3. An origin certification document 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.

4. On entry into force of this Agreement, each Party shall provide the other Party with a sample format of an origin certification document. Any subsequent change shall be promptly notified.

Article 3.17
Claim for Preferential Tariff Treatment

1. A claim for preferential tariff treatment shall be supported by Documentary Evidence of Origin.

2. Unless otherwise provided for in this Chapter, the importing Party shall grant preferential tariff treatment to a good imported from the exporting Party, provided that:

(a) the importer requests preferential tariff treatment at the time of importation;

(b) the good qualifies as an originating good of the exporting Party; and

(c) the importer provides, on request of the customs administration of the importing Party, Documentary Evidence of Origin and, where appropriate, other evidence that the good qualifies as an originating good, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the importing Party.

Note 1: Without prejudice to the authority of the customs administration of the importing Party to require the importer to provide the original of the Certificate of Origin, for the purposes of claiming preferential tariff treatment, the importer may present a copy of the Certificate of Origin on request of the customs administration of the importing Party, provided that the original of the Certificate of Origin is in possession of the importer.

Note 2: Without prejudice to the authority of the customs administration of the importing Party to require the importer to provide the original of the origin certification document, for the purposes of claiming preferential tariff treatment, the importer may present a copy of the origin certification document on request of the customs administration of the importing Party.

3. An importer should promptly make a corrected customs import declaration in a manner required by the customs administration of the importing Party and pay any duties owing where the importer has reason to believe that the Documentary Evidence of Origin on which a claim was based contains information that is not correct.

4. Where an originating good of the exporting Party is imported through one or more non-Parties, the importing Party may require importers that claim preferential tariff treatment for the good to submit evidence that the good meets the requirements for an originating good specified in Article 3.8 in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the importing Party.

5. Each Party shall provide that the importer may, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the importing Party, apply for:

(a) in the case of Australia, where the importer does not claim preferential tariff treatment at the time of importation of the good, a refund of any excess customs duties paid as a result of the good not having been granted preferential tariff treatment, provided that the requirements in subparagraphs 2(b) and (c) are met; or