

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992
establishing the Community Customs Code (repealed)

TITLE II **U.K.**

**FACTORS ON THE BASIS OF WHICH IMPORT DUTIES
OR EXPORT DUTIES AND THE OTHER MEASURES
PRESCRIBED IN RESPECT OF TRADE IN GOODS ARE APPLIED**

CHAPTER 2 **U.K.**

ORIGIN OF GOODS

Section 1 **U.K.**

Non-preferential origin

Article 22 **U.K.**

Articles 23 to 26 define the non-preferential origin of goods for the purposes of:

- (a) applying the Customs Tariff of the European Communities with the exception of the measures referred to in Article 20 (3) (d) and (e);
- (b) applying measures other than tariff measures established by Community provisions governing specific fields relating to trade in goods;
- (c) the preparation and issue of certificates of origin.

Article 23 **U.K.**

1 Goods originating in a country shall be those wholly obtained or produced in that country.

2 The expression ‘goods wholly obtained in a country’ means:

- a mineral products extracted within that country;
- b vegetable products harvested therein;
- c live animals born and raised therein;
- d products derived from live animals raised therein;
- e products of hunting or fishing carried on therein;
- f products of sea-fishing and other products taken from the sea outside a country's territorial sea by vessels registered or recorded in the country concerned and flying the flag of that country;
- g goods obtained or produced on board factory ships from the products referred to in subparagraph (f) originating in that country, provided that such factory ships are registered or recorded in that country and fly its flag;
- h products taken from the seabed or subsoil beneath the seabed outside the territorial sea provided that that country has exclusive rights to exploit that seabed or subsoil;
- i waste and scrap products derived from manufacturing operations and used articles, if they were collected therein and are fit only for the recovery of raw materials;

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Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 (repealed), Section 1. (See end of Document for details)*

- j goods which are produced therein exclusively from goods referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (i) or from their derivatives, at any stage of production.

3 For the purposes of paragraph 2 the expression ‘country’ covers that country’s territorial sea.

Article 24 **U.K.**

Goods whose production involved more than one country shall be deemed to originate in the country where they underwent their last, substantial, economically justified processing or working in an undertaking equipped for that purpose and resulting in the manufacture of a new product or representing an important stage of manufacture.

Article 25 **U.K.**

Any processing or working in respect of which it is established, or in respect of which the facts as ascertained justify the presumption, that its sole object was to circumvent the provisions applicable in the Community to goods from specific countries shall under no circumstances be deemed to confer on the goods thus produced the origin of the country where it is carried out within the meaning of Article 24.

Article 26 **U.K.**

1 Customs legislation or other Community legislation governing specific fields may provide that a document must be produced as proof of the origin of goods.

2 Notwithstanding the production of that document, the customs authorities may, in the event of serious doubts, require any additional proof to ensure that the indication of origin does comply with the rules laid down by the relevant Community legislation.

Status:

Point in time view as at 11/05/2005.

Changes to legislation:

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