exporting Party and state the proposed date and location for the visit and its specific purpose.

3. On request of the importing Party, a verification visit to the premises of the exporter or producer may be conducted with the consent and assistance of the exporting Party, according to the procedures agreed between the importing Party and exporting Party.

4. For a verification under subparagraphs 1(a) through (d), the importing Party shall:

   (a) allow the importer, exporter, producer, or the issuing body or competent authority of the exporting Party between 30 and 90 days from the date of receipt of the written request for information under subparagraphs 1(a) through (c) to respond;

   (b) allow the exporter, producer, or the competent authority to consent or refuse the request within 30 days of the date of its receipt of the written request for a verification visit under subparagraph 1(d); and

   (c) endeavour to make a determination following a verification within 90 and 180 days of the date of its receipt of the information necessary to make the determination.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the importing Party shall provide a written notification of the result of verification with the reasons for that result to the importer, exporter, or producer of the good, or the issuing body or competent authority of the exporting Party that received the verification request.

6. The customs authority of the importing Party may suspend the application of preferential tariff treatment while waiting for the result of verification. The importing Party shall permit the release of the good, but may require that such release be subject to lodgment of a security in accordance with its laws and regulations.

**Article 3.25: Denial of Preferential Tariff Treatment**

1. The customs authority of the importing Party may deny preferential tariff treatment where:

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

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

2. If the customs authority of the importing Party denies a claim for preferential tariff treatment, it shall provide the decision in writing to the importer that includes the reasons for the decision.

3. The customs authority of the importing Party may determine that a good does not qualify as an originating good and may deny preferential tariff treatment where:

   (a) the customs authority of the importing Party has not received sufficient information to determine that the good is originating;

   (b) the exporter, producer, or the competent authority of the exporting Party fails to respond to a written request for information in accordance with Article 3.24 (Verification); or

   (c) the request for a verification visit in accordance with Article 3.24 (Verification) is refused.

**Article 3.26: Minor Discrepancies or Errors**

The customs authority of an importing Party shall disregard minor discrepancies or errors, such as slight discrepancies between documents, omissions of information, typing errors, or protrusions from the designated field, provided that these minor discrepancies or errors do not create doubt as to the originating status of the good.

**Article 3.27: Record-Keeping Requirement**

1. Each Party shall require that:

   (a) its exporters, producers, issuing bodies, or competent authorities retain, for at least a period of three years from the date of issuance of the Proof of Origin, or a longer period in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations, all records necessary to prove that the good for which the Proof of Origin was issued was originating; and