3. Where an originating good of the exporting Party is imported through one or more non-Parties as provided for in Article 34, the customs authority of the importing Party may require the importer, who claims the preferential tariff treatment for the good, to submit:

(a) a copy of through bill of lading indicating the port of exportation and importation; or

(b) a certificate or any other information given by the customs authorities of such non-Parties or other relevant entities, which evidences that the good has not undergone operations other than unloading, reloading and any other operation to preserve it in good condition in those non-Parties.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, the customs authority of the importing Party may require the importer to submit documents provided for in subparagraph 3(b) in addition to a copy of through bill of lading provided for in subparagraph 3(a) in accordance with the relevant provisions of Implementing Procedures referred to in Section 11.

Section 3
Issuance of Certificate of Origin

1. A certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 1 of Section 2 shall be issued by the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party on request having been made in writing by the exporter or its authorised agent.

2. For the purposes of this Section, the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party may designate other entities or bodies for the issuance of certificate of origin, under the authorisation given in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the exporting Party.

3. Where the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party designates other entities or bodies to carry out the issuance of certificate of origin, the exporting Party shall notify in writing the other Party of its designees.

4. For the purposes of this Annex, upon the entry into force of this Agreement, the Parties shall establish a format of certificate of origin in the English language in the Implementing Procedures referred to in Section 11.

5. A certificate of origin shall be completed in the English language.

6. Where the exporter of a good is not the producer of the good in the exporting Party, the exporter may request a certificate of origin on the basis of:

(a) a declaration provided by the exporter to the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party or its designees based on the information provided by the producer of the good to that exporter; or

(b) a declaration voluntarily provided by the producer of the good directly to the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party or its designees by the request of the exporter.

7. A certificate of origin shall be issued only after the exporter who requests the certificate of origin, or the producer of a good in the exporting Party referred to in subparagraph 6(b), proves to the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party or its designees that the good to be exported qualifies as an originating good of the exporting Party.

8. The competent governmental authority of the exporting Party shall provide the importing Party with specimen signatures and impressions of stamps used in the offices of the competent governmental authority or its designees, upon entry into force of this Agreement and their modification thereafter.

9. Each Party shall, in accordance with its laws and regulations, ensure that the exporter to whom a certificate of origin has been issued, or the producer of a good in the exporting Party referred to in subparagraph 6(b), shall notify in writing the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party or its designees without delay when such exporter or producer knows that such good does not qualify as an originating good of the exporting Party.