

Chapter 4 Rules Of Origin Determination Of Origin Cif

This book offers after more than ten years of negotiations the first overview of the status of the negotiations of non-preferential rules of origin under the WTO agreement on rules of origin and the possible implications for other WTO agreements.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) ranks at the top of anyone's list of the most controversial trade deals of all time. Reviled by critics as unfair and as a job destroyer, praised by its defenders as having a documented record of success in spurring economic growth, NAFTA reduced tariff barriers to zero for the United States, Mexico, and Canada and led to a tripling of trade among these three countries over the last 23 years. The Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) has abundantly detailed the many gains and acknowledged costs of NAFTA in numerous publications. Now that President Donald Trump has launched a renegotiation of NAFTA—having at least for the moment abandoned his 2016 campaign pledge to cancel the pact outright—the fundamental question is: Can such a renegotiation produce a positive result? A broad range of experts who have contributed to this PIIE Briefing say “yes.” The new negotiations can succeed only if they focus on how the agreement can be updated and upgraded, however. NAFTA can be modernized only if President Trump's zero-sum “America First” agenda is replaced by one that seeks to benefit all three countries and improve their competitiveness in an increasingly competitive global economy. Prioritizing American interests is of course essential in any US trade negotiation. But an obsessive concern about bilateral trade balances and narrow special interests in the United States, as opposed to broader national and regional interests, would not only deadlock the negotiations but also likely lead to inferior outcomes for all three countries, or even a breakdown in the talks and an abrogation of the agreement. And walking away from NAFTA altogether would be disastrous for consumers, producers, and retailers in the United States. As argued in several chapters of this Briefing, abandoning NAFTA would degrade regional competitiveness and terminate jobs across North America, undoing the integration achieved since the agreement's inception.

An outstanding work, written to celebrate the seventieth birthday of Jagdish Bhagwati; the foremost defender of free trade and its role in developing economies in the world today, this rigorously academic and critical volume represents an important contribution to the understanding of many aspects of globalization. The editors, affiliated with four of the leading economics departments in the USA bring together a stellar line of contributors from across the world to discuss the themes and arguments raised by Bhagwati's latest work. A renowned professor of economics and regarded as one of the foremost international trade economist of modern times, Jagdish Bhagwati has written or edited over forty books including *In Defence of Globalization and Free Trade Today* as well as being the founding editor of *Economics and Politics* and *The Journal of International Economics*. A tribute to the great intellectual accomplishments and the inspiration that Jagdish Bhagwati provided to the field during his prolific and influential career, this book is a must read for all students and academics studying or working in international trade and development economics.

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Provides the first systematic analysis of new Asian regionalism as a paradigm shift in international economic law.

1. Introduction -- 2. Macroeconomics of NAFTA -- 3. Individual industries -- 4. Agriculture -- 5. Workers displaced by NAFTA -- 6. Environment -- Appendix A. Investment provisions of NAFTA -- Appendix B. Macroeconomic simulations of NAFTA.

This thesis addresses the issue of rules of origin and their impact on trade flows. Four objectives are sought: i) to provide further evidence on the impact on trade of product-specific preferential rules of origin; ii) to develop a restrictiveness index based on empirical findings; iii) to open the path for the impact of the rules of origin on particular sectors other than textiles; and iv) to contribute with further evidence on regime-wide provisions. Literature on rules of origin is reviewed in Chapter 2. While theoretical literature establishes certain conditions under which rules of origin can increase welfare, empirical literature is unanimous about the negative effects they have on trade flows. Two main aspects stem from the review of the empirical literature. First, empirical literature on rules of origin remains still very limited in scope. Second, in order to proxy the stringency of the rules, traditional literature relies on restrictiveness indices based on an ex-ante observation rule. This rule depends on the authors' appreciation, which can potentially be incorrect. Chapter 3 provides a broad explanation about the different type of product specific and regime-wide rules of origin. The framework to assess the impact of specific rules and regime-wide provisions on trade flows is developed in Chapter 4. The analysis is conducted using a gravity model of disaggregated panel data for four reporting countries and 16 FTA partners, controlling for reporter and partner fixed effects. In order to account for different ways of modeling specific rules of origin, four different methods are confronted. Data sources and explanations are also provided in this Chapter. Each of the methods is estimated for total trade flows, exports and imports, as a way to improve the validity of the estimates. The results, along some issues regarding the proper form of the specification are presented in Chapter 5. The results prove significant for every specification and suggest that regional value content type of rules, as well as self-certification procedures promote trade within the FTAs. Using the estimates from the previous chapter, an ex-post restrictiveness index is constructed in Chapter 6. This index is subsequently used to assess the stringency of the rules of origin by sector and by agreement stringency levels. One of the main differences of this index with past indices is the relatively high level of leniency it assigns to regional value content rules. The validity of the ex-post index is checked by estimating the impact of rules of origin on North-South trade as well as on agricultural, industrial and textile imports, finding support on the results. After analyzing the state of play of rules of origin in today's world, policy recommendations are provided in Chapter 7. There is a practical unanimity on the need to reform the rules of origin as they currently stand. The possibility to choose across-the-board between a regional value content rule and current rules, coupled with self-certification procedures appears to address the concerns of researchers, industry and policy makers.

Condon examines how NAFTA, WTO, and global business affect the major issues of our time, such as AIDS, global security, and illegal immigration. NAFTA and WTO interact in ways that can make or break a company's strategy. Business strategists must consider the impact of today's rules and how future developments will affect them. However, this book is about more than just business. The globalization of law and business affects the lives of everyone.

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) represents a historic opportunity for the continent to boost intra-African trade and accelerate structural transformation. However, this relies on a critical policy instrument: the effective implementation of preferential trade liberalization among the AfCFTA members. Whether in practice African firms will utilize tariff preferences under the AfCFTA depends on a critical factor: rules of origin (RoO) and the net benefits of

complying with them. This report argues for the adoption of flexible RoO and a strengthening of institutional capacities to ensure an impartial, transparent, predictable, consistent and neutral implementation of agreed RoO.

Contains laws, legislative history, administrative regulations, lists of committees, proclamations, executive messages and orders.

Analyses and documents the rationale behind the Korea-Singapore Free Trade Agreement and its impact on the economies of Korea and Singapore, underpinning the growing economic linkages between the two countries that have become stronger since the enforcement of the agreement.

A graduate of Harvard Law School, the author has practiced corporate and international law in private practice and as general counsel for several transnational companies. He practices independently and as of counsel to a nationally known trade law firm in Dallas, Texas. "I wrote Import Transactions and Customs Compliance to enable the reader to gain a coherent perception of the importing process as a whole and as a reference source for information that is currently available only in fragments." Scott R. Lowden Mr. Lowden has produced a comprehensive guide for the importer from the largest mega-corporation to the smallest individual. The book is an excellent resource and would be a valuable training guide for importing companies, brokers and transportation companies as well as firms practicing trade compliance. Sue-Ann Linnemann, Retired Assistant Port Director, U.S. Customs & Border Protection

This edited work offers a critical look at the legacy of free trade, how corporate Canada is pushing for deeper integration while Ottawa cozies up to Washington, and why another Canada is possible.

Thorough examination of the question of importance and controversy in trade between nations

The first in-depth exploration of rules of origin in ASEAN's trade agreements, insightful to practitioners, policymakers and businesses for understanding how commerce and trade is conducted in Southeast Asia. Customs practices, government procedures and other aspects of the ASEAN trade agreements are reviewed.

The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership among eleven key nations of the Pacific Rim has already expanded trade and economic cooperation among the Parties. It also serves to encourage political cooperation among them and has served as a model for future 'wide and deep' free trade agreements. The chapters of this book will provide readers with a detailed understanding of the CPTPP's coverage, including provisions relating to tariff elimination, customs rules of origin, agriculture, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, telecommunications, intellectual property, investment and investor-state arbitration, financial and other services, government procurement, state-owned enterprises, electronic commerce and digital trade, small and medium-sized enterprises, competition law, labor and environmental protection, dispute settlement, and many others. No international lawyer, economist, trade negotiator, or enterprise can afford not to take advantage of the opportunities for business that the CPTPP offers. This book has been written by CPTPP negotiators, experts, and practitioners.

United States Congressional Serial Set International Trade & Business Law & Policy Cavendish Australia

Rules of origin have emerged as one of the most controversial issues in any trade negotiations. This book analyzes the economics of rules of origin in regional trade agreements. It critically evaluates the empirical aspects, providing fresh perspectives on complex policy-negotiations and rules of origin implementation.

Informal International Lawmaking: Case Studies compiles case studies on instances of informal international lawmaking (IN-LAW) in diverse policy areas, including finance, investment, competition, pharmaceuticals and medical device regulation, food regulation, human rights, disaster management, and trade in diamonds. The term 'informal' international lawmaking is used in contrast and opposition to 'traditional' international lawmaking. More concretely, IN-LAW is informal in the sense that it dispenses with certain formalities traditionally linked to international law. These formalities may have to do with the process, actors and output involved. The literature has mostly criticized IN-LAW for its 'accountability deficits'. The chapters in this book, hence, do not simply give a descriptive overview of the case studies, but approach them from an accountability perspective. In this context, different questions are raised, such as: Is IN-LAW subject to any accountability measures? How accountable are IN-LAW participants to their constituents? How accountable are they towards those affected by their decisions? Are the accountability measures available at the international or at the domestic level? The book also examines how IN-LAW is elaborated and subsequently received in domestic legal systems, using the Netherlands and Brazil as case studies.

This book is the first in a set volumes of compilations of Trade Briefs, intended to serve as sources of information and training, and as reference tools for officials, policy makers and other persons responsible for following negotiations on behalf of Commonwealth developing countries. This volume focuses on the various multilateral and regional negotiations and in particular, the Doha Development Round and ACP-EU Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). The Papers are presented in manner which allows for flexibility and accessibility of use. The volume is divided into clear sections according to topics making it easier for trade officials, trade negotiators and researchers to find their subject area of interest. Equally, the volume offers a wide enough selection of trade topics, for individuals with little or no expertise in trade negotiations to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the current state of international negotiations.

Articles written between 1985 and 2005 on three areas of international trade law: EC customs laws (including customs classification, rules of origin and the Generalized System of Preferences); EC trade laws (anti-dumping and countervailing duties, safeguards and trade barriers regulation); and WTO law (primarily focusing on the Anti-Dumping Agreement and matters arising from the WTO dispute settlement process).

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