



**World Customs
Organization**

Findings of the WCO Survey on Digitalization on Certificate of Origin

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1. Introduction



WCO Implementation Plan
2022-2023



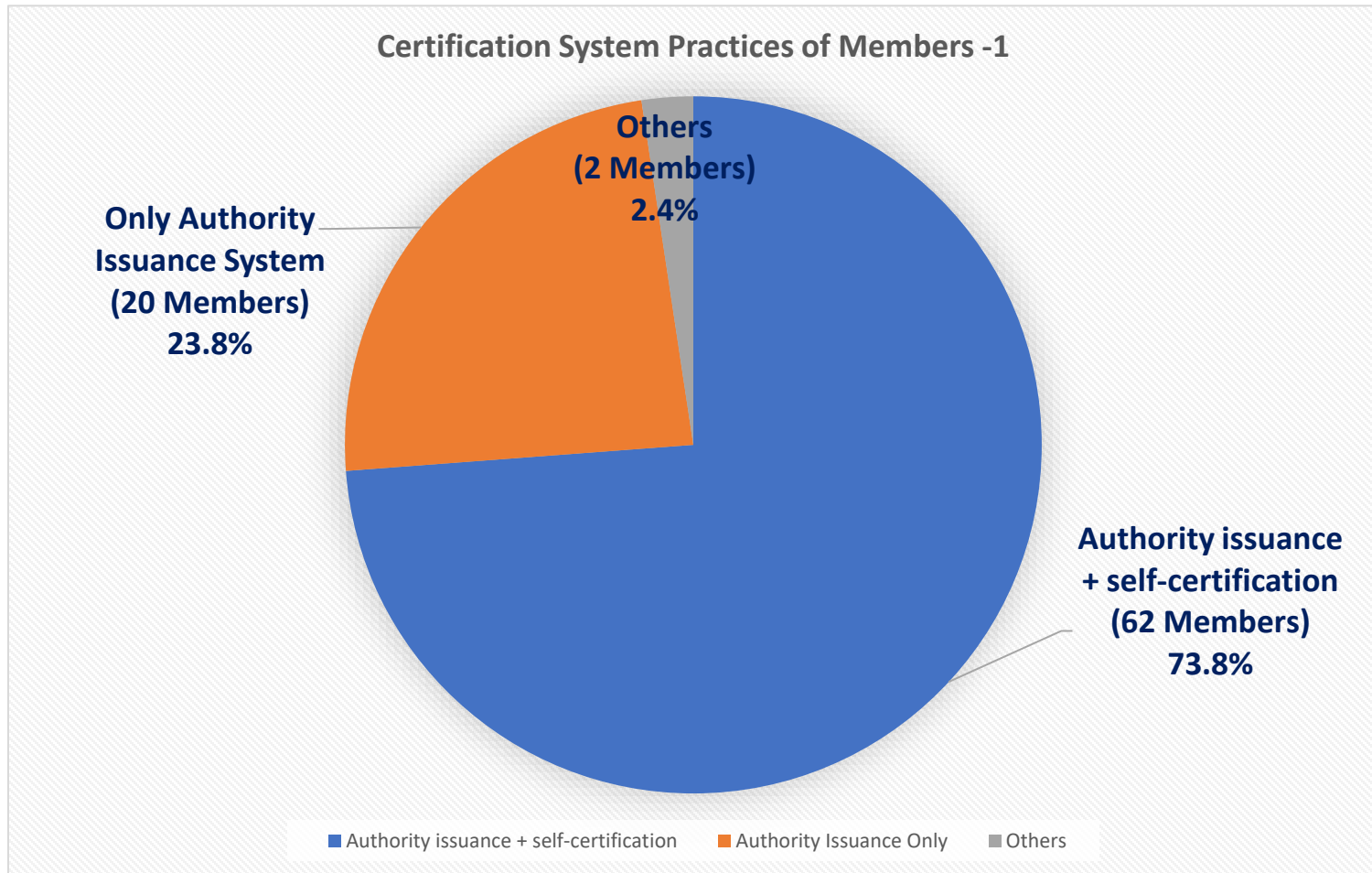
Methodology:
Survey/Questionnaire



84 Members responded

2. Certification of Origin

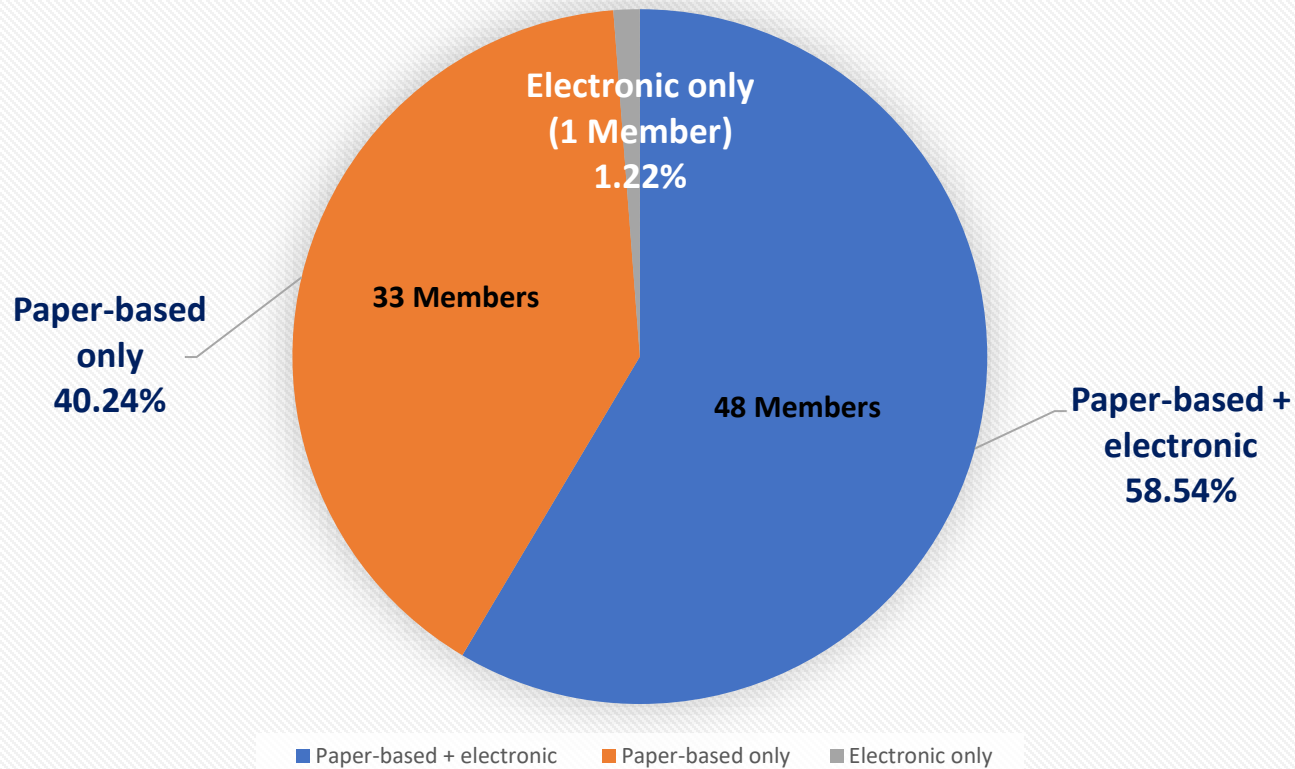
----Certification system practice of Members



2. Certification of Origin ----Types of Authority Issuance



Certification System Practices of Members -2

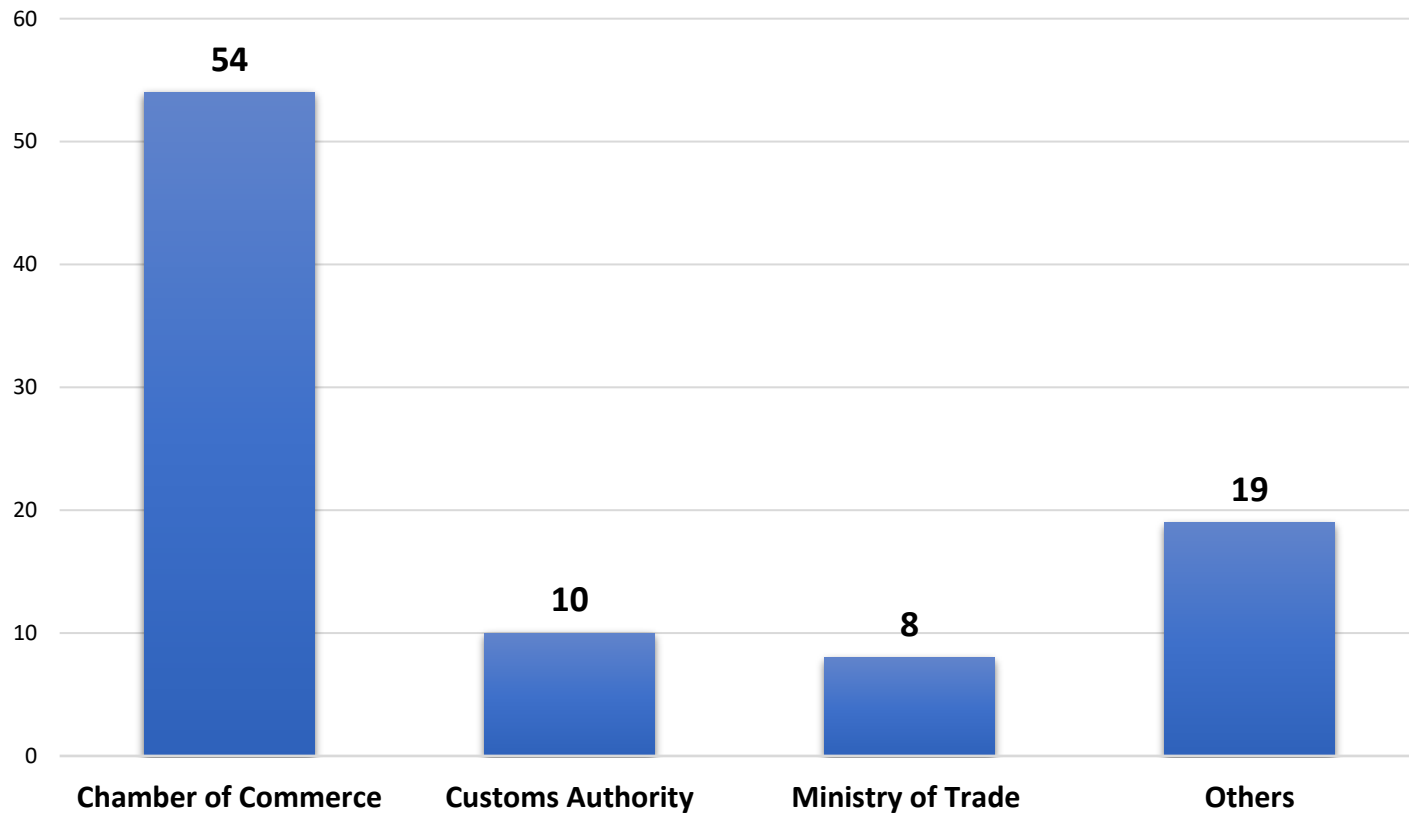


2. Certification of Origin

----Issuance Authority of Non-preferential Certificate of Origin



Non-preferential CoO Issuance Authority

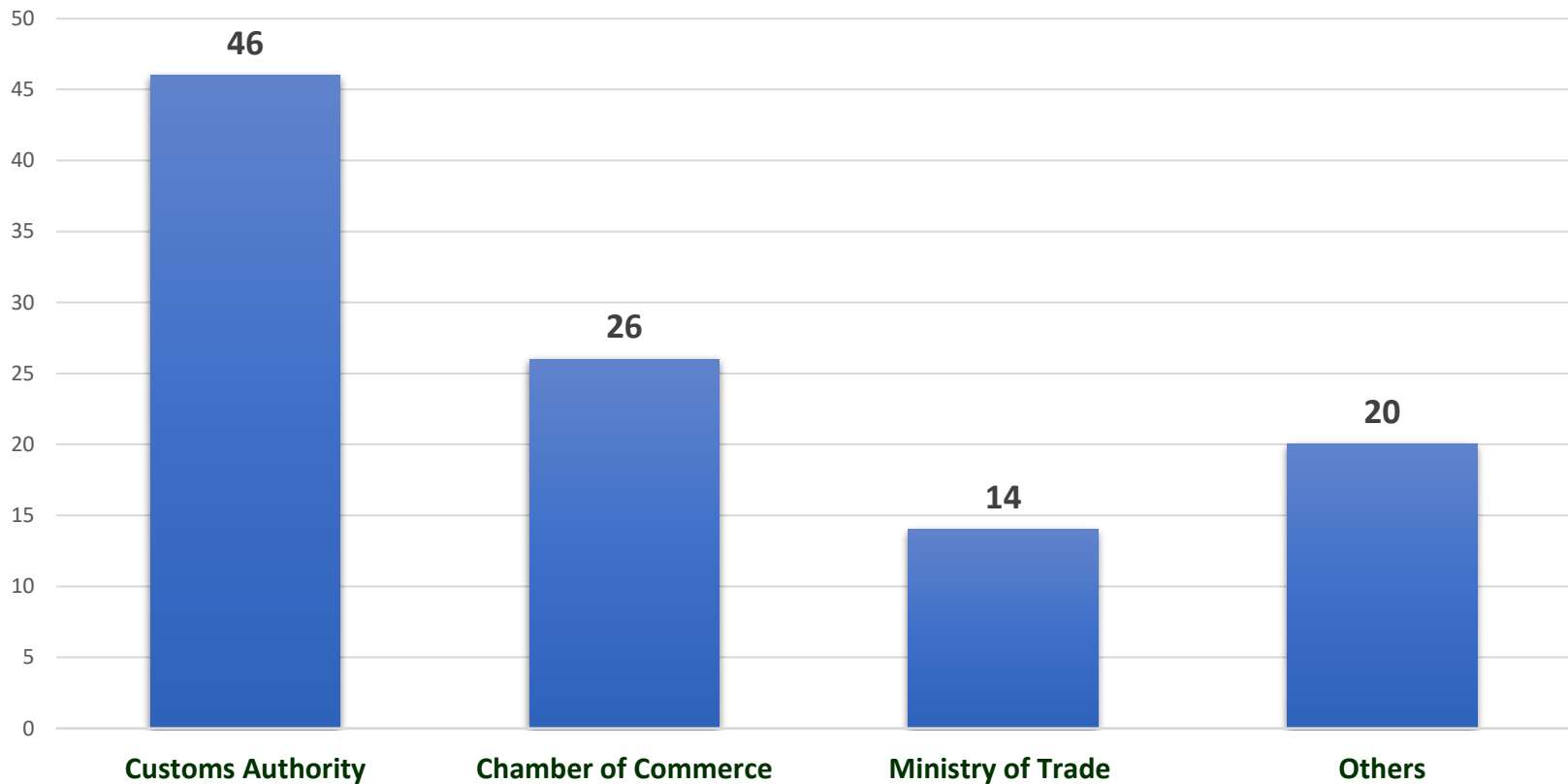


2. Certification of Origin

----Issuance Authority of Preferential Certificate of Origin



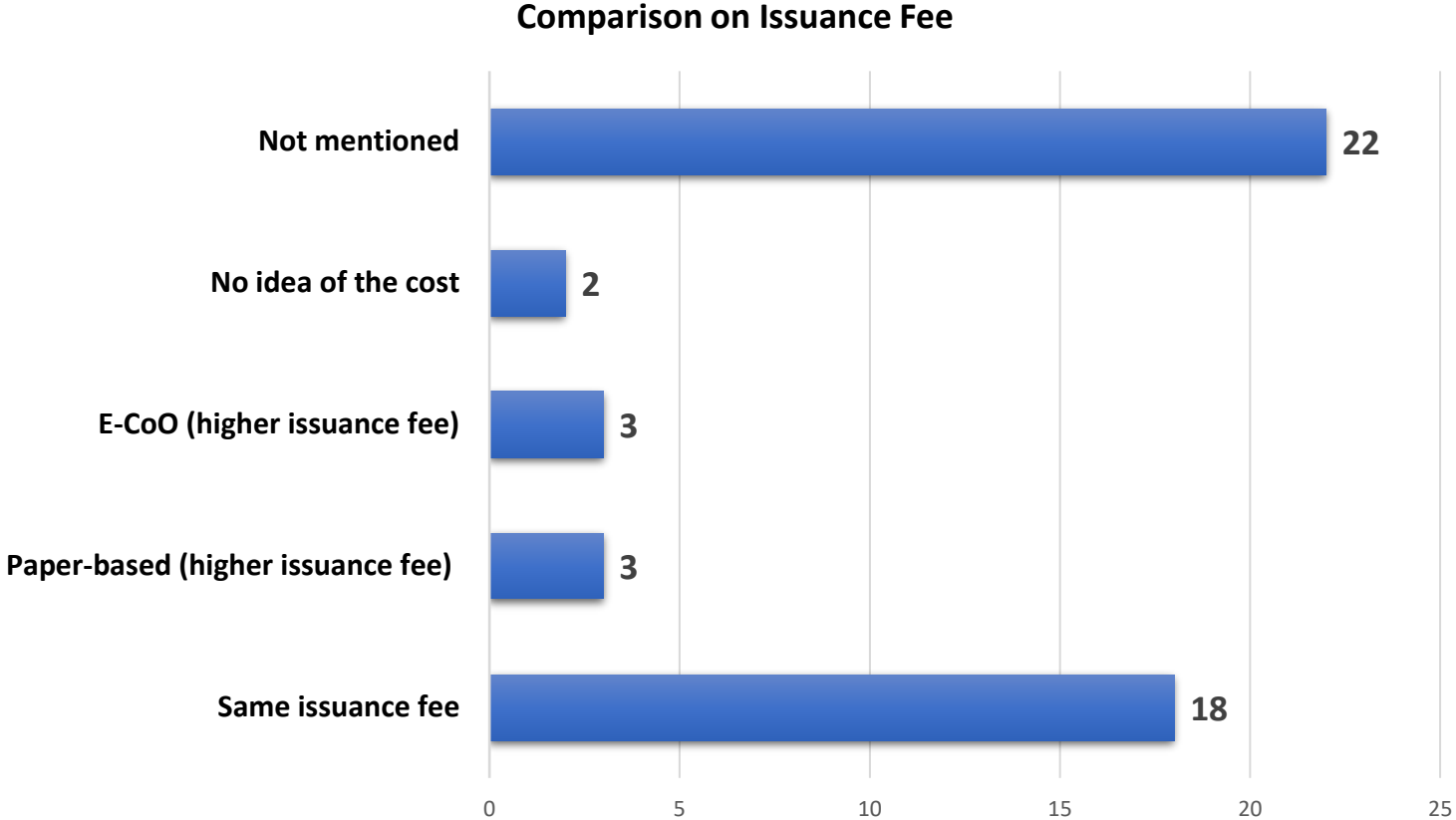
Preferential CoO Issuance Authority



3. Electronic Certificate of Origin



-----Comparison on Issuance Fee

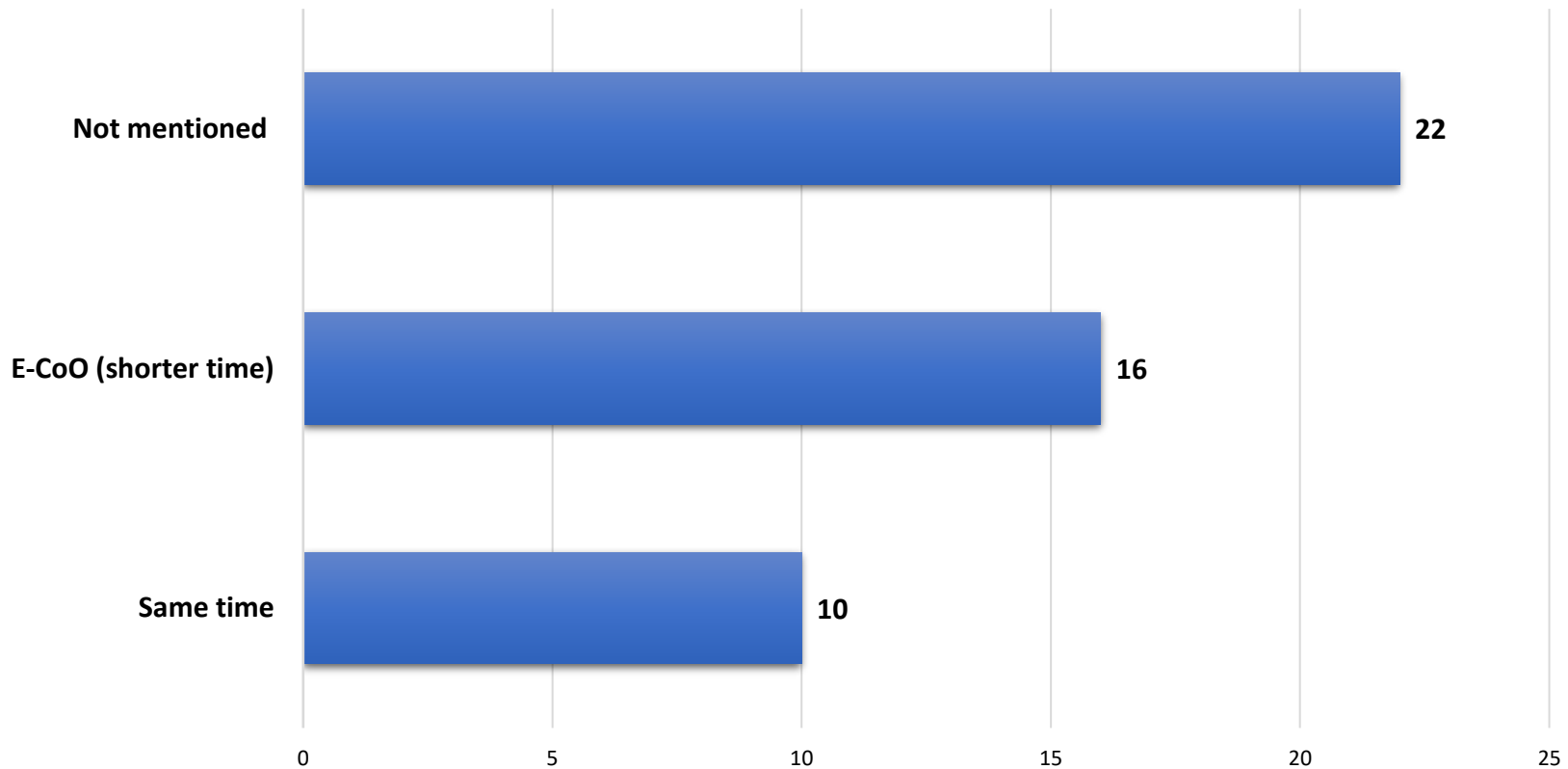


3. Electronic Certificate of Origin

----Comparison on Issuance Time



Comparison on Issuance Time

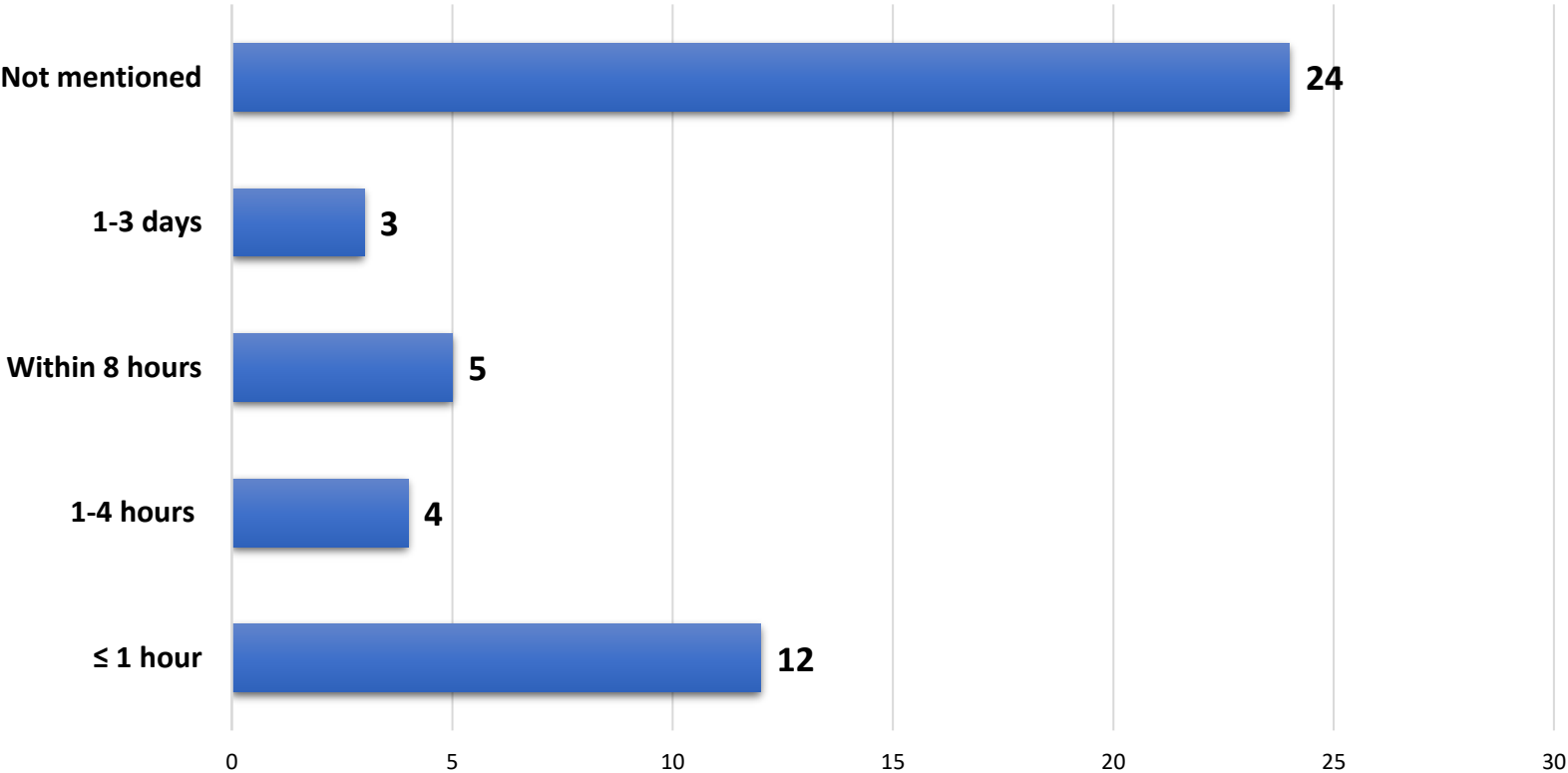


3. Electronic Certificate of Origin

----Issuance Time of E-CoO



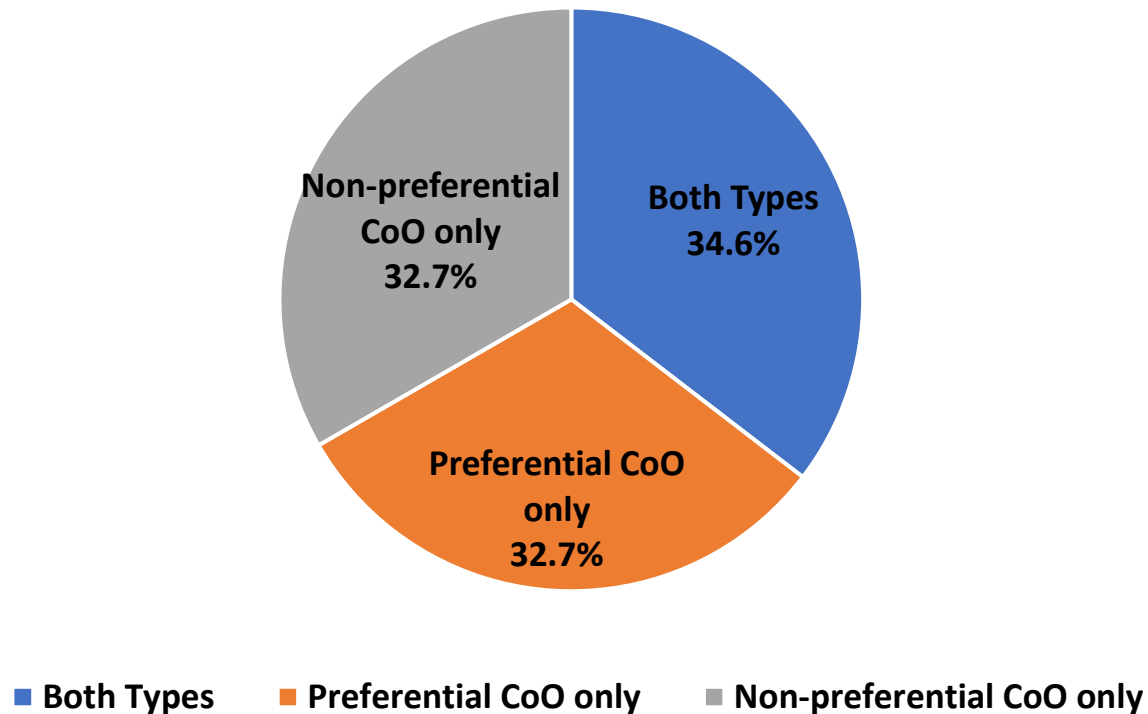
Issuance Time of E-CoO



3. Electronic Certificate of Origin ----Types of CoO Issued Electronically



Type of CoO Issued Electronically

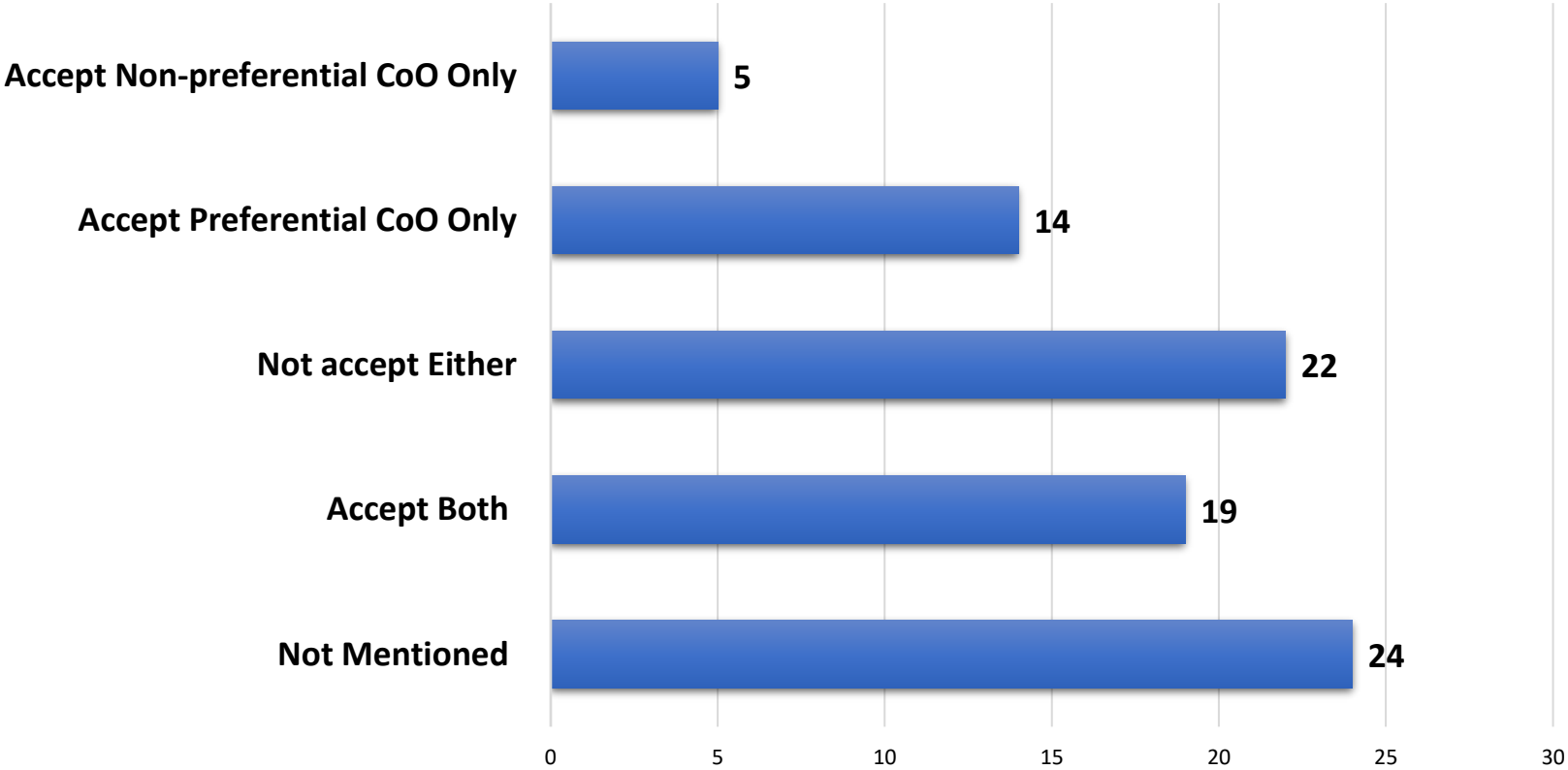


3. Electronic Certificate of Origin

----Acceptance of e-CoO



Acceptance of E-CoO



3. Electronic Certificate of Origin

----Irregularities/Fraud and optional Solutions

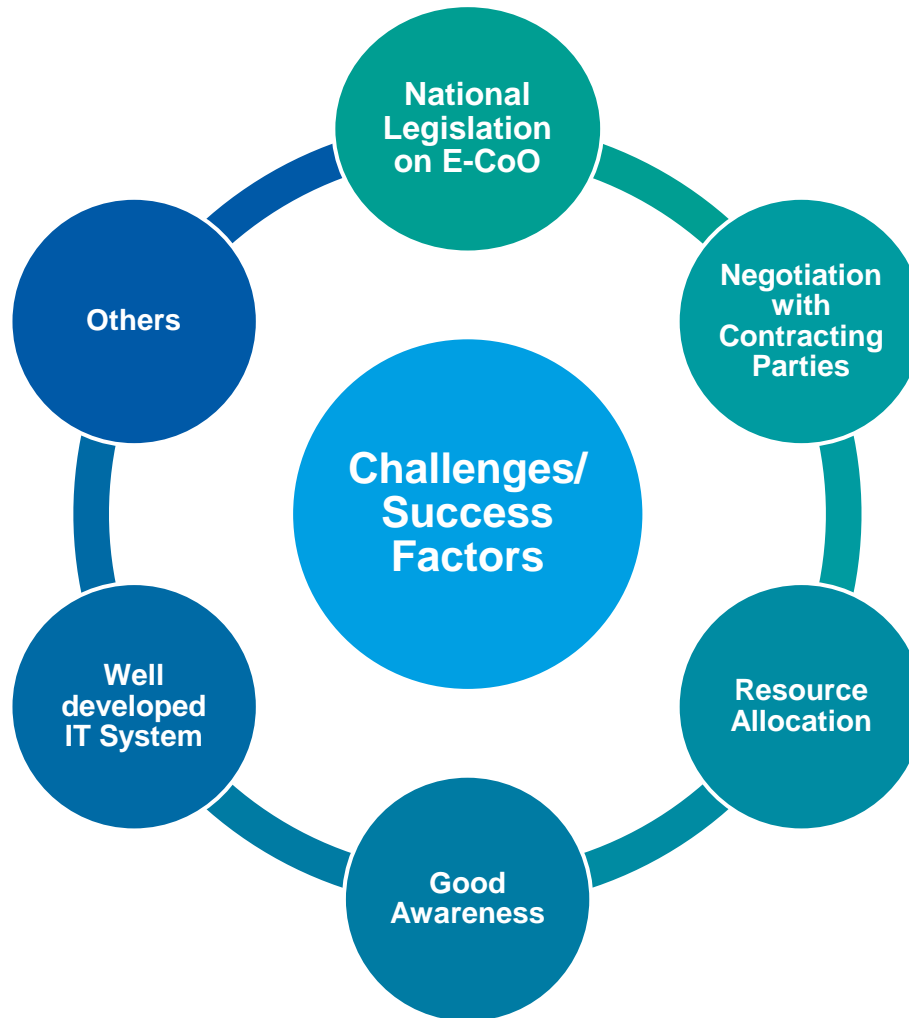


Electronic format is not a specific point on irregularity / fraud.

Potential Solution:

- Use a website clarification system;
- Use QR code;
- Utilize a risk-based approach supported by self-assessment by importers to encourage compliance;
- Implement post-clearance audit (PCA)

3. Electronic Certificate of Origin ----Challenges and success factors



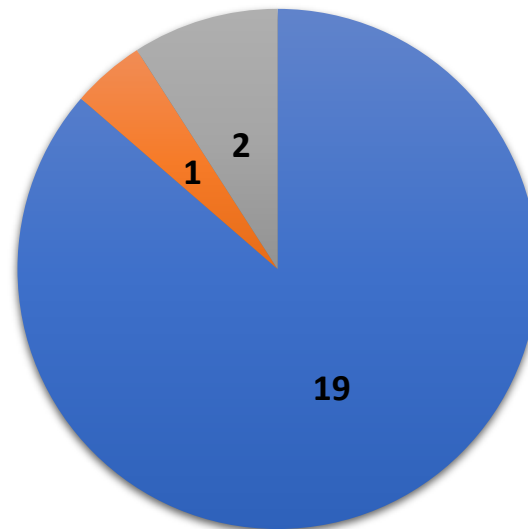
4. Data Exchange on CoO



**What is
Data Exchange
on Certificate of
Origin ?**

22 Members responded: YES
9 Members responded: ON THE PROCESS

Type of CoO Implementing Data Exchange



- Data Exchange on Preferential CoO Only
- Data Exchange on Non-preferential CoO Only
- Data Exchange on Both Types

4. Data Exchange on CoO

----Data Standard and Technology used

- Data Standard

- 18 Members responded on Data Standard
- 10 Members (55.6%) were using WCO Data Model (DM) or Regional data models which are compatible with the WCO DM.

- Technology used

- One Member responded the implementation on data exchange of non-preferential certificate of origin, using blockchain technology.
- Others were using IBM MQ server technology, SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) , InterPlanetary File System (IPFS) technology with Verifiable Credentials (VC), etc.

4. Data Exchange on CoO

----Challenges and Success factors



Before establishment

Mutual agreement with contracting parties

Alignment of the technical standards and specifications with the contracting party

Domestical challenges: legal basis, system improvement, exporters and Customs' awareness, etc.

After establishment

Conduct system monitoring

Harmonize different Agreements

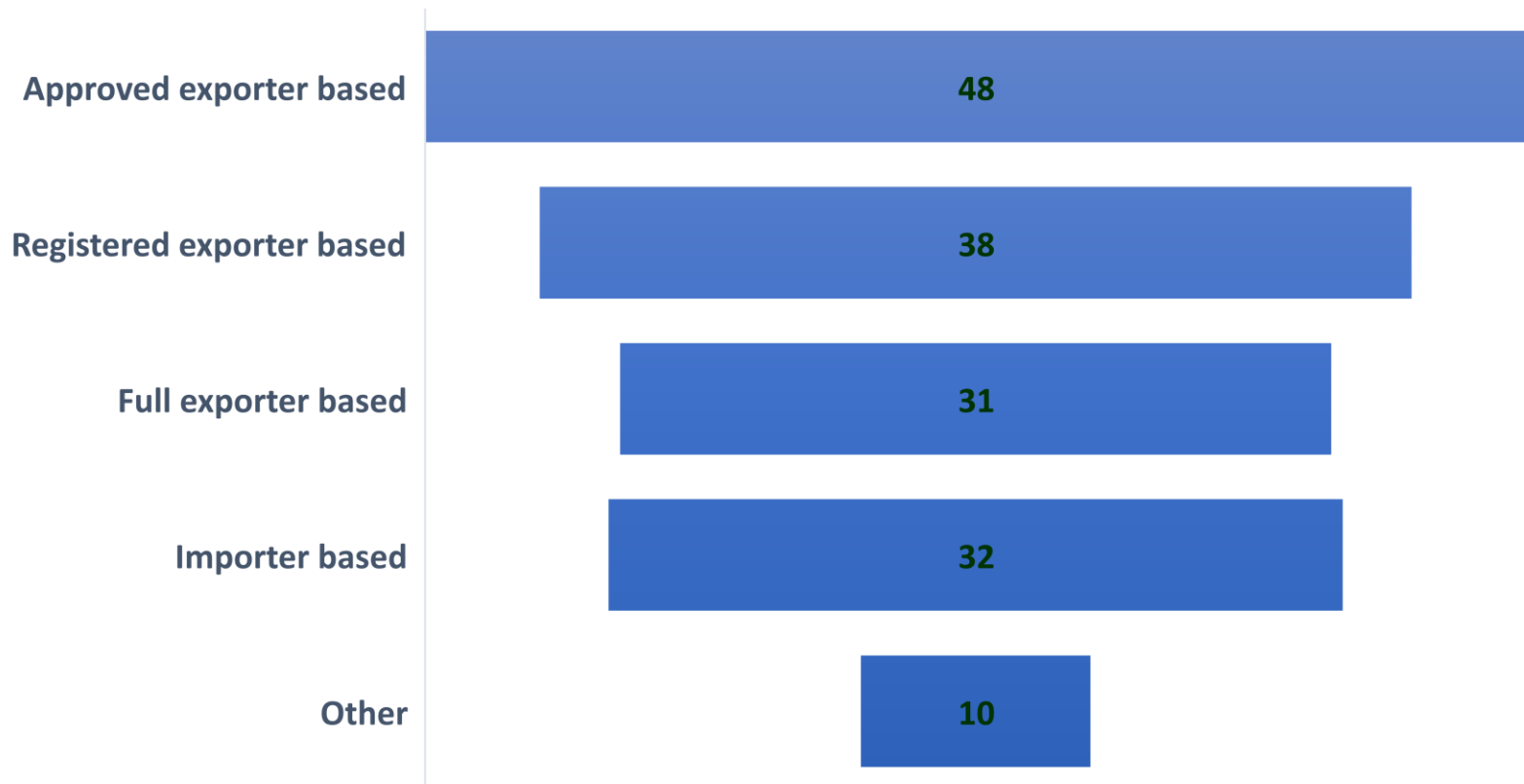
Advance the system with other FTA contracting parties

5. Self-certification of origin

----Type of self-certification



Types of Self-certification of Members



5. Self- certification of origin

----Procedure of Self-certification



5. Self- certification of origin ----IT system for self-certification



On Commercial documents

(commercial invoice, packing list, delivery note, bill of lading...)

Develop Specific IT system for self-certification

5. Self-certification of origin

----Irregularities and optional solutions

Fraud

- The declaration on preferential origin in the invoice was added at a later stage;
- Using a self-made/forged authorization number or an invalid REX number;
- Certified goods didn't comply with originating status
- etc.

Irregularity

- Non-accurate self-declaration documents were made. (for example, issued by improper operators, issued in improper formats; indicating wrong/incorrect origin criteria; not in accordance with Minimum Information Requirements, etc.)
- Irregularities are detected in the course of verification process.

Optional
Solutions

5. Key Findings



Majority of the Members (more than 75% from the survey) have implemented both competent authority issuance system and self-certification, within the country.

More than half of the Members (58% from the survey) indicated the implemented electronic certificate of origin issuance.

E-CoO certificate of origin is not a specific point on irregularities/fraud. However, with e-CoO IT system, the authenticity of the certificate of origin can be verified more easily.

Origin data exchange programmes are reported in multiple regions, some Members reported that they have started pilot on data exchange system of certificate of origin.

5. Key Findings



WCO Data Model is commonly recognized and utilized as the basis for message format by COO data exchange.

Mutual agreement with contracting parties is the key challenge and success factor for the establishment of digitalization on CoO, especially on data exchange standard and business process specification.

Data exchange of origin relating to both certificate of origin, and self-certification were reported.

Because of the low level of knowledge on self-certification of the certifying entities, higher irregularity/error rate on self-certification have been detected.



THANK YOU!

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