EU – JAPAN EPA

“EPA Overview & Rules of Origin”

Julie Lamsens, Belgian Federal Public Service of Economy, S.M.E.s, Self-employed and Energy
Roger Teney, Belgian Customs and Excises Administration

This presentation has been prepared with the sole purpose of simplifying the understanding of some parts of the EU-Japan EPA and bears no legal standing.
EU – JAPAN EPA

“EPA Overview”

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Chapter 2: EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)
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Chapter 1: EU-Japan trade
Chapter 2: EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)
EU-Japan Trade

• Japan is the EU’s second biggest trading partner in Asia after China
• ¼ of world’s GDP
• EU firms exports to Japan yearly:
  • € 70 billion in goods
  • € 28 billion in services
EU-Japan Trade

Trade in goods

EU-Japan Trade

Trade in services

EU-Japan Trade

EU and UK Trade in Services with Japan

(Mio € - 2010-2017)

+81.8% in 8 years

EU Surplus: +16,345 Mio

IMPACT OF BREXIT:
UK = 24.3% of EU Exports of Services; and 26.5% of EU Imports!

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Chapter 1: EU-Japan trade
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Chapter 2: EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement:

- Market access
- Regulatory cooperation
- Rules
EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement

Market access
- Trade in goods, custom duties and preferential rules of origin
- Trade in services
- Public procurement

Regulatory cooperation
- Regulatory coherence
- Technical barriers to trade (TBT)
- Food safety, animal health and plant health (SPS)
- Specific sectors

Rules
- Sustainable development (SD)
- Trade and customs facilitation
- SMEs (transparency)
- Intellectual property rights (IPR) and geographical indications (GI)
Chapter 2: EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement:

• Market access
• Regulatory Cooperation
• Rules
Market Access: Trade in goods and customs duties

- Elimination of JP customs duties (EU export – JP import)
  - Japan liberalises 99% of EU imports
    - 91% of EU imports from 1/2/2019
    - Other products: yearly tariff reductions, 1st on 1/4/2019
  - Additional concessions on the remaining 1% via Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) on agricultural and food products

- Elimination of EU customs duties (EU import – JP export)
  - 99% of products are free of tariffs
  - Progressive elimination over 7 years of EU customs duties on cars and car parts
Market Access: Safeguard measures

- Both parties have the right to apply trade defense instruments (in accordance with WTO rules)
- Rules on transparency and the right to defense during Trade Remedy investigations
- Bilateral safeguard clause
Market Access: Services

• Most ambitious level ever of market access on services in a bilateral trade agreement
• Specifically:
  ▪ Telecommunications (incl. article on source code)
  ▪ Temporary stay of natural persons for business purposes (mode 4)
  ▪ Access to ports and port services
  ▪ Horizontal provisions on domestic regulations
• «Forward looking» most-favored nation clause (MFN)
• Point of attention: servicification of the manufacturing industry
• Rules on non-discriminatory market access for public procurement
• Rules on transparency regarding calls for registration
• Market access to sub-national level (48 core cities of Japan)
Chapter 2: EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement:

• Market access
• Regulatory Cooperation
• Rules
Why regulatory cooperation? It means that lawmakers from two different countries or regions come together voluntarily to:

- Share experiences and information;
- Identify areas of common interest for joint work;
- Work together more closely regarding the development of international standards;
- Discuss how potential problems arising from different or incompatible regulations can be addressed.
What are non-tariff measures (NTMs)?

- NTMs, including regulatory barriers, are obstacles other than customs duties, that prevent companies from exporting to a third country. For example:
  - Different or unnecessarily complicated technical standards;
  - Procedures for approval of products;
  - Checks to ensure that products are in compliance with regulations.
1. Solutions for all non-tariff measures (NTMs) that had been identified in advance (e.g. new pharmaceutical products in EU-Japan MRA)
2. Towards the use of international standards (e.g. UN-ECE for cars and ICH for pharmaceuticals)
3. Separate chapter on Good Regulatory Practices and Regulatory Cooperation with the establishment of a Committee on Regulatory Cooperation
Regulatory cooperation: SPS and TBT

- JEFTA chapters build on the WTO SPS/TBT Agreements
- Objective: more predictability and transparency
- Importance of working with/based on international standards
- Specialised Committee on SPS/TBT
- For SPS
  - Precautionary principle is protected
  - Improved import conditions for meat and meat products and food additives
Chapter 2: EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement:

• Market access
• Regulatory Cooperation
• Rules
Specific chapter should enable SMEs
- to trade more easily with Japan;
- to use the full benefits of the trade agreement to make their business grow.

Specific online help desk [https://www.eu-japan.eu/epa-helpdesk](https://www.eu-japan.eu/epa-helpdesk)
- Training programs and “matchmaking missions” to Japan for EU companies
- Info desk for questions about the EPA
- Publications (factsheets and guidelines)
- Webinars on chapters from the EPA
Trade and Customs Facilitation

- Facilitation of the border requirements and formalities;
- Reduction of time and costs for companies, and in particular for SMEs;
- Implementation of the WTO TFA.
Trade and sustainable development

- Enhancing fundamental international norms and conventions regarding labor and environment
- Preserving the right to ensure a high level of protection of labor and the environment
- Limiting the “race to the bottom” of standards cf. “level playing field”
- Safeguarding the trade potential to promote the sustainable development goals (SDGs)
Elaboration of regulations and consistent standards based on existing international law (TRIPS+) in the field of intellectual property

Identification of protection procedures against infringements of intellectual property rights

Definition of the areas in which the two parties can collaborate more
The free trade agreement includes among others provisions on the protection of:

- Trade secrets
- Trademarks
- Copyright
- Patents
- Protection of test data for pharmaceutical products
Geographical indications (GI’s)

• High level of protection in the EPA for more than 200 EU GIs, including:
  • Beurre d’Ardenne, Jambon d’Ardenne
  • Jenever, Korn
• Almost 60 Japanese GIs will be protected in the EU
• Possibility to add new GIs to the list of protected GIs in the future
• A chapter on cooperation in the field of agriculture to enhance the bilateral dialogue
Investment

• In addition to the free trade agreement (FTA), the aim is to reach an EU-Japan Investment Protection Agreement (IPA)
• The IPA negotiations are being continued.
INFORMATION SOURCES

- **Texts**

- **EU-Japan EPA Helpdesk**

- **Market Access Database (MADB)**
EU – JAPAN EPA

“Rules Of Origin”

Roger Teney, Belgian Customs and Excises Administration

This presentation has been prepared with the sole purpose of simplifying the understanding of some parts of the EU-Japan EPA and bears no legal standing.
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1. Legal basis
2. Export – What to start with?
3. Proof of preferential origin
4. EU/Japan EPA ↔ Other FTA’s
   Main differences
5. Import duties in Japan / Schedule / Rules of Origin
6. The import document (codes box 44)
7. Supplier’s declarations with origin criteria
8. Additional information
1. Legal basis
1. Legal basis

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2018/1907
of 20 December 2018
on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and Japan for an Economic Partnership

- Publication → OJ - L330 (27/12/2018)
- Origin → Chapter 3 (pages 21 till 32)
  → Annexes 3-A till 3-D (pages 634 – 686)
2. Export
What to start with?
2. Export – What to start with?

- Obtain status of « Registered Exporter » (REX)
- REX = Self-certification
- Application form for registration
- Belgian REX numbers: BE+REX+EORI (BEREXBE0123456789)
- Registration valid for all existing and future FTA’s
- No transition period for use of approved exporter’s number
- REX number not compulsory < 6000 €
2. Export – What to start with?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Exporter’s name, full address and country, EORI or TIN (2).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 EORI number = 1 Registration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Contact details including telephone and fax number as well as e-mail address where available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Specify whether the main activity is producing or trading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Both can be selected</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Export – What to start with?

4. Indicative description of goods which qualify for preferential treatment, including indicative list of Harmonised System headings (or chapters where goods traded fall within more than twenty Harmonised System headings).

Description + Headings (4 digits)

5. Undertakings to be given by an exporter

- Information given is correct
- Cooperation with authorities
- Keep accounting records for at least 3 years
- Accept control by authorities
- Inform authorities in case of change
- …
6. Prior specific and informed consent of exporter to the publication of his data on the public website

The undersigned is hereby informed that the information supplied in this declaration may be disclosed to the public via the public website. The undersigned accepts the publication of this information via the public website. The undersigned may withdraw his consent to the publication of this information via the public website by sending a request to the competent authorities responsible for the registration.

Consent is **NOT** compulsory
2. Export – What to start with?

TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION

From the 1st of January 2017, the data of the REX system is published and may be searched online. For more information about the registration of Registered Exporter, click [here](#).

**REX number validation**

**Retrieve REX number validation**

You can launch a validation request by entering the REX or EORI/TIN number and clicking the corresponding "Validate" button.

Search on REX number: [Enter REX number]

Search on ---- √ number: [Enter EORI/TIN number]

---

Managed by [EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation](#)

www.eu-japan.eu/epa-helpdesk

Under the supervision of [European Commission](#)
2. Export – What to start with?

Retrieve REX number validation

You can launch a validation request by entering the REX or EORI/TIN number and clicking the corresponding "Validate" button.

Search on REX number

Search on ---- number

BEREXBE045653195   ✗ Validate

1 result(s) match(es) your search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REX number</th>
<th>EORI / TIN number</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEREXBE045653195</td>
<td>BE0456453195</td>
<td>The REX number is valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you have given your consent
3. Proof of preferential origin
3. Proof of preferential origin

Since the day of entry into force (01/02/2019)

- Preferential treatment for goods if origin statement made out as from 01/02/2019
- Preferential treatment for goods in transit or in customs warehouse
  → Declared before 31/01/2020
  → With origin statement issued as from 01/02/2019
- Origin statement = valid 12 months from date it is made out
3. Proof of preferential origin

**Origin statement in EU**

(Period: from . . . . to . . . . (1))

The exporter of the products covered by this document (Exporter Reference No. …… (2)) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of . . . . . . . . . (3) preferential origin.

(Origin criteria used (4))

(Place and date (5))

(Printed name of the exporter)

Max 12 months

Identical products
Same subheading
Same origin rule

REX number

See next slide

May be omitted

Exemption of signature
3. Proof of preferential origin

Origin criteria used
A – Wholly obtained or produced products
B – Products produced exclusively from originating materials
C – Products produced using non-originating materials, with the specific requirements for the product:
   1 – Change in tariff classification rule
   2 – A value rule
   3 – A specific process rule
   4 – Specifics rules related to vehicles and parts of vehicles
D – Use of accumulation
E – Use of tolerances

Example: C1E (Non-originating materials, CTH and tolerance)
3. Proof of preferential origin

Origin criteria

- Absence of origin criterion → Denial of preference
- Invoice with different headings → Criterion for every heading
  If link Heading Criterion unclear → Denial of preference
- Sets → No origin criterion foreseen (till now)
- If possibility of several criteria

28.01-28.53

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CTHS;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials, or isomer separation is undergone;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxNOM 50% (EXW); or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVC 55% (FOB).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

→ Mention of the real applied criterion
  If all criteria are fulfilled → Choice for the exporter
3. Proof of preferential origin

Origin criteria – Additional information asked by Japan

Article 3.16, §3

… The customs authority of the importing Party may request, to the extent that the importer can provide such explanation, the importer to provide an explanation, as part of the customs import declaration or accompanying it, that the product satisfies the requirements of this Chapter.

Clarification by Japanese Customs and EU Commission

The exporter in the EU who made out a statement on origin, when requested by the importer in Japan to provide an explanation, is not obliged to provide such explanation. And this will not lead to a denial of the preference in Japan.
4. EU/Japan EPA ↔ Other FTA’s Main differences
4. EU/Japan EPA ↔ Other FTA’s
Main differences

“Alternative” proof of origin

Second possibility of proof of origin = Importer’s knowledge

Why “Alternative”?

• The importer claims preferential origin treatment
• No use of origin statement
• No need to be registered
• All information on origin in possession of importer

Relation Exporter / Importer → Same company?
Importer and Exporter → access to the same data
Retrospective statement

Not foreseen explicitly !!!

Article 3.16

• Preferential origin treatment claimed by the importer at the moment of importation.

• The origin statement has to be issued before the claim for preferential treatment is made.

Nevertheless …
Retrospective statement

... Nevertheless

Solution in the EU → Art 56, §3 of UCC

→→ Preferential origin treatment may be granted retrospectively

But in Japan no real solution… till now…
4. EU/Japan EPA ↔ Other FTA’s

Main differences

Authorization number in Japan

EU  →  REX number
Japan  →  Japan Corporate Number

- Japan Corporate Number = 13-digit single-byte number (e.g. 1234567890123)

- Check possible in online-database
Statement on separate document

Statement can be issued:
- On the invoice itself
- On any other commercial document

Statement can be provided on separate document

Invoice or other commercial document must refer to that separate document
Full cumulation (besides bilateral cumulation)

Parties are allowed to use, from each other, non-originating materials

Working not sufficient  → Non-originating product

Export with EU pref origin

After 2 processings → Sufficient working rule fulfilled

1st working

2nd working
4. EU/Japan EPA ↔ Other FTA’s
Main differences

Drawback prohibition not foreseen

- **3rd country raw materials**
- **EU Inward processing**
- **Japan**

Sufficient working rule fulfilled

Suspension of duties

Export of finished product with proof of preferential origin

**WITHOUT**
Payment of duties on the 3rd country materials used
4. EU/Japan EPA ↔ Other FTA’s

Main differences

Sufficient working rules - Layout

Traditional FTA’s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HS heading</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex Chapter 88</td>
<td>Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof; except for:</td>
<td>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex8804</td>
<td>Rotochutes</td>
<td>Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 8804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8805</td>
<td>Aircraft launching gear, deck-arrestor or similar gear; ground flying trainers; parts of the foregoing articles</td>
<td>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
4. EU/Japan EPA ↔ Other FTA’s

Main differences

**Sufficient working rules - Layout**

**Japan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description</td>
<td>Product specific rule of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 88</td>
<td>Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.01-88.05</td>
<td>CTH; MaxNOM 50% (EXW); or RVC 55% (FOB).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Change in Tariff Heading**
- **Maximum value non-originating materials**
- **Minimum regional value content**
Sufficient working rules - Example 1905 32 (Waffles)

Traditional FTA’s
Manufacture from materials of any heading, except those of Chapter 11 (wheat flour)

- For wheat flour → supplier’s declaration(s) proving EU origin
- For other ingredients → Heading different from 1905
Sufficient working rules - Example 1905 32 (Waffles)

Japan

CTH, provided that:

— the weight of non-originating materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 10% of the weight of the product;

— the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 10.03, 10.06 and 11.01 to 11.08 used does not exceed 10% of the weight of the product; and

— the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 17.01 and 17.02 used does not exceed 30% of the weight of the product.

Main rule = Change in Tariff heading (CTH), BUT …
4. EU/Japan EPA ↔ Other FTA’s

Main differences

Sufficient working rules - Example 1905 32 (Waffles)

**Japan**

Main rule = Change of Tariff heading, BUT …

Limited use of different non-originating ingredients

**NOT IN VALUE,**
**BUT IN WEIGHT**

Supplier’s declaration(s) proving EU origin for all these ingredients
4. EU/Japan EPA ↔ Other FTA’s
Main differences

Sufficient working rules - Example 2 – Chapter 84)

**Traditional FTA’s**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ex Chapter 84</th>
<th>Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof; except for:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacture:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ex8401</th>
<th>Nuclear fuel elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8402</th>
<th>Steam or other vapour generating boilers (other than central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam); superheated water boilers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacture:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sufficient working rules - Example 2 – Chapter 84

#### Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 84</th>
<th>Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.01-84.06</td>
<td>CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.07-84.08 (1)</td>
<td>MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.09-84.24</td>
<td>CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.25-84.30</td>
<td>CTH except from heading 84.31; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Import duties in Japan
   + Rules of Origin
   + Schedule
5. Import duties in Japan

### Market access database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Product description</th>
<th>EU</th>
<th>GEN</th>
<th>MFN</th>
<th>RoQ</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>CHAPTER 42 - ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS; ARTICLES OF ANIMAL GUT (OTHER THAN SILKWORM GUT):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4203</td>
<td>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4203.10</td>
<td>- Articles of apparel:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4203.10.10</td>
<td>- Trimmed with furskin or combined or trimmed with precious metal, metal clad with precious metal, metal plated with precious metal, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, elephants' tusks or Bekko</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>RoQ</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Import duties in Japan

Market access database

- Change in Chapter (CC)
- Change in Tariff Heading (CTH) and maximum value of non originating materials = 45% of Ex Works price
- Change of Tariff Heading (CTH) and minimum regional value content = 60% of FOB price
5. Import duties in Japan

4203.10.10
Trimmed with fur skin or combined or trimmed with precious metal, metal clad with precious metal, metal plated with precious metal, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, elephants' tusks or Bekko

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>DUTY RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 1</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 2</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

420310.100
Trimmed with fur skin or combined or trimmed with precious metal, metal clad with precious metal, metal plated with precious metal, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, elephants' tusks or Bekko

Staging Category Code: B10
Staging Category Description:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PERIOD, FROM - TO</th>
<th>JAPAN BOUND DUTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 1</td>
<td>01/02/2019 - 31/03/2019</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 2</td>
<td>01/04/2019 - 31/03/2020</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 5. Import duties in Japan

### 4203 10 – Import duties EU

**Mesures tarifaires**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU/BE</th>
<th>Territoire géographique</th>
<th>Type de mesure</th>
<th>Tarif</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🇪🇺</td>
<td>ERGA OMNES</td>
<td>Droit pays tiers</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🇪🇺</td>
<td>ERGA OMNES</td>
<td>Suspension - produits destinés à certaines catégories de bateaux et de plates-formes de forage ou d'exploitation</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🇧🇪</td>
<td>ERGA OMNES</td>
<td>Suspension droit certains équipements militaires</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🇪🇺</td>
<td>JP - Japon</td>
<td>Préférence tarifaire</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Import duties in Japan

4203 10 – Import duties EU

→ Third country duty (01-01-2005 - ) : 4.00 %

→ Suspension - goods for certain categories of ships, boats and other vessels and for drilling or production platforms (01-07-2016 - ) :

[Show conditions]

Japan (JP)

→ Tariff preference (01-02-2019 - 31-01-2020) : 0 %
6. The import document
### 6. The import document

#### Preferential treatment at import from Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Colls et désignation des marchandises (Marques et numéros - No(s) conteneur(s) - Nombre et nature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Article No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Code des marchandises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Code P. origine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Masses brute (kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Préférence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>R.E.G.I.M.E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Masses nette (kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Contingent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Déclaration sonomaire/Document précédent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Unités supplémentaires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Prix de l'article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Code M.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Mentions spéciales et documents produits/ Certificats et autorisations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement of origin**
- U110

**Multiple shipments**
- U111

**Importer’s knowledge**
- U112

Managed by [EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation](www.eu-japan.eu/epa-helpdesk)
7. Supplier’s declarations
7. Supplier’s declarations

I, the undersigned, declare that the goods described below:

.................................................(1)
.................................................(2)

which are regularly supplied to ....................(3), originate in .......................(4) and satisfy the rules of origin governing preferential trade with (5)

AD (Andorra), AL (Albania), BA (Bosnia-Herzegovina), CA (Canada), CH (Switzerland), CL (Chile), CO (Colombia), CI (Ivory Coast), DZ (Algeria), EC (Ecuador), EG (Egypt), FO (Faroe Islands), GE (Georgia), GH (Ghana), IL (Israel), IS (Iceland), JO (Jordan), JP (Japan), KR (South Korea), LB (Lebanon), LI (Liechtenstein), MA (Morocco), MD (Moldova), ME (Montenegro), MK (Macedonia), MX (Mexico), NO (Norway), PE (Peru), PS (West Bank / Gaza Strip), SY (Syria), TN (Tunisia), TR (Turkey), UA (Ukraine), XC (Ceuta), XK (Kosovo), XL (Melilla), XS (Serbia), ZA (South Africa), ACP, Central America, Cariforum, OCT, ESA, SADC, Western Pacific, GSP, CAS

Compulsory to communicate the origin criteria used
7. Supplier’s declarations

Mention of origin criteria used:

• According to criteria in use for statement
• On the supplier’s declaration itself
• On any other document, with a link to supplier’s declaration
• Only useful in case of resale to Japan (no working)
8. Additional information
8. Additional information

➢ Belgium - Customs

https://finances.belgium.be/fr/douanes_accises/entreprises/douane/origine/ue-japon

https://financien.belgium.be/nl/douane_accijnzen/onderneming/douane/oorsprong/eu-japan

PDF document, explaining the most important topics and giving links to latest publications

In French and Dutch
8. Additional information

➢ **Belgium – FPS Economy**


Link to ➔ DG Trade  
➔ EU-Japan Centre
8. Additional information

➢ Belgium – EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation

https://www.eu-japan.eu/

Helpdesk – Publications – Webinars – Useful links – …
8. Additional information

➢ France
http://www.douane.gouv.fr/articles/a14896-accord-de-partenariat-economique-ue-japon

- Links to publications
- List of FAQ
8. Additional information

➢ Germany

https://wup.zoll.de/wup_online/index.php

- LÄNDERLISTE
- ÜBERSICHTEN
- GEGENÜBERSTELLUNG DER VERARBEITUNGSLISTE

LÄNDERAUSWAHL

JP oder JAPAN

VERARBEITUNGSLISTE

1905

STICHTAG ÄNDERN

24.03.2019

SUCHEN
8. Additional information

➤ Germany

Google → Deutschland Zoll Merkblatt Japan

Merkblatt EU-Japan-EPA

(Version 8. August 2019)
8. Additional information

- European Commission
  Different guidelines

Google → EU Japan guidance
Thank you for your attention!

Julie Lamsens, Belgian Federal Public Service of Economy, S.M.E.s, Self-employed and Energy

Roger Teney, Belgian Customs and Excises Administration

QUESTIONS?

This presentation has been prepared with the sole purpose of simplifying the understanding of some parts of the EU-Japan EPA and bears no legal standing.