(b) a written or electronic declaration or statement that the good qualifies as an originating good, provided by the producer; or

(c) a written or electronic declaration or statement that the good qualifies as an originating good, voluntarily provided by the producer of the good directly to the authorised body or other certification bodies of the exporting Party on request of the exporter.

4. Each Party shall provide that its authorised bodies or other certification bodies carry out proper examination of each application for a Certificate of Origin to ensure that:

(a) goods described therein are originating goods; and

(b) the data to be contained in the Certificate of Origin corresponds to that in supporting documents submitted.

5. A Certificate of Origin which is submitted to the customs administration of the importing Party after its expiration date may be accepted, in accordance with the laws and regulations or administrative procedures of the importing Party, when failure to observe the time-limit is due to *force majeure* or other valid causes beyond the control of the exporter, producer or importer.

6. On entry into force of this Agreement, each Party shall provide the other Party with a sample format of a Certificate of Origin, the names, addresses, specimen signatures of representatives, and impressions of the stamps or official seals and other details of its authorised bodies or other certification bodies that the Parties may agree. Any subsequent change shall be promptly notified.

Article 3.16
Origin Certification Document

1. An origin certification document referred to in subparagraph (b) of Article 3.14 may be completed, in accordance with this Article, by an importer, by an exporter, or by a producer of the good on the basis of:

(a) the importer's, exporter's or producer's information demonstrating that the good is an originating good;

(b) in the case of an origin certification document completed by an importer, reasonable reliance on the exporter's or, if the exporter is not a producer of the good, producer's written or electronic declaration or statement that the good is an originating good; or

(c) in the case of an origin certification document completed by an exporter, reasonable reliance on, if the exporter is not the producer of the good, the producer's written or electronic declaration or statement that the good is an originating good.

2. An origin certification document shall:

(a) specify that the goods described therein are originating goods;

(b) be made in respect of one or more goods and may include a variety of goods;

(c) be in a print format or an electronic format;

(d) contain the data elements set out in Annex 3 (Data Elements for Documentary Evidence of Origin);

(e) remain valid for one year from the date on which it was completed; and

(f) be applicable to a single importation, unless the Parties otherwise agree.