



**Regional Training of Trainers
on how to design, negotiate, and implement FTAs**

Session 2B: Rules of Origin

**Instructor: Pramila A. Crivelli*, PhD
Economist, ERCD, ADB
pcrivelli@adb.org**

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Outline

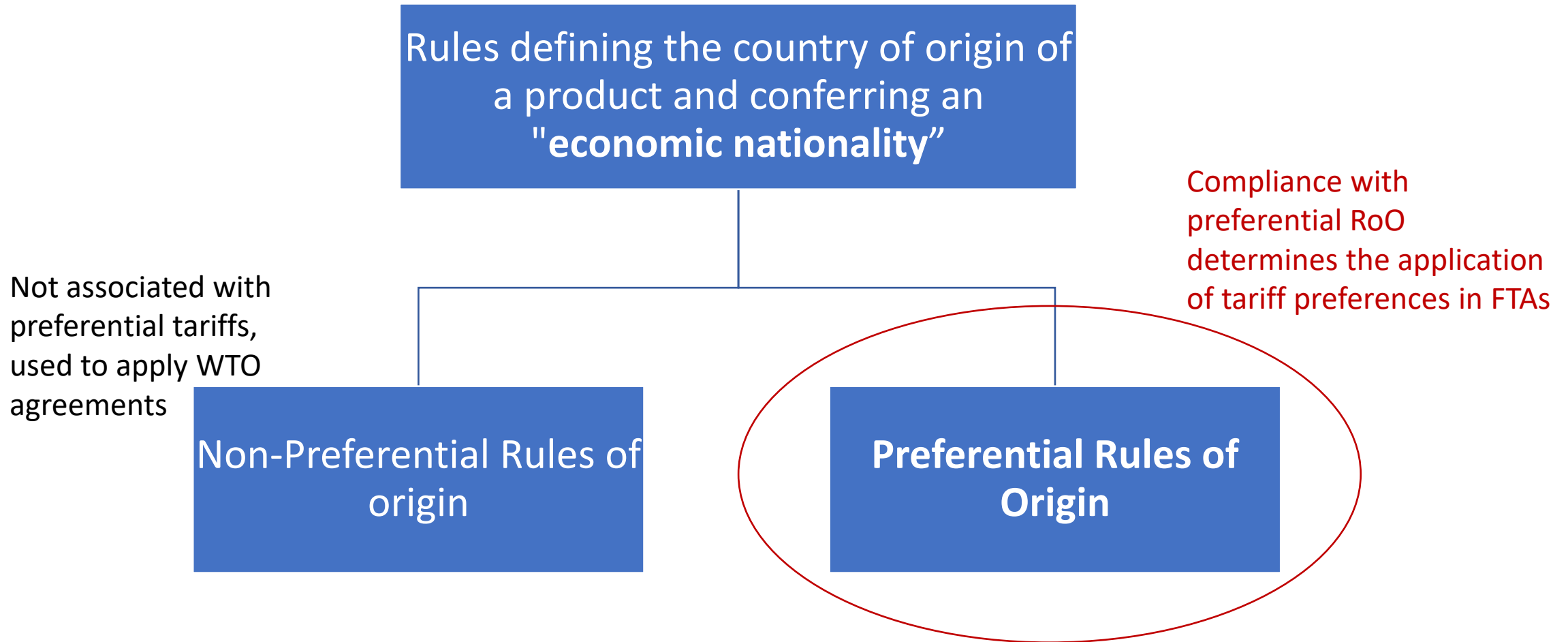
1. Concept and practical importance under an FTA
2. The Form of Origin Criteria
3. FTA negotiations – some strategic considerations
4. Administration of Rules of Origin – What are trade facilitating RoO?
5. Monitoring FTAs and RoO effectiveness – Utilization rates of trade preferences



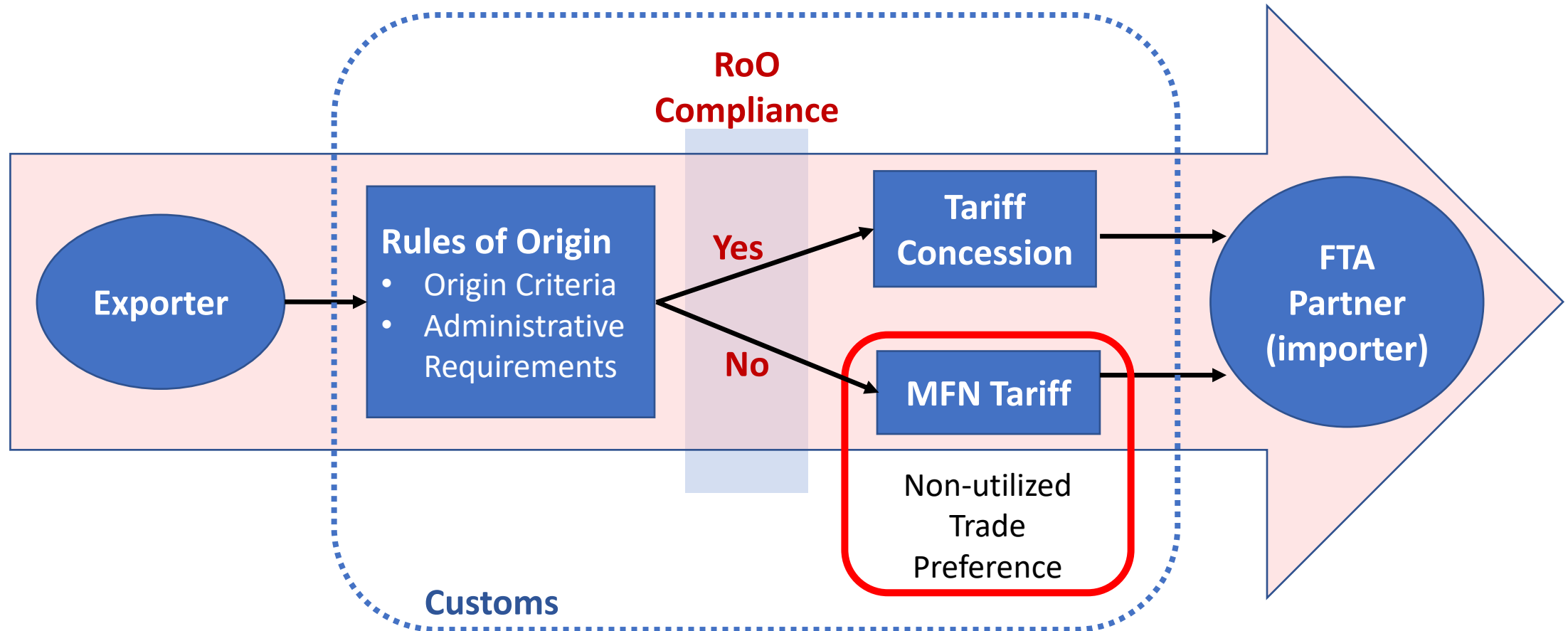
1. Rules of origin

Concept and practical importance under an FTA

Rules of origin as a passport for goods



Exporting under an FTA



Preferential rules of origin: Why does origin matter in RTAs and Non-Reciprocal Preferences?

Non-reciprocal trade preferences – in favour of developing countries or least-developed countries (LDCs)

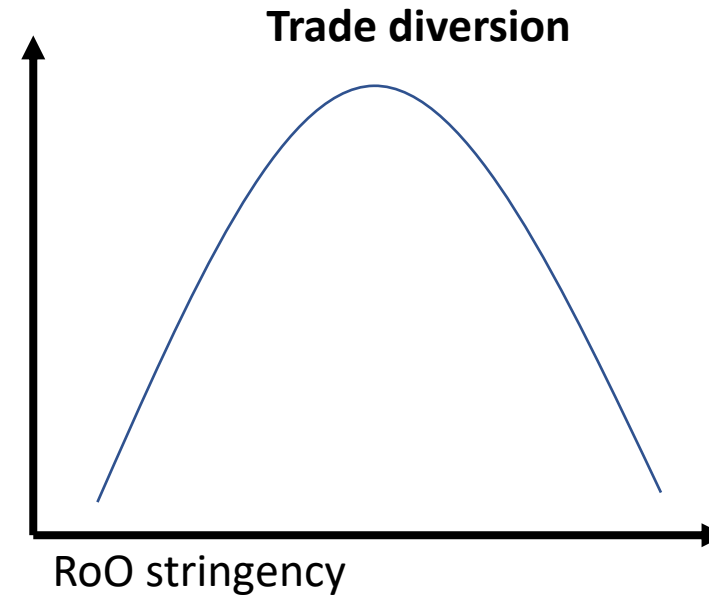
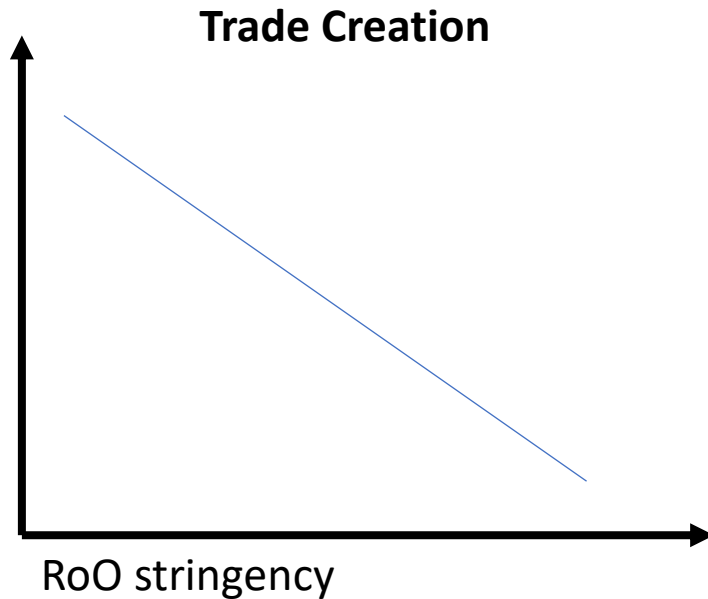
- Trade Policy Objectives of the GSP: to increase export earnings, promote industrialization, accelerate economic growth
- Trade Policy Objectives of the RoO in the GSP: to confine the benefits of the GSP preferences to products genuinely manufactured in beneficiary countries.

Contractual (or reciprocal) trade preferences – **Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)** or Customs unions

- To avoid deflection of trade and tariff circumvention.
- To make sure that regional inputs are preferred over third-country inputs
- To offset tariff concessions?

Source: Inama (2022)

Trade Effects of Rules of Origin in FTAs



- **Trade Creation:** Replacement of high-cost domestic production by low-cost imports from other members
- **Trade Diversion:** Replacement of low-cost imports from non-members with higher-cost imports from member countries
- **Investments and job creation?**

Source: Inama (2022)

Trade Effects of Rules of Origin in FTAs

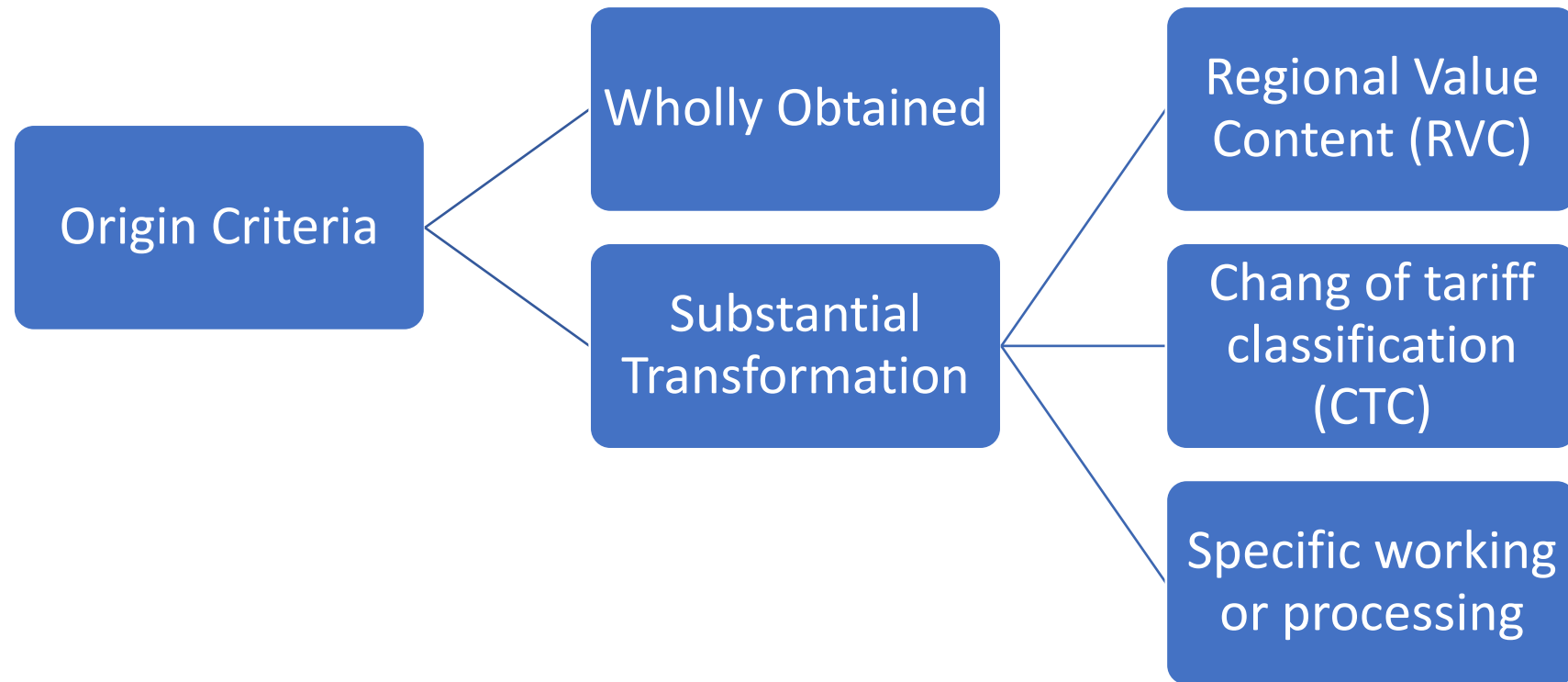
- The more stringent the rules, the more difficult to comply, the less trade creation is likely to occur.
- The more stringent the rules, the more trade diversion is likely to occur when less efficient inputs from the partner are replacing most efficient suppliers from third countries.
- Trade diversion will then start decrease when the stringency becomes too high for firms to comply, up to the point where in the absence of partner inputs there is no trade creation, no trade diversion.
- More lenient rules of origin can also attract investments and create jobs

Source: Inama (2022)



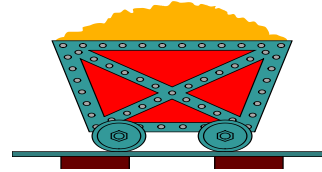
2. The Form of Origin Criteria

Form of Origin Criteria

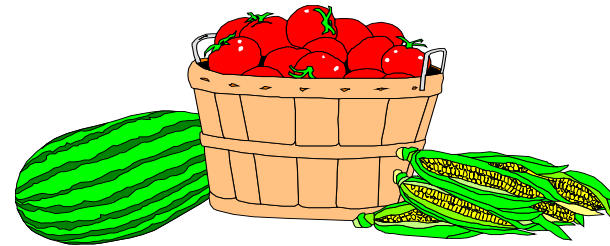


Wholly obtained products

- Goods obtained entirely in the territory of an FTA party
- No addition of any non-originating materials.



**MINERAL PRODUCTS
EXTRACTED FROM THEIR
SOIL OR FROM THEIR
SEABED**



**VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
HARVESTED ON THEIR
SOIL**



**ANIMALS BORN AND
RAISED THEIRIN**

Substantial transformation – an evolving concept with different tools

1. **Ad Valorem Percentage criteria:** either the percentage value of the materials utilized or the percentage of the value added reaches a specified level
 - a) Value added by addition (VA)
 - b) Maximum value of non-originating materials (MVNOM)
 - c) Value of materials declined as Regional Value content – build down, build up
2. **Change of tariff classification:** requiring a change of tariff classification in a specified nomenclature, with a possible list of exceptions
 - a) CTH, CTH with exceptions, CTSH, CC
 - b) Tariff shift at CTSH with exceptions and regional value content
3. **Specific working or processing:** list of manufacturing or processing operations which confer, or do not confer, upon the goods the origin of the country in which those operations were carried out
 - a) Manufacture from...

*"criterion according to which origin is determined by regarding as the country of origin the country in which the last substantial manufacturing or processing, deemed sufficient to give the commodity its essential character, has been carried out."
(Kyoto Convention 1974 and 2000)*

Source: Inama (2022)

Ad Valorem Percentage criterion and definition of Regional Value Content (RVC)

A) Value Added Calculation or Net Cost method

- By addition:
$$\frac{\textit{Originating Materials} + \textit{Direct Cost of Processing}}{\textit{Ex-Works Price}}$$

B) Value of Materials Calculation

- Value added by subtraction of non-originating material (build-down):
- VNOM: Maximum value of non-originating materials:
- VOM: Minimum Value of Originating materials (build-up):

$$\frac{\textit{Ex Works Price} - \textit{VNOM}}{\textit{Ex - Works Price}}$$

$$\frac{\textit{VNOM}}{\textit{Ex - Works Price}}$$

$$\frac{\textit{VOM}}{\textit{Ex - Works Price}}$$

Source: Inama & Crivelli (2019)

Example: What is the origin of this sport shoe?

Costs breakdown: Manufacturing

a) Raw material	8 €
b) Wages	0.4 €
c) Other direct costs of processing	1.6 €
Allowable (assumed)	0.8 €
Not allowable (assumed)	0.8 €
b) <u>Profits producer</u>	<u>2 €</u>
Total cost (Ex-Works Price)	12 €



Total cost of the shoe to the consumer: 100 EURO

Source: Inama (2022)

Under GSP schemes...

Country	Calculation	Conclusion
EU:	$\frac{VNOM}{EW} = \frac{(a)}{EW} = \frac{8}{12} = 67\%$	< 70% → Originating
CAN:	$\frac{VNOM}{EW} = \frac{(a)}{EW} = \frac{8}{12} = 67\%$	> 60% → Non-Originating
USA:	$\frac{VOM+DCP}{EW} = \frac{0+[(b)+(c.1)]}{EW} = \frac{0+[0.4+0.8]}{12} = 10\%$	< 35% → Non-Originating
LDCs proposal:	$\frac{VNOM}{EW} = \frac{(a)}{EW} = \frac{8}{12} = 67\%$	< 75% → Originating

Source: Inama 2022

Best practices and lessons learned in drafting percentage criterion

- Adopt a value of materials calculation (as RCEP and CPTPP)
- Allow deduction of the cost of insurance and freight from values of non-originating material → **Avoid penalizing landlocked economies**

Change of Tariff Classification (CTC)

CTC type and agreement	CTC rule
CTH – Japan GSP, Across- the- Board Rule of Origin:	” Working or processing operations will be considered sufficient when the resulting goods are classified under an HS tariff heading (4 digits) other than that covering each of the non-originating materials or parts used in the production”.
CTH with exception – EU GSP, Product Specific Rules of Origin	Aluminium foil (7607): Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and heading 7606
CTC with multiple exception – CPTPP, Textiles Product Specific Rule	HS 611020: “A change to a good of subheading 6110.20 from any other chapter, except from heading 51.06 through 51.13, 52.04 through 52.12 or 54.01 through 54.02, subheading 5403.33 through 5403.39 or 5403.42 through 5403.49, or heading 54.04 through 54.08, 55.08 through 55.16 or 60.01 through 60.06, provided the good is cut or knit to shape, or both, and sewn or otherwise assembled in the territory of one or more of the Parties”.

Example of value tolerance (de minimis)

Applicable rule of origin:
CTH



Doll (HS 9502)

a manufacturer can use non originating materials such as plastics, fabrics etc. since they are classified in other chapters of the HS.

Use of doll's parts (e.g. Doll's eyes) is not possible as these are classified in the same heading (HS 9502).

Tolerance rule: use up to 15% of the ex-works price of the doll

Source: Inama (2022)

Summary of lessons learned in using CTC

- CTC is a valid drafting technique
- Given the nature of the HS it may not be adopted at horizontal level for all products
 - ❖ Fresh vegetables 0701; Dried vegetable 0712
 - ❖ Diamonds Worked or unworked same heading 71.02
- There is a need to make sure that alternative RoO are real, to avoid confusion and lack of predictability

Source: Inama 2022

Alternative rules of origin for a given product: Is the alternative real? An example in ATIGA

- Heading 851830-headphones
 - Heading 851890 – parts of headphones
 - PSRO for headphones subheading 851830:
 - Regional value content of not less than 40 percent; or,*
 - A change to subheading 8518.30 from any other subheading*
 - Assembly of parts of headphones 851890 into complete headphones is origin conferring as there is change of subheading
- The 40% rule is redundant



3. FTA negotiations

Some strategic considerations

How many product specific RoO are needed, if any?

- Across the board criteria,
- Across the board with selected product specific,
- Product specific only
- Worldwide tendency to have product specific, but how specific do you need them to be for intra-CAREC trade?
 - HS chapter with limited exceptions at HS heading ?
 - HS headings with exceptions at HS subheading ?
 - HS subheading
- Trade-off between specificity and complexity

Source: Based on Inama (2022)

What type of cumulation the most appropriate?

- RoO should be complied within a customs territory
- Cumulation allows to consider non-originating inputs from another country as originating
- Cumulation in FTAs.
 - Diagonal (or Partial)
 - Full cumulation

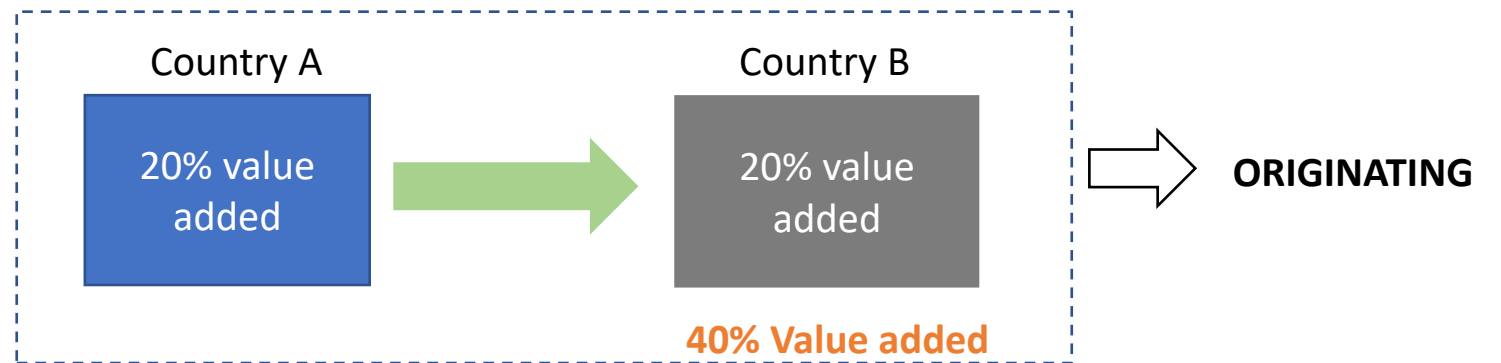
Example: Diagonal vs. Full Cumulation

- Diagonal Cumulation



Under Diagonal Cumulation inputs of country A must meet the RoO of 40% value added to be considered as originating inputs for cumulation in country B

- Full Cumulation



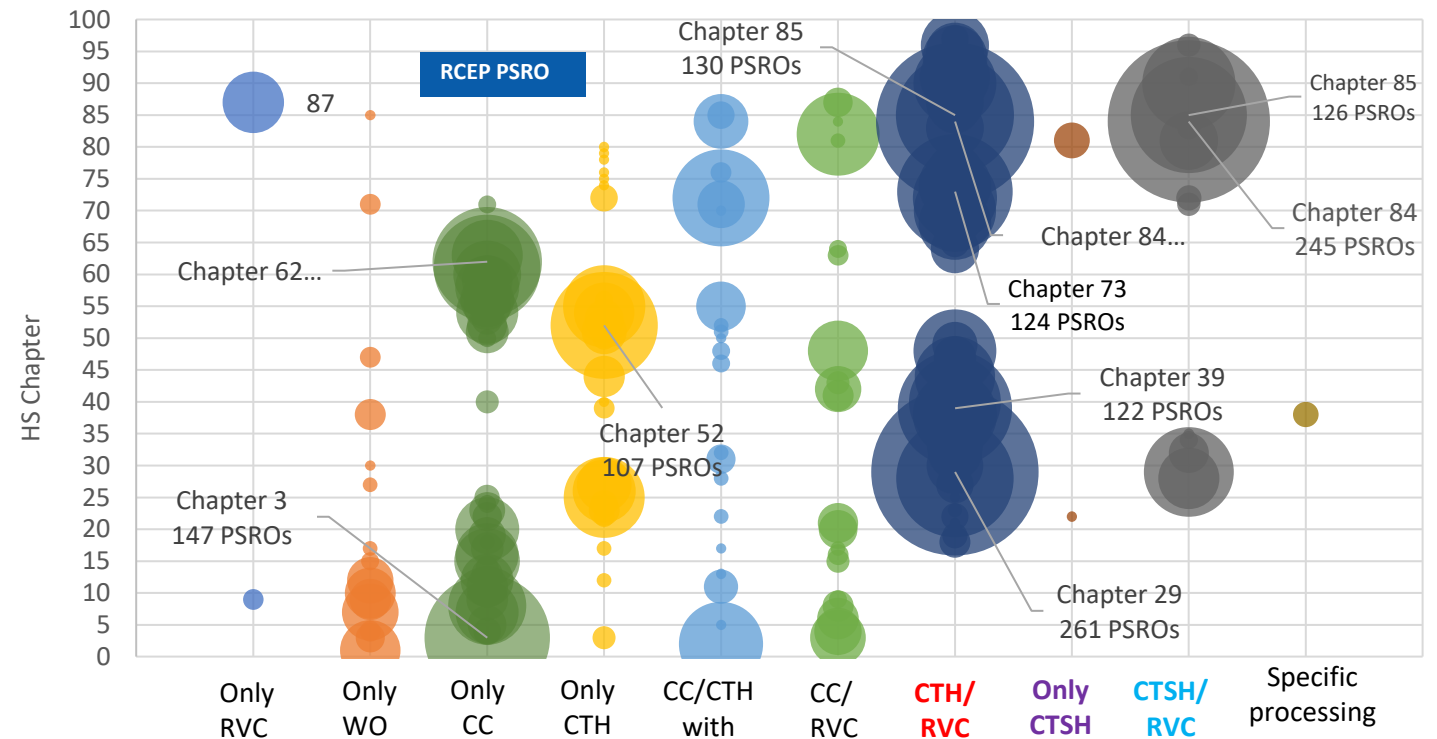
Under Full Cumulation it is possible to add value in country A and in country B to reach 40% value added as country A and B are considered as a single customs territory

Source: Inama (2022)

What criteria is the best one among the ad valorem, CTC and specific working and processing ?

- NO golden standard yet
- Absence of multilateral rules: WTO Agreement on RoO does not cover preferential RoO and no agreement on non-preferential rules of origin (Crivelli & Inama (2022))
- Tendency to adopt CTC but ad-valorem RoO is widely used in machinery and electronics (HS84-85)
- Many FTAs used a variety of CTC and ad valorem percentage with alternative RoO for the same product
- The most important is to agree on the substance!

Source: Inama (2022)



Source: Crivelli, Inama, and Pearson (2022)

A critical distinction - Substance vs. Form

- A. The form of RoO** - technical drafting of the RoO independently from its content i.e. its stringency
- RoO should be technically sound, producing the same outcome, transparent, easy to administer and to comply with
- B. The substance of RoO** - Requirement of working or processing to achieve substantial transformation
- RoO should reflect actual manufacturing capacity in the partner countries ensuring sourcing from most efficient suppliers

Why is such a distinction important?

If you agree on the substance of PSRO i.e. the manufacturing process, it is easier to agree to a convergence, since the form is usually a matter of drafting methodology

→ RoO substance is essential to identify negotiating interests across the huge variety of drafting techniques

Source: Inama (2022)

Example of distinction between “form” and “substance”

- Substantive requirement: manufacturing shirts from fabric.
- It is possible to draft this requirement through:
 - An ad valorem percentage criterion: 50 % of non-originating material
 - Change of HS chapter: from cotton fabrics (HS chapter 52) to woven shirts (HS chapter 61)
 - Manufacturing requirement: Cutting, Making-up and Trim (CMT)
- It is key to **focus on the substance of the industrial process**, not the form of the rules of origin
- What is important is the meaning of what you say, not just the language
- But of course, the language is important in making the rule understandable and transparent.

Source: Inama (2022)

Form vs. Substance: Example of live animals

HS Description	RCEP	ATIGA	CPTPP
Chapter 1 live animals	WO	WO	01.01 - 01.06 A change to a good of heading 01.01 through 01.06 from any other chapter.

Source: Crivelli, Inama, and Pearson 2022

- RCEP and ATIGA require that the products are wholly obtained
 - i.e. that the live animals of chapter 1 are born and raised in RCEP or ATIGA countries respectively.
- CP-TPP first breaks down PSROs at heading level and then apply a CC substantive requirement.
- No antecedent in the HS to live animals → same substantive requirement as in RCEP and ATIGA
 - In order to be considered originating the live animals of chapter 1 must be to born and raised in a RCEP, ATIGA or CP-TPP partner.

Form vs. Substance: Example of meat products

HS and products description	RCEP	ATIGA	CP-TPP	Change in stringency
HS 0201 to HS 0210, Meat	CC except from Chapter 01	RVC40 or CC	A change to a good of heading 02.01 through 02.10 from any other chapter.	RCEP PSRO is more stringent than CP-TPP and ATIGA. ATIGA appears the most lenient

Source: Crivelli, Inama, and Pearson 2022

- HS chapter 2 classifies different kind of meat and cuts of meat products.
 - ATIGA CC requirement: live animals of chapter 1 can be slaughtered to obtain meat of chapter 2
 - RCEP exclusion of chapter 1 excludes such possibility.
- RCEP PSRO more restrictive than ATIGA and CP-TPP.
- ATIGA: option to comply by meeting the RVC 40 requirements that could be achieved by cutting entire carcasses of animals into smaller pieces of meat, or deboning and other related cutting and reducing to size.

Involvement of the private sector is key

1. Are the potential duty savings providing sufficient incentives for the private sector to comply with rules of origin?
 - ❖ How meaningful is the preference margin?
2. Are PSRO easy to comply with? How do they compare to those of other FTAs in the region?
 - ❖ Analysis of local industries GVCs, input requirements, manufacturing processes to define appropriate RoO substantial requirements and identify convergence
3. How business-friendly are the Operational Certification Procedures?
 - ❖ Identification of most trade facilitating rules of origin and administrative procedures

Private sector participation

- **Ex-ante:** direct participation in the negotiations, regular consultative process.
 - **Ex-post:** consultations, survey
- Reforms of RoO

Source: Elaborated based on Crivelli & Inama (2021b)



4. Administration of Rules of Origin

What are trade facilitating measures?

Operational Certification Procedures (OCP) / RoO Administration – ASEAN example

ASEAN	Certificate of Origin (Form D) issued by a designated authority of Member State and notified to the other Member States is required or E-COs through ASEAN single window
ASEAN - PRC	Certificate of Origin (Form E) issued by a designated authority of a Party and notified to the other Member States is required.
ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	Certificate of Origin (Form AANZ) issued by a designated authority of a Party and notified to the other Member States is required
ASEAN - India	Certificate of Origin (Form AI) issued by a designated authority of a Party and notified to the other Member States is required.
ASEAN - Japan	Certificate of Origin (Form AJ) issued by designated authority is required. Notifications of seals and name signature of authorized officials is required.
ASEAN – Rep. of Korea	Certificate of Origin (Form AK) issued by a designated authority of the exporting Party and notified to all the other Parties is required. Notification of names, addresses, specimen signatures and specimen of official seals of the designated authorities of all the other Parties to the ASEAN Secretariat is required.

CO Characteristics

Paper free
 Specific paper quality
 With stamps and signatures
 # entries
 # copies
 # origin indications in CO box
 Indication of third country invoice
 Indication of back-to-back
 Cumulation
 HS entry

Source: Inama (2022)

RCEP vs CPTPP - Proof of Origin

RCEP

Article 3.16: Proof of Origin

1. Any of the following shall be considered as a Proof of Origin:
 - (a) a **Certificate of Origin** issued by an issuing body in accordance with Article 3.17 (Certificate of Origin);
 - (b) a **Declaration of Origin by an approved exporter** in accordance with subparagraph 1(a) of Article 3.18 (Declaration of Origin); or
[Establishment of approved exporter database managed by RCEP joint committee]
 - (c) a **Declaration of Origin by an exporter or producer** in accordance with subparagraph 1(b) of Article 3.18 (Declaration of Origin), and subject to paragraphs 2 and 3, based on information available that the good is originating
[10 or 20 years implementation]

CPTPP

Article 3.10 Proof of Origin

- Except as otherwise provided in Annex 3-A (Other Arrangements), each Party shall provide that an importer may make a claim for preferential tariff treatment, based on a **certification of origin completed by the exporter, producer or importer**
3. Each Party shall provide that a certification of origin:
 - (a) need not follow a prescribed format;
 - (b) be in writing, including electronic format;
 - (c) specifies that the good is both originating and meets the requirements of this Chapter; and
 - (d) contains a set of minimum data requirements as set out in Annex 3-B (Minimum Data Requirements).

Source: Crivelli P. (2022) A trade facilitating policy agenda for RCEP and FTAs in Asia: Convergence on rules of origin and operational certification procedures, Asia Pacific Trade Facilitation Forum, 1st September 2022

Trade facilitating Proof of Origin to reduce compliance costs

1. (Electronic) Certificate of origin stamped and signed by **Certifying Authorities**
2. Certificate of origin signed by exporter
3. Statement of origin by an approved exporter
4. Statement of origin made by the exporter
5. Registered exporter (REX)
6. Importer declaration

WCO Guideline 4 on Certification of Origin (July 2014 - updated in June 2018) and WTO Nairobi Ministerial Decision encourage **self-certification with minimum data requirements**

Source: Crivelli P. (2022) Assessing Practices of Proof of Origin and Digitalization, Presentation. UNESCAP-WCO-ICC-AD Webinar on Digitalizing Certificates of Origin <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/Assessing%20Practices%20of%20Proof%20of%20Origin%20and%20Digitalization.pdf>



5. Monitoring FTAs and RoO effectiveness

Utilization rates of Trade Preferences

What are utilization rates and how are they calculated?

- Utilization rates answer the question: to which extent preferential treatment is used whenever the products are covered by the preferential scheme ?
- Customs based: ratio of imports that have effectively received preferential treatment at the time of customs clearance among those that were eligible for it.

$$UR_{ijpt} = \frac{\text{Imports receiving preferential treatment}_{ijpt}}{\text{Imports covered by the preferential agreement}_{ijpt}} * 100$$

- Product p , importer i , exporter j , year t .
- For aggregated measures (ex. average UR_{ijt}) use sums of the numerator and denominator.

Source: Crivelli, P. (2020), Can the European Union reform of rules of origin be used as a model for the other WTO members? AISSEC XXI Scientific Conference, 9 October 2020

Drivers of utilization rates

Leniency or Stringency of PSROs

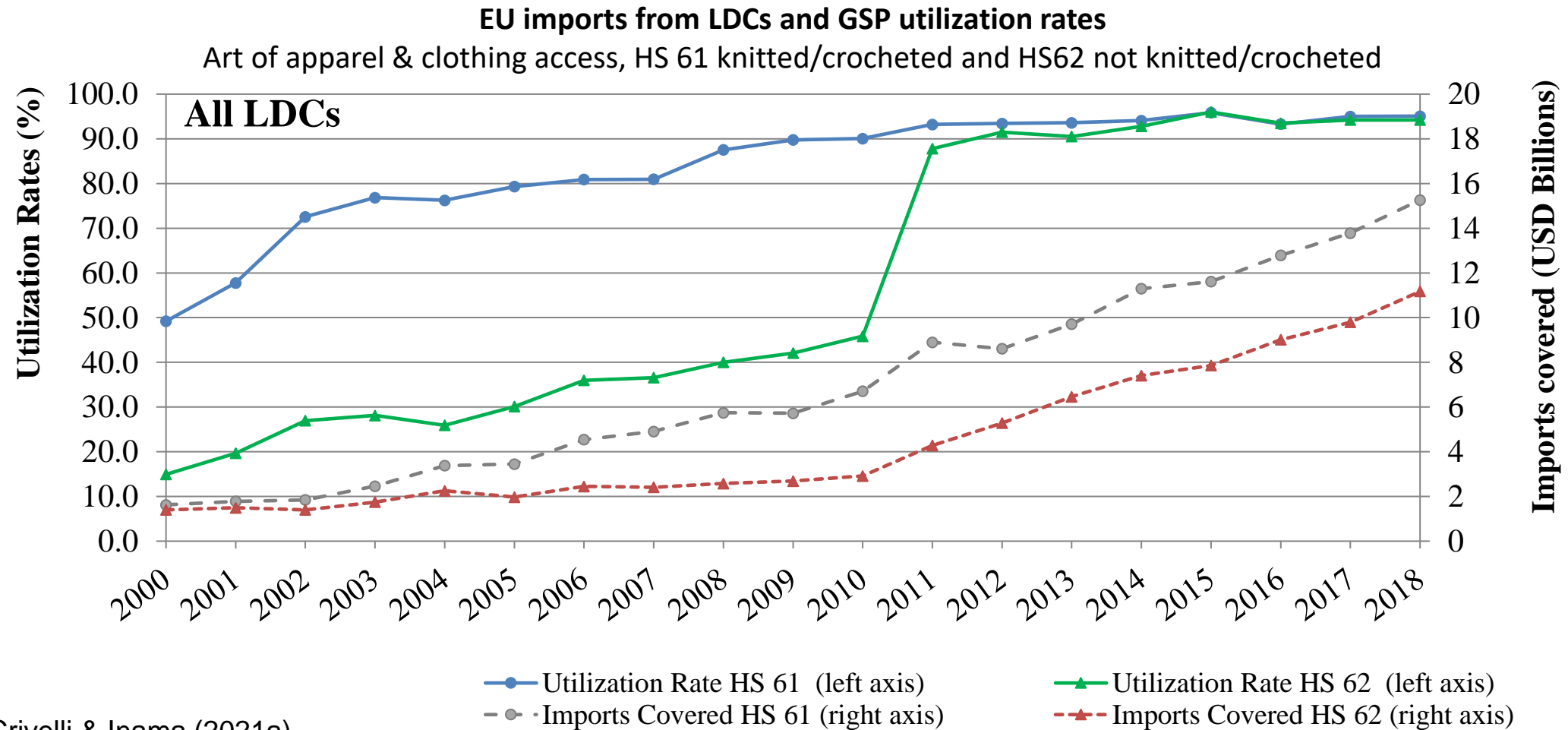
- More lenient rules of origin criteria introduced by EU and Canada reforms led to higher utilization rates, trade volumes, and locating industries in beneficiaries
- The methodology used to meet the rules of origin requirements matter i.e., use of non originating or originating materials requires less accounting than a value-added method
- Level of percentage, CTC, or working of processing: [what is matters is what kind of manufacturing it takes to comply related to the sector](#)

Rules of Origin Administrative Requirements

- Cumbersome documentary evidence of origin is a formidable obstacle to use trade preferences: certificate of origin stamped by Certifying Authorities, Evidence of direct consignment, Restrictive allowance of third country/party invoicing, Suppliers declarations, Accounting segregation

Source: Inama (2022)

Trade effects of EU EBA reform



Source: Crivelli & Inama (2021a)

Making FTAs successful through business-friendly rules of origin

- Utilizing an agreement is a firm level decision (Inama & Ghetti, 2020)



- Leniency or stringency of a given PSRO must be measured against manufacturing requirements related to firm's location and supply of inputs
- Private sector needs to be involved in the negotiation, implementation and reforms of FTAs.
- Negotiator should allow the collection and analysis of utilization rates as a tool to monitor the effectiveness of FTAs.

Based on Crivelli & Inama, 2021b

References

- **Crivelli P., 2022.** Assessing Practices of Proof of Origin and Digitalization, Presentation. UNESCAP-WCO-ICC-AD Webinar on Digitalizing Certificates of Origin. [[pdf](#)]
- **Crivelli, P., and S. Inama, 2022.** Disciplining rules of origin at the multilateral level towards open and inclusive global value chains, T20 Indonesia, Task Force 1, Policy Brief. <https://www.t20indonesia.org/tf1/disciplining-rules-of-origin-at-the-multilateral-level-towards-open-and-inclusive-global-value-chains/>
- **Crivelli, P. and S. Inama, 2021a.** “Improving market for LDCs: The impact of the EU Reform of Rules of Origin on Utilization Rates and Trade Flows under the Everything But Arms Initiative (EBA)”, *UN LDC5 Conference paper* https://www.un.org/ldc5/sites/www.un.org.ldc5/files/t6_inama_eu_reform_2021_16_helsinki_final_20210816_clean.pdf
- **Crivelli, P. and S. Inama, 2021b.** Making RCEP Successful Through Business-friendly Rules of Origin. Asian Development Blog. <https://blogs.adb.org/blog/making-rcep-successful-through-business-friendly-rules-origin>.
- **Crivelli, P., S. Inama, and M. Pearson, 2022.** An Analysis of the Product-Specific Rules of Origin of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Manila: Asian Development Bank. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22617/TCS220167-2>
- **Ghetti, PP. and S. Inama, 2020.** The Real Cost of Rules of Origin: A Business Perspective to Discipline Rules of Origin in a Post COVID-19 Scenario, *Global Trade and Customs Journal*, Vol. 15, Issue 10, pp. 479-486, <https://doi.org/10.54648/gtcj2020086>
- **Inama, S., 2022.** *Rules of origin in International Trade*, Cambridge University Press. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/rules-of-origin-in-international-trade/999ED0B7C1BA1B612CAB1193615369C9>
- **Inama, S. and P. Crivelli, 2019.** “Convergence on the Calculation Methodology for Drafting Rules of Origin in FTAs Using the Ad Valorem Criterion”, (2019), 14, *Global Trade and Customs Journal*, Issue 4, pp. 146-153, <https://kluwerlawonline.com/journalarticle/Global+Trade+and+Customs+Journal/14.4/GTCJ2019014>



Annexes

Main textbook

Inama, Stefano. 2022. *Rules of origin in International Trade*, Cambridge University Press.

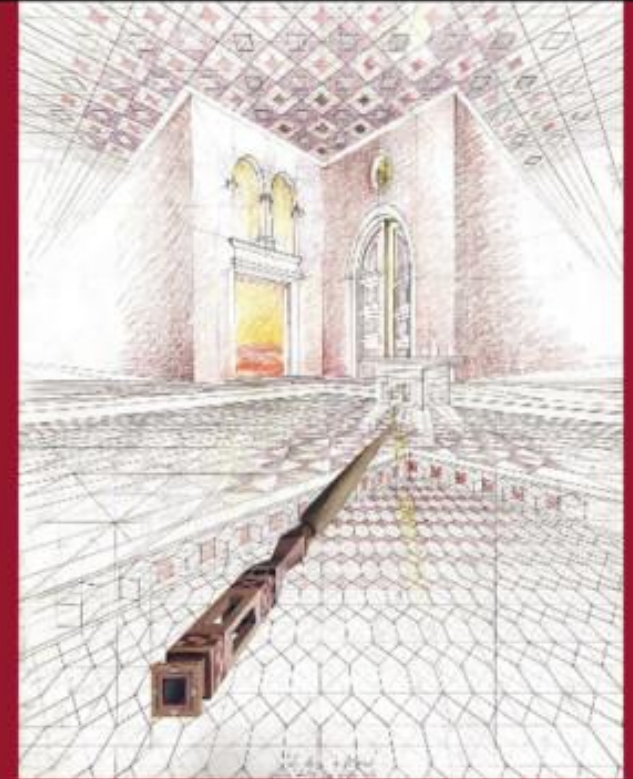
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/rules-of-origin-in-international-trade/999ED0B7C1BA1B612CAB1193615369C9>

Chapter 3 – Preferential rules of origin

Chapter 4 – The Economics of Rules of Origin

Chapter 6 – Drafting Rules of origin

Rules of Origin in International Trade



Stefano Inama

Fundamental readings

- **Crivelli, P., and S. Inama. 2022.** Disciplining rules of origin at the multilateral level towards open and inclusive global value chains, T20 Indonesia, Task Force 1, Policy Brief. <https://www.t20indonesia.org/tf1/disciplining-rules-of-origin-at-the-multilateral-level-towards-open-and-inclusive-global-value-chains/>
- **Crivelli, P., S. Inama, and M. Pearson. 2022.** An Analysis of the Product-Specific Rules of Origin of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Manila: Asian Development Bank. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22617/TCS220167-2>
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- **UNCTAD. 2021.** Getting to better rules of origin for LDCs using utilization rates - from the WTO Ministerial decision in Hong Kong (2005) to Bali (2013), Nairobi (2015) and beyond, Geneva. UNCTAD/ALDC/2019/3, eISBN: 978-92-1-005550-5 <https://unctad.org/webflyer/getting-better-rules-origin-lDCs-using-utilization-rates>
- **WCO (2017).** Comparative Study on Preferential Rules of Origin http://www.wcoomd.org/-/media/wco/public/global/pdf/topics/origin/instruments-and-tools/reference-material/170130-b_comparative-study-on-pref_roo_master-file_final-20_06_2017.pdf

Recommended readings

- **Crivelli, P. and S. Inama. 2021a.** “Improving market for LDCs: The impact of the EU Reform of Rules of Origin on Utilization Rates and Trade Flows under the Everything But Arms Initiative (EBA)”, *UN LDC5 Conference paper*
https://www.un.org/ldc5/sites/www.un.org.ldc5/files/t6_inama_eu_reform_2021_16_helsinki_final_20210816_clean.pdf
- **Crivelli, P., Inama, S., and J. Kasteng. 2021.** “Using utilization rates to identify rules of origin reforms: the case of EU free trade area agreements”, *EUI RSC*, 2021/21, Global Governance Programme-437
<https://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/70396>
- **UNCTAD. 2022.** Compendium of technical notes prepared for the LDC WTO group on preferential rules of origin. UNCTAD/ALDC/2020/6
<https://unctad.org/webflyer/compendium-technical-notes-prepared-least-developed-countries-wto-group-preferential-rules>
- **WCO. 2020.** Comparative Study On Certification Of Origin.
<http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2020/june/wco-publishes-updated-version-of-the-comparative-study-on-certification-of-origin.aspx>

Recommended readings II – Mega-Regionals in Asia and the Pacific

- **Crivelli, P. and S. Inama, and J. Marand. 2022.** Does the Cambodia–People’s Republic of China FTA Offer Better Market Access than RCEP? Development Asia, Explainer. <https://development.asia/explainer/does-cambodia-peoples-republic-china-fta-offer-better-market-access-rcep>.
- **Crivelli, P. and S. Inama. 2021b.** Making RCEP Successful Through Business-friendly Rules of Origin. Asian Development Blog. <https://blogs.adb.org/blog/making-rcep-successful-through-business-friendly-rules-origin>.
- **Inama, S., P. Crivelli, and P.M. Ha, 2022.** The Low Use by Firms of ASEAN Trade Preferences: Will RCEP Follow the Same Destiny? An Agenda for Rescue to Reform Rules of Origin in the Asian and Pacific Region. Global Trade and Customs Journal, 17(6). <https://doi.org/10.54648/gtcj2022033>

Additional resources

- **UNCTAD website of utilization rates** of trade preferences granted by QUAD countries available at: <https://unctad.org/topic/trade-agreements/trade-preferences-utilization>
- **UNCTAD-EUI platform of experts**, researchers, practitioners, government officials and the private sector to discuss developments in the area of RoO and URs on an annual basis (June 2019, February 2020, October 2021)
 - Rules of Origin | Interview Series: <https://globalgovernanceprogramme.eui.eu/rules-of-origin-interview-series/>
 - Trade Facilitation and Rules of Origin: <https://globalgovernanceprogramme.eui.eu/trade-facilitation-and-rules-of-origin/>