

Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (recast)

TITLE II

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

CHAPTER 2

Origin of goods

Section 1

Non-preferential origin

Article 59

Scope

Articles 60 and 61 shall lay down rules for the determination of the non-preferential origin of goods for the purposes of applying the following:

- (a) the Common Customs Tariff, with the exception of the measures referred to in points (d) and (e) of Article 56(2);
- (b) measures, other than tariff measures, established by Union provisions governing specific fields relating to trade in goods; and
- (c) other Union measures relating to the origin of goods.

Article 60

Acquisition of origin

1 Goods wholly obtained in a single country or territory shall be regarded as having their origin in that country or territory.

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

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Section 1. (See end of Document for details)

Article 61

Proof of origin

1 Where an origin has been indicated in the customs declaration pursuant to the customs legislation, the customs authorities may require the declarant to prove the origin of the goods.

2 Where proof of origin of goods is provided pursuant to the customs legislation or other Union legislation governing specific fields, the customs authorities may, in the event of reasonable doubt, require any additional evidence needed in order to ensure that the indication of origin complies with the rules laid down by the relevant Union legislation.

3 Where the exigencies of trade so require, a document proving origin may be issued in the Union in accordance with the rules of origin in force in the country or territory of destination or any other method identifying the country where the goods were wholly obtained or underwent their last substantial transformation.

Article 62

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 284, laying down the rules under which goods, whose determination of non-preferential origin is required for the purposes of applying the Union measures referred to in Article 59, are considered as wholly obtained in a single country or territory or to have undergone their last, substantial, economically-justified processing or working, in an undertaking equipped for that purpose, resulting in the manufacture of a new product or representing an important stage of manufacture in a country or territory, in accordance with Article 60.

Article 63

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt, by means of implementing acts, the procedural rules for the provision and verification of the proof of origin referred to in Article 61.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 285(4).

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Section 1.