

CHAPTER 2
ORIGIN OF GOODS
Section 1

Non-preferential origin

Article 29

(Goods wholly produced in a certain country)

1. Goods originating in a country shall be those wholly obtained or produced in that country.
2. The expression “goods wholly obtained or produced 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;
 - j) goods, which are produced exclusively from goods, referred to in subparagraph (a) to (i) or their derivatives at any stage of production.
3. For the purposes of paragraph 2, the expression ‘country’ covers also the territorial waters of that country.

Article 30

(In production is involved more than one country)

Goods whose production involves 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 31

((amended by law no.8473, date 14.4.1999 Certificate of origin)

1. Customs rules may require that a document must be produced as proof of the origin of goods.
2. The Chamber of Commerce territorially competent where the goods are produced issues the certificate of non-preferential origin of the Albanian goods.
3. Notwithstanding the production of this document, the customs authorities, in case of serious doubts, require any additional proof to ensure that the indication of origin does comply with the rules laid down by the relevant legislation.
4. The rules of non-preferential origin determine the conditions that the goods must meet to be considered originating from a certain country. They serve to:
 - a) to implement the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Albania, excluding the measures referred to in Article 28(3) (d);
 - b) to implement different measures from these tariffs laid down in specific dispositions in the field of trade of goods.

The formalities regarding the issuance of the non-preferential origin certificate are laid down in the Implementing Provisions of this Code.

Section 2

Preferential origin of goods

Article 32

(Preferential origin of goods)

1. The rules on preferential origin shall lay down the conditions governing acquisition of origin which goods must fulfill in order to benefit from the preferential measures contained in agreements which the Republic of Albania completes with certain countries or groups of countries.
2. Customs authorities are entitled to issue the certificate of preferential origin of goods.
3. Rules regarding preferential origin as well as the formalities of issuance of the certificates of preferential origin are described in the Implementing Provisions of this Code.