



ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA)

Entry into Force: 17 May 2010

10 Countries Involved



Objectives

Establish an integrated market and production base in ASEAN

Enjoy Tariff Concessions

Import Tariff (duty) Rates

- Check if your product enjoy preferential rates under ATIGA at ESG's Tariff Finder.
- Find out your products' normal import tariff rates vs. the preferential rates.

Certificate of Origin Application

- Register your factory with Singapore Customs; this includes a factory visit to sight the production processes.
- Submit your cost statements (softcopy) for verification.

Record Keeping

- Maintain a proper record of all the related documents (production costs, processes, costing sheets etc) of the goods exported.
- Opt for the Voluntary Disclosure
 Programme with Singapore
 Customs to retroactive amendments
 to erroneous declarations if needed.

HS Codes

- Verify your products' HS codes with **Singapore Customs Guide**.
- Write to them* for the first 4-digit of your products' HS code.
- Check with your **importers** and **importing customs**.
 - *customs_classification@customs.gov.sg

Qualifying Origin Criteria

- Determine if your products satisfy the qualifying origin criteria:
 - a. Value-add;
 - b. Change in HS Code;
 - c.A combination of (a) and (b); or
 - d. Process rule

Declaration on the Certificate of Origin

General guide:

- **Itemised** the various products i.e. separate the different products
- Include the HS code of the importing country where feasible
- Details of the **final invoice** to the customer are to be declared
- Indicate the type of transaction of the Certificate where appropriate e.g. Box 13 of Form D







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Origin Criteria

Wholly-obtained goods For Example...

Plants, animals, seafood, **harvested** or **grown** in Singapore



Waste and **scraps** from local manufacturing, or used goods fit only for **recycling**



Product-Specific Rule

Origin criteria that are **specific** to your goods' **HS Code** e.g. refining, textile process, 35% + 6-digit change in HS code. etc.

Manufactured goods

i.e. Non Wholly-Obtained

General Rule

Regional Value Content (RVC)

Change in Classification

Must contain at least...

At least a...

40%

... 'regional' value contents. .

4-Digit

... change in HS code for 'non-local' or foreign materials.

Formulas to Calculate Regional Value Content





Accumulation >



- ASEAN raw materials (e.g. Thailand sugar) may be considered where appropriate when calculating the regional value content or change in classification
- The Form D (for the raw materials)
 must be submitted together with your
 Manufacturing Cost Statement to
 Singapore Customs

Back-to-Back 🕀



- Companies can re-export their ASEANorigin goods to other ASEAN countries at preferential duty rates.
- Original Form D from supplier is required.
- With the (first-leg) Form D from supplier, exporters can apply for a backto-back Form D for re-exports.

ASEAN-Wide Self-Certification (AWSC) scheme

*Implemented on Sept. 20th, 2020

- Allows registered Certified Exporters (CE)
 in all ASEAN Member States to self-certify
 origin declaration instead of applying for
 Form D with Customs Authorities
- Check if your company satisfy the <u>eligibility</u> <u>criteria</u> under Rule 12A of the Operational Certification Procedures under ATIGA (<u>Annex</u> 8).
- Register by submitting the "<u>Application Form</u>
 <u>to be a Certified Exporter under AWSC</u>" to
 Singapore Customs. Refer to Singapore
 Customs <u>Handbook</u> for more information.

Third-Country Invoicing

- The Form D (e.g. Thailand) and the Sales Invoice (e.g. Singapore) for the goods can be issued from different countries.
- The exporter shall indicate this in **Box 13** of the Form D.

More Questions?
Connect with us
FTA@sbf.org.sg