

Introduction to Mutual Recognition Agreements in ASEAN

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ARTNeT Capacity Building for Trade Policy Researchers

Supporting Equitable Development in ASEAN: Impact of Regional Integration on CLMV Countries

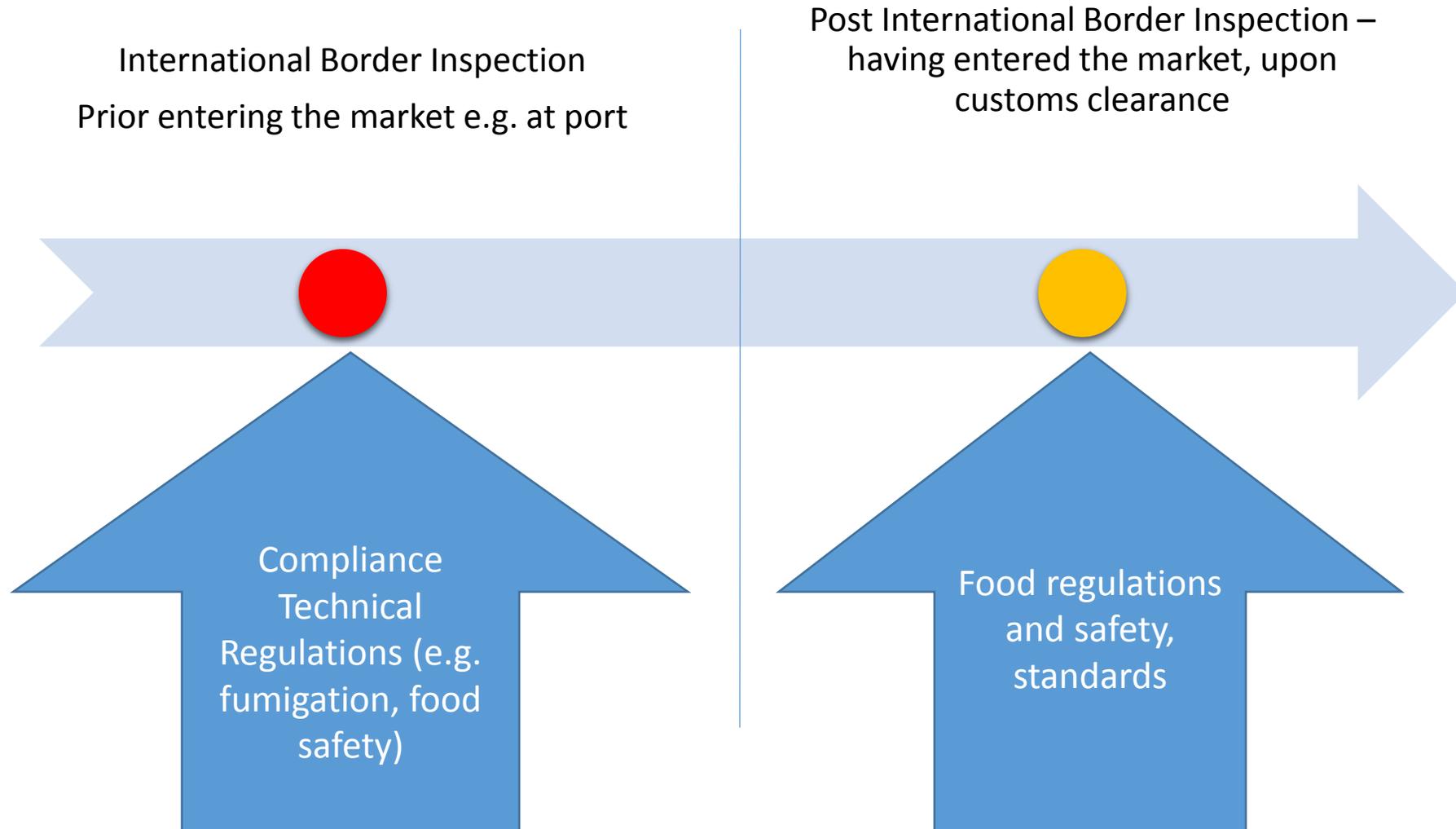
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Content

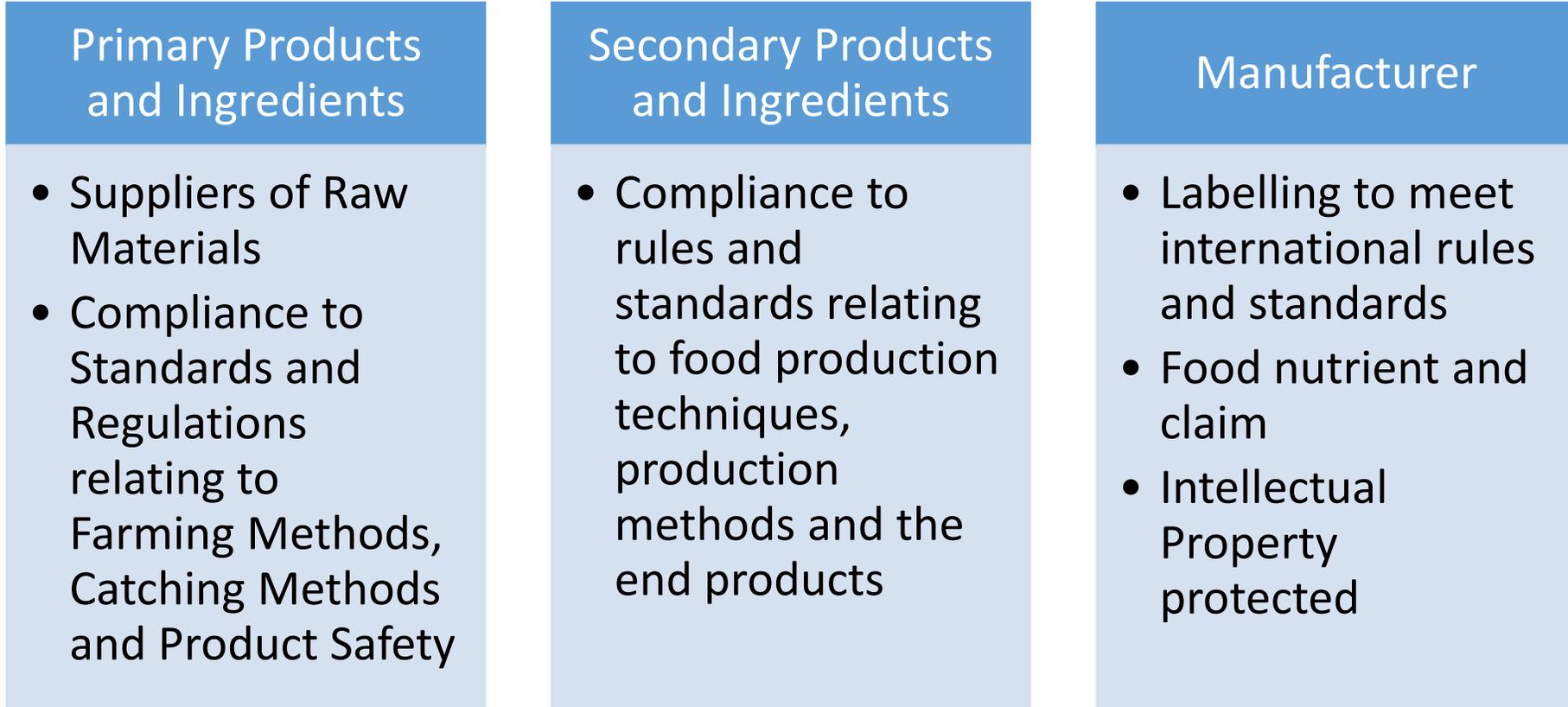
- Definitions of MRA
- Alternatives of MRA
- MRA in Goods in ASEAN

Definitions of Mutual Recognition

Cross Border Requirements



Food Safety and Food Standards Traceability System



Mutual Recognition

Reciprocity

- Exchange of equivalent promises to recognize each other regulations between two countries
- Accepts standards in other country to the one of its own

Acceptance

- acceptance of regulatory conditions for goods and services required in one country (exporting origin/home country) as equivalent with the conditions necessary in another country (importing country/host country).

Principle in Casis de Dijon (EU)

- If a product can be sold lawfully in one jurisdiction, it can be sold freely in any other participating jurisdiction, without having to comply with the regulations of these other jurisdictions regardless of the differences in standards or other sale related regulatory requirements.
- A process of approval can be obtained domestically by the producers and exporters set by the national law based on the same requirement set by the destination country.

Characteristics

- National rules and regulations being recognized by another State
- Judicial and Political
 - Judicial mainly in the European Union eg. Casis de Dijon; German Beer cases
 - Political imposes the contractual norm = agreements
- Do not require full harmonization of rules and regulations
- Establishment of institutional mechanisms

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_3041

