legislation of the importing Party, after the entry of the goods into the territory.

- Annex VIII Explanatory Notes: explanatory notes 1 and 7
 1. For the purpose of subparagraph (e) of Article 1 (Definitions) the "exporter" is not necessarily the person (the seller) that issues the sales invoice for the consignment (third party invoicing). The seller can be located in the territory of a third country.
[...]
 7. For the purpose of paragraph 3 of Article 19 (Conditions for Making out an Origin Declaration), "any other commercial document" can be, for example, an accompanying delivery note, a pro-forma invoice or a packing list. A transport document, such as a bill of lading or an airway bill, shall not be considered as any other commercial document. An origin declaration on a separate form is not permitted. The origin declaration may be submitted on a separate sheet of the commercial document when the sheet is an obvious part of this document.
[...]

4.2 Introduction

To benefit from the tariff preference of the FTA in the importing Party, goods originating in the exporting Party have to be transported from the exporting Party to the importing Party respecting the transport provision of the FTA, laid down in Article 13 of the Origin Protocol.

That provision establishes a non-alteration rule where:

- Goods may only undergo operations to preserve them in good condition, carried out under customs supervision
- Adding or affixing marks, labels, seals or any other documentation to ensure compliance with specific domestic requirements is allowed provided that carried out under customs supervision
- Consignments may be stored or split provided that they remain under customs supervision.

When a consignment is split on its way from the exporting Party to the importing Party, the proof of origin issued or made out in the exporting Party is no longer reflecting the composition of the different consignments, resulting from the splitting, re-consigned to the importing Party. Therefore, there is a need for a new proof of origin to be issued or made out after that the splitting of the initial consignment has taken place in the country of transit.

If the proof of origin is a certificate of origin issued by the competent authorities in the exporting Party, Article 17(1)(c) Origin Protocol establishes that the certificate of origin may be issued 'retrospectively', i.e. after the exportation from the exporting Party, where "the final destination of the products concerned was not known at the time of exportation and was determined during their transportation, storage or after splitting of consignments in accordance with Article 13 (Non-Alteration)".

If the proof of origin is a statement on origin or an origin declaration made out by the exporter, Article 19(5) establishes that the statement on origin or the origin declaration

may be made out after exportation provided that it is presented in the importing Party no later than two years, or the period specified in the legislation of the importing Party, after the entry of the goods into the territory. Furthermore, Article 19(2) requires that an origin declaration shall be made out on a commercial document which describes the product in sufficient detail to allow its proper identification. There is no other condition for making out a statement on origin or an origin declaration after exportation. The EVFTA Origin Protocol contains the needed provisions on the document to be used to make out the statement on origin or the origin declaration so that the importer in the importing Party may benefit from the tariff preference of the FTA.

4.3 Guidance

The FTA imposes that the statement on origin or the origin declaration is made out by the “exporter” (producer or trader) and that the exporter is established in the exporting Party. But there is no condition regarding either the identity or the place of establishment of the person completing the commercial document, insofar as that document allows clearly identifying the exporter.

Where the exporter is located in the exporting Party but the trader issuing the commercial document is established in a third country, the exporter is not supposed to make out a statement on origin or an origin declaration on a document of that trader. However, where it is not possible for the exporter to make out the statement on origin or the origin declaration on his own commercial document, the Commission services consider that a commercial document of a third party (a trader) may be used. This may be the case when a consignment of originating products is split in a third country under the conditions of Article 13 (Non-alteration).

Explanatory Note 7 establishes that a statement on origin or an origin declaration on a separate sheet of the commercial document is allowed if that sheet is an obvious part of the commercial document. If it is made out on a separate sheet of paper, this separate sheet must be part of the commercial document by having (for instance) a reference from the commercial document to the separate sheet of paper or vice versa.

As the splitting of consignments is to be made under the responsibility of the exporter, the exporter always keeps the responsibility of the statement on origin or the origin declaration made out after that the splitting has taken place in the country of transit. As established under Article 1 (e) (Definitions), the exporter remains responsible for proving the origin of the goods, whether or not he/she carries out the export formalities. The trader established in a third-party will not be involved in the origin verification process. He may be involved to demonstrate that the non-manipulation rule was respected.

5. Cumulation

5.1 Relevant provisions

EVFTA Origin Protocol : Article 3, Article 6, Annex II, Annex IV, Annex V

5.2 Introduction

Cumulation is a facilitation provided for in preferential arrangements for the acquisition of preferential origin.

General information on cumulation is available on the EU website at the following address:

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/calculation-customs-duties/rules-origin/general-aspects-preferential-origin/common-provisions_en

5.3 Possibilities of cumulation under the EVFTA

5.3.1 Bilateral cumulation

Article 3(1) of EVFTA Origin Protocol provides for bilateral cumulation.

Products incorporating materials originating in the other party shall be considered as originating in the exporting party if these materials undergo operations going beyond the insufficient operations listed in Article 6 of the EVFTA Origin Protocol (insufficient working or processing).

An exporter using materials originating in the other party under bilateral cumulation has to possess a proof of origin for these materials, as applicable by that other party (see “1.Proof of origin for products originating in the EU exported to Vietnam” and “2.Proof of origin for products originating in VN exported to the EU”).

5.3.2 Cumulation for some species of fish originating in ASEAN countries having an FTA with the EU (Article 3, paragraph 2 to paragraph 6 of EVFTA Origin Protocol)

The possible input materials which can be used for such cumulation are listed in Annex III of the EVFTA Origin Protocol. The final products that may benefit from this cumulation are listed in Annex IV of the EVFTA Origin Protocol.

Vietnam confirmed that this type of cumulation will not be applicable at the entry into force of the EVFTA.

5.3.3 Cumulation with fabrics originating in South Korea (Article 3, paragraph 7 to paragraph 11 of EVFTA Origin Protocol)

The final products that may benefit from this cumulation are listed in Annex V of the EVFTA Origin Protocol.

As established by Article 3(10) of EVFTA Origin Protocol, this cumulation is applicable at the condition that:

(a) the Republic of Korea applies with the Union a preferential trade agreement in accordance with Article XXIV of GATT 1994;

(b) the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam have undertaken and notified to the Union their undertaking to:

(i) comply or ensure compliance with the cumulation provided for by this Article; and

(ii) provide the administrative cooperation necessary to ensure the correct implementation of this Protocol both with regard to the Union and between themselves.

On 23 December 2020, Vietnam and South-Korea notified to the European Union the undertaking referred to in Article 3(10)(b). Therefore, the 2 conditions of Article 3(10) are fulfilled and the cumulation in Vietnam for fabrics originating in South Korea provided for in Article 3(7) EVFTA Origin Protocol is applicable as from 23 December 2020.

As established by Article 3(9) EVFTA Origin Protocol, the origin of the fabrics originating in South-Korea will be declared for the Vietnamese producers by means of origin declarations made out by approved exporters, in accordance with the EU-Korea FTA.

5.3.4 An enabling clause for cumulation for fabrics originating in a country with which both the EU and Vietnam have an FTA (Article 3, paragraph 12 and 13 of EVFTA Origin Protocol)

Vietnam confirmed that this type of cumulation will not be applicable at the entry into force of the EVFTA.

6. Accounting segregation

6.1 Relevant provisions

- EVFTA Origin Protocol :
 - o Article 11
 - o Annex VIII Explanatory note 3

- EU legal base : Article 14(1) UCC

6.2 Application of accounting segregation

If originating and non-originating fungible materials are used in the working or processing of a product, the management of the materials could be realized by using the accounting segregation method without keeping the different materials in separate stocks.

The EVFTA provides for the application of accounting segregation of fungible materials. In the meaning of the Agreement fungible materials means materials that are of the same kind and commercial quality, with the same technical and physical characteristics, and which cannot be distinguished from one another once they are incorporated into the finished product.

Before applying the method of accounting segregation, an exporter needs to ask an authorisation to his competent authorities.

Explanatory Note 3 concerns accounting segregation:

3. For the purpose of Article 11 (Accounting Segregation) "general accounting principles" means the recognised consensus or substantial authoritative support in the territory of a Party, with respect to the recording of revenues, expenses, costs, assets and liabilities; the disclosure of information; and the preparation of financial statements. Those standards may encompass broad guidelines of general application as well as detailed standards, practices and procedures.

In the EU, as a suitable inventory (stock) management system is needed to apply this method correctly and in the case of subsequent verifications the evidence of origin of the products needs to be reproduced, the EU exporter should preferably ask his customs authorities for support before applying this system. The provision of information by the customs authorities to any person requesting the application of customs legislation is governed by Article 14 of the UCC.

7. Tolerance

7.1 Relevant provisions

- EVFTA Origin Protocol :
 - o Article 5

7.2 Application of tolerance

In the EVFTA, the [tolerance rule](#) allows the producer to use [non-originating materials](#) that are normally prohibited by the product specific rule as long as their net weight or value does not exceed

- 10% of the weight of the product for agricultural and processed agricultural products falling within Chapters 2 and 4 to 24 of the [Harmonized System](#), other than processed fishery products of [Chapter 16](#)
- 10% of the ex-works price of the product for industrial products other than textiles and clothing

Specific tolerances apply to textiles and clothing classified in [HS](#) Chapters 50 to 63, which are included in [Note 6](#) and [Note 7](#) of Annex A "[Introductory notes to the list in Annex II](#)".

The tolerance cannot be used to exceed any maximum-value threshold of [non-originating materials](#) listed in the [product-specific rules](#).

The tolerance always need to be respected at the level of the unit of qualification of the product, as specified in the HS. For example, in the case of canned tuna, the unit of qualification is a can of tuna and not a container of cans for instance. Therefore, the origin rule has to be respected at the level of the can. In consequence, the tolerance of 10% of non-originating fish may be applied but it should be respected at the level of the can, which makes it in practice difficult to apply.

7.3 Tolerance for products of Chapter 62

For products falling under the rule for ‘ex Chapter 62’, the product specific rule in the EVFTA is as follows:

ex Chapter 62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted; except for:	Weaving accompanied by making- up (including cutting); or making-up preceded by printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerising, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling), provided that the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product ⁽³⁾ , ⁽⁵⁾ .
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Although footnotes (3) and (5) referring to the tolerances on textile products are indicated on the second alternative rule, it is to be considered that the footnotes apply to both alternative rules. Then, the tolerances also apply in the case where the product is obtained by “weaving accompanied by making-up (including cutting)” (first alternative rule) and not only to the case where the product is obtained by “making up preceded by printing operations accompanied by [...]” .

8. Transport rule

8.1 Relevant provisions

- EVFTA Origin Protocol: Article 13

8.2 Non-alteration

The EVFTA Origin Protocol provides for a rule of non-alteration and not a stricter rule of direct transport.

The products imported in the EU/Vietnam shall be the same products as exported from Vietnam/the EU. They shall not be altered, transformed in any way or subjected to operations other than operations to preserve them in their condition or other than adding or affixing marks, labels, seals or any other documentation to ensure compliance with specific domestic requirements of the importing Party.

Storage of products may take place if the products remain under customs supervision in the country(ies) of transit.

Splitting of consignments may take place where carried out under the responsibility of the exporter if the products remain under customs supervision in the country(ies) of transit

In the case of transshipment or temporary warehousing in a third country it is necessary to be able to prove that the consignment or, in case of splitting of consignments, the parts of the consignment that have left the exporting party, are the same as the ones which arrive in the importing Party.

The customs authorities of the importing party may require documents to prove that the originating products have not undergone any processing operation that is not permitted. The proof required may be given by any means, including:

- (a) contractual transport documents such as bills of lading;
- (b) factual or concrete evidence based on marking or numbering of packages;
- (c) any evidence related to the goods themselves;
- (d) a certificate of non-manipulation provided by the customs authorities of the country or countries of transit or splitting, or any other documents demonstrating that the goods remained under customs supervision in the country or countries of transit or splitting.

Vietnam confirmed that the importer may decide which document he will provide to demonstrate that the non-manipulation rule has been respected. The customs authorities in Vietnam will not request specifically one type of document and will not ask on a systematic basis for a non-manipulation certificate.

9. Transitional arrangements

9.1 Relevant provisions

- EVFTA Origin Protocol:
 - Article 38 (transitional provisions)
 - Article 19 (conditions for making out an origin declaration)
 - Article 17 (certificates of origin issued retrospectively)

9.2 Explanation

Goods may benefit from the provisions of the Agreement if they comply with the provisions of the EVFTA Origin Protocol and “*which on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, are either in the Parties, in transit, in temporary storage, in customs warehouses or in free zones, subject to the submission of a proof of origin made out retrospectively to the customs authorities of the importing Party, and, if requested, evidence in accordance with Article 13 (Non-Alteration) showing that the goods have not been altered*” (Article 38 on the transitional provisions).

There is no limit in the time for the application of the transitional measures. I.e. the transitional measures are not limited for one year following the date of entry into force of the EVFTA. However, there is a limit of 2 years specified in Article 19(5) for the retrospective making out of origin declarations and statements on origin.

The goods which are already in warehouses in the importing Party at the time of entry into force of the EVFTA are covered by the transitional measures, i.e. may benefit from the EVFTA if certain conditions are met (see below).

For goods originating in Vietnam exported before the entry into force of the EVFTA

When the goods have been exported from Vietnam before the entry into force of the EVFTA but have not been customs cleared yet and are either in the Parties, in transit, in temporary storage, in customs warehouses or in free zones, the movement certificate EUR.1 should be issued retrospectively, or the origin declaration (for consignments for a value below 6000 EUR) should be made out on a copy of the invoice or on the copy of another commercial document related to the goods sent to the importer in the EU. The date of the declaration of origin, as provided by Annex VI of EVFTA Origin Protocol, cannot be omitted (see footnote 3 of Annex VI) and it should be the date of the making out of the origin declaration which cannot be before the entry into force of the agreement.

The procedure to obtain a movement certificate EUR.1 retrospectively in the context of the application of the transitional measures is the same as the procedure to obtain a movement certificate EUR.1 at the time of export (see 2.4. Retrospective issue of certificate of origin).

Article 19(5) establishes the rule for making out an origin declaration retrospectively (after exportation).

For goods originating in the EU exported before the entry into force of the EVFTA

When the goods have been exported from the EU before the entry into force of the EVFTA but have not been customs cleared yet and are either in the Parties, in transit, in temporary storage, in customs warehouses or in free zones, the statement on origin should be made out

on a copy of the invoice or on the copy of another commercial document related to the goods sent to the importer in Vietnam. The date of the statement on origin, as provided by Annex VI of EVFTA Origin Protocol, cannot be omitted (see footnote 3 of Annex VI) and it should be the date of the making out of the statement on origin which cannot be before the entry into force of the EVFTA.

Article 19(4) combined with Article 19(5) establish the rule for making out a statement on origin retrospectively (after exportation).

10. Product specific rules

10.1 Relevant provisions

- EVFTA:
 - o Annex I and Annex II to EVFTA Origin Protocol

10.2 Purpose

In order to identify the product specific rule applicable for a product, the classification in the Harmonized System of the product should be determined. Annex I and Annex II to the EVFTA Origin Protocol provide the list of all product specific rules depending of their classification.

This section of the guidance document has not the objective of explaining each product specific rule but to provide information on some rules when additional guidance is needed.

10.3 Product specific rule for Chapter 19

The product specific rule for Chapter 19 in the EVFTA Origin Protocol is as follows:

Heading (1)	Description of the good (2)	Required Working or Processing (3)
Chapter 19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products.	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none">— the weight of the materials of Chapters 2, 3 and 16 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the final product;— the weight of the materials of headings 1006 and 1101 to 1108 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the final product;— the individual weight of the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the final product;— the individual weight of sugar used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final products; and— the total combined weight of sugar and the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 50 % of the weight of the final product.

- The sugar limitation mentioned in the 4th bullet point of the rule refers to non-originating sugar of Headings 17.01 and 17.02 used in the production of a Chapter 19 product. Sugar contained in other non-originating “ready-made” intermediate materials incorporated as such must not be taken into account.
- The word ‘individual’ in the 3rd bullet point of the rule is to be read as being all the materials of Chapter 4 together and not each one individually.
- The word ‘individual’ in the 4th bullet point of the rule is to be read as being all the sugar of Headings 17.01 and 17.02 together and not each one individually.

10.4 Product specific rule for Chapters 61, 62 and 63

For some HS codes in chapters 61, 62 and 63, the rule establishes that the required working or processing needs to be “knitting or weaving accompanied by making-up (including cutting)”.

In the manufacture of the product, when fabrics have to be “cut to form”, the rule established that the cutting is to be done in Vietnam or in the EU. However, if the fabrics are “obtained directly to form”, cutting does not need to take place.

10.5 Product specific rule for Heading 5603

Heading 5603 concerns nonwoven products whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated. The product specific rule establishes that such a product is originating if the production includes “extrusion of man-made fibres, or use of natural fibres, accompanied by nonwoven techniques including needle punching”.

There is then a constraint that nonwoven techniques are used, but there is no obligation that specifically the technique of “needle punching” is used. “Needle punching” is one of the possible nonwoven techniques that can be used.

11. GSP vs FTA

11.1 Relevant provisions

- EVFTA:
 - o Annex 2-A
 - o Article 13 of the EVFTA Origin Protocol

- EU legal base:
 - o Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 978/2012
 - o Article 69 UCC-IA
 - o Article 101 UCC-IA

11.2 Benefit from the GSP

According to Article 5(2)(b) of the GSP regulation (Regulation (EU) 978/2012), a beneficiary country loses the benefit of the GSP 2 years after that an agreement is applied between the country and the EU:

(b) the decision to remove a beneficiary country from the list of GSP beneficiary countries, in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article and on the basis of point (b) of Article 4(1), shall apply as from two years after the date of application of a preferential market access arrangement.

In this specific case, for reasons of administration and statistics consistency, Vietnam will keep the benefit of the GSP until **31 December 2022**.

During that period of 2 years and 5 months when the GSP and the EVFTA will be applicable in parallel, the exporters and the importers may decide which arrangement they prefer to use. An exporter may for instance decide to continue using the GSP when, in a first phase, he complies with the product specific rule under the GSP but not with the product specific rule under the FTA.

11.3 Tariff applicable in the FTA

The Agreement contains the applicable tariff.

However, according to Annex 2-A, Section A, point 3 (general provisions) of the EVFTA, when a claim for preferential tariff treatment is made by an importer in the EU in the context of the FTA, and when the applicable tariff is less advantageous than the one of the GSP, the GSP duty rate will apply instead. The applicable GSP rate is fixed at the rate of the day before entry into force of the EVFTA (31 July 2020) and any subsequent changes to the GSP rates will not be taken into account. That rule is applicable for the first 7 years of application of the EVFTA

Annex 2-A

Reduction or elimination of Customs Duties

Section A – General provisions

3. Without prejudice to Article 2.7 (Reduction or Elimination of Customs Duties), the Union preferential customs duty under this Agreement shall under no circumstances be higher than the Union customs duties applied to goods originating in Vietnam on the day before the date of entry into force of this Agreement. This obligation applies from that date until the seventh year after entry into force.

This means that, as long as the GSP applies, the tariff will never be a decision factor to use either the GSP or the EVFTA. The EVFTA will always be at least as advantageous as the GSP.

11.4 Proof of origin

When an export takes place under the GSP, the GSP rules of origin apply, including the provisions on proofs of origin. In particular, for an export from Vietnam taking place under the GSP, a statement on origin made out by a registered exporter is required (after the end of the transition period for the application of the REX system, which was now, due to the COVID-19 crisis, extended to 31 December 2020).

In the EU, an importer will not be able to claim the benefit of the GSP using a proof of origin as established by the EVFTA. Reversely, an importer will not be able to claim the benefit of the EVFTA using a proof of origin as established by the GSP.

12. Contact

In case the guidance document and/or the legal text of the EVFTA did not reply your question, you can contact DG TAXUD: TAXUD-EU-VIETNAM-FTA@ec.europa.eu .

13. Useful links

ROSA: the Rules of Origin Self-Assessment tool in Access2Markets. It offers guidance in simple steps to determine the rules of origin for your products:

<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/content/presenting-rosa>