

Global Forum on Origin Interconnectivity 2025

Declaration of Origin (DO) Digitalization

Monday, 3 February 2025

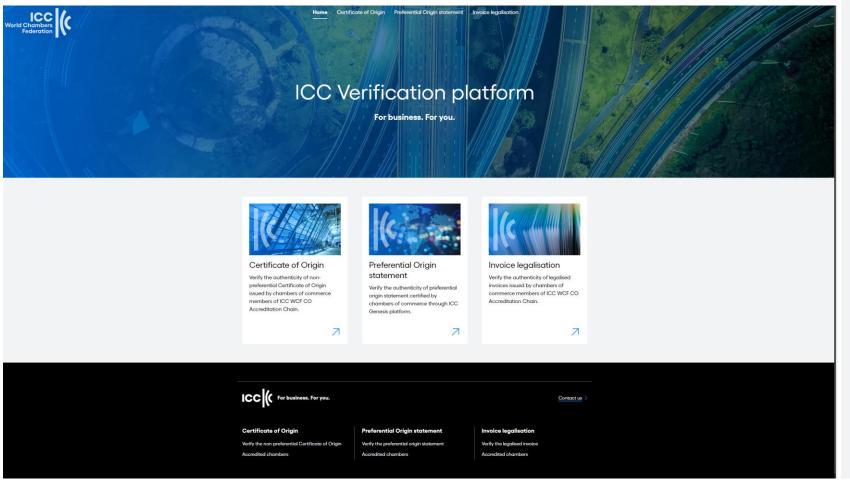
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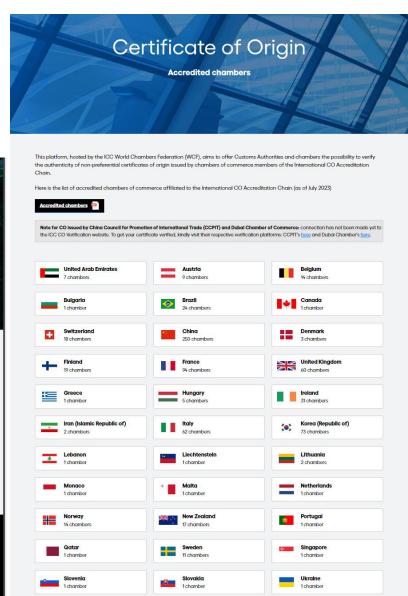


 A statement as to the originating status of goods made by the producer, manufacturer, exporter or importer on the commercial invoice or any other document relating to the goods

(WCO origin compendium 2017)

38 countries, 815 accredited chambers, and over 8 million CO documents





South Africa

United States of America

- Legalised invoices
- Preferential origin statement = Declaration of origin

- 38 countries, 815 accredited chambers, and over 8 million CO documents are sending in, including a download
- Never encountered issues :
 - When connecting a new country to the platform;
 - When a country is making changes in their e-CO system;
 - When there is an upgrade of the verification platform.

Preferential Origin Statement = Declaration of Origin

Information Transfer:

• If this information can be sent to the verification platform, it can be sent to other platforms as well.

Next Steps:

- A risk assessment might be necessary. This is more complicated because it may involve data not included in a CO or origin declaration.
- Making a selection on basic elements is not difficult.

Complexity often relates to security and privacy concerns.

Declaration of Origin

• **Self-Certification/Invoice Declaration**: Examples include approved exporters or the REX system.

Data Sharing:

- Sharing data of exporters approved for self-certification is useful between the country of export and the country of import.
- This may include not only the approval number but also information about the type of products.

Process:

- Normally, when an exporter is approved to use an invoice declaration, no additional handling is required.
- If the product qualifies for origin, the origin statement is placed on the invoice.

Declaration of Origin

- If the exporter must make a declaration of origin within a system, isn't it just a normal CO?
- There is still a check on origin not with each shipment, but before the exporter is approved to use self-certification.
- What is the difference with automatic approval for non-preferential COs?

Data Collection:

- The data is already on the invoice and the customs declaration.
- Isn't it better for the importing country to collect this data from the information that is already available?

Purpose of Self-Certification:

- Exporter doesn't need to apply for a CO (paper or digital).
- The main purpose of self-certification is not to get better quality with origin statements.

- Small Shipments: What about small shipments (below €6,000)?
- **Importer's knowledge**: The exporter/exporting country is not playing the role.

ICC Genesis

- **Preferential Statement**: Available on the ICC verification platform.
- An exporter has approval for self-certification, yet due to the complexity of rules of origin, the exporter asks the Chamber to check the statement.
- Even though the look and feel is different, this is a CO.
 - This option helps eliminate mistakes and lower the risk for the importer/customs.