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 given by the exporter to the competent authority of the exporting Party or its certification bodies based on the information or a declaration provided by the producer of the good; or

(b) a declaration voluntarily given by the producer of the good directly to the competent authority of the exporting Party or its certification bodies at the request of the exporter.

7. A Certificate of Origin for a good shall be issued by the competent authority of the exporting Party or its certification bodies if the good can be considered as an originating good of the exporting Party.

8. The competent authority of the exporting Party or its certification bodies shall take any steps necessary to verify the qualification of the goods as originating goods of the exporting Party. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the documents or information relating to the originating status of the goods held by the exporter or producer referred to in this Article or any other check considered appropriate. They shall also ensure that the form referred to in paragraph 3 is duly completed.

9. The competent authority of each Party or its certification bodies shall number correlatively the Certificates of Origin issued.

10. An exporter to whom a Certificate of Origin for a good has been issued, or a producer referred to in subparagraph 6(b), shall promptly send a notification in writing of any change that could affect the accuracy or validity of the Certificate of Origin to the competent authority of the exporting Party, when such exporter or producer has reasons to believe that the Certificate of Origin contains incorrect information. The competent authority of the exporting Party shall, if it receives such notification, promptly notify the relevant authority of the importing Party, except where the Certificate of Origin has been returned by the exporter to the competent authority of the exporting Party or its certification bodies without being used for the purposes of claiming preferential tariff treatment.

Article 55
Certificate of Origin Issued Retrospectively

1. A Certificate of Origin may exceptionally be issued after shipment of the goods to which it relates if:

(a) it was not issued at the time of shipment because of errors or involuntary omissions or exceptional cases; or

(b) it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority of the exporting Party that a Certificate of Origin was issued but was not accepted at importation for technical reasons.

2. Such Certificate of Origin shall bear the phrase "ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY" in the Field 9.