

Become an ASEAN Certified Exporter (CE) and enjoy seamless trading to other ASEAN member states.

Self-certification enables CEs to make a declaration of the origin of exported goods on certain commercial documents at anytime.

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



The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

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USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The United States government has been an ASEAN dialogue partner for over 40 years, working with ASEAN 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:

<https://awsc.asean.org>

For more information about USAID, please visit:

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Thailand
<http://self-cert.dft.go.th/self-cert/>
Viet Nam
<https://vnsw.gov.vn>

ASEAN-wide Self-Certification (AWSC)

*Certify a product's origin
yourself anytime*



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. With this new implementation, Certified Exporters are now able to make out Origin Declaration to all ASEAN Member States.

Legal framework

The First Protocol to amend the ATIGA to allow ASEAN-wide Self-Certification (AWSC) was signed on the 22nd of January 2019 in Hanoi, Viet Nam.

Registration of Certified Exporters (CE)



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	Philippines	Bureau of Customs
Indonesia	Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade	Singapore	Singapore Customs
Lao PDR	Ministry of Industry & Commerce	Thailand	Department of Foreign Trade
Malaysia	Ministry of International Trade & Industry	Viet Nam	Ministry of Industry & Trade

Benefits of AWSC



Minimum Eligibility criteria to become a CE

Please refer to ATIGA OCP Rule 12A Paragraph 2 for further details. Additional requirements may be applied by each AMS aside from the following:

- 1 Registered in the exporting Member State;
- 2 Know and understand the Rules of Origin in the ATIGA;
- 3 Experienced exporter;
- 4 No record of any Rules of Origin fraud;
- 5 Good compliance measured by the risk management rules;
- 6 A trader must have a “manufacturer’s declaration” and be ready for a retroactive check and verification; and
- 7 Has a sound bookkeeping and record-keeping system.

Information to be provided in an Origin Declaration

1. Certified Exporter Detail

- The CE Authorisation Code

2. Description of the Goods

- Product’s name;
- Six digit HS code or more detailed AHTN Code;
- Origin conferring criterion;
- Country of Origin;
- FOB price when the regional value content origin criterion is used;
- Quantity of goods;
- Trademark; and
- For the case of 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 of the exporter from the first exporting country.

3. Certification by an Authorised Signatory

- Certification by an authorised signatory of the CE that the goods specified in the Origin Declaration meet all the relevant requirements
- Authorised signature over printed / stamped name of the signatory.

Are e-Form D and paper-based Form D still able to be used once AWSC is in use?

Both e-Form D and paper-based Form D are still in use once the AWSC is in effect. These proofs of origin will be used mostly by exporters who have not obtained CE status and may still be used by CEs if they prefer.