2. The competent authority of the exporting Party shall allocate to the approved exporter an authorization number which shall appear on the origin declaration. The origin declaration does not have to be signed by the approved exporter.

3. The competent authority of the exporting Party shall ensure the proper use of the authorization by the approved exporter.

4. The competent authority of the exporting Party may withdraw the authorization at any time. It shall do so in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Party where the approved exporter no longer fulfills the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 or otherwise makes an incorrect use of the authorization.

Article 59
Notifications

1. Upon entry into force of this Agreement, each Party shall provide the other Party with:

(a) the form of its Certificate of Origin; and

(b) a register of the names of the certification bodies and officials accredited to issue Certificates of Origin, as well as of the specimen signatures and impressions of stamps used in the offices of the competent authority or its certification bodies for the issuance of Certificates of Origin.

2. Any change to the register shall be notified in writing to the other Party. The change shall enter into force five days after the date of notification or in another later date indicated in such notification.

3. The competent authority of the exporting Party shall provide the importing Party with information on the composition of the authorization number and the names, addresses and authorization numbers of approved exporters and the dates from which the authorization comes into effect. Each Party shall notify the other Party any changes, including the date from which such changes come into effect.

Article 60
Claim for Preferential Tariff Treatment

1. The importing Party shall grant preferential tariff treatment in accordance with this Agreement to an originating good of the exporting Party on the basis of a Proof of Origin submitted, when it is required, by the importer who claims preferential tariff treatment at the time of importation, in accordance with the procedures applicable in the importing Party.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the importing Party shall not require a Proof of Origin from importers for:

(a) an importation of originating goods of the exporting Party whose aggregate customs value does not exceed US$ 1,500 or its equivalent amount in the Party's currency, or such higher amount as may be established by the importing Party, provided that the importation does not form part of importations that may reasonably be considered to have been made separately for the purpose of avoiding the requirement for a Proof of Origin; or

(b) an importation of an originating good of the exporting Party, for which the importing Party has waived the requirement for a Proof of Origin.

3. Where an originating good of the exporting Party is imported through one or more non-Parties, the importing Party may require importers who claim preferential tariff treatment for that good to submit:

(a) in the case of Japan:

(i) a copy of the through bill of lading; or

(ii) a certificate or any other information given by the customs authority 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; and

(b) in the case of Peru: