(b) the exporting Party shall respond to the importing Party in writing on whether the requested verification visit is accepted or refused, within 30 days from the receipt by the exporting Party of the request referred to in subparagraph (a). The exporting Party shall request the written consent of the exporter or producer whose premises are to be visited.

3. The written request referred to in subparagraph 2(a) shall include:

(a) the identity of the customs administration issuing the request;

(b) the name of the exporter or producer to whom the request is addressed;

(c) the date on which the written request is made;

(d) the proposed date and place of the visit;

(e) the objective and scope of the requested visit, including specific reference to the good subject to verification referred to in the Documentary Evidence of Origin; and

(f) the names and titles of the officials of the customs administration of the importing Party who will participate in the visit.

Article 3.23
Denial of Preferential Tariff Treatment

1. The importing Party may deny a claim for preferential tariff treatment where:

(a) the good does not meet the requirements of this Chapter;

(b) the exporter, producer or importer of the good fails or has failed to comply with any of the relevant requirements for obtaining preferential tariff treatment;

(c) the exporting Party fails to respond to the importing Party in writing on the requested verification visit in accordance with subparagraph 2(b) of Article 3.22, or provides a written response indicating that the requested verification visit has been refused;

(d) in the case that a claim for preferential tariff treatment is supported by a Certificate of Origin or by an origin certification document completed by an exporter or producer, the importer and, either one of the exporter, producer or authorised body of the exporting Party fails to provide sufficient information requested by the customs administration of the importing Party in accordance with Article 3.21 which demonstrates that the good is an originating good; or

(e) in the case that a claim for preferential tariff treatment is supported by an origin certification document completed by the importer, the information provided to the customs administration of the importing Party in accordance with subparagraph 2(a) of Article 3.21 is not sufficient to prove that the good qualifies as an originating good.

2. The importing Party may suspend or deny the application of preferential tariff treatment to a good that is the subject of an origin verification action under Article 3.21 for the duration of that action. However, the suspension of preferential tariff treatment shall not be a reason to stop the release of the good, provided any applicable deposit, fees, charges or duties are paid.

3. The importing Party may suspend or deny the application of preferential tariff treatment on any subsequent import of a good where the relevant authority had already determined that an identical good from the same producer was not eligible for such treatment, until it is demonstrated that the good complies with the provisions under this Chapter.