

对同中国建交的 20 个不属于最不发达国家的
非洲国家实施零关税项下原产地规则和实施程序

(英文参考)

**RULES OF ORIGIN AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES FOR
THE ZERO-TARIFF TREATMENT**

Section A: Rules of Origin

ARTICLE 1: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these rules and implementation procedures:

aquaculture means the farming of aquatic organisms, including fish, mollusks, crustaceans, other aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants, from seedstock such as eggs, fry, fingerlings, and larvae, by intervention in the rearing or growth processes to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, or protection from predators;

authorized body means any government authority or other entity authorized under the laws or regulations of a Party or recognized by a Party as competent to issue a Certificate of Origin;

Customs Valuation Agreement means the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994, which is part of the WTO Agreement;

CIF means the value of the imported good inclusive of the cost of insurance and freight up to the port or place of entry in the country of importation;

FOB means the value of the exported good free on board inclusive of the cost of transport to the port or site of final shipment abroad;

fungible materials means materials which are interchangeable for commercial purposes, whose properties are essentially identical, and between which it is impractical to differentiate by a mere visual examination;

generally accepted accounting principles means the recognized accounting standards of a Party with respect to the recording of revenues, expenses, costs, assets and liabilities, the disclosure of information and the preparation of financial statements. Those standards may encompass broad guidelines of general applications as well as detailed standards, practices and procedures;

good means product or material;

materials means raw materials, ingredients, parts, components, subassemblies and/or goods that are physically incorporated into another product or were subject to a process in the production of another product;

originating materials means materials which qualify as originating in accordance with these rules and implementation procedures ;

product means a product being produced, even if it is intended for later use in another production operation; and

production means any method of obtaining goods, including, but not limited to, growing, raising, mining, harvesting, fishing, aquaculture, farming, trapping, hunting, capturing, gathering, collecting, breeding, extracting, manufacturing, processing or assembling a good;

Party means any of the following countries: the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria; the Arab Republic of Egypt; the Republic of Botswana; the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; the Republic of Cabo Verde; the Republic of the Congo; the Republic of Ghana; the Gabonese Republic; the Republic of Zimbabwe; the Republic of Cameroon; the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire; the Republic of Kenya; State of Libya; the Republic of Mauritius; the Kingdom of Morocco; the Republic of Namibia; the Republic of South Africa; the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Republic of Seychelles and the Republic of Tunisia.

ARTICLE 2: ORIGINATING GOODS

1. Except as otherwise provided in these rules and implementation procedures, the following goods of a Party shall be considered as originating in that Party:

(a) goods wholly obtained or produced in a Party as defined in Article 3 (Goods

Wholly Obtained);

(b) goods produced in a Party exclusively from originating materials; or

(c) goods produced from non-originating materials in a Party, shall conform to Regional Value Content criteria with the exception of the goods listed in Annex 1 (Product Specific Rules of Origin), which shall comply with the requirements specified therein.

ARTICLE 3: GOODS WHOLLY OBTAINED

1. For the purposes of Article 2(1)(a), the following goods shall be considered as wholly obtained or produced in a Party:

(a) live animals born and raised therein;

(b) goods obtained from live animals referred to in subparagraph (a);

(c) plant and plant products grown, and harvested, picked or gathered therein;

(d) goods obtained from hunting, trapping, fishing, aquaculture, gathering or capturing conducted therein;

(e) minerals and other naturally occurring substances not included in subparagraphs (a) through (d), extracted or taken from its soil, waters, seabed or subsoil beneath the seabed;

(f) goods extracted from the waters, seabed or subsoil beneath the seabed outside the territorial waters thereof, provided that the Party has the right to exploit such waters, seabed or subsoil beneath the seabed in accordance with international law and its domestic law;

(g) goods of sea fishing and other marine products taken from the sea outside the territorial waters thereof by a vessel registered and flying the flag of that Party;

(h) goods processed or made on board factory ships registered and flying the flag of that Party, exclusively from goods referred to in subparagraph (g);

(i) scrap and waste derived from processing operations therein, which fit only

for the recovery of raw materials;

(j) used goods consumed and collected therein fit only for the recovery of raw materials; or

(k) goods produced entirely therein exclusively from the goods referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (j).

ARTICLE 4: REGIONAL VALUE CONTENT

1. The Regional Value Content criterion defined in Article 2(1)(c) of these rules and implementation procedures means the good has a Regional Value Content of not less than 40 per cent of FOB value, calculated using the formula as described in paragraph 2, and the final process of production is carried out in that Party.

2. The Regional Value Content (RVC) criterion shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{RVC} = \frac{\text{FOB} - \text{VNM}}{\text{FOB}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

RVC is the Regional Value Content, expressed as a percentage; and

VNM is the value of the non-originating materials, including materials of undetermined origin.

3. VNM shall be determined according to the following circumstances:

(a) in the case of the imported non-originating materials, VNM shall be the CIF value of the materials at the time of importation; and

(b) in the case of the non-originating materials obtained in a Party, VNM shall be the earliest ascertainable price paid or payable for the non-originating materials used in the production of the goods therein. The value of such non-originating materials shall not include freight, insurance, packing costs and any other costs incurred in transporting the material from the supplier's

warehouse to the producer's location.

4. If a product which has acquired originating status in a Party is used as material in the manufacture of another product therein, no account shall be taken of the non-originating components of that material in the determination of the originating status of the latter product.

ARTICLE 5: DE MINIMIS

1. A product that does not meet the tariff classification change requirements, pursuant to Annex 1 (Product Specific Rules of Origin), shall nonetheless be considered to be an originating product, provided that:

(a) the value of all non-originating materials, determined pursuant to Article 4 (Regional Value Content), including materials of undetermined origin, that do not meet the tariff classification change requirement does not exceed 10% of the FOB value of the given product; and

(b) the product meets all the other applicable criteria of these rules and implementation procedures.

ARTICLE 6: CUMULATION

1. Materials originating in China that are incorporated in the production of a good in a Party shall be considered as originating in that Party.

2. Materials originating in a Party that are incorporated in the production of a good in another Party shall be considered as originating in that other Party.

3. Paragraph 2 of this Article shall apply only if both the country of origin of the materials and the country of the production of the goods have signed and implemented free trade agreements (including early harvest programs) with China.

ARTICLE 7: MINIMAL OPERATIONS OR PROCESSES

1. The following operations or processes which contribute minimally to the essential characteristics of the goods, whether carried out individually or in

combination, do not confer origin:

- (a) operations or processes to ensure preservation of goods in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage;
- (b) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;
- (c) changing packages, unpacking or combining packages;
- (d) washing, cleansing, removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other cover;
- (e) ironing or pressing of textiles or textile products;
- (f) simple painting or polishing;
- (g) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;
- (h) operations to colour sugar, to add flavour, or blend with other materials to form sugar lumps, partial or total powdering crystallized sugar.
- (i) peeling and removal of stones and shells from fruits, nuts and vegetables;
- (j) sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;
- (k) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching (including combining set goods), rip cutting, curving, winding, unfolding;
- (l) simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes; fixing on cards or boards; and all other simple packaging operations;
- (m) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos, and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
- (n) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds; mixing sugar with other materials;
- (o) testing or calibrating;
- (p) mere dilution with water or other substances, which does not materially alter the characteristics of the goods;

(q) drying, salting (or keeping in brine);refrigeration or freezing;

(r) slaughter of animals;

(s) a combination of two or more operations specified in sub-paragraphs (a) through (r).

2. All operations in the production of a given good carried out in a Party shall be taken into account when determining whether the working or process undergone by that good is considered as minimal operations or processes referred to in paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 8: FUNGIBLE MATERIALS

1. Where originating and non-originating fungible materials are used in the production of a good in a party, the following methods shall be adopted in determining whether the materials used are originating:

(a) physical separation of the materials; or

(b) an inventory management method recognized in the generally accepted accounting principles of the Party, provided that the inventory management method selected is used for at least 12 continuous months.

ARTICLE 9: NEUTRAL ELEMENTS

1. In determining whether a good is an originating good in a Party, any neutral element as defined in paragraph 2 shall be disregarded.

2. Neutral element means a good used in the production, testing or inspection of another good but not physically incorporated into that good by itself including:

(a) fuel, energy, catalysts and solvents;

(b) plant, equipment and machinery, including devices and supplies used for testing or inspecting the goods;

(c) gloves, glasses, footwear, clothing, safety equipment and supplies;

(d) tools, dies and moulds;

(e) spare parts and materials used in the maintenance of equipment and buildings;

(f) lubricants, greases, compounding materials and other materials used in production or used to operate equipment and buildings; and

(g) any other goods that are not incorporated into the good but whose use in the production of the good can reasonably be demonstrated to be a part of that production.

ARTICLE 10: PACKING, PACKAGES AND CONTAINERS

1. Containers and packing materials used for the transport of goods shall not be taken into account in determining the originating status of the goods.

2. The origin of the packaging materials and containers in which goods are packaged for retail sale shall be disregarded in determining the originating status of the goods, provided that the packaging materials and containers are classified with the goods.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, where goods are subject to a Regional Value Content requirement, the value of the packaging materials and containers used for retail sale shall be taken into account as originating materials or non-originating materials, as the case may be, in calculating the regional value content of the goods.

ARTICLE 11: ACCESSORIES, SPARE PARTS AND TOOLS

1. Accessories, spare parts or tools presented and classified with the good shall be considered as part of the good, provided that:

(a) they are invoiced together with the good; and

(b) their quantities and values are commercially customary for the good.

2. Where a good is subject to change in tariff classification criterion set out in

Annex 1 (Product Specific Rules of Origin), accessories, spare parts, or tools described in paragraph 1 shall be disregarded when determining the originating status of the good.

3. Where a good is subject to a Regional Value Content requirement, the value of the accessories, spare parts and tools described in paragraph 1 shall be taken into account as originating materials or non-originating materials, as the case may be, in calculating the Regional Value Content of the good.

ARTICLE 12: DIRECT CONSIGNMENT

1. The zero-tariff treatment shall only be granted to originating goods that are transported directly from the exporting Party to China.

2. Originating goods whose transport involves transit through other countries or regions, with or without trans-shipment or temporary storage of up to 6 months in such countries or regions, shall still be considered as directly transported between the exporting Party and China, provided that :

(a) the transit entry of the goods is justified for geographical reason or by consideration related exclusively to transport requirements;

(b) the goods do not undergo any other operation there other than unloading and reloading or any other operations required to keep them in good condition; and

(c) the goods remain under customs control during transit in such countries or regions;

3. Goods claimed to be eligible for the zero-tariff treatment shall comply with this direct consignment rule. Compliance with paragraph 2 shall be evidenced by presenting China Customs, during the importation, either with customs documents of the intermediate countries or regions, or with any other documents to the satisfaction of China Customs.

Section B: Implementation Procedures

ARTICLE 13: CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

1. A Certificate of Origin as set out in Annex 2 (Certificate of Origin) shall be issued by the authorized bodies of the exporting Party where the goods originate on application by exporter or producer, provided that the goods can be considered as originating in that country in accordance with these rules and implementation procedures.

2. The Certificate of Origin shall:

(a) contain a unique certificate number;

(b) cover one or more goods under one consignment;

(c) state the basis on which the goods are deemed to qualify as originating for the purposes of these rules and implementation procedures;

(d) contain security features, such as specimen signatures or stamps as advised to China Customs by the exporting Party; and

(e) be completed in English.

3. The Certificate of Origin shall be issued before or at the time of shipment. It shall be valid for 1 year from the date of issuance.

4. The exporting Party shall inform China Customs of the name of each authorized body, as well as relevant contact details, and shall provide details of security features for relevant forms and documents used by each authorized body, prior to the issuance of any certificate by that body. Any change in the information provided above shall be promptly notified to China Customs.

5. A Certificate of Origin may be issued retrospectively within 1 year from the date of shipment, bearing the words "ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY" and remains valid for 1 year from the date of shipment, if it is not issued before or at the time of shipment due to force majeure, involuntary errors, omissions or other valid causes.

6. In cases of theft, loss, or accidental destruction of a Certificate of Origin, the exporter or producer may make a written request to the authorized bodies of the exporting Party for issuing a certified copy. The certified copy shall bear the words "CERTIFIED TRUE COPY of the original Certificate of Origin number ___ dated ___". The certified copy shall be valid during the term of validity of

the original Certificate of Origin

ARTICLE 14: MINOR ERRORS

Where the origin of an imported good is not in doubt, minor typographical errors on the Certificate of Origin, or slight discrepancies between the relevant documents, or the absence of the overleaf instructions, will not of themselves render the Certificate of Origin invalid if it does in fact correspond with the good. However, this does not prevent China Customs from initiating a verification process in accordance with Article 19.

ARTICLE 15: RETENTION OF ORIGIN DOCUMENTS

1. The exporting Party where the goods originate shall require its producers, exporters and importers to retain documents that prove the originating status of the goods, including those related to the cumulation under Article 6, as well as the fulfillment of the other requirements of these rules and implementation procedures, for at least 3 years or any longer time in accordance with that exporting Party's domestic law.
2. The exporting Party where the goods originate shall require that its authorized bodies retain copies of Certificates of Origin and other related supporting documents, including those related to the cumulation under Article 6, for at least 3 years or any longer time in accordance with that exporting Party's domestic law, and shall ensure such documentation is complete and available upon request for the purpose of verification under Article 19.

ARTICLE 16: OBLIGATIONS REGARDING IMPORTATIONS

Unless otherwise provided in these rules and implementation procedures, the importer claiming zero-tariff treatment shall:

- (a) indicate in the customs declaration that the good qualifies as an originating good;
- (b) possess a valid Certificate of Origin at the time the import customs

declaration referred to in subparagraph (a) is made;

(c) submit the valid Certificate of Origin and other documentary evidence related to the importation of the goods, upon request of China Customs ; and

(d) where China Customs has received electronic data of the Certificate of Origin from the exporting Party by relevant information exchange system, the requirement under subparagraph (c) relating to the Certificate of Origin may be waived.

ARTICLE 17: DEPOSITED GUARANTEE

1. Prior to the completion of customs clearance procedures, where a Certificate of Origin is not submitted to China Customs pursuant to Article 16 (Obligation Regarding Importations), upon the request of the importer, China Customs may require a deposited guarantee on that good, provided that the importer makes a supplementary declaration to China Customs that the good in question qualifies as an originating good of a Party.

2. The importer may apply for discharge of deposited guarantee, provided that they can present all the necessary documentation meeting the requirements of Article 16 (Obligations Regarding Importations) to China Customs within the period specified in the legislation of China.

3. If the importer fails to provide the supplementary declaration referred to in paragraph 1 prior to the completion of customs clearance procedures, customs duties shall be collected.

ARTICLE 18: WAIVER OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

1. China may waive the requirements for the presentation of a Certificate of Origin and grant zero-tariff treatment to:

(a) any consignment of originating goods of a customs value not exceeding US\$1000 ; or

(b) other originating goods as provided under the laws and regulations of China.

2. Waivers provided for in paragraph 1 shall not be applicable when it is established by China Customs that the importation forms part of a series of importations that may reasonably be considered to have been undertaken or arranged for the purpose of avoiding the submission of a Certificate of Origin.

ARTICLE 19: VERIFICATION OF ORIGIN

1. For the purposes of determining the authenticity or accuracy of a Certificate of Origin, and the originating status of the goods imported from a Party, China Customs may:

- (a) request for additional information from the importer in China;
- (b) request the competent authorities of the relevant exporting Party to verify;
- (c) conduct a verification visit to the relevant exporting Party, when necessary, in a manner to be jointly determined by China Customs and the competent authorities of that exporting Party; or
- (d) such other procedures as agreed by China Customs and the competent authorities of that exporting Party.

2. The importer or the competent authorities of the exporting Party referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article receiving a request for verification, shall respond to the request promptly and provide a complete and unequivocal reply within 6 months, from the date of raising the verification request. If the competent authorities of the exporting Party submits multiple inconsistent responses in respect of the same verification request, the relevant Certificate of Origin shall be deemed invalid.

3. If China Customs decides to suspend the granting of zero-tariff treatment to the goods concerned while awaiting the results of the verification, the goods shall be released upon submission of guarantee, unless otherwise provided in the domestic legislation of China.

4. If no reply is received within 6 months, or if China Customs deems the reply does not contain sufficient information to determine the authenticity of the documents or originating status of the products in question, China Customs may deny zero-tariff treatment.

5. The exporter, producer or manufacturer, who applied for the Certificate of Origin related to the concerned goods, shall not deny any request for a verification visit agreed by China and the exporting Party. Where consent to such a verification visit is withheld or refused, China Customs may deny zero-tariff treatment to the goods concerned.

ARTICLE 20: DENIAL OF ZERO-TARIFF TREATMENT

1. Except as otherwise provided in these rules and implementation procedures, China may deny a claim for zero-tariff treatment, if:

(a) If the consignee of the imported goods or its agent has not applied for zero-tariff treatment prior to the completion of customs clearance procedures, nor made a supplementary declaration to China Customs in accordance with Article 17;

(b) the goods do not meet the requirements of these rules and implementation procedures;

(c) the importer, exporter or producer fails to comply with the relevant requirements of these rules and implementation procedures;

(d) the Certificate of Origin does not meet the requirement of these rules and implementation procedures;

(e) the goods described in the Certificate of Origin do not correspond with the goods actually imported; or

(f) in case stipulated in Article 19 (4) and (5).

ARTICLE 21: ELECTRONIC ORIGIN DATA EXCHANGE SYSTEM

1. China Customs has developed a Certificate of Origin Issuing System for the Parties, and encourages them to use the system on a voluntary basis to facilitate their access to zero-tariff treatment for originating goods .

2. For the purposes of the effective and efficient implementation of these rules and implementation procedures, China and the exporting Party may jointly

establish an Electronic Origin Data Exchange System to achieve the real-time exchange of origin-related information upon a mutually agreed time framework.

ARTICLE 22: CONTACT POINTS

1. China and the exporting Party will designate a contact point to facilitate communications on any matter covered by these rules and implementation procedures.
2. The exporting Party shall notify China in writing of its designated contact point without delay
3. Any change to the contact point of China or the exporting Party, or to any official acting as or on behalf of such contact point, shall be promptly notified to the other Party.

Annex 1

Product Specific Rules of Origin

Note:

1. For goods classifiable under provisions for scrap and wastes, and those scrap and wastes which are not described by name, the origin criteria shall be wholly obtained;
2. Reference to a change in tariff classification in these rules and implementation procedures shall apply only to non- originating materials;
3. "CC" means a change in tariff classification at the 2-digit level;
4. "CTH" means a change in tariff classification at the 4-digit level;
5. "WO" means that the good must be wholly obtained or produced entirely in a party within the meaning of Article 3.
6. The product specific rules of origin in this Annex are structured on the basis of the Harmonized System 2022.

HS code	Article Description	Product Specific Rules of Origin
01	Live animals.	WO
02	Meat and edible meat offal.	WO
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates.	WO
04.01	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.	WO %
04.02	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.	WO

04.03	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa.	WO
04.04	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included.	WO
04.05	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads.	WO
04.06	Cheese and curd.	WO
09.01	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion:	WO
09.02	Tea, whether or not flavoured.	CC
10.01	Wheat and maslin.	WO
10.02	Rye.	WO
10.03	Barley.	WO
10.04	Oats.	WO
10.05	Maize (corn).	WO
10.06	Rice.	WO
10.07	Grain sorghum.	WO
10.08	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals.	WO
11.01	Wheat or maslin flour.	WO
11.02	Cereal flours other than of wheat or maslin.	WO
11.03	Cereal groats, meal and pellets.	WO

11.04	Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled) , except rice of heading 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground.	WO
11.05	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes.	WO
11.08	Starches; inulin.	WO
12.01	Soya beans, whether or not broken.	WO
12.02	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken.	WO
12.04	Linseed, whether or not broken.	WO
12.05	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken.	WO
12.06	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken.	WO
12.07	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken.	WO
12.08	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard.	WO
15.07	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	WO
15.08	Ground-nut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	WO
15.09	Olive oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	WO
15.11	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	WO
15.12	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cottonseed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	WO
15.13	Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically	WO

	modified.	
15.14	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	WO
15.15	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	WO
15.16	Animal or vegetable fats and oil and fractions thereof, partly or wholly hydrogenated, interesterified, reesterified or elaidinized, whether or not refined, but not further prepared.	WO
15.17	Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading 15.16.	WO
17.01	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form.	WO
17.02	Other sugars, including chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel.	WO
17.03	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	WO
17.04	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate),not containing cocoa.	WO
19.01.10	Preparations suitable for infants or young children, put up for retail sale.	CC except from Chapter 04
20.08	Fruit,nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared, or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included	WO
21.06	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	CTH except from heading 17.01 or

		17.02
26	Ores, slag and ash.	WO
37.01	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitized, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or textiles; instant print film in the flat, sensitized, unexposed, whether or not in packs.	CTH except from subheading 37.07.10
37.02	Photographic film in rolls, sensitized, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or textiles; instant print film in rolls, sensitized, unexposed.	CTH except from subheading 37.07.10
37.03	Photographic paper, paperboard and textiles, sensitized, unexposed.	CTH except from subheading 37.07.10
40.01	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip.	WO
40.02	Synthetic rubber and factice derived from oils, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip; mixtures of any products of heading 40.01 with any product of this heading, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip:	CC
44	wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	WO
52.01	Cotton, not carded or combed.	WO
52.03	Cotton, carded or combed.	WO

Annex 2

Certificate of Origin

(Sample Only)

1. Exporter's full name, address and country:		Certificate No.: CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN Form for the Zero-Tariff Treatment Issued in: _____			
2. Consignee's full name, address, country:		For official use only:			
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known) Departure date: Vessel/Flight/Train/Vehicle No.: Port of loading: Port of discharge:		4. Remarks:			
5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers on packages; Number and kind of packages; Description of goods	7. HS code (6-digit code)	8. Origin criterion	9. Quantity (e.g. Quantity Unit, litres, m ³)	10. Number, Date of Invoice
11. Declaration by the producer/exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above stated		12. Certification On the basis of the control carried out, it is hereby certified			

Box 7: For each good described in Box 6, identify the HS tariff classification to a six-digit code.

Box 8: For the good that meet the origin conferring criteria, the exporting Party should indicate in Box 8 the origin conferring criteria met in accordance with the following instructions. The rules of origin are contained in the Rules of Origin and Implementation Procedures for the Zero-Tariff Treatment.

Origin Criterion	Insert in Box 8
The good is “wholly obtained” in the territory of a Party, as referred to in Article of Goods Wholly Obtained.	WO
The good is produced entirely in the territory of a Party, exclusively from materials whose origin conforms to the provisions of these relative articles.	WP
The good is produced from non-originating materials in a Party, provided that the good conform to a regional value content of no less than 40%.	RVC
The good is produced in the territory of a Party, using non-originating materials that conform to PSR and applicable provisions of other articles.	PSR
The good complies with Article of Cumulation.	ACU

Box 9: State quantity with units of measurement for each good described in Box 6. Other units of measurement, e.g. volume or number of items, which would indicate exact quantities may be used where customary.

Box 10: The number and date of invoice should be shown here.

Box 11: The box must be completed by the producer or exporter. Insert the place date and signature of authorized person of the exporting Party.

Box 12: The box must be completed, dated, signed and stamped by the authorized person of the authorized body of the exporting Party.