

Become a certified ASEAN Exporter to enjoy seamless trading among ASEAN member states.

Self-Certification enables certified exporters (CE) to make out invoice declarations on the origin of good exported that can be performed anytime.

AWSC simplifies export formalities, reduce exporters' workload, administrative burden and cost.



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The United States government has been a dialogue partner working with ASEAN for over 40 years to promote regional integration. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) supports ASEAN in implementing the AWSC.

For more information on the AWSC, please visit:  
<http://XYZ.asean.org>

For more information about USAID, please visit:  
<http://www.usaid.gov>

#### ASEAN Member States:

Brunei Darussalam  
<http://www.bdsw.gov.bn>

Cambodia  
<https://nsw.gov.kh/>

Indonesia  
<https://www.insw.go.id>

Lao PDR  
<https://www.laonsw.net>

Malaysia  
[www.mytradelink.gov.my](http://www.mytradelink.gov.my)

Myanmar  
<https://onlineco.myanmartradenet.com>

Philippines  
<https://tradenet.gov.ph>

Singapore  
<https://www.ntp.gov.sg>

Thailand  
<http://www.thainsw.net>

Viet Nam  
<https://vnsw.gov.vn>



AWSC Logo

## ASEAN Wide Self Certification (AWSC)

*Certify a product's origin yourself anytime.*



## What is ASEAN-wide Self-Certification?

The ASEAN-wide Self-certification Scheme (AWSC) is a trade facilitation initiative that allows exporters who have demonstrated their competence to comply with ATIGA rules of origin requirements, known as “certified exporters”, to self-certify the origin status for their goods to be eligible for ATIGA tariff preferences.

## Who is eligible as a Certified Exporter (CE)?

- (i) The exporter is duly registered in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Member State;
- (ii) The exporter must undertake to ensure that the authorised signatories responsible for making out the Origin Declarations, in the undertaking, know and understand the Rules of Origin as laid down in the ATIGA;
- (iii) The exporter should have a satisfactory level of experience in export in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Member State;
- (iv) The exporter has no record of any Rules of Origin fraud, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Member State;
- (v) The exporter must have a good compliance measured by the risk management rules of the Competent Authority of the exporting Member State;
- (vi) The exporter, in the case of a trader, must have a “manufacturer’s declaration” indicating the origin of the product to be subject to self-certification and readiness of the manufacturer to cooperate in a retroactive check and verification visit should the need arise; and
- (vii) The exporter must have a sound bookkeeping and record-keeping system, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Member State.

## How to register your company to become a CE?

Please contact the Competent Authority in your country to register as a CE.

## List of Competent Authorities:

Member State	Competent Authority	Member State	Competent Authority
Brunei	Ministry of Finance & Economy: Trade Facilitation & Promotion Division	Myanmar	Ministry of Commerce
Cambodia	The Steering Committee	The Philippines	The Philippine Bureau of Customs
Indonesia	Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade	Singapore	Singapore Customs
Laos PDR	Ministry of Industry & Commerce	Thailand	Department of Foreign Trade
Malaysia	Ministry of International Trade & Industry	Viet Nam	Ministry of Industry & Trade

## What information must be provided in an Origin Declaration?

- (i) Name of the product;
- (ii) HS or AHTN six digit code;
- (iii) Origin conferring criterion;
- (iv) Country of Origin;
- (v) FOB price when the regional value content origin criterion is used;
- (vi) Quantity of goods;
- (vii) Trademark, if applicable;
- (viii) For the case of a Back-to-back Origin Declaration, original Proof of Origin reference number, date of issuance, Country of Origin of the first exporting country, and, if applicable, CE Authorisation Code from the first exporting country;
- (ix) Certification by an authorised signatory of the CE that the goods specified in the Origin Declaration meet all the relevant requirements of Chapter 3 of ATIGA based on the evidence provided; and
- (x) Authorised signature over printed/stamped name of the signatory.

## What are the CE’s obligations?

A CE shall have the following obligations:

- (i) Grant the Competent Authority access to records and premises for the purpose of monitoring the use of authorisation and of the verification of the correctness of declarations made out. The records and accounts must allow for the identification and verification of the originating status of goods for which an Origin Declaration was made out, during at least three (3) years from the date of making out the declaration in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Member State;
- (ii) Make out Origin Declarations only for goods for which the CE has been authorised to make out an Origin Declaration and for which the CE has all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the goods concerned at the time of making out the declaration;
- (iii) Continue to comply with the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of Rule 12 A of the ATIGA Operational Certification Procedures;
- (iv) Cooperate in retroactive checks and verification visits;
- (v) Accept full responsibility for all Origin Declarations made, including any misuse; and
- (vi) Promptly inform the Competent Authority of any changes related to the information submitted under Rule 2(4) of the ATIGA Operational Certification Procedures.

## Will AWSC change the Rules of Origin criteria?

AWSC only simplifies the method of certification of origin of goods, but does not change the actual rules for determining the origin of goods in ATIGA scheme.