
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE**No. R. 1254****15 December 2006****CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964
AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE NO. 1 (1/1325)**

Under section 48(1) and (1A) and for the purposes of section 49(1)(a) and (b) of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Schedule No. 1 to the said Act is hereby amended as set out in the Schedule hereto. The effective date of entry into force will be announced, on a later date, by Notice in the Government Gazette.

**J. MOLEKETI
DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE**

SCHEDULE

- (a) By the substitution for the heading of General Note JJ thereof, of the following:
- "JJ Goods imported from the Community."**
- (b) By the deletion of paragraphs 2(a) and (b) to General Note JJ
- (c) By the renumbering of paragraph 2(c) to paragraph 2.
- (d) By the insertion after General Note K and before Schedule to the General Notes to Schedule No. 1 of the following General Notes L and M:
- "L Duties on goods to which the Free Trade Agreement between the EFTA States and the SACU States relates.**
1. In this Note and for the purposes of Schedule No. 1, the expression "EFTA" or "EFTA States" shall refer to the Republic of Iceland, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Kingdom of Norway and the Swiss Confederation (Switzerland), Members of the European Free Trade Association unless otherwise specified in the General Notes or subheading description in Part 1 of Schedule No. 1.
 2. The expression "EFTA Agreement" shall refer to the Free Trade Agreement between the EFTA States and the SACU States.
 3. Any rate of duty specified in the EFTA column in respect of any heading or subheading of Part 1 of Schedule No. 1 which is lower than the rate of duty specified in the general column applies to imported goods to which such heading or subheading relates if such goods originate in any EFTA States and comply with the other requirements of the EFTA Agreement.
 4. It is provided in footnote 2 to Article 2 of Annex V that "Due to the customs union between Switzerland and Lichtenstein, products originating in Lichtenstein are considered as originating in Switzerland."
 5. (a) In terms of the Agricultural Agreement between the SACU States and Switzerland the goods classified in the subheadings and imported from the Swiss Confederation (Switzerland) in the quantities listed below are subject to tariff quotas and may be admitted during the stated period at the tariff quota rates of duty specified in such list instead of the rates of duty specified in the general column of Part 1 of Schedule No. 1 on compliance with the provisions of this Note and the said Agricultural Agreement –

Subheading	Description	Quantity	Period	Tariff Quota rate under Part 1 of Schedule No. 1
0210.20.10 0210.99.10	Meat of bovine animals – dried Other - dried	*Global 20 t	Annual: 1 January to 30 December	Free
0406.90	Other cheese	200 t provide such products are imported for direct consumption only	Annual: 1 January to 30 December but effective from 1 July 2007	Free

* Global means that the quota is 20 ton for all products imported under subheadings 0210.20.10 and 0210.99.10.

- (b) In accordance with the provisions of Article 1(2) of the Agricultural Agreement between the SACU States and Switzerland the said Agricultural Agreement shall apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein.
- (c) Such lower rate of duty only applies in respect of the goods concerned if during the specified period-
- (i) the goods have been imported and entered for home consumption;
 - (ii) where the goods are subject to a permit issued by the National Department of Agriculture, a valid permit is produced at the time of entry for home consumption; and
 - (iii) a valid EUR 1 certificate issued by Switzerland is presented with a valid bill of entry for home consumption supported by all documents required to be produced in terms of section 39.
- d) Any balance of a tariff quota remaining at the end of any stated period is not carried over to the next period.
- (e) When the tariff quota is exhausted during the stated period the duty specified in respect of the goods concerned in the general column shall be payable.
4. For the purposes of entry of any imported goods at the lower rate of duty specified in the EFTA column the importer shall at the time of entry for home consumption of any consignment produce together with any documents required to be produced in terms of section 39 a valid proof of origin and proof of compliance with the territorial requirement in accordance with the provisions of Part C of the Schedule to the General Notes to Schedule No. 1

M Rates of duty specified in the four columns, General, EU, EFTA and SADC of Part 1 of Schedule No. 1.

1. (a) The general rate of duty specified in the general column in respect of any heading or subheading in Part 1 of Schedule No. 1 applies to imported goods to which such heading or subheading relates if the goods do not qualify for any preferential rate of duty specified in the EU, EFTA or SADC column.

(b) Where the rate of duty in the EU, EFTA or SADC column is the same as the rate in the general column no preferential rate of duty is in operation in respect of the said EU, EFTA or SADC column, as the case may be."

(e) By the insertion after Part B of the Schedule to the General Notes to Schedule No. 1, Origin Provisions of Trade Agreements, of the following:

Part C

ANNEX V REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 OF ARTICLE 7 OF THE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EFTA STATES AND THE SACU STATES CONCERNING THE DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ORIGINATING PRODUCTS" AND METHODS OF ADMINISTRATIVE CO-OPERATION

Notes:

1. Definitions

In the application of provisions of this Act for the purposes of giving effect to Annex V and other provisions of the Agreement, unless the context otherwise indicate –

- (a) the following expressions in the definitions of Annex V shall have the meanings assigned thereto in this Note –
- "customs value" means the value of imported goods calculated or determined in accordance with the provisions of section 65, 66, 67 and 74A;
 - "chapters and headings" means the chapters and headings (four-digit codes) of Part I of Schedule No. 1;
 - "Harmonized System" or "HS" or "nomenclature of the Harmonized System or HS" means subject to any meaning ascribed to any expression in any provisions of origin, the provisions of Part I of Schedule No. 1, except national subheadings or additional national section or chapter notes and the rates of duty, applicable to the classification of any goods in any chapter or heading or subheading, and for the purpose of interpretation of Part I of Schedule No. 1, includes application of the Explanatory Notes to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System as required in terms of section 47(8)(a);
 - "SACU State" means a Member State of SACU.
 - "SACU" in relation to products originating in SACU means products originating in the common customs area as defined in section 1 of the Act or in the territory of any SACU State.
- (b) The following expressions in Annex V or other parts of the Agreement shall have the meanings assigned thereto in this paragraph –
- "Agreement" means the Free Trade Agreement between the EFTA States and the SACU States of which the full text, except Annex V, is published in Schedule No. 10 as Part 6 of the said Schedule
 - "customs authorities" means the Commissioner, or according to any delegation in the rules of section 49, the Controller or any other officer;
 - "Annex V" means Annex V contained in Part C
 - In Article 4 of Annex V "seabed", "marine soil or subsoil" and "territorial waters" means "seabed", "marine soil or subsoil" and "territorial waters" as contemplated in the Maritime Zone Act, No. 15 of 1994.

2. The provisions of Part C and Notes L and M shall govern imported goods entered according to the provisions of the EFTA column of Part I of Schedule No. 1.
3. Goods imported or exported, worked, processed or manufactured shall, for the purposes of Annex V, be declared in very document for proving the originating status under the appropriate heading of Part I of Schedule No. 1.
4. Where any goods imported are subject to tariff quotas in order to benefit from the preferential rate of duty in terms of the Agreement such goods shall comply with the requirements of Note L. of the General Notes and the rules for section 49.
5. Any goods exported to the EFTA States for the purpose of obtaining preferential treatment therefore in terms of the Agreement, shall be subject to compliance with –
 - (a) the provisions of Part C
 - (b) any relevant provision of the said Agreement, and
 - (c) any rule for section 49

ANNEX V

REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 OF ARTICLE 7
CONCERNING THE DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF
“ORIGINATING PRODUCTS” AND METHODS OF ADMINISTRATIVE
CO-OPERATION

ANNEX V**REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 OF ARTICLE 7****CONCERNING THE DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ORIGINATING
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TITLE I**GENERAL PROVISIONS****Article 1*****Definitions***

For the purposes of this Annex:

- (a) “manufacture” means any kind of working or processing including assembly or specific operations;
- (b) “material” means any ingredient, raw material, component or part, etc., used in the manufacture of the product;
- (c) “product” means the product being manufactured, even if it is intended for later use in another manufacturing operation;
- (d) “goods” means both materials and products;
- (e) “customs value” means the value as determined in accordance with the 1994 Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation);
- (f) “ex-works price” means the price paid for the product ex works to the manufacturer in an EFTA State or in SACU in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided the price includes the value of all the materials used, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported;
- (g) “value of materials” means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in an EFTA State or in SACU;
- (h) “value of originating materials” means the value of such materials as defined in (g) applied *mutatis mutandis*;
- (i) “chapters” and “headings” mean the chapters and the headings (four-digit codes) used in the nomenclature which makes up the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, referred to in this Annex as “the Harmonized System” or “HS”;
- (j) “classified” refers to the classification of a product or material under a particular heading;
- (k) “consignment” means products which are either sent simultaneously from one exporter to one consignee or covered by a single transport

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document covering their shipment from the exporter to the consignee or, in the absence of such a document, by a single invoice;

- (l) "territories" includes territorial waters¹;
- (m) "EUR" means "euro", the single currency of the European Monetary Union;
- (n) "an EFTA State" means any of the following states: Iceland, Norway or Switzerland²;
- (o) "SACU" means Southern African Customs Union; and
- (p) "a SACU State" means any of the following states: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa or Swaziland.

TITLE II

DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ORIGINATING PRODUCTS"

Article 2

Origin Criteria

1. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the following products shall be considered as originating in an EFTA State or SACU:

- (a) products wholly obtained in a Party within the meaning of Article 4; and
- (b) products obtained in a Party incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in the Party concerned within the meaning of Article 5.

2. For the purpose of this Agreement, products originating in an EFTA State shall be considered as originating in Iceland, Norway or Switzerland, and products originating in SACU shall be considered as single SACU origin.

¹ In the case of Namibia, "territory" includes the Exclusive Economic Zone.

² Due to the customs union between Switzerland and Liechtenstein, products originating in Liechtenstein are considered as originating in Switzerland

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Article 3

Cumulation of Origin

1. Notwithstanding Article 2, materials originating in an EFTA State or SACU within the meaning of this Annex shall be considered as materials originating in the Party concerned, provided that they have undergone working or processing going beyond that referred to in Article 6.
2. Products originating in another Party within the meaning of this Annex, which are exported from one Party to another, shall retain their origin when exported in the same state or without having undergone in the exporting Party working or processing going beyond that referred to in Article 6.
3. For the purpose of paragraph 2, where materials originating in two or more of the Parties are used and those materials have undergone working or processing in the exporting Party not going beyond that referred to in Article 6, the origin is determined by the material with the highest customs value or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, with the highest first ascertainable price paid for that material in that Party.

Article 4

Wholly Obtained Products

1. The following shall be considered as wholly obtained in an EFTA State or in SACU:
 - (a) mineral products extracted from their soil or from their seabed;
 - (b) vegetable products harvested there;
 - (c) live animals born and raised there;
 - (d) products from live animals raised there;
 - (e) products obtained by hunting, fishing or aquaculture carried out there;
 - (f) products of sea fishing and other products taken from the territorial waters of an EFTA State or of a SACU State;
 - (g) products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside the territorial waters of a Party by a vessel flying the flag of an EFTA State or of a SACU State;
 - (h) products made exclusively from products referred to in (f) and (g) aboard factory ships flying the flag of an EFTA State or of a SACU State;

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- (i) used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw materials, including used tyres fit only for retreading or for use as waste;
- (j) waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;
- (k) products extracted from marine soil or subsoil outside their territorial waters provided that they have sole rights to work that soil or subsoil; and
- (l) goods produced there exclusively from the products specified in (a) to (k).

Article 5

Sufficiently Worked or Processed Products

1. For the purposes of Article 2, products which are not wholly obtained are considered to be sufficiently worked or processed when the conditions set out in the list in Appendix 2 are fulfilled.

The conditions referred to above indicate, for all products covered by the Agreement, the working or processing which must be carried out on non-originating materials used in manufacturing and apply only in relation to such materials. It follows that if a product which has acquired originating status by fulfilling the conditions set out in the list is used in the manufacture of another product, the conditions applicable to the product in which it is incorporated do not apply to it, and no account shall be taken of the non-originating materials which may have been used in its manufacture.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, non-originating materials which, according to the conditions set out in the list, should not be used in the manufacture of a product *may nevertheless be used, provided that:*

- (a) their total value does not exceed 15 per cent of the ex-works price of the product; and
- (b) any of the percentages given in the list for the maximum value of non-originating materials are not exceeded through the application of this paragraph.

This paragraph shall not apply to products falling within Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonized System.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply subject to the provisions of Article 6.

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Article 6

Insufficient Working or Processing

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, the following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products, whether or not the requirements of Article 5 are satisfied:

- (a) preserving operations to ensure that the products remain in good condition during transport and storage;
- (b) breaking-up and assembly of packages;
- (c) washing, cleaning; removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
- (d) ironing or pressing of textiles;
- (e) simple¹ painting and polishing operations;
- (f) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;
- (g) operations to colour sugar or form sugar lumps;
- (h) peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables;
- (i) sharpening, simple¹ grinding or simple¹ cutting;
- (j) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching (including the making-up of sets of articles);
- (k) simple¹ placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;
- (l) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
- (m) simple mixing² of products, whether or not of different kinds;

¹ "simple" generally describes activities which need neither special skills nor machines, apparatus or equipment especially produced or installed for carrying out the activity.

² "simple mixing" generally describes activities which need neither special skills nor machines, apparatus or equipment specially produced or installed for carrying out the activity. However, simple mixing does not include chemical reaction. Chemical reaction means a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

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- (n) simple¹ assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;
- (o) a combination of two or more operations specified in (a) to (n); and
- (p) slaughter of animals.

2. All operations carried out either in an EFTA State or in SACU on a given product shall be considered together when determining whether the working or processing undergone by that product is to be regarded as insufficient within the meaning of paragraph 1.

Article 7

Unit of Qualification

1. The unit of qualification for the application of the provisions of this Annex shall be the particular product which is considered as the basic unit when determining classification using the nomenclature of the Harmonized System.

It follows that:

- (a) when a product composed of a group or assembly of articles is classified under the terms of the Harmonized System in a single heading, the whole constitutes the unit of qualification; and
- (b) when a consignment consists of a number of identical products classified under the same heading of the Harmonized System, each product must be taken individually when applying the provisions of this Annex.

2. Where, under General Rule 5 of the Harmonized System, packaging is included with the product for classification purposes, it shall be included for the purposes of determining origin.

Article 8

Accessories, Spare Parts and Tools

Accessories, spare parts and tools dispatched with a piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle, which are part of the normal equipment and included in the price thereof or which are not separately invoiced, shall be regarded as one with the piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle in question.

¹ "simple" generally describes activities which need neither special skills nor machines, apparatus or equipment especially produced or installed for carrying out the activity

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Article 9

Sets

Sets, as defined in General Rule 3 of the Harmonized System, shall be regarded as originating when all component products are originating. Nevertheless, when a set is composed of originating and non-originating products, the set as a whole shall be regarded as originating, provided that the value of the non-originating products does not exceed 15 per cent of the ex-works price of the set.

Article 10

Neutral Elements

In order to determine whether a product originates, it shall not be necessary to determine the origin of the following which might be used in its manufacture:

- (a) energy and fuel;
- (b) plant and equipment;
- (c) machines and tools; and
- (d) goods which do not enter and which are not intended to enter into the final composition of the product.

TITLE III

TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS

Article 11

Principle of Territoriality

1. Except as provided for in Article 3 and paragraph 3 of this Article, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II must be fulfilled without interruption in an EFTA State or in SACU.

2. Except as provided for in Article 3, where originating goods exported from an EFTA State or from SACU to another country return, they must be considered as non-originating, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

- (a) the returning goods are the same as those exported; and

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- (b) they have not undergone any operation beyond that necessary to preserve them in good condition while in that country or while being exported.

3. The acquisition of originating status in accordance with the conditions set out in Title II shall not be affected by working or processing done outside an EFTA State or SACU on materials exported from an EFTA State or SACU and subsequently reimported there, provided that:

- (a) the said materials are wholly obtained in an EFTA State or in SACU or have undergone working or processing beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 prior to being exported; and
- (b) it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
 - (i) the reimported goods have been obtained by working or processing the exported materials; and
 - (ii) the total added value acquired outside the EFTA State concerned or SACU by applying the provisions of this Article does not exceed ten per cent of the ex-works price of the end product for which originating status is claimed.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II shall not apply to working or processing done outside an EFTA State or SACU. But where, in the list in Appendix 2, a rule setting a maximum value for all the non-originating materials incorporated is applied in determining the originating status of the end product, the total value of the non-originating materials incorporated in the territory of the Party concerned, taken together with the total added value acquired outside the EFTA State concerned or SACU by applying the provisions of this Article, shall not exceed the stated percentage.

5. For the purposes of applying the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, "total added value" shall be taken to mean all costs arising outside the EFTA State concerned or SACU, including the value of the materials incorporated there.

6. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products which do not fulfil the conditions set out in the list in Appendix 2 or which can be considered sufficiently worked or processed only if the general tolerance fixed in paragraph 2 of Article 5 is applied.

7. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products of Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonized System.

8. Any working or processing of the kind covered by the provisions of this Article and done outside an EFTA State or SACU shall be done under the outward processing arrangements, or similar arrangements.

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Article 12

Direct Transport

1. The preferential treatment provided for under this Agreement applies only to products, satisfying the requirements of this Annex, which are transported directly between an EFTA State and SACU. However, products may be transported through other territories, provided that they remain under the surveillance of the customs authorities in the country of transit or in temporary warehousing and do not undergo operations other than unloading, reloading, splitting up of consignments or any operation designed to preserve them in good condition.

Originating products may be transported by pipeline across territory other than that of the Parties.

2. Evidence that the conditions set out in paragraph 1 have been fulfilled shall be supplied to the customs authorities of the importing country.

Article 13

Exhibitions

1. Originating products, sent for exhibition outside the Parties and sold after the exhibition for importation into an EFTA State or SACU shall benefit on importation from the provisions of this Agreement provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

- (a) an exporter has consigned these products from an EFTA State or SACU to the country in which the exhibition is held and has exhibited them there;
- (b) the products have been sold or otherwise disposed of by that exporter to a person in an EFTA State or SACU;
- (c) the products have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter in the State in which they were sent for exhibition; and
- (d) the products have not, since they were consigned for exhibition, been used for any purpose other than demonstration at the exhibition.

2. A proof of origin must be issued or made out in accordance with the provisions of Title IV and submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country in the normal manner. The name and address of the exhibition must be indicated thereon. Where necessary, additional documentary evidence of the conditions under which they have been exhibited may be required.

3. Paragraph 1 shall apply to any trade, industrial, agricultural or crafts exhibition, fair or similar public show or display which is not organised for private

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purposes in shops or business premises with a view to the sale of foreign products, and during which the products remain under customs control.

TITLE IV

PROOF OF ORIGIN

Article 14

General Requirements

1. Products originating in a Party shall, on importation into an EFTA State or SACU benefit from this Agreement upon submission of either:

- (a) a movement certificate EUR.1, a specimen of which appears in Appendix 3; or
- (b) in the cases specified in paragraph 1 of Article 19, a declaration, subsequently referred to as the "invoice declaration", given by the exporter on an invoice, a delivery note or any other commercial document which describes the products concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified; the text of the invoice declaration shall read:

"The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorization No (¹)) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, the products are of ... preferential origin (²)"

The invoice declaration must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, originating products within the meaning of this Annex shall, in the cases specified in Article 20, benefit from this Agreement without it being necessary to submit any of the documents referred to above.

¹ When the invoice declaration is made out by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 23, the authorization number of the approved exporter must be entered in this space. When the invoice declaration is not made out by an approved exporter, the words in brackets shall be omitted or the space left blank.

² Origin of products to be indicated.

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Article 15

Procedure for the Issue of a Movement Certificate EUR.1

1. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of the exporting country on application having been made in writing by the exporter or, under the exporter's responsibility, by his authorised representative.
2. For this purpose, the exporter or his authorised representative shall fill out both the movement certificate EUR.1 and the application form, specimens of which appear in Appendix 3. These forms shall be completed in English, in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of the exporting country. If they are handwritten, they shall be completed in ink in printed characters. The description of the products must be given in the box reserved for this purpose without leaving any blank lines. Where the box is not completely filled, a horizontal line must be drawn below the last line of the description, the empty space being crossed through.
3. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting country where the movement certificate EUR.1 is issued, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Annex.
4. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of an EFTA State or a SACU State if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in an EFTA State or in SACU and fulfil the other requirements of this Annex.
5. The customs authorities issuing movement certificates EUR.1 shall take any steps necessary to verify the originating status of the products and the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Annex. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate. They shall also ensure that the forms referred to in paragraph 2 are duly completed. In particular, they shall check whether the space reserved for the description of the products has been completed in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of fraudulent additions.
6. The date of issue of the movement certificate EUR.1 shall be indicated in Box 11 of the certificate.
7. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities and made available to the exporter as soon as actual exportation has been effected or ensured.

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Article 16

Movement Certificates EUR.1 Issued Retrospectively

1. Notwithstanding paragraph 7 of Article 15, a movement certificate EUR.1 may exceptionally be issued after exportation of the products to which it relates if:
 - (a) it was not issued at the time of exportation because of errors or involuntary omissions or special circumstances; or
 - (b) it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that a movement certificate EUR.1 was issued but was not accepted at importation for technical reasons.
2. For the implementation of paragraph 1, the exporter must indicate in his application the place and date of exportation of the products to which the movement certificate EUR.1 relates, and state the reasons for his request.
3. The customs authorities may issue a movement certificate EUR.1 retrospectively only after verifying that the information supplied in the exporter's application agrees with that in the corresponding file.
4. Movement certificates EUR.1 issued retrospectively must be endorsed with the words

"ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY"

5. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 4 shall be inserted in the "Remarks" box of the movement certificate EUR.1.

Article 17

Issue of a Duplicate Movement Certificate EUR.1

1. In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a movement certificate EUR.1, the exporter may apply to the customs authorities which issued it for a duplicate made out on the basis of the export documents in their possession.
2. The duplicate issued in this way must be endorsed with the word
"DUPLICATE".
3. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 2 shall be inserted in the "Remarks" box of the duplicate movement certificate EUR.1.
4. The duplicate, which must bear the date of issue of the original movement certificate EUR.1, shall take effect as from that date.

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Article 18

*Issue of Movement Certificates EUR.1 on the Basis of a
Proof of Origin Issued or Made out Previously*

When originating products are placed under the control of a customs office in an EFTA State or in SACU, it shall be possible to replace the original proof of origin by one or more movement certificates EUR.1 for the purpose of sending all or some of these products elsewhere within an EFTA State or SACU. The replacement movement certificate(s) EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs office under whose control the products are placed.

Article 19

Conditions for Making out an Invoice Declaration

1. An invoice declaration as referred to in paragraph 1(b) of Article 14 may be made out:
 - (a) by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 22; or
 - (b) by any exporter for any consignment consisting of one or more packages containing originating products the total value of which does not exceed EUR 6,000.
2. An invoice declaration may be made out if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in an EFTA State or in SACU and fulfil the other requirements of this Annex.
3. The exporter making out an invoice declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting country, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Annex.
4. An invoice declaration shall be made out by the exporter by typing, stamping or printing on the invoice, the delivery note or another commercial document, the declaration, the text of which appears in paragraph 1(b) of Article 14, in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of the exporting country. If the declaration is handwritten, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.
5. Invoice declarations shall bear the original signature of the exporter in manuscript. However, an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 22 shall not be required to sign such declarations provided that he gives the customs authorities of the exporting country a written undertaking that he accepts full responsibility for any invoice declaration which identifies him as if it had been signed in manuscript by him.
6. An invoice declaration may be made out by the exporter when the products to which it relates are exported, or after exportation on condition that it is presented in

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the importing country no longer than two years after the importation of the products to which it relates.

Article 20

Exemptions from Proof of Origin

1. Products sent as small packages from private persons to private persons or forming part of travellers' personal luggage shall be admitted as originating products without requiring the submission of a proof of origin, provided that such products are not imported by way of trade and have been declared as meeting the requirements of this Annex and where there is no doubt as to the veracity of such a declaration. In the case of products sent by post, this declaration can be made on the customs declaration CN22 / CN23 or on a sheet of paper annexed to that document.
2. Imports which are occasional and consist solely of products for the personal use of the recipients or travellers or their families shall not be considered as imports by way of trade if it is evident from the nature and quantity of the products that no commercial purpose is in view.
3. Furthermore, the total value of these products shall not exceed EUR 500 in the case of small packages or EUR 1,200 in the case of products forming part of travellers' personal luggage.

Article 21

Calculation of National Currencies

1. For the application of paragraph 1(b) of Article 19 and paragraph 3 of Article 20, amounts in the national currencies of the Parties, equivalent to the amounts expressed in euro shall be fixed annually by the Parties concerned.
2. A consignment shall benefit from the provisions of paragraph 1(b) of Article 19 or paragraph 3 of Article 20 by reference to the currency in which the invoice is drawn up, according to the amount fixed by the Party concerned.
3. The amounts to be used in any given national currency shall be the equivalent in that currency of the amounts expressed in euro as at the first working day of October and shall apply from 1 January the following year. The Parties shall be notified of the relevant amounts.
4. The amounts expressed in euro shall be reviewed by the Sub-Committee on Customs and Origin Matters established in accordance with Article 34 (hereinafter referred to as "the Sub-Committee") at the request of a Party. When carrying out this review, the Sub-Committee shall consider the desirability of preserving the effects of the limits concerned in real terms. For this purpose, it may decide to modify the amounts expressed in euro.

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Article 22

Approved Exporter

1. The customs authorities of the exporting country may authorise any exporter, hereafter referred to as "approved exporter", who makes frequent shipments of products under this Agreement to make out invoice declarations irrespective of the value of the products concerned. An exporter seeking such authorisation must offer to the satisfaction of the customs authorities all guarantees necessary to verify the originating status of the products as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Annex.
2. The customs authorities may grant the status of approved exporter subject to any conditions which they consider appropriate.
3. The customs authorities shall grant to the approved exporter a customs authorisation number which shall appear on the invoice declaration.
4. The customs authorities shall monitor the use of the authorisation by the approved exporter.
5. The customs authorities may withdraw the authorisation at any time. They shall do so where the approved exporter no longer offers the guarantees referred to in paragraph 1, no longer fulfils the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 or otherwise makes an incorrect use of the authorisation.

Article 23

Validity of Proof of Origin

1. A proof of origin shall be valid for four months from the date of issue in the exporting country, and must be submitted within the said period to the customs authorities of the importing country.
2. Proofs of origin, which are submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country after the final date for presentation specified in paragraph 1, may be accepted for the purpose of applying preferential treatment, when the failure to submit these documents by the final date set is due to exceptional circumstances.
3. In other cases of belated presentation, the customs authorities of the importing country may accept the proofs of origin when the products have been submitted before the said final date.

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Article 24

Submission of Proof of Origin

Proofs of origin shall be submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country in accordance with the procedures applicable in that country. The said authorities may require a translation of a proof of origin and may also require the import declaration to be accompanied by a statement from the importer to the effect that the products meet the conditions required for the implementation of this Agreement.

Article 25

Importation by Instalments

Where, at the request of the importer and on the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the importing country, dismantled or non-assembled products within the meaning of General Rule 2(a) of the Harmonized System falling within Sections XVI and XVII or headings 7308 and 9406 of the Harmonized System are imported by instalments, a single proof of origin for such products shall be submitted to the customs authorities upon importation of the first instalment.

Article 26

Supporting Documents

The documents referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 15 and paragraph 3 of Article 19, used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an invoice declaration can be considered as products originating in an EFTA State or in SACU and fulfil the other requirements of this Annex, may consist *inter alia* of the following:

- (a) direct evidence of the processes carried out by the exporter or supplier to obtain the goods concerned, contained for example in his accounts or internal book-keeping;
- (b) documents proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in an EFTA State or in SACU where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law;
- (c) documents proving the working or processing of materials in an EFTA State or in SACU, issued or made out in an EFTA State or in SACU, where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law; or
- (d) movement certificates EUR.1 or invoice declarations, proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in an EFTA State or in SACU in accordance with this Annex.

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Article 27

Preservation of Proof of Origin and Supporting Documents

1. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 shall keep for at least three years the documents referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 15.
2. The exporter making out an invoice declaration shall keep for at least three years a copy of this invoice declaration as well as the documents referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 19.
3. The customs authorities of the exporting country issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 shall keep for at least three years the application form referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 15.
4. The customs authorities of the importing country shall keep for at least three years the movement certificates EUR.1 and the invoice declarations submitted to them.

Article 28

Discrepancies and Formal Errors

1. The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the proof of origin and those made in the documents submitted to the customs office for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the products shall not *ipso facto* render the proof of origin null and void if it is duly established that this document does correspond to the products submitted.
2. Obvious formal errors such as typing errors on a proof of origin should not cause this document to be rejected if these errors are not such as to create doubts concerning the correctness of the statements made in this document.

TITLE V

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CO-OPERATION

Article 29

Notifications

The customs authorities of the EFTA States and SACU shall provide each other, through the EFTA Secretariat and the SACU Secretariat, with specimen impressions of stamps used in their customs offices for the issue of movement certificates EUR.1, with information on the composition of the authorisation number for approved exporters, with a specimen of an original movement certificate EUR.1

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form and with the addresses of the customs authorities responsible for verifying movement certificates EUR.1 and invoice declarations.

Article 30

Verification of Proofs of Origin

1. In order to ensure the proper application of this Annex, the EFTA States and SACU shall assist each other, through the competent customs administrations, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1 or the invoice declarations and the correctness of the information given in these documents.
2. Subsequent verifications of proofs of origin shall be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the importing country have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of such documents, the originating status of the products concerned or the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Annex.
3. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the importing country shall return the movement certificate EUR.1 and the invoice, if it has been submitted, the invoice declaration, or a copy of these documents, to the customs authorities of the exporting country giving, where appropriate, the reasons for the enquiry. Any documents and information obtained suggesting that the information given on the proof of origin is incorrect shall be forwarded in support of the request for verification.
4. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the exporting country. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate.
5. If the customs authorities of the importing country decide to suspend the granting of preferential treatment to the products concerned while awaiting the results of the verification, release of the products shall be offered to the importer subject to any precautionary measures judged necessary.
6. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results of this verification as soon as possible. These results must indicate clearly whether the documents are authentic and whether the products concerned can be considered as product originating in an EFTA State or in SACU and fulfil the other requirements of this Annex.
7. If, in cases of a reasonable doubt, there is no reply within ten months of the date of the verification request or if the reply does not contain sufficient information to determine the authenticity of the document in question or the real origin of the products, the requesting customs authorities shall, except in exceptional circumstances, refuse entitlement to the preferences.

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Article 31

Dispute Settlement

1. Where disputes arise in relation to the verification procedures of Article 30 which cannot be settled between the customs authorities requesting a verification and the customs authorities responsible for carrying out this verification or where they raise a question as to the interpretation of this Annex, they shall be submitted to the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee shall present a report to the Joint Committee containing its conclusions.
2. In all cases the settlement of disputes between the importer and the customs authorities of the importing country shall be under the legislation of the said country.

Article 32

Penalties

Penalties shall be imposed on any person who draws up, or causes to be drawn up, a document which contains incorrect information for the purpose of obtaining a preferential treatment for products.

Article 33

Free Zones

1. The EFTA States and SACU shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a proof of origin which in the course of transport use a free zone situated in their territory, are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.
2. By means of an exemption to the provisions contained in paragraph 1, when products originating in an EFTA State or in SACU are imported into a free zone of the exporting country under cover of a proof of origin and undergo treatment or processing, the authorities concerned shall issue a new movement certificate EUR.1 at the exporter's request, if the treatment or processing undergone is in conformity with the provisions of this Annex.

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TITLE VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 34

Sub-Committee on Customs and Origin Matters

1. A Sub-Committee on Customs and Origin Matters is hereby established.
2. The functions of the Sub-Committee shall be to exchange information, review developments, prepare and co-ordinate positions, prepare technical amendments to the rules of origin and assist the Joint Committee regarding:
 - (a) rules of origin and administrative co-operation as set out in this Annex;
 - (b) other matters that are referred to the Sub-Committee by the Joint Committee.
3. The Sub-Committee shall report to the Joint Committee. It may make recommendations to the Joint Committee on matters related to its functions.
4. The Sub-Committee shall act by consensus. It shall be chaired alternatively by a representative of an EFTA State or SACU for an agreed period of time. The Chairperson shall be elected at its first meeting.
5. The Sub-Committee shall meet as often as required. It may be convened by the Joint Committee upon request of any Party or at the initiative of the Chairperson of the Sub-Committee. The venue shall alternate between SACU and an EFTA State.
6. A provisional agenda for each meeting shall be prepared by the Chairperson in consultation with all Parties, and be forwarded to the Parties, as a general rule, not later than two weeks before the meeting.

Article 35

Appendices

The Appendices to this Annex shall form an integral part thereof.

Article 36

Transitional Provisions for Goods in Transit or Storage

The provisions of this Agreement may be applied to goods which comply with the provisions of this Annex and which on the date of entry into force of this Agreement are either in transit or are in an EFTA State or in SACU in temporary

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storage in customs warehouses or in free zones, subject to the submission to the customs authorities of the importing country, within four months of the said date, of a movement certificate EUR. 1 issued retrospectively by the customs authorities of the exporting country together with the documents showing that the goods have been transported directly in accordance with the provisions of Article 12.

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX VINTRODUCTORY NOTES TO THE LIST IN APPENDIX 2**Note 1:**

The list sets out the conditions required for all products to be considered as sufficiently worked or processed within the meaning of Article 5 of this Annex.

Note 2:

2.1 The first two columns in the list describe the product obtained. The first column gives the heading number or chapter number used in the Harmonized System and the second column gives the description of goods used in that system for that heading or chapter. For each entry in the first two columns, a rule is specified in column 3 or 4. Where, in some cases, the entry in the first column is preceded by an 'ex', this signifies that the rules in column 3 or 4 apply only to the part of that heading as described in column 2.

2.2 Where several heading numbers are grouped together in column 1 or a chapter number is given and the description of products in column 2 is therefore given in general terms, the adjacent rules in column 3 or 4 apply to all products which, under the Harmonized System, are classified in headings of the chapter or in any of the headings grouped together in column 1.

2.3 Where there are different rules in the list applying to different products within a heading, each indent contains the description of that part of the heading covered by the adjacent rules in column 3 or 4.

2.4 Where, for an entry in the first two columns, a rule is specified in both columns 3 and 4, the exporter may opt, as an alternative, to apply either the rule set out in column 3 or that set out in column 4. If no origin rule is given in column 4, the rule set out in column 3 is to be applied.

Note 3:

3.1 The provisions of Article 5 of the Annex, concerning products having acquired originating status which are used in the manufacture of other products, shall apply, regardless of whether this status has been acquired inside the factory where these products are used or in another factory in a State Party.

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Example:

An engine of heading 8407, for which the rule states that the value of the non-originating materials which may be incorporated may not exceed 40 per cent of the ex-works price, is made from "other alloy steel roughly shaped by forging" of heading ex 7224.

If this forging has been forged in the State Party concerned from a non-originating ingot, it has already acquired originating status by virtue of the rule for heading ex 7224 in the list. The forging can then count as originating in the value-calculation for the engine, regardless of whether it was produced in the same factory or in another factory in the State Party concerned. The value of the non-originating ingot is thus not taken into account when adding up the value of the non-originating materials used.

3.2 The rule in the list represents the minimum amount of working or processing required, and the carrying-out of more working or processing also confers originating status; conversely, the carrying-out of less working or processing cannot confer originating status. Thus, if a rule provides that non-originating material, at a certain level of manufacture, may be used, the use of such material at an earlier stage of manufacture is allowed, and the use of such material at a later stage is not.

3.3 Without prejudice to Note 3.2, where a rule uses the expression "Manufacture from materials of any heading", then materials of any heading(s) (even materials of the same description and heading as the product) may be used, subject, however, to any specific limitations which may also be contained in the rule.

However, the expression "Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading ..." or "Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of the same heading as the product" means that materials of any heading(s) may be used, except those of the same description as the product as given in column 2 of the list.

3.4 When a rule in the list specifies that a product may be manufactured from more than one material, this means that one or more materials may be used. It does not require that all be used.

Example:

The rule for fabrics of headings 5306 to 5308 provides that natural fibres may be used and that chemical materials, among other materials, may also be used. This does not mean that both have to be used; it is possible to use one or the other, or both.

3.5 Where a rule in the list specifies that a product must be manufactured from a particular material, the condition obviously does not prevent the use of other materials which, because of their inherent nature, cannot satisfy the rule. (See also Note 6.2 below in relation to textiles).

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Example:

The rule for prepared foods of heading 1904, which specifically excludes the use of cereals and their derivatives, does not prevent the use of mineral salts, chemicals and other additives which are not products from cereals.

However, this does not apply to products which, although they cannot be manufactured from the particular materials specified in the list, can be produced from a material of the same nature at an earlier stage of manufacture.

Example:

In the case of an article of apparel of ex Chapter 62 made from non-woven materials, if the use of only non-originating yarn is allowed for this class of article, it is not possible to start from non-woven cloth - even if non-woven cloths cannot normally be made from yarn. In such cases, the starting material would normally be at the stage before yarn - that is, the fibre stage.

3.6 Where, in a rule in the list, two percentages are given for the maximum value of non-originating materials that can be used, then these percentages may not be added together. In other words, the maximum value of all the non-originating materials used may never exceed the higher of the percentages given. Furthermore, the individual percentages must not be exceeded, in relation to the particular materials to which they apply.

Note 4:

4.1 The term "natural fibres" is used in the list to refer to fibres other than artificial or synthetic fibres. It is restricted to the stages before spinning takes place, including waste, and, unless otherwise specified, includes fibres that have been carded, combed or otherwise processed, but not spun.

4.2 The term "natural fibres" includes horsehair of heading 0503, silk of headings 5002 and 5003, as well as the wool-fibres and fine or coarse animal hair of headings 5101 to 5105, cotton fibres of headings 5201 to 5203, and the other vegetable fibres of headings 5301 to 5305.

4.3 The terms "textile pulp", "chemical materials" and "paper-making materials" are used in the list to describe the materials, not classified in Chapters 50 to 63, which can be used to manufacture artificial, synthetic or paper fibres or yarns.

4.4 The term "man-made staple fibres" is used in the list to refer to synthetic or artificial filament tow, staple fibres or waste, of headings 5501 to 5507.

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Note 5:

5.1 Where, for a given product in the list, a reference is made to this Note, the conditions set out in column 3 shall not be applied to any basic textile materials used in the manufacture of this product and which, taken together, represent ten per cent or less of the total weight of all the basic textile materials used. (See also Notes 5.3 and 5.4 below).

5.2.1 However, the tolerance mentioned in Note 5.1 may be applied only to mixed products which have been made from two or more basic textile materials.

5.2.2 The following are the basic textile materials:

- silk,
- wool,
- coarse animal hair,
- fine animal hair,
- horsehair,
- cotton,
- paper-making materials and paper,
- flax,
- true hemp,
- jute and other textile bast fibres,
- sisal and other textile fibres of the genus *Agave*,
- coconut, abaca, ramie and other vegetable textile fibres,
- synthetic man-made filaments,
- artificial man-made filaments,
- current-conducting filaments,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polypropylene,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyester,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyamide,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyacrylonitrile,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyimide,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polytetrafluoroethylene,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of poly(phenylene sulphide),
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of poly(vinyl chloride),
- other synthetic man-made staple fibres,
- artificial man-made staple fibres of viscose,
- other artificial man-made staple fibres,

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- yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether, whether or not gimped,
- yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyester, whether or not gimped,
- products of heading 5605 (metallised yarn) incorporating strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding 5 mm, sandwiched by means of a transparent or coloured adhesive between two layers of plastic film,
- other products of heading 5605.

Example:

A yarn, of heading 5205, made from cotton fibres of heading 5203 and synthetic staple fibres of heading 5506, is a mixed yarn. Therefore, non-originating synthetic staple fibres which do not satisfy the origin-rules (which require manufacture from chemical materials or textile pulp) may be used, provided that their total weight does not exceed ten per cent of the weight of the yarn.

Example:

A cotton yarn, of heading 5204, made from cotton yarn of heading 5205 and synthetic yarn of staple fibres of heading 5509, is a mixed yarn. Therefore, synthetic yarn which does not satisfy the origin rules (which require manufacture from chemical materials or textile pulp), or woollen yarn which does not satisfy the origin rules (which require manufacture from natural fibres, not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning), or a combination of the two, may be used, provided their total weight does not exceed ten per cent of the weight of the fabric.

Example:

Tufted textile fabric, of heading 5802, made from cotton yarn of heading 5205 and cotton fabric of heading 5210, is only mixed product if the cotton fabric is itself a mixed fabric made from yarns classified in two separate headings, or if the cotton yarns used are themselves mixtures.

Example:

If the tufted textile fabric concerned had been made from cotton yarn of heading 5205 and synthetic fabric of heading 5407, then, obviously, the yarns used are two separate basic textile materials and the tufted textile fabric is, accordingly, a mixed product.

5.3 In the case of products incorporating "yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether, whether or not gimped", this tolerance is 20 per cent in respect of this yarn.

5.4 In the case of products incorporating "strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a

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width not exceeding 5 mm, sandwiched by means of a transparent or coloured adhesive between two layers of plastic film”, this tolerance is 30 per cent in respect of this strip.

Note 6:

6.1 Where, in the list, reference is made to this Note, textile materials (with the exception of linings and interlinings), which do not satisfy the rule set out in the list in column 3 for the made-up product concerned, may be used, provided that they are classified in a heading other than that of the product and that their value does not exceed eight per cent of the ex-works price of the product.

6.2 Without prejudice to Note 6.3, materials, which are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63, may be used freely in the manufacture of textile products, whether or not they contain textiles.

Example:

If a rule in the list provides that, for a particular textile item (such as trousers), yarn must be used, this does not prevent the use of metal items, such as buttons, because buttons are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63. For the same reason, it does not prevent the use of slide-fasteners, even though slide-fasteners normally contain textiles.

6.3 Where a percentage-rule applies, the value of materials, which are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63, must also be taken into account when calculating the value of the non-originating materials incorporated.

Note 7

7.1 For the purposes of headings ex 2707, 2713 to 2715, ex 2901, ex 2902 and ex 3403, the “specific processes” are the following:

- (a) vacuum-distillation;
- (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation process;
- (c) cracking;
- (d) reforming;
- (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (f) the process comprising all of the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralisation with alkaline agents; decolourisation and purification with naturally active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;

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- (g) polymerisation;
- (h) alkylation;
- (i) isomerisation.

7.2 For the purposes of headings 2710, 2711 and 2712, the "specific processes" are the following:

- (a) vacuum-distillation;
- (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation process;
- (c) cracking;
- (d) reforming;
- (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (f) the process comprising all of the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralisation with alkaline agents; decolourisation and purification with naturally-active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;
- (g) polymerisation;
- (h) alkylation;
- (ij) isomerisation;
- (k) in respect of heavy oils of heading ex 2710 only, desulphurisation with hydrogen, resulting in a reduction of at least 85 per cent of the sulphur-content of the products processed (ASTM D 1266-59 T method);
- (l) in respect of products of heading 2710 only, deparaffining by a process other than filtering;
- (m) in respect of heavy oils of heading ex 2710 only, treatment with hydrogen, at a pressure of more than 20 bar and a temperature of more than 250°C, with the use of a catalyst, other than to effect desulphurisation, when the hydrogen constitutes an active element in a chemical reaction. The further treatment, with hydrogen, of lubricating oils of heading ex 2710 (e.g. hydrofinishing or decolourisation), in order, more especially, to improve colour or stability shall not, however, be deemed to be a specific process;

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- (n) in respect of fuel oils of heading ex 2710 only, atmospheric distillation, on condition that less than 30 per cent of these products distils, by volume, including losses, at 300°C by the ASTM D 86 method;
- (o) in respect of heavy oils other than gas oils and fuel oils of heading ex 2710 only, treatment by means of a high-frequency electrical brush-discharge;
- (p) in respect of crude products (other than petroleum jelly, ozokerite, lignite wax or peat wax, paraffin wax containing by weight less than 0.75 per cent of oil) of heading ex 2712 only, de-oiling by fractional crystallisation.

7.3 For the purposes of headings ex 2707, 2713 to 2715, ex 2901, ex 2902 and ex 3403, simple operations, such as cleaning, decanting, desalting, water-separation, filtering, colouring, marking, obtaining a sulphur-content as a result of mixing products with different sulphur contents, any combination of these operations or like operations, do not confer origin.

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX V

**List of working or processing required to be carried out
on non-originating materials in order that the product
manufactured can obtain originating status**

The products mentioned in the list may not all be covered by this Agreement. It is therefore necessary to consult the other parts of this Agreement.

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
Chapter 1	Live animals	All the animals of Chapter 1 shall be wholly obtained	
Chapter 2	Meat and edible meat offal	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapters 1 and 2 used are wholly obtained	
0301	Live fish	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 3 used are wholly obtained	Manufacture of eels from elvers of heading 0301
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 3 used are wholly obtained	Manufacture from fry ⁽¹⁾ of heading 0301
0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 3 used are wholly obtained	Manufacture from fry ⁽¹⁾ of heading 0301
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and - the products having undergone only salting have a minimum salt content of 18%	
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption: - Dried products - Flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption - Other	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 0306 Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 0306 Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 3 used are wholly obtained	
0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption:	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 3 used are wholly obtained	

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dried products - Flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates, fit for human consumption - Other 	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 0307</p> <p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 0307</p> <p>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 3 used are wholly obtained</p>	
ex Chapter 4 0403	<p>Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included; except for:</p> <p>Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yoghurt, 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</p>	<p>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 4 used are wholly obtained</p> <p>Manufacture in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all the materials of Chapter 4 used are wholly obtained. - all the fruit juice (except that of pineapple, lime or grapefruit) of heading 2009 used is originating, and - the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product 	
ex Chapter 5 ex 0502	<p>Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included; except for:</p> <p>Prepared pigs' hogs' or boars' bristles and hair</p>	<p>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 5 used are wholly obtained</p> <p>Cleaning, disinfecting, sorting and straightening of bristles and hair</p>	
Chapter 6	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	<p>Manufacture in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all the materials of Chapter 6 used are wholly obtained, and - the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product 	
Chapter 7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 7 used are wholly obtained	
Chapter 8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	<p>Manufacture in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all the fruit and nuts used are wholly obtained, and - the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the value of the ex-works price of the product 	
ex Chapter 9	Coffee, tea, maté and spices; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 9 used are wholly obtained	

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	Manufacture from materials of any heading	
0902	Tca. whether or not flavoured	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50% of the value of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 0910	Curry and other mixtures of spices	Manufacture from materials of any heading	
Chapter 10	Cereals	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 10 used are wholly obtained	
ex Chapter 11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten; except for:	Manufacture in which all the cereals, edible vegetables, roots and tubers of heading 0714 or fruit used are wholly obtained	
ex 1106	Flour, meal and powder of the dried, shelled leguminous vegetables of heading 0713	Drying and milling of leguminous vegetables of heading 0708	
Chapter 12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 12 used are wholly obtained	
1301	Luc: natural gums, resins, gum-resins and oleoresins (for example, balsams)	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of heading 1301 used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from vegetable products: - Mucilages and thickeners, modified, derived from vegetable products - Other	Manufacture from non-modified mucilages and thickeners Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
Chapter 14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 14 used are wholly obtained	
ex Chapter 15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
1501	Pig fat (including lard) and poultry fat, other than that of heading 0209 or 1503:		

HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
1502	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fats from bones or waste - Other <p>Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 1503</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fats from bones or waste - Other 	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except those of heading 0203, 0206 or 0207 or bones of heading 0506</p> <p>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 2 used are wholly obtained</p>	
1504	<p>Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:</p>	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product</p>	
ex 1505	<p>Refined lanolin</p>	<p>Manufacture from crude wool grease of heading 1505</p>	
1506	<p>Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid fractions - Other 	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 1506</p> <p>Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 2 used are wholly obtained</p>	
1507 to 1515	<p>Vegetable oils and their fractions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soya, ground nut, palm, copra, palm kernel, babassu, tung and oiticica oil, myrtle wax and Japan wax, fractions of jojoba oil and oils for technical or industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption - Solid fractions, except for that of jojoba oil - Other 	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product</p> <p>Manufacture from other materials of headings 1507 to 1515</p> <p>Manufacture in which all the vegetable materials used are wholly obtained</p>	
1516	<p>Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or claidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared:</p>		

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
1517	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, of marine mammals - Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, of hydrogenated castor oil, so called "opal wax" - Other <p>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 1516</p>	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product</p> <p>Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product</p> <p>Manufacture in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all the materials of Chapter 2 used are wholly obtained, and - all the vegetable materials used are wholly obtained. However, materials of headings 1507, 1508, 1511 and 1513 may be used <p>Manufacture in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all the materials of Chapters 2 and 4 used are wholly obtained, and - all the vegetable materials used are wholly obtained. However, materials of headings 1507, 1508, 1511 and 1513 may be used 	
Chapter 16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates; except for:	<p>Manufacture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from animals of Chapter 1, and/or - in which all the materials of Chapter 3 used are wholly obtained 	
ex 1603	Extracts and juices of meat of whale ⁽²⁾ , fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
1604	Prepared or preserved fish, caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
ex Chapter 17	Sugars and sugar confectionery; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
ex 1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form, containing added flavouring or colouring matter	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
1702	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		

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
ex 1703	- Chemically-pure maltose and fructose - Other sugars in solid form, containing added flavouring or colouring matter - Other Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar, containing added flavouring or colouring matter	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 1702 Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product <i>Manufacture in which all the materials used are originating</i> Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
1704	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and - in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
Chapter 18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and - in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included; food preparations of goods of headings 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing less than 5 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included: - Malt extract - Other	Manufacture from cereals of Chapter 10 Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and - in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
1902	<p>Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Containing 20 % or less by weight of meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans or molluscs - Containing more than 20 % by weight of meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans or molluscs 	<p>Manufacture in which all the cereals and derivatives (except durum wheat and its derivatives) used are wholly obtained</p> <p>Manufacture in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all the cereals and their derivatives (except durum wheat and its derivatives) used are wholly obtained, and - all the materials of Chapters 2 and 3 used are wholly obtained 	
1903	Tapioca and substitutes therefor prepared from starch, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, siftings or similar forms	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except potato starch of heading 1108	
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (for example, corn flakes); cereals (other than maize (corn)) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included	<p>Manufacture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from materials of any heading, except those of heading 1806. - in which all the cereals and flour (except durum wheat and its derivatives) used are wholly obtained, and - in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product 	
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except those of Chapter 11	
ex Chapter 20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants; except for:	Manufacture in which all the fruit, nuts or vegetables used are wholly obtained	
ex 2001	Yams, sweet potatoes and similar edible parts of plants containing 5 % or more by weight of starch, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
ex 2004 and ex 2005	Potatoes in the form of flour, meal or flakes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
2006	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized)	Manufacture: - in which all the fruit, nuts or vegetables used are wholly obtained, and - where the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and - in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2008	- Nuts, not containing added sugar or spirits - Peanut butter, mixtures based on cereals; palm hearts; maize (corn) - Other except for fruit and nuts cooked otherwise than by steaming or boiling in water, not containing added sugar, frozen	Manufacture in which the value of all the originating nuts and oil seeds of headings 0801, 0802 and 1202 to 1207 used exceeds 60 % of the ex-works price of the product Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and - in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
2009	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and - in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 21	Miscellaneous edible preparations; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and - in which all the chicory used is wholly obtained	
2103	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard;		

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
ex 2104	- Sauces and preparations therefor: mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, mustard flour or meal or prepared mustard may be used	
	- Mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard	Manufacture from materials of any heading	
2106	Soups and broths and preparations therefor	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except prepared or preserved vegetables of headings 2002 to 2005	
	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and - in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar: except for:	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, and - in which all the grapes or materials derived from grapes used are wholly obtained	
2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices of heading 2009	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product, - in which the value of all the materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product, and - in which all the fruit juice used (except that of pineapple, lime or grapefruit) is originating	
2207	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % vol or higher, ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except heading 2207 or 2208, and - in which all the grapes or materials derived from grapes used are wholly obtained or, if all the other materials used are already originating, arrack may be used up to a limit of 5 % by volume	

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except heading 2207 or 2208, and - in which all the grapes or materials derived from grapes used are wholly obtained or, if all the other materials used are already originating, arrack may be used up to a limit of 5 % by volume	
ex Chapter 23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
ex 2303	Residues from the manufacture of starch from maize (excluding concentrated steeping liquors), of a protein content, calculated on the dry product, exceeding 40 % by weight	Manufacture in which all the maize used is wholly obtained	
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding: - Fish solubles, other than dog or cat food put up for retail sale - Other	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product Manufacture in which: - all the cereals, sugar or molasses, meat or milk used are originating, and - all the materials of Chapter 3 used are wholly obtained	
Chapter 24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
ex Chapter 25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
ex 2504	Natural crystalline graphite, with enriched carbon content, purified and ground	Enriching of the carbon content, purifying and grinding of crude crystalline graphite	
ex 2515	Marble, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape, of a thickness not exceeding 25 cm	Cutting, by sawing or otherwise, of marble (even if already sawn) of a thickness exceeding 25 cm	
ex 2516	Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other monumental or building stone, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape, of a thickness not exceeding 25 cm	Cutting, by sawing or otherwise, of stone (even if already sawn) of a thickness exceeding 25 cm	
ex 2518	Calcined dolomite	Calcination of dolomite not calcined	

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
ex 2519	Crushed natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite), in hermetically-sealed containers, and magnesium oxide, whether or not pure, other than fused magnesia or dead-burned (sintered) magnesia	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite) may be used	
ex 2520	Plasters specially prepared for dentistry	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2524	Natural asbestos fibres	Manufacture from asbestos concentrate	
ex 2525	Mica powder	Grinding of mica or mica waste	
ex 2530	Earth colours, calcined or powdered	Calcination or grinding of earth colours	
Chapter 26	Ores, slag and ash	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
ex Chapter 27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product	
ex 2707	Oils in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the non-aromatic constituents, being oils similar to mineral oils obtained by distillation of high temperature coal tar, of which more than 65 % by volume distils at a temperature of up to 250 °C (including mixtures of petroleum spirit and benzole), for use as power or heating fuels	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) ⁽³⁾ or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2709	Crude oils obtained from bituminous minerals	Destructive distillation of bituminous materials	
2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials, other than crude: preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70 % or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations; waste oils	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) ⁽⁴⁾ or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) ⁽⁴⁾ or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
2712	Petroleum jelly: paraffin wax, microcrystalline petroleum wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax, other mineral waxes, and similar products obtained by synthesis or by other processes, whether or not coloured	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) ⁽¹⁾ or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
2713	Petroleum coke, petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) ⁽¹⁾ or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
2714	Bitumen and asphalt, natural; bituminous or oil shale and tar sands; asphaltites and asphaltic rocks	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) ⁽¹⁾ or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
2715	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch (for example, bituminous mastics, cut-backs)	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) ⁽¹⁾ or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2805	"Mischmetall"	Manufacture by electrolytic or thermal treatment in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2811	Sulphur trioxide	Manufacture from sulphur dioxide	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
ex 2833	Aluminium sulphate	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2840	Sodium perborate	Manufacture from disodium tetraborate pentahydrate	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 29	Organic chemicals: except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2901	Acyclic hydrocarbons for use as power or heating fuels	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) ⁽¹⁾ or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2902	Cyclanes and cyclenes (other than azulenes), benzene, toluene, xylenes, for use as power or heating fuels	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) ⁽¹⁾ or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2905	Metal alcoholates of alcohols of this heading and of ethanol	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 2905. However, metal alcoholates of this heading may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
2915	Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of headings 2915 and 2916 used shall not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
2917	Polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Manufacture from materials of any heading	
2921	Amine-function compounds	Manufacture from materials of any heading	

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
ex 2932	- Internal ethers and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of heading 2909 used shall not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
	- Cyclic acetals and internal hemiacetals and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Manufacture from materials of any heading	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of headings 2932 and 2933 used shall not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
2934	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined; other heterocyclic compounds	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of headings 2932, 2933 and 2934 used shall not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2939	Concentrates of poppy straw containing not less than 50 % by weight of alkaloids	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 30	Pharmaceutical products: except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
3002	Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses; antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes; vaccines, toxins, cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeasts) and similar products: - Products consisting of two or more constituents which have been mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses or unmixed products for these uses, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale - Other -- Human blood	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 3002. However, materials of the same description as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
		Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 3002. However, materials of the same description as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
3003 and 3004	-- Animal blood prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 3002. However, materials of the same description as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-- Blood fractions other than antisera, haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 3002. However, materials of the same description as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-- Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 3002. However, materials of the same description as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-- Other	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 3002. However, materials of the same description as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
	Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 3002, 3005 or 3006): - Obtained from amikacin of heading 2941	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of headings 3003 and 3004 may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3006	- Other	Manufacture: - from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of headings 3003 and 3004 may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product, and - in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
	Waste pharmaceuticals specified in note 4(k) to this Chapter	The origin of the product in its original classification shall be retained	

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
ex Chapter 31	Fertilizers; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3105	Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing two or three of the fertilizing elements nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium; other fertilizers; goods of this chapter, in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg, except for: - sodium nitrate - calcium cyanamide - potassium sulphate - magnesium potassium sulphate	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3201	Tannins and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives	Manufacture from tanning extracts of vegetable origin	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3203	Pigments of vegetable origin for colouring egg and chicken with a basis of flower and chili oleoresins	Manufacture from oleoresins	
ex Chapter 33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
3301	Essential oils (terpeneless or not), including concretes and absolutes; resinoids, extracted oleoresins; concentrates of essential oils in fats, in fixed oils, in waxes or the like, obtained by enfleurage or maceration; terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils; aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including materials of a different "group" ⁽³⁾ in this heading. However, materials of the same group as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

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HS heading No	Description of product	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status	
(1)	(2)	(3)	or (4)
ex 3403	Lubricating preparations containing less than 70 % by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) ⁽¹⁾ or Other operations in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
3404	Artificial waxes and prepared waxes: - With a basis of paraffin, petroleum waxes, waxes obtained from bituminous minerals, slack wax or seal wax - Other	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product Manufacture from materials of any heading, except: - hydrogenated oils having the character of waxes of heading 1516, - fatty acids not chemically defined or industrial fatty alcohols having the character of waxes of heading 3823, and - materials of heading 3404 However, these materials may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, materials of the same heading as the product may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
3505	Dextrins and other modified starches (for example, pregelatinised or esterified starches); glues based on starches, or on dextrins or other modified starches: - Starch ethers and esters - Other	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading 3505 Manufacture from materials of any heading, except those of heading 1108	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product