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(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATION (EEC) No 3214/75 OF THE COMMISSION

of 3 December 1975

on the definition of the concept of originating products for purposes of the application of tariff preferences granted by the European Economic Community in respect of certain products from developing countries

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3001/75 [1] of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain cotton textile and like products originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3002/75 [2] of 17 November 1975 opening, preferential tariffs for certain cotton textile and like products originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3003/75 [3] of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain textile products originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3004/75 [4] of 17 November 1975 opening preferential tariffs for certain textile products originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3005/75 [5] of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain textile products originating in Yugoslavia, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3006/75 [6] of 17 November 1975 opening preferential tariffs for certain textile products originating in Yugoslavia, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3007/75 [7] of 17 November 1975 on the opening of tariff preferences in the form of a partial suspension of customs duties for jute manufactures originating in India, Thailand and Bangladesh, and for coir manufactures originating in India and Sri Lanka, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3008/75 [8] of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3009/75 [9] of 17 November 1975 opening and providing for the administration of preferential Community tariff ceilings for certain products originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3010/75 [10] of 17 November 1975 opening

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[1] OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 1.
[2] OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 9.
[3] OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 16.
[4] OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 24.
[5] OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 34.
[6] OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 41.
[7] OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 46.
[8] OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 49.
[9] OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 60.
[10] OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 70.

preferential tariffs for certain products originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3011/75 (1) of 17 November 1975 establishing in respect of certain products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff a scheme of generalized preferences in favour of developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3012/75 (2) of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for cocoa butter and a tariff quota for soluble coffee originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/75 (3) of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for preserved pineapples, other than slices, half slices or spirals, originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3014/75 (4) of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for preserved pineapples, in slices, half slices or spirals, originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3015/75 (5) of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for raw or unmanufactured flue-cured Virginia type tobacco originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 1 thereof;

Whereas, as regards all the products referred to in the abovementioned Regulations, rules should be established to define the conditions in which they acquire the character of originating products, the mode of proof and the terms as to verification thereof; whereas it is appropriate for this purpose to adopt the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 3106/74 (6) of 5 December 1974 on the definition of the concept of originating products for the purposes of the application of tariff preferences granted by the European Economic Community in respect of certain developing countries; whereas it is necessary to amend that Regulation and Lists A and B thereto, in view of experience gained;

Whereas the Decision of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting in Council of 17 November 1975 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for certain steel products originating in developing countries (75/694/ECSC) (7) and the Decision of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting in Council of 17 November 1975 opening tariff preferences for certain steel products originating in developing countries (75/695/ECSC) (8), provide that the concept of originating products is to be defined under the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 (9) of 27 June 1968 concerning the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods; whereas the rules to be applied for this purpose should be the same as those laid down for the other products;

Whereas it is necessary to make transitional provisions for the benefit of those countries certain of whose products have not previously enjoyed tariff preferences;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the Opinion of the Committee on Origin,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

TITLE I

1. For the purpose of implementing the provisions concerning tariff preferences granted by the Community to certain products originating in developing countries, the following shall be considered as products originating in a country enjoying those preferences (hereinafter referred to as a 'beneficiary country'), provided that these products have been transported direct, within the meaning of Article 5, to the Community:

(a) products wholly obtained in that country;

(b) products obtained in that country in the manufacture of which products other than those referred to in (a) are used, provided that the said products have undergone sufficient working or processing within the meaning of Article 3.

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(1) OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 114.
(2) OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 141.
(3) OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 147.
(4) OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 153.
(5) OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 159.
(6) OJ No L 336, 16. 12. 1974, p. 1.
(7) OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 164.
(8) OJ No L 310, 29. 11. 1975, p. 169.
(9) OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 1.

2. The products in List C are excluded from the scope of this Regulation.

Article 2

The following shall be considered as wholly obtained in a beneficiary country within the meaning of Article 1 (a):

(a) mineral products extracted from its soil or from its sea bed;

(b) vegetable products harvested there;

(c) live animals born and raised there;

(d) products obtained there from live animals;

(e) products obtained by hunting or fishing conducted there;

(f) products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea by its vessels;

(g) products made on board its factory ships exclusively from the products referred to in (f);

(h) used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw materials;

(i) waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;

(j) products produced there exclusively from products specified in (a) to (i).

Article 3

1. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of Article 1 (b), the following shall be considered as sufficient working or processing:

(a) working or processing as a result of which the products obtained receive a classification under a tariff heading other than that covering each of the products worked or processed, except, however, working or processing specified in List A, where the special provisions of that list apply;

(b) working or processing specified in List B.

The expressions 'section', 'chapter' and 'tariff heading' shall mean respectively the sections, chapters and tariff headings in the Brussels Nomenclature for the classification of goods in customs tariffs.

2. For the purpose of implementing Article 1 (b), the following shall in any event be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products, irrespective of whether or not there is a change of tariff heading:

(a) operations to ensure the preservation of products in good condition during transport and storage (ventilation, spreading out, drying, chilling, placing in salt, sulphur dioxide or other aqueous solutions, removal of damaged parts, and like operations);

(b) simple operations consisting of removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying, matching (including the making-up of sets of articles), washing, painting, cutting up;

(c) (i) changes of packing and breaking up and assembly of consignments,

(ii) simple placing in bottles, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards, etc., and all other simple packing operations;

(d) the affixing of marks, labels or other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;

(e) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds, where one or more components of the mixture do not meet the conditions laid down in this Regulation to enable them to be considered as originating products;

(f) simple assembly of parts of products to constitute a complete product;

(g) a combination of two or more operations specified in (a) to (f);

(h) slaughter of animals.

Article 4

Where Lists A and B referred to in Article 3 provide that products obtained in a beneficiary country shall be considered as originating therein only if the value of the products used does not exceed a given percentage of the value of the products obtained, the values to be taken into consideration for determining such percentage shall be:

— on the one hand,

as regards products whose importation can be proved, their customs value at the time of importation;

as regards products of undetermined origin, the earliest ascertainable price paid for such products in the territory of the country where manufacture takes place;

— and on the other hand,

the ex-works price of the products obtained, less internal taxes refunded or refundable on exportation.

Article 5

1. The following shall be considered as transported direct from the exporting beneficiary country to the Community:

(a) products transported without passing through the territory of another country;

(b) products transported through the territories of countries other than the exporting beneficiary country, with or without transhipment or temporary warehousing within those countries, provided that transport through those countries is justified for geographical reasons or exclusively on account of transport requirements and that the products have remained under the surveillance of the customs authorities of the country of transit or warehousing, and have not entered into commerce or been delivered for home use there, and have not undergone operations other than unloading, reloading and any operation intended to keep them in good condition.

2. Evidence that the conditions specified in paragraph 1 (b) have been fulfilled shall be supplied to the responsible customs authorities in the Community by the production of:

(a) a through bill of lading drawn up in the exporting beneficiary country covering the passage through the country of transit; or

(b) a certification by the customs authorities of the country of transit:

— giving an exact description of the products,

— stating the dates of unloading and reloading of the products or of their embarkation or disembarkation, identifying the ships used,

— certifying the conditions under which the products remained in the transit country; or

(c) failing these, any substantiating documents.

Article 6

Originating products within the meaning of this Regulation shall be eligible, on importation into the Community, to benefit from the tariff preferences specified in Article 1 on production of a certificate of origin Form A issued either by the customs authorities or by other governmental authorities of the exporting beneficiary country, provided that the latter country assists the Community by allowing the customs authorities of Member States to verify the authenticity of the document or the accuracy of the information regarding the true origin of the products in question.

However, originating products within the meaning of this Regulation which are sent by post (including those sent by parcel post) shall, provided that the consignments contain only originating products and that their value does not exceed 1 000 units of account [1] per consignment, qualify on entry into the Community for the tariff preferences specified in Article 1 on production of a Form APR, on condition that the assistance specified in the preceding paragraph is forthcoming in respect of the said form.

Article 7

1. The certificate of origin Form A must be produced, to the Community customs office at which the goods are presented, within five months of the date of issue by the responsible governmental authority of the exporting beneficiary country.

2. When products pass through the territory of one or more countries, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 (1) (b), the time limit fixed in paragraph 1 for the production of the certificate shall be extended to 10 months.

Article 8

Certificates shall be produced to the customs authorities in the importing State in accordance with the procedures laid down by that State. The said authorities may require a translation of a certificate. They 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 tariff preferences specified in Article 1.

Article 9

1. The Community shall admit products sent as small packages to private persons or forming part of travellers' personal luggage as originating products benefiting from the tariff preferences specified in Article 1 without requiring the production of a certificate of origin Form A or the completion of a Form APR, provided that such products are not imported by way of trade and have been declared as

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[1] One unit of account (u.a.) is worth 0·88867088 gramme of pure gold.

meeting the conditions required for the application of that Article, and where there is no doubt as to the veracity of such declaration.

2. Importations 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 importations by way of trade if it is evident from the nature and quantity of the products that no commercial purpose is in view.

Furthermore, the total value of these products must not exceed 60 units of account in the case of small packages or 200 units of account in the case of the contents of travellers' personal luggage.

Article 10

1. Products sent from a beneficiary country for exhibition in another country and sold after the exhibition for importation into the Community shall benefit on importation from the tariff preferences specified in Article 1 on condition that the products meet the requirements of this Regulation entitling them to be recognized as originating in the exporting beneficiary country and provided that it is shown to the satisfaction of the competent Community customs authorities that:

(a) an exporter has consigned the products from the territory of the exporting beneficiary country 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 the Community;

(c) the products have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter to the Community in the state in which they were sent for exhibition;

(d) the products have not, since they were consigned for exhibition, been used for any purpose other than demonstration at the exhibition.

2. A certificate of origin Form A must be produced to the competent Community customs authorities in the normal manner. The name and address of the exhibition must be indicated thereon. Where necessary, additional documentary evidence of the nature of the products and 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 organized for private purposes in shops or business premises with a view to the sale of foreign products, and during which the products remain under customs control.

Article 11

Certificates of origin Form A produced to the competent customs authorities in the Community after expiry of the time limit stipulated in Article 7 may be accepted for the purpose of applying the tariff preferences specified in Article 1 where the failure to observe this time limit is due to *force majeure* or to exceptional circumstances.

The competent Community customs authorities may also accept such certificates where the products have been presented to them before expiry of the said time limit.

Article 12

The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the certificate and those made in the documents produced to the customs office for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the products shall not *ipso facto* render the certificate null and void, provided it is duly established that the certificate corresponds to the products concerned.

Article 13

1. Subsequent verifications of certificates Form A and Form APR shall be carried out at random or whenever the relevant customs authorities in the Community have reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of the document or as to the accuracy of the information regarding the true origin of the products in question.

2. For the purpose of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1 above, the competent customs authorities in the Community shall return the certificate Form A or Part 1 of the Form APR to the responsible governmental authority in the exporting beneficiary country, giving where appropriate the reasons of form or substance for an enquiry. If the invoice has been submitted, such invoice or a copy thereof shall be attached to Part 1 of Form APR. The customs authorities shall also forward any information that has been obtained suggesting that the particulars given on the said certificate or the said form are inaccurate.

If the said authorities decide to suspend the tariff preferences specified in Article 1 pending the results of the verification, they shall offer to release the products to the importer subject to any precautionary measures judged necessary.

Article 14

The explanatory notes, Lists A, B and C, the specimen certificate of origin Form A and the specimen Form APR which are annexed to this Regulation shall form an integral part of this Regulation.

TITLE II

Article 15

For the purpose of implementing the provisions concerning tariff preferences specified in Article 1, every beneficiary country shall comply or ensure compliance with the rules concerning the completion and issue of certificates of origin Form A, the conditions for the use of Forms APR and those concerning administrative cooperation contained in the following Articles.

Section I

Completion and issue of certificates of origin Form A

Article 16

1. A certificate of origin shall be issued only upon written application from the exporter or his authorized representative.

2. The exporter or his representative shall submit with his application any appropriate supporting document proving that the products to be exported qualify for the issue of a certificate of origin.

Article 17

It shall be the responsibility of the competent governmental authorities of the exporting beneficiary countries to ensure that certificates and applications are duly completed.

Article 18

The certificate must conform to the specimen shown in the Annex. It shall be made out in English or French. If it is completed by hand, entries must be in ink and in printscript.

Each certificate shall measure 210 × 297 mm. The paper used must be white sized writing paper not containing mechanical pulp and weighing not less than 25 g/m². It shall have a printed green guilloche-pattern background making any falsification by mechanical or chemical means apparent to the eye.

Each certificate shall bear a serial number, whether or not printed, by which it can be identified.

Article 19

Since the certificate of origin constitutes the documentary evidence for the application of the provisions concerning tariff preferences, specified in Article 1, it shall be the responsibility of the competent governmental authority of the exporting country to take any steps necessary to verify the origin of the products and to check the other statements on the certificate.

Article 20

1. The certificate shall be issued by the competent governmental authority of the beneficiary country if the products to be exported can be considered products originating in that country within the meaning of Title I of this Regulation.

2. For the purpose of verifying whether the condition specified in paragraph 1 has been met, the competent governmental authority shall have the right to call for any documentary evidence or to carry out any check which it considers appropriate.

3. The competent governmental authority of the beneficiary country shall refuse to issue a certificate if it appears from the documents submitted that the products to which it relates are not intended for the Community or for a preference-giving country applying the same rules as those laid down in Title I of this Regulation.

Article 21

The certificate shall be available to the exporter as soon as exportation is actually carried out or when it is certain that it will be carried out.

Article 22

1. When products of which the final destination is unknown are exported from a beneficiary country and have to pass through the territories of one or more countries, in the manner specified in Article 5 (1) (b), the exporter may apply for the issue of a provisional certificate of origin.

In this case, the word 'PROVISOIRE' or 'PROVISIONAL' shall be stamped on the certificate of origin Form A in box 7.

2. When the final destination in the Community of the products becomes known, then in so far as the products satisfy the conditions provided for in this Regulation the provisional certificate of origin shall be treated as the final certificate of origin for all or part of the products described on it, provided that, at the written request of the importer, it is validated to this effect by the customs office where the products are presented. Such request must be accompanied by the provisional certificate and by all the documents required to establish that the products have been transported to the Community in conformity with the conditions laid down in Article 5.

Such validation can apply only to those products which are intended for the Member State on whose territory the customs office making validation is situated.

Should the validation apply to all the products described on the provisional certificate of origin, the customs office which has carried out the validation shall retain the certificate.

If the validation applies to only part of the products described in the provisional certificate, the customs office concerned shall issue a final certificate referring only to those products actually presented. This shall be indicated on the provisional certificate which shall be forwarded to the customs offices to which the products which have not been presented will be transported. The date on the final certificate shall be that on which the provisional certificate was issued.

Article 23

It shall always be possible to replace one or more certificates of origin Form A by one or more other such certificates, provided that this is done at the customs office in the Community where the products are located.

Article 24

1. In exceptional cases, a certificate may be issued after the actual exportation of the products to which it relates, if it was not issued at the time of exportation as a result of errors involuntary or omissions or other special circumstances.

2. The competent governmental authority may issue a certificate retrospectively only after verifying that the particulars contained in the exporter's application agree with those contained in the corresponding export documents and that no certificate of origin was issued when the products in question were exported.

Certificates of origin Form A issued retrospectively must bear, in box 4, the endorsement 'DÉLIVRÉ A POSTERIORI' or 'ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY'.

Article 25

In the event of the theft, loss or destruction of a certificate of origin, the exporter may apply to the competent governmental authority which issued it for a duplicate to be made out on the basis of the export documents in their possession. The duplicate Form A issued in this way must be endorsed, in box 4, with one of the following words: 'DUPLICATA' or 'DUPLICATE'.

The duplicate, which must bear the date of issue of the original certificate, shall take effect from that date.

Section II

Conditions for the use of Form APR

Article 26

Form APR, which must correspond to the specimen contained in the Annex, shall be completed by the exporter. It shall be made out in English or French. If it is completed by hand, entries must be in ink and in printscript.

Form APR shall be composed of two parts, each part measuring 210 × 148 mm. The paper used shall be white-sized writing paper not containing mechanical pulp and weighing not less than 25 g/m².

Form APR may be perforated mechanically so that the two parts can be separated and the label of the second part may be detached. The reverse side of the label may be gummed.

Each part of the form must bear a serial number, whether or not printed by which it can be identified.

Article 27

A Form APR shall be completed for each postal consignment. After completing and signing the two parts of the form, the exporter shall, in the case of consignments by parcel post, attach the two parts to the dispatch note. In the case of consignments by

letter post, he shall insert his declaration (Part 1) in the packet and shall attach the label of Part 2 to the outer packing.

Article 28

1. If the products contained in the consignment have already been subject to verification in the exporting beneficiary country for conformity with the provisions of this Regulation, the exporter may refer to this verification in the space for 'observations' on the Form APR (Part 1).

2. As appropriate, the exporter shall write 'APR' followed by the serial number of the Form APR used either on the C 1 green label, or on the C 2/CP 3 customs declaration.

Section III

Methods of administrative cooperation

Article 29

The beneficiary countries shall send the Commission of the European Communities the names and addresses of the governmental authorities competent to issue certificates of origin together with specimens of stamps used by these authorities. The Commission shall forward this information to the customs authorities of the Member States.

Article 30

When an application for subsequent verification has been made in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of Title I, such verification shall be carried out and its results communicated to the competent customs authorities in the Community within a maximum of three months. The results must be such as to establish whether the certificate of origin Form A or the Form APR in question applies to the products actually exported and whether these products were in fact eligible to benefit from the tariff preferences specified in Article 1.

For the purpose of subsequent verification of certificates of origin Form A, copies of the certificates as well as any export documents referring to them shall be kept for at least two years by the competent governmental authority in the exporting beneficiary country.

Article 31

1. Subject as provided in Article 33, the certification of authenticity provided for in Article 1 (2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3015/75 of 17 November 1975 shall be given in box 4 of the certificate of origin Form A provided for in this Regulation.

2. The certification mentioned in paragraph 1 shall consist of the following words: 'The undersigned authority certifies the truth of the description of the goods given in box 7 below' or 'L'autorité soussignée certifie l'exactitude de la description des marchandises figurant dans la case n° 7 ci-dessous' followed by the stamp of the competent authority and the signature of the competent official.

3. The description of goods in box 7 of the certificate of origin shall be as follows: 'Unmanufactured tobacco, flue-cured Virginia type' or 'tabac brut ou non fabriqué "flue-cured", du type Virginia'.

Article 32

The beneficiary countries shall inform the Commission of the European Communities of the names and addresses of the governmental authorities competent to issue the certification mentioned in Article 31, together with an impression of the stamp they use. The Commission shall forward this information to the customs authorities of the Member States.

Article 33

By way of derogation from Article 31 (1) and (2) but without prejudice to Articles 31 (3) and 32, it shall not be necessary for the said certification to appear in box 4 of the certificate of origin if the authority competent to issue the certificate of origin is the governmental authority qualified to give that certification.

Article 34

1. For a period of six months from the date hereinbelow referred to, the products set out in paragraph 2 hereof may, provided that they satisfy the conditions of this Regulation and have been dispatched from the relevant countries as specified in the said paragraph 2 after the date of entry into force of the provisions concerning tariff preferences accorded to those countries, or are on the said date either in transit or being held, either in the Community or in their respective countries as aforesaid, under temporary warehouse procedure, in customs warehouses or in free zones, be imported into the Community under the preferential tariff arrangements, provided that a certificate of origin Form A, issued retrospectively by the competent governmental authorities in one of the countries concerned, together with documen-

tary evidence of direct transport, is produced to the customs authorities in the Community within such period of time as shall be determined by them.

2. The products and countries referred to in paragraph 1 are the following:

— cotton textiles and like products mentioned in Regulations (EEC) No 3001/75 and (EEC) No 3002/75 originating in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Singapore;

— textile products mentioned in Regulations (EEC) No 3003/75 and (EEC) No 3004/75 originating in Angola, the Cape Verde Islands, Guinea Bissau, Grenada, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sâo Tomé and Principe, and Surinam;

— certain products mentioned in Regulation (EEC) No 3007/75 originating in India, Thailand and Bangladesh and falling within subheading 58.02 A ex II and heading No ex 59.04 of the Common Customs Tariff;

— certain products mentioned in Regulation (EEC) No 3009/75 originating in Romania and falling within heading Nos 67.04 and ex 97.05 and subheading 84.41 A III of the Common Customs Tariff;

— certain products mentioned in Regulation (EEC) No 3010/75 originating in Romania and falling within subheading 84.41 A I b) of the Common Customs Tariff;

— certain products mentioned in Regulation (EEC) No 3011/75 originating in developing countries and territories and falling within heading Nos ex 20.03 to ex 20.07 and subheadings 03.01 B I ex q), 03.03 A IV ex c), 07.05 B ex I and ex III, 08.01 ex H, 15.10 B and 24.02 A of the Common Customs Tariff which are not included in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3055/74 of 2 December 1974;

— products mentioned in Regulation (EEC) No 3014/75 originating in developing countries and territories.

Article 35

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1976.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 3 December 1975.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Member of the Commission

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Note 1 — Article 1:

The term 'in a beneficiary country' shall also cover the territorial waters of that country.

Vessels operating on the high seas, including factory ships on which the fish caught is worked or processed, shall be considered as part of the territory of the beneficiary country to which they belong provided that they satisfy the conditions set out in Explanatory Note 4.

Note 2 — Article 1:

In order to determine whether products originate in a beneficiary country, it shall not be necessary to establish whether the power and fuel, plant and equipment, and machines and tools used to obtain such products originate in third countries or not.

Note 3 — Article 1:

Packing shall be considered as forming a whole with the products contained therein. This provision, however, shall not apply to packing which is not of the normal type for the article packed and which has intrinsic utilization value and is of a durable nature, apart from its function as packing.

Note 4 — Article 2 (f):

The term 'its vessels' shall apply only to vessels:

— which are registered or recorded in the beneficiary country,

— which sail under the flag of the beneficiary country,

— which are at least 50 % owned by nationals of the beneficiary country or by a company with its head office in that country, of which the manager or managers, chairman of the board of directors or of the supervisory board, and the majority of the members of such boards are nationals of that country and of which, in addition, in the case of partnerships or limited companies, at least half the capital belongs to that country or to public bodies or nationals of that country,

— of which the captain and officers are all nationals of the beneficiary country, and

— of which at least 75 % of the crew are nationals of the beneficiary country.

Note 5 — Article 4:

'Ex-works price' means the price paid to the manufacturer in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided the price includes the value of all the products used in manufacture.

'Customs value' means the customs value as defined in the Convention concerning the valuation of goods for customs purposes signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950.

Note 6:

The term 'product' as used in this Regulation includes 'article', 'goods', 'material', 'equipment' and any other equivalent expression.

LIST A

List of working or processing operations which result in a change in the Brussels Nomenclature heading conferring the status of originating products on the products undergoing such operations, or conferring this status only subject to certain conditions

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
07.02	Vegetables (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing	Freezing of vegetables	
07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption	Placing in brine or in other solutions of vegetables falling within heading No 07.01	
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	Drying, dehydration, evaporation, cutting, breaking, powdering of vegetables falling within heading Nos 07.01 to 07.03 inclusive	
08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked) preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	Freezing of fruit	
08.11	Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	Placing in brine or in other solutions of fruit falling within heading Nos 08.01 to 08.09 inclusive	
08.12	Fruit, dried, other than that falling within heading Nos 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05	Drying of fruit	
11.03	Flours of the leguminous vegetables falling within heading No 07.05	Manufacture from dried leguminous vegetables	
11.04	Flours of the fruits falling within any heading in Chapter 8	Manufacture from fruits falling within Chapter 8	
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined	Manufacture from products falling within Chapters 2 and 3	
15.06	Other animal oils and fats (including neat's-foot oil and fats from bones or waste)	Manufacture from products falling within Chapter 2	
ex 15.07	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified, but not including Chinawood oil, myrtle-wax, Japan wax or oil of tungnuts, oleococca seeds or oiticica seeds; also not including oils of a kind used in machinery or mechanical appliances or for industrial purposes other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption	Manufacture from products of Chapters 7 and 12	

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal	Manufacture from products falling within Chapter 2	
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes	Manufacture from products falling within Chapter 3	
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	Manufacture from products falling within Chapter 3	
17.02	Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel	Manufacture from any product	
17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa	Manufacture from other products falling within Chapter 17	
17.05	Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion	Manufacture from any product	
18.04	Cocoa butter (fat or oil)		Manufacture from originating cocoa beans
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	Manufacture from sucrose or manufacture in which the value of the products falling within heading Nos 18.01 to 18.05 inclusive used exceeds 40 % of the value of the product obtained	
19.02	Preparations of flour meal, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50 % by weight of cocoa	Manufacture from cereals and derived products, meat, milk and sugars	
19.04	Tapioca and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches	Manufacture from any product	
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products)	Manufacture from any product	
19.06	Communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	Manufacture from products falling within Chapter 11	
19.07	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing added sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit	Manufacture from products falling within Chapter 11	
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion	Manufacture from products falling within Chapter 11	

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
20.01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard		Manufacture from originating products falling within Chapters 7 and 8
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid		Manufacture from originating products falling within Chapter 7
20.03	Fruits, preserved by freezing, containing added sugar		Manufacture from originating products falling within Chapters 8 and 17
20.04	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized)		Manufacture from originating products falling within Chapters 8 and 17
20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, **marmalades,** fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar		Manufacture from originating products falling within Chapters 8 and 17
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit		Manufacture from originating products falling within Chapters 8, 9, 17 and 22
20.07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit		Manufacture from originating products falling within Chapters 7, 8 and 17
21.04	Sauces; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings		Manufacture from tomato concentrate the value of which does not exceed 50 % of the value of the product obtained
21.05	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form; homogenized composite food preparations	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 20.02	
22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No 20.07	Manufacture from fruit juices	
ex 24.02	Cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos, tobacco for smoking		Manufacture in which at least 70% by quantity of the products falling within heading No 24.01 used are originating products
ex 28.38	Aluminium sulphate	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 28.20	
30.03	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	Manufacture from active substances	

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
ex 30.04	Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles (for example, dressings, adhesive plasters, poultices) impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances for medical or surgical purposes)		Manufacture from originating pharmaceutical substances
31.05	Other fertilizers; goods of the present Chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
32.06	Colour lakes	Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 32.04 and 32.05	
32.07	Other colouring matter; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores	Mixing of oxides or salts falling within Chapter 28 with extenders such as barium sulphate, chalk, barium carbonate and satin white	
32.10	Artists', students' and signboard painters' colours, modifying tints, amusement colours and the like, in tablets, tubes, jars, bottles, pans or in similar forms of packings, including such colours in sets or outfits, with or without brushes, palettes or other accessories	Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 32.04 to 32.09 inclusive	
32.12	Glaziers' putty; grafting putty; painters' fillings, non-refractory surfacing preparations; stopping, sealing and similar mastics, including resin mastics and cements	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 32.09	
33.02	Terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 33.01	
33.05	Aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils, including such products suitable for medicinal uses	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 33.01	
34.01	Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of bars, cakes or moulded pieces or shapes, whether or not combined with soap	Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 34.02 and 34.05	
36.08	Other combustible preparations and products	Manufacture from combustible preparations and products	

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
37.01	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitized, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or cloth	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 37.02	
37.02	Film in rolls, sensitized, unexposed, perforated or not	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 37.01	
37.04	Sensitized plates and film, exposed but not developed, negative or positive	Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 37.01 and 37.02	
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products, put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles (for example, sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, fly-papers)		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
38.12	Prepared glazings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
38.13	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding; soldering, brazing or welding powders and pastes consisting of metal and other materials; preparations of a kind used as cores or coatings for welding rods and electrodes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
38.14	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and similar prepared additives for mineral oils		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
38.15	Prepared rubber accelerators		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
38.17	Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers; charged fire-extinguishing grenades		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
38.18	Composite solvents and thinners for varnishes and similar products		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
ex 38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included, excluding: — Fusel oil and Dippel's oil; — Naphthenic acids and their non-water-soluble salts, esters of naphthenic acids; — Sulphonaphthenic acids and their non-water-soluble salts, esters of sulphonaphthenic acids; — Petroleum sulphonates, excluding petroleum sulphonates of alkali metals, of ammonium or of ethanolamines, thiophenated sulphonic acids of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, and their salts; — Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkylnaphthalenes; — Ion exchangers; — Catalysts; — Getters for vacuum tubes; — Refractory cements or mortars and similar compositions; — Alkaline iron oxide for the purification of gas; — Carbon (other than that falling within subheading ex 38.01) in metal, graphite or other compounds, in the form of small plates, bars or other semi-manufactures		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
ex Chapter 39	Textile fabrics not included under heading No 59.08 pursuant to note 2 A of Chapter 59		Manufacture from yarn
ex 39.02	Polymerization products		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in heading Nos 39.01 to 39.06		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
40.05	Plates, sheets and strip, of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, other than smoked sheets and crepe sheets of heading No 40.01 or 40.02; granules of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber compounded ready for vulcanization; unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, compounded before or after coagulation either with carbon black (with or without the addition of mineral oil) or with silica (with or without the addition of mineral oil), in any form, of a kind known as masterbatch		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
41.02	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather falling within heading No 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08	Tanning of raw hides and skins falling within heading No 41.01	
41.03	Sheep and lamb skin leather, except leather falling within heading No 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08	Tanning of raw hides and skins falling within heading No 41.01	
41.04	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within heading No 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08	Tanning of raw hides and skins falling within heading No 41.01	
41.05	Other kinds of leather, except leather falling within heading No 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08	Tanning of raw hides and skins falling within heading No 41.01	
41.08	Patent leather and imitation patent leather; metallized leather		Varnishing or metallizing of leather falling within heading Nos 41.02 to 41.07 inclusive (other than skin leather of crossed Indian sheep and of Indian goat or kid, not further prepared than vegetable tanned, or if otherwise prepared, obviously unsuitable for immediate use in the manufacture of leather articles), in which the value of the skin leather used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
43.03	Articles of furskin	Making up from furskins in plates, crosses and similar forms falling within heading No ex 43.02	
44.21	Complete wooden packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings,		Manufacture from boards not cut to size
45.03	Articles of natural cork		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 45.01
48.06	Paper and paperboard, ruled, lined or squared, but not otherwise printed, in rolls or sheets		Manufacture from paper pulp
48.14	Writing blocks, envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards, correspondence cards; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing only an assortment of paper stationery		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
48.15	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape		Manufacture from paper pulp
48.16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
49.09	Picture postcards, Christmas and other picture greeting cards, printed by any process, with or without trimmings	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 49.11	
49.10	Calendars of any kind, of paper or paperboard, including calendar blocks	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 49.11	
50.04 (1)	Silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 50.01
50.05 (1)	Yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 50.03 neither carded nor combed
50.06 (1)	Yarn spun from noil silk, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 50.03 neither carded nor combed

(1) For yarn obtained from two or more textile materials: the provisions appearing in this list shall be applied cumulatively both as regards the heading under which the mixed yarn is classified and for the headings under which yarn of each of the other textiles of which the mixture is composed would be classified.

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
50.07 (1)	Silk yarn and yarn spun from noil or other waste silk, put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 50.01 or from products falling within heading No 50.03 neither carded nor combed
ex 50.08 (1)	Imitation catgut of silk		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 50.01 or from products falling within heading No 50.03 neither carded nor combed
50.09 (2)	Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.02 and 50.03
50.10 (2)	Woven fabrics of noil silk		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.02 and 50.03
51.01 (1)	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
51.02 (1)	Monofil, strip (artificial straw and the like) and imitation catgut, of man-made fibre materials		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
51.03 (1)	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), put up for retail sale		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
51.04 (2)	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No 51.01 or 51.02		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
52.01	Metallized yarn, being textile yarn spun with metal or covered with metal by any process		Manufacture from chemical products, from textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste, neither carded nor combed
52.02	Woven fabrics of metal thread or of metallized yarn, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like		Manufacture from chemical products, from textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste

(1) For yarn obtained from two or more textile materials: the provisions appearing in this list shall be applied cumulatively both as regards the heading under which the mixed yarn is classified and for the headings under which yarn of each of the other textiles of which the mixture is composed would be classified.

(2) For fabrics composed of two or more textile materials: the provisions appearing in this list shall be applied cumulatively both as regards the heading under which the mixed fabric is classified and for the headings under which fabric of each of the other textiles of which the mixture is composed would be classified.

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
53.06 (1)	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn), not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 53.01 and 53.03
53.07 (1)	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 53.01 and 53.03
53.08 (1)	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed), not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from raw fine animal hair falling within heading No 53.02
53.09 (1)	Yarn of horsehair or of other coarse animal hair, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from raw coarse animal hair falling within heading No 53.02 or from raw horsehair falling within heading No 05.03
53.10 (1)	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool, of horsehair or of other animal hair (fine or coarse), put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 05.03 or Nos 53.01 to 53.04 inclusive
53.11 (2)	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive
53.12 (2)	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair other than horsehair		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 53.02 to 53.05 inclusive
53.13 (2)	Woven fabrics of horsehair		Manufacture from horsehair falling within heading No 05.03
54.03 (1)	Flax or ramie yarn, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 54.01 and 54.02, neither carded nor combed
54.04 (1)	Flax or ramie yarn, put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 54.01 or 54.02
54.05 (2)	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 54.01 or 54.02
55.05 (1)	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 55.01 or 55.03
55.06 (1)	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 55.01 or 55.03
55.07 (2)	Cotton gauze		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 55.01, 55.03 or 55.04

(1) For yarn obtained from two or more textile materials: the provisions appearing in this list shall be applied cumulatively both as regards the heading under which the mixed yarn is classified and for the headings under which yarn of each of the other textiles of which the mixture is composed would be classified.

(2) For fabrics composed of two or more textile materials: the provisions appearing in this list shall be applied cumulatively both as regards the heading under which the mixed fabric is classified and for the headings under which fabric of each of the other textiles of which the mixture is composed would be classified.

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
55.08 (2)	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 55.01, 55.03 or 55.04
55.09 (2)	Other woven fabrics of cotton		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 55.01, 55.03 or 55.04
56.01	Man-made fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.02	Continuous filament tow for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous)		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.04	Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.05 (1)	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.06 (1)	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale		Manufacture from chemical products or textile pulp
56.07 (2)	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste)		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive
57.05 (1)	Yarn of true hemp		Manufacture from raw true hemp
57.06 (1)	Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03		Manufacture from raw jute, or other textile bast fibres falling within heading No 57.03
57.07 (1)	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibres		Manufacture from raw vegetable textile fibres falling within heading No 57.02 or 57.04
57.08	Paper yarn		Manufacture from products falling within Chapter 47, from chemical products, textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste, neither carded nor combed

(1) For yarn obtained from two or more textile materials: the provisions appearing in this list shall be applied cumulatively both as regards the heading under which the mixed yarn is classified and for the headings under which yarn of each of the other textiles of which the mixture is composed would be classified.

(2) For fabrics composed of two or more textile materials: the provisions appearing in this list shall be applied cumulatively both as regards the heading under which the mixed fabric is classified and for the headings under which fabric of each of the other textiles of which the mixture is composed would be classified.

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
57.09 (1)	Woven fabrics of true hemp		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 57.01
57.10 (1)	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03		Manufacture from raw jute or from other textile bast fibres falling within heading No 57.03
57.11 (1)	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 57.02 or 57.04
57.12	Woven fabrics of paper yarn		Manufacture from paper, from chemical products, textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste
58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not)		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 51.01, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive, 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive or 57.01 to 57.04 inclusive
58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not)		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 51.01, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive, 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive or 57.01 to 57.04 inclusive
58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No 58.05)		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive and 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.05	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No 58.06		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive, 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive and 57.01 to 57.04 inclusive or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.06	Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive and 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.07	Chenille yarn (including flock chenille yarn), gimped yarn (other than metallized yarn of heading No 52.01 and gimped horsehair yarn); braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece; tassels, pompons and the like		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive and 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive or from chemical products or textile pulp

(1) For fabrics composed of two or more textile materials: the provisions appearing in this list shall be applied cumulatively both as regards the heading under which the mixed fabric is classified and for the headings under which fabric of each of the other textiles of which the mixture is composed would be classified.

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
58.08	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive and 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.09	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), figured; hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive, 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive or from chemical products or textile pulp
58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs		Manufacture from textile yarn
59.01	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.02	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated		Manufactures either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics, and articles of such fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.05	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.06	Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, other than textile fabrics and articles made from such fabrics		Manufacture either from natural fibres or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.07	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses		Manufacture from yarn
59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials		Manufacture from yarn

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
59.09	Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil		Manufacture from yarn
59.10	Linoleum and materials prepared on a textile base in a similar manner to linoleum, whether or not cut to shape or of a kind used as floor coverings; floor coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile base, cut to shape or not		Manufacture either from yarn or from textile fibres
59.11	Rubberized textile fabrics, other than rubberized knitted or crocheted goods		Manufacture from yarn
59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio backcloths or the like		Manufacture from yarn
59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads		Manufacture from single yarn
59.14	Wicks, of woven, plaited or knitted textile materials, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles and the like; tubular knitted gas-mantle fabric and incandescent gas mantles		Manufacture from single yarn
59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive, 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive and 57.01 to 57.04 inclusive or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive, 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive and 57.01 to 57.04 inclusive or from chemical products or textile pulp
59.17	Textile fabrics and textile articles, of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 50.01 to 50.03 inclusive, 53.01 to 53.05 inclusive, 54.01, 55.01 to 55.04 inclusive, 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive and 57.01 to 57.04 inclusive or from chemical products or textile pulp
Chapter 60	Knitted and crocheted goods		Manufacture from natural fibres carded or combed, from products falling within heading Nos 56.01 to 56.03 inclusive, from chemical products or textile pulp

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers tha status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments		Manufacture from yarn
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments		Manufacture from yarn
61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs		Manufacture from yarn
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments		Manufacture from yarn
61.05	Handkerchiefs		Manufacture from unbleached single yarn
61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like		Manufacture from unbleached single yarn of natural textile fibres or discontinuous man-made fibres, from chemical products or textile pulp
61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats		Manufacture from yarn
61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments		Manufacture from yarn
61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic		Manufacture from yarn
61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods		Manufacture from yarn
61.11	Made up accessories for articles of apparel (for example, dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets)		Manufacture from yarn
62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets		Manufacture from unbleached yarn falling within Chapters 50 to 56 inclusive
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles		Manufacture from single unbleached yarn

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods		Manufacture from chemical products, textile pulp or from natural textile fibres, discontinuous man-made fibres or their waste
62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sun-blinds, tents and camping goods		Manufacture from single unbleached yarn
62.05	Other made up textile articles (including dress patterns)		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 64.05	
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 64.05	
64.03	Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 64.05	
64.04	Footwear with outer soles of other materials	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 64.05	
65.03	Felt hats and other felt headgear, being headgear made from the felt hoods and plateaux falling within heading No 65.01, whether or not lined or trimmed		Manufacture from fibre
65.05	Hats and other headgear (including hair nets), knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric in the piece (but not from strips), whether or not lined or trimmed		Manufacture from yarn or textile fibres
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents, and garden and similar umbrellas)		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
ex 68.04 ex 68.05 ex 68.06	Articles of artificial abrasives with a basis of silicon carbide	Manufacture from silicon carbide falling within heading No ex 28.56	
70.06	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass), in rectangles, surface ground or polished, but not further worked	Manufacture from drawn, cast or rolled glass falling within heading Nos 70.04 and 70.05	

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
70.07	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass), cut to shape other than rectangular shape, or bent or otherwise worked (for example, edge worked or engraved) whether or not surface ground or polished; multiple-walled insulating glass, leaded lights and the like	Manufacture from drawn, cast or rolled glass falling within heading Nos 70.04 to 70.06 inclusive	
70.08	Safety glass consisting of toughened or laminated glass, shaped or not	Manufacture from drawn, cast or rolled glass falling within heading Nos 70.04 to 70.07 inclusive	
70.09	Glass mirrors (including rear-view mirrors), unframed, framed or backed	Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 70.04 to 70.08 inclusive	
71.15	Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
73.07	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet-bars (including tinplate bars) of iron or steel; pieces roughly shaped by forging, of iron or steel	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 73.06	
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 73.07	
73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel	Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 73.07 and 73.08	
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 73.07	
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements	Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 73.07 to 73.10 inclusive, 73.12 and 73.13	
73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 73.07 to 73.09 inclusive and 73.13	

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 73.07 to 73.09 inclusive	
73.14	Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated	Manufacture from products falling within heading No 73.10	
73.16	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fish-plates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates (base plates), rail clips, bed-plates, ties and other materials specialized for joining or fixing rails		Manufacture from products falling within heading No 73.06
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits		Manufacture from products falling within heading Nos 73.06 and 73.07 and products falling within heading No 73.15 in the forms mentioned in heading Nos 73.06 and 73.07
74.03	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of copper; copper wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.04	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.05	Copper foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·15 mm		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.06	Copper powder and flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.07	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of copper; hollow bars of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.08	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
74.09	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas) of copper, of a capacity exceeding 300 l, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.10	Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands and the like, of copper wire, but excluding insulated electric wires and cables		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.11	Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric and similar materials (including endless bands), of copper wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.12	Expanded metal, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.13	Chain and parts thereof, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.14	Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins, of copper, or of iron or steel with heads of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.15	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of copper; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.16	Springs, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.17	Cooking and heating apparatus of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated, and parts thereof, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
74.18	Other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes; sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
74.19	Other articles of copper		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
75.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of nickel; nickel wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
75.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of nickel; nickel foil; nickel powders and flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
75.04	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of nickel; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of nickel		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
75.05	Electro-plating anodes, of nickel, wrought or unwrought, including those produced by electrolysis		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
75.06	Other articles of nickel		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.04	Aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·20 mm		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.05	Aluminium powders or flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.06	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of aluminium; hollow bars of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
76.07	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.08	Structures, and parts of structures (for example, hangars and other buildings, bridges and bridge-sections, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks, door and window frames, balustrades, pillars and columns), of aluminium; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.09	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of aluminium, of a capacity exceeding 300 l, whether or not lined or heat insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.10	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers (including rigid and collapsible tubular containers), of aluminium, of a description commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.11	Containers of aluminium, for compressed or liquified gas		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.12	Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands and the like, of aluminium wire, but excluding insulated electric wires and cables		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.13	Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, reinforcing fabric and similar materials, of aluminium wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.14	Expanded metal, of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
76.15	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
76.16	Other articles of aluminium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
77.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of magnesium; magnesium wire; wrought plates, sheets and strip, of magnesium; magnesium foil; raspings and shavings of uniform size, powders and flakes, of magnesium; tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of magnesium; hollow bars of magnesium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
77.03	Other articles of magnesium		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
78.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of lead; lead wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
78.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of lead		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
78.04	Lead foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a weight (excluding any backing) not exceeding 1 700 g/m^2; lead powders and flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
78.05	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of lead; hollow bars and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets, flanges and S-bends) of lead		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
78.06	Other articles of lead		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
79.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of zinc; zinc wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
79.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of zinc; zinc foil; zinc powders and flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
79.04	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of zinc; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of zinc		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
79.05	Gutters, roof capping, skylight frames, and other fabricated building components, of zinc		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
79.06	Other articles of zinc		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
80.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of tin; tin wire		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
80.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of tin		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
80.04	Tin foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a weight (excluding any backing) not exceeding 1 kg/m^2; tin powders and flakes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
80.05	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of tin; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of tin		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
82.05	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools or for power-operated hand tools (for example, for pressing, stamping, drilling, tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting, turning, dressing, morticing or screwdriving), including dies for wire drawing, extrusion dies for metal, and rock drilling bits		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained
82.06	Knives and cutting blades, for machines or for mechanical appliances		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
ex Chapter 84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof, excluding refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electric and other) (heading No 84.15) and sewing machines, including furniture specially designed for sewing machines (heading No ex 84.41)		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained
84.15	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other)		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products
ex 84.41	Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that: (a) at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used for the assembly of the head (motor excluded) are originating products, and (b) the thread tension, crochet and zigzag mechanisms are originating products
ex Chapter 85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof, excluding products of heading Nos 85.14 and 85.15		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained
85.14	Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that: (a) at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products, and (b) all the transistors are originating products

(1) In determining the value of materials and parts, the following must be taken into account:
(a) in respect of originating materials and parts, the first verifiable price paid, or the price which would be paid in case of sale, for the said products on the territory of the country where working, processing or assembly is carried out;
(b) in respect of other materials and parts, the provisions of Article 4 of the Regulation determining:
(i) the value of imported products,
(ii) the value of products of undetermined origin.

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BCN heading No	Description		
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radiobroadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that (a) at least 50% in value of the materials and parts used (1) are originating products, and (b) all the transistors are originating products
Chapter 86	Railway and tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway and tramway track fixtures and fittings; traffic signalling equipment of all kinds (not electrically powered)		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained
ex Chapter 87	Vehicles, other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts thereof, excluding products of heading No 87.09		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained
87.09	Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products
ex Chapter 90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus and parts thereof, excluding products of heading Nos 90.05, 90.07, 90.08, 90.12 and 90.26		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained

(1) In determining the value of materials and parts, the following must be taken into account:
(a) in respect of originating materials and parts, the first verifiable price paid, or the price which would be paid in case of sale, for the said products on the territory of the country where working, processing or assembly is carried out;
(b) in respect of other materials and parts, the provisions of Article 4 of the Regulation determining:
(i) the value of imported products,
(ii) the value of products of undetermined origin.

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular), prismatic or not		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products
90.07	Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products
90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers but not including recorders of film-editing apparatus; any combination of these articles		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products
90.12	Compound optical microscopes, whether or not provided with means for photographing or projecting the image		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products
90.26	Gas, liquid and electricity supply or production meters; calibrating meters therefor		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products

(1) In determining the value of materials and parts, the following must be taken into account:

(a) in respect of originating materials and parts, the first verifiable price paid, or the price which would be paid in case of sale, for the said products on the territory of the country where working, processing or assembly is carried out;

(b) in respect of other materials and parts, the provisions of Article 4 of the Regulation determining:

(i) the value of imported products,

(ii) the value of products of undetermined origin.

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
ex Chapter 91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof, excluding products of heading Nos 91.04 and 91.08		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained
91.04	Other clocks		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products
91.08	Clock movements, assembled		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products
ex Chapter 92	Musical instruments; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic; parts and accessories of such articles, excluding products of heading No 92.11		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks, with or without sound-heads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic		Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that: (a) at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products, and (b) all the transistors are originating products

(1) In determining the value of materials and parts, the following must be taken into account:
(a) in respect of originating materials and parts, the first verifiable price paid, or the price which would be paid in case of sale, for the said products on the territory of the country where working, processing or assembly is carried out;
(b) in respect of other materials and parts, the provisions of Article 4 of the Regulation determining:
(i) the value of imported products,
(ii) the value of products of undetermined origin.

List A *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that does not confer the status of originating products	Working or processing that confers the status of originating products when the following conditions are met
BTN heading No	Description		
Chapter 93	Arms and ammunition; parts thereof		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
96.02	Other brooms and brushes (including brushes of a kind used as parts of machines); paint rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees) and mops		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
97.03	Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
98.01	Buttons and button moulds, studs, cuff-links, and press-fasteners, including snap fasteners and press-studs; blanks and parts of such articles		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
98.08	Typewriter and similar ribbons, whether or not on spools; ink-pads, with or without boxes		Manufacture in which the value of the products used does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained

LIST B

List of working or processing operations which do not result in a change in the Brussels Nomenclature heading but which do confer the status of originating products on the products undergoing such operations

Products obtained		Working or processing that confers the status of originating products
BTN heading No	Description	
		Incorporation of non-originating materials and parts in machinery or mechanical appliances of Chapters 84 to 92 does not make such products lose their status of originating products, provided that the value of the non-originating materials and parts used does not exceed 5% of the value of the finished product
ex 21.03	Prepared mustard	Manufacture from mustard flour
ex 25.09	Earth colours, calcined or powdered	Crushing and calcination or powdering of earth colours
ex 25.15	Marble squared by sawing, of a thickness of 25 cm or less	Sawing into slabs or sections, polishing, grinding and cleaning of marble, including marble not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing, more than 25 cm in thickness
ex 25.16	Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other monumental and building stone, squared by sawing, of a thickness of 25 cm or less	Sawing of granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other building stone, including such stone not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing, more than 25 cm in thickness
ex 25.18	Calcined dolomite; agglomerated dolomite (including tarred dolomite)	Calcination of unworked dolomite
Chapters 28 to 37	Products of the chemical and allied industries	Working or processing in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 20% of the value of the product obtained
ex Chapter 38	Miscellaneous chemical products excluding refined tall oil	Working or processing in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 20% of the value of the product obtained
ex 38.05	Refined tall oil	Refining of crude tall oil
Chapter 39	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers; articles thereof	Working or processing in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 20% of the value of the product obtained
ex 40.01	Slabs of crepe rubber for soles	Lamination of crepe sheets of natural rubber
ex 40.07	Vulcanized rubber thread and cord, textile-covered	Manufacture from vulcanized rubber thread or cord, not textile-covered
ex 41.01	Sheep's and lambs' skins without the wool	Removing wool from sheep's and lambs' skins in the wool

List B *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that confers the status of originating products
BTN heading No	Description	
ex 41.03	Retanned skin leather of crossed Indian sheep	Retanning of crossed Indian sheep skin leather not further prepared than tanned
ex 41.04	Retanned Indian goat or kid skin leather	Retanning of Indian goat or kid skin leather not further prepared than tanned
ex 50.09 ex 50.10 ex 51.04 ex 53.11 ex 53.12 ex 53.13 ex 54.05 ex 55.07 ex 55.08 ex 55 09 ex 56.07	Printed fabrics	Printing accompanied by finishing operations (bleaching, dressing, drying, steaming, burling, mending, impregnating, sanforizing, mercerizing) of fabrics the value of which does not exceed 47·5 % of the value of the product obtained
ex 68.03	Articles of slate, including articles of agglomerated slate	Manufacture of articles of slate
ex 68.13	Articles of asbestos; articles of mixtures with a basis of asbestos or of mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate	Manufacture of articles of asbestos or of mixtures with a basis of asbestos, or of mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate
ex 68.15	Articles of mica, including bonded mica splittings on a support of paper or fabric	Manufacture of articles of mica
ex 70.10	Cut-glass bottles	Cutting of bottles the value of which does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
ex 70.13	Cut glassware (other than articles falling in heading No 70.19) of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decoration, or for similar uses	Cutting of glassware the value of which does not exceed 50% of the value of the product obtained
ex 70.20	Articles made from glass fibre	Manufacture from unworked glass fibre
ex 71.02	Precious and semi-precious stones, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)	Manufacture from unworked precious and semi-precious stones
ex 71.03	Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport)	Manufacture from unworked synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones
ex 71.05	Silver, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought silver and silver alloys
ex 71.06	Rolled silver, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unworked rolled silver

List B *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that confers the status of originating products
BTN heading No	Description	
ex 71.07	Gold, including platinum-plated gold, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought gold, including platinum-plated gold
ex 71.08	Rolled gold on base metal or silver, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought rolled gold on base metal or silver
ex 71.09	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unwrought platinum and other metals of the platinum group
ex 71.10	Rolled platinum or other platinum group metals, on base metal or precious metal, semi-manufactured	Rolling, drawing, beating or grinding of unworked rolled platinum or other platinum group metals on base metal or precious metal
ex 73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel:	
	— in the forms mentioned in heading Nos 73.07 to 73.13	Manufacture from products in the forms mentioned in heading No 73.06
	— in the forms mentioned in heading No 73.14	Manufacture from products in the forms mentioned in heading Nos 73.06 or 73.07
ex 74.01	Unrefined copper (blister copper and other)	Smelting of copper matte
ex 74.01	Refined copper	Fire-refining or electrolytic refining of unrefined copper (blister copper and other), copper waste or scrap
ex 74.01	Copper alloy	Fusion and thermal treatment of refined copper, copper waste or scrap
ex 75.01	Unwrought nickel (excluding the anodes falling within heading No 75.05)	Refining by electrolysis, by fusion or chemically, of nickel mattes, nickel speiss and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy
ex 77.04	Beryllium, wrought and articles of beryllium	Rolling, drawing or grinding of unwrought beryllium the value of which does not exceed 50 % of the value of the product obtained
ex 81.01	Tungsten, wrought and articles of tungsten	Manufacture from unwrought tungsten the value of which does not exceed 50 % of the value of the product obtained
ex 81.02	Molybdenum, wrought and articles of molybdenum	Manufacture from unwrought molybdenum the value of which does not exceed 50 % of the value of the product obtained
ex 81.03	Tantalum, wrought and articles of tantalum	Manufacture from unwrought tantalum the value of which does not exceed 50 % of the value of the product obtained
ex 81.04	Other base metals, wrought and articles of other base metals	Manufacture from other base metals, unwrought, the value of which does not exceed 50 % of the value of the product obtained
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained

List B *(continued)*

Products obtained		Working or processing that confers the status of originating products
BTN heading No	Description	
ex 84.08	Engines and motors, excluding reaction engines and gas turbines	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained and provided that at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used are originating products
ex 84.41	Sewing machines, including furniture for sewing machines	Working, processing or assembly in which the value of the non-originating products used does not exceed 40% of the value of the product obtained, and provided that (a) at least 50% in value of the materials and parts (1) used for assembly of the head (motor excluded) are originating products, and (b) the thread tension, crochet and zigzag mechanisms are originating products
ex 95.01	Articles of tortoise-shell	Manufacture from worked tortoise-shell
ex 95.02	Articles of mother of pearl	Manufacture from worked mother of pearl
ex 95.03	Articles of ivory	Manufacture from worked ivory
ex 95.04	Articles of bone (excluding whalebone)	Manufacture from worked bone (excluding whalebone)
ex 95.05	Articles of horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) or of other animal carving material	Manufacture from worked horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) or other animal carving material
ex 95.06	Articles of vegetable carving material (for example, corozo)	Manufacture from worked vegetable carving material (for example, corozo)
ex 95.07	Articles of jet (and mineral substitutes for jet), amber, meerschaum, agglomerated amber and agglomerated meerschaum	Manufacture from worked jet (and mineral substitutes for jet), amber, meerschaum, agglomerated amber and agglomerated meerschaum
ex 98.11	Smoking pipes including pipe bowls	Manufacture from roughly shaped blocks of wood or root

(1) In determining the value of materials and parts, the following must be taken into account:
(a) in respect of originating materials and parts, the first verifiable price paid, or the price which would be paid in case of sale, for the said products on the territory of the country where working, processing or assembly is carried out;
(b) in respect of other materials and parts, the provisions of Article 4 of the Regulation determining:
(i) the value of imported products,
(ii) the value of products of undetermined origin.

LIST C

List of products excluded from the scope of this Regulation

BTN heading No	Description
ex 27.07	Assimilated aromatic oils as defined in Note 2 to Chapter 27, of which more than 65 % by volume distills at a temperature of up to 250 °C (including mixtures of petroleum spirit and benzol), intended for use as power or heating fuels
27.09 to 27.16	Mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes
ex 29.01	Hydrocarbons: — acyclic — cyclanes and cyclenes, excluding azulenes — benzene, toluene, xylenes intended for use as power or heating fuels
ex 34.03	Lubricating preparations containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, but not including preparations containing 70 % or more by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals
ex 34.04	Waxes with a basis of paraffin wax, of petroleum waxes, of waxes obtained from bituminous minerals, of slack wax or of scale wax
ex 38.14	Prepared additives for lubricants

Notes to Lists A and B

1. The lists contain some products which do not benefit from tariff preferences but which may be used in the manufacture of products which do benefit.

2. The description of the products in column 2 in the lists corresponds to that of the same heading number in the Brussels Nomenclature.

3. When a Brussels Nomenclature heading number in column 1 of the lists is prefixed by 'ex', the corresponding rule applies only to the products stated in column 2.

1. Goods consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)

Reference No

GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN
(Combined declaration and certificate)

FORM A

2. Goods consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)

Issued in .....
(country)

See Notes overleaf

3. Means of transport and route (as far as known)

4. For official use

5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers of packages	7. Number and kind of packages; description of goods	8. Origin criterion (see Notes overleaf)	9. Gross weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoices

11. Certification

It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct.

.....
Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority

12. Declaration by the exporter

The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in .....
(country)

and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the Generalised System of Preferences for goods exported to

.....
(importing country)

.....
Place and date, signature of authorised signatory

NOTES

1. Countries which accept this form for the purposes of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France,
Fed. Rep. of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg Japan, Netherlands,
Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Details of the rules governing admission to GSP in these countries are obtainable from the Customs authorities there. The main elements of the rules are indicated in the following paragraphs.

2. Conditions. The main conditions for admission to preference are that goods sent to any of the countries listed above

(i) must fall within a description of goods eligible for preference in the country of destination; and

(ii) must comply with the consignment conditions specified by the country of destination. In general, goods must be consigned direct from the country of exportation to the country of destination, but in most cases passage through one or more intermediate countries, with or without transhipment, is accepted provided that at the time they are exported the goods are clearly intended for the declared country of destination and that any intermediate transit, transhipment or temporary warehousing arises only from the requirements of transportation; and

(iii) must comply with the origin criteria specified for those goods by the country of destination. A summary indication of the rules generally applicable is given in paragraphs 3 and 4.

3. Origin criteria. For exports to the above-mentioned countries, **with the exception of Canada and the USA,** the position is that either

(i) the goods shall be wholly produced in the country of exportation, that is, they should fall within a description of goods which is accepted as "wholly produced" under the rules prescribed by the country of destination concerned, or

(ii) alternatively, if the goods are manufactured wholly or partly from materials or components imported into the country of exportation or of undetermined origin these materials or components must have undergone a substantial transformation there into a different product. **It is important to note** that all materials and components which cannot be shown to be of that country's origin must be treated as if they were imported. Usually the transformation must be such as to lead to the exported goods being classified under a Brussels Nomenclature Tariff heading other than that relating to any of the above materials or components used. In addition special rules are prescribed for various classes of goods in Lists A and B of certain countries' rules of origin and other subsidiary provisions and these should be carefully studied.

If the goods qualify under the above criteria, the exporter must indicate in Box 8 of the form the origin criteria on the basis of which he claims that his goods qualify for the GSP, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the first country named in Box 12 of the form	Insert in Box 8
(a) Goods, worked upon but **not** wholly produced in the exporting country, which were produced in conformity with the provisions of para. 3 (ii), which fall under a Brussels Nomenclature Tariff heading specified in Column 1 of List A and which satisfy any conditions in Columns 3 and 4 of List A which are relevant to these goods	«A», followed by the Brussels Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example: «A» 74.07
(b) Goods, worked upon but **not** wholly produced in the exporting country, which fall within an item in Column 1 of List B and which comply with the provisions of that item	«B«, followed by the Brussels Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example: «B» 73.15
(c) Goods, worked upon but **not** wholly produced in the exporting country, which were produced in conformity with provisions of para. 3 (ii), which are not specifically referred to in Lists A or B, and which do not contravene a general provision of List A	«X», followed by the Brussels Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example «X» 98.02
(d) Goods **wholly produced** in the country of exportation (see para. 3 (i) above)	«P»

NOTE. "List A" and "List B" refer to the lists of qualifying processes specified by the countries of importation concerned.

4. Origin criteria for exports to Canada and the United States of America. For exports to these two countries, the position is that either

(i) the goods shall be wholly produced in the country of exportation, that is, they should fall within a description of goods which is accepted as "wholly produced" under the rules prescribed by the country of destination concerned, or

(ii) alternatively, if the goods are manufactured wholly or partly from materials or components imported into the country of exportation or of undetermined origin, those materials or components must have undergone a substantial transformation there into a different product. **It is important to note** that all materials and components which cannot be shown to be of that country's origin must be treated as if they were imported. In the case of Canada, their value must not exceed . . . % of the ex-factory price of the exported article. In the case of the USA, their value must not exceed 50% of the appraised value for Customs purposes of the exported article; but, as shown in the table below, the exporter must only declare the value of the materials and components concerned as a percentage of the **ex-factory** price of the exported article.

If the goods qualify under the above criteria, the exporter must indicate in Box 8 of the form the origin criteria on the basis of which he claims that his goods qualify for the GSP, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the first country named in Box 12 of the form	Insert in Box 8
(e) Goods which are covered by the value added rule described in para. 4 (ii) above	«Y», followed by the value of materials and components imported or of undetermined origin, expressed as a percentage of the **ex-factory** price of the exported goods example: «Y» 35%
(f) Goods **wholly produced** in the country of exportation (see para. 4 (i) above)	«P»

5. Each article must qualify. It should be noted that all the goods in a consignment must qualify separately in their own right. This is of particular relevance when similar articles of different sizes or spare parts are sent.

6. Description of goods. The description of goods must be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be identified by the Customs Officer examining them.

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1. Expéditeur (nom, adresse, pays de l'exportateur)

Référence N°

SYSTÈME GÉNÉRALISÉ DE PRÉFÉRENCES

CERTIFICAT D'ORIGINE
(Déclaration et certificat)

FORMULE A

2. Destinataire (nom, adresse, pays)

Délivré en .....
(pays)

Voir notes au verso

3. Moyen de transport et itinéraire (si connus)

4. Pour usage officiel

5. N° d'ordre	**6. Marques et numéros des colis**	**7. Nombre et type de colis; description des marchandises**	**8. Critère d'origine (voir Notes au verso)**	**9. Poids brut ou quantité**	**10. N° et date de la facture**

11. Certificat

Il est certifié, sur la base du contrôle effectué, que la déclaration de l'exportateur est exacte.

.....
Lieu et date, signature et timbre de l'autorité délivrant le certificat

12. Déclaration de l'exportateur

Le soussigné déclare que les mentions et indications ci-dessus sont exactes, que toutes ces marchandises ont été produites en .....
(nom du pays)

et qu'elles remplissent les conditions d'origine requises par le Système généralisé de préférences pour être exportées à destination de

.....
(nom du pays importateur)

.....
Lieu et date, signature du signataire habilité

NOTES

1. Pays qui acceptent cette formule aux fins du Système généralisé de préférences:

Autriche,	Belgique,	Canada,	Danemark,	Etats-Unis d'Amérique,	Finlande,
France,	Irlande,	Italie,	Japon,	Luxembourg,	Norvège.
Pays-Bas,	R.F. d'Allemagne,	Royaume-Uni,	Suède,	Suisse,	

Le détail des règlements concernant l'admission au bénéfice du Système généralisé de préférences dans ces pays peut être obtenu auprès de leurs administrations des douanes. Les éléments principaux de ces règlements sont résumés dans les paragraphes qui suivent.

2. Conditions. Les principales conditions d'admission au bénéfice des préférences sont que la marchandise expédiée vers l'un quelconque des pays susmentionnés:

i) doit correspondre à la définition établie des marchandises pouvant bénéficier du régime de préférences dans le pays de destination, et

ii) doit satisfaire aux conditions d'expédition spécifiées par le pays de destination. En général, la marchandise doit être expédiée directement du pays d'exportation au pays de destination, mais, dans la plupart des cas, le passage par un ou plusieurs pays intermédiaires, avec ou sans transbordement, est admis, à condition qu'au moment où elle est exportée, la marchandise soit manifestement destinée au pays de destination déclaré et que tout transit, transbordement ou entreposage temporaire ne résulte que des besoins du transport, et

iii) doit répondre aux critères d'origine spécifiés pour cette marchandise par le pays de destination. Des indications sommaires sur les règles d'origine généralement applicables sont données aux paragraphes 3 et 4.

3. Critères d'origine. Pour les exportations vers les pays susmentionnés, **à l'exception du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique,**

i) ou bien la marchandise doit être entièrement produite dans le pays exportateur, c'est-à-dire correspondre à la définition des marchandises considérées comme «entièrement produites» qui figure dans les règlements du pays de destination intéressé,

ii) ou bien si elle est fabriquée entièrement ou en partie au moyen de matières ou de composants importés dans le pays exportateur ou d'origine indéterminée, ces matières ou composants doivent y avoir subi une transformation substantielle qui en fasse un produit différent. **Il importe de noter** que toutes matières et tous composants à propos desquels il est impossible de prouver qu'ils sont originaires dudit pays doivent être considérés comme importés. En général, la transformation doit être telle qu'elle ait pour effet de faire classer la marchandise exportée dans une rubrique de la Nomenclature douanière de Bruxelles différente de celle où seraient classés ces matières ou composants. En outre, des règles d'origine spéciales et des dispositions subsidiaires sont prévues pour diverses catégories de marchandises des listes A et B de certains pays, et ces règles et dispositions devraient être soigneusement étudiées.

Si la marchandise satisfait aux critères ci-dessus, l'exportateur indiquera, dans la case 8 de la formule, le critère d'origine en vertu duquel il demande, pour cette marchandise, le bénéfice du Système généralisé de préférences, de la manière indiquée dans le tableau ci-après:

Conditions de production ou de fabrication dans le premier pays indiqué dans la case 12 de la formule.	Indiquer ce critère dans la case 8.
a) Marchandise, ouvrée, mais non entièrement produite dans le pays exportateur, qui a été produite d'une manière conforme aux dispositions du paragraphe 3 ii), qui relève d'une position de la NDB spécifiée dans la colonne 1 de la Liste A et qui satisfait aux conditions des colonnes 3 et 4 de cette liste applicables à cette marchandise.	«A», suivi de la position de la marchandise dans la NDB Exemple: «A» 47.07
b) Marchandise, ouvrée mais non entièrement produite dans le pays d'exportation, qui correspond à une rubrique de la colonne 1 de la Liste B et qui est conforme aux dispositions concernant cette rubrique.	«B», suivi de la position de la marchandise dans la NDB Exemple: «B» 73.15
c) Marchandise, ouvrée mais non entièrement produite dans le pays exportateur, qui a été produite d'une manière conforme aux dispositions du paragraphe 3 ii), qui n'est pas expressément mentionnée dans la Liste A ou la Liste B et n'est pas incompatible avec une disposition générale de la Liste A.	«X», suivi de la position de la marchandise dans la NDB Exemple: «X» 98.02
d) Marchandise entièrement produite dans le pays exportateur (voir le paragraphe 3 i) ci-dessus).	«P»

Note. La «Liste A» et la «Liste B» sont les listes des opérations de transformation requises par les pays d'importation intéressés.

4. Critères d'origine pour les exportations à destination du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Pour les exportations vers ces deux pays:

i) ou bien la marchandise doit être entièrement produite dans le pays exportateur, c'est-à-dire correspondre à la définition des marchandises considérées comme «entièrement produites» qui figure dans les règlements du pays de destination intéressé,

ii) ou bien si la marchandise est fabriquée entièrement ou en partie au moyen de matières ou de composants importés dans le pays exportateur ou d'origine indéterminée, ces matières ou composants doivent y avoir subi une transformation substantielle qui en fasse un produit différent. **Il importe de noter** que toutes matières et tous composants à propos desquels il est impossible de prouver qu'ils sont originaires dudit pays doivent être considérés comme importés. Dans le cas du Canada, leur valeur ne doit pas dépasser . . .% du prix départ usine de l'article exporté. Dans le cas des Etats-Unis, leur valeur ne doit pas dépasser 50 % de la valeur en douane de la marchandise exportée, mais, comme il est indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessous, l'exportateur doit seulement déclarer la valeur de ces matières et composants en pourcentage du prix **départ usine** de l'article exporté.

Si la marchandise satisfait aux critères ci-dessus, l'exportateur indiquera, dans la case 8 de la formule, le critère d'origine en vertu duquel il demande, pour cette marchandise, le bénéfice du Système généralisé de préférences, de la manière indiquée dans le tableau ci-après:

Conditions de production ou de fabrication dans le premier pays indiqué dans la case 12 de la formule.	Indiquer ce critère dans la case 8.
e) Marchandise visée par la règle relative à la valeur ajoutée dont il est question au paragraphe 4 ii) ci-dessus.	«Y», suivi de la valeur des matières et composants importés ou d'origine indéterminée, exprimée en pourcentage du prix **départ usine** de la marchandise Exemple: «Y» 35 %
f) Marchandise entièrement produite dans le pays exportateur (voir le paragraphe 4 i) ci-dessus).	«P»

5. Chaque article doit remplir les conditions prescrites. Il est à noter que chacun des articles d'une même expédition doit répondre aux conditions prescrites. Cela s'applique, en particulier, lorsque sont expédiés des articles analogues de dimensions différentes ou des pièces détachées.

6. Description des marchandises. La description des marchandises doit être assez détaillée pour que le fonctionnaire des douanes qui aura à les examiner puisse les identifier.

Imprimé par WILHELM KÖHLER VERLAG, 495 MINDEN 2, Postfach 1530, Brückenkopf 2a — République Fédérale d'Allemagne

GOODS IN RESPECT OF WHICH A CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FORM A MAY BE ENDORSED OR A FORM APR MAY BE MADE OUT

A certificate of origin form A may be endorsed or a form APR may be made out only in respect of those goods which, in the country of exportation, fall within one of the following categories:

(i) either the goods shall be wholly produced in the country of exportation, that is, they should fall within a description of goods which is accepted as "wholly produced" under the rules prescribed by the country of destination concerned, or

(ii) alternatively, if the goods are manufactured wholly or partly from materials or components imported into the country of exportation or of undetermined origin these materials or components must have undergone a substantial transformation there into a different product. **It is important to note** that all materials and components which cannot be shown to be of that country's origin must be treated as if they were imported. Usually the transformation must be such as to lead to the exported goods being classified under a Brussels Nomenclature Tariff heading other than that relating to any of the above materials or components used. In addition special rules are prescribed for various classes of goods in Lists A and B of certain countries' rules of origin and other subsidiary provisions and these should be carefully studied.

If the goods qualify under the above criteria, the exporter must indicate in line "Origin criterion" of part 1 of the form the origin criteria on the basis of which he claims that his goods quality for the GSP, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the country of exportation	Insert in line «Origin criterion» (front of part 1)
(a) Goods, worked upon but **not** wholly produced in the exporting country, which were produced in conformity with the provisions of para. (ii), which fall under a Brussels Nomenclature Tariff heading specified in Column 1 of List A and which satisfy any conditions in Columns 3 and 4 of List A which are relevant to these goods	«A», followed by the Brussels Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example: «A» 74.07
(b) Goods, worked upon but **not** wholly produced in the exporting country, which fall within an item in Column 1 of List B and which comply with the provisions of that item	«B», followed by the Brussels Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example: «B» 73.15
(c) Goods, worked upon but **not** wholly produced in the exporting country, which were produced in conformity with the provisions of para. (ii), which are not specifically referred to in Lists A or B, and which do not contravene a general provision of List A	«X», followed by the Brussels Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example: «X» 98.02
(d) Goods **wholly produced** in the country of exportation (see para. (i) above)	«P»

Note. "List A" and "List B" refer to the lists of qualifying processes specified by the countries of importation concerned.

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TO BE INSERTED IN THE CONSIGNMENT

FORM APR

(PART 1)

GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

LABEL APR **A** 000000

Declaration by the exporter

The undersigned, exporter of the goods described here and contained in this postal consignment:

— **declares** that they are in .....
(exporting country)

and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the Generalised System of Preferences for goods exported to

.....
(importing country)

— **undertakes** to submit, at the request of the appropriate authorities, any supporting evidence which these authorities may require and to agree to any inspection of his accounts and any check on the processes of manufacture of the goods described here, by these authorities.

Origin criterion (see notes on back of part 2): .....

Place and date of signature .....

.....
(Exporter's signature)

Exporter .....
(Name and first name, or business name, and full address of the exporter)

.....

Description of goods

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Observations[1]: .....

.....

.....

.....

Authorities in the exporting country responsible for checks on declarations by exporters[2]:

.....

.....

.....

.....

[1] Give the references of any check already carried out by the appropriate authorities.
[2] State the appropriate authorities laid down by national provisions.

NOTE

— This label (to the right) is to be detached and stuck to the outer packing of the postal packet or parcel.

— The exporter must sign the label. He may also stamp it.

(PART 2)

LABEL APR A 000000
Description of goods
(Exporter's signature)

REQUEST FOR CHECK	RESULT OF CHECK
The undersigned Customs official requests a check on the exporter's declaration appearing on the front of this form *.	A check carried out by the undersigned Customs official shows that: (1) the details given on this form are accurate [1]; (2) this form does not meet the requirements as to correctness (see notes appended) [1].
Place and date of signature	Place and date of signature .....
Official stamp ..... (Official's signature)	Official stamp ..... (Official's signature)
	[1] Delete where not applicable.

* Checks on forms APR are to be carried out at random and also whenever the Customs authorities of the importing country have reasonable doubt as to the true origin of the goods in question or of certain parts thereof.

The Customs authorities of the importing country are to return to the authorities responsible for checking in the exporting country the form APR contained in the consignment, giving the formal or substantive reasons for an inquiry. Wherever possible they attach to this form the invoice which has been presented to them, or a copy thereof, and forward any information which it has been possible to obtain and which suggets that the particulars given on the form APR are inaccurate.

If the Customs authorities of the importing country decide to suspend execution of the Generalised System of Preferences while awaiting the results of the check, they shall offer to release the goods to the importer subject to any conservatory measures deemed necessary.

MARCHANDISES POUVANT DONNER LIEU AU VISA D'UN CERTIFICAT D'ORIGINE FORMULE A OU A L'ETABLISSEMENT D'UN FORMULAIRE APR

Peuvent seules donner lieu au visa d'un certificat d'origine formule A ou à l'établissement d'un formulaire APR les marchandises qui, dans le pays d'exportation, entrent dans l'une des catégories suivantes:

i) ou bien la marchandise doit être entièrement produite dans le pays exportateur, c'est à dire correspondre à la définition des marchandises considérées comme «entièrement produites» qui figure dans les règlements du pays de destination intéressé,

ii) ou bien si elle est fabriquée entièrement ou en partie au moyen de matières ou de composants importés dans le pays exportateur ou d'origine indéterminée, ces matières ou composants doivent y avoir subi une transformation substantielle qui en fasse un produit différent. **Il importe de noter** que toutes matières et tous composants à propos desquels il est impossible de prouver qu'ils sont originaires doivent être considérés comme importés. En général, la transformation doit être telle qu'elle ait pour effet de faire classer la marchandise exportée dans une rubrique de la Nomenclature douanière de Bruxelles différente de celle où seraient classés ces matières ou composants. En outre, des règles d'origine spéciales et des dispositions subsidiaires sont prévues pour diverses catégories de marchandises des listes A et B de certains pays, et ces règles et dispositions devraient être soigneusement étudiées.

Si la marchandise satisfait aux critères ci-dessus, l'exportateur indiquera à la ligne «critère d'origine» du volet 1 du formulaire, le critère d'origine en vertu duquel il demande, pour cette marchandise, le bénéfice du Système généralisé de préférences, de la manière indiquée dans le tableau ci-après:

Conditions de production ou de fabrication dans le pays d'exportation	Indiquer ce critère à la ligne «critère d'origine» (recto du volet 1)
a) Marchandise, ouvrée mais **non** entièrement produite dans le pays exportateur, qui a été produite d'une manière conforme aux dispositions du paragraphe ii), qui relève d'une position de la NDB spécifié **dans** la colonne 1 de la Liste A et qui satisfait aux conditions des colonnes 3 et 4 de cette liste applicables à cette marchandise.	«A», suivi de la position de la marchandise dans la NDB Exemple: «A» 74.07
b) Marchandise, ouvrée mais **non** entièrement produite dans le pays d'exportation, qui correspond à une rubrique de la colonne 1 de la Liste B et qui est conforme aux dispositions concernant cette rubrique.	«B», suivi de la position de la marchandise dans la NDB Exemple: «B» 73.15
c) Marchandise, ouvrée mais **non** entièrement produite dans le pays exportateur, qui a été produite d'une manière conforme **aux** dispositions du paragraphe ii), qui n'est pas expressément mentionnée dans la Liste A ou la Liste B et n'est pas incompatible avec une disposition générale de la Liste A.	«X», suivi de la position de la marchandise dans la NDB Exemple: «X» 98.02
d) Marchandise **entièrement produite** dans le pays exportateur (voir le paragraphe i) ci-dessus).	«P»

Note. La «Liste A» et la «Liste B» sont les listes des opérations de transformation requises par les pays d'importation intéressés.

Imprimé par WILHELM KÖHLER VERLAG, 495 MINDEN 2, Postfach 1530, Brückenkopf 2a — République Fédérale d'Allemagne

FORMULAIRE APR

(VOLET 1)

A INSERER DANS LE COLIS

SYSTEME GENERALISE DE PREFERENCES

ETIQUETTE APR A 000000

Déclaration de l'exportateur

Désignation des marchandises

Je soussigné, exportateur des marchandises décrites ci-contre et contenues dans cet envoi postal,

— **déclare** qu'elles se trouvent en .....
(pays exportateur)

et remplissent les conditions d'origine requises par le Système généralisé de préférences pour être exportées à destination de .....
(pays importateur)

— **m'engage** à présenter aux autorités responsables toutes justifications que celles-ci jugent nécessaires et à accepter tout contrôle par lesdites autorités de ma comptabilité et des circonstances de la fabrication des marchandises décrites ci-contre.

Critère d'origine (Voir notes au verso du volet 2): .....

Fait à ....., le .....

.....
(Signature de l'exportateur)

Exportateur: .....
(Nom et prénom ou raison sociale et adresse complète de l'exportateur)

.....

Observations (1): .....

Administration ou Service du pays d'exportation chargé du contrôle a posteriori de la déclaration de l'exportateur (2): .....

(1) Indiquer les références au contrôle éventuellement déjà effectué par l'administration ou le service compétent.
(2) Indiquer l'administration ou le service prévu par les dispositions nationales.

NOTA BENE

— L'étiquette ci-contre est à détacher et à coller sur l'emballage extérieur du paquet ou du colis postal.

— La signature de l'exportateur est obligatoire. Elle est complétée éventuellement par le cachet de l'exportateur.

(VOLET 2)

ETIQUETTE APR ▲ 000000
Désignation des marchandises
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
(Signature de l'exportateur)

DEMANDE DE CONTROLE	**RESULTAT DU CONTROLE**
Le fonctionnaire des douanes soussigné sollicite le contrôle de la déclaration de l'exportateur figurant au recto du présent formulaire (*).	Le contrôle effectué par le fonctionnaire du Service compétent soussigné a permis de constater 1. que les indications et mentions portées sur le présent formulaire sont exactes (1); 2. que le présent formulaire ne répond pas aux conditions de régularité requises (voir les remarques ci-annexées) (1).
A....., le.....	A....., le.....
Cachet du bureau ..... (Signature du fonctionnaire)	Cachet du bureau ..... (Signature du fonctionnaire)
	(1) Rayer la mention inutile.

(*) Le contrôle a posteriori du formulaire APR est effectué à titre de sondage ou chaque fois que la douane du pays d'importation a des doutes fondés en ce qui concerne l'origine réelle de la marchandise en cause ou de certains de ses composants.

La douane du pays d'importation envoie à l'Administration ou au Service du pays d'exportation chargé du contrôle le formulaire APR contenu dans le colis, en indiquant les motifs de forme ou de fond qui justifient une enquête. Autant que possible, elle joint à ce formulaire la facture qui lui a été présentée ou une copie de celle-ci, et fournit tous les renseignements qui ont pu être obtenus et qui font penser que les mentions portées sur le formulaire APR sont inexactes.

Si elle décide de surseoir à l'application du Système généralisé de préférences dans l'attente des résultats du contrôle, la douane du pays d'importation offre à l'importateur la mainlevée des marchandises sous réserve des mesures conservatoires jugées nécessaires.