(c) a Declaration of Origin by an exporter or producer in accordance with subparagraph 1(b) of Article 3.18 (Declaration of Origin), and subject to paragraphs 2 and 3,

based on information available that the good is originating.

2. Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam shall implement subparagraph 1(c) no later than 10 years after their respective dates of entry into force of this Agreement. Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar shall implement subparagraph 1(c) no later than 20 years after their respective dates of entry into force of this Agreement.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, a Party may elect to seek a longer extension period, up to a maximum of 10 years, in which to implement subparagraph 1(c), by notifying the Committee on Goods of that decision.

4. The Parties shall commence a review of this Article on the date of entry into force of this Agreement for all signatory States. This review will consider the introduction of Declaration of Origin by an importer as a Proof of Origin. The Parties shall conclude the review within five years of the date of its commencement, unless the Parties agree otherwise.[5]

5. A Proof of Origin shall:

(a) be in writing, or any other medium, including electronic format as notified by an importing Party;

(b) specify that the good is originating and meets the requirements of this Chapter; and

(c) contain information which meets the minimum information requirements as set out in Annex 3B (Minimum Information Requirements).

[5] Notwithstanding this paragraph, Japan may, from the date of the entry into force of this Agreement for it, consider a Declaration of Origin by an importer as a Proof of Origin in the same manner as Proof of Origin under paragraph 1. In that case, Japan shall not conduct a verification process by means referred to in subparagraphs 1(b) through (d) of Article 3.24 (Verification) regarding the Declaration of Origin by the importer. The Declaration of Origin shall only be completed by the importer where that importer has sufficient information to prove that the good qualifies as an originating good.

6. Each Party shall provide that a Proof of Origin remains valid for one year from the date on which it is issued or completed.

Article 3.17: Certificate of Origin

1. A Certificate of Origin shall be issued by the issuing body of an exporting Party upon an application by an exporter, a producer, or their authorised representative.

2. The exporter, producer, or their authorised representative shall apply in writing or by electronic means for a Certificate of Origin, to the issuing body of the exporting Party in accordance with the exporting Party's laws, regulations, and procedures.

3. A Certificate of Origin shall:

(a) be in a format to be determined by the Parties;

(b) bear a unique Certificate of Origin number;

(c) be in the English language; and

(d) bear an authorised signature and official seal of the issuing body of the exporting Party. The signature and seal shall be applied manually or electronically.

4. A Certificate of Origin may:

(a) indicate two or more invoices issued for single shipment; or

(b) contain multiple goods, provided that each good qualifies as an originating good separately in its own right.

5. In circumstances where a Certificate of Origin contains incorrect information, the issuing body of the exporting Party may:

(a) issue a new Certificate of Origin and invalidate the original Certificate of Origin; or

(b) make modifications to the original Certificate of Origin by striking out errors and making any additions or corrections. Any changes shall be certified by the authorised signature and official seal of the issuing body of the exporting Party.