

**▼B***Appendix II***Special provisions derogating from the provisions laid down in appendix I**

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*Article 1*

The Contracting Parties may apply in their bilateral trade special provisions derogating from the provisions laid down in Appendix I.

Those special provisions are laid down in the Annexes to this Appendix.

*Article 2*

Goods originating in Ceuta and Melilla, Andorra and San Marino shall be treated as originating products in diagonal trade as referred to in Article 3 of Appendix I, provided a certificate EUR-MED or an origin declaration EUR-MED has been issued in the country of origin.



ANNEX I

**Trade between the European Union and the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association Process**

*Article 1*

The products listed below shall be excluded from cumulation provided for in Article 3 of Appendix I, if:

- (a) the country of final destination is the European Union, and:
- (i) the materials used in the manufacture of these products are originating in any of the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association Process; or
  - (ii) these products have acquired their origin on the basis of working or processing carried out in any of the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association Process; or
- (b) the country of final destination is any of the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association Process, and:
- (i) the materials used in the manufacture of these products are originating in the European Union; or
  - (ii) these products have acquired their origin on the basis of working or processing carried out in the European Union.

CN-Code	Description
1704 90 99	Other sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa
1806 10 30	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
1806 10 90	– Cocoa powder, containing added sugar or sweetening matter: – – Containing 65 % or more but less than 80 % by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose) or isoglucose expressed as sucrose – – Containing 80 % or more by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose) or isoglucose expressed as sucrose
1806 20 95	– Other food preparations containing cocoa in block, slabs or bars weighing more than 2 kg or in liquid, paste, powder, granular or other bulk form in containers or immediate packaging of a content exceeding 2 kg – – Other – – – Other
1901 90 99	Malt extract, food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included, food preparations of goods of headings 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing less than 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included – Other – – Other (than malt extract) – – – Other
2101 12 98	Other preparations with a basis of coffee
2101 20 98	Other preparations with a basis of tea or mate

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CN-Code	Description
2106 90 59	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included – Other – – Other
2106 90 98	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included: – Other (than protein concentrates and textured protein substances) – – Other – – – Other
3302 10 29	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures (including alcoholic solutions) with a basis of one or more of these substances, of a kind used as raw materials in industry; other preparations based on odoriferous substances, of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages: – Of a kind used in the food or drink industries – – Of the type used in the drink industries: – – – Preparations containing all flavouring agents characterizing a beverage: – – – – Of an actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 % – – – – Other: – – – – – Containing no milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose, glucose, or starch or containing, by weight, less than 1.5 % milkfat, 5 % sucrose or isoglucose, 5 % glucose or starch – – – – – Other

*ANNEX II***Trade between the European Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria***Article 1*

Products having acquired their origin by application of the provisions foreseen in this Annex shall be excluded from cumulation as referred to in Article 3 of Appendix I.

*Article 2***Cumulation in the European Union**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in Algeria, Morocco, or Tunisia shall be considered as having been carried out in the European Union when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in the European Union. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the countries concerned, they shall be considered as originating in the European Union only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 3***Cumulation in Algeria**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in the European Union, in Morocco or Tunisia shall be considered as having been carried out in Algeria when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in Algeria. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the countries concerned, they shall be considered as originating in Algeria only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 4***Proofs of origin**

1. Without prejudice to Article 16(4) and (5) of Appendix I, a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of a Member State of the European Union or of Algeria if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the European Union or in Algeria, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

2. Without prejudice to Article 21(2) and (3) of Appendix I, an origin declaration may be made out if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the European Union or in Algeria, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 5***Supplier's declarations**

1. When a movement certificate EUR.1 is issued, or an origin declaration is made out, in the European Union or Algeria for originating products, in the manufacture of which goods coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the European Union which have undergone working or processing in these countries without having obtained preferential originating status, have been used, account shall be taken of the supplier's declaration given for those goods in accordance with this Article.

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2. The supplier's declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall serve as evidence of the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the European Union by the goods concerned for the purpose of determining whether the products in the manufacture of which those goods are used, may be considered as products originating in the European Union or Algeria and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

3. A separate supplier's declaration shall, except in the cases provided in paragraph 4, be made out by the supplier for each consignment of goods in the form prescribed in Annex A on a sheet of paper annexed to the invoice, the delivery note or any other commercial document describing the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

4. Where a supplier regularly supplies a particular customer with goods for which the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the European Union is expected to remain constant for considerable periods of time, he may provide a single supplier's declaration to cover subsequent consignments of those goods (hereinafter referred to as a 'long-term supplier's declaration').

A long-term supplier's declaration may normally be valid for a period of up to one year from the date of making out the declaration. The customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out lay down the conditions under which longer periods may be used.

The long-term supplier's declaration shall be made out by the supplier in the form prescribed in Annex B and shall describe the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified. It shall be provided to the customer concerned before he is supplied with the first consignment of goods covered by that declaration or together with his first consignment.

The supplier shall inform his customer immediately if the long-term supplier's declaration is no longer applicable to the goods supplied.

5. The supplier's declarations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be typed or printed using one of the languages in which the Agreement is drawn up, in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the country where the declaration is made out, and shall bear the original signature of the supplier in manuscript. The declaration may also be handwritten; in such a case, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

6. The supplier making out a declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out, all appropriate documents proving that the information given on that declaration is correct.

*Article 6***Supporting documents**

Supplier's declarations proving the working or processing undergone in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia by materials used, made out in one of these countries, shall be treated as a document referred to in Articles 16(3) and 21(5) of Appendix I and Article 5(6) of this Annex used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration may be considered as products originating in the European Union or in Algeria and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 7***Preservation of supplier's declarations**

The supplier making out a supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents to which that declaration is annexed as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6).

The supplier making out a long-term supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by that declaration sent to the customer concerned, as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6). This period shall begin from the date of expiry of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration.

*Article 8***Administrative cooperation**

In order to ensure the proper application of this Annex, the European Union and Algeria shall assist each other, through the competent customs authorities, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1, the origin declarations or the supplier's declarations and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

*Article 9***Verification of supplier's declarations**

1. Subsequent verifications of supplier's declarations or long-term supplier's declarations may be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the country where such declarations have been taken into account to issue a movement certificate EUR.1 or to make out an origin declaration, have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of the document or the correctness of the information given in this document.

2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the country referred to in paragraph 1 shall return the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration and invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by such declaration, to the customs authorities of the country where the declaration was made out, giving, where appropriate, the reasons of substance or form of the request for verification.

They shall forward, in support of the request for subsequent verification, any documents and information that have been obtained suggesting that the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is incorrect.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the country where the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration was made out. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and carry out any inspection of the supplier's accounts or any other check which they consider appropriate.

4. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results thereof as soon as possible. These results shall indicate clearly whether the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is correct and make it possible for them to determine whether and to what extent such declaration could be taken into account for issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 or for making out an origin declaration.



**▼B***Article 10***Sanctions**

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

*Article 11***Free zones**

1. The European Union and Algeria shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a proof of origin, which in the course of transport use a free zone situated in their territory, are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, when products originating in the European Union or Algeria are imported into a free zone under cover of a proof of origin and undergo treatment or processing, the authorities concerned shall issue a new movement certificate EUR.1 at the exporter's request, if the treatment or processing undergone complies with the provisions of this Convention.

*ANNEX III***Trade between the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco***Article 1*

Products having acquired their origin by application of the provisions foreseen in this Annex shall be excluded from cumulation as referred to in Article 3 of Appendix I.

*Article 2***Cumulation in the European Union**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia shall be considered as having been carried out in the European Union when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in the European Union. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the countries concerned, they shall be considered as originating in the European Union only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 3***Cumulation in Morocco**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in the European Union, Algeria or Tunisia shall be considered as having been carried out in Morocco when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in Morocco. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the countries concerned, they shall be considered as originating in Morocco only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 4***Proofs of origin**

1. Without prejudice to Article 16(4) and (5) of Appendix I, a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of a Member State of the European Union or of Morocco if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the European Union or in Morocco, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

2. Without prejudice to Article 21(2) and (3) of Appendix I, an origin declaration may be made out if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the European Union or in Morocco, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 5***Supplier's declarations**

1. When a movement certificate EUR.1 is issued, or an origin declaration is made out, in the European Union or Morocco for originating products, in the manufacture of which goods coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the European Union which have undergone working or processing in these countries without having obtained preferential originating status, have been used, account shall be taken of the supplier's declaration given for those goods in accordance with this Article.

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2. The supplier's declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall serve as evidence of the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the European Union by the goods concerned for the purpose of determining whether the products in the manufacture of which these goods are used, may be considered as products originating in the European Union or Morocco and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

3. A separate supplier's declaration shall, except in the cases provided in paragraph 4, be made out by the supplier for each consignment of goods in the form prescribed in Annex A on a sheet of paper annexed to the invoice, the delivery note or any other commercial document describing the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

4. Where a supplier regularly supplies a particular customer with goods for which the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the European Union is expected to remain constant for considerable periods of time, he may provide a single supplier's declaration to cover subsequent consignments of those goods (hereinafter referred to as a 'long-term supplier's declaration').

A long-term supplier's declaration may normally be valid for a period of up to one year from the date of making out the declaration. The customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out lay down the conditions under which longer periods may be used.

The long-term supplier's declaration shall be made out by the supplier in the form prescribed in Annex B and shall describe the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified. It shall be provided to the customer concerned before he is supplied with the first consignment of goods covered by that declaration or together with his first consignment.

The supplier shall inform his customer immediately if the long-term supplier's declaration is no longer applicable to the goods supplied.

5. The supplier's declarations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be typed or printed using one of the languages in which the Agreement is drawn up, in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the country where the declaration is made out, and shall bear the original signature of the supplier in manuscript. The declaration may also be handwritten; in such a case, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

6. The supplier making out a declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out, all appropriate documents proving that the information given on that declaration is correct.

*Article 6***Supporting documents**

Supplier's declarations proving the working or processing undergone in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia by materials used, made out in one of these countries, shall be treated as a document referred to in Articles 16(3) and 21(5) of Appendix I and Article 5(6) of this Annex used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration may be considered as products originating in the European Union or in Morocco and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 7***Preservation of supplier's declarations**

The supplier making out a supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents to which this declaration is annexed as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6).

The supplier making out a long-term supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by that declaration sent to the customer concerned, as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6). This period shall begin from the date of expiry of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration.

*Article 8***Administrative cooperation**

In order to ensure the proper application of this Annex, the European Union and Morocco shall assist each other, through the competent customs authorities, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1, the origin declarations or the supplier's declarations and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

*Article 9***Verification of supplier's declarations**

1. Subsequent verifications of supplier's declarations or long-term supplier's declarations may be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the country where such declarations have been taken into account to issue a movement certificate EUR.1 or to make out an origin declaration, have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of the document or the correctness of the information given in this document.

2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the country referred to in paragraph 1 shall return the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration and invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by such declaration, to the customs authorities of the country where the declaration was made out, giving, where appropriate, the reasons of substance or form of the request for verification.

They shall forward, in support of the request for subsequent verification, any documents and information that have been obtained suggesting that the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is incorrect.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the country where the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration was made out. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and carry out any inspection of the supplier's accounts or any other check which they consider appropriate.

4. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results thereof as soon as possible. These results shall indicate clearly whether the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is correct and make it possible for them to determine whether and to what extent such declaration could be taken into account for issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 or for making out an origin declaration.

**▼B***Article 10***Sanctions**

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

*Article 11***Free zones**

1. The European Union and Morocco shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a proof of origin, which in the course of transport use a free zone situated in their territory, are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, when products originating in the European Union or Morocco are imported into a free zone under cover of a proof of origin and undergo treatment or processing, the authorities concerned shall issue a new movement certificate EUR.1 at the exporter's request, if the treatment or processing undergone complies with the provisions of this Convention.

*ANNEX IV***Trade between the European Union and the Republic of Tunisia***Article 1*

Products having acquired their origin by application of the provisions foreseen in this Annex shall be excluded from cumulation as referred to in Article 3 of Appendix I.

*Article 2***Cumulation in the European Union**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia shall be considered as having been carried out in the European Union when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in the European Union. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the countries concerned, they shall be considered as originating in the European Union only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 3***Cumulation in Tunisia**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in the European Union, Algeria or Morocco shall be considered as having been carried out in Tunisia when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in Tunisia. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the countries concerned, they shall be considered as originating in Tunisia only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 4***Proofs of origin**

1. Without prejudice to Article 16(4) and (5) of Appendix I, a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of a Member State of the European Union or of Tunisia if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the European Union or in Tunisia, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

2. Without prejudice to Article 21(2) and (3) of Appendix I, an origin declaration may be made out if the products concerned may be considered as products originating in the European Union or in Tunisia, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 5***Supplier's declarations**

1. When a movement certificate EUR.1 is issued, or an origin declaration is made out, in the European Union or Tunisia for originating products, in the manufacture of which goods coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the European Union which have undergone working or processing in these countries without having obtained preferential originating status, have been used, account shall be taken of the supplier's declaration given for those goods in accordance with this Article.

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2. The supplier's declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall serve as evidence of the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the European Union by the goods concerned for the purpose of determining whether the products in the manufacture of which these goods are used, can be considered as products originating in the European Union or Tunisia and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

3. A separate supplier's declaration shall, except in the cases provided in paragraph 4, be made out by the supplier for each consignment of goods in the form prescribed in Annex A on a sheet of paper annexed to the invoice, the delivery note or any other commercial document describing the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

4. Where a supplier regularly supplies a particular customer with goods for which the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or the European Union is expected to remain constant for considerable periods of time, he may provide a single supplier's declaration to cover subsequent consignments of those goods (hereinafter referred to as a 'long-term supplier's declaration').

A long-term supplier's declaration may normally be valid for a period of up to one year from the date of making out the declaration. The customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out lay down the conditions under which longer periods may be used.

The long-term supplier's declaration shall be made out by the supplier in the form prescribed in Annex B and shall describe the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified. It shall be provided to the customer concerned before he is supplied with the first consignment of goods covered by that declaration or together with his first consignment.

The supplier shall inform his customer immediately if the long-term supplier's declaration is no longer applicable to the goods supplied.

5. The supplier's declarations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be typed or printed using one of the languages in which the Agreement is drawn up, in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the country where the declaration is made out, and shall bear the original signature of the supplier in manuscript. The declaration may also be handwritten; in such a case, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

6. The supplier making out a declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out, all appropriate documents proving that the information given on that declaration is correct.

*Article 6***Supporting documents**

Supplier's declarations proving the working or processing undergone in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia by materials used, made out in one of these countries, shall be treated as a document referred to in Articles 16(3) and 21(5) of Appendix I and Article 5(6) of this Annex used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration may be considered as products originating in the European Union or in Tunisia and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 7***Preservation of supplier's declarations**

The supplier making out a supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial document to which this declaration is annexed as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6).

The supplier making out a long-term supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by such declaration sent to the customer concerned, as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6). This period shall begin from the date of expiry of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration.

*Article 8***Administrative cooperation**

In order to ensure the proper application of this Annex, the European Union and Tunisia shall assist each other, through the competent customs authorities, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1, the origin declarations or the supplier's declarations and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

*Article 9***Verification of supplier's declarations**

1. Subsequent verifications of supplier's declarations or long-term supplier's declarations may be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the country where such declarations have been taken into account to issue a movement certificate EUR.1 or to make out an origin declaration, have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of the document or the correctness of the information given in this document.

2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the country referred to in paragraph 1 shall return the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration and invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by such declaration, to the customs authorities of the country where the declaration was made out, giving, where appropriate, the reasons of substance or form of the request for verification.

They shall forward, in support of the request for subsequent verification, any documents and information that have been obtained suggesting that the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is incorrect.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the country where the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration was made out. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and carry out any inspection of the supplier's accounts or any other check which they consider appropriate.

4. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results thereof as soon as possible. These results shall indicate clearly whether the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is correct and make it possible for them to determine whether and to what extent such declaration could be taken into account for issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 or for making out an origin declaration.



**▼B***Article 10***Sanctions**

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

*Article 11***Free zones**

1. The European Union and Tunisia shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a proof of origin, which in the course of transport use a free zone situated in their territory, are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, when products originating in the European Union or Tunisia are imported into a free zone under cover of a proof of origin and undergo treatment or processing, the authorities concerned shall issue a new movement certificate EUR.1 at the exporter's request, if the treatment or processing undergone complies with the provisions of this Convention.



ANNEX V

**Ceuta and Melilla**

*Article 1*

**Application of this Convention**

1. The term 'European Union' shall not cover Ceuta and Melilla.
2. Products originating in a Contracting Party other than the European Union, when imported into Ceuta or Melilla, shall enjoy in all respects the same customs regime as that which is applied to products originating in the customs territory of the European Union under Protocol 2 of the Act of Accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic to the European Communities. The Contracting Parties other than the European Union shall grant to imports of products covered by the relevant Agreement and originating in Ceuta and Melilla the same customs regime as that which is granted to products imported from and originating in the European Union.
3. For the purpose of the application of paragraph 2 concerning products originating in Ceuta and Melilla, this Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* subject to the special conditions set out in Article 2.

*Article 2*

**Special conditions**

1. Providing they have been transported directly in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of Appendix I the following shall be considered as:
  - (1) products originating in Ceuta and Melilla:
    - (a) products wholly obtained in Ceuta and Melilla;
    - (b) products obtained in Ceuta and Melilla in the manufacture of which products other than those referred to in (a) are used, provided that:
      - (i) the said products have undergone sufficient working or processing within the meaning of Article 5 of Appendix I; or that
      - (ii) those products originate in the importing Contracting Party or in the European Union, provided that they have been submitted to working or processing which goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.
  - (2) products originating in the exporting Contracting Party, other than the European Union:
    - (a) products wholly obtained in the exporting Contracting Party;
    - (b) products obtained in the exporting Contracting Party, in the manufacture of which products other than those referred to in (a) are used, provided that:
      - (i) the said products have undergone sufficient working or processing within the meaning of Article 5 of Appendix I; or that
      - (ii) those products originate in Ceuta and Melilla or in the European Union, provided that they have been submitted to working or processing which goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

**▼B**

2. Ceuta and Melilla shall be considered as a single territory.
3. The exporter or his authorised representative shall enter the name of the exporting or importing Contracting Party and 'Ceuta and Melilla' in Box 2 of movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED or on origin declarations or on origin declarations EUR-MED. In addition, in the case of products originating in Ceuta and Melilla, this shall be indicated in Box 4 of movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED or on origin declarations or on origin declarations EUR-MED.
4. The Spanish customs authorities shall be responsible for the application of this Convention in Ceuta and Melilla.

**▼B**

*ANNEX VI*

**JOINT DECLARATION**

**concerning the Principality of Andorra**

1. Products originating in the Principality of Andorra falling within Chapters 25 to 97 of the Harmonised System shall be accepted by the Contracting Parties other than the European Union as originating in the European Union within the meaning of this Convention.
2. The Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for the purpose of defining the originating status of the abovementioned products.

**▼B**

*ANNEX VII*

**JOINT DECLARATION**

**concerning the Republic of San Marino**

1. Products originating in the Republic of San Marino shall be accepted by the Contracting Parties other than the European Union as originating in the European Union within the meaning of this Convention.
2. The Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for the purpose of defining the originating status of the abovementioned products.



ANNEX VIII

**Trade between the Republic of Turkey and the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association Process**

*Article 1*

The products listed below shall be excluded from cumulation provided for in Article 3 of Appendix I, if:

- (a) the country of final destination is the Republic of Turkey, and:
- (i) the materials used in the manufacture of these products are originating in any of the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association Process; or
  - (ii) these products have acquired their origin on the basis of working or processing carried out in any of the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association Process; or
- (b) the country of final destination is any of the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association Process, and:
- (i) the materials used in the manufacture of these products are originating in the Republic of Turkey; or
  - (ii) these products have acquired their origin on the basis of working or processing carried out in the Republic of Turkey.

CN-Code	Description
1704 90 99	Other sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa.
1806 10 30	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
1806 10 90	– Cocoa powder, containing added sugar or sweetening matter: – – Containing 65 % or more but less than 80 % by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose) or isoglucose expressed as sucrose – – Containing 80 % or more by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose) or isoglucose expressed as sucrose
1806 20 95	– Other food preparations containing cocoa in block, slabs or bars weighing more than 2 kg or in liquid, paste, powder, granular or other bulk form in containers or immediate packaging of a content exceeding 2 kg – – Other – – – Other
1901 90 99	Malt extract, food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included, food preparations of goods of headings 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing less than 5 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included – Other – – Other (than malt extract) – – – Other

**▼B**

CN-Code	Description
2101 12 98	Other preparations with a basis of coffee
2101 20 98	Other preparations with a basis of tea or mate
2106 90 59 <sup>(1)</sup>	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Other</li> <li>– – Other</li> </ul>
2106 90 98	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Other (than protein concentrates and textured protein substances)</li> <li>– – Other</li> <li>– – – Other</li> </ul>
3302 10 29	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures (including alcoholic solutions) with a basis of one or more of these substances, of a kind used as raw materials in industry; other preparations based on odoriferous substances, of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Of a kind used in the food or drink industries</li> <li>– – Of the type used in the drink industries:</li> <li>– – – Preparations containing all flavouring agents characterizing a beverage:</li> <li>– – – – Of an actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 %</li> <li>– – – – Other:</li> <li>– – – – – Containing no milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose, glucose, or starch or containing, by weight, less than 1.5 % milkfat, 5 % sucrose or isoglucose, 5 % glucose or starch</li> <li>– – – – – Other</li> </ul>

<sup>(1)</sup> This product shall not be excluded from cumulation referred to in Article 1 of this Annex in preferential trade between the Republic of Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

*ANNEX IX***Trade between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Morocco***Article 1*

Products having acquired their origin by application of the provisions foreseen in this Annex shall be excluded from cumulation as referred to in Article 3 of Appendix I.

*Article 2***Cumulation in Turkey**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia shall be considered as having been carried out in Turkey when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in Turkey. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the countries concerned, they shall be considered as originating in Turkey only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 3***Cumulation in Morocco**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in Algeria, Tunisia or Turkey shall be considered as having been carried out in Morocco when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in Morocco. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the countries concerned, they shall be considered as originating in Morocco only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 4***Proofs of origin**

1. Without prejudice to Article 16(4) and (5) of Appendix I, a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of Turkey or of Morocco if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in Turkey or in Morocco, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

2. Without prejudice to Article 21(2) and (3) of Appendix I, an origin declaration may be made out if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in Turkey or in Morocco, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 5***Supplier's declarations**

1. When a movement certificate EUR.1 is issued, or an origin declaration is made out, in Turkey or Morocco for originating products, in the manufacture of which goods coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey which have undergone working or processing in these countries without having obtained preferential originating status, have been used, account shall be taken of the supplier's declaration given for those goods in accordance with this Article.



**▼B**

2. The supplier's declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall serve as evidence of the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey by the goods concerned for the purpose of determining whether the products in the manufacture of which these goods are used, may be considered as products originating in Turkey or Morocco and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

3. A separate supplier's declaration shall, except in the cases provided in paragraph 4, be made out by the supplier for each consignment of goods in the form prescribed in Annex C on a sheet of paper annexed to the invoice, the delivery note or any other commercial document describing the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

4. Where a supplier regularly supplies a particular customer with goods for which the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey is expected to remain constant for considerable periods of time, he may provide a single supplier's declaration to cover subsequent consignments of those goods (hereinafter referred to as a 'long-term supplier's declaration').

A long-term supplier's declaration may normally be valid for a period of up to one year from the date of making out the declaration. The customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out lay down the conditions under which longer periods may be used.

The long-term supplier's declaration shall be made out by the supplier in the form prescribed in Annex D and shall describe the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified. It shall be provided to the customer concerned before he is supplied with the first consignment of goods covered by that declaration or together with his first consignment.

The supplier shall inform his customer immediately if the long-term supplier's declaration is no longer applicable to the goods supplied.

5. The supplier's declarations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be typed or printed using one of the languages in which the Agreement is drawn up, in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the country where the declaration is made out, and shall bear the original signature of the supplier in manuscript. The declaration may also be handwritten; in such a case, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

6. The supplier making out a declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out, all appropriate documents proving that the information given on that declaration is correct.

*Article 6***Supporting documents**

Supplier's declarations proving the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey by materials used, made out in one of these countries, shall be treated as a document referred to in Articles 16(3) and 21(5) of Appendix I and Article 5(6) of this Annex used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration may be considered as products originating in Turkey or in Morocco and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 7***Preservation of supplier's declarations**

The supplier making out a supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial document to which this declaration is annexed as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6).

The supplier making out a long-term supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by that declaration sent to the customer concerned, as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6). This period shall begin from the date of expiry of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration.

*Article 8***Administrative cooperation**

In order to ensure the proper application of this Annex, Turkey and Morocco shall assist each other, through the competent customs authorities, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1, the origin declarations or the supplier's declarations and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

*Article 9***Verification of supplier's declarations**

1. Subsequent verifications of supplier's declarations or long-term supplier's declarations may be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the country where such declarations have been taken into account to issue a movement certificate EUR.1 or to make out an origin declaration, have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of the document or the correctness of the information given in this document.

2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the country referred to in paragraph 1 shall return the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration and invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by such declaration, to the customs authorities of the country where the declaration was made out, giving, where appropriate, the reasons of substance or form of the request for verification.

They shall forward, in support of the request for subsequent verification, any documents and information that have been obtained suggesting that the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is incorrect.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the country where the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration was made out. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and carry out any inspection of the supplier's accounts or any other check which they consider appropriate.

4. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results thereof as soon as possible. These results shall indicate clearly whether the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is correct and make it possible for them to determine whether and to what extent such declaration could be taken into account for issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 or for making out an origin declaration.

**▼B***Article 10***Sanctions**

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

*Article 11***Free zones**

1. Turkey and Morocco shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a proof of origin, which in the course of transport use a free zone situated in their territory, are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, when products originating in Turkey or Morocco are imported into a free zone under cover of a proof of origin and undergo treatment or processing, the authorities concerned shall issue a new movement certificate EUR.1 at the exporter's request, if the treatment or processing undergone complies with the provisions of this Convention.



## ANNEX X

### Trade between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Tunisia

#### Article 1

Products having acquired their origin by application of the provisions foreseen in this Annex shall be excluded from cumulation as referred to in Article 3 of Appendix I.

#### Article 2

##### Cumulation in Turkey

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia shall be considered as having been carried out in Turkey when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in Turkey. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the countries concerned, they shall be considered as originating in Turkey only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

#### Article 3

##### Cumulation in Tunisia

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in Turkey, Algeria or Morocco shall be considered as having been carried out in Tunisia when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in Tunisia. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the countries concerned, they shall be considered as originating in Tunisia only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

#### Article 4

##### Proofs of origin

1. Without prejudice to Article 16(4) and (5) of Appendix I, a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of Turkey or of Tunisia if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in Turkey or in Tunisia, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

2. Without prejudice to Article 21(2) and (3) of Appendix I, an origin declaration may be made out if the products concerned may be considered as products originating in Turkey or in Tunisia, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

#### Article 5

##### Supplier's declarations

1. When a movement certificate EUR.1 is issued, or an origin declaration is made out, in Turkey or Tunisia for originating products, in the manufacture of which goods coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey which have undergone working or processing in these countries without having obtained preferential originating status, have been used, account shall be taken of the supplier's declaration given for those goods in accordance with this Article.

**▼B**

2. The supplier's declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall serve as evidence of the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey by the goods concerned for the purpose of determining whether the products in the manufacture of which these goods are used, can be considered as products originating in Turkey or Tunisia and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

3. A separate supplier's declaration shall, except in the cases provided in paragraph 4, be made out by the supplier for each consignment of goods in the form prescribed in Annex C on a sheet of paper annexed to the invoice, the delivery note or any other commercial document describing the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

4. Where a supplier regularly supplies a particular customer with goods for which the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey is expected to remain constant for considerable periods of time, he may provide a single supplier's declaration to cover subsequent consignments of those goods (hereinafter referred to as a 'long-term supplier's declaration').

A long-term supplier's declaration may normally be valid for a period of up to one year from the date of making out the declaration. The customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out lay down the conditions under which longer periods may be used.

The long-term supplier's declaration shall be made out by the supplier in the form prescribed in Annex D and shall describe the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified. It shall be provided to the customer concerned before he is supplied with the first consignment of goods covered by that declaration or together with his first consignment.

The supplier shall inform his customer immediately if the long-term supplier's declaration is no longer applicable to the goods supplied.

5. The supplier's declarations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be typed or printed using one of the languages in which the Agreement is drawn up, in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the country where the declaration is made out, and shall bear the original signature of the supplier in manuscript. The declaration may also be handwritten; in such a case, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

6. The supplier making out a declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out, all appropriate documents proving that the information given on that declaration is correct.

*Article 6***Supporting documents**

Supplier's declarations proving the working or processing undergone in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey by materials used, made out in one of these countries, shall be treated as a document referred to in Articles 16(3) and 21(5) of Appendix I and Article 5(6) of this Annex used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration may be considered as products originating in Turkey or in Tunisia and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 7***Preservation of supplier's declarations**

The supplier making out a supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial document to which this declaration is annexed as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6).

The supplier making out a long-term supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by that declaration sent to the customer concerned, as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6). This period shall begin from the date of expiry of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration.

*Article 8***Administrative cooperation**

In order to ensure the proper application of this Annex, Turkey and Tunisia shall assist each other, through the competent customs authorities, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1, the origin declarations or the supplier's declarations and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

*Article 9***Verification of supplier's declarations**

1. Subsequent verifications of supplier's declarations or long-term supplier's declarations may be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the country where such declarations have been taken into account to issue a movement certificate EUR.1 or to make out an origin declaration, have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of the document or the correctness of the information given in this document.

2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the country referred to in paragraph 1 shall return the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration and invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by such declaration, to the customs authorities of the country where the declaration was made out, giving, where appropriate, the reasons of substance or form of the request for verification.

They shall forward, in support of the request for subsequent verification, any documents and information that have been obtained suggesting that the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is incorrect.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the country where the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration was made out. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and carry out any inspection of the supplier's accounts or any other check which they consider appropriate.

4. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results thereof as soon as possible. These results shall indicate clearly whether the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is correct and make it possible for them to determine whether and to what extent such declaration could be taken into account for issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 or for making out an origin declaration.

**▼B***Article 10***Sanctions**

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

*Article 11***Free zones**

1. Turkey and Tunisia shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a proof of origin, which in the course of transport use a free zone situated in their territory, are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, when products originating in Turkey or Tunisia are imported into a free zone under cover of a proof of origin and undergo treatment or processing, the authorities concerned shall issue a new movement certificate EUR.1 at the exporter's request, if the treatment or processing undergone complies with the provisions of this Convention.

*ANNEX XI***Trade between the EFTA States and the Republic of Tunisia***Article 1*

Products having acquired origin by application of the provisions foreseen in this Annex shall be excluded from cumulation as referred to in Article 3 of Appendix I.

*Article 2***Cumulation in an EFTA State**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in Tunisia shall be considered as having been carried out in an EFTA State when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in an EFTA State. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the Parties concerned, they shall be considered as originating in an EFTA State only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 3***Cumulation in Tunisia**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in the EFTA States shall be considered as having been carried out in Tunisia when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in Tunisia. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the Parties concerned, they shall be considered as originating in Tunisia only if the working or processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 4***Proofs of origin**

1. Without prejudice to Article 16(4) and (5) of Appendix I, a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of an EFTA State or of Tunisia if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in an EFTA State or in Tunisia, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

2. Without prejudice to Article 21(2) and (3) of Appendix I, an origin declaration may be made out if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in an EFTA State or in Tunisia, with application of the cumulation referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 5***Supplier's declarations**

1. When a movement certificate EUR.1 is issued, or an origin declaration is made out, in an EFTA State or in Tunisia for originating products, in the manufacture of which goods coming from Tunisia or the EFTA States which have undergone working or processing in these countries without having obtained preferential originating status, have been used, account shall be taken of the supplier's declaration given for those goods in accordance with this Article.



**▼B**

2. The supplier's declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall serve as evidence of the working or processing undergone in Tunisia or the EFTA States by the goods concerned for the purpose of determining whether the products in the manufacture of which these goods are used, may be considered as products originating in the EFTA States or Tunisia and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

3. A separate supplier's declaration shall, except in the cases provided in paragraph 4, be made out by the supplier for each consignment of goods in the form prescribed in Annex E on a sheet of paper annexed to the invoice, the delivery note or any other commercial document describing the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

4. Where a supplier regularly supplies a particular customer with goods for which the working or processing undergone in Tunisia or the EFTA States is expected to remain constant for considerable periods of time, he may provide a single supplier's declaration to cover subsequent consignments of those goods (hereinafter referred to as a 'long-term supplier's declaration').

A long-term supplier's declaration may normally be valid for a period of up to one year from the date of making out the declaration. The customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out lay down the conditions under which longer periods may be used.

The long-term supplier's declaration shall be made out by the supplier in the form prescribed in Annex F and shall describe the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified. It shall be provided to the customer concerned before he is supplied with the first consignment of goods covered by that declaration or together with his first consignment.

The supplier shall inform his customer immediately if the long-term supplier's declaration is no longer applicable to the goods supplied.

5. The supplier's declarations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be typed or printed using one of the languages in which the Agreement is drawn up, in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the country where the declaration is made out, and shall bear the original signature of the supplier in manuscript. The declaration may also be handwritten; in such a case, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

6. The supplier making out a declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the country where the declaration is made out, all appropriate documents proving that the information given on that declaration is correct.

*Article 6***Supporting documents**

Supplier's declarations proving the working or processing undergone in the EFTA States or Tunisia by materials used, made out in one of these countries, shall be treated as a document referred to in Articles 16(3) and 21(5) of Appendix I and Article 5(6) of this Annex used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration may be considered as products originating in the an EFTA State or in Tunisia and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 7***Preservation of supplier's declarations**

The supplier making out a supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial document to which this declaration is annexed as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6).

**▼B**

The supplier making out a long-term supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by that declaration sent to the customer concerned, as well as the documents referred to in Article 5(6). This period shall begin from the date of expiry of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration.

*Article 8***Administrative cooperation**

In order to ensure the proper application of this Annex, the EFTA States and Tunisia shall assist each other, through the competent customs authorities, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1, the origin declarations or the supplier's declarations and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

*Article 9***Verification of supplier's declarations**

1. Subsequent verifications of supplier's declarations or long-term supplier's declarations may be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the country where such declarations have been taken into account to issue a movement certificate EUR.1 or to make out an origin declaration, have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of the document or the correctness of the information given in this document.

2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the country referred to in paragraph 1 shall return the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration and invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by such declaration, to the customs authorities of the country where the declaration was made out, giving, where appropriate, the reasons of substance or form of the request for verification.

They shall forward, in support of the request for subsequent verification, any documents and information that have been obtained suggesting that the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is incorrect.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the country where the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration was made out. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and carry out any inspection of the supplier's accounts or any other check which they consider appropriate.

4. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results thereof as soon as possible. These results shall indicate clearly whether the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is correct and make it possible for them to determine whether and to what extent such declaration could be taken into account for issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 or for making out an origin declaration.

*Article 10***Sanctions**

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

**▼B**

*Article 11*

**Free zones**

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

**▼B***ANNEX XII***Trade in the framework of the Free Trade Agreement among the Mediterranean Arab countries (Agadir Agreement)**

Products obtained in the countries members to the Free Trade Agreement among the Mediterranean Arab countries (Agadir Agreement) from materials from chapters 1 to 24 of the Harmonised System are excluded from diagonal cumulation with the other Contracting Parties, when trade for these materials is not liberalised in the framework of the free trade agreements concluded between the country of final destination and the country of origin of the materials used for the manufacturing of this product.

**▼ M1***ANNEX XIII***Trade covered by the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) involving the Republic of Moldova and the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association Process***Article 1***Exclusions from cumulation of origin**

Products having acquired their origin by application of the provisions foreseen in this Annex shall be excluded from cumulation as referred to in Article 3 of Appendix I.

*Article 2***Cumulation of origin**

For the purpose of implementing Article 2(1)(b) of Appendix I, working or processing carried out in the Republic of Moldova or the participants in the European Union's Stabilisation and Association Process ('the CEFTA Parties'), shall be considered as having been carried out in any other CEFTA Party when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in the CEFTA Party concerned. Where, pursuant to this provision, the originating products are obtained in two or more of the Parties concerned, they shall be considered as originating in the CEFTA Party concerned only if the working and processing goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 6 of Appendix I.

*Article 3***Proofs of origin**

1. Without prejudice to Article 16(4) and (5) of Appendix I, a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of a CEFTA Party if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in a CEFTA Party with application of the cumulation referred to in Article 2 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

2. Without prejudice to Article 21(2) and (3) of Appendix I, an origin declaration may be made out if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in a CEFTA Party, with application of the cumulation referred to in Article 2 of this Annex, and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 4***Supplier's declarations**

1. When a movement certificate EUR.1 is issued or an origin declaration is made out in a CEFTA Party for originating products in the manufacture of which goods coming from other CEFTA Parties, which have undergone working or processing in these Parties without having obtained preferential originating status have been used, account shall be taken of the supplier's declaration given for those goods in accordance with this Article.

2. The supplier's declaration referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall serve as evidence of the working or processing undergone in the CEFTA Parties by the goods concerned for the purpose of determining whether the products in the manufacture of which those goods are used can be considered as products originating in the CEFTA Parties and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

**▼ M1**

3. A separate supplier's declaration shall, except in the cases provided in paragraph 4 of this Article, be made out by the supplier for each consignment of goods in the form prescribed in Annex G to this Appendix on a sheet of paper annexed to the invoice, the delivery note or any other commercial document describing the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

4. Where a supplier regularly supplies a particular customer with goods for which the working or processing undergone in the CEFTA Parties is expected to remain constant for a considerable period of time, he may provide a single supplier's declaration to cover subsequent consignments of those goods ('long-term supplier's declaration').

A long-term supplier's declaration may normally be valid for a period of up to one year from the date of making out of the declaration. The customs authority of a CEFTA Party where the declaration is made out lays down the conditions under which longer periods may be used.

The long-term supplier's declaration shall be made out by the supplier in the form prescribed in Annex H to this Appendix and shall describe the goods concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified. It shall be provided to the customer concerned before he is supplied with the first consignment of goods covered by that declaration or together with his first consignment.

The supplier shall inform his customer immediately if the long-term supplier's declaration is no longer applicable to the goods supplied.

5. The supplier's declarations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article shall be typed or printed in English, in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the CEFTA Party where the declaration is made out, and shall bear the original signature of the supplier in manuscript. The declaration may also be handwritten; in such a case, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

6. The supplier making out a declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authority of the CEFTA Party where the declaration is made out, all appropriate documents proving that the information given on that declaration is correct.

*Article 5***Supporting documents**

Supplier's declarations proving the working or processing undergone in the CEFTA Parties by materials used, made out in one of those parties shall be treated as a document referred to in Articles 16(3) and 21(5) of Appendix I and Article 4(6) of this Annex used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration may be considered as products originating in a CEFTA Party and fulfil the other requirements of Appendix I.

*Article 6***Preservation of supplier's declarations**

The supplier making out a supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents to which that declaration is annexed as well as the documents referred to in Article 4(6) of this annex.

**▼ M1**

The supplier making out a long-term supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of all the invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by that declaration sent to the customer concerned, as well as the documents referred to in Article 4(6) of this Annex. That period shall begin from the date of expiry of validity of the long term supplier's declaration.

*Article 7***Administrative cooperation**

Without prejudice to Articles 31 and 32 of the Appendix I, in order to ensure the proper application of this Annex, the CEFTA Parties shall assist each other, through the competent customs authorities, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1, the origin declarations or the supplier's declarations and the correctness of the information given in those documents.

*Article 8***Verification of supplier's declarations**

1. Subsequent verifications of supplier's declarations or long-term supplier's declarations may be carried out at random or whenever the customs authority of the CEFTA Party where such declarations have been taken into account to use a movement certificate EUR.1 or to make out an origin declaration have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of the document or the correctness of the information given therein.

2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, the customs authority of the CEFTA Party referred to paragraph 1 of this Article shall return the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration and invoices, delivery notes or other commercial documents concerning goods covered by such declaration to the customs authority of the CEFTA Party where the declaration was made out, giving, where appropriate, the reasons of substance or form of the request for verification.

They shall forward, in support of the request for subsequent verification, any documents and information that have been obtained suggesting that the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is incorrect.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authority of the CEFTA Party where the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration was made out. For that purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and carry out any inspection of the supplier's accounts or any other check which they consider appropriate.

4. The customs authority requesting the verification shall be informed of the results thereof as soon as possible. Those results shall indicate clearly whether the information given in the supplier's declaration or the long-term supplier's declaration is correct and make it possible for them to determine whether and to what extent such declaration could be taken into account for issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 or for making out an origin declaration.

*Article 9***Penalties**

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

▼ M1

*Article 10*

**Prohibition of drawback of, or of exemption from, customs duties**

The prohibition in paragraph 1 of Article 14 of Appendix I shall not apply in bilateral trade between CEFTA Parties.



**▼B**

## ANNEX A

**Supplier's declaration for goods which have undergone working or processing in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia without having obtained preferential originating status**

The supplier's declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

for goods which have undergone working or processing in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia without having obtained preferential originating status

I, the undersigned, supplier of the goods covered by the annexed document, declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia have been used in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia to produce these goods:

Description of the goods supplied <sup>(1)</sup>	Description of non-originating materials used	Heading of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)</sup>	Value of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Total</b>			

2. All the other materials used in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia to produce these goods originate in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia;
3. The following goods have undergone working or processing outside the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia in accordance with Article 11 of Appendix I to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin and have acquired the following total added value there:

Description of the goods supplied	Total added value acquired outside the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia <sup>(4)</sup>
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

*(Place and date)*

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
*(Address and signature of the supplier; in addition the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script)*

**▼B**

- (1) When the invoice, delivery note or other commercial document to which the declaration is annexed relates to different kinds of goods, or to goods which do not incorporate non-originating materials to the same extent, the supplier must clearly differentiate them.

Example:

The document relates to different models of electric motor of heading 8501 to be used in the manufacture of washing machines of heading 8450. The nature and value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of these motors differ from one model to another. The models must therefore be differentiated in the first column and the indications in the other columns must be provided separately for each of the models to make it possible for the manufacturer of washing machines to make a correct assessment of the originating status of his products depending on which model of electrical motor he uses.

- (2) The indications requested in these columns should only be given if they are necessary.

Examples:

The rule for garments of ex Chapter 62 says that non-originating yarn may be used. If a manufacturer of such garments in Algeria uses fabric imported from the European Union which has been obtained there by weaving non-originating yarn, it is sufficient for the European Union supplier to describe in his declaration the non-originating material used as yarn, without it being necessary to indicate the heading and value of such yarn.

A producer of iron of heading 7217 who has produced it from non-originating iron bars should indicate in the second column 'bars of iron'. Where this wire is to be used in the production of a machine, for which the rule contains a limitation for all non-originating materials used to a certain percentage value, it is necessary to indicate in the third column the value of non-originating bars.

- (3) 'Value of materials' means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia. The exact value for each non-originating material used be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.
- (4) 'Total added value' shall mean all costs accumulated outside the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia, including the value of all materials added there. The exact total added value acquired outside the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.



## ANNEX B

**Long-term supplier's declaration for goods which have undergone working or processing in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia without having obtained preferential originating status**

The long-term supplier's declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**LONG-TERM SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

for goods which have undergone working or processing in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia without having obtained preferential originating status

I, the undersigned, supplier of the goods covered by this document, which are regularly supplied to ... <sup>(1)</sup> declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco, or Tunisia have been used in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia to produce these goods:

Description of the goods supplied <sup>(2)</sup>	Description of non-originating materials used	Heading of non-originating materials used <sup>(3)</sup>	Value of non-originating materials used <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Total</b>			

2. All the other materials used in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia to produce these goods originate in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia;

3. The following goods have undergone working or processing outside the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia in accordance with Article 11 of Appendix I to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin and have acquired the following total added value there:

Description of the goods supplied	Total added value acquired outside the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia <sup>(5)</sup>

**▼B**

This declaration is valid for all subsequent consignments of these goods dispatched

from .....

to ..... <sup>(6)</sup>

I undertake to inform ..... <sup>(1)</sup> immediately if this declaration is no longer valid.

.....  
(Place and date)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
(Address and signature of the supplier;  
in addition the name of the person  
signing the declaration has to be  
indicated in clear script)

<sup>(1)</sup> Name and address of the customer

<sup>(2)</sup> When the invoice, delivery note or other commercial document to which the declaration is annexed relates to different kinds of goods, or to goods which do not incorporate non-originating materials to the same extent, the supplier must clearly differentiate them.

Example:

The document relates to different models of electric motor of heading 8501 to be used in the manufacture of washing machines of heading 8450. The nature and value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of these motors differ from one model to another. The models must therefore be differentiated in the first column and the indications in the other columns must be provided separately for each of the models to make it possible for the manufacturer of washing machines to make a correct assessment of the originating status of his products depending on which model of electrical motor he uses.

<sup>(3)</sup> The indications requested in these columns should only be given if they are necessary.

Examples:

The rule for garments of ex Chapter 62 says that non-originating yarn may be used. If a manufacturer of such garments in Algeria uses fabric imported from the European Union which has been obtained there by weaving non-originating yarn, it is sufficient for the European Union supplier to describe in his declaration the non-originating material used as yarn, without it being necessary to indicate the heading and value of such yarn.

A producer of iron of heading 7217 who has produced it from non-originating iron bars should indicate in the second column 'bars of iron'. Where this wire is to be used in the production of a machine, for which the rule contains a limitation for all non-originating materials used to a certain percentage value, it is necessary to indicate in the third column the value of non-originating bars.

<sup>(4)</sup> 'Value of materials' means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia. The exact value for each non-originating material used be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

<sup>(5)</sup> 'Total added value' means all costs accumulated outside the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia, including the value of all materials added there. The exact total added value acquired outside the European Union, Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

<sup>(6)</sup> Insert dates. The period of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration should not normally exceed 12 months, subject to the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the country where the long-term supplier's declaration is made out.

**▼B**

## ANNEX C

**Supplier's declaration for goods which have undergone working or processing in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey without having obtained preferential originating status**

The supplier's declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

for goods which have undergone working or processing in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey without having obtained preferential originating status

I, the undersigned, supplier of the goods covered by the annexed document, declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey have been used in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey to produce these goods:

Description of the goods supplied <sup>(1)</sup>	Description of non-originating materials used	Heading of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)</sup>	Value of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Total</b>			

2. All the other materials used in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey to produce these goods originate in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey;
3. The following goods have undergone working or processing outside Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey in accordance with Article 11 of Appendix I to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin and have acquired the following total added value there:

Description of the goods supplied	Total added value acquired outside, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey <sup>(4)</sup>
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

(Place and date)

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 (Address and signature of the supplier;  
 in addition the name of the person  
 signing the declaration has to be  
 indicated in clear script)

**▼B**

- (1) When the invoice, delivery note or other commercial document to which the declaration is annexed relates to different kinds of goods, or to goods which do not incorporate non-originating materials to the same extent, the supplier must clearly differentiate them.

Example:

The document relates to different models of electric motor of heading 8501 to be used in the manufacture of washing machines of heading 8450. The nature and value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of these motors differ from one model to another. The models must therefore be differentiated in the first column and the indications in the other columns must be provided separately for each of the models to make it possible for the manufacturer of washing machines to make a correct assessment of the originating status of his products depending on which model of electrical motor he uses.

- (2) The indications requested in these columns should only be given if they are necessary.

Examples:

The rule for garments of ex Chapter 62 says that non-originating yarn may be used. If a manufacturer of such garments in Tunisia uses fabric imported from Turkey which has been obtained there by weaving non-originating yarn, it is sufficient for Turkey supplier to describe in his declaration the non-originating material used as yarn, without it being necessary to indicate the heading and value of such yarn.

A producer of iron of heading 7217 who has produced it from non-originating iron bars should indicate in the second column 'bars of iron'. Where this wire is to be used in the production of a machine, for which the rule contains a limitation for all non-originating materials used to a certain percentage value, it is necessary to indicate in the third column the value of non-originating bars.

- (3) 'Value of materials' means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey. The exact value for each non-originating material used be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.
- (4) 'Total added value' means all costs accumulated outside Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey, including the value of all materials added there. The exact total added value acquired outside Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.



*ANNEX D*

**Long-term supplier's declaration for goods which have undergone working or processing in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey without having obtained preferential originating status**

The long-term supplier's declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**LONG-TERM SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

for goods which have undergone working or processing in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey without having obtained preferential originating status

I, the undersigned, supplier of the goods covered by this document, which are regularly supplied to .....<sup>(1)</sup> declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey have been used in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey to produce these goods:

Description of the goods supplied <sup>(2)</sup>	Description of non-originating materials used	Heading of non-originating materials used <sup>(3)</sup>	Value of non-originating materials used <sup>(3) (4)</sup>
<b>Total</b>			

2. All the other materials used in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey to produce these goods originate in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey;
3. The following goods have undergone working or processing outside Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey in accordance with Article 11 of Appendix I to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin and have acquired the following total added value there:

Description of the goods supplied	Total added value acquired outside Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey <sup>(5)</sup>

**▼B**

This declaration is valid for all subsequent consignments of these goods dispatched

from .....

to ..... <sup>(6)</sup>

I undertake to inform ..... <sup>(1)</sup> immediately if this declaration is no longer valid.

.....  
(Place and date)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
(Address and signature of the supplier;  
in addition the name of the person  
signing the declaration has to be  
indicated in clear script)

<sup>(1)</sup> Name and address of the customer

<sup>(2)</sup> When the invoice, delivery note or other commercial document to which the declaration is annexed relates to different kinds of goods, or to goods which do not incorporate non-originating materials to the same extent, the supplier must clearly differentiate them.

Example:

The document relates to different models of electric motor of heading 8501 to be used in the manufacture of washing machines of heading 8450. The nature and value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of these motors differ from one model to another. The models must therefore be differentiated in the first column and the indications in the other columns must be provided separately for each of the models to make it possible for the manufacturer of washing machines to make a correct assessment of the originating status of his products depending on which model of electrical motor he uses.

<sup>(3)</sup> The indications requested in these columns should only be given if they are necessary.

Examples:

The rule for garments of ex Chapter 62 says that non-originating yarn may be used. If a manufacturer of such garments in Tunisia uses fabric imported from Turkey which has been obtained there by weaving non-originating yarn, it is sufficient for Turkey supplier to describe in his declaration the non-originating material used as yarn, without it being necessary to indicate the heading and value of such yarn.

A producer of iron of heading 7217 who has produced it from non-originating iron bars should indicate in the second column 'bars of iron'. Where this wire is to be used in the production of a machine, for which the rule contains a limitation for all non-originating materials used to a certain percentage value, it is necessary to indicate in the third column the value of non-originating bars.

<sup>(4)</sup> 'Value of materials' means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey. The exact value for each non-originating material used be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

<sup>(5)</sup> 'Total added value' means all costs accumulated outside Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey, including the value of all materials added there. The exact total added value acquired outside Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

<sup>(6)</sup> Insert dates. The period of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration should not normally exceed 12 months, subject to the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the country where the long-term supplier's declaration is made out.



**▼B**

## ANNEX E

**Supplier's declaration for goods which have undergone working or processing in an EFTA State or Tunisia without having obtained preferential originating status**

The supplier's declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

for goods which have undergone working or processing in an EFTA State or Tunisia without having obtained preferential originating status

I, the undersigned, supplier of the goods covered by the annexed document, declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in an EFTA State or Tunisia have been used in an EFTA State or Tunisia to produce these goods:

Description of the goods supplied <sup>(1)</sup>	Description of non-originating materials used	Heading of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)</sup>	Value of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Total</b>			

2. All the other materials used in an EFTA State or Tunisia to produce these goods originate in an EFTA State or Tunisia;

3. The following goods have undergone working or processing outside an EFTA State or Tunisia in accordance with Article 11 of Appendix I to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin and have acquired the following total added value there:

Description of the goods supplied	Total added value acquired outside an EFTA State or Tunisia <sup>(4)</sup>
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

(Place and date)

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 (Address and signature of the supplier; in addition the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script)

**▼B**

- (1) When the invoice, delivery note or other commercial document to which the declaration is annexed relates to different kinds of goods, or to goods which do not incorporate non-originating materials to the same extent, the supplier must clearly differentiate them.

Example:

The document relates to different models of electric motor of heading 8501 to be used in the manufacture of washing machines of heading 8450. The nature and value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of these motors differ from one model to another. The models must therefore be differentiated in the first column and the indications in the other columns must be provided separately for each of the models to make it possible for the manufacturer of washing machines to make a correct assessment of the originating status of his products depending on which model of electrical motor he uses.

- (2) The indications requested in these columns should only be given if they are necessary.

Examples:

The rule for garments of ex Chapter 62 says that non-originating yarn may be used. If a manufacturer of such garments in Tunisia uses fabric imported from an EFTA State which has been obtained there by weaving non-originating yarn, it is sufficient for the EFTA State supplier to describe in his declaration the non-originating material used as yarn, without it being necessary to indicate the heading and value of such yarn.

A producer of iron of heading 7217 who has produced it from non-originating iron bars should indicate in the second column 'bars of iron'. Where this wire is to be used in the production of a machine, for which the rule contains a limitation for all non-originating materials used to a certain percentage value, it is necessary to indicate in the third column the value of non-originating bars.

- (3) 'Value of materials' means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in an EFTA State or Tunisia. The exact value for each non-originating material used be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.
- (4) 'Total added value' means all costs accumulated outside an EFTA State or Tunisia, including the value of all materials added there. The exact total added value acquired outside an EFTA State or Tunisia must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column

**▼B***ANNEX F***Long-term supplier's declaration for goods which have undergone working or processing in an EFTA State or Tunisia without having obtained preferential originating status**

The long-term supplier's declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**LONG-TERM SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

for goods which have undergone working or processing in an EFTA State or Tunisia without having obtained preferential originating status

I, the undersigned, supplier of the goods covered by this document, which are regularly supplied to ..... (1) declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in an EFTA State or Tunisia have been used in an EFTA State or Tunisia to produce these goods:

Description of the goods supplied (2)	Description of non-originating materials used	Heading of non-originating materials used (3)	Value of non-originating materials used (3) (4)
<b>Total</b>			

2. All the other materials used in an EFTA State or Tunisia to produce these goods originate in an EFTA State or Tunisia;

3. The following goods have undergone working or processing outside an EFTA State or Tunisia in accordance with Article 11 of Appendix I to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin and have acquired the following total added value there:

Description of the goods supplied	Total added value acquired outside an EFTA State or Tunisia (5)

**▼B**

This declaration is valid for all subsequent consignments of these goods dispatched

from .....

to ..... <sup>(6)</sup>

I undertake to inform ..... <sup>(1)</sup> immediately if this declaration is no longer valid.

.....  
(Place and date)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
(Address and signature of the supplier;  
in addition the name of the person  
signing the declaration has to be  
indicated in clear script)

<sup>(1)</sup> Name and address of the customer

<sup>(2)</sup> When the invoice, delivery note or other commercial document to which the declaration is annexed relates to different kinds of goods, or to goods which do not incorporate non-originating materials to the same extent, the supplier must clearly differentiate them.

Example:

The document relates to different models of electric motor of heading 8501 to be used in the manufacture of washing machines of heading 8450. The nature and value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of these motors differ from one model to another. The models must therefore be differentiated in the first column and the indications in the other columns must be provided separately for each of the models to make it possible for the manufacturer of washing machines to make a correct assessment of the originating status of his products depending on which model of electrical motor he uses.

<sup>(3)</sup> The indications requested in these columns should only be given if they are necessary.

Examples:

The rule for garments of ex Chapter 62 says that non-originating yarn may be used. If a manufacturer of such garments in Tunisia uses fabric imported from an EFTA State which has been obtained there by weaving non-originating yarn, it is sufficient for the EFTA State supplier to describe in his declaration the non-originating material used as yarn, without it being necessary to indicate the heading and value of such yarn.

A producer of iron of heading 7217 who has produced it from non-originating iron bars should indicate in the second column 'bars of iron'. Where this wire is to be used in the production of a machine, for which the rule contains a limitation for all non-originating materials used to a certain percentage value, it is necessary to indicate in the third column the value of non-originating bars.

<sup>(4)</sup> 'Value of materials' means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in an EFTA State or Tunisia. The exact value for each non-originating material used be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

<sup>(5)</sup> 'Total added value' means all costs accumulated outside an EFTA State or Tunisia, including the value of all materials added there. The exact total added value acquired outside an EFTA State or Tunisia must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

<sup>(6)</sup> Insert dates. The period of validity of the long-term supplier's declaration should not normally exceed 12 months, subject to the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the country where the long-term supplier's declaration is made out.

▼ M1

## ANNEX G

**Supplier's declaration for goods which have undergone working or processing in the CEFTA Parties without having obtained preferential origin status**

The supplier's declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

for goods which have undergone working or processing in the CEFTA Parties without having obtained preferential origin status

I, the undersigned, supplier of the goods covered by the annexed document, declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in the CEFTA Parties have been used in the CEFTA Parties to produce these goods:

Description of the goods supplied <sup>(1)</sup>	Description of non-originating materials used	Heading of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)</sup>	Value of non-originating materials used <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Total value</b>			

2. All the other materials used in the CEFTA Parties to produce these goods originate in the CEFTA Parties;

3. The following goods have undergone working or processing outside CEFTA Parties, in accordance with Article 11 of Appendix I to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin and have acquired the following total added value there:

Description of the goods supplied	Total added value acquired outside the CEFTA Parties <sup>(4)</sup>
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

.....  
(Place and date)

.....  
.....  
.....  
(Address and signature of the supplier; in addition, the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script)

**▼ M1**

- (1) When the invoice, delivery note or other commercial document to which the declaration is annexed relates to different kinds of goods, or to goods which do not incorporate non-originating materials to the same extent, the supplier must clearly differentiate them.

Example:

The document relates to different models of electric motor of heading 8501 to be used in the manufacture of washing machines of heading 8450. The nature and value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of these motors differ from one model to another. The models must therefore be differentiated in the first column and the indications in the other columns must be provided separately for each of the models to make it possible for the manufacturer of washing machines to make a correct assessment of the originating status of his products depending on which model of electrical motor he uses.

- (2) The indications requested in these columns should only be given if they are necessary.

Examples:

The rule for garments of ex Chapter 62 says that non-originating yarn may be used. If a manufacturer of such garments in Serbia uses fabric imported from Montenegro which has been obtained there by weaving non-originating yarn, it is sufficient for the Montenegrin supplier to describe in his declaration the non-originating material used as yarn, without it being necessary to indicate the heading and value of such yarn.

A producer of iron of heading 7217 who has produced it from non-originating iron bars should indicate in the second column 'bars of iron'. Where this wire is to be used in the production of a machine, for which the rule contains a limitation for all non-originating materials used to a certain percentage value, it is necessary to indicate in the third column the value of non-originating bars.

- (3) 'Value of materials' means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in one of the CEFTA Parties. The exact value for each non-originating material used must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.
- (4) 'Total added value' shall mean all costs accumulated outside the CEFTA Parties, including the value of all materials added there. The exact total added value acquired outside the CEFTA Parties must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

▼ M1

## ANNEX H

**Long-term supplier's declaration for goods which have undergone working or processing in the CEFTA Parties without having obtained preferential origin status**

The long-term supplier's declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

**LONG-TERM SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION**

for goods which have undergone working or processing in the CEFTA Parties without having obtained preferential originating status

I, the undersigned, supplier of the goods covered by this document, which are regularly supplied to .....<sup>(1)</sup> declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in the CEFTA Parties have been used in the CEFTA Parties, to produce these goods:

Description of the goods supplied <sup>(2)</sup>	Description of non-originating materials used	Heading of non-originating materials used <sup>(3)</sup>	Value of non-originating materials used <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Total value</b>			

2. All the other materials used in the CEFTA Parties to produce these goods originate in the CEFTA Parties;

3. The following goods have undergone working or processing outside CEFTA Parties, in accordance with Article 11 of Appendix I to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin, and have acquired the following total added value there:

Description of the goods supplied	Total added value acquired outside the CEFTA Parties <sup>(5)</sup>

▼ **M1**

This declaration is valid for all subsequent consignments of these goods dispatched from .....

to ..... (6).

I undertake to inform ..... (7) immediately if this declaration is no longer valid.

.....  
(Place and date)

.....  
.....  
.....  
(Address and signature of the supplier; in addition, the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script)

(1) Name and address of customer.

(2) When the invoice, delivery note or other commercial document to which the declaration is annexed relates to different kinds of goods, or to goods which do not incorporate non-originating materials to the same extent, the supplier must clearly differentiate them.

Example:

The document relates to different models of electric motor of heading 8501 to be used in the manufacture of washing machines of heading 8450. The nature and value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of these motors differ from one model to another. The models must therefore be differentiated in the first column and the indications in the other columns must be provided separately for each of the models to make it possible for the manufacturer of washing machines to make a correct assessment of the originating status of his products depending on which model of electrical motor he uses.

(3) The indications requested in these columns should only be given if they are necessary.

Examples:

The rule for garments of ex Chapter 62 says that non-originating yarn may be used. If a manufacturer of such garments in Serbia uses fabric imported from Montenegro which has been obtained there by weaving non-originating yarn, it is sufficient for the Montenegrin supplier to describe in his declaration the non-originating material used as yarn, without it being necessary to indicate the heading and value of such yarn. A producer of iron of heading 7217 who has produced it from non-originating iron bars should indicate in the second column 'bars of iron'. Where this wire is to be used in the production of a machine, for which the rule contains a limitation for all non-originating materials used to a certain percentage value, it is necessary to indicate in the third column the value of non-originating bars.

(4) 'Value of materials' means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in one of the CEFTA Parties. The exact value for each non-originating material used must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

(5) 'Total added value' shall mean all costs accumulated outside the CEFTA Parties, including the value of all materials added there. The exact total added value acquired outside the CEFTA Parties must be given per unit of the goods specified in the first column.

(6) Insert dates. The period of validity of the long term supplier's declaration should not normally exceed 12 months, subject to the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the country where the long term supplier's declaration is made out.

(7) Name and address of customer.