Declaration of origin EU's REX system

WCO Global Origin Forum

Panel 3 – Declaration of origin (DO) Digitalization

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Declaration of origin: self-certification

❖ Facilitates trade:

  ➢ Simpler: made-out by the exporter itself;

  ➢ Reduce administrative burden and costs.

❖ Competent authorities, chambers of commerce and other third parties are not involved in the origin certification.

❖ Exporters shall include a text / statement in a [commercial] document.

Declaration of origin: self-certification

In EU trade arrangements, self-certification can be used by:

- ➢ Approved exporters;

- ➢ **Registered** exporters; or

- ➢ Any exporter for exports of originating products below not exceeding a given value.
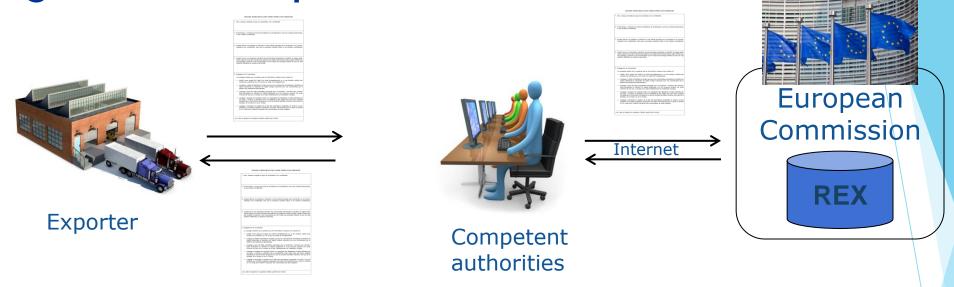
The EU's Registered Exporter System

❖ Exporters are **registered** in database by the competent authorities:

✓ access to certain preferential trade agreements;

✓ declare preferential origin indicating their REX number

> The exporter ... (Number of Registered Exporter (2), (3), (4)) of the products covered by this document declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of . . . preferential origin (5) according to rules of origin of the Generalised System of Preferences of the European Union and that the origin criterion met is ... ... (6).

❖ Exporters are **monitored**

✓ **Modification** and **revocation** of registration.

The whole process is **digitalized.**

Registration of exporters

Exporter

Competent
authorities

Internet

European
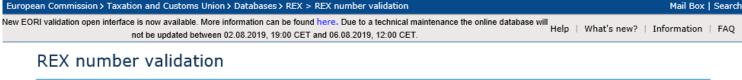Commission

REX

1. The exporter **fills** in an application and **submits** to his competent authorities: Trader Portal (for EU exporters) or https://customs.ec.europa.eu/rex-pa-ui/ (for non-EU);

2. If the application is **complete**, the competent authorities assign a REX number, a registration date and a validity date;

3. Data **publicly** available depending on consent given;

4. Online **validation** of the REX number.

REX Number Validation

Strengths of the EU's REX system

➢ **Individual** and **unique** REX number assigned to each exporter ➜ improves traceability;

➢ Regular **control** and **monitoring** of the registered exporters based on risk analysis;

➢ Exporters shall **regularly provide** to their competent authorities the list of declarations of origin made out;

➢ Possibility of **revoking** the registration in the REX system (e.g. non-compliance, fraud).

Application of the EU's REX system

➢ **112.111** exporters registered in the EU to benefit from 10 trade agreements;

➢ Over **83.000** exporters registered outside the EU:

    ✓ 82.701 in 65 beneficiaries of the EU's GSP/EBA;

    ✓ 249 in 12 Overseas countries and territories of the EU;

    ✓ 1.608 in 4 countries enjoying an Economic Partnership Agreements:

        • *Côte d'Ivoire (396), Madagascar (994), Seychelles (18), Zimbabwe (200)*

Declarations of origin - Digitalization

- ➢ **Electronic submission** together with customs declaration allowed by Union Custom Code;

- ➢ Documents can be kept in **electronic format**;

- ➢ Possible areas of **future work**:

  - ➢ Enhance reliability:
    - ✓ authenticity of DO;
    - ✓ further publicly available information, e.g. listing companies with delegated powers to issue DO
  - ➢ Work on centralizing the system for verification purposes.

❖ Website on the REX system:

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/online-services/online-services-and-databases-customs/rex-registered-exporter-system_en

❖ REX guidance document (on DG TAXUD website)

❖ eLearning on the REX system (French, English)

Thank you