

Free trade agreement ("FTA") benefits and Utilization

Trade & Customs
December 2021



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- 1. Free trade agreement ("FTA") and Rules of origin
- 2. Certificate of origin ("C/O")





1. Free trade agreements ("FTAs") & Rules of origin



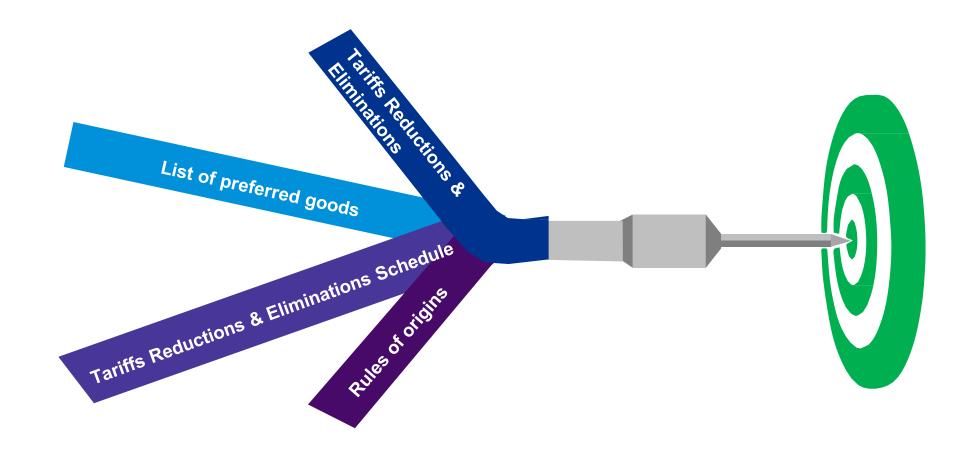
A free trade agreement ("FTA") is an agreement between two or more member countries that aims to remove barriers to the majority of trade between member countries.

Source: WTO and International trade center, VCCI

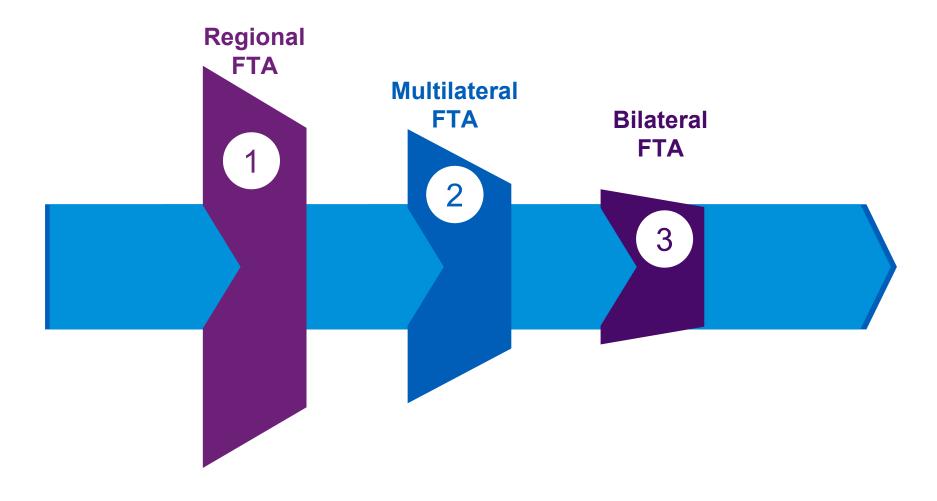




FTA's main contents











Free Trade Agreements Updates

No.	FTA	Signed date	Effective date	C/O	Member states			
FTAs in effect								
1	ACFTA	29 Nov 2004	Jul 2005	Form E	ASEAN, China			
2	AKFTA	24 Aug 2006	Jun 2007	Form AK	ASEAN, South Korea			
3	AJCEP	1 April 2008	1 Dec 2008	Form AJ	ASEAN, Japan			
4	VJEPA	25 Dec 2008	1 Oct 2009	Form VJ	Vietnam, Japan			
5	AANZFTA	27 Feb 2009	1 Jan 2010	Form AANZ	ASEAN, Australia, New Zealand			
6	AIFTA	24 Oct 2009	1 Jan 2010	Form AI	ASEAN, India			
7	ATIGA	26 Feb 2009	17 May 2010	Form D	ASEAN			
8	VCFTA	11 Nov 2011	1 Jan 2014	Form VC	Vietnam, Chile			
9	VKFTA	5 May 2015	20 Dec 2015	Form VK	Vietnam, South Korea			
10	VN-EAEU FTA	29 May 2015	5 Oct 2016	Form EAV	Vietnam, Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.			
11	СРТРР	8 Mar 2018	14 Jan 2019	Form CPTPP	Vietnam, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Chile, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia			
12	AHKFTA	12 Nov 2017	11 Jun 2019	Form AHK	ASEAN, Hongkong (China)			
13	EVFTA	30 Jun 2019	1 Aug 2020	Form EUR.1	Vietnam, EU (27 members)			
14	UKVFTA	29 Dec 2020	1 May 2021	Form EUR.1	Vietnam, UK, Northern Ireland			
	Signed FTAs, not yet in effective							
15	RCEP	15/11/2020	Not ratified yet (expect to come into effect since 1 January 2022)	N/A	ASEAN, China, Korea, Japan, Australia, New Zealand			
	FTAs under negotiation							
16	VN – EFTA FTA	Negotiations commend	ced in May 2012	N/A	Vietnam, European Free Trade Association (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein)			
17	VN- Israel FTA	Negotiations commend	ced in December 2015	N/A	Vietnam, Israel			





Free Trade Agreements Updates

No.	Agreement	Tariff elimination				
1	СРТРР	• Goods imported into Vietnam: 65.8% of tariff lines (immediately) → 86.5% of tariff lines (after 4 years) → 97.8% of tariff lines (after 11 years) → 100% (within 16 years or apply tariff quotas)				
		Goods imported into other CPTPP countries: 78-95% of tariff lines (immeduotas)	ediately) → 97-100% of tariff lines (in more than 10 years or apply tariff			
2	EVFTA	• Goods imported into Vietnam: 48.5% of tariff lines (immediately) → 98.3% of tariff lines (within 10 years) → 100% (after 10 years or applied tariff quotas)				
		 Goods imported into EU: 85.6% of tariff lines (immediately) → 99.2% of tariff lines (within 7 years) → 100% (after 7 years or apply tariff quotas) EVFTA will replace the General Systems of Preferences (GSP) within 7 years after entry into force (01 August 2020) 				
3	UKVFTA	 Goods imported into Vietnam: 48.5% of tariff lines (immediately) → 91.8% of tariff lines (by 1 Jan 2027) → 98.3% of tariff lines (by 1 Jan 2029) Goods imported into UK: 85.6% of tariff lines (immediately) → 99.2% of tariff lines (by 1 Jan 2027) 				
	RCEP	Goods imported into Vietnam:	Goods imported into other RCEP member countries:			
		64% of tariff lines (immediately)	64% of tariff lines (immediately)			
		After 15 – 20 years:	After 15 – 20 years:			
		90.3% of tariff lines for ASEAN countries	Australia: 92% of tariff lines			
4		89.6% of tariff lines for Australia and New Zealand	New Zealand: 91.4% of tariff lines			
		86.7% of tariff lines for Korea and Japan	Japan: 90.4% of tariff lines			
		85.6% of the tariff lines for China	Korea: 90.7% of tariff lines			
			China: 90.7% of tariff lines			
			ASEAN: average 90% of tariff lines			





Other Trade Agreements Updates

No.	Agreement	Tariff elimination
1	Agreement on Promoting Bilateral Trade between Vietnam and Cambodia from 2021 to 2022	Products entitled to special preferential import duty rates shortened to 31 items compared to 32 items as in 2019 agreement (Detailed lists provided in Decree 83/2021/ND-CP dated 13 September 2021)
2	Vietnam-Laos Trade Agreement from October 2020 to October 2023	 Certain goods eligible for 50% reduction of ATIGA rate Certain goods ineligible for preferential tariffs under Vietnam-Laos Trade Agreement Certain goods entitled to the annual tariff quota regime under the Vietnam-Laos Trade Agreement (Detailed lists provided in Decree 90/2021/ND-CP dated 19 October 2021)





Requirements to receive FTA preferential tariffs

04 conditions to get the FTA preferential tariffs:



1. Goods stated in Preferential import tax schedule of corresponding FTA



2. Imported to Vietnam from countries, territories or group of countries signed FTA with Vietnam



3. Transport directly from export countries



4. Have origin from FTA's member

Thuế suất ưu đãi theo các hiệp định thương mại FTA

Mã số HS	MFN rate	ATIGA	ACFTA *:	AKFTA		VJEPA	AANZFTA	Al ®
72230000	10	0	0	0	10	4.5	0	N/A

Dây thép không gỉ

Different FTAs have different regulations, Third party C/O or Back to back C/O might be accepted

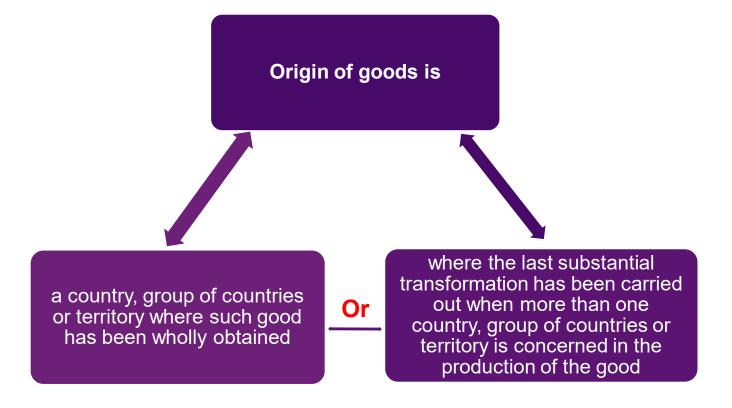
Must satisfy ROOs in FTA

Have valid CO



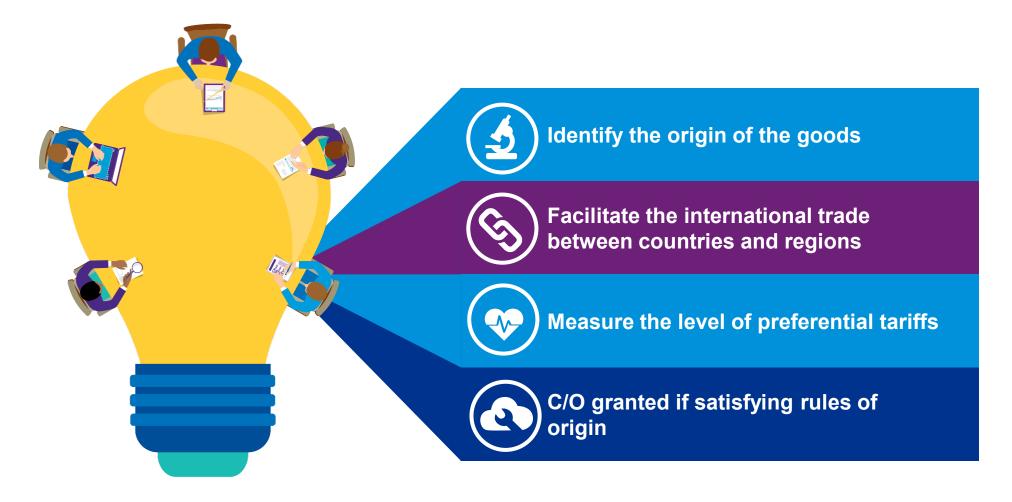


- The administrative rules and decisions that determine the origin of goods
- A set of rules for determining the economic content and nationality of a good



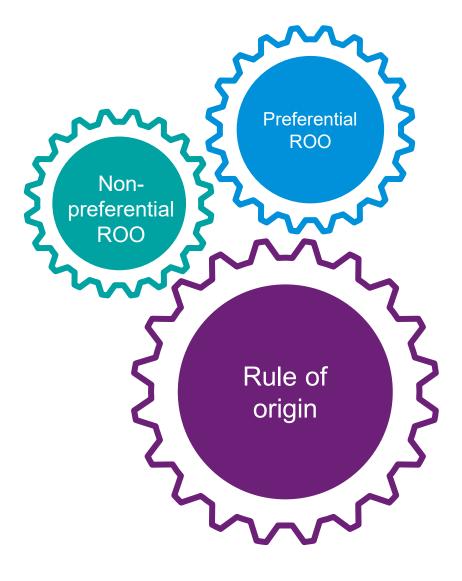






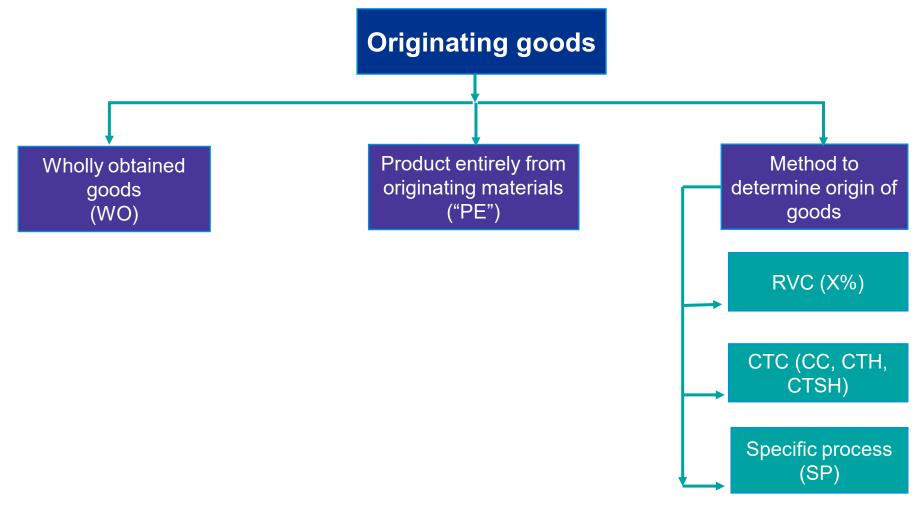
















- A good that does not satisfy a change in tariff classification ("CTC") will nonetheless be an originating good if the value of all non-originating materials used in production of the good that did not undergo the required CTC does not exceed a certain percent (%) of the FOB value of the good.
- The certain percent mentioned above may vary between FTAs.
- When applying RVC formula, value of all non-originating materials used mentioned above is still considered in value of non-originating materials used.



Minimal process/ operations

The operation or processes listed below, undertaken by themselves or in combination with each other, are considered to be minimal and shall not be undertaken into account in determining whether or not a good is originating in a country, group of country, or territory:

- Ensuring preservation of goods in good condition for the purposes of transport and storage (air ventilation, spreading, drying, cooling, in brine, sulfur steam or adding other additives, removing damaged parts and the like).
- Dust-cleaning, screening, selecting, classifying (including grouping into sets), washing, painting or cutting into pieces.
- Changing packaging and disintegration or assembly of goods lots; bottling, packaging, putting up into packs or boxes, and other simple packaging jobs.
- Affixing of marks, labels or other like distinguishing signs on products and their packaging.
- Simply mixing goods, whether of the same or different kind.
- Simply assembling parts of a product into a complete product.
- Combination of two or more jobs listed above.
- Slaughtering animals.



CONTENTS

- 1. Free trade agreement ("FTA") and Rules of origin
- 2. Certificate of origin ("C/O")





2. Certificate of origin ("C/O")



Certificate of origin ("C/O")

Certificate of Origin ("C/O")



A documentary proof issued by an issuing authority of an exporting country, group of countries, or territory based on relevant regulations and requirements on origin, clearly identifying the origin of the good.

country)	o (Consignee's name, address, country)	Reference No. GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined declaration and certificate) FORM A Issued in				
3. Means of transport	and route (as far as known)	4. For offici	al use			
5. Item numbers or packages	7. Number and kind of packages; desegoods	eription of	8. Origin criterion (see Notes overleaf)	9. Gross weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoices	
II. Certification It is hereby certification our, that the decl	12. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct: that all the goods were produced in					
			(importin			
Place and date, signature	Place and date, signature of authorised signatory					

Certificate of Origin



Customs Form P-8210



C/O must be submitted in the following cases:

1. Goods that enjoy preferential tariffs

2. Goods imported under special import management regimes

3. Imported goods that may harm social safety, community health or environmental sanitation

4. Imported goods are subject to anti-dumping tax, countervailing duty, safeguard measures, tariff quota measures, quantity restriction measures

C/O must not be submitted in the following cases:

1. Imported goods apply MFN or normal tax rate

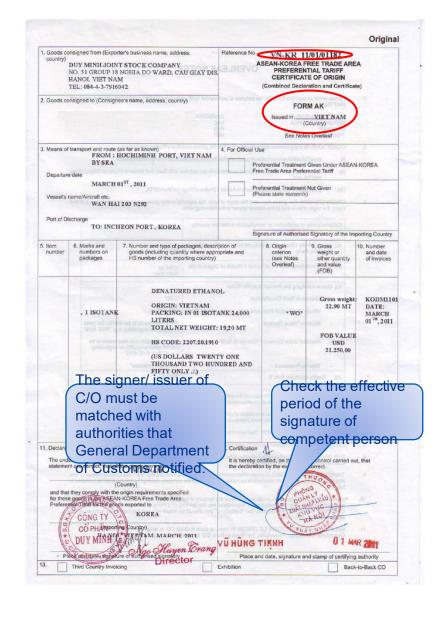
2. Imported goods enjoy special preferential tax rates with an FOB value of <= USD 200, (VKFTA <= USD 600)





A Valid C/O should include the following:

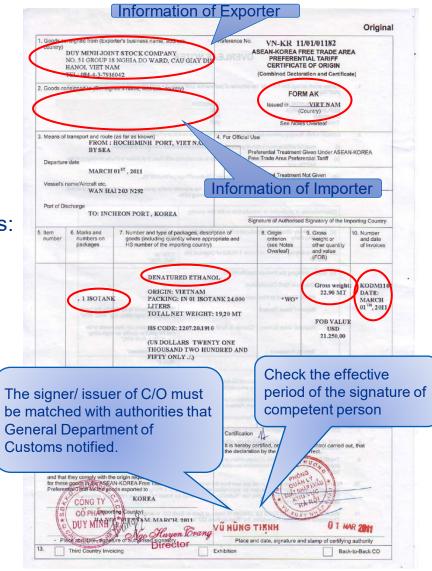
- C/O must show type of C/O (e.g. FORM AK)
- Each C/O has different reference number
- Size, color, language, back of page
- Criteria in C/O must show the required information (next slide)







- Criteria in C/O must show the following information:
 - Stamp, signature
 - Validity of C/O
 - The consistency of information between C/O and other customs documents:
 - Name of exporter, importer (Consistent with import/ export documents)
 - Name of goods
 - Quantity of goods
 - HS code
 - Value, commercial invoice
 - Origin criteria
 - Itinerary for shipment
 - retroactively/retrospectively C/O
 - Back to back C/O
 - Supersedes C/O

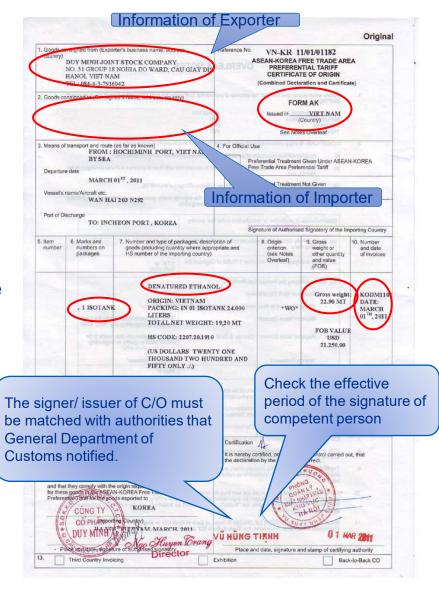






Review detail of C/O

- Review the information of goods
 - Check information about goods in C/O with declared information on documents: contract, invoice, packing list ("P/L"), customs declaration;
 - Check whether the HS code declared in Box 7 of C/O is consistent with the declared HS code of imported goods or not;
 - In addition, the inspection information is also necessary for the purpose of comparing the goods declared on the C/O with the actual imported goods.













C/O special cases - Back to back C/O (1/3)

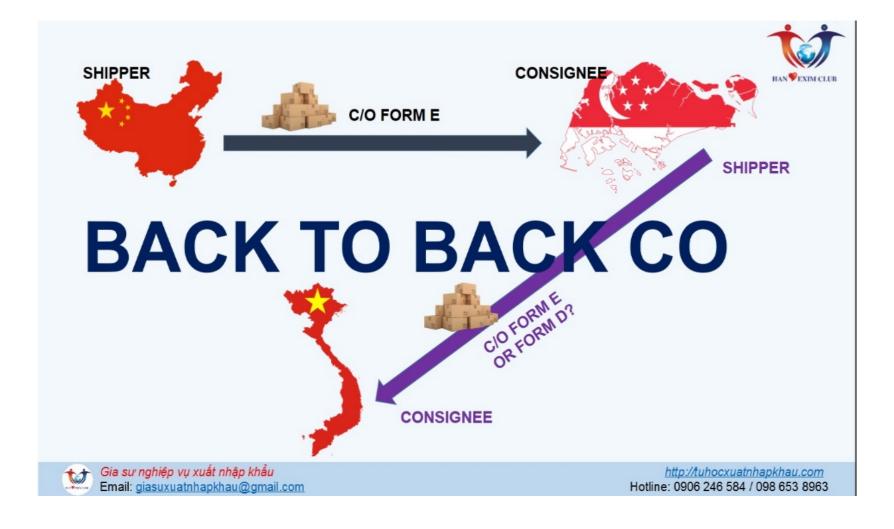
Back to Back C/O / Movement Certificate

- The C/O is issued by a middle exporting member country based on the first the C/O issued by first exporting member country.
- Therefore, there must be transactions of at least 3 parties in an FTA agreement to be able to issue back-to-back C/O.





C/O special cases - Back to back C/O (2/3)







C/O special cases - Back to back C/O (3/3)

04 conditions to get the FTA preferential tariffs:



1. Present original valid copy of C/O. If original copy is not available, present a certified copy of that C/O;



2. The back to back C/O must have the same information as in the original copy of C/O. The FOB price of the middle member country should be entered in box 9;



3. In case of insufficient information and/or suspicion of violation, customs authorities of importing country can request to present original C/O;



4. For the partial export shipments, the value of each part of the export will be recorded instead of the value of the whole shipment on the original C/O. When issuing back-to-back C/O, the middle member country must ensure that the total quantity of re-export goods of the partial exported shipments does not exceed the quantity indicated on the original C/O imported from the first member country.





C/O special cases - Third party invoicing (1/2)

A third party invoice is a commercial invoice issued by a company headquartered in a third country or by an exporter located in the member country of free trade agreement which is on behalf of that company.

The third country is the country/territory that issues the invoice but is not the exporting or importing country/territory.





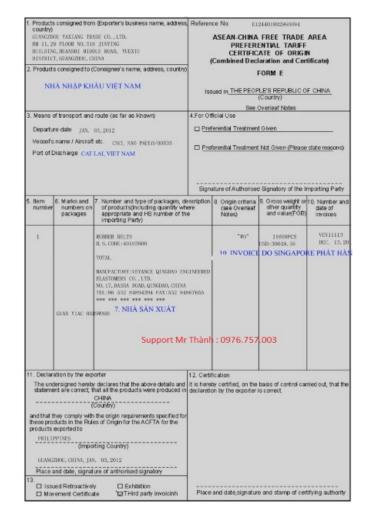
C/O special cases - Third party invoicing (2/2)

Example of third party invoicing:

(Third party invoicing C/O Form E)

An appropriate set of documents includes:

- 1. Invoice and Sale contract between A and C show that B is shipper; PL;
- 2. Invoice No. and date of invoice presented in Box 10 of C/O Form E;
- 3. Box 1 in BL could be party A or B. If B, for more detail, we could write Party A in "Notify party" in BL
- 4. In Box 7 of C/O Form E must show "The third party": A Company
- 5. Tick in Box 13 Third party invoicing
- 6. In the customs declaration form: the exporter is Company A and the importer is Company C







C/O special cases - Differences between Back to back and Third party invoicing C/O (1/2)

1. Both C/O types are applicable in case of the international trade between three parties.

2. However, Back to back C/O is used in case of goods are not shipped directly from exporter to importer but transfer through middle country and all these three countries engage in one FTA.

3. Third party invoicing C/O is used when goods are shipped directly from exporter country to importer country with invoice issued by third party.





C/O special cases - Differences between Back to back and Third party invoicing C/O (2/2)

C/O Form <u>except</u> VK/KV and EAV Form

- Submit the original copy at the time of performing customs procedure;
- If unavailable, the Company can submit within 30 days from the date the declaration is registered.

C/O Form VK/KV

- Submit the original copy at the time of performing customs procedure;
- If unavailable, the Company can submit within 1 year from the date the declaration is registered.

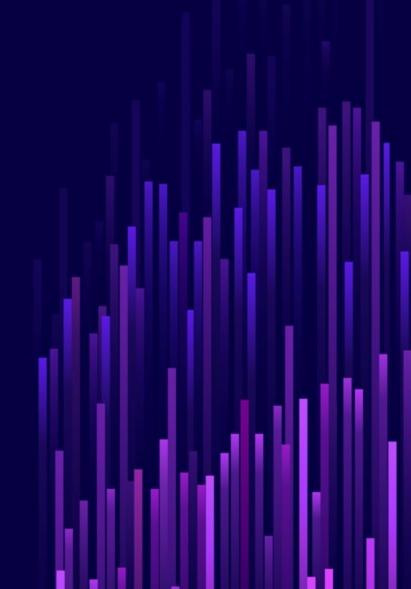
C/O Form EAV

- Submit the original copy at the time of performing customs procedure;
- Outside the above time, Customs authorities only consider the additional extension if:
- Unintentional error or error on the original C/O
- An authorized party to issue a replacement C/O of an original C/O (in this case, the C/O must clearly state "issued in substitution for the certificate of origin No._date_".
- A replacement C/O has valid of 12 months from the date of issue of the original C / O





Thank you





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