

2017 INTERNATIONAL ORIGIN SEMINAR

2017 국제원산지세미나

11월 14일 (Tue)

그랜드 앰배서더 서울 호텔 (그랜드볼룸)



Contents

Session 1-1

국가별 e-C/O 운영 현황 분석 / 안소영	05
--------------------------------	----

Session 1-2

중남미 국가 간 e-C/O 도입 현황 / Luis FELIPE	21
--	----

Session 1-3

업계의 C/O 발급 현황 · 애로사항 / 엄정택	31
----------------------------------	----

Special Lecture 1

보호무역주의 시대에 WTO TFA(무역원활화 협정)의 의의 / Darlan F. MARTI	39
--	----

Special Lecture 2

무역원활화와 중국의 '통관 일체화' 개혁 / Song Bo	65
--	----

Session 2-1

EU의 원산지검증 프로세스 / Nicholas BURGE	87
---------------------------------------	----

Session 2-2

한국 관세청 검증 사례(중간재) / 박지영	103
-------------------------------	-----

Session 2-3

검증 대응 민관협업 사례 / 이호준, 이충렬	113
--------------------------------	-----

Program

시 간	내 용		비 고	
09:30-10:00	등 록			
10:00-10:30	개회식 (※FTA 주제 개회공연)	개회사	관세청장	
		축사	주한미국대사관 차석 대행	
		행사소개	FTA 협력과장	
	단체 사진촬영			
10:30-11:40	〈세션1〉 발표			
	• 국가별 원산지증명(e-C/O) 절차 공유 및 향후 발전방안			
	– 국가별 e-C/O 운영 현황 분석 / 발표자 : 국제원산지정보원 안소영 박사			
	– 중남미 국가 간 e-C/O 도입 현황 / 발표자 : 주한 콜롬비아 대사관 Luis FELIPE			
– 업계의 C/O 발급 현황 · 애로사항 / 발표자 : LG전자 엄정택 부장				
11:40-12:00	Coffee Break			
12:00-12:30	〈세션1〉 토론		진행 : 정재호 서기관	
	• 기업 편의와 원산지 질서를 위한 원산지증명 절차 발전방안	패널(5) : 발표자(3)		
		한국 관세청 조영천		
		대한상의 한은숙 차장		
12:30-14:00	오 찬		VIP : 호텔 한식당 / 일반참석자 : 도시락	
14:00-15:10	〈특강1〉 보호무역주의 시대에 WTO TFA(무역원활화 협정)의 의의		연사 : Darlan Marti(WTO)	
	〈특강2〉 무역원활화와 중국의 ‘통관일체화’ 개혁		연사 : Song Bo(중국)	
15:10-16:10	〈세션 2〉 발표			
	• 원산지 검증 사례 공유 및 체약국 간 검증 프로세스 조화방안			
	– EU의 원산지 검증 프로세스 / 발표자 : 주한 EU대표부 Nicholas BURGE			
	– 한국 관세청 검증 사례(중간재) / 발표자 : 한국 관세청 박지영 사무관			
– 검증 대응 민관 협업 사례 / 발표자 : 부산세관 이호준, 르노삼성자동차 이충렬 차장				
16:10-16:30	Coffee Break			
16:30-17:30	〈세션 2〉 토론		진행 : 이영달 사무관	
	• 효율적 검증체제 구축 및 국가 간 검증 프로세스 조화 방안	패널(5) : 발표자(3)		
		서울세관 FTA1과 김수미		
		무역협회 송형근 실장		

국가별 e-C/O 운영 현황 분석

안소영

Profile



- 서울대학교 경제학박사
- 국제원산지정보원 정책연구2팀 팀장

국가별 전자원산지증명(e-C/O) 현황 및 향후 발전방안

국제원산지정보원
FTA 정책연구 2팀
안소영 팀장

Korea Institute of Origin Information
FTA Policy research team
Ahn So-young

1 연구 필요성 [objective of research]

무역원활화 (Trade Facilitation)

- WTO의 『무역 원활화에 관한 협정 (Agreement on Trade Facilitation)』
- APEC의 『국경 간 서류 없는 무역 (Paperless Trade)』 목표
- 무역거래 시 복잡한 서류작업과 비용 부담을 경감시키기 위해
무역수속 간소화 및 효율화 수단으로 국가적 단일창구(Single Window) 출현
(emerge of SINGLE WINDOW system for simplification and efficiency of Trade procedure
→ reduction of paper work and costs)
- 지역 간 통관 자료 교환 시스템 구축에 대한 관심이 급증
(growing interest toward "local Data exchange of clearance information")

전자원산지증명서 표준화 및 자료 통일 (Data Harmonization)

- 국제적인 원산지자료 교환을 위해 전자원산지증명서 표준화 논의가 활발
(Discussion on Standardization of e-C/O form for Global origin data exchange)

1 연구 필요성 [objective of research]

전자원산지자료교환시스템 확대 적용(application of e-C/O system)

- FTA 이행환경 개선과 원산지 검증 대응 비용 절감에 도움



- 전자무역을 통한 무역 절차의 간소화 및 자동화의 필요성이 커짐에 따라 전자문서교환 (Electronic Data Interchange: EDI)의 현황 점검이 필요
- 원산지자료교환시스템에 대한 기초 조사 및 현황 파악을 진행

Growing needs for simplification and automation of trade procedures through electronic trade lead to growing needs for examination of the current EDI

Need for basic survey and research on present condition of e-C/O system which is helpful to reduce cost in response to origin verification and to improve FTA implementing environment

1 연구 필요성 [objective of research]

전자원산지증명의 개념(What is e-C/O?)

- e-C/O** : Electronic Certificate of Origin의 약어
- e- C/O system** : 웹을 기반으로 한 응용프로그램 및 인증 시스템으로 이를 통해 수출 업체는 전자적으로 원산지증명서를 신청하며 승인 당국은 온라인으로 원산지증명서의 신청을 승인,인증함. 또한, 승인된 원산지 증명서는 상대국 세관, 은행 및 해외 바이어와 같은 수령인에게 즉시 전송됨
- Single window** : 무역원활화의 일환으로 Single window system(단일 창 시스템)의 구현은 무역관계자들이 하나의 창구에서 관련된 제반 서류의 처리가 가능하므로 시간 및 비용절감의 효과를 누림
- WCO DM** : 세계관세기구의 데이터 모델로 2009년에 출시된 버전 3.0은 Single window프로젝트에 적합. 2012년에 출시된 버전 3.3은 원산지증명서의 내용을 포함. 2013년에 출시된 버전 3.4는 ASEAN의 특혜원산지증명서 (ATIGA Form D)를 규정

1 연구 필요성 [objective of research]

전자원산지증명의 개념(What is e-C/O?)



2 연구 방법 [research method]

1. 조사대상국 선정

- FTA 협정, C/O 관련 통관애로를 종합적으로 고려
- e-C/O 교환 적합도가 높은 1, 2순위 국가를 조사 대상국으로 선정

→ 아세안(9개국), 중남미 국가(10개국) 등 총 25개국

2. 국가별 C/O 관리 현황 조사

- 국가별 C/O 발급 주체 및 관련 사이트 조사
- 조사대상국의 타 국가 간, 지역 간 원산지증명서 교환 현황 조사

4. 한국의 e-C/O 발전방안 제시

- 한-중 EODES 데이터 수집을 통한 운영현황 진단
- 협정 상대국의 표준시스템 조사를 통해 한국과의 e-C/O 교환시스템 구축 시 국제표준 기반으로 연계 가능성 제시

3. 국가별 표준시스템 조사

- 조사대상국가별, 지역 간 e-C/O 교환시스템의 국제표준시스템 모델 조사 (WCODM, UNIDED, UNCEFACT)

2 연구 방법 [research method]

1. Select subject country of research

- Comprehensively consider provisions of FTA and clearance difficulties regarding e-C/O
- Select countries ranked 1st and 2nd in the e-CO exchange compatibility as the subject of research
- Total 25 countries - ASEAN (9countries), Latin America (10countries)

2. Research on C/O management

- C/O issuers of each country and C/O reference web-site
- Current status of e-CO exchange with other countries or **domestically**

4. Present ways for Korea's e-C/O exchange

- International standard system model (WCO DM, UNIDED, UNCEFACT) of regional C/O exchange system

3. Research on standard system

- Assess current status of operation through Korea-China EODES data collecting
- Examine FTA partners' standard system and present possibility of connection based on international standard when building e-C/O exchange system with Korea

국가별 원산지증명 시스템(e-C/O 포함) 현황 Current Status of ORIGIN CERTIFICATION system (including e-C/O, country-by-country)

3 연구결과 : 국가별 원산지증명(e-C/O) 현황

C/O 발급주체 및 e-C/O 신청·발급 조회사이트

- 25개 조사대상국 중 23개 국가가 e-C/O 신청 및 발급 조회 사이트 보유
 - (발급주체) 정부기관(산업부, 무역부 등), 상공회의소, 산업별 연맹·협회 등의 민간기관으로 나뉨 → 대부분 독자적인 웹사이트를 보유
 - (활용) 일반적으로 등록된 수출업체는 언제, 어디서든지 웹사이트를 통해 e-C/O의 처리 진행 정보를 확인할 수 있음

<Website for checking C/O issuers, application and issuance>

- Out of 25 subject countries, 23 identified having more than 1 website for checking C/O application and issuance
 - Issuers divided largely into 'Government organizations', 'Chamber of commerce', 'private sector(unions, associations)' → Many cases, each has different web site
 - Generally, registered exporters can directly check the progress of C/O in the reference site over the internet regardless of time and location

3 연구결과 : 국가별 원산지증명(e-C/O) 현황

국가별 e-C/O 교환 현황 및 향후 계획(종합)

- e-C/O 교환 여부 및 향후 계획은 국가별로 상이하나, 주로 '지역무역협정'을 이룬 근접 국가들 간에 양자 간 혹은 지역 단위 형태로 e-C/O 교환이 이루어지고 있거나, 활발히 논의되고 있음
 - 조사 대상국 중 아세안과 중남미 : 지역단위 형태로 원산지증명서 및 제반 통관서류를 전자적으로 교환하는 시스템 구축을 활발히 진행 중
 - 지역 경제 공동체의 출현과 국가 간 e-C/O 교환 수요는 밀접한 관계 있음

<Current status of e-C/O for each country>

- e-C/O exchange is being operated bilaterally and regionally or being actively discussed among neighboring countries within regional trade agreement
 - In ASEAN and Latin American countries, not only C/O but e-clearance documents regional exchange system is being built
 - Appearance of regional trade communities has much to do with demand for origin data exchange among nations

3 연구결과 : 국가별 원산지증명(e-C/O) 현황

국가별 e-C/O 교환 현황 및 향후 계획(아세안 국가)

- 국가별로 e-C/O 발달 정도에 차이를 보이거나, 대부분 WCO DM 도입 or 구축 중
- 말레이시아, 싱가포르, 태국, 베트남은 아세안 상품무역협정(ATIGA) 원산지증명서(Form D) 교환을 위한 단일창구 구축 완료
 - 말레이시아, 싱가포르, 태국은 '실시간 전자교환(real-time electronic exchange)' 단계인 "Live Implementation Phase"에 참여
 - 그러나, 아직까지 특혜 조치는 여전히 종이 형식으로 인정

<Current status of e-C/O for ASEAN countries>

- Other than Myanmar, WCO DM is introduced or is being built in ASEAN countries
- Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam have completed the establishment of a single window for the exchange of ATIGA Certificate of Origin (Form D)
- Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand participate in the "Live Implementation Phase", which is the "real-time electronic exchange" stage
- However, the preferential measures still be recognized as paper type

3 연구결과 : 국가별 원산지증명(e-C/O) 현황

국가별 e-C/O 교환 현황 및 향후 계획(중남미 국가)

- 중남미 국가 중 칠레, 콜롬비아, 에콰도르가 e-C/O 교환을 인근 국가와 활발히 시행 중이며, 관심도도 높은 것으로 나타남
 - 또한, 이들 국가는 '국가별 단일 창구시스템(National Single Window)'을 통합 무역 시스템에 연동시킴
 - 전체통관 서류를 한 곳에서 전자적으로 처리

<Current status of e-C/O for each country(Central-South America)>

- Chile, Colombia, Ecuador among Central and South American countries are actively operating e-C/O exchange with close interest
 - Clearance documents can be electronically handled in one place by connecting their own **National Single Window** and **integrated trade system**

3 연구결과 : 국가별 원산지증명(e-C/O) 현황

국가별 e-C/O 교환 현황 및 향후 계획(중남미 국가)

- 라틴아메리카통합연합(ALADI)에 속하는 브라질은 ALADI 회원국들과 공통적 프레임워크 형식 하에 e-C/O 교환을 추진 중임
 - '17년 5월부터 브라질은 아르헨티나와 e-C/O 교환을 시작하였으며, 칠레, 파라과이, 멕시코 등 여타 ALADI 회원국들도 2017년 내에 통일된 시스템을 도입할 예정인 것으로 조사됨

<Current status of e-C/O for each country(Central-South America)>

- Brazil, which belongs to ALADI, pushes ahead e-C/O exchange with ALADI partner countries under common framework
 - Brazil and Argentina Initiated e-C/O exchange since May, 2017
 - Other ALADI partner countries including Chile, Paraguay and Mexico plan to adopt the unified system within the year 2017

1-1 RCEP 국가(중국, China)

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
국가질량감독 검험검역총국 (출입경검험검역국)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 원산지기업 등록 (business registration) : 중국검험검역전자업무망 • C/O 조회사이트 有 (C/O monitoring website) 	1. 중국-한국 (China-Korea) : 2016. 12월(Dec)~ 2. 중국-뉴질랜드 (China-New zealand) : 2017. 4월(Apr)~	항공·해운 적하 목록 Airway, shipping Invoice
중국국제 무역촉진위원회 China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (중국 전역 300여개 지역기관) More than 300 Local organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 원산지증명서 신청 사이트 (C/O application website) 	칠레(FORM F), 파키스탄 e-C/O 교환시스템 구축 논의 중 In progress of discussion on introduction of e-C/O system with Chile, Pakistan	WCO DM 2.0 WCO DM 3.0 프로젝트 완료 Project completed

※ 중국은 상해, 천진, 항주 등 9개의 단일창구를 운영 중

(China is running 9 Single windows in 9 districts including Shanghai, Tianjin, Hangzhou ...)

1-2 RCEP 국가[인도, India]

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
수출검사위원회 (EIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/O 조회사이트 有 (C/O application website ○) ※ 최근 3년 이내 발행된 C/O만 조회 가능 (latest 3 years' C/O can be checked) 	인도-한국 e-C/O 교환 시스템 구축 논의 중 (Discussion on building India-Korea e-C/O exchange system is in progress)	2006년 WCO DM 2.0 요청서 제출
수산물 수출개발원 (MPEDA)	없음(None)		
섬유위원회 (Textile Committee)	없음(None)		

1-3 RCEP 국가[일본, Japan]

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
상공회의소	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 원산지증명서 신청사이트 (C/O application website) ※ 조회는 불가 (only application is possible) 	호주, 말레이시아, 싱가포르와 e-C/O 교환 논의 중 (Discussion on building e-C/O exchange system with Australia, Malaysia, Singapore is in progress)	NACCS(단일 창구) WCO DM 3.0 적합성 확인 완료

1-4 RCEP 국가[뉴질랜드, New Zealand]

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
Export NZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/O 조회사이트 (C/O application website) ※ 전자발급 가능 (can be issued electronically) 	1. 뉴질랜드-중국 (New Zealand-China) : 2017. 4월(Apr)~ ※ 데이터 실시간 전송 (real-time data exchange)	TSW(단일창구) WCO DM 3.2 바탕으로 구축완료
지역 상공회의소	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 상공회의소 C/O 통합사이트 (NZ's business Chamber consolidated C/O website) ※ 전자발급 가능 (can be issued electronically) 	2. 뉴질랜드-호주-아세안 e-C/O 교환시스템 구축 논의 중 (Discussion on building NZ-AU-ASEAN e-C/O exchange system is in progress)	

2-1 ASEAN, RCEP 국가[말레이시아, Malaysia]

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
국제통상 산업부 (MITI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITI는 2013년부터 e-PCO 시스템 운영 (e-PCO system from 2013) * Electronic Preferential Certificate of Origin C/O 신청, 조회사이트 (C/O application, monitoring website) 	1. 아세안 상품무역협정 (ATIGA) Form D 교환을 위한 단일창구(INSW) 구축 완료 (Completed building INSW to exchange ATIGA Form D) 2. My Trade Link 통하여 ASW Implementation Phase 참여(2016) (In 2016, participated ASW implementation Phase through My Trade Link)	WCO DM 3.4 사용을 위한 작업 진행 중 Preparing for WCO DM 3.4
국제 상공회의소 (MICCI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 비특혜 원산지증명서만 발행 (issues only non-preferential C/O) 		

2-2 ASEAN, RCEP 국가[싱가포르, Singapore]

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
관세청 ※ 비특혜 C/O는 총 6개 기관이 발급권한 가짐 6 authorities issues non-preferential C/O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/O 신청사이트 : Tradexchange (C/O application website) ※ 'Global e-trade service(GeTS) : C/O 전자제출, 출력 및 조회, 광학 워터마크 기술, 스마트 카드 사용 관리 등 (electronically filing C/O, print-out and monitoring, optical water-mark technology, Smart card management...) 	1. 아세안 상품무역협정 (ATIGA) Form D 교환을 위한 단일창구(SSW) 구축 완료 (Completed building SSW to exchange ATIGA Form D) 2. ASW Implementation Phase 참여(2016) (2016, participated ASW implementation Phase)	WCO DM 프로젝트 완료 Completed WCO DM project

2-3 ASEAN 국가[베트남, Vietnam]

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
산업무역부 (MOIT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/O 발급 및 조회 사이트 (C/O issuance, monitoring website) ※ 2006년부터 산업무역부가 전자인증서 발행관리시스템 ECOSYS를 구축 (In 2006, MOIT built electronic certification issuance system "ECOSYS") 	1. 베트남-칠레 e-C/O 교환시스템 구축 논의 중 (Discussion on building Viet Nam-Chile e-C/O exchange system) 2. 아세안 상품무역협정 (ATIGA) Form D 교환을 위한 단일창구(VNSW) 구축 완료 (Completed building VNSW to exchange ATIGA Form D)	2014년부터 베트남 자동 화물통관 시스템 운영중
상공회의소 ※ 비특혜 C/O 발급 (issues non Preferential C/O)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/O 발급 및 조회사이트 (C/O issuance, monitoring website) 	3. ASW Implementation Phase 참여(2016) (In 2016, participated ASW implementation Phase)	From 2014, Running Viet Nam Automatic Clearance system

3-1 중남미 국가[칠레, Chile]

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
칠레 산업연합회 (SOFOFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/O 발급 사이트 (C/O issuance website) C/O 조회 사이트 (C/O monitoring website) 	1. 칠레-콜롬비아 (Chile-Colombia) : 2009. 9월(Sep)~ 2. 칠레-에콰도르 (Chile-Ecuador) : 2014. 6월(Jun)~ 3. 한국, 코스타리카, 파나마와 e-C/O 교환시스템 구축 논의 중 (Discussion on building e-C/O exchange system with Korea, Costa Rica, Panama is in progress)	SICEX를 (단일창구) WCO DM 3.1 바탕으로 구축 Built SICEX (single window) based on WCO DM 3.1
중앙원산지 증명기관	없음(None)	4. 베트남, 터키, 홍콩, 말레이시아와 원산지자료 관련 인증메커니즘 활용하도록 협상 중 (Negotiating with Viet Nam, Turkey, Hong Kong, Malaysia on Origin certifying mechanism)	

3-2 중남미 국가[엘살바도르, El Salvador]

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
통합 대외무역 시스템 (SICEX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/O 발급, 조회 사이트 (C/O issuance, monitoring website) ※ PDF 방식으로 발급하여 출력용으로 사용 (PDF form, for print-out) ※ 발행된 C/O는 엘살바도르 수출지원센터 (CIEX El Salvador)에서 수출자 및 당국이 조회 가능 (Issued C/O can be checked In CIEX El Salvador website By exporter and authorities) 	<p>중미 국가들과 SECA라는 e-C/O 교환시스템 구축 논의 중 (온두라스, 코스타리카, 과테말라, 니카라과)</p> <p>Discussion on building e-C/O exchange system "SECA" with Central American countries is in progress (Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua)</p>	<p>WCO DM 모델 구축 완료 (ASYCUDA 지원)</p> <p>Completed Building WCO DM (ASYCUDA available)</p>

3-3 중남미 국가[브라질, Brazil]

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
산업통상 서비스부 (MDIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALADI 프레임워크 하에서 전자원산지 증명서인 COD를 발급 (Issuance of COD, Certificate of Electronic Origin under ALADI Framework) C/O 발급 · 조회 사이트 (C/O issuance, checking website) 	<p>브라질-아르헨티나 (Brazil-Argentina) : 2017. 5월(May)~</p> <p>※ MERCOSUR 지침 (guidance of MERCOSUR)</p>	<p>SISCO MEX 대외무역 단일창구 COD정보 포함 (Single window for Trade, includes COD information)</p>
각 주 산업연맹 (FIE) * 연방정부 대외무역국 (SECEX) 승인기관	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 국가산업연맹 원산지증명서 온라인 조회 (ex. 상파울루 주 산업연맹) FIE's Certification of Origin checking system (e.g. Sao Paulo IE) 	<p>ALADI 회원국들과의 e-C/O 교환시스템 구축 논의 중 (Discussion on building e-C/O exchange system with ALADI members is in progress)</p>	<p>WCO DM 3.5 프로젝트 완료 (Completed WCO DM 3.5 Project)</p>

3-4 중남미 국가[아르헨티나, Argentina]

C/O 발급기관	C/O 관련사이트	e-C/O 현황	WCO D/M
상공회의소 (CAC)	• 특혜 C/O 발급 사이트 (Preferential C/O issuance website)	아르헨티나-브라질 (Argentina-Brazil) : 2017. 5월(May)~ ※ MERCOSUR 지침 (guidance of MERCOSUR)	VUCEA (단일창구) 구축추진
수출입연합 (AIERA)	• 특혜 C/O, 일반 C/O 발급 사이트 (Preferential, Non-preferential C/O issuance website)	※ XML 형태(form) → 세관시스템 등록 (register to customs system)	VUCEA developing (Single window)
수산검역청 (BKIPM)	• 전자원산지증명서 개발 파일럿 프로그램 참여 중 (Participating in pilot program to develop electronic C/O) ※ 종이(paper), 전자(electronic) 증명서 발급(C/O) issues	칠레, 우루과이와 e-C/O 교환 예정 (e-C/O exchange with Chile, Uruguay will be started soon)	지역 간 프로젝트 (MERCOSUR) 전용시스템 MODDA* WCO DM 기반작업 완료 (completed)

4 결론 및 향후 발전방안 제언 [1]

e-C/O 교환의 효과와 우리나라 도입 시 기대효과

- e-C/O 교환 확대는 기업들의 통관시간 감소에 실질적으로 기여하며, 시스템이 안정화될수록 이 효과는 더욱 극대화됨
 - 한-중 CO-PASS 시행 후 통관시간의 변화
 - : 한-중 C/O교환 평균 소요시간이 '16년 11~12월(CO-PASS 시범기간) 약 29시간 대비 '17년 8~9월 약 8.5시간으로 20시간 이상 감소
- e-C/O exchange substantially contributes to reducing customs clearance time and as the system improves, the effects maximized
(change in clearance time after initiating Korea-China CO-PASS : 29hrs -> 8.5hrs)
- 한국은 FTA 체결국과 교역비중이 높음 → FTA C/O의 발급과 제출이 잦음
→ e-C/O 도입 시 기업의 FTA 활용 편의 대폭 개선 → FTA 활용률 제고 기대
- Korea has a higher proportion of trade with FTA partners than with other countries
 - Frequent issuance and submission of C/O
 - Higher convenience of e-CO is expected for businesses to utilize FTA
 - Higher utilization rate of FTA is expected

4 결론 및 향후 발전방안 제언 [2]

e-C/O 교환 확대 추진 방향 (1)

- e-C/O 교환 확대 추진 시 경제적 효과 극대화를 위해 다음 국가를 우선 고려
 - C/O의 형식적 오류로 인한 통관지체 사례가 많은 국가
 - 원산지증명서를 엄격하게 심사하는 국가
 - 물류비용(창고비용)이 높은 국가
 - 우리나라와 교역량이 많거나 교역 증가가 예상되는 국가
 - 원산지증명서 기관발급 국가
- Considering the following countries in order to maximize the economic effect of expanding e-C/O exchanges
 - Countries with many cases of custom delay due to formal errors in C/O
 - Countries that strictly examine the C/O
 - Countries with high logistics costs (warehouse costs)
 - Countries currently with high trade volume with us or expected to increase trade volume in the future

4 결론 및 향후 발전방안 제언 [3]

e-C/O 교환 확대 추진 방향 (2)

- e-C/O 교환 확대는 무역원활화를 지향하는 세계적인 흐름에도 부합
→ 시스템 구축에 있어 우리나라의 선도적 역할을 기대
- 기존에 구축된 지역 간 시스템과 한국의 시스템을 연계하는 방안 고려
→ 개별국과 각각 협상을 진행하는 것보다 효율적 : 한국 vs 아세안
- 장기적으로, e-C/O 교환 추진 시 WCO의 국제표준인 Data Model과 같은 국제 표준 시스템을 바탕으로 하는 것이 바람직함
- Expanding e-C/O is in line with the global trend of pursuing trade facilitation
→ (expect to see that) Korea will take initiative in building the system
- Considering connecting system with already-completed e-C/O system
→ more efficient compared to negotiating with each country(e.g. KOREA – ASEAN)
- In the long run, e-C/O exchange based on International standard system such as Data Model (international standard of WCO) is desirable

감사합니다
Thank you

Session 1-2

중남미 국가 간 e-C/O 도입 현황

Luis FELIPE

Profile



Experience

- Currently, Economic and Trade Counselor in the Colombian Embassy in Seoul.
- Director of Trade Relations, Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Tourism, Colombia.
- Trade Negotiations Coordinator, Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Tourism, Colombia.
- Advisor and Negotiator, Market Access and Rules of Origin, Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Tourism, Colombia.
- Chief of Sectorial Studies, Entrepreneurial Development Directorate, National Planning Department, Colombia.
- Chief of Integration Unit, Colombian Association of Entrepreneurs ANDI.
- Economist, Entrepreneurial Development Directorate, National Planning Department.

Education

- Master of Public Policy, 2002, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA.
- Master of Arts, 1996, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota.
- Graduate Certificate, 1993, Universidad de los Andes, Bogota, Colombia, Major: Social Project Evaluation
- Bachelor of Arts, 1988, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Major: Economics.

Colombia: Certification, origin procedures and exchange of information

Seoul, November 14, 2017



Embassy of Colombia in Korea



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Colombia combines official and self certification of origin....

- **Agreements based on self certification:**
 - USA
 - North Triangle (Guatemala., Honduras, El Salvador
 - Canada



Embassy of Colombia in Korea



CANCILLERÍA



Colombia combines official and self certification of origin....

- **Agreements based on official certification:**
 - Andean Community
 - European Union
 - MERCOSUR
 - Pacific Alliance
 - Korea



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Colombian Customs role

- Colombian Customs (DIAN) certifies origin when is based on official governmental entities (official).
- DIAN offers the digital format of the Certificate of Origin when self certification applies.



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Colombia set the “Single window for Foreign Trade (VUCE)”

- It's a computer tool for the electronic processing of prior authorizations, permits, certifications or approval required by the various government bodies to carry out import and export operations.



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Colombia set the “Single window for Foreign Trade (VUCE)”

The VUCE consists of four modules:

- Imports
- Exports
- Single Foreign Trade Form (FUCE)
- Simultaneous inspection of goods



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Colombia set the “Single window for Foreign Trade (VUCE)”

The VUCE is entitle to put an end to the existing system, under which the various bodies involved in foreign trade formalities operated without any coordination, limitations or common approach, following different lines of procedure.



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Colombia set the “Single window for Foreign Trade (VUCE)”

The chain of government formalities relating to foreign trade operations comprises 18 government and one or more private bodies (Chambers of Commerce), and accounts for at least 30% of business formalities.



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Colombia set the “Single window for Foreign Trade (VUCE)”

Implementation of the VUCE started with the Import Module in 2005, followed by the Export Module and the Single Foreign Trade Form (FUCE) Module in 2007. The Simultaneous Inspection of Goods Module entered into operation in August 2011.



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Colombia set the “Single window for Foreign Trade (VUCE)”

Considering that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has estimated the average cost of bureaucratic procedures in international trade at 10% of the value of goods, implementation of the VUCE has significantly lowered costs for businesses



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SHARING THE COLOMBIAN EXPERIENCE..

The Customs and Ministries of Trade of Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Panama, Mexico and Guatemala, to which Colombia has provided relevant information on the regulatory aspects, implementation and development of the Single Window for Foreign Trade.



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SHARING THE COLOMBIAN EXPERIENCE..

Colombia has presented its experience with the development and implementation of the VUCE in a variety of international forums bringing together the Latin American and Caribbean countries and some European and Asian countries.



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Colombian efforts on exchange of information...

In addition to the chapters devoted to Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation included in our FTAs Colombia has signed Custom Cooperation Agreements with the United States, Panama, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Canada, Peru, Korea among other countries.



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THE PACIFIC ALLIANCE



Chile • Colombia • Mexico • Peru



Trade facilitation chapter that enhances the interoperability of Single Windows.

Cooperation and Mutual Assistance to exchange information.

Digital Certificate in place based on digital signature.



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업계의 C/O 발급 현황 · 애로사항

엄정택

Profile

· LG 본사 관세팀



LG전자(주) FTA 원산지증명 절차 활용 현황

목 차

1. LG전자 FTA 연혁 (History of LG's FTA Utilization)
2. FTA 시스템 구축 사전 활동 (Preparation for building FTA Management System)
3. FTA 시스템 개요 (Overview of FTA Management System)
4. FTA 협정별 효과 (Effects of Different FTAs)
5. 시사점 (Implications for FTA Utilization)
6. FTA 활용 관련 건의사항 (Proposal for Smooth Implementation of FTA)

2017.11.14



1. LG전자 FTA 연혁 (History of LG's FTA Utilization)

자사는 아래와 같이 FTA 관련 업무를 지속적으로 추진함

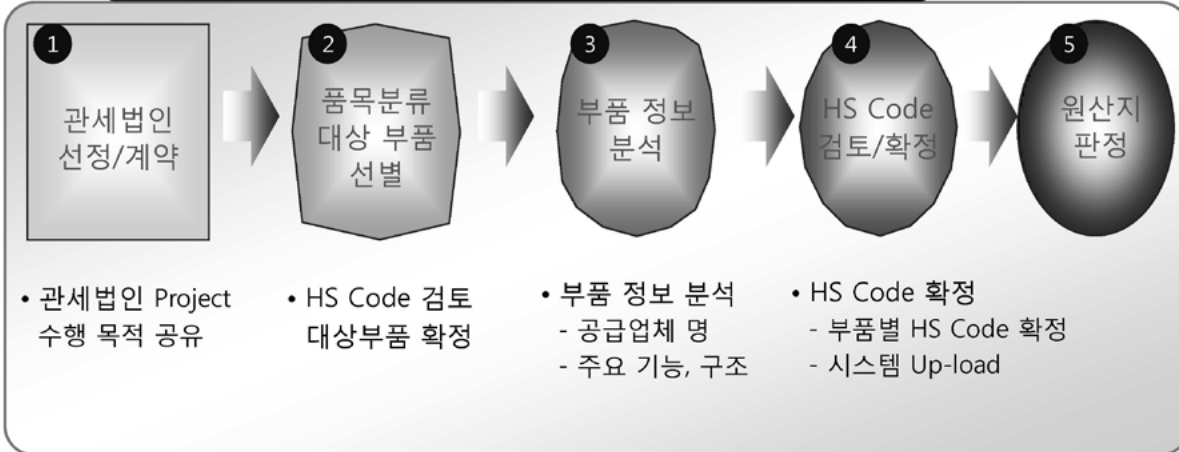


2. FTA시스템 구축 사전 활동 (Preparation for building FTA Management System)

품목분류 확정 Project 실시
(HS Confirmation Project)

세번변경(Change in Tariff Classification) 기준을 적용하기 위해서 관세법인과
약 200만개의 구매부품에 대해 HS Code 검토 후 확정하였음

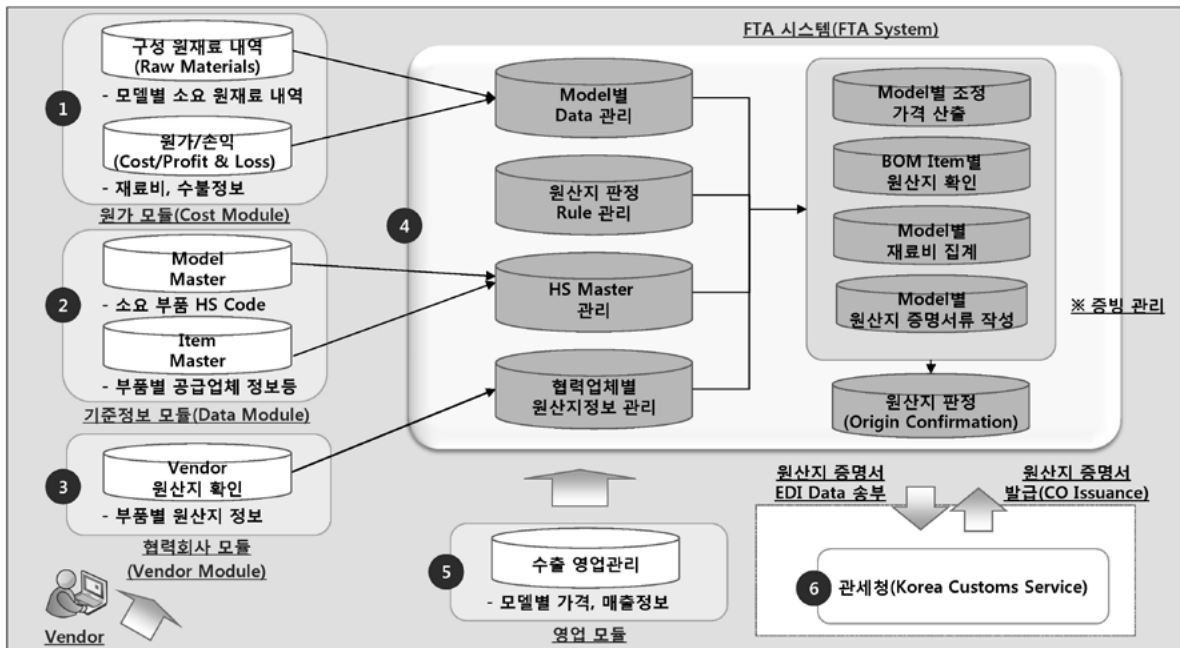
HS Code 정확성 검증 (HS Code Accuracy Examination)



2 / 9

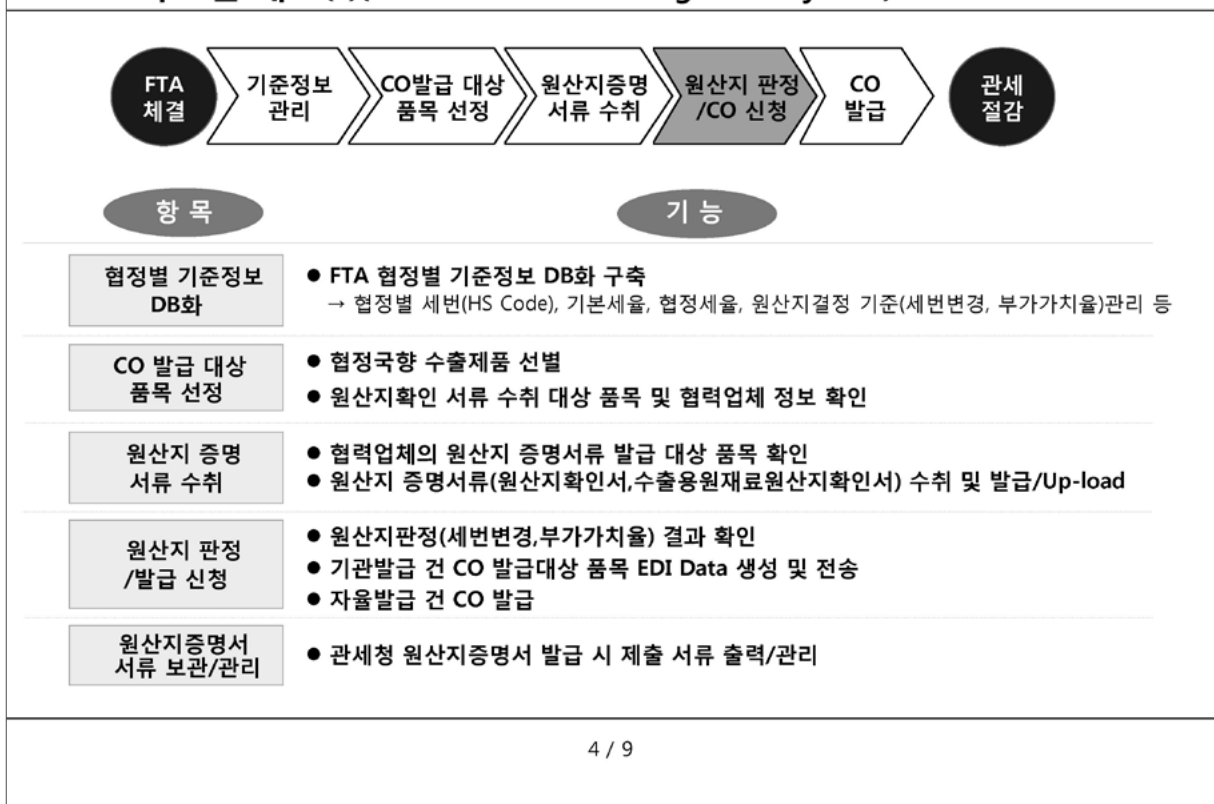
3. FTA시스템 개요 (1)(Overview of FTA Management System) 1. FTA System Module

수출품목(Exported Items)의 원산지 판정(Origin Confirmation)을 위한 6개 Module의 상호 Interface 진행



3 / 9

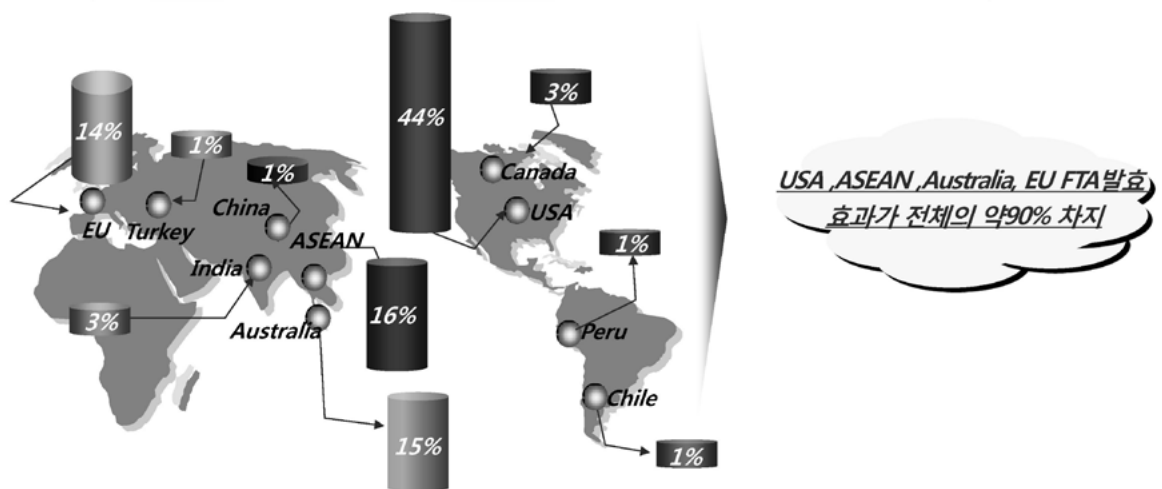
3. FTA시스템 개요(2)(Overview of FTA Management System) 2. Main Function&Process



4. FTA 협정별 효과 (Effects of Different FTAs)

FTA 협정별 관세 절감 영향도 분석 결과 아래와 같음

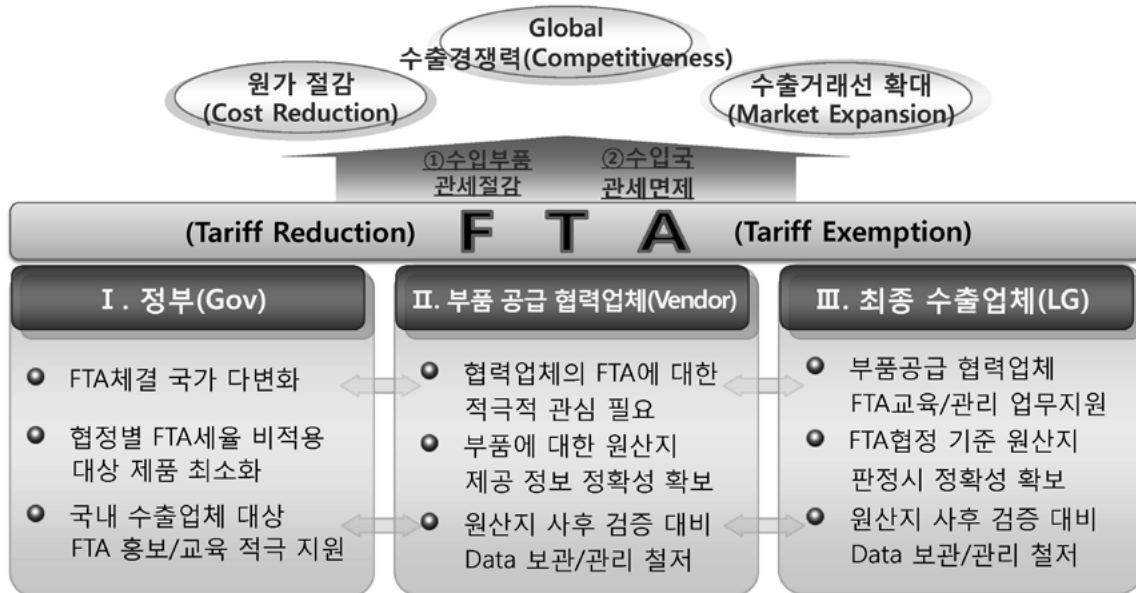
FTA협정별 관세절감 비율(Tariff Reduced Rates for different FTAs)



▪ 산출 기준 : 한국→협정국향 원산지증명서 발급 실적 기준 ('16년도)

5. 시사점 (Implications for FTA Utilization)

정부의 지원, 부품 공급업체와 LG전자간 정보공유 및 상호 협력이 FTA 체결 효과를 극대화함



6 / 9

6. FTA 활용 관련 건의사항(Proposal) (1)

1. CO 사본 불인정(CO Copy)

FTA 시스템 구축을 통해 CO 발급함에도 불구하고 일부 수입국들 통관시 CO 원본을 요청(사본 불인정)하고 있어 여전히 어려움을 겪고 있음

구분	Chile	SG	EFTA	ASEAN	INDIA	EU	PERU	U.S.	Turkey	AU	CA	China	VN	NZ	COL
발효일	'04.4	'06.3	'06.9	'07.6	'10.1	'11.7	'11.8	'12.3	'13.5	'14.12	'15.1	'15.12	'15.12	'15.12	'16.7
CO 발급방식	자율(Self)	기관(Authority)	자율	기관	기관	자율	기관→자율	자율	자율	자율	자율	기관	기관	자율	자율
CO 원본 제출 요구	X	O	X	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O

기업 실무적인 애로사항 (Difficulties in Utilizing FTAs)

- 항공화물이나 긴급화물의 경우 일반적으로 수출자가 송부한 원산지증명서 원본보다 화물이 먼저 도착하여 현지 수입신고시점에 원산지증명서 원본 제출이 어려움
- 아세안 국가들의 경우, 선적 리드타임(5일 이내) 고려시 원본이 늦게 도착하는 경우 발생함

- 수입 통관 지연(Delayed Customs Clearance) 발생 → 생산 및 물품 공급에 차질(Trouble) 발생
- 협정 세율 미 적용 후 사후 환급(Post Drawback) 신청 → 사후 환급 심사 대응 등 환급 어려움(Difficulties)

7 / 9

6. FTA 활용 관련 건의사항(Proposal) (2)

2. CO 사본 인정 해결 사례

칠레(Chile) 통관지 세관에서 협정세율 적용을 위해 원산지 증명서 원본(Original CO) 제출만 요구(Request)하여 협회 및 정부에 건의(Seek help to Gov)하여 해결함

Issues

- 한-칠레 FTA 협정문상 CO 사본 제출 가능함 (제5.3조 수입 관련 의무)
- 협정세율 적용 위해 칠레 통관지 세관에서 CO 원본만 요구함 (Request Original CO)
- CO원본 발송 시간 소요(한국 2~3일)로, 관세 먼저 납부하고 사후 환급 신청(*)
 - (*) - 환급 신청 서류 준비 및 세관 자료 검증 대응 등으로 법인 내 추가 업무 Loss 발생
 - 관세환급 절차도 길어(통상 6개월 이상 소요) Cash Flow 측면에서도 금융 비용 등 Loss 발생

Progress
&
Outcome

- √ '16년 12월 : 전자진흥협회 통해 산업통상자원부 FTA 이행과에 해결 요청(Seek help to Gov)
- √ '17년 4월 : FTA 활용 기업 간담회를 통해 이슈해결 재 협조 요청
- √ '17년 5월 : 산업통상자원부 FTA 이행과를 통해 칠레외교부 공문(**) 접수
 - (**) 협정문에 근거해 원산지증명서 사본 제출이 인정됨
- √ '17년 7월 : 칠레법인 통관지 세관으로부터 사본 제출 할 수 있다는 회신 받음

FTA 활용 애로사항은 협회 및 정부기관(관세청/산업통상자원부 등) 최대한 활용하자 !

8 / 9

6. FTA 활용 관련 건의사항 (Proposal)(3)

3. CO 사본 및 전자 CO 적용

건의 사항(Proposals)I. CO 사본 인정 요청
(Acceptance of CO Copy)

- ▶ CO 사본 불인정 협정국들에 대해 사본 인정될 수 있도록 요청

II. 전자 CO 적용 확대
(Activated e-CO adoption)

- ▶ 궁극적으로 한-중 FTA에서 적용중인 "원산지 자료 교환 시스템"의 전 협정 확대 적용 요청 (CO 제출 면제)

경쟁력 향상(Competitiveness)

CO 발송에 따른 단순.소모성 업무 제거

※ CO 사본 만들고 원본 발송하는 업무

수출국과 수입국간 책임 논쟁 불필요

※ CO 분실 등

수입지 통관 리드 타임 감소
(Clearance lead time reduction)

9 / 9



보호무역주의 시대에 WTO TFA(무역원활화 협정)의 의의

Darlan F. MARTI

Profile



Darlan F. MARTI has WORKED, SINCE December 2009, as a trade policy specialist at the WTO. He currently serves as the Secretary of the Committee on Rules of Origin at the World Trade Organization. In that capacity, he supports the 재강 of that Committee by undertatking research drafting briefs and summaries on all topics related to rules of origin– both preferential and non–preferential. He works, in addition, in other areas of work of the WTO Market Access Division, such as the Trade Facilitation Agreement. Darian is a Brazilian national and was educated at the University Of Harvard, US (Executive Education), UK (Master if Laws, LL.M) and University of Grenoble, France (B.A in international Law)



The Trade Facilitation Agreement: overview, implementation, update

Korean Customs Service – International Origin Seminar
Seoul 14 November 2017

Darlan F. MARTI
Secretary, WTO Committee on Rules of Origin
Trade Policy Specialist, WTO Market Access Division

Objectives

- Why a new Agreement on Trade Facilitation?
- What impact is expected from the TFA?
- What obligations does the Agreement actually contain?
- How will the Agreement be implemented? (Flexibilities)
- Where do we stand with implementation?
- Can we already identify any trends?

1. Why a new Agreement?

3

BACKGROUND

- 1996 Singapore Ministerial Conference: working group to study “the simplification of trade procedures”
- 2001 Doha Ministerial Conference: work on “expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods including goods in transit”
- 2004 General Council “July Package”: launched negotiations
- The **2013 Bali Ministerial Conference** (WT/MIN(13)/36 – WT/L/911):
 - Concluded the negotiations on Trade Facilitation
 - Established a “Preparatory Committee”
 - Mandated some follow up work
 - Annex to the Ministerial Declaration: the text of the TF Agreement

Trade Facilitation – International Trade

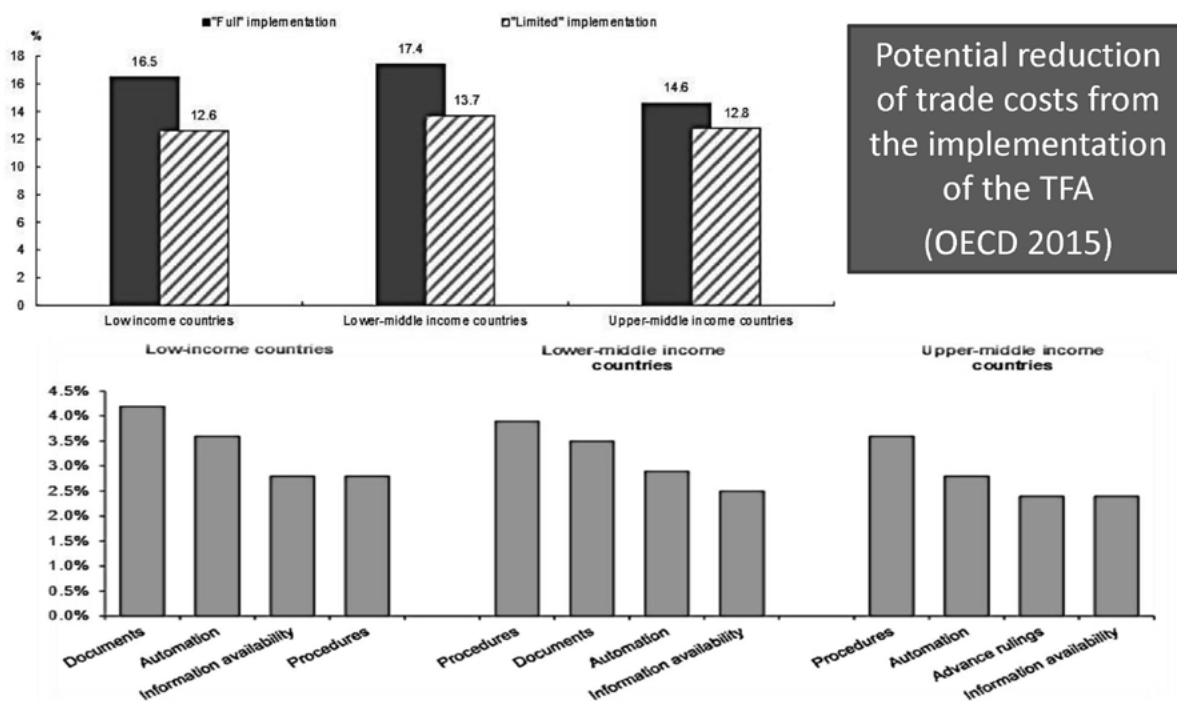
- **Reduce international trade costs and maximize the effects of trade liberalization by streamlining, modernizing and standardizing the procedures for the transportation and customs clearance of goods**
- Ease to import, export and capacity to distribute goods is the backbone of international merchandise trade
- Direct impact on companies ability to connect to regional and global value /supply chains and, therefore, have a direct impact on national economic competitiveness
- Trade facilitation reforms did not start and do not end with the WTO TFA: continuous improvements!

5

Benefits for governments and firms

	Benefits for economic operators	Benefits for governments
Transparency	Increased predictability	Enhanced compliance
Fairness	Reduced time and costs	Reduced costs
Good governance	Reduced costs Reduced delays Reduced complexity Fairness - Trust	Enhanced compliance More effective and more efficient government
Modernization	Simplification and reduced clearance times and costs	Enhanced dialogue with economic operators Enhanced compliance More effective and more efficient government

Trade facilitation reforms: cut the costs of trading and doing business



Benefits of TFA implementation

Greater benefits for more ambitious TF agenda

Reduction of trade costs higher for developing countries

Export diversification (products)

Export diversification (markets)

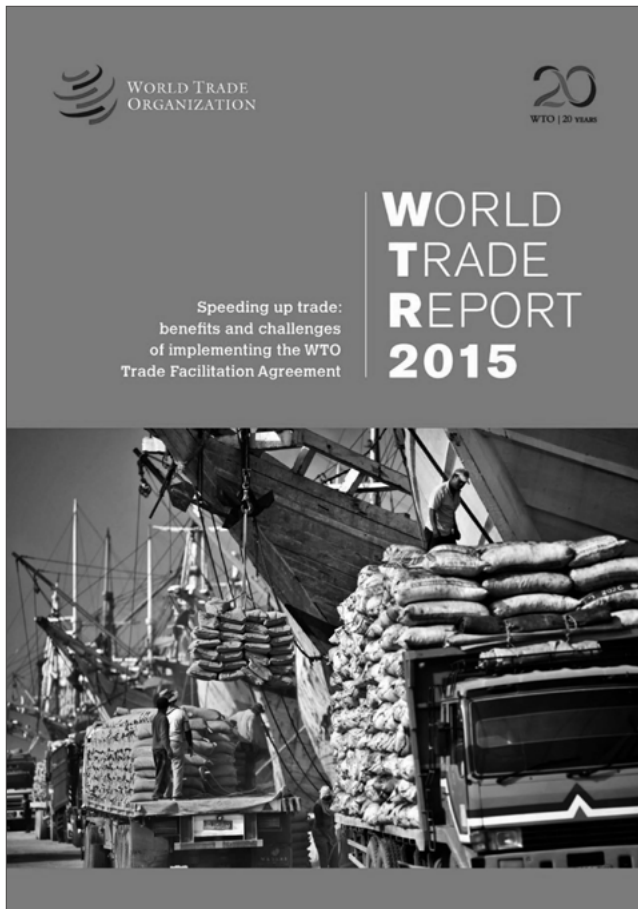
Enhanced participation in GVCs

Improved environment for SMEs

More FDI

Greater customs collection

Lower incidence of corruption



**Average
reduction of
trade costs:
14.5%**

**WTO
World Trade
Report 2015**

Large number of key stakeholders

Policy making entities

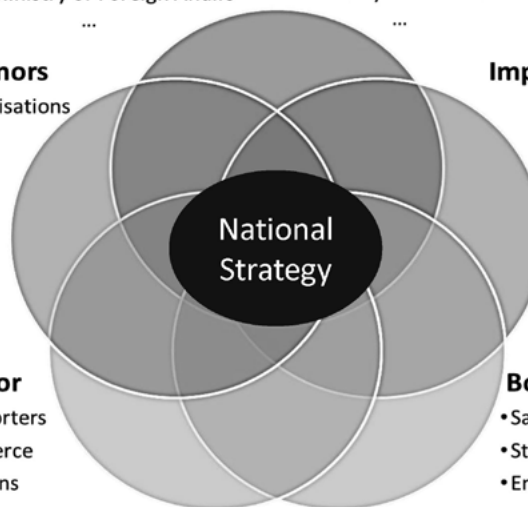
- Ministry of Trade
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ...
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Finance
- ...

External donors

- International organisations
- Regional banks
- Donor countries
- ...

Private sector

- Exporters and importers
- Chamber of commerce
- Business associations
- Foreign investors
- Consumers
- Civil society
- ...



Implementing agencies

- Customs
- Port authority
- Airport authority
- Board patrol
- Coast guard
- Post offices
- ...

Border-control agencies

- Sanitary and phytosanitary
- Standards
- Environment
- ...

2. What reforms do the TFA prone? What provisions does it contain?

11



Structure of the TF Agreement



Section I

The TFA contains 12 Articles with approximately 40 “measures”, 239 items



Section II

Flexibilities for implementation by developing and least-developed country Members



Section III

Final provisions and institutional arrangements



Section I

12 Articles with approximately 40 “technical measures”



Article 1
Publication & Availability
of Information



Article 5
Measures to Enhance
Impartiality, Non-Discrimination
& Transparency



Article 9
Movement under
Customs Control



Article 2
Comment
and Consultations



Article 6
Disciplines on Fees
and Charges



Article 10
Import, Export
& Transit Formalities



Article 3
Advance
Rulings



Article 7
Release and Clearance
of Goods



Article 11
Freedom
of transit



Article 4
Procedures for
Appeal or Review



Article 8
Border Agency
Cooperation



Article 12
Customs
Cooperation

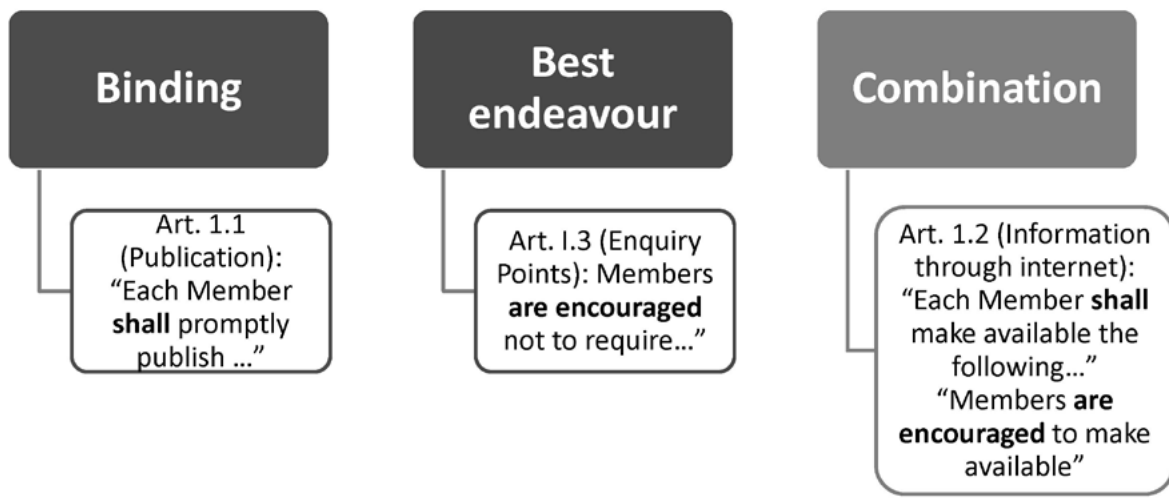
Focus: rules of origin

Several measures have implications for origin-related regulations

- ART. 1 Publication and availability of information
- ART. 2 Opportunity to comment before entry into force and consultation
- ART. 3 Advance Rulings
- ART. 4 Appeal or Review Procedures
- ART. 7.1 Pre-arrival processing
- ART. 7.2 Electronic payment
- ART. 7.4 Risk management
- ART. 7.5 Post-clearance audit
- ART. 7.7 Authorized Economic Operators
- ART. 10.1 Transit - Formalities and documentation requirements
- ART. 10.2 Acceptance of copies
- ART. 10.3 Use of international standards
- ART 10.4 Single window
- ART 10.7 Common border procedures /uniform documentation requirements
- ART: 12 Customs cooperation

Nature and scope of provisions

- Not all measures are necessarily obligations
- Full vs. partial implementation



Art. 1: Publication

► Art.1.1 Publication:

- Members **shall** promptly publish general trade-related information in a non-discriminatory and easily accessible manner
 - Example: import and export procedures; appeal procedures; applied rates of duties and taxes; import, export and transit restrictions; etc.

► Art. 1.2 Info available through internet:

- Each Member **shall** make available and update **to the extent possible** the information it provides to the public regarding import, export and transit procedures.
- One of the WTO languages
 - Example: forms and documents required to import, export and transit; contact information on enquiry points etc.

Art. 1.3: Enquiry points

- Each Member **shall, within its available resources**, establish or maintain one or more enquiry points to answer reasonable enquiries and provide required documentation within a reasonable period of time
- Possibility to establish/maintain one regional enquiry point
 - Any interested person may request specific information from a Member about import, export or transit requirements

Art. 2: consultations before entry into force

- Traders and other interested parties **shall** be given, to **the extent practicable**, an opportunity and appropriate time to comment on proposals for new trade-related and customs laws and administrative regulations, as well as any amendments thereto.
- New or amended laws and regulations **shall, to the extent practicable**, be made publicly available as early as possible before entry into force
- Member **shall, as appropriate**, provide for regular consultations between border agencies, traders and other interested parties

Art. 3 Advance rulings

- ▶ Customs **shall** provide a written decision (prior to import) on request of a trader concerning the tariff classification and origin of the good in a reasonable, time bound manner
- ▶ The ruling **shall** be binding on Customs and remain valid for a reasonable period of time. If a Member declines, revokes, modifies or invalidates an advance ruling, it **shall** inform the trader
- ▶ Member **shall endeavour** to make publicly any information related to advance rulings

Art. 6: disciplines on fees and charges

- Regarding fees and charges, Members **shall**:
 - publish specified information about such fees and charges
 - accord an “adequate time” between publication and entry into force of any new or amended fees or charges
 - **where practicable**, periodically review their fees and charges in order to reduce their number and diversity
- Fees and charges for customs processing:
 - **shall** be limited in amount to the approximate cost of the services rendered
 - Fees not linked to a specific import or export operation must be closely connected to the customs processing of the goods.
- Better transparency and disciplines on penalties

Art. 7: Release and clearance of goods

- Art. 7.1 Pre-arrival processing: Traders **shall** be permitted to submit the import documentation prior to arrival of goods with a view to expediting clearance
- Art. 7.2 Electronic payments: **To the extent practicable**, Members should allow electronic payment of duties, taxes, fees and charges collected by Customs
- Art. 7.4 Risk Management: Members **shall, to the extent possible**, apply risk management systems. Such system **shall** focus on high risk consignments and expedite low risk consignments, while avoiding arbitrary discrimination

Art. 7.7: Authorized operators

- Members **shall** provide additional TF measures to operators who meet specified criteria (record of compliance, financial solvency etc.), such as:
 - Less documentation requirements
 - Less physical inspection
 - Rapid release time
 - Deferred payment of duties, taxes, fees and charges etc.
- Members **shall** publish the qualification criteria and **are encouraged** to base authorized trader schemes on international standards

Art. 8: Border agency cooperation

- Members **shall** ensure that its authorities and agencies operating at the border cooperate with one another in order to facilitate trade
- Members **shall, to the extent possible and practicable,** cooperate on mutually agreed terms with neighbour Members with a view to facilitate trade.
 - Examples of cooperation: alignment of working hours/days & procedures; joint controls; one-stop border post control; sharing of common facilities; etc.

Art. 10.4: Single Window

- Art 10.4 Single-Window:
 - Members **shall endeavour** to establish a Single Window to which traders can submit all documents and/or data required by customs and all other border or licensing authorities for the import, export or transit of goods.

Art. 12 Customs Cooperation

- Members **shall**, upon written request and subject to conditions (i.e. protection and confidentiality), exchange information and/or documents for the purpose of verifying the truth or accuracy of an import or export declaration
- A requested Member **may** refuse a request to provide information, and **shall** inform the requesting Member of the reasons for doing so

National TF Committees

- (Section III)
- Each Member **shall establish** and/or maintain a national committee on trade facilitation or designate an existing mechanism to facilitate both domestic coordination and implementation of the TFA

3. How will these measures be implemented?

27

General Principles

- The Agreement will be implemented:
 - by all developed countries at the time of entry into force of the TFA
 - by developing and least developed country Members at their own pace (Section II) but with transparency (notifications)

CATEGORY A

- Implementation upon entry into force of the TFA
- +1 year for LDCs
- Annex to TFA

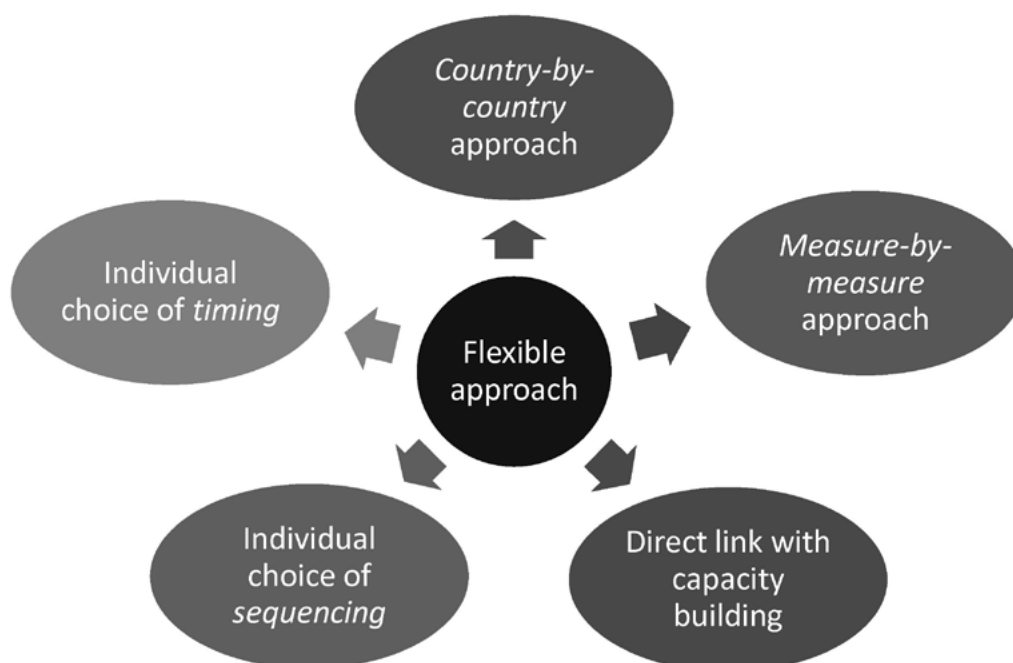
CATEGORY B

- Implementation after a transitional period
- Only time needed

CATEGORY C

- Implementation only after acquisition of capacities through capacity building
- Time + support needed

Flexibilities (Special and Differential Treatment)



Additional flexibilities

Early Warning Mechanism (Art. 5)

- Extend implementation period (automatic extension for 1st request)
- Notify new date and reason for delay
- “Sympathetic consideration” for further requests

Expert Group (Art. 6)

- Third-party review to assess country’s capacity to implement
- Category C measures
- No extension granted

Category Shifting (Art. 7)

- Between B and C
- Provide information on TA and CB needed

Dispute settlement grace period (Art. 8)

- 2 years after entry into force for developing country Members – Category A
- 6 years after entry into force for LDC Members – Category A
- 8 years after implementation of Categories B and C measures by LDC

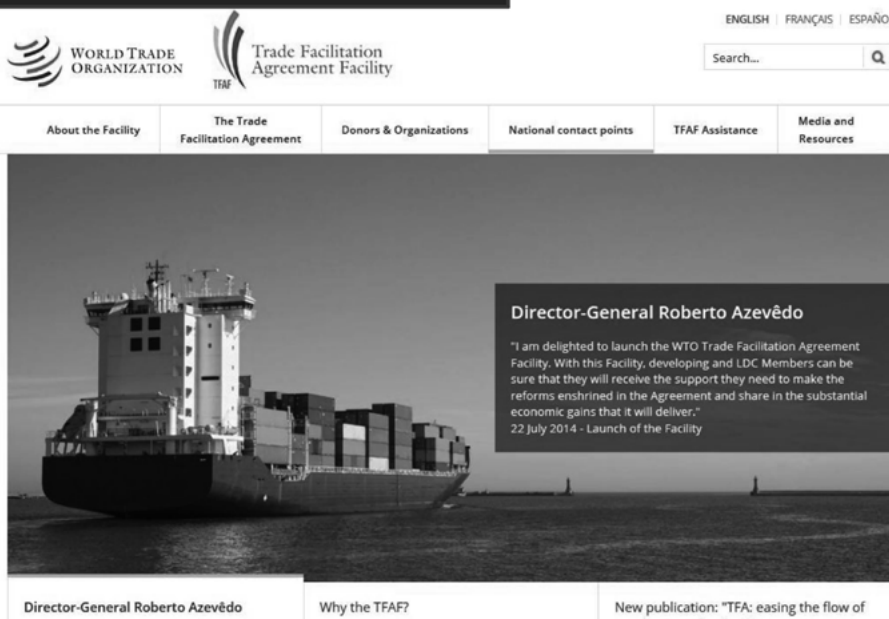


The Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility



The TFA Facility Website

<http://www.tfafacility.org>



Resources



ENGLISH | FRANÇAIS | ESPAÑOL

Search...

About the Facility	The Trade Facilitation Agreement	Notification & Ratification	Donors & Organizations	National contact points	TFAF Assistance	Media and Resources
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Home > Media and Resources

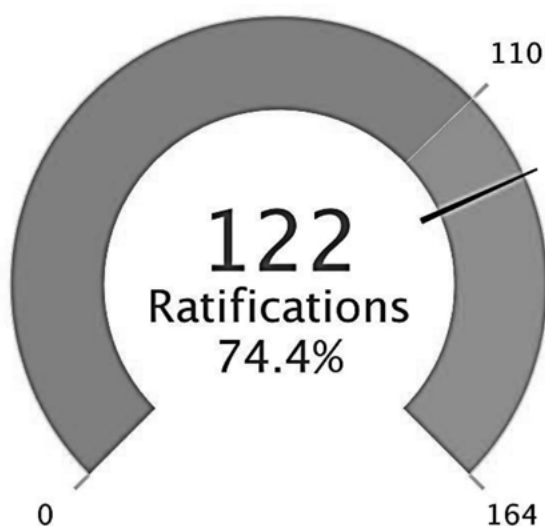
Case studies by article

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Publication & availability of information | 2. | Comment and consultation |
| 3. | Advance rulings | 4. | Procedures for appeal or review |
| 5. | Impartiality, non-discrimination & transparency | 6. | Disciplines on fees and charges |

4. Latest developments and trends

RATIFICATIONS RECEIVED

The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) entered into force on 22 February 2017 when the WTO obtained the two-thirds acceptance from its 164 Members.



TFAD (Trade Facilitation Agreement Database) www.tfadatabase.org

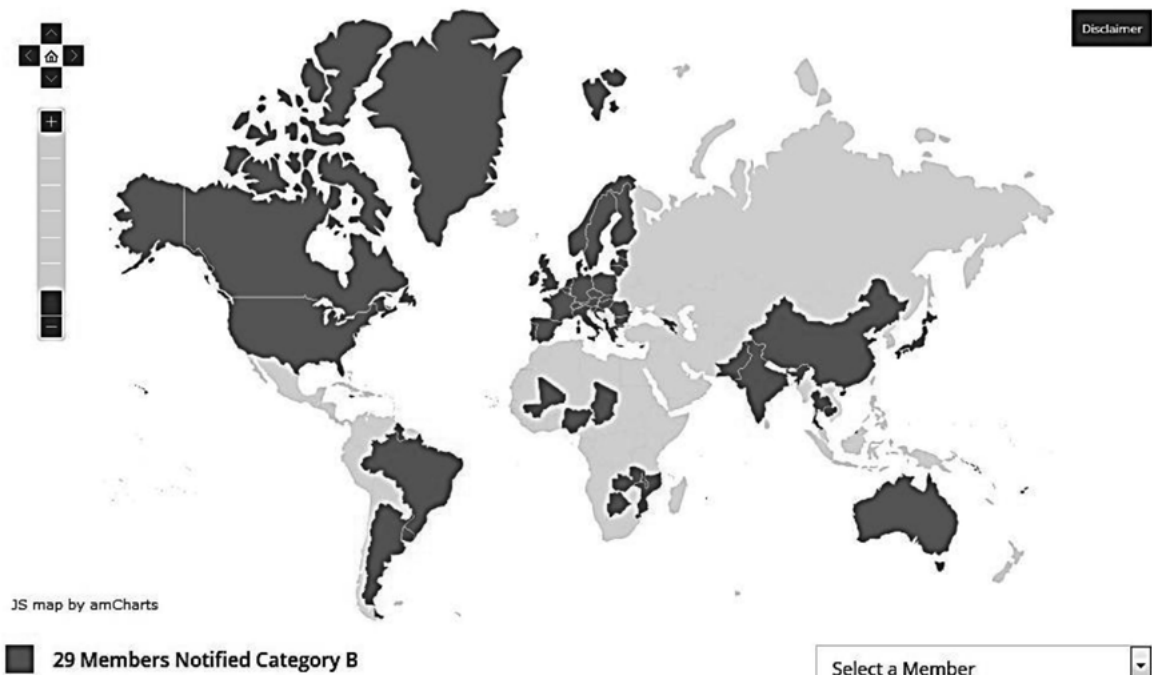
Mapping progress: ratification (122)

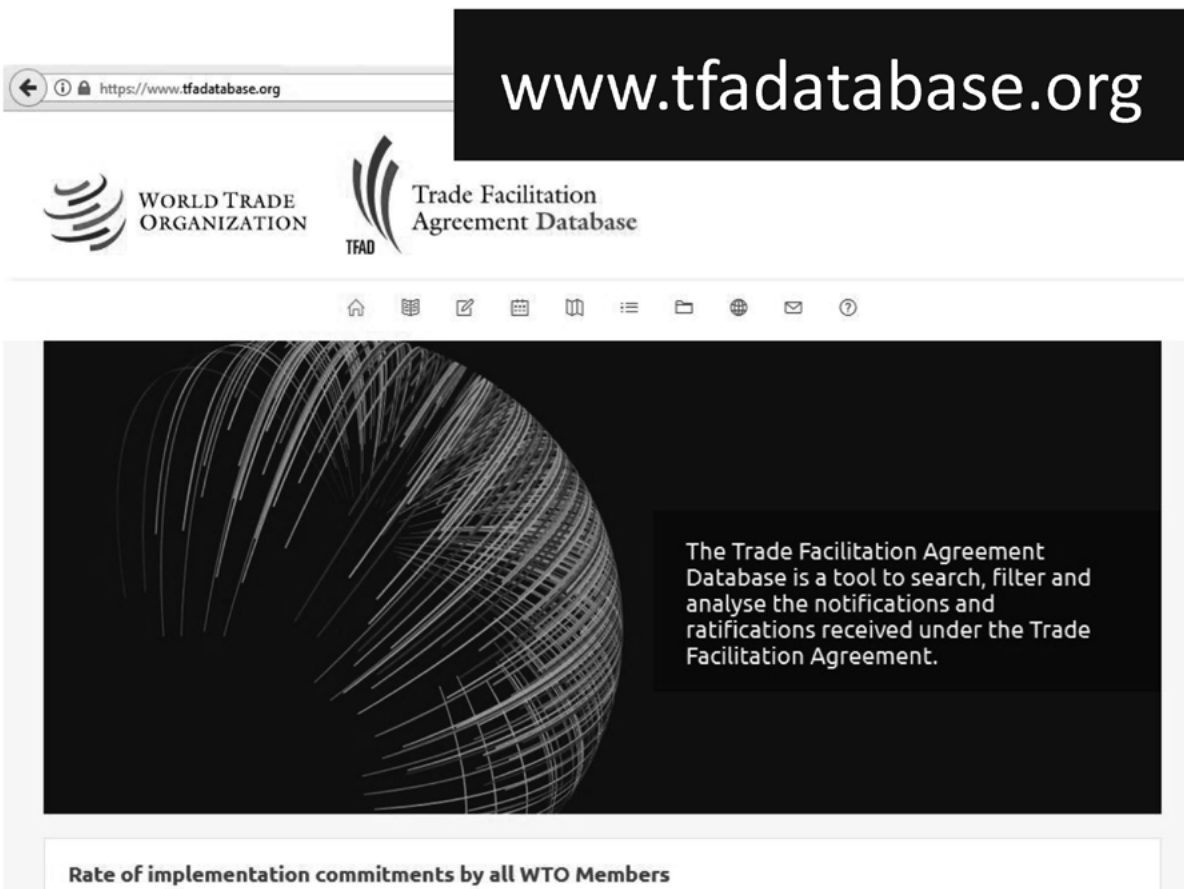


What do we know? Notifications (A)



What do we know? Notifications (B)





The screenshot shows the homepage of the Trade Facilitation Agreement Database (TFAD). At the top, there is a browser address bar displaying 'https://www.tfadatabase.org'. Below this, the logos for the 'WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION' and 'Trade Facilitation Agreement Database' are visible. A navigation bar contains icons for home, search, filters, and other functions. The main content area features a large graphic of a globe made of lines, with a text box stating: 'The Trade Facilitation Agreement Database is a tool to search, filter and analyse the notifications and ratifications received under the Trade Facilitation Agreement.' Below this, a section titled 'Rate of implementation commitments by all WTO Members' is partially visible.

53.0%

rate of
implementation
commitments

today
and an

additional 2.4%
by February 2018

4.0%

rate of
implementation
commitments

from December
2017 to February

2024
without capacity
building support

3.5%

rate of
implementation
from December

2017 to February
2032

upon receipt of
capacity building
support

37.1%

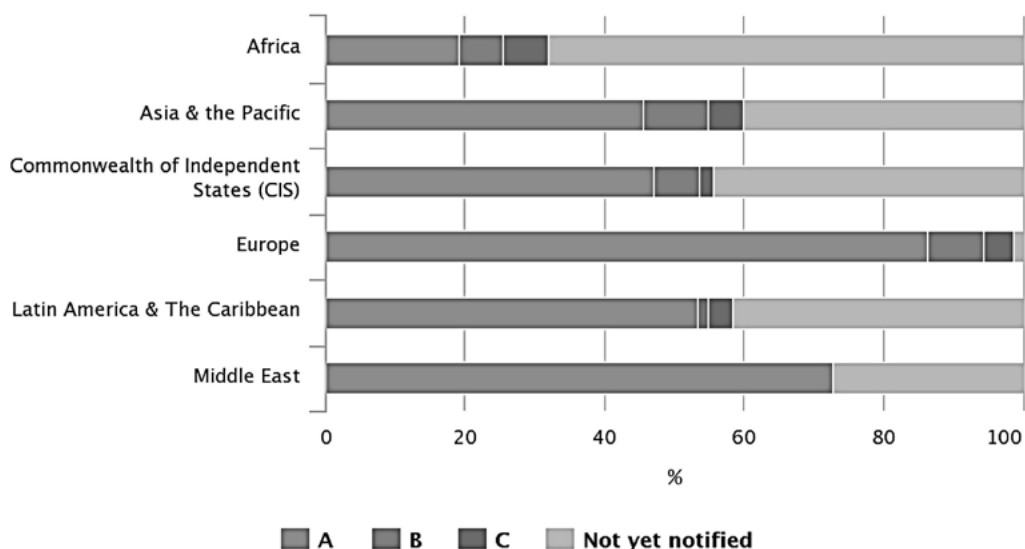
rate of non-
implementation



Implementation notifications – Regional breakdown

Share of Categories A, B, C by region

Based on % of all notifiable article items

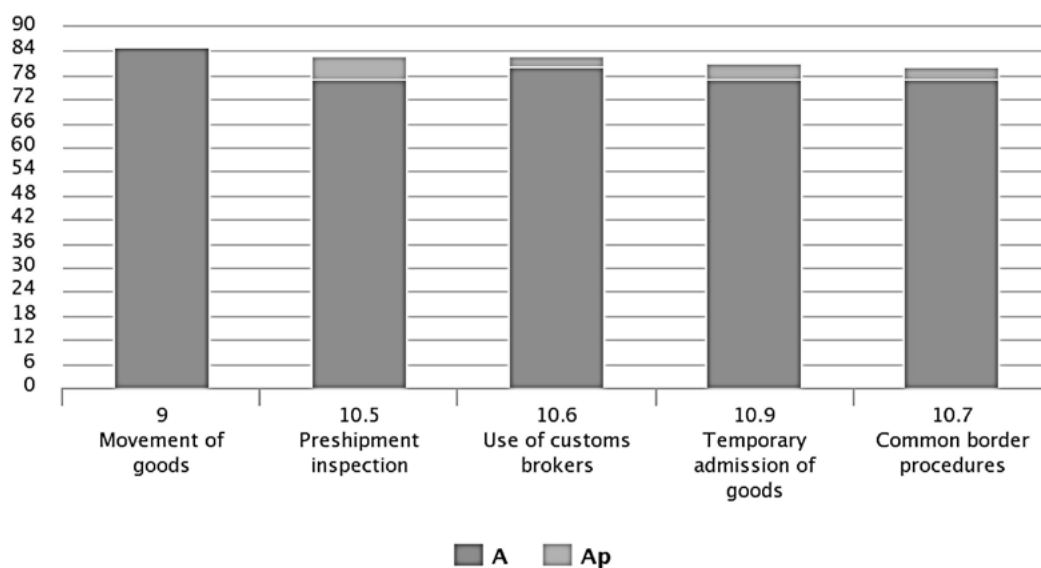


TFAD (Trade Facilitation Agreement Database) www.tfadatabase.org

What is least challenging?

The 5 most notified measures in Category A

No. of measures fully or partially notified

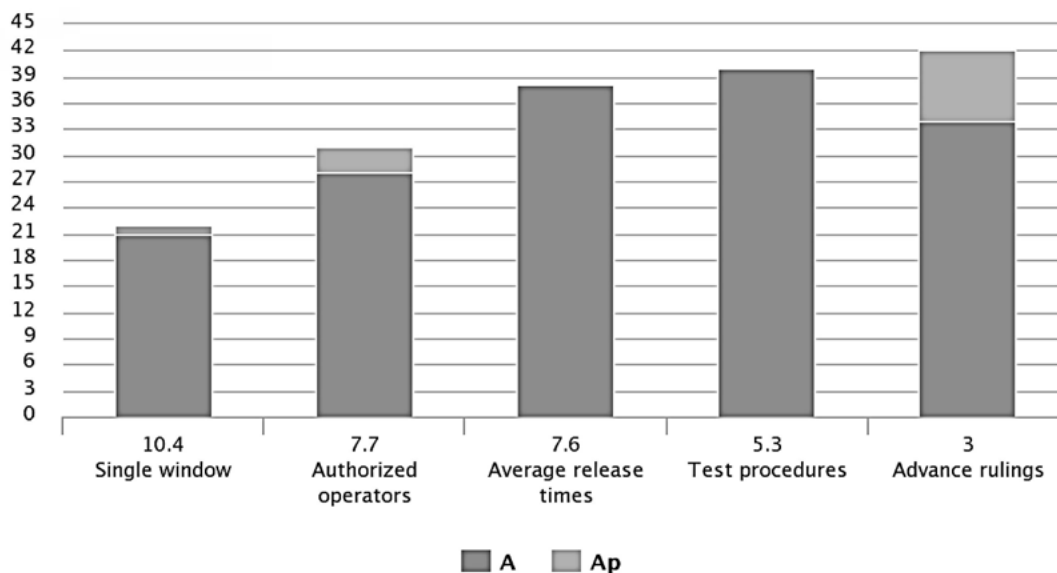


TFAD (Trade Facilitation Agreement Database) www.tfadatabase.org

What is most challenging?

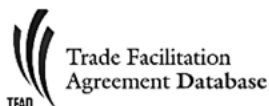
The 5 least notified measures in Category A

No. of measures fully or partially notified



TFAD (Trade Facilitation Agreement Database) www.tfadatabase.org

Detailed analysis



EN Login



Home / Profile - 3 - Advance rulings

Profile - 3 - Advance rulings

Measure

3 - Advance rulings

42

Members designated
category A commitments

A

9

Members designated
category B commitments

B

10

Members designated
category C commitments

C

66

Members have not yet notified

N

Darlan F. MARTI

Darlan.marti@wto.org

Trade Policy Specialist, Market Access Division - WTO

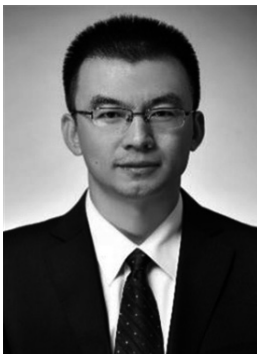
THANK YOU!

Special Lecture 2

무역원활화와 중국의 ‘통관일체화’ 개혁

Song Bo

Profile



Education

- Bachelor of Laws, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

Work Experiences

- 1999 – 2014 Customs Clearance Supervision Division, Office of Qingdao Customs District
- 2015 to present Beijing DHH (Qingdao) Law Firm
- Lawyer Song Bo has worked in Qingdao Customs District for 15 years, he has been dedicated in research on laws, regulations and policies concerning supervision on conveyance, cargo and goods as well as law enforcement, and participated in investigation and survey on legislation and amendment on normative documents initiated by General Administration of Customs more than once.
- Lawyer Song is skilled at the practice of laws, regulations, and policies concerning customs clearance and supervision, excels in supervision on luggage and post articles, and is familiar with customs management regulations on classification, valuation, country of origin, processing trade, customs IPR protection, customs special supervision area and cross-border e-commerce.

Trade Facilitation & China Customs Reform



2017.11



Song Bo Partner

Education: Bachelor of Laws, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

Work Experiences:

1999-2014 Customs Clearance Supervision Division, Office of Qingdao Customs District

2015 to present Beijing DHH (Qingdao) Law Firm


Lawyer Song Bo has worked in Qingdao Customs District for 15 years, he has been dedicated in research on laws, regulations and policies concerning supervision on conveyance, cargo and goods as well as law enforcement, and participated in investigation and survey on legislation and amendment on normative documents initiated by General Administration of Customs more than once; a first-class merit and a third-class merit has been awarded for his excellent performance during the service. Lawyer Song is skilled at the practice of laws, regulations, and policies concerning customs clearance and supervision, excels in supervision on luggage and post articles, and is familiar with customs management regulations on classification, valuation, country of origin, processing trade, customs IPR protection, customs special supervision area and cross-border e-commerce.

phone: 86-13573228356
86-532-83897053
Email: songbo@deheng.com

Lawyer Song Bo provides legal services of customs affairs consultation throughout the country, including resolution of disputes on customs duty payment, IPR protection within customs boundary, defense for smuggling, consultation of customs affairs with regard to cross-border e-commerce, AEO counseling, etc. He has worked for a large number of famous enterprises, including a first-level subsidiary of a large central enterprise, XX Foreign Trade E-Commerce Platform Corporation subordinated to Alibaba Group, a large private iron and steel enterprise in Shandong, etc.

With extensive experience, steady and rigorous attitude, focus on details, and profound resources, Lawyer Song Bo has protected clients' legal interests according to law and received good performance since start of his career. He has helped to avoid huge administrative penalty for the clients according to law in many cases concerning disputes on tax payment, designed proper transaction frame in duty planning business to reduce enormous duty burden according to law, and won over awards subject to lighter punishment or penalty reduction in defense of smuggling for the clients in accordance with accurate understanding of evidences and facts as well as law application; furthermore, he also provides consultation and counselling of customs senior certification for enterprises, and assists enterprises to effectively complete customs senior certification with minimum costs, and to become entitled to favorable policies of trade facilitation.

Contents

- background
 - Main content
 - Progress
 - risk and Preventive measures
- 

Development of the reform



- **April 29th, 2016**, Framework Plan for the Nation-wide Customs Clearance Integrity Reform.
- **June 1st 2016**, pilots in Shanghai
- **November 1st 2016**, pilots in Guangzhou and Beijing
- **July 1st and October 1st, 2017**, integration reform covered both import and export fields

Problem-oriented

- ◆ transformation of governmental functions, building of new system of an open economy
- ◆ economic globalization and integration of regional economy
- ◆ thorough transformation of world customs
- ◆ higher expectations

Complaints from importers/exporters

Classification & Valuation

Non-unification

No coordinating



Overall objectives

The overall objectives of the reform are: develop socialist customs with Chinese characteristics, and by building a new management model of integrated clearance, innovate management model and build an advanced and internationally competitive customs supervision system, promote secure and facilitate trade, modernize the customs governance system and boost governance capability.

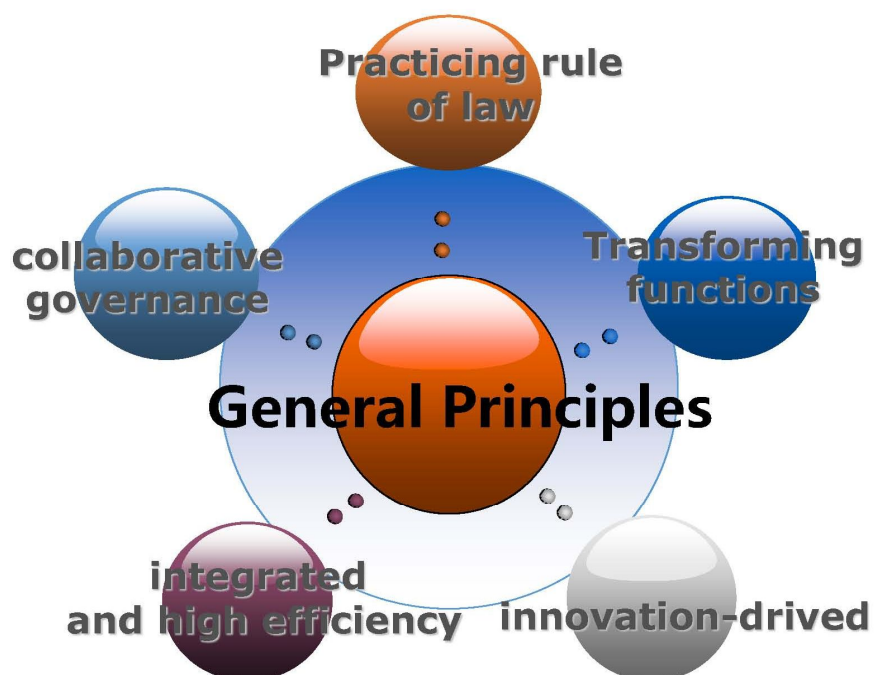


Contents

- background
- **Main content**
- Progress
- risk and Preventive measures



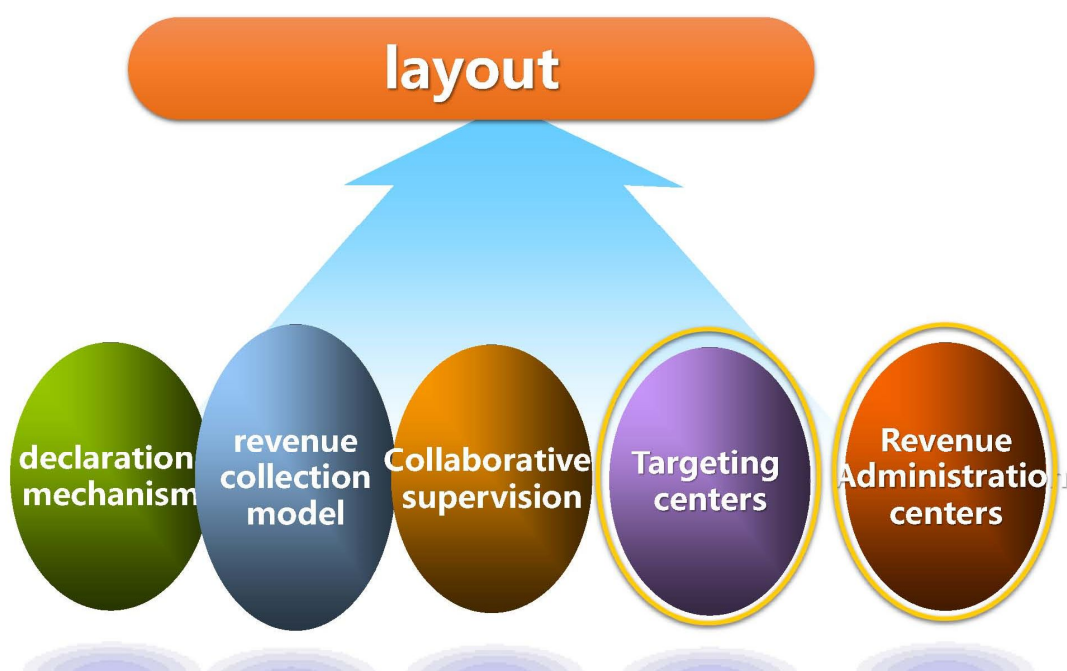
General Principles



Contents



Core



Two Centers

Targeting Centers



- ◆ focus : security risks
- ◆ goal : prevent+Control
- ◆ inspection: goods name, specification,
- ◆ quantity

interactive

Revenue administration centers



- ◆ focus : revenue related risk
- ◆ goal : TAX
- ◆ check: classification, price, origin, etc.

**Direct operation command
of GACC and of two centers**

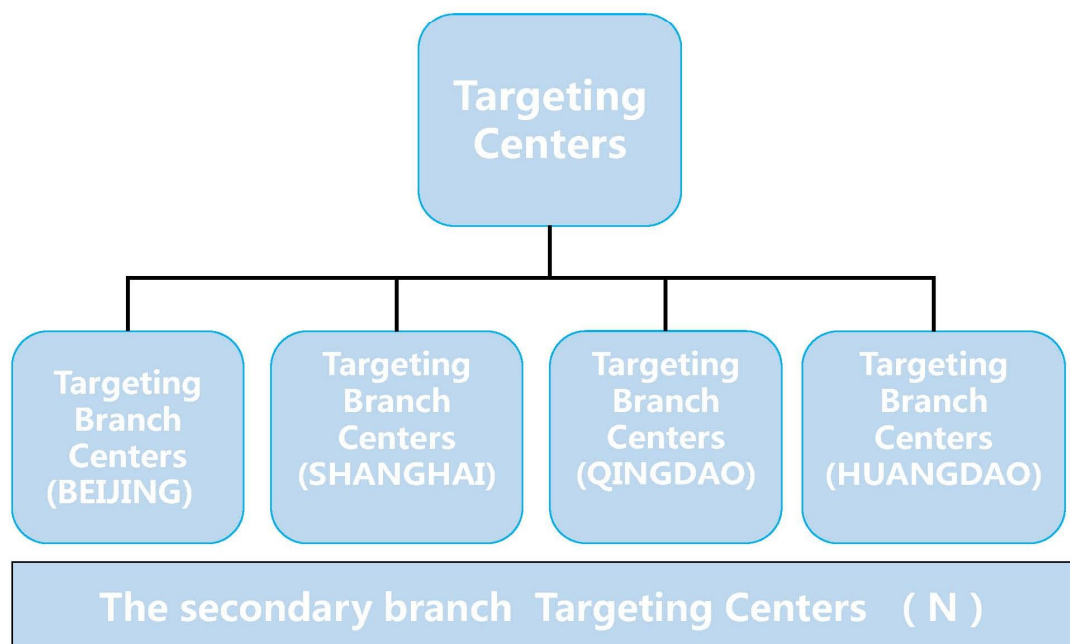
Responsibilities OF Targeting Centers

Collect risk information,
purchase related
information, conduct
risk analysis and release
reports on risk

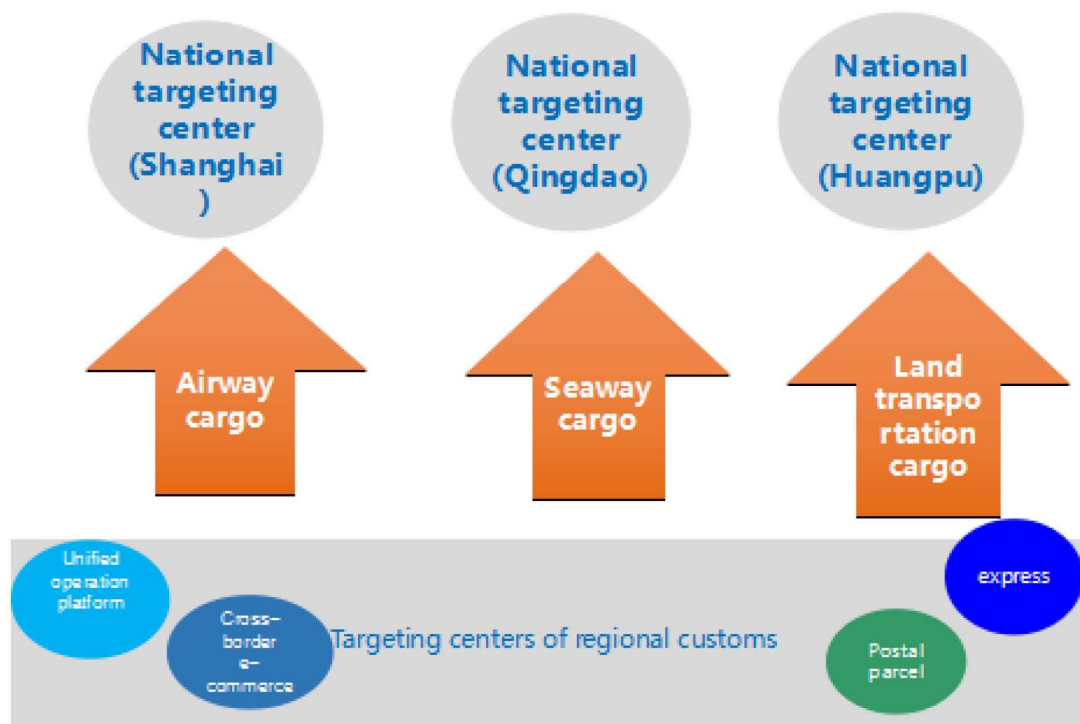
Prevention and control,
process and load in the
system the risk profiles
and risk rules, give
targeting orders, etc.



Organizational Structure



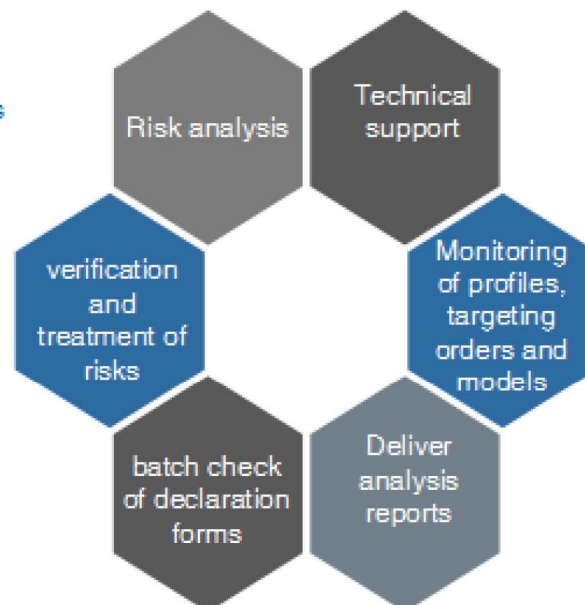
Division of work



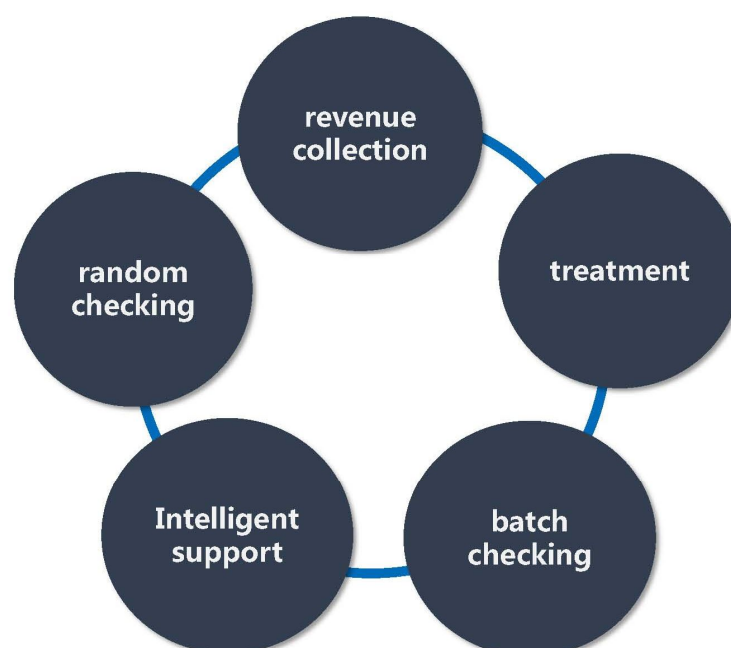
Orientation and responsibilities of revenue administration centers

prevention and control of revenue-collection-related risk

responsibilities



Mechanism of revenue administration centers

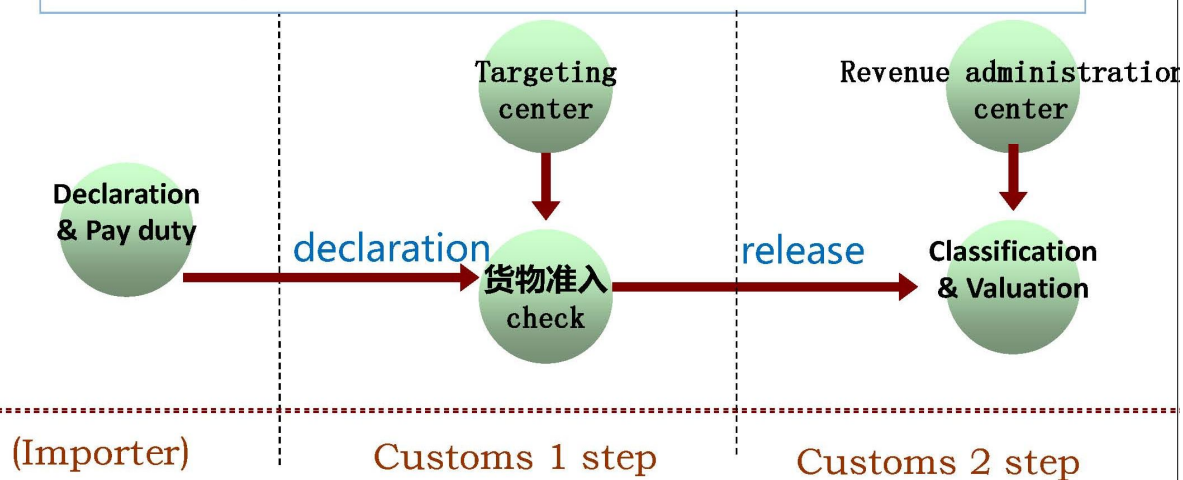


Declaration mechanism

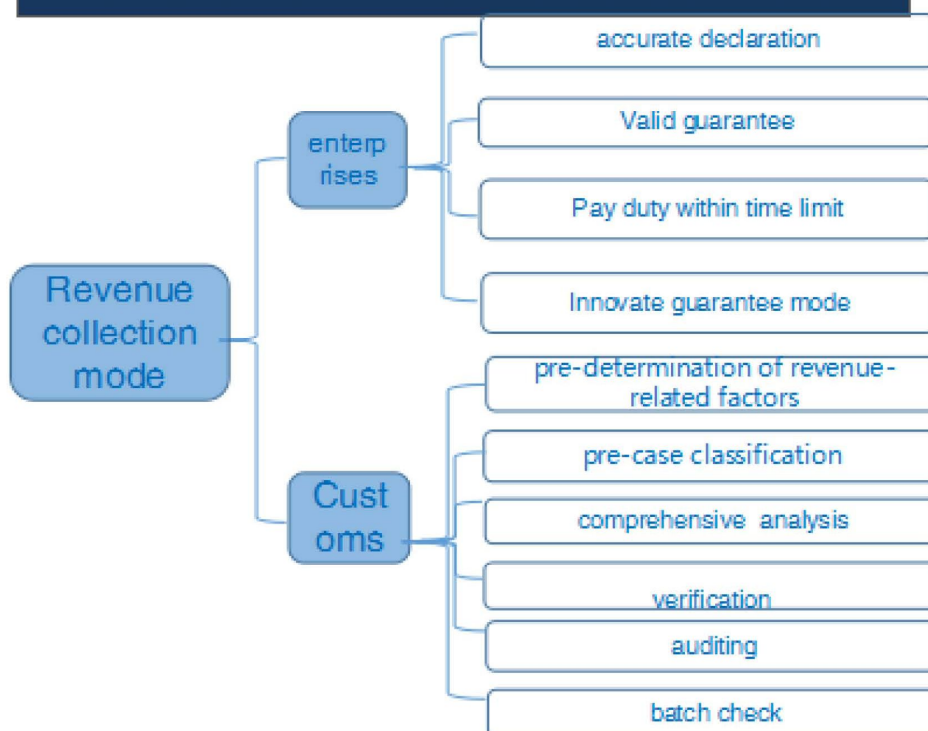
- ◆ adopt “multi-step processing of a single declaration” model:
The model has changed customs operation procedure. The operation procedure used to be: check declaration forms, inspect cargo, collect revenue, and release cargo. The current procedure is: importer/exporter finish declaration and paying of revenue, Customs deals with security risks during the customs clearance and deals with revenue-related risks after cargo release.

“multi-step processing of a single declaration” clearance

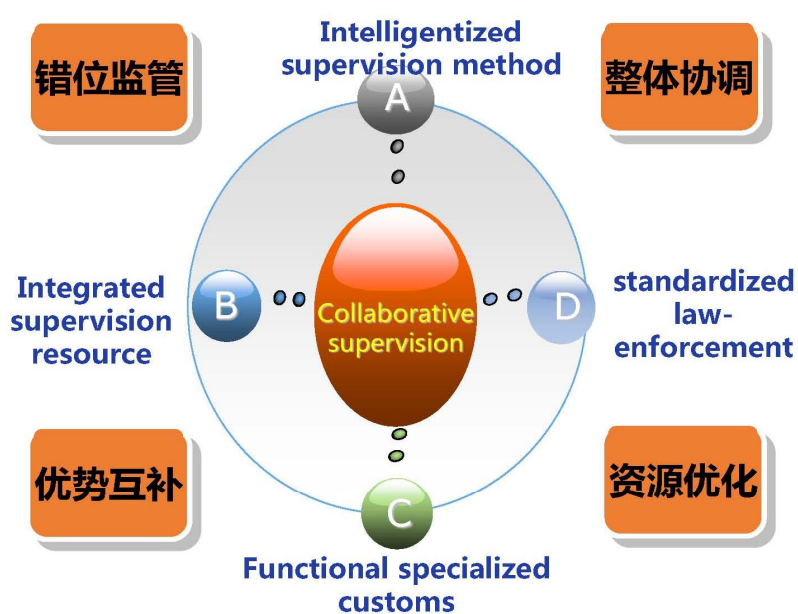
- ◆ **security**
- ◆ **revenue**



transform revenue collection mode

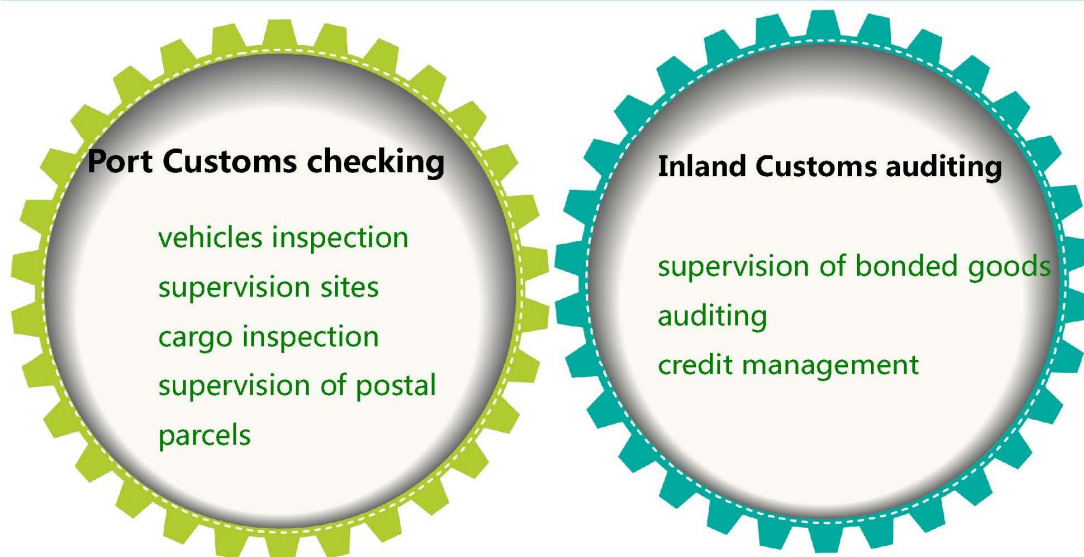


collaborative supervision

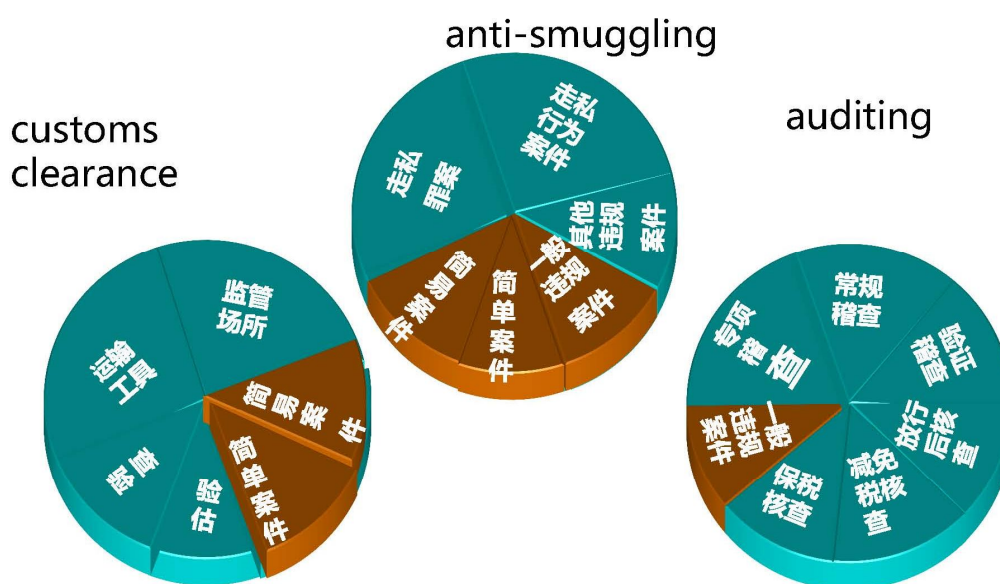


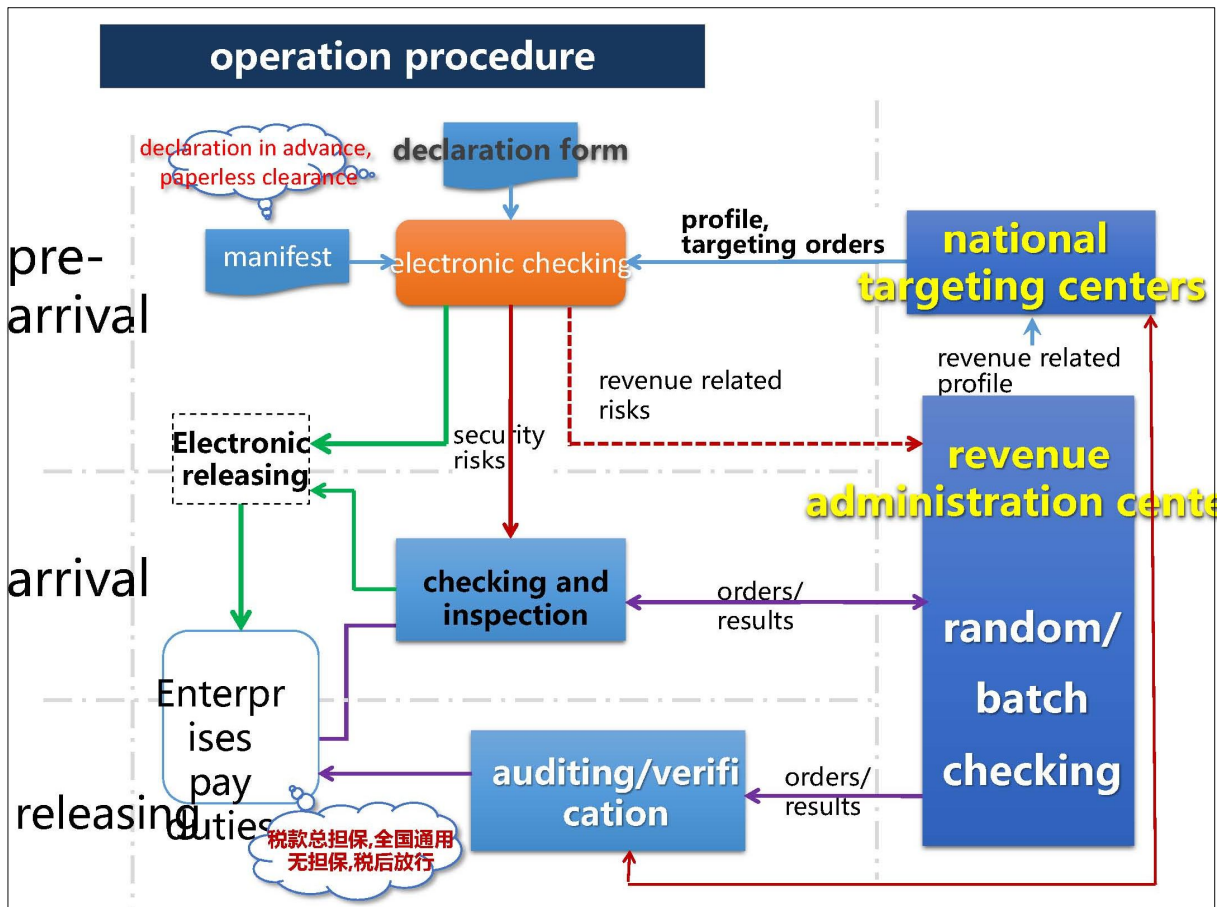
Scientific classification of subordinate customs

◆ Differentiation and collaboration between ports and hinterland



Optimize three supervision powers





Revolution of supervision system

collect

unify

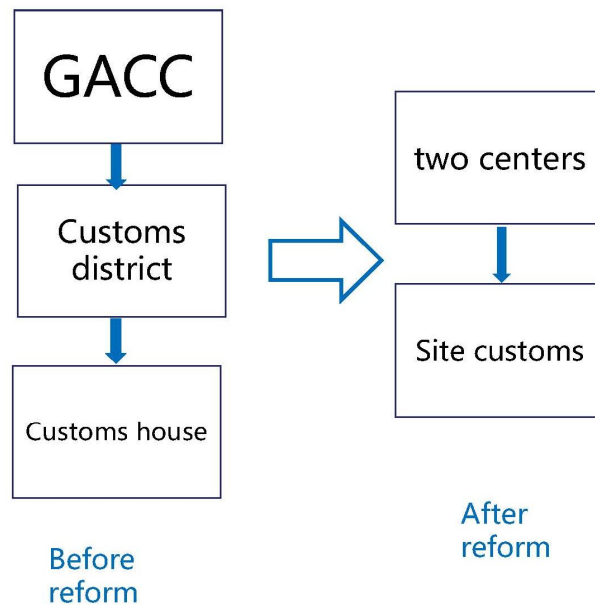
integrate

separate

intelligenti

Revolution of supervision system

- decision-making--execution



Revolution of supervision system

experts

rules and models

technology

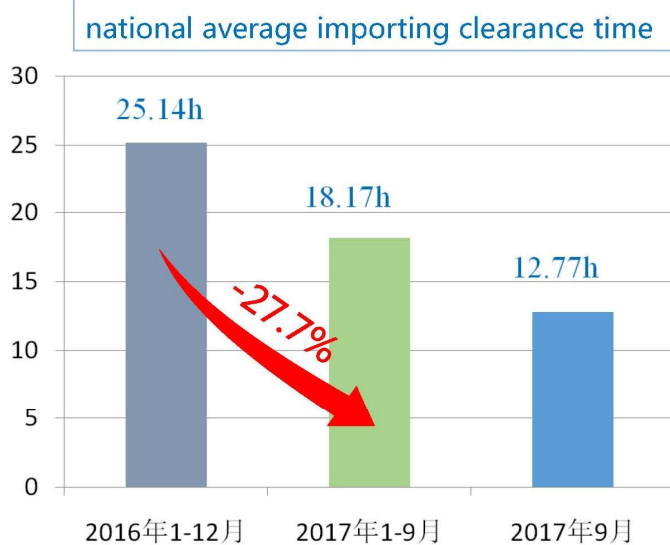
intelligent support



Contents

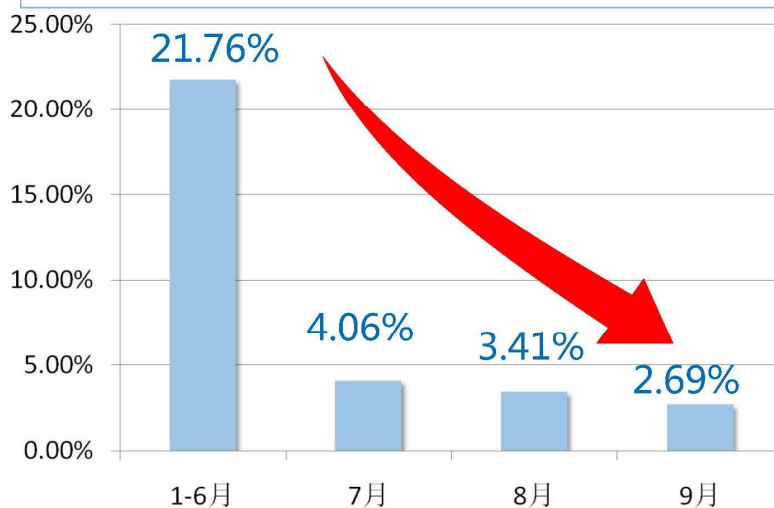
- background
- Main content
- **Progress**
- risk and Preventive measures

Achievements: clearance efficiency improved



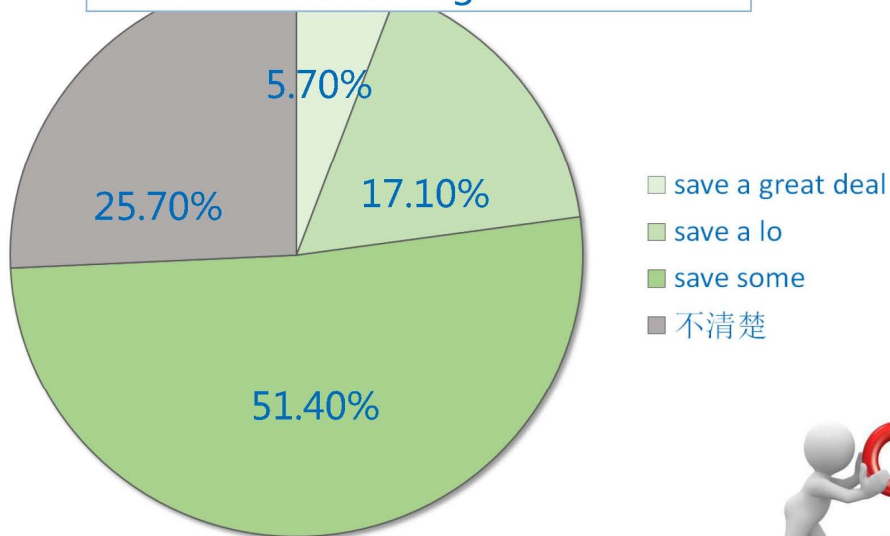
Achievements: clearance efficiency improved

The proportion of manual processing of import declaration in Qingdao Customs in 2017

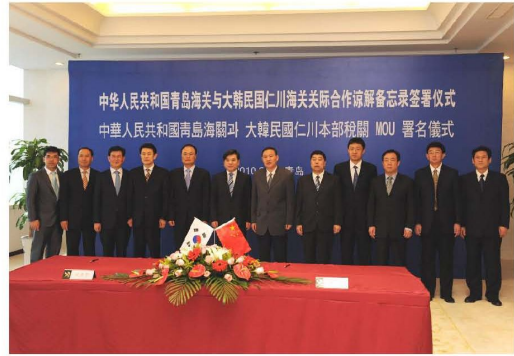


Feedback from importer/exporter

clearance cost saving



Enhance international cooperation Promote trade facilitation and security



Contents

- background
- Main content
- Progress
- **risk and Preventive measures**

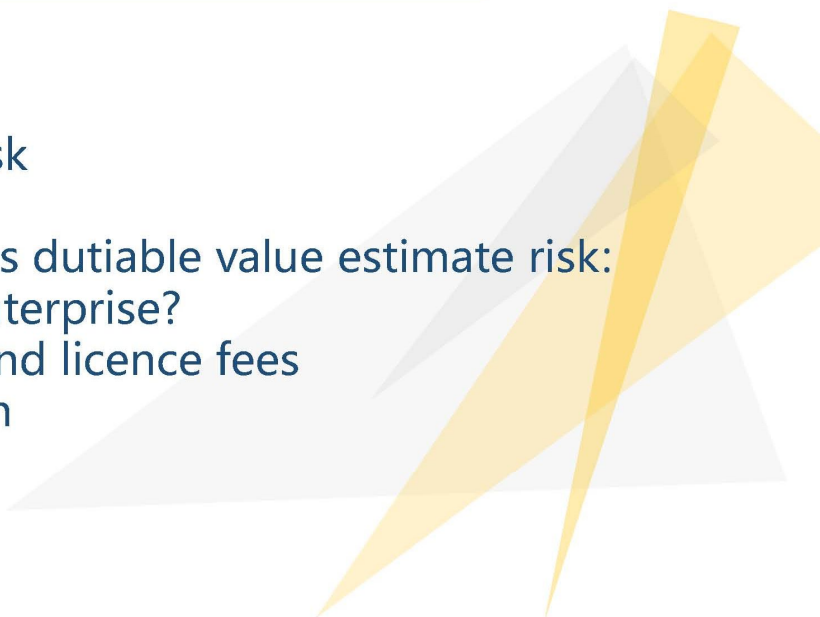
risk and Preventive measures

- smuggle
- administrative penalty
- Tax evasion
- Insist on compliance management
- Choose the professional partners
- Seek professional help



risk and Preventive measures

- HS code risk
- The customs dutiable value estimate risk:
 - affiliated enterprise?
 - Royalties and licence fees
 - Commission
- FTA





FTA

- 2015\12\20 ---2016\12\20 shandong province
- In FTA tax rate import goods 51.3 hundred million (CNY)
- Tax deduction 1.3hundred million (CNY)
- in theory, In FTA tax rate import goods 159 hundred million (CNY)
- in practice, usage rate is below 1/3



Thanks !



EU의 원산지검증 프로세스

Nicholas BURGE

Profile



Nicholas Burge has worked for the European Commission since 1996. In September 2017, he took up his present position as Head of the Trade and Economy Section at the Delegation of the European Commission to the Republic of Korea.

Before his move to Seoul, he worked as Head of the Trade and Economic Section of the EU delegation to Ukraine for 5 years; and before that he was employed at the European Commission's headquarters in Brussels on EU-Russia trade policy and trade relations, including Russia's accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Before 2009, he worked for the European Commission in various positions, including industrial and enterprise relations with Russia and the CIS countries; and the development of policy and legislation on dangerous chemicals. Before moving to Brussels, Mr Burge worked in the UK for a government agency – the Health and Safety Executive – which is responsible for ensuring health and safety in the workplace.

Mr Burge graduated with a degree in Modern History from the University of Durham, UK, in 1984.



Origin verification and cases under the Korea-EU FTA

Nicholas Burge
Head of Trade and Economy Section
Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Korea

International Origin Seminar
Seoul, 14th November 2017



Outline

1. Overview of the origin verification in the EU.
2. Rules of Origin under the Korea-EU FTA.
3. Origin verification and typical cases under the Korea-EU FTA.



1. Overview of the origin verification in the European Union



Overview

- **Preferential origin** is conferred on goods from particular countries, which have fulfilled certain criteria allowing preferential rates of duty to be claimed.
- Each preferential arrangement contains its own **Origin Protocol** laying down its specific preferential rules of origin.



Principal provisions

- Originating status
- Type of cumulation
- Minimal operations
- General tolerance rule
- Principle of territoriality
- Transport rule
- Verification of proof of origin, denial of preference, administrative cooperation
- Certificates, Approved or Registered Exporter
- Value limits expressed in Euro and corresponding amounts in national currencies.

5



Proving the preferential origin

- **Exporter** has the responsibility to ensure that the rules of preferential origin have been followed correctly and has the responsibility to prove it when requested.
- **The type of proof** depends on the applied preferential type of agreement.

6



Proving the preferential origin

- The preferential trade agreement contains either a system where the origin is certified with **certificates of origin** or a system where the **origin is declared by the exporter** himself.
- The exporter is, in case of the EU, either an **approved exporter** or **registered exporter**.

7



2. Rules of Origin under the Korea–EU FTA.



Conditions for products to be originating

- Products will be originating from Korea /EU if they are:
 - **wholly obtained in Korea/EU**
 - applies mainly to natural products from the Party and to goods made entirely from them. This means that a product cannot contain imported non-originating elements.
- or
 - **sufficiently worked or processed in Korea/EU**
 - non-originating materials or components must be sufficiently worked (according to the specifications of the list rules) in order to obtain origin.

9



Conditions for goods to be originating

- **Direct Transportation:** preferential treatment applies to products **transported directly between the Parties.**

Exception: products constituting one single consignment can transit through other country, be trans-shipped or kept in warehouse, only if

- they are not released into free circulation in the country of transit or warehousing; and
- they do not undergo any operations other than unloading, reloading or operations to preserve them in good condition.

10



Conditions for goods to be originating

- **Cumulation of origin:** products shall be considered as originating in a Party if such products are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in the other Party.
- It shall not be necessary that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing.

11



3. Origin verification and typical cases under the Korea–EU FTA



Proof of origin

To benefit from the preferential treatment, the originating products should be accompanied by an **Origin Declaration** made out by:

- an **Approved Exporter (AE)**; or
- any exporter for any consignment of originating products of which total value does not exceed 6000 Euros.

13



Approved Exporter (AE)

- The AE status simplifies export formalities and **guarantees the correctness of the preferential origin information.**
- The preferential origin is certified by the approved exporter directly, by including the following phrase on the commercial documents used:

"The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorization no.) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of ...preferential origin."

14



Origin Declaration

- Origin Declaration can be given by the exporter on **an invoice, a delivery note or any other commercial document** which describes the products concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.
 - In normal usage a **Bill of Lading** is considered a commercial document. However, it **cannot be used to make an origin declaration** for the purpose of claiming preference under the EU-Korea FTA (Decision of the EU-Korea Customs Committee).

15



Validity of Proof of origin

- A proof of origin is valid for **12 months from the date of issue in the exporting Party**, and preferential tariff treatment can be claimed within the said period to the customs authorities of the importing Party.
- The exporter making out an Origin Declaration shall keep for **five years a copy of this Origin Declaration as well as the supporting documents**.

16



Current situation

- Most of the origin verification issues are reported **for the EU products entering Korea.**
- Most of the EU verification requests related to the **customs authorization number of the Korean approved exporter** based on risk analysis and not randomly.

17



Current situation

- There are difficulties in the **interpretation and application** of the current rules on the proof of origin by approved exporters and the arrangements for administrative cooperation, including the **refusal of entitlement to the preference for EU products.**
- **Explanatory Note on Origin Verification:**
A common agreement on the opinion of the Customs Committee which would provide proper guidelines to stakeholders on the procedures & methods for origin verification laid down in the Protocol, is still pending.

18



General issues

- The text of the FTA foresees that **origin verification is a process between customs authorities**. However, too much pressure is exercised **on importers to provide additional information**.
- **Requested information is often times excessive** and exceeds administrative cooperation's framework envisaged in the FTA.

19



General issues

- **Results of indirect verification are treated as supportive rather than final** in the determination whether products are originating.
- **Korean authorities require all the supporting facts and findings** that led the European authorities to reach their conclusions.

20



General issues

- Refusal of preferential treatment due to **unintentional administrative or technical mistakes** that have no impact on products' origin (very formalistic approach).

21



Typical cases

- An **Origin Declaration was made retrospectively** by an EU exporter and the exporter was not yet approved at the time of the exportation.
- There was a **formal mistake on the Origin Declaration** (custom's number), duty was paid but the retrospective preferential treatment was denied even after remedying the situation within the 2-year period envisaged by the FTA (or 1 year-period envisaged by Korean regulations).

22



Typical cases

- Merchandise was exported from one Member State with the Origin Declaration issued by AE of that MS, but **invoice was made out in another MS**, where company's accounting function is located.
- Validity of **Origin Declaration issued by an Approved Exporter in one EU Member State for the products that are manufactured in another EU MS** and exported (or shipped) from the country where the AE's status was granted.

23



Conclusion

- The purpose of the Origin provisions is to make sure that tariff preference is granted only to products originating in the Party.
- **Refusing tariff preference for over-formalistic reasons** related to the origin declaration, even when there is no doubt about the origin, is **not in the spirit of the FTA**.

24



Thank you

한국 관세청 검증 사례(중간재)

박지영

Profile



- 2009년 관세청 입사
- FTA 원산지지원 담당관실('16.7~'17.10)
한-미, 한-캐, 한-호주, 한-뉴질랜드 FTA 원산지 검증 지휘
- 한-미 FTA 상품무역위원회(제4차) 한국 대표단
- FTA 집행기획담당관실('17.10~)
FTA 활용기업 지원(FTA 컨설팅, 원산지관리시스템 구축 및 운영)



중간재

Intermediate Materials

관세청 FTA 집행과
박지영

Korea Customs Service
FTA implementation division

Ji-young PARK



Contents

1. 중간재 개념
2. 협정별 비교
3. 적용 기준
4. 중간재 활용 사례
5. 마무리

I 중간재 [Intermediate materials]

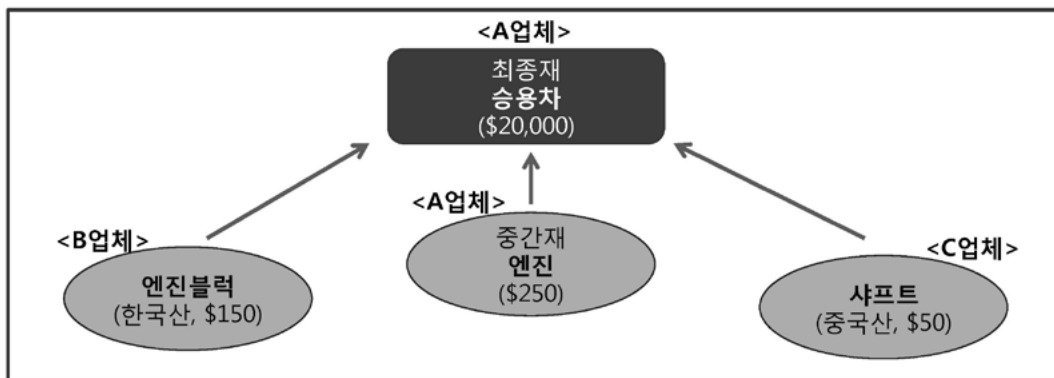


[정의] 중간재는 제품 생산에 투입하기 위하여 원산지 재료와 비원산지 재료를 사용하여 제품 생산자가 직접 생산한 원산지 재료

[목적] 원산지재료비 계상기준 완화

→ 수직적 통합 생산라인 소유 제조자 = 개별 재료 구매하는 생산자

<중간재 개념도>



II 협정별 비교 [side-by-side comparison]



구분	칠레 (Chile)	싱가포르 (Singapore)	미국 (US)	EFTA	아세안, 인도 (ASEAN, India)	EU
중간재 인정여부	○	○	○	○	x	○
대상물품	자가생산물 (self-produced material)			역내생산물	x	역내생산물
지정의무	○	○	x	x	x	x
근거규정	제4.1조 제4.4조	제4.1조 제4.7조	제6.22조 제6.3조	부속서 I 제5조 제1항 후단	x	제2조1항



협정별 비교 [side-by-side comparison]



FTA	주요내용
칠레	<p>제4.1조(정의) 중간재라 함은 자체 생산되어 상품의 생산에 사용되고 제4.4조에 따라 지정된 재료</p> <p>제4.4조(중간재) 생산자는 해당상품 생산에 사용된 모든 재료를 중간재로 지정할 수 있음 다만, 그 중간재를 구성하는 전 단계 재료가 부가가치기준 적용 품목인 경우에는 중간재로 지정할 수 없음</p>
미국	<p>제6.22조(정의) 자가생산재료라 함은 상품 생산자에 의하여 생산되고, 그 상품의 생산에 사용된 원산지재료</p> <p>제6.3조(재료의 가치) 1) 일반경비를 포함하여, 재료의 생산에서 발생한 모든 비용, 그리고 2) 통상적인 거래과정에서 부가되는 이윤에 상당하는 이윤액</p>



적용 기준 [criteria of application]



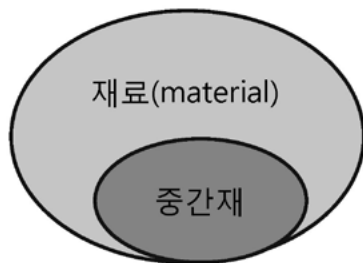
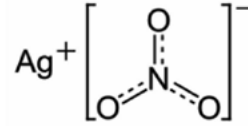
■ 적용 품목 지정

- (한-칠레 및 한-싱가포르 FTA) 최종제품 생산자가 사전에 지정
중간재 전(前) 단계 재료가 부가가치기준 적용 품목인 재료는 지정 불가
- (한-미 FTA) 별도의 지정절차 불요
전(前)단계 재료가 부가가치기준 적용 품목인 경우도 적용 가능

■ 중간재 가격 계상 기준

- (칠레) 규정 ×, 일반회계원칙
- (EFTA) 자가생산 중간재(규정 ×, 일반회계원칙)
외부구입 중간재(국내 : 매입가격, 체약국에서 수입 : 과세가격)
- (미국, 싱가포르) 제조원가 + 일반경비 + 이윤

IV 중간재 활용 사례



■ ISSUE : 재료의 범위(Range of Material)

- 재료 : 부품이나 원료와 같이 상품의 생산에 사용되는 상품
(Material : product used to produce another product like Parts or raw material)

IV 자동차 중간재 - 부가가치기준(RVC) 적용 물품



자동차(Automobile) HS : 8703
원산지결정기준(PSR) : NC(net cost) 35% ↑

<자동차 생산 공정(Procedure of Automobile production)>



① 차체(Body) 제작



②-2 샤시라인

②-1 트림공정



③ 결합
(combining)



④ 완성
(finalize)

IV 자동차 중간재



자가생산재 : 트림 차체(body shell), 엔진(engine)

Steel(HS7201) → Body(HS8707), 엔진(HS8407) → 완성차(HS8703)

Coils of steel(HS 7202)



Stamping, Body welding



Body shell(HS 8707)



Trim installs parts until engine is installed

Parts : seats, airbags, speaker, headlamp, bumper



The Body Shell is complying with 'CTH'
→ So it is an originating material

Production line (TRIM)

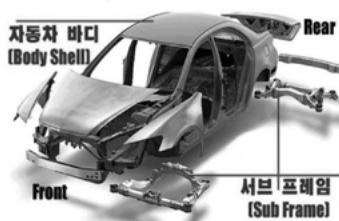
IV 자동차 중간재



자가생산재 지정(designate as a self-produced material) : 트림차체(Body shell)

인정 요건(condition) : HS 8707의 PSR(세번변경기준, CTC) 충족(satisfaction)

Body shell(HS 8707)



Body shell is still HS 8707



Production line (TRIM)

The body shell is originating

The body shell is self produced material

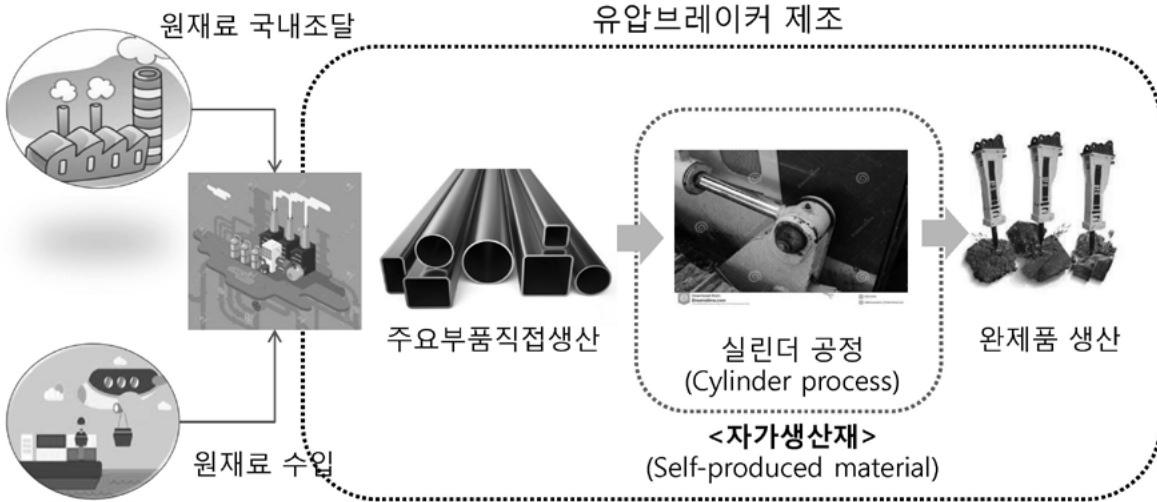
The body shell gets many parts such as seats, airbags

- Parts : seats, airbags, speaker, headlamp, bumper.....
(Actually, these are almost **non-originating materials**(대부분 비원산지부품))

IV 유압브레이커 중간재 - 부가가치기준(RVC) 적용 물품



유압브레이커 HS 8431.49
원산지결정기준(PSR) : RVC 40% ↑



IV 질산은 중간재 - 세번변경기준(CTC) 적용 물품



은 파우더(silver powder) HS : 7106
원산지결정기준(PSR) : CC(Change of Chapter)



IV

질산은 중간재 - 세번변경기준(CTC) 적용 물품



자가생산재(self-produced material) : 질산은, silver nitrate(HS 2843)
 요건(condition) : HS 2843의 PSR(세번변경기준, CC) 충족(satisfaction)

■ 은 파우더 생산의 기초재료는 무엇?
 (What is basic material of silver powder?)

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| • 은 스크랩(HS 7106)
(silver scrap) | →
원산지 불인정 | 은 파우더(HS 7106)
(silver powder) |
| • 질산은(HS 2843)
(silver nitrate) | →
원산지 인정 | 은 파우더(HS 7106)
(silver powder) |

➡ 질산은 : 화학공정에 의한 물리적 재료 생산
 (silver nitrate : produced physically by chemical process)

V

마무리(Conclusion)



■ 정리(SUMMARY)

- 부가가치기준 및 세번변경기준 품목에 모두 적용(applied to CTC, RVC)
- 최종제품 생산자에 의해 재료로서 생산이 이루어짐
(produced by final producer as material)
- 해당 품목분류에 따른 원산지 결정기준의 충족(satisfies PSR)
- 기업의 생산공정 검토를 통한 중간재의 실제적 생산 확인
(certified as actual production by reviewing producing procedure)

■ 활용(Utilization)

- 중간재의 전략적 사용으로 기업의 FTA특혜 향유 가능성 확대
(utilizing intermediate material -> high possibility of FTA benefit)
- 원자재를 수입하여 국내에서 가공하여 수출하는 가공무역이 발달한 경우
중간재 규정을 활용하여 FTA 활용률 제고
(In case of processing trade -> suitable to utilize intermediate material)



Thank you!

Session 2-3

검증 대응 민관 협업 사례

이호준 이충렬



이호준

- 한국해양대학교 대학원 석사(한미FTA 원산지검증에 관한 연구(섬유산업을 중심으로), 우수논문 선정)
- 부산세관 자유무역협정과 - 2014년도 상반기 원산지검증 우수직원선정(우수상 수상, 관세청FTA국주관) / 원산지검증업무(인도네시아 국제검증 수행 및 지원) / “사례로 배우는 FTA원산지검증” 편집(공저)
- 부산세관 수출입기업지원센터 - 2015년도 YES FTA 컨설팅사업 수행, 컨설팅, 교육 및 물류부문 AM / 수출입기업 실무자들을 위한 “FTA원산지증명제도 가이드” 편집(공저) / 제50회 납세자의날 “기획재정부 장관 표창” 수상 / FTA 활용지원 한중 FTA우수사례 공모전 “최우수상” 수상 / 부산관세연구회 통관분과 추계기고 / 해외통관애로해소 전담(대표사례 : 캄보디아 원산지 검증지원)/상반기 국민체감 우수정책 사례 “우수상” 수상

Profile



이충렬

- 르노삼성자동차 부품품질팀 협력업체 품질관리 1996.1~2013. 10
- 전사물류담당FTAmanagement 2013. 11~2017. 10

자동차 원산지 검증 성공사례

목차(CONTENTS)

01 요약

02 검증 대응 및 결과

03 FTA 활용

04 FTA 관리

외국세관 자동차 원산지 검증 성공사례

요약(SUMMARY)

- 르노삼성 자동차 : FTA 관리 시스템 구축(FTA management system)
 - 조직도(organization) : 담당자 인터뷰(interview) + 업무분장(separate operation)
 - 시스템(system) : FTA BOM + 순원가 재무 데이터 (2015년)
 - 수입자(외국 현지 수입법인)과 Hot-line (외국 현지 수입법인 ↔ 르노삼성자동차 ↔ 1차 협력회사(2차))
(Hot-line between importing corporation, Renault Samsung, Part producing company)
- 230개 협력회사 현장 점검(field inspection in cooperating companies, 230)
 - 조직도(organization) : CEO 인터뷰 + 업무분장
 - 시스템(system) : ERP BOM + FTA-PASS
 - 구비서류 : 모의검증을 통한 FTA 패키지(2016년. 8월)
- 민관 합동 FTA 연구회
 - 부산세관 수출입기업지원센터, 르노삼성자동차(통관기획팀, 구매본부), 10개 협력회사, 세관관세법인, MOU 체결(2016년. 6월)
(Busan customs house + Renault Samsung + 10 cooperating companies + licensed customs agent participated MOU to do study on FTA utilization, 2016. 6.)
 - 해당 국가 현지 변호사를 초청, 검증 트렌드 파악 (information gathering about trend of verification) (2016. 4.)

| 3

외국세관 자동차 원산지 검증 성공사례

검증 대응 및 결과(SUBJECT OF VERIFICATION, OUTCOME)

➤ 검증대상



NISSAN ROGUE

검증요청일(request of verification) : Sep. 21, 2016
 통관일(date of import) : Jun. 25, 2016
 통관번호(clearance #) : 23132151338
 검증대상(subject) : #TDBNLPZT32EUAD
 HS Code : 8703230046

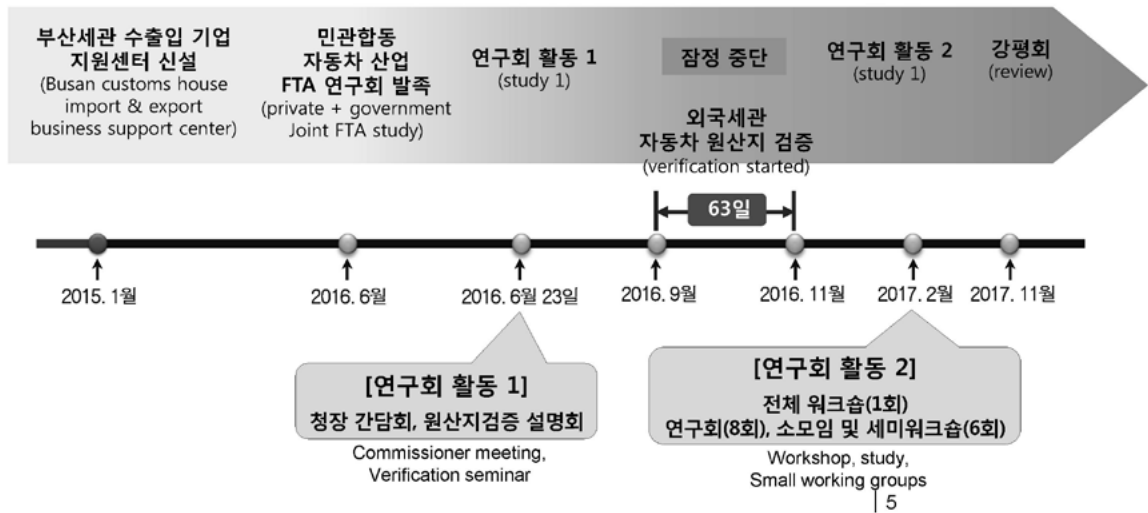


| 4

외국세관 자동차 원산지 검증 성공사례

민관합동 자동차산업 FTA 연구회

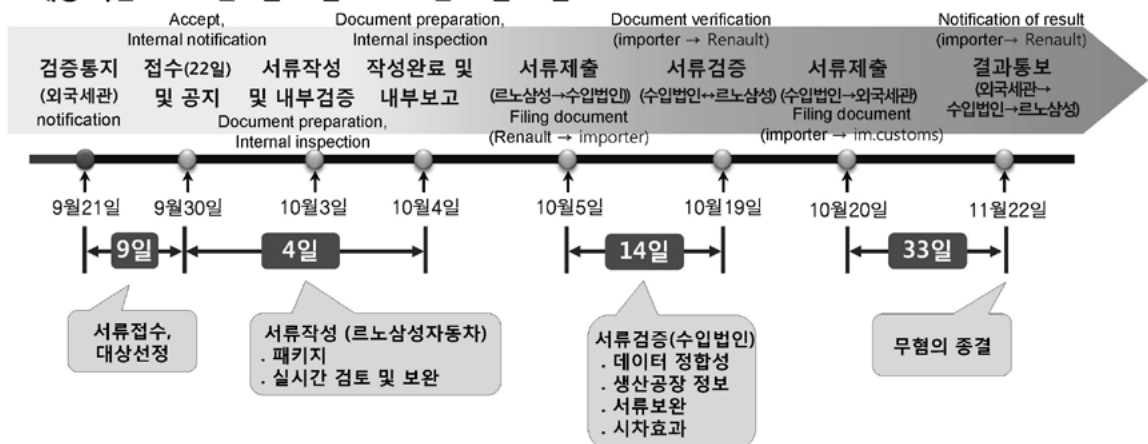
➤ 활동기간 (2015년 1월 ~ 2017년 11월)



외국세관 자동차 원산지 검증 성공사례

민관합동 자동차산업 FTA 연구회

➤ 대응 기간 : 2016년 9월 21일 ~ 2016년 11월 22일



외국세관 자동차 원산지 검증 성공사례

FTA 활용 현황

- FTA (Free Trade Agreement) : FTA 15개 협정, 52개 국가
 - 13개 협정 활용을 통한 FTA 관세혜택



No	FTA 협정	발효일	역내산
1	KR-CHILE	2004.4.1	Yes
2	KR-SINGAPOLE	2006.3.2	Yes
3	KR-EFTA (4)	2006.9.1	Yes
4	KR-ASEAN (10)	2007.6.1	Yes
5	KR-INDIA CEPA	2010.1.1	
6	KR-EU (28)	2011.7.1	Yes
7	KR-PERU	2011.8.1	Yes
8	KR-US	2012.3.15	Yes
9	KR-TURKEY	2013.5.1	Yes
10	KR-AUSTRALIA	2014.12.12	Yes
11	KR-CANADA	2015.1.1	Yes
12	KR-CHINA APTA	2015.12.20 2006.9.1	Yes
13	KR-NEWZEALAND	2015.12.20	Yes
14	KR-VIETNAM	2015.12.20	
15	KR-COLOMBIA	2016.7.15	Yes

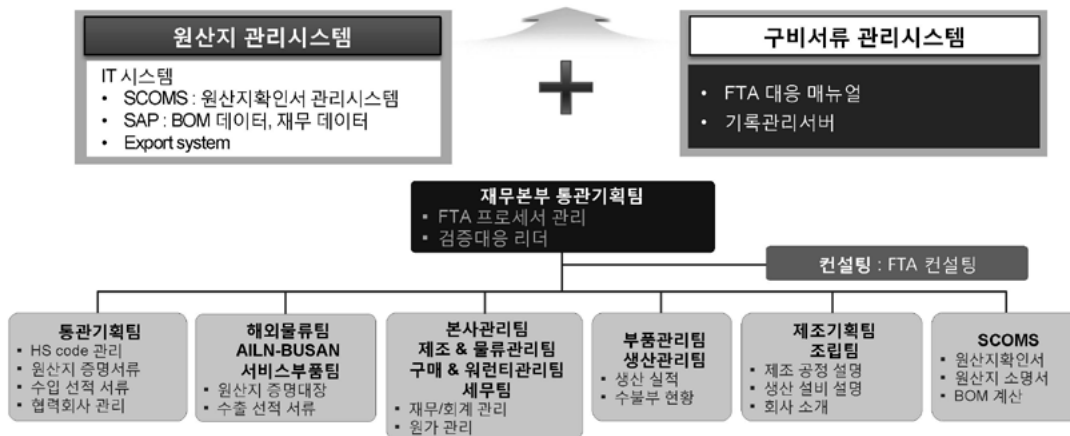
| 7

외국세관 자동차 원산지 검증 성공사례

FTA 관리

- 개념 및 조직

정합성 있는 구비서류 확보 + 상시 제출 가능한 체제 구축 (르노삼성자동차 + 230개 협력회사)



| 8

외국세관 자동차 원산지 검증 성공사례

FTA 관리

➤ 구축 단계 및 현황

단계	1 단계	2 단계	3 단계	4 단계
년도	2012 ~ 2013	2014 ~ 2015	2016 ~ 2017	2018 상반기
구분	내부 프로세서 구축 (12개 유관부서)	외부 프로세서 구축 (230개 협력회사)	서류 검증 (르노삼성자동차, 230개 협력회사)	FTA 관리 시스템 구축
상세내용	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTA 조직도 FTA BOM 시스템 네트워크 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTA 대응 매뉴얼 적용 순원가 계산 검증 및 적용 HS code 분류 2016년 P32R 원산지증명 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 모의검증(KR-US, KR-EU) : 패키지 한-미 FTA 기준 HSCODE 사업장 현장 점검 협력회사 교육 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSM, 협력회사의 ERP 데이터 관리 및 FTA 대응 매뉴얼 구축 (BOM시스템 관리, 매뉴얼로 FTA 대응 표준화, 구비서류 패키지, 수출자와 정기적 교류)
수출	SM5, QM5, 부품	SM5, 닛산로그, 부품	닛산로그, SM6, QM6, 부품	닛산로그, SM6, QM6, 부품
컨설팅	KPMG	세인관세법인	세인관세법인	세인관세법인

| 9

외국세관 자동차 원산지 검증 성공사례

FTA 관리

구분	주요항목	비고
사전준비 단계	1. 조직도 : 대표이사, 유관부서의 FTA 마인드 조성 2. 구비서류 : 정합성 확보 3. 프로세서 : FTA 대응 매뉴얼을 통한 업무 표준	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 주체 : 르노삼성자동차, 협력회사(2차 협력회사 포함) 지원 : 관할세관 담당자가 없어도 작성, 제출 가능한 수준
서류준비 단계	1. 시스템 : BOM 데이터, 재무 데이터 2. 패키지 구성 : 정합성 있는 구비서류 list : 계산의 정합성, 생산공장의 사실 증명에 집중 3. 모의검증 : Hot-line, 대응 스케줄 숙지	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 주체 : 르노삼성자동차, 협력회사(2차 협력회사) 요구양식만 바뀌서 제출 가능한 수준 연락망 : NNA ↔ 르노삼성자동차 ↔ 협력회사(2차 협력회사)
검증대응 단계	1. 수입자 요구사항 준수 : 대상 품목 선정, 기한 준수 2. 수입자의 검증 시간 확보 3. 기민한 대응	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 주체 : 수입자, 르노삼성자동차 수입자와 정확한 소통 및 스케줄 준수 구비서류의 작성전력 마련

| 10

외국세관 자동차 원산지 검증 성공사례

F	Face to Face	관 심 (대표이사, 유관부서)
T	Training	팀 워 크 (전사적 활동)
A	Alliance	연 합 (수입자, 생산자, 관할세관)

| 11

THANK YOU

| 12