4. Where an approved exporter is not the producer of the good, the approved exporter may produce origin declaration for the good on the basis of information or a declaration voluntarily provided by the producer of the good that the good concerned qualifies as an originating good. The producer providing such declaration shall provide to the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party all necessary information that the good qualifies as an originating good, when required.

5. The Parties shall establish the text for the origin declaration in the Uniform Regulations referred to in Article 10. An origin declaration shall be produced by an approved exporter by typing, stamping or printing on any commercial document (such as the invoice or the delivery note) which describes the good concerned in sufficient detail to enable it to be identified. The origin declaration does not have to bear the signature of the approved exporter in manuscript, provided that he gives the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party a written undertaking that he accepts full responsibility for any origin declaration which identifies him as if it had been signed in manuscript by him.

The origin declaration shall be considered to be produced on the date of issuance of such commercial document.

6. An origin declaration for a good may be produced by the approved exporter at the time of or after the exportation of the good.

7. The competent governmental authority of the exporting Party may verify the proper use of the authorization as approved exporter. The competent governmental 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 this Article or otherwise makes improper use of the authorization.

8. Each Party shall provide that a valid origin declaration that fulfills the requirements of this Section and that is applicable to a single importation of a good, shall be accepted by the customs authority of the importing Party for 1 year or another period that the Parties may agree, after the date on which the declaration was produced.

9. The competent governmental 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 of any changes, including the date from which such changes come into effect.

Article 39C
Validity of Proof of Origin

Proofs of origin which are submitted to the customs authority of the importing Party after the final date for submission may be accepted when failure to observe the time-limit is due to *force majeure* beyond the control of the exporter or importer.

Article 40
Obligations Regarding Importations

1. Except as otherwise provided for in this Section, each Party shall require an importer that claims preferential tariff treatment for a good imported from the other Party to:

(a) make a written declaration, based on a valid proof of origin, that the good qualifies as an originating good;

(b) have the proof of origin in its possession at the time the declaration is made;

(c) provide the proof of origin on the request of the customs authority; and