



TOLLETATEN
NORWEGIAN CUSTOMS

Seminar on Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

Phnom Penh, 28 October 2024



TOLLETATEN
NORWEGIAN CUSTOMS

Norwegian Customs Department for International Agreements

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Agenda

- Introduction to the GSP Scheme of Norway
- Conditions for Preferential Treatment
- Rules of Origin and Product Specific Rules
- Origin Documentation and the Registered Exporter System (REX-system)
- Useful Trade Tools

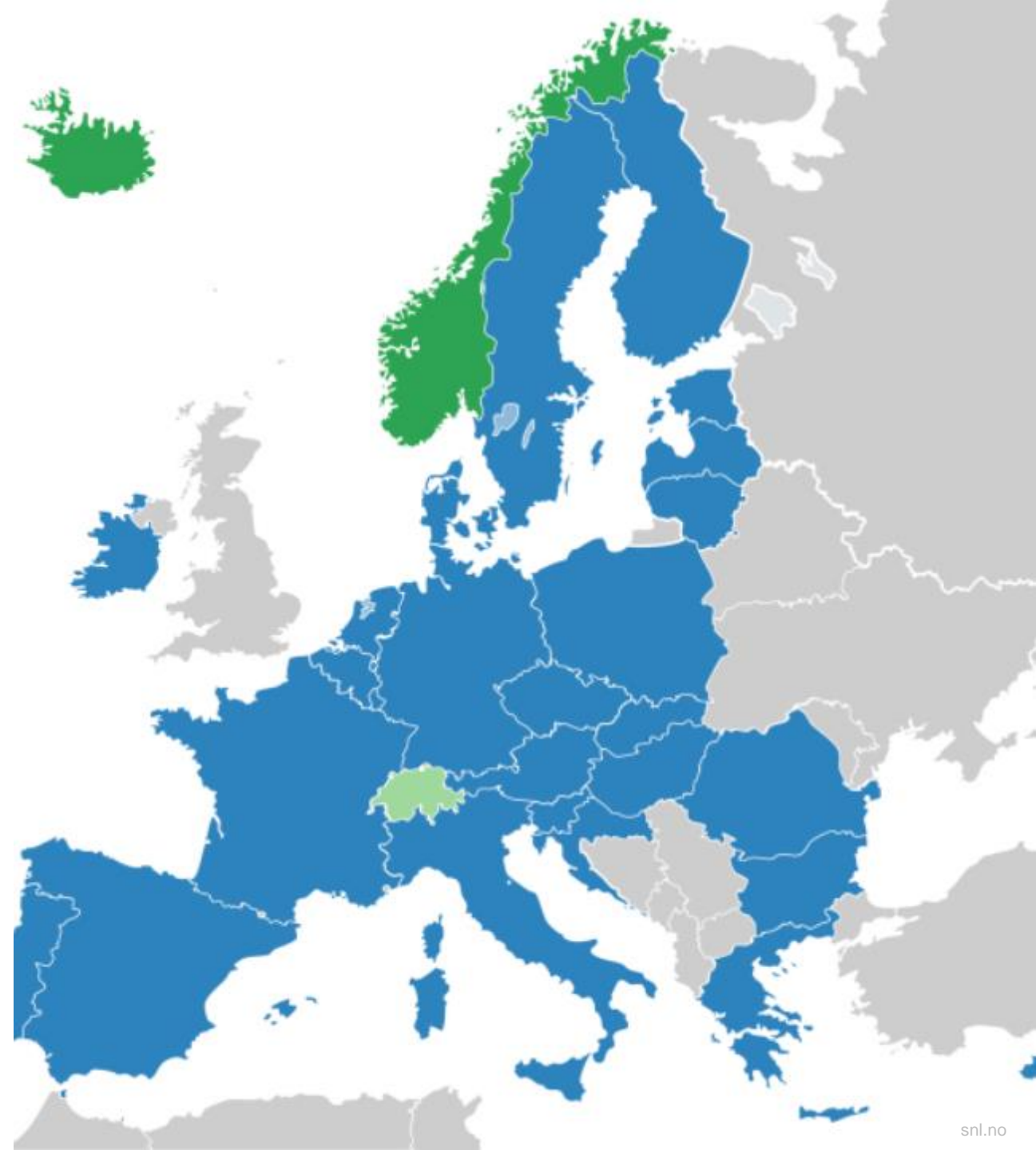


1. Introduction to the GSP Scheme of Norway

- what is it, and what is important to notice?

Norway

- Appr. 5.4 million inhabitants
- GDP/capita = USD 106 149 (World Bank 2022 figures)
 - 5th highest in the world
- Oil/gas, fish and offshore/shipping technology key export products
- Import of agricultural products relatively high due to geographic conditions and high production costs
- Not a part of the European Union (EU), but the European Economic Area (EEA) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)



Norway and Free Trade

- Norway is a founding member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) - today consisting of Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein
- Norway has as per today concluded 29 preferential free trade agreements through EFTA, while negotiations are underway with a number of countries



Norwegian customs duties

- Industrial products are duty free into Norway
 - Except for certain textile products in HS Chapters 61 to 63
- Certain basic agricultural products and processed agricultural products have customs duties
 - This applies mainly to products that are or can be produced in Norway



GSP - Generalised System of Preferences

- A trading system that grants unilateral (ONE-way) preferential tariffs in favour of developing countries
- Launched to assist developing countries to export more of their products to industrialised countries and strengthen their industries
- GSP: A recognised exception from the GATT/WTO principles on "most-favoured nation treatment"
 - Allows industrialised countries on an autonomous basis to grant preferential tariff treatment to products from developing countries at a lower duty rate than to the rest of the world
- GSP preferences are granted to imports of specific products from particular countries

Norway's GSP Categories

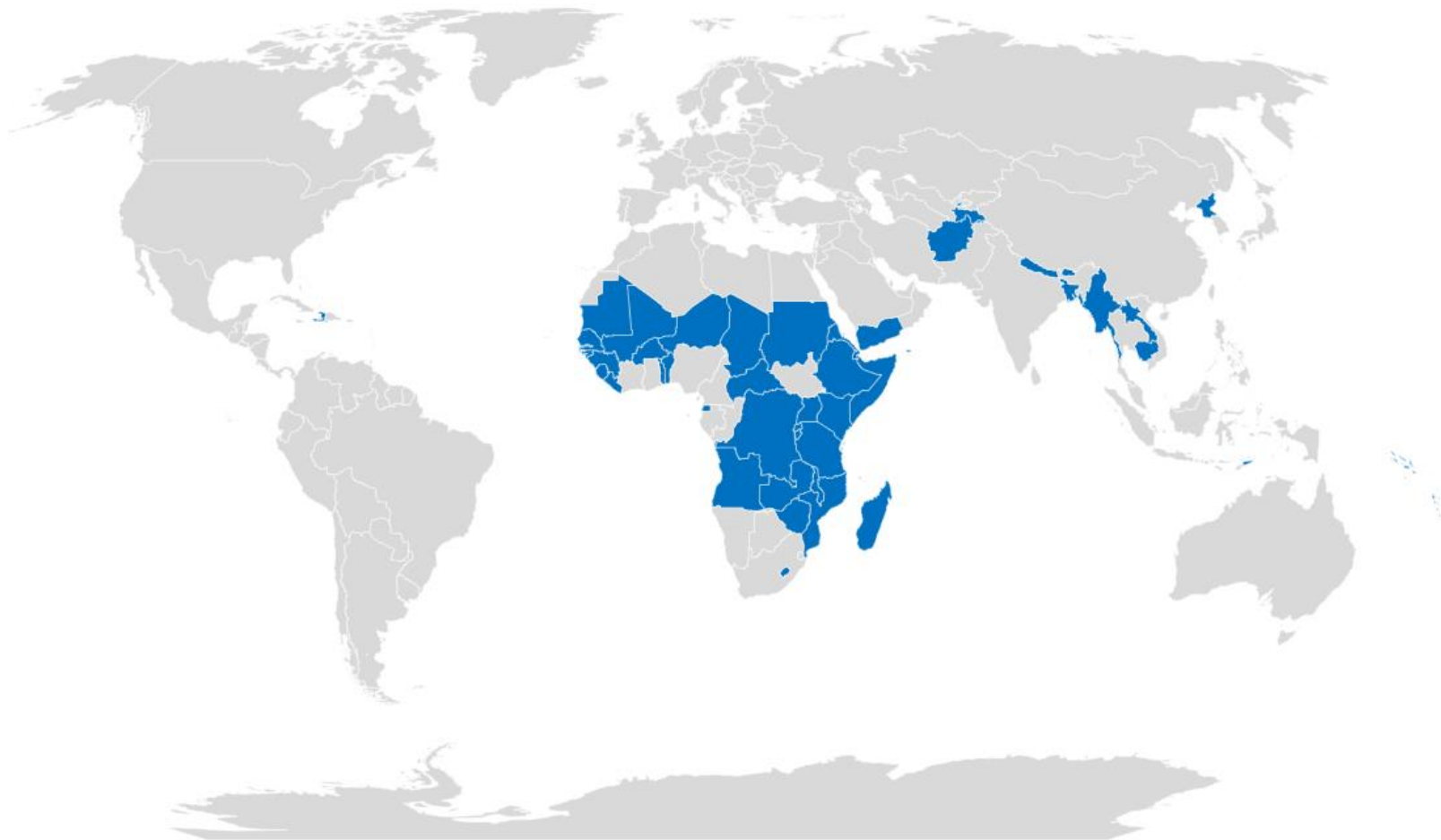
1. Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Other Low-Income Countries
2. Lower Middle-Income Countries
3. Ordinary GSP (Upper Middle-Income Countries)
 - The categorisation follows OECDs DAC list of ODA recipients
 - Implemented in the Norwegian Customs regulations, with a delay to ensure predictability for importers in Norway and exporters in developing countries

DAC List of ODA Recipients
Effective for reporting on 2021 flows**

Least Developed Countries	Low Income Countries which are not LDCs (per capita GNI <= \$1 005 in 2016)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories which are not LDCs (per capita GNI \$1 006-\$3 955 in 2016)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories which are not LDCs (per capita GNI \$3 956-\$12 235 in 2016)
Afghanistan (L) Bangladesh (LM) Benin (LM) Bhutan ¹ (LM) Burkina Faso (L) Burundi (L) Cambodia (LM) Central African Republic (L) Chad (L) Comoros (LM) Democratic Republic of the Congo (L) Djibouti (LM) Eritrea (L) Ethiopia (L) Gambia (L) Guinea (L) Guinea-Bissau (L) Haiti (L) Kiribati (LM) Lao People's Democratic Republic (LM) Lesotho (LM) Liberia (L) Madagascar (L) Malawi (L) Mali (L) Mauritania (LM) Mozambique (L) Myanmar (LM) Nepal (LM) Niger (L) Rwanda (L) Sao Tome and Principe ¹ (LM) Senegal (LM) Sierra Leone (L) Solomon Islands ¹ (LM) Somalia (L) South Sudan (L) Sudan (L) Tanzania (LM) Timor-Leste (LM) Togo (L) Tuvalu (UM) Uganda (L) Yemen (L) Zambia (LM)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea Zimbabwe (LM)	Angola Armenia (UM) Bolivia Cabo Verde Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Egypt El Salvador Eswatini Georgia (UM) Ghana Guatemala (UM) Honduras India Indonesia (UM) Jordan (UM) Kenya Kosovo (UM) Kyrgyzstan Micronesia Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea Philippines Sri Lanka Syrian Arab Republic (L) Tajikistan (L) Tokelau* Tunisia Ukraine Uzbekistan Vanuatu Viet Nam West Bank and Gaza Strip	Albania Algeria (LM) Antigua and Barbuda ² Argentina Azerbaijan Belarus Belize Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil China (People's Republic of) Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Equatorial Guinea Fiji Gabon Grenada Guyana Iran Iraq Jamaica Kazakhstan Lebanon Libya Malaysia Maldives Marshall Islands Mauritius ³ (H) Mexico Montenegro Montserrat* Namibia Nauru ³ (H) Niue* North Macedonia Palau ² Panama ² Paraguay Peru Saint Helena* Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Samoa Serbia South Africa Suriname Thailand Tonga Turkey Turkmenistan Venezuela Wallis and Futuna*

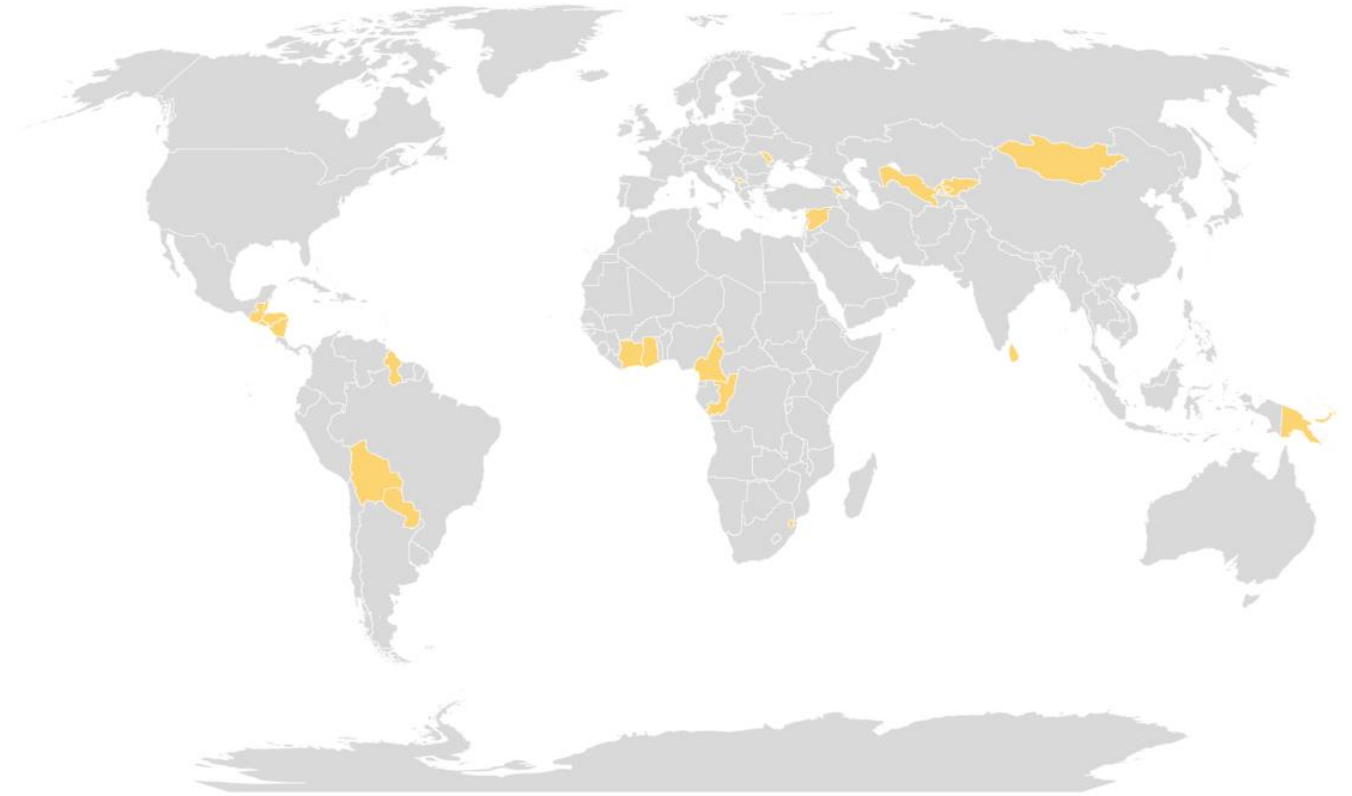
LDC + Other Low-Income Countries

- 52 countries fall under this category
- All products are eligible for zero customs duties
- Cambodia is in this category



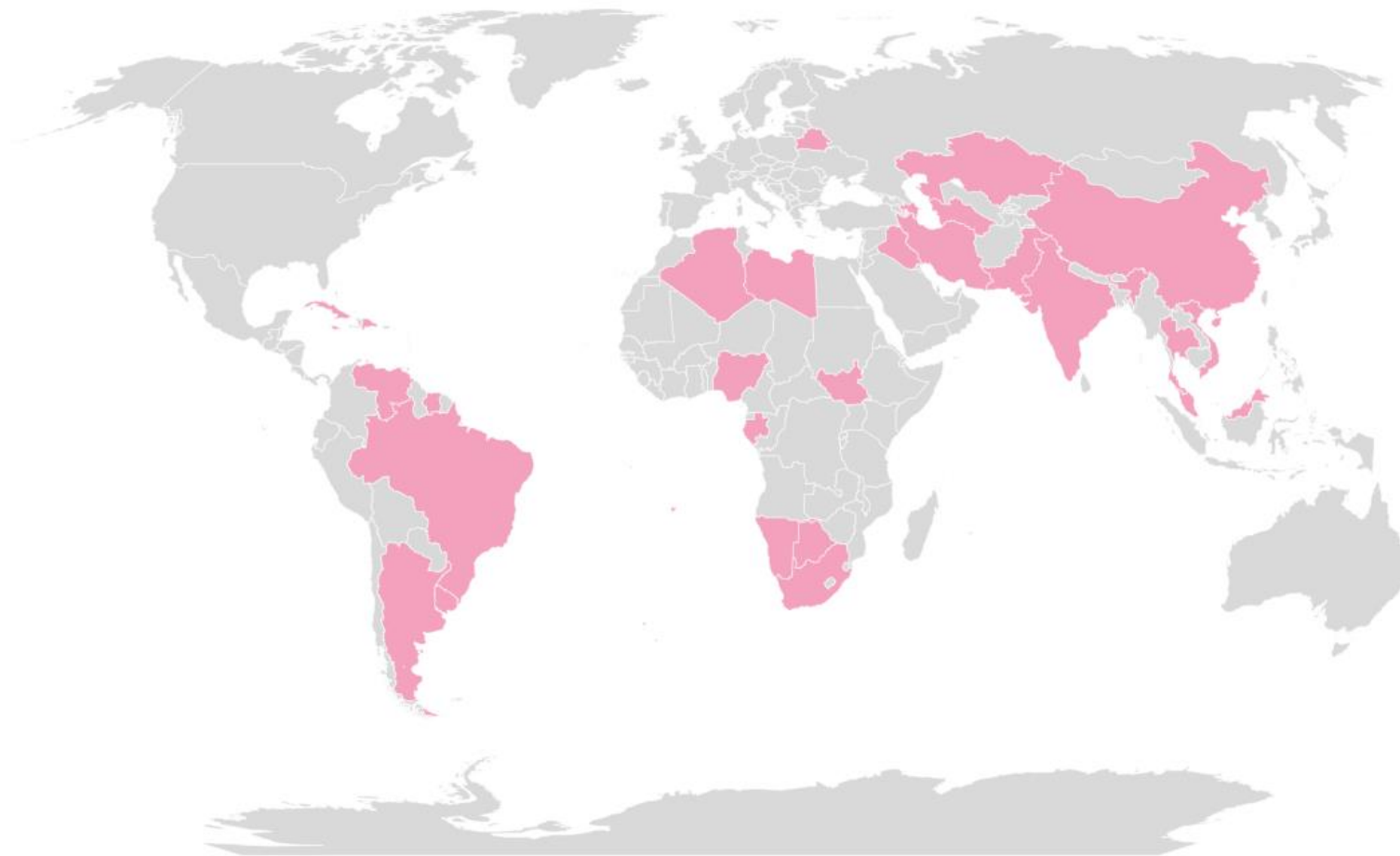
Lower Middle- Income Countries

- 25 countries fall under this category
- Receive a better offer than ordinary GSP, but not as good as LDCs
- All textiles and flowers are eligible for zero customs duties



Ordinary GSP

- 47 countries fall under this category
- Most industrial products (chapter 25-97) are eligible for zero customs duties – with some exceptions of textiles
- Some agricultural products (chapter 1-24) are eligible for reduced or zero customs duties



Relevance for Cambodian exporters

- Good market opportunities with zero duties on all products
- GSP-scheme of Norway is not identical to other European countries
 - E.g. list of beneficiary countries, customs duties and categorisation of countries can be different
 - Not subject to any international standards

Cooperation agreement in Europe

- Norway, the EU, Switzerland and Türkiye have agreements on GSP cooperation
- Common Rules of Origin and Product Specific Rules
- Common system for registration of exporters for origin documentation purposes – Registered Exporter System (REX)

2. Conditions for Preferential Treatment

- how can the products be imported to Norway duty free or with reduced duties?

The GSP system

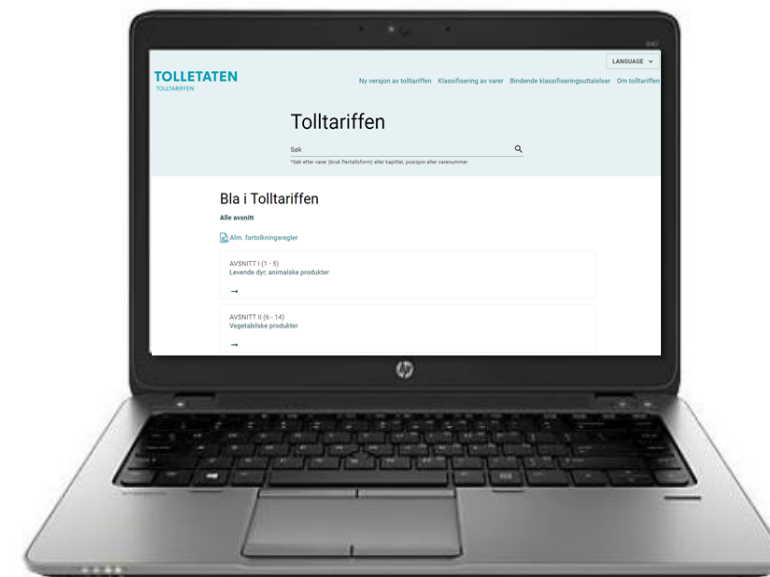
What conditions must be met in order for Cambodian products to benefit from GSP-preferences?

- The importer needs to claim preferential treatment upon importation
- The product needs to be eligible for preferential treatment
- The product must originate in Cambodia in accordance with the GSP Rules of Origin
- The exporter must be registered in the Registered Exporter System (REX)
- A valid proof of origin must be submitted
- The non-manipulation provisions must be fulfilled

The product needs to be eligible for preferential treatment

- This can be checked in the [Norwegian Customs Tariff](#)

Import- and export-regulations	Number	Item	Rate in pct. or in kr pr. kg		Quantity	References
			Ordinary	Trade agreements		
	61.01	Men's or boys' overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading 61.03.				
	.2000	- Of cotton.....	10,7 %	FHA,G+,GSP: 0	kg,item	
	.3000	- Of man-made fibres.....	10,7 %	FHA,G+,GSP: 0	kg,item	
	.9000	- Of other textile materials.....	10,7 %	FHA,G+,GSP: 0	kg,item	
	61.02	Women's or girls' overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading 61.04.				
	.1000	- Of wool or fine animal hair.....	10,7 %	FHA,G+,GSP: 0	kg,item	
	.2000	- Of cotton.....	10,7 %	FHA,G+,GSP: 0	kg,item	
	.3000	- Of man-made fibres.....	10,7 %	FHA,G+,GSP: 0	kg,item	
	.9000	- Of other textile materials.....	10,7 %	FHA,G+,GSP: 0	kg,item	



The product must originate in Cambodia

- The relevant product has to be Cambodian origin in order to get preferential treatment
- To simply write «Made in Cambodia» is not enough
- The Rules of Origin and Product Specific Rules need to be fulfilled
 - Own set of rules – more details to follow



Non-manipulation provisions

Transport through third countries is allowed, provided that the goods do not undergo operations other than:

- unloading, reloading and splitting up of consignments
- operations to preserve the product in good condition
- adding or affixing of marks, labels, seals, or any other documentation to ensure compliance with specific domestic requirements

It is a requirement that the products must remain under customs surveillance (customs warehouse)



3. Rules of Origin and Product Specific Rules

- what kind of production process is required in order for the product to be regarded as originating according to the Rules of Origin?

Why Rules of Origin?

- Promote domestic production
- Make sure that only originating products from a GSP-country obtain preferential treatment into Norway
- Prevent third country products from being shipped through a beneficiary country
- Determine the criteria on how a product must be manufactured in order to obtain status as an "originating product" eligible for preferential treatment
- Regulate the quantities of non-originating materials that may be used in the production and/or how such materials must be worked or processed in order to obtain preferential status for the final product

Where to find the Rules of Origin?

- Rules of Origin: [Norwegian Customs Duty Regulations Section 4-1-8 to 4-1-21](#)
- Product Specific Rules: [Annex 22-03](#)
- Agreement between the EU, Norway, Switzerland and Türkiye to use the same Rules of Origin
 - Easier for exporters in GSP-countries knowing the rules are the same

Rules of Origin - Main principles

- Wholly obtained products
- Sufficiently worked or processed products



Products “wholly obtained”

The following products (a.o.) are considered to be wholly obtained in a GSP-country:

- mineral products extracted from its soil or from its seabed
- plants and vegetable products, grown or harvested there
- live animals born and raised there
- products from live animals raised there
- products obtained by hunting and fishing conducted there
- products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside the territorial waters by its vessels
- used articles collected, fit only for the recovery of raw materials
- goods manufactured there exclusively from the above products



Products "sufficiently worked or processed"

- A product can also include non-originating materials in the production of a product and still obtain originating status
 - This is only relevant if there are materials from other countries in the production
- The Product Specific Rules (also known as PSRs or list rules) lays out the conditions for the production process concerning the non-originating materials
 - The list rules can be found here: [Annex 22-03](#)
- List with own rules depending on the classification in the Harmonized System (HS) of the final product
 - Normal set of rules:
 - Change in tariff classification
 - Value-added calculation/Ad valorem rule
 - Different production rules, especially for textiles



HS classification

Description

List rule



Harmonised System heading	Description of product	Qualifying operation (Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	Manufacture in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — all the fruit, nuts and peels of citrus fruits or melons of Chapter 8 used are wholly obtained, <u>and</u> — the weight of sugar ⁽¹⁾ used does not exceed <u>40 % of the weight</u> of the final product



What is the rule for dried mango?

If non-originating sugar is added, the sugar can not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product

N.B!: materials = non-originating materials

A commodity code in the Norwegian Customs Tariff is structured in the following way:

04.01.5000 (cream)



HS Chapter

HS Heading



21.05.0010 (ice cream)

Change in tariff heading means that the materials are classified under other HS headings than the final product



HS classification

Description

List rule



Harmonised System heading	Description of product	Qualifying operation (Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 9	Coffee, tea, maté and spices;	Manufacture from materials of <u>any heading</u>



What is the rule for crushed ginger?

The exporter can use non-originating whole ginger, and crush it and get Cambodian origin

- Provided the processing goes beyond what is regarded as «insufficient working or processing»

N.B!: materials = non-originating materials

Insufficient working or processing

The producer needs to do more than the activities on this list ->

Simply packing the non-originating coffee in containers is not enough to obtain origin

Simply washing a piece of non-originating clothing is not enough to obtain origin

- (1) The following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing, whether or not the requirements of Section 8-4-33 are met:
 - (a) preserving operations to ensure that the condition of the product does not deteriorate during transport or storage;
 - (b) breaking-up and assembly of packages;
 - (c) washing, cleaning, removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
 - (d) ironing or pressing of textiles and textile articles;
 - (e) simple painting and polishing operations;
 - (f) husking and partial or total milling of rice; polishing and glazing of cereals and rice;
 - (g) operations to colour or flavour sugar or form sugar lumps; partial or total milling of crystal sugar;
 - (h) peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables;
 - (i) sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;
 - (j) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching (including the making-up of sets of articles);
 - (k) simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;
 - (l) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other similar distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
 - (m) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds; mixing of sugar with any material;
 - (n) simple addition of water or dilution or dehydration or denaturation of products;
 - (o) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;
 - (p) slaughter of animals;
 - (q) a combination of two or more of the operations specified in (a) to (p).

Example: Silk scarves HS: 62.14



HS classification



6213 and
6214

Description



Handkerchiefs, shawls,
scarves, mufflers, mantillas,
veils and the like:

List rule



- - Other

Weaving accompanied by making-up (including cutting)

or

Making-up preceded by printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerising, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling), provided that the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product (?) (9)

Example: Knitted wool jumper HS: 61.10



HS classification	Description	List rule
Chapter 61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted:	
	- - Obtained by sewing together or otherwise assembling, two or more pieces of knitted or crocheted fabric which have been either cut to form or obtained directly to form	(a) LDCs Manufacture from fabric
	- - Other	Spinning of natural and/or man-made staple fibres or extrusion of man-made filament yarn, in each case accompanied by knitting (knitted to shape products) <i>or</i> Dyeing of yarn of natural fibres accompanied by knitting (knitted to shape products) (?)

Exception I: The tolerance rule

- **Allows input of materials from other countries if:**
 - a) 15 % of the **weight** of the product for products falling within Chapters 2 and 4 to 24 of the Harmonized System, other than processed fishery products of Chapter 16;
 - b) 15 % of the **ex-works price** of the product for other products, except for products falling within Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonized System,

Specific rules apply for textiles:

- Specific tolerances mentioned in Notes 6 and 7 of Part I of [Annex 22-03](#) apply

Exception II: Cumulation

- Bilateral cumulation: Materials originating in Norway may be used in the production process in Cambodia
- Diagonal cumulation: Materials originating in the EU or in Switzerland may also be used in the production process in Cambodia
- Regional cumulation with ASEAN-countries: Materials originating in Brunei, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore and Vietnam may also be used in the production process in Cambodia
 - The input materials must be imported to Cambodia with a REX statement on origin

Registered Exporter System - REX

REX – introduction

- System of certification of origin of goods that is applied in the GSP of the EU, Switzerland, Türkiye and Norway
- Principle of self-certification
- Statements on origin by economic operators (EO)
- EO must be registered in a database by his competent authorities and then becomes a “registered exporter”
- Statements on origin replaced Form A (Not valid as of 1.1.2021)

The exporter must be registered in the Registered Exporter System (REX)

- A self-certification system: Exporters in GSP-countries will declare the origin of their goods by completing “Statements on Origin” themselves
- The Cambodian exporter needs to be registered in the REX-system (Registered Exporter System)



REX Statement on Origin

- Statement on origin is made out:
 - By the exporter in the GSP-country
 - Without intervention of the competent authorities
 - On any commercial document
 - Without connection to the REX system
- Exporters need to be registered if the originating goods on the statement exceeds EUR 6 000

The exporter ... (Number of Registered Exporter (2), (3), (4)) of the products covered by this document declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of . . . preferential origin (5) according to rules of origin of the Generalised System of Preferences of the European Union and that the origin criterion met is (6).

A valid proof of origin must be submitted

- The exporter needs to make out a Statement on Origin on the invoice or another commercial document (for example: Bill of Lading; Packing List)
 - The Statement on Origin needs to include certain elements
- If the product is first shipped to the EU before exported to Norway, the re-exporter in the EU also needs to be registered in REX, and has to make out a Replacement Statement on Origin



INVOICE

Norway, Switzerland, Türkiye, EU

- Apply same GSP RoO as the EU: collaboration
- Only one registration required per exporter.
- An exporter is automatically registered for the GSP schemes of the EU, Norway, Switzerland and Türkiye if the country is in those GSP schemes

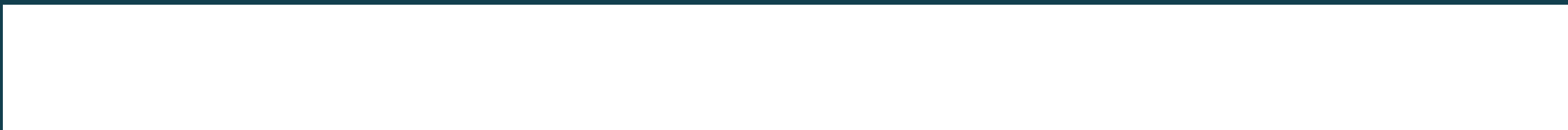


Publication and consultation of all registered exporters' data

- The data of the REX System is published at:
http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/eos/rex_home.jsp?Lang=en
- Economic Operators use it to verify the validity of the registrations of the registered exporters who provide statements on origin

Obligations of Exporters

- Exporters shall keep available for at least three years (or longer if required by national law):
 - all evidence relating to the materials used in the manufacture
 - all customs documentation relating to the materials used in the manufacture
 - records of:
 - (i) the statements on origin they made out
 - (ii) their originating and non-originating materials, production and stock accounts
- Exporters shall regularly provide to their competent authorities the list of statements on origin they have made out



[Home](#) > [Import](#) > [Free trade](#) > [GSP - Generalized System of Preference](#) > [The Registered Exporter system \(the REX system\)](#)

The Registered Exporter system (the REX system)

Part of the information below is copied from the EU Commissions website: ec.europa.eu

General information

The Registered Exporter system (the REX system) is the system of certification of origin of goods that will be applied in the Generalised System of Preference (GSP) of the European Union, Switzerland and Norway as from 1 January 2017. It is based on a principle of self-certification by economic operators who will make out themselves so-called statements on origin. To be entitled to make out a statement on origin, an economic operator will have to be registered in a database by his competent authorities. The economic operator will become a "registered exporter".

The REX system will progressively and completely replace the current system of origin certification based on certificates of origin issued by governmental authorities and on invoice declarations made out under certain conditions by economic operators. This means as well that the REX system will be used between GSP beneficiary countries applying regional cumulation.

GSP - Generalized System of Preference

- The different proofs of origin in the GSP scheme
- Requirements for preferential customs treatment
- Countries that are a part of the Norwegian GSP-system

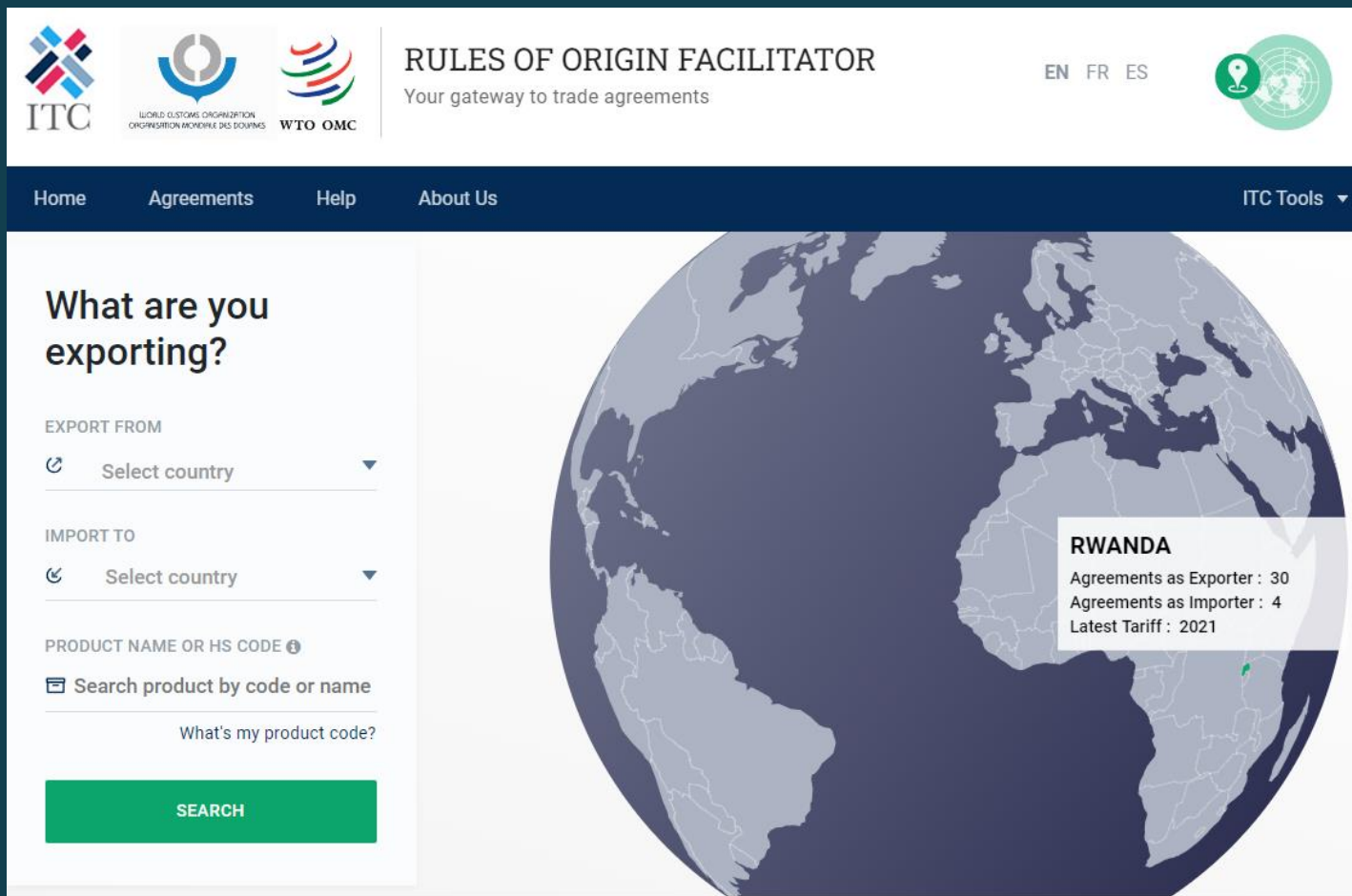
Miscellaneous

Useful tool

Rules of Origin Facilitator

Web-site:

- <https://findrulesoforigin.org/>



The screenshot shows the 'Rules of Origin Facilitator' website. The header includes logos for ITC, WTO OMC, and the World Customs Organization, along with the text 'RULES OF ORIGIN FACILITATOR' and 'Your gateway to trade agreements'. Language options for EN, FR, and ES are visible. A navigation bar contains 'Home', 'Agreements', 'Help', 'About Us', and 'ITC Tools'. The main content area is titled 'What are you exporting?' and features a search form with the following fields:

- EXPORT FROM: Select country (dropdown menu)
- IMPORT TO: Select country (dropdown menu)
- PRODUCT NAME OR HS CODE: Search product by code or name (text input)
- A link: 'What's my product code?' (text input)
- A green 'SEARCH' button

On the right side of the search form, there is a globe graphic with a callout box for 'RWANDA' containing the following data:

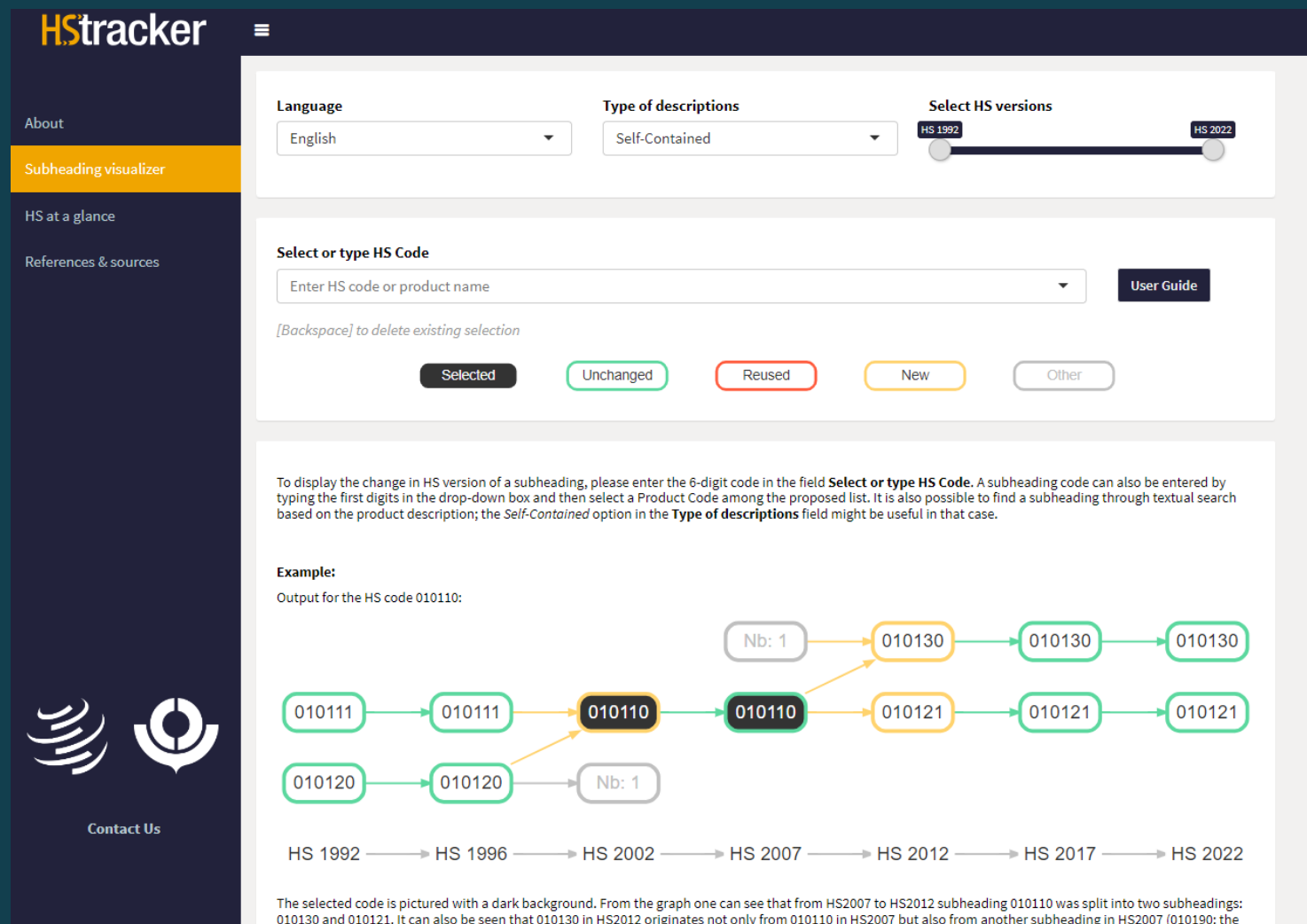
- RWANDA**
- Agreements as Exporter : 30
- Agreements as Importer : 4
- Latest Tariff : 2021

Useful tool

HS tracker

Web-site:

- <https://hstracker.wto.org/>



Hstracker

Language: English | Type of descriptions: Self-Contained | Select HS versions: HS 1992 to HS 2022

Select or type HS Code: Enter HS code or product name [User Guide]

[Backspace] to delete existing selection

Selected | Unchanged | Reused | New | Other

To display the change in HS version of a subheading, please enter the 6-digit code in the field **Select or type HS Code**. A subheading code can also be entered by typing the first digits in the drop-down box and then select a Product Code among the proposed list. It is also possible to find a subheading through textual search based on the product description; the *Self-Contained* option in the **Type of descriptions** field might be useful in that case.

Example:
Output for the HS code 010110:

```

graph LR
    subgraph HS1992
        N1_1992[Nb: 1] --> O10130_1992[010130]
        O10130_1992 --> O10130_2002[010130]
        O10130_2002 --> O10130_2007[010130]
    end
    subgraph HS2002
        O10110_2002[010110] --> O10121_2002[010121]
        O10121_2002 --> O10121_2007[010121]
        O10121_2007 --> O10121_2012[010121]
    end
    subgraph HS2007
        O10110_2007[010110] --> O10130_2007[010130]
        O10130_2007 --> O10130_2012[010130]
    end
    subgraph HS2012
        O10120_2012[010120] --> N1_2012[Nb: 1]
    end
    O10110_1992[010110] --> O10110_2002[010110]
    O10110_2002 --> O10110_2007[010110]
    O10110_2007 --> O10110_2012[010110]
    O10110_2012 --> O10110_2017[010110]
    O10110_2017 --> O10110_2022[010110]
  
```

HS 1992 → HS 1996 → HS 2002 → HS 2007 → HS 2012 → HS 2017 → HS 2022

The selected code is pictured with a dark background. From the graph one can see that from HS2007 to HS2012 subheading 010110 was split into two subheadings: 010130 and 010121. It can also be seen that 010130 in HS2012 originates not only from 010110 in HS2007 but also from another subheading in HS2007 (010190: the



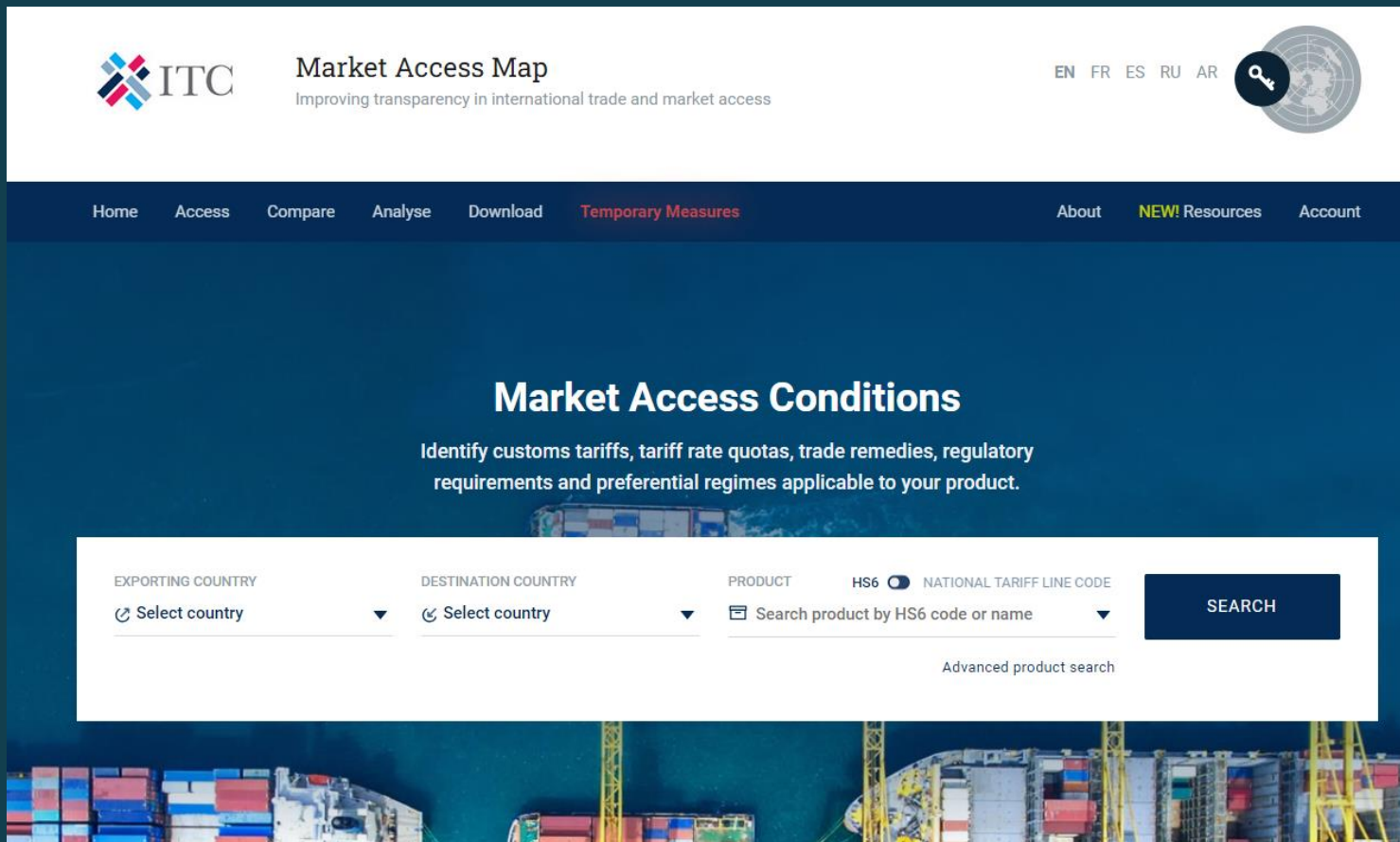
Contact Us

Useful tool

Market Access Map

Web-site:

- <https://www.macmap.org/en/>



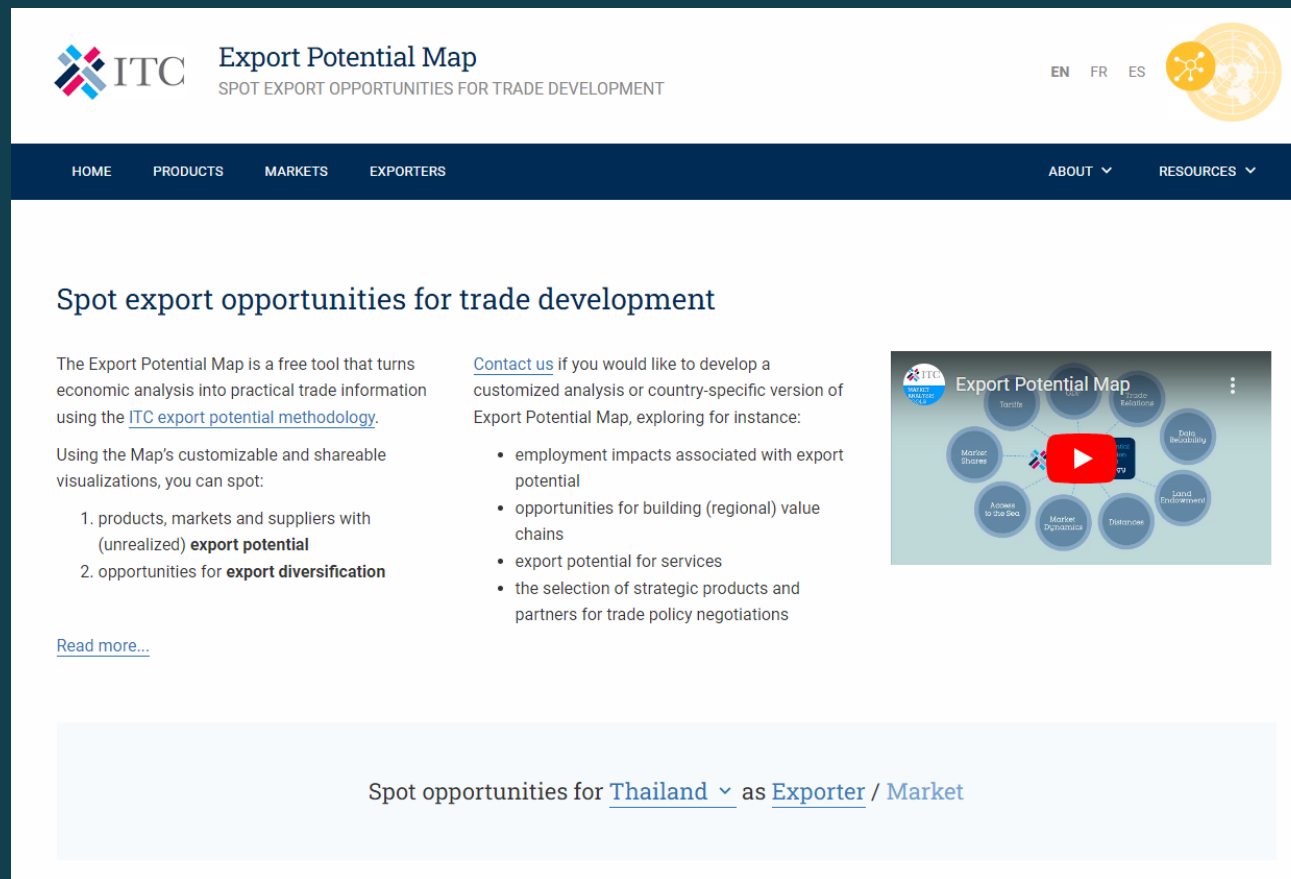
The screenshot shows the Market Access Map website. At the top left is the ITC logo with the tagline "Improving transparency in international trade and market access". To the right are language options: EN, FR, ES, RU, AR, and a search icon. A dark navigation bar contains links for Home, Access, Compare, Analyse, Download, Temporary Measures (highlighted in red), About, NEW! Resources, and Account. The main heading is "Market Access Conditions" with the subtext "Identify customs tariffs, tariff rate quotas, trade remedies, regulatory requirements and preferential regimes applicable to your product." Below this is a search form with three dropdown menus: "EXPORTING COUNTRY" (with a refresh icon and "Select country"), "DESTINATION COUNTRY" (with a refresh icon and "Select country"), and "PRODUCT" (with a search icon and "Search product by HS6 code or name"). There is a radio button for "HS6" and a link for "NATIONAL TARIFF LINE CODE". A dark blue "SEARCH" button is on the right. Below the form is the text "Advanced product search". The background of the website is a dark blue image of a port with shipping containers and cranes.

Useful tool

Export potential map

Web-site:

- <http://exportpotential.intracen.org/en/>



The screenshot shows the ITC Export Potential Map website. The header includes the ITC logo, the title "Export Potential Map", and the tagline "SPOT EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE DEVELOPMENT". There are language options for EN, FR, and ES, and a globe icon. The navigation menu includes HOME, PRODUCTS, MARKETS, EXPORTERS, ABOUT, and RESOURCES. The main content area is titled "Spot export opportunities for trade development". It describes the tool as a free tool that turns economic analysis into practical trade information using the ITC export potential methodology. It lists two main uses: identifying products, markets, and suppliers with unrealized export potential, and identifying opportunities for export diversification. A "Contact us" link is provided for those interested in a customized analysis. A list of benefits includes employment impacts, value chain opportunities, service potential, and strategic product selection. A video thumbnail is shown on the right. At the bottom, there is a dropdown menu for "Spot opportunities for Thailand" and a link to "as Exporter / Market".

ITC Export Potential Map
SPOT EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE DEVELOPMENT

EN FR ES

HOME PRODUCTS MARKETS EXPORTERS ABOUT RESOURCES

Spot export opportunities for trade development

The Export Potential Map is a free tool that turns economic analysis into practical trade information using the [ITC export potential methodology](#).

Using the Map's customizable and shareable visualizations, you can spot:

1. products, markets and suppliers with (unrealized) **export potential**
2. opportunities for **export diversification**

[Contact us](#) if you would like to develop a customized analysis or country-specific version of Export Potential Map, exploring for instance:

- employment impacts associated with export potential
- opportunities for building (regional) value chains
- export potential for services
- the selection of strategic products and partners for trade policy negotiations

[Read more...](#)

Spot opportunities for [Thailand](#) as [Exporter](#) / [Market](#)

Useful links

- [GSP - Generalised System of Preference](#)
- [Requirements for preferential customs treatment](#)
- [The Registered Exporter system \(the REX system\)](#)
- [Import Guide for Beginners](#)
- [Goods with import restrictions](#)

Summary

Virke

The Federation of Commerce and Services in Norway

**25000 enterprises in retail,
wholesale, ecommerce
and a variety of services**

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VIRKE

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NorgesGruppen ASA

Coop Norge SA

Rema 1000 Norge AS

Contact

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www.bama.no / +47 22880500

Karenslyst allé 12-14, P.box 300 Skøyen, 0213 Oslo

www.norgesgruppen.no / +47 24113100

Østre Aker vei 264, P.box 21 Haugenstua, 0977 Oslo

www.coop.no / +47 22899595

Gladengveien 2, P.box 6428 Etterstad, 0661 Oslo

www.rema.no / +47 24098500

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Trade

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Clothes/fashion

Sport/leisure

Sport/leisure

Home textiles

Home textiles

Contact

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Pontoppidansg.7, 0406 Oslo P.b.3467 Bjølsen
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Gilhusveien 1, 3426 GULLAUG
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Kjeppestadveien, 1400 SKI
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TOLLETATEN

NORWEGIAN CUSTOMS



Summary

In order to obtain preferential treatment on importation of a GSP-product, the following conditions apply:

- the product must be manufactured in Cambodia in accordance with the applicable Rules of Origin of the GSP-system
- the non-manipulation provisions must be met
- at the time of importation to Norway (customs clearance), the product must be covered by a REX Statement on Origin
- the importer must request (claim) GSP preferential treatment at the time of customs clearance of the product