

ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION  
AND ITS MEMBER STATES, OF THE ONE PART,  
AND THE SADC EPA STATES, OF THE OTHER PART

## **PREAMBLE**

THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM,  
THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA,  
THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
THE CZECH REPUBLIC,  
THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK,  
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,  
THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA,  
IRELAND,  
THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC,  
THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN,  
THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,  
THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC,  
THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS,  
THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA,  
THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA,  
THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG,  
THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY,  
MALTA,  
THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS,  
THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA,  
THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND,  
THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC,  
ROMANIA,  
THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA,  
THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC,  
THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND,  
THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN,  
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, AND  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC),

(hereinafter jointly referred to as the "EC Party"),

of the one part, and

THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA,

THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO,

THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE,

THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(hereinafter referred to as the "SADC EPA States"),

of the other part,

**CONSIDERING** the Parties' wish to further strengthen their trade links and establish close and lasting relations based on partnership and cooperation;

**RECOGNISING** the efforts by the SADC EPA States to ensure economic and social development for their peoples in the context of deepening regional integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region;

**RECALLING** the importance attached by the Parties above to the principles and rules which govern the multilateral trading system and to the need to apply them in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner;

**TAKING ACCOUNT** of the Parties' rights and obligations in terms of their membership of the World Trade Organisation (the 'WTO'), and reaffirming the importance of the multilateral trading system.

**RECOGNISING** the special needs and interests of the SADC EPA States and the need to address their diverse levels of economic development, geographic and socio-economic concerns;

**BEARING IN MIND** the Cotonou Partnership Agreement between the Members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States of the other part, signed on 23 June 2000;

**BEARING IN MIND** the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) between South Africa and the European Community and its Member States, signed on 11 October 1999;

**CONFIRMING** the Parties' support and encouragement for the process of trade liberalisation;

**CONFIRMING** the Parties' commitment to and support for economic development in the SADC EPA States to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

**CONFIRMING** the Parties' commitment to promote regional cooperation and economic integration in SADC, and to encourage the liberalisation of trade between the Parties;

**BEARING IN MIND** Parties' commitment to ensuring that their mutual arrangements support the process of regional integration under the SADC Treaty;

**DESIRING** to create new employment opportunities, attract investment and improve living standards in the territories of the Parties while promoting sustainable development;

**EMPHASISING** the importance of agriculture and sustainable development in poverty alleviation in the SADC EPA States;

**RECOGNISING** the particular case of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) established under the 2002 Southern African Customs Union Agreement;

**RECOGNISING** the special circumstances of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and the need to take into account the effects on them of trade liberalization under the TDCA;

**RECOGNISING** the special circumstances and needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the SADC EPA States through the use of special and differential treatment and asymmetry;

**RECOGNISING** the special circumstances of Lesotho as the only LDC in SACU and the impact of the reduction of the tariff revenue as a result of the TDCA and the EPA necessitates priority in aid for trade;

**RECONISING** the special circumstances of countries emerging from long term armed conflict in the SADC EPA States through the use of special and differential treatment and asymmetry;

**CONVINCED** that this Agreement will further deepen and encourage economic and trade relations between the Parties;

**RECOGNISING** the importance of development finance cooperation for the implementation of this Agreement;

**HAVE AGREED**, in pursuit of the above, to conclude the present Agreement (hereinafter referred to as “this Agreement”):

**PART I**

**TRADE PARTNERSHIP FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **ARTICLE 1**

##### **Objectives**

The objectives of this Agreement are to:

- a) Contribute to the reduction and eradication of poverty through the establishment of a trade partnership consistent with the objective of sustainable development, the Millennium Development Goals and the Cotonou Agreement;
- b) Promote regional integration, economic cooperation and good governance thus establishing and implementing an effective, predictable and transparent regional regulatory framework for trade and investment between the Parties and among the SADC EPA States;
- c) Promote the gradual integration of the SADC EPA States into the world economy, in conformity with their political choices and development priorities;
- d) Improve the SADC EPA States' capacity in trade policy and trade related issues;
- e) Support the conditions for increasing investment and private sector initiative and enhancing supply capacity, competitiveness and economic growth in the SADC EPA States;
- f) Strengthen the existing relations between the Parties on the basis of solidarity and mutual interest. To this end, consistent with WTO obligations, the Agreement shall enhance commercial and economic relations, consolidate the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade and the SACU Agreement, support a new trading dynamic between the Parties by means of the progressive, asymmetrical liberalisation of trade between them and reinforce, broaden and deepen cooperation in all areas relevant to trade.

#### **ARTICLE 2**

##### **Principles**

1. This Agreement is based on the Fundamental Principles as well as the Essential and Fundamental Elements as set out in Articles 2 and 9 of the Cotonou Agreement. This Agreement shall build on the achievements of Cotonou and the previous ACP-EC Partnership Agreements in regional cooperation and integration as well as economic and trade cooperation.
2. The Parties agree to cooperate to implement this Agreement in a manner that is consistent with the development policies and regional integration programmes in which the SADC EPA States are or may be involved.
3. The Parties agree to cooperate in order to fulfil their commitments and obligations and to facilitate the capacity of SADC-EPA States to implement this Agreement.

#### **ARTICLE 3**

##### **Sustainable development**

1. The Parties reaffirm that the objective of sustainable development is to be applied and integrated at every level of their economic partnership, in fulfilment of the overriding commitments set out in Articles 1, 2 and 9 of the Cotonou Agreement, and especially the general commitment to reduce and eventually eradicate poverty in a way that is consistent with the objectives of sustainable development.

2. The Parties understand this objective to apply in the case of this Agreement as a commitment that:
- (a) the application of this Agreement shall fully take into account the human, cultural, economic, social, health and environmental best interests of their respective populations and of future generations;
  - (b) decision-taking methods embrace the fundamental principles of ownership, participation and dialogue.
3. As a result, the Parties agree to work cooperatively towards the realisation of people-centred sustainable development.

#### **ARTICLE 4** Regional integration

1. The Parties recognise that regional integration is an integral element to their partnership and a powerful instrument to achieve the objectives of this Agreement.
2. The Parties reaffirm the importance of regional and sub-regional integration amongst the SADC EPA States to achieve greater economic opportunities, enhanced political stability and to foster the effective integration of developing countries into the world economy.
3. The Parties support in particular the integration processes based on the Southern African Customs Union Agreement signed on 21 October 2002, the Southern African Development Community Treaty signed on 17 August 1992 and the Constitutive Act of the African Union adopted on 11 July 2000, development policies and political agendas. They aim at building and deepening their partnership on the basis of those processes and at implementing the present Economic Partnership Agreement in a mutually supportive manner with those instruments, taking into account the respective levels of development, needs, geographical realities and sustainable development strategies.

#### **ARTICLE 5** Monitoring

1. The Parties undertake to continuously monitor the operation and impact of this Agreement through appropriate mechanisms and timing within their respective participative processes and institutions, as well as those set up under this Agreement, in order to ensure that the objectives of this Agreement are realised, that it is properly implemented and that the benefits for their people deriving from it, in particular the most vulnerable groups, are maximised.
2. The Parties also undertake to consult each other promptly over any issue concerning the implementation of this Agreement.

#### **ARTICLE 6** Cooperation in international fora

The Parties shall endeavour to cooperate in all international fora where issues relevant to this Agreement are discussed.

### **CHAPTER 2** DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

#### **ARTICLE 7** Development cooperation

The Parties commit themselves to cooperating in order to implement this Agreement and to support the SADC EPA States' trade and development strategies within the overall SADC regional integration process. The cooperation can take financial and non-financial forms.

## ARTICLE 8

### Development finance cooperation

1. The Parties recognise that development cooperation is a crucial element of their Partnership and an essential factor for the realization of the objectives of this Agreement as laid down in Article 1, Part I. Development finance cooperation for regional economic cooperation and integration, as provided for in the Cotonou Agreement, shall be carried out so as to support and promote the efforts of the SADC EPA States to achieve the objectives and to maximise the expected benefits of this Agreement. Areas of cooperation and technical assistance are set out, as appropriate, in Chapter III and in the individual Chapters of this Agreement. Cooperation shall be implemented according to the modalities provided for in this Article, shall be kept under ongoing review and shall be revised as necessary according to the provisions of Article 108 of this Agreement.
2. The European Community<sup>1</sup> financing pertaining to development co-operation between the SADC EPA States and the European Community supporting the implementation of this Agreement shall be carried out within the framework of the rules and relevant procedures provided for by the Cotonou Agreement, in particular the programming procedures of the European Development Fund and within the framework of the relevant instruments financed by the General Budget of the European Union. In this context, supporting the implementation of this Agreement shall be a priority.
3. The Member States of the European Union collectively undertake to support, by means of their respective development policies and instruments, development cooperation activities for regional economic cooperation and integration and for the implementation of this agreement in the SADC EPA States and at the regional level, in conformity with the complementarity and aid effectiveness such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.
4. The Parties recognize that adequate resources will be required for the implementation of this Agreement and the fullest realization of its benefits. In this respect the Parties shall cooperate to enable SADC EPA States to access other financial instruments as well as facilitate other donors willing to further support the efforts of the SADC EPA States in achieving the objectives of this Agreement.
5. The Parties agree that a regional development financing mechanism such as an EPA fund would provide a useful instrument for efficiently channelling development financial resources and for implementing EPA accompanying measures. The EC Party agrees to support the efforts of the region to set up such a mechanism. The EC Party will contribute to the fund following a satisfactory audit.

---

1

Not including Member States.

**CHAPTER 3**  
**AREAS OF COOPERATION**

**ARTICLE 9**  
Objectives

For the purpose of implementing this Agreement and taking into account the development policies of the SADC EPA States, the Parties agree that the following are priority areas for trade and economic cooperation.

**ARTICLE 10**  
Cooperation in trade in goods

The aim of cooperation in this area shall be to enhance trade in goods and the SADC EPA States capacity to trade, including by phasing out tariffs and customs duties in line with liberalization commitments in this Agreement, properly implementing rules of origin, trade defence instruments, non-tariff measures, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS), and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), addressing non tariff measures and promoting customs cooperation and trade facilitation.

**ARTICLE 11**  
Cooperation in supply-side competitiveness

The aim of cooperation under this Article shall be to increase the competitiveness of the SADC EPA States and remove supply side constraints at national, institutional and, in particular, at company level. This cooperation includes, amongst others, fields such as production, technology development and innovation, marketing, financing, distribution, transport, diversification of economic base, as well as development of the private sector, improvement of the trade and business environment and support to small and medium enterprises in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, industry and services.

**ARTICLE 12**  
Cooperation in business enhancing infrastructure

The aim of cooperation under this Article shall be the development of a competitive business enhancing environment in areas such as information and communication technology (ICT), transport and energy.

**ARTICLE 13**  
Cooperation in trade in services

The Parties agree to cooperate to develop and enhance trade in services as provided for in Title IV Article 67 of this Agreement.

**ARTICLE 14**  
Cooperation in trade related issues

The Parties agree to cooperate to develop and enhance trade related issues as provided for in Title IV Article 67 of this Agreement.

**ARTICLE 15**  
Cooperation in trade data

The aim of cooperation under this Article shall be to improve the capacity of the SADC EPA States in the area of trade data capture, analysis and dissemination.

## **ARTICLE 16**

### Cooperation for EPA institutional capacity building

The aim of cooperation under this Article shall be to support institutional structures for EPA implementation management, capacity building for trade negotiations and for trade policy in cooperation with the relevant institutional mechanisms established under SADC and SACU or in the respective SADC EPA States

## **ARTICLE 17**

### Cooperation on fiscal adjustment

1. The Parties recognize that the phasing out or reduction of customs duties laid down in this Agreement may affect the fiscal revenues of the SADC EPA States and agree to cooperate on this matter.
2. The Parties agree to cooperate in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 in particular:
  - (a) on support to fiscal reforms and
  - (b) on support measures complementary to fiscal reforms for the mitigation of the net fiscal impact of EPA that will be determined in accordance with a jointly agreed mechanism.
3. The parties recognize that the impact of tariff reduction will particularly affect Lesotho's fiscal revenues and agree to pay particular attention to Lesotho's situation in the application of the provisions of Article 8.

## **ARTICLE 18**

### Types of interventions

Development cooperation under this Agreement may include, but is not limited to the following EPA related interventions:

1. policy development;
2. legislation and regulatory framework development;
3. institutional/organisational development;
4. capacity building and training<sup>1</sup>;
5. technical advisory services;
6. administrative services;
7. support in SPS and TBT areas; and
8. operational support including equipment, materials and related works.

---

<sup>1</sup>For the purpose of this Article, "capacity building" may include in particular training, institutional development, organisational development (structures and procedures), operational support and inter-institutional communication and cooperation procedures.

## **PART II**

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **TITLE 1**

#### **TRADE IN GOODS**

#### **ARTICLE 19**

##### **Free trade area**

1. This Agreement establishes a free trade area (FTA) between the Parties, in conformity with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as "GATT 1994"), and in particular Article XXIV thereof.
2. The FTA shall respect the principle of asymmetry, commensurate to the specific needs and capacity constraints of the SADC EPA States, in terms of levels and timing for commitments under this Agreement.
3. The FTA will apply to trade between, of the one part, the European Community and, of the other part, the SADC EPA States.

#### **ARTICLE 20**

##### **Scope**

This Chapter shall apply to products:

1. falling within Chapters 01 to 97, with the exception of Chapter 93, set out in each Party's respective tariff nomenclature in conformity with the rules of classification applicable to the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS); and
2. originating in the European Community or in the SADC EPA States.

#### **ARTICLE 21**

##### **Rules of origin**

1. The tariff preferences provided for in this Economic Partnership Agreement shall be applied to goods complying with the rules of origin laid down in Protocol 1.

#### **ARTICLE 22**

##### **Customs duties, fees and other charges**

1. A customs duty includes any duty or charge of any kind imposed on, or in connection with the importation of goods, including any form of surtax or surcharge, but does not include any duty or charge imposed in conformity with:
  - a. Article 36 of this Agreement;
  - b. any antidumping, countervailing or safeguard measure imposed consistently with title II Ch 5 of this Agreement;
  - c. Article 23 bis of this Agreement;
  - d. Article 27 ter of this Agreement; and
  - e. Article 41 of this Agreement.

2. Except as otherwise provided for in this Agreement, for all products subject to liberalisation, no new customs duties shall be introduced, nor shall those already applied be increased in trade between the Parties as from the entry into force of this Agreement.
3. Except as otherwise provided for in this Agreement, for each product the basic duty, to which the reduction commitments set out in the Agreement are to be applied, shall be the most-favoured-nation (hereinafter referred to as “MFN”) rate of duty effectively applied at the day of entry into force of the Agreement.
4. In cases where the process of tariff reduction does not start at the entry into force of the Agreement, the duty to which the reduction commitments are to be applied shall be either the basic duty referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, or the MFN rate of duty applied on the starting day of the relevant tariff reduction schedule, whichever is the lower.
5. The reduced duties calculated in accordance with the tariff reduction schedules contained in this agreement shall be applied rounded to the first decimal place or, in case of specific duties, to the second decimal place.
6. For those tariff preferences that are expressed as a percentage of the applied MFN rate of duty, if after the entry into force of this Agreement a Party increases or reduces its applied MFN rate of duty, the rate of duty applied in relation to the other Party shall simultaneously be increased or reduced as long as the margin of preference in accordance with the Party’s Schedule is maintained.
7. For those tariff preferences that are wholly expressed as a fixed rate of duty in the Agreement, if at any moment a party reduces the applied MFN customs duty rate after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, that duty rate shall apply if and for as long as it is lower than the customs duty fixed rate calculated in accordance with that Party’s schedule.
8. The provisions of this article shall not apply to those products excluded from tariff commitments that are denoted by staging category “X” in each Party's Tariff Schedule listed in Annex I, II and III respectively.

#### **ARTICLE 23 BIS** **INFANT INDUSTRY PROTECTION**

1. Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique and Swaziland may temporarily suspend further reductions of the rate of customs duty or increase the rate of customs duty up to a level which does not exceed the applied MFN duty, where a product originating in the EC Party, as a result of the reduction of duties, is being imported into its territory in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to threaten the establishment of an infant industry, or cause or threaten to cause disturbances to an infant industry producing like or directly competitive products.

2. Measures adopted in accordance with the conditions of paragraph 1 by a SADC EPA State which is also a SACU Member State shall take the form of the levying of additional duties exclusively by the SADC EPA State invoking this provision.

3. (a) Where a SADC EPA State takes the view that the circumstances set out in paragraph 1 exist, it shall immediately refer the matter to the Trade and Development Committee for examination.

(b) The Trade and Development Committee may make any recommendation needed to remedy the circumstances which have arisen. If no recommendation has been made by the Trade and Development Committee aimed at remedying the circumstances, or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred to the Trade and Development Committee, the SADC EPA State concerned may adopt measures in accordance with this Article.

(c) Before taking any measure provided for in this Article the SADC EPA State concerned shall supply the Trade and Development Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation, with a view to seeking an acceptable solution.

(d) In the selection of measures pursuant to this Article, priority must be given to those which least disturb the operation of this Agreement.

(e) Any measure taken pursuant to this Article shall be notified immediately to the Trade and Development Committee and shall be the subject of periodic consultations within that body.

(f) In critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair, the SADC EPA State concerned may take measures provided for in paragraph 1 on a provisional basis without complying with the requirements of sub-paragraphs (a) to (e). Such action may be taken for a maximum period of 200 days. The duration of any such provisional measure shall be counted as part of the period referred to in paragraph 4. In taking such provisional measures, the interest of all parties involved shall be taken into account. The importing SADC EPA State concerned shall inform the EC Party, and it shall immediately refer the matter to the Trade and Development Committee for examination.

4. Such measures may be applied for a period of up to 8 years. Application of the measures may be further extended by decision of the Joint Council.

5. SACU Member States shall have the right to have recourse to Article 26 of the SACU Agreement 2002.

#### **Article 24** **Export duties**

1. No new customs duties or taxes imposed on, or in connection with the exportation of goods shall be introduced, nor shall those already applied be increased, in the trade between the European Community and the SADC EPA countries from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
2. In exceptional circumstances, where justified for specific revenue needs, or where necessary for the protection of infant industries or the environment, or where essential for the prevention or relief of critical general or local shortages of foodstuffs or other products essential to ensure food security, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique and Swaziland may introduce, after consultation with the EC Party, temporary customs duties or taxes imposed on, or in connection with the exportation of goods, on a limited number of additional products.
3. In exceptional circumstances where the SADC EPA States can justify industrial development needs, those SADC EPA States may introduce temporary customs duties or taxes imposed on, or in connection with the exportation of goods to the EU, on a limited number of products. A SADC EPA State wishing to introduce such temporary custom duties or taxes shall notify the EC Party of such a duty, providing all relevant information and motivation and shall consult with the EC Party if the EC Party so requests. Such temporary duties or taxes shall only be applied on a total number of eight (8) products, as defined at an HS6 tariff line level, or in case of '*ores and concentrates*' at an HS4 tariff line level, per SADC EPA State at any given time and shall not be applied for a period exceeding 12 years in total. This period can be extended or reinstated for the same product in agreement with the EC Party.
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, the conditions listed in sub-paragraphs a) and b) of this paragraph shall apply. However, these conditions shall not apply to the implementation of paragraph 2.

a) The SADC EPA State shall for the first six years from the date of introduction of an export tax or duty pursuant to paragraph 3, exempt from the application of that tax or duty, exports to the EC Party on an annual amount equal to the average volume of exports to the EC Party of such product over the three years preceding the date of introduction of the tax or duty. The SADC EPA State shall from the 7<sup>th</sup> year following the introduction of the said tax or duty until its expiry pursuant to

paragraph 3, exempt from the application of the duty or tax, exports to the EC party on an annual amount equal to 50% of the average volume of exports to the EC Party of such product over the three years preceding the date of introduction of the tax or duty.

- b) Export duties or taxes shall not exceed 10 per cent of the ad valorem export value of the product.
5. Any more favourable treatment consisting in or in relation to customs duties or taxes applied by the SADC EPA State to exports of any product destined for any major trading economy shall, from the entry into force of this Agreement, be accorded to the like product destined for the territory of the EC Party. For the purpose of this Article 'major trading economy' is defined under Art 28(6).
  6. The Parties agree to review the provisions of this Article in the Joint Council no later than three years after the entry into force of this Agreement, taking fully into account their impact on development and diversification of the SADC EPA States' economies.
  7. Whenever a SADC EPA State has reasonable doubts as to whether a consignment exempted from export duties by virtue of paragraph 1, 3 and 4 of this Article has been re-exported from, or re-routed without reaching, the European Union to one or more third countries, the said SADC EPA State can raise this matter at the Joint Committee.
  8. The Parties under the Joint Committee will have 90 days to examine the matter. After the examination, the customs authorities of the concerned SADC EPA State can request the Joint Committee to decide that the importer of the concerned product into the European Union make a declaration that the imported product will be processed in the European Union and will not be re-exported to third countries.
  9. If, after a system using such declarations has been in operation for at least 90 days, a SADC EPA State continues to have reasonable doubts as to whether the product exempted from export duties by virtue of paragraph 1, 3 and 4 of this Article are re-exported from the European Union to third countries, the said SADC EPA State will inform the Joint Committee of the grounds of its concerns.
  10. Having followed these steps, should no solution be found within 30 days, it is agreed that the SADC EPA State can impose effective measures to prevent such circumvention provided that these measures will be the least trade restrictive and exclude operators who have proven not to be involved in the process of circumvention. The retroactive reinstatement of export duties on the consignment that has been re-exported from the European Union to one or more third countries could offer an alternate option.

## **ARTICLE 25**

### Customs duties on products originating in the SADC EPA States

1. The EC Party shall provide duty free, quota free (DFQF) treatment for all products falling within the scope of this Agreement and originating in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland, subject to the transitional regime in Annex IV.
2. Imports of products originating in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland shall be subject to the treatment set out for those countries in Annex I.
3. Imports of products originating in the Republic of South Africa shall be subject to the treatment set out for the Republic of South Africa in Annex I.

## **ARTICLE 26**

### Customs duties on products originating in the EC

1. Products originating in the EC Party shall be imported into SACU, the Common Customs area consisting of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland, in accordance with the treatment described in Annex II.
2. Products originating in the EC Party shall be imported in Mozambique in accordance with the treatment described in Annex III.

## **ARTICLE 27**

### Free circulation

1. Customs duties shall be levied only once for goods originating in the EC Party or in the SADC EPA States when imported into the territory of the EC party or the SADC EPA States as the case may be.
2. By derogation from paragraph 1, any duty paid upon importation in a SADC EPA State which is also a SACU Member State shall be refunded fully when the goods are re-exported from the customs territory of that SADC EPA State of first importation to a SADC EPA State which is not also a SACU Member State. Such products shall then be subject to the duty in the country of consumption. Pending agreement by the parties on the procedures for this paragraph, the operation of this paragraph shall be in accordance with applicable customs legislation and procedures.
3. The Parties agree to cooperate with a view to facilitating the circulation of goods and simplifying customs procedures, within SADC EPA States, in particular as foreseen in Article 10.

## **ARTICLE 27 bis**

### Food security

1. The Parties acknowledge that the removal of barriers to trade between the Parties, as envisaged in this Agreement, may pose significant challenges to SADC EPA State producers in the agricultural and food sectors and agree to consult with each other on these issues.
2. Where essential for the prevention or relief of critical general or local shortages of foodstuffs or other products in order to ensure food security of a Party or SADC EPA State and where this situation gives rise or is likely to give rise to major difficulties for such a Party or SADC EPA State, that Party or SADC EPA State may adopt safeguard measures in accordance with Article 34, following the procedure set out in paragraphs 8(b) to (d), 9 and 10. The measure will be reviewed at least annually, and shall be removed as soon as the circumstances leading to its adoption cease to exist.

**ARTICLE 27 TER**  
**BLNS TRANSITIONAL SAFEGUARD**

1. The Parties acknowledge the sensitivity of the liberalized products for Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland (hereafter BLNS) listed in Annex V.
2. Notwithstanding the other provisions in this Agreement, and in particular Article 34, in the event that one of the products listed in Annex V and originating in the European Union are being imported into the territory of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia or Swaziland in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury in any of the BLNS States, that BLNS State may apply a safeguard measure. Such a measure shall be applied for a period not exceeding four years. Where the circumstances warranting imposition of the measure continue to exist, such a measure may be extended for a further period of no more than four years.
3. Under the safeguard measure referred to in paragraph 2, the said BLNS State may apply an additional duty on the concerned product listed in Annex V up to a level which does not exceed the MFN applied rate at the time of taking the measure or introduce a zero tariff rate quota (TRQ), provided that the level of the duty outside the quota does not exceed the MFN applied rate at the time of taking the measure.
4. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 above, 30 days in advance of applying the safeguard measure, the said BLNS State shall notify the measure to the European Union in writing. After notification, the said BLNS State shall have 60 days to provide all relevant information concerning the measure.
5. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 above, the said BLNS State and the European Union shall enter, upon request, into consultations on the measure.
6. After twelve (12) years from the date of entry into force of this Agreement, none of the BLNS States can adopt a measure pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article.

**ARTICLE 28**

More favourable treatment resulting  
from free trade agreements

1. With respect to customs duties defined in Articles 22(1) and 24(1) and fees and other charges defined in article 22(1)(c) and (d), the EC Party shall accord to SADC EPA States, any more favourable treatment applicable as a result of the EC Party becoming party to a preferential trade agreement with third parties after the signature of this Agreement.
2. With respect to customs duties defined in Articles 22(1) and 24(1) and fees and other charges defined in article 22(1)(c) and (d), the SADC EPA States shall, upon request of the EC party, accord to the EC Party any more favourable treatment applicable as a result of the SADC EPA States or any Signatory SADC EPA State becoming party to a preferential trade agreement with any major trading country after the signature of this Agreement.
3. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to treatment applicable as a result of the SADC EPA States or any Signatory SADC EPA State becoming party to a preferential trade agreement with countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific group or other African countries or regions.
4. Where a SADC EPA State can demonstrate that as a result of a preferential trade agreement it has been given by a third Party substantially more favourable treatment overall than that offered by the

EC Party, the Parties will consult and jointly decide how best to implement the provisions of paragraph 2.

5. The provisions of this Chapter shall not be so construed as to oblige the EC Party or any SADC EPA State to extend reciprocally any preferential treatment applicable as a result of the EC Party or any SADC EPA State being party to a preferential trade agreement with third parties on the date of signature of this Agreement.
6. For the purposes of this Article, 'major trading economy' means any developed country, or any country accounting for a share of world merchandise exports above 1 per cent in the year before the entry into force of the agreement referred to in paragraph 2, or any group of countries acting individually, collectively or through an economic integration agreement accounting collectively for a share of world merchandise exports above 1.5 per cent in the year before the entry into force of the agreement referred to in paragraph 2.
7. By derogation of paragraph 1, where the EC Party becomes party to a preferential trade agreement with a third party and such a preferential trade agreement provides for more favourable treatment to the third country than granted by the EC Party to South Africa pursuant to this Agreement, the EC Party and South Africa shall enter into consultations with a view to deciding whether and how to extend the more favourable treatment contained in the preferential trade agreement to South Africa. The Joint Council may adopt any necessary measures to adjust the provisions of this Agreement.
8. Where SACU or a SADC EPA LDC becomes party to a preferential trade agreement with a third party and such a preferential trade agreement provides for more favourable treatment granted by SACU or the said SADC EPA LDC to the third country than to the EC Party pursuant to this Agreement, SACU or the respective SADC EPA LDC and the EC Party shall enter into consultations with a view to deciding whether and how to extend the more favourable treatment contained in the preferential trade agreement to the EC Party. The Joint Council may adopt any necessary measures to adjust the provisions of this Agreement.

## **ARTICLE 29**

### Special Provisions on Administrative Cooperation

1. The Parties agree that administrative co-operation is essential for the implementation and the control of the preferential treatment granted under this Title and underline their commitment to combat irregularities and fraud in customs and related matters.
2. The Parties also agree to cooperate in ensuring that the necessary institutional structures enable the responsible authorities effectively respond to requests for assistance in a timely manner.
3. For the purpose of this Article and without prejudice to Article 9 of Protocol 2 (Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters), a failure to provide administrative co-operation shall mean, *inter alia*:
  - a) a repeated failure to respect the obligations to verify the originating status of the product(s) concerned as provided for in Article 34 of Protocol 1 (Rules of Origin);
  - b) a repeated refusal or undue delay in carrying out and/or communicating the results of subsequent verification of the proof of origin as provided for in Article 34 of Protocol 1 (Rules of Origin);
  - c) a repeated refusal or undue delay in obtaining authorisation to conduct administrative co-operation missions to verify the authenticity of documents or accuracy of information relevant to the granting of the preferential treatment in question as provided for in Article 7 of Protocol 2 (Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters).
4. For the purpose of this Article a finding of irregularities or fraud may be made, *inter alia*, where there is a rapid increase, without legitimate explanation, in imports of goods exceeding the usual level of production and export capacity of the other Party that is linked to objective information concerning irregularities or fraud.

5. Where a Party or SADC EPA States, as the case may be, has made a finding, on the basis of objective information, of a failure to provide administrative co-operation and/or of irregularities or fraud, the Party concerned may, in exceptional circumstances, temporarily suspend the relevant preferential treatment of the product(s) concerned, and of the specific origin concerned in accordance with this Article.

For the purposes of this Article, exceptional circumstances mean those circumstances, which have or might have a significant negative effect on a Party if a relevant preferential treatment of the product (s) concerned is to be continued.

6. The application of a temporary suspension shall be subject to the following conditions:
- a) The Party which has made a finding, on the basis of objective information, of a failure to provide administrative co-operation and/or of irregularities or fraud shall without undue delay notify the Trade and Development Committee of its finding together with the objective information and enter into consultations within the Trade and Development Committee, on the basis of all relevant information and objective findings, including information related to capacity and/or structural constraints, with a view to reaching a solution acceptable to both Parties.
  - b) Where the Parties have examined the matter within the Trade and Development Committee as above and have failed to agree on an acceptable solution within four (4) months following the notification, the Party concerned may temporarily suspend the relevant preferential treatment of the product(s) concerned, and of the specific origin concerned. At the request of one party, the period to agree on an acceptable solution may, where duly justified, be extended to five (5) months. A temporary suspension shall be notified to the Trade and Development Committee without undue delay.
  - c) Temporary suspensions under this Article shall be limited to that necessary to protect the financial interests of the Party concerned. They shall not exceed a period of six (6) months, which may be renewed after the Trade and Development Committee has had the opportunity to re-examine the matter. Temporary suspensions shall be notified immediately after their adoption to the Trade and Development Committee. They shall be subject to periodic consultations within the Trade and Development Committee in particular with a view to their termination as soon as the conditions for their application are no longer given.

### **ARTICLE 30**

#### **Management of administrative errors**

The Parties recognise each other's right to correct administrative errors during the implementation of this Agreement. Where errors are identified either Party may request the Trade and Development Committee to examine the possibilities of adopting all appropriate measures with a view to resolving the situation.

TITLE II  
TRADE DEFENSE INSTRUMENTS  
CHAPTER 5

**ARTICLE 32**  
Anti-dumping and countervailing measures

The rights and obligations of the EC Party or the SADC EPA States in respect of the application of antidumping or countervailing measures shall be governed by the relevant WTO Agreements. Any disputes related to these measures can only be settled through WTO Dispute Settlement procedures.

**ARTICLE 33**  
Multilateral safeguards

1. Subject to the provisions of this Article, nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the SADC EPA States and the EC Party from adopting measures in accordance with Article XIX of GATT 1994, the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture annexed to the Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation and any other relevant WTO Agreements.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the EC Party shall, in the light of the overall development objectives of this Agreement and the small size of the economies of the SADC EPA States, exclude imports from any SADC EPA State from any measures taken pursuant to Article XIX of GATT 1994, the WTO Agreement on Safeguards and Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture.
3. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply for a period of five years, beginning from the date of entry into force of the Agreement. Not later than 120 days before the end of this period, the Joint SADC EPA States-EC Council shall review the operation of those provisions in the light of the development needs of the SADC EPA States, with a view to determining whether to extend their application for a further period.
4. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not be subject to the Dispute Settlement provisions of this Agreement.

**ARTICLE 34**  
Bilateral safeguard

1. Notwithstanding Article 33 of this Agreement, after having examined alternative solutions, a Party or SACU as the case may be, may apply safeguard measures of limited duration which derogate from the provisions of Articles 25 and 26, under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Article.
2. Safeguard measures referred to in paragraph 1 above may be taken, if as a result of the obligations incurred by a Party under this Agreement, including tariff concessions, a product originating in a Party is being imported into the territory of another Party or SACU as the case may be, in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause:
  - (a) serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products in the territory of the importing Party or SACU as the case may be, or
  - (b) disturbances in a sector of the economy producing like or directly competitive products, particularly where these disturbances produce major social problems, or difficulties which could bring about serious deterioration in the economic situation of the importing Party or SACU as the case may be, or

(c) disturbances in the markets of like or directly competitive agricultural products in the territory of the importing Party or SACU as the case may be.

3. Safeguard measures referred to in this Article shall not exceed what is necessary to remedy or prevent the serious injury or disturbances, as defined in paragraph 2(a) through (c).

4. Those safeguard measures that may be applied under this article may only consist of one or more of the following:

- (a) suspension of the further reduction of the rate of import duty for the product concerned, as provided for under this Agreement, or
- (b) increase in the customs duty on the product concerned up to a level which does not exceed the MFN applied rate at the time of taking the measure, or
- (c) introduction of tariff quotas on the product concerned.

5. Without prejudice to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, where any product originating in one or more SADC EPA State is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause one of the situations referred to under paragraph 2(a), (b) or (c) above to a like or directly competitive production sector of one or several of the EC Party's outermost regions, the EC Party may take surveillance or safeguard measures limited to the region or regions concerned in accordance with the procedures laid down in paragraphs 7 to 9.

6. Without prejudice to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, where any product originating in the EC Party is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause one of the situations referred to under paragraph 2(a), (b) or (c) above to a SADC EPA State or SACU, as the case may be, the SADC EPA State concerned or SACU, as the case may be, may take surveillance or safeguard measures limited to its territory in accordance with the procedures laid down in paragraphs 7 to 9.

7. (a) Safeguard measures referred to in this Article shall only be maintained for such a time as may be necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury or disturbances as defined in paragraphs 2, 4, 5 and 6 above.

(b) Safeguard measures referred to in this Article shall not be applied for a period exceeding two years. Where the circumstances warranting imposition of safeguard measures continue to exist, such measures may be extended for a further period of no more than two years. Where a SADC EPA State or SACU, as the case may be, apply a safeguard measure, or where the EC Party apply a measure limited to the territory of one or more of its outermost regions, they may however apply that measure for a period not exceeding four years and, where the circumstances warranting imposition of safeguard measures continue to exist, extend it for a further period of four years.

(c) Safeguard measures referred to in this Article that exceed one year shall contain clear elements progressively leading to their elimination at the end of the set period, at the latest.

(d) No safeguard measure referred to in this Article shall be applied to the import of a product that has previously been subject to such a measure, within a period of at least one year from the expiry of the measure.

8. For the implementation of the above paragraphs, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Where a Party or SACU, as the case may be, takes the view that one of the circumstances set out in paragraphs 2(a), (b) or (c), 5 and/or 6 exists, it shall immediately refer the matter to the Implementation Committee for examination.

(b) The Implementation Committee may make any recommendation needed to remedy the circumstances which have arisen. If no recommendation has been made by the Implementation Committee aimed at remedying the circumstances, or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred to the Implementation Committee, the importing party may adopt the appropriate measures to remedy the circumstances in accordance with this Article.

(c) Before taking any measure provided for in this Article or, in the cases to which paragraph 8 of this Article applies, as soon as possible, the Party or SACU, as the case may be, shall supply the Implementation Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation, with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the parties concerned.

(d) In the selection of safeguard measures pursuant to this Article, priority must be given to those which least disturb the operation of this Agreement. If the MFN applied rate in effect the day immediately preceding the day of entry into force of this Agreement is lower than the MFN applied rate at the time of taking the measure, measures applied in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 (b) may exceed the MFN rate in effect the day immediately preceding the day of entry into force of this Agreement. In such a case, the Party, or SACU as the case may be, shall supply, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8(c) of this Article, the Implementation Committee with the relevant information indicating that an increase of the duty up to the level of MFN applied at the time of entry into force is not sufficient and that a measure exceeding this duty is necessary to remedy or prevent the serious injury or disturbances pursuant to Article 34.3.

(e) Any safeguard measure taken pursuant to this Article shall be notified immediately to the Implementation Committee and shall be the subject of periodic consultations within that body, particularly with a view to establishing a timetable for their abolition as soon as circumstances permit.

10. Where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair, the importing party concerned, whether the EC Party, or a SADC EPA States or SACU, as the case may be, may take the measures provided for in paragraph 3, 4, 5 and/or 6 on a provisional basis without complying with the requirements of paragraph 8. Such action may be taken for a maximum period of 180 days where measures are taken by the EC Party and 200 days where measures are taken by a SADC EPA State or SACU, as the case may be, or where measures taken by the EC Party are limited to the territory of one or more of its outermost region(s). The duration of any such provisional measure shall be counted as a part of the initial period and any extension referred to in paragraph 7. In the taking of such provisional measures, the interest of all parties involved shall be taken into account. The importing party concerned or SACU as the case may be, shall inform the other Party concerned and it shall immediately refer the matter to the Implementation Committee for examination.

11. If an importing Party or SACU, as the case may be, subjects imports of a product to an administrative procedure having as its purpose the rapid provision of information on the trend of trade flows liable to give rise to the problems referred to in this Article, it shall inform the Implementation Committee without delay.

12. Safeguard measures adopted under the provisions of this Article shall not be subject to WTO Dispute Settlement provisions.

#### **Article 34bis** **Agricultural Safeguard Measures**

1. Notwithstanding Article 34 of this Agreement, a safeguard measure in the form of an import duty may be applied if, during any given twelve-month period, the volume of imports into SACU of an agricultural product listed in the Schedule of Products in Annex VII originating in the EU Party exceeds the reference quantity for the product therein indicated.
2. An additional duty which shall not exceed 25 per cent of the current WTO bound tariff or 25 percentage points, whichever is higher, may be imposed to the agricultural products referred to in paragraph 1.
3. The import duty under paragraph 2 shall not exceed the prevailing MFN applied rate.

4. A safeguard measure imposed in terms of this article shall be maintained in place for the remainder of the calendar year or 5 months, whichever is the longer.
5. An agricultural safeguard measure provided for in this Article shall not be maintained or applied at the same time as and with respect to the same good:
  - a) a bilateral safeguard measure in accordance with Article 34;
  - b) a measure under Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the Agreement on Safeguards; or
  - c) a special safeguard measure under Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture.
6. Safeguard measures under this Article shall be implemented in a transparent manner. Within 10 days after applying a measure, SACU shall notify the EU in writing and shall provide relevant data concerning the measure. On request, SACU shall consult the EU regarding the application of the measure. SACU shall also notify the Joint Committee within 30 days after such imposition.
7. The implementation and operation of this Article may be the subject of discussion and review in the Joint Committee. On request of any Party, the Joint Committee may review the reference quantities and agricultural products as provided for in this Article.
8. The provisions of this Article may only be applied during the period of 12 years from the date of entry into force of this agreement.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **NON-TARIFF MEASURES**

#### **ARTICLE 35**

##### Prohibition of quantitative restrictions

The Parties to this Agreement may apply quantitative restrictions provided such restrictions are applied in conformity with the WTO Agreement.

#### **ARTICLE 36**

##### National treatment on internal taxation and regulation

1. The parties recognize that internal taxes and other internal charges, and laws, regulations and requirements affecting the internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, transportation, distribution or use of products, and internal quantitative regulations requiring the mixture, processing or use of products in specified amounts or proportions, should not be applied to imported or domestic products so as to afford protection to domestic production.

2. Imported products originating in the other Party shall not be subject, directly or indirectly, to internal taxes or other internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied, directly or indirectly, to like domestic products. Moreover, the parties shall not otherwise apply internal taxes or other internal charges to imported or domestic products in a manner contrary to the principles set forth in paragraph 1.

3. Imported products originating in the other Party shall be accorded treatment no less favourable than that accorded to like products of national origin in respect of all laws, regulations and requirements affecting their internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, transportation, distribution or use. The provisions of this paragraph shall not prevent the application of differential internal transportation charges which are based exclusively on the economic operation of the means of transport and not on the nationality of the product.

4. The Parties shall not establish or maintain any internal quantitative regulation relating to the mixture, processing or use of products in specified amounts or proportions which requires, directly or indirectly, that any specified amount or proportion of any product which is the subject of the regulation must be supplied from domestic sources. Moreover, Parties shall not otherwise apply internal quantitative regulations in a manner contrary to the principles set forth in paragraph 1.

5. No internal quantitative regulation relating to the mixture, processing or use of products in specified amounts or proportions shall be applied in such a manner as to allocate any such amount or proportion among external sources of supply.

6. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to laws, regulations or requirements governing the procurement by governmental agencies of products purchased for governmental purposes and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale.

7. The provisions of this Article shall not prevent the payment of subsidies exclusively to domestic producers, including payments to domestic producers derived from the proceeds of internal taxes or charges applied consistently with the provisions of this Article and subsidies effected through governmental purchases of domestic products.

8. The parties recognize that internal maximum price control measures, even though conforming to the other provisions of this Article, can have effects prejudicial to the interests of contracting parties supplying imported products. Accordingly, contracting parties applying such measures shall take account of the interests of exporting contracting parties with a view to avoiding to the fullest practicable extent such prejudicial effects.

9. The provisions of this Article shall not prevent any contracting party from establishing or

maintaining internal quantitative regulations relating to exposed cinematograph films and meeting the requirements of Article IV of GATT 1947.

**CHAPTER 7**  
**CUSTOMS AND TRADE FACILITATION**

**ARTICLE 37**  
Objectives

The objectives of the Parties in this Chapter are to:

1. reinforce cooperation in the area of customs and trade facilitation with a view to ensuring that the relevant legislation and procedures, as well as the administrative capacity of the customs authorities, fulfil the objectives of effective control and the promotion of trade facilitation;
2. promote harmonisation of customs legislation and procedures;
3. ensure that legitimate public policy objectives, including those related to security and the prevention of fraud in the area of customs and trade facilitation shall not be compromised in any way; and
4. provide the necessary support for SADC EPA States customs administrations to effectively implement this Agreement.

**ARTICLE 38**  
Customs and administrative cooperation

1. In order to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Title and effectively respond to the objectives laid down in Article 37, the Parties shall:

- a) Exchange information on customs legislation and procedures;
- b) Jointly develop initiatives relating to customs and trade facilitation and the strengthening of administrative capacity; Exchange experience and best practices on combating corruption and fraud in matters relating to this chapter;
- c) Exchange experience and best practices on issues relating to import, export and transit procedures and on issues relating to improving the service to the business community;
- d) Exchange experience and best practices on facilitating transit.
- e) Facilitate the exchange of experts between customs administrations;
- f) Promote coordination between all related agencies, both internally and across borders;

2. The EC Party and SADC EPA States will prepare and develop an enhanced cooperation on the implementation of the World Customs Organisation Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade. This cooperation shall include initiatives in view of working towards the mutual recognition of the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) status and the exchange of advance information to allow an effective risk assessment and management for security purposes.

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, the Parties shall provide mutual administrative assistance in customs matters in accordance with the provisions of Protocol 2 on Administrative Cooperation.

**ARTICLE 39**  
Customs and Legislative Procedures

1. The Parties agree that their respective trade and customs legislation and procedures shall to the extent possible be based on:

- (a) The revised Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures, the substantive elements of the World Customs Organisation Framework of Standards to secure and Facilitate Global Trade, the International Convention on the Harmonised System and other international instruments and standards applicable in the field of customs and trade;
- (b) The need to protect and facilitate legitimate trade;
- (c) The need to avoid unnecessary and discriminatory burdens on economic operators, the need to safeguard against fraud and corruption and the need to provide further facilitation for operators that meet high level of compliance;
- (d) The need for each Party to apply a single administrative document or electronic equivalent;
- (e) The application of modern customs techniques, including risk assessment, simplified procedures for entry and release of goods, post release controls, and company audits;
- (f) Transparency, efficiency and proportionality, in order to reduce costs and increase predictability for economic operators;
- (g) The need for non discrimination in terms of requirements and procedures applicable to import, export and goods in transit, though it is accepted that consignments might be treated differently according to objective risk assessment criteria;
- (h) The progressive development of systems, including those based upon information technology, for both export and import operations, to facilitate the exchange of information between economic operators, customs administrations and other agencies;
- (i) The adoption of systems that facilitate the importation of goods through the use of simplified customs procedures and processes, including pre-arrival clearance;
- (j) The elimination of any requirements for the mandatory use of pre-shipment inspections as defined by the WTO Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection, or their equivalent;
- (k) The application of rules that ensure that any penalties imposed for minor breaches of customs regulations or procedural requirements are proportionate and, in their application, do not give rise to undue delays in customs clearance;
- (l) A system of binding rulings on customs matters, notably on tariff classification and rules of origin, in accordance with rules laid down in their respective legislation;
- (m) The facilitation of transit movements;
- (n) The elimination of all requirements for the mandatory use of customs brokers; and,
- (o) Transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate rules in respect of the licensing of customs brokers.

2. In order to improve working methods and to ensure transparency and efficiency of customs operations, the Parties shall:

- (a) Ensure that the highest standards of integrity be maintained, through the application of anti-corruption measures in this field ;
- (b) Take further steps towards the reduction, simplification and standardization of data in the documentation required by customs and other related agencies;
- (c) Simplify requirements and formalities wherever possible, in respect of the rapid release and clearance of goods;
- (d) Provide effective, prompt and non-discriminatory procedures enabling the right of appeal,

against customs and other agency administrative actions, rulings and decisions affecting imports, exports or goods in transit. Procedures for appeal shall be easily accessible, including to small or medium enterprises; and,

- (e) Create the environment for the effective enforcement of legislative requirements.

#### **ARTICLE 40**

##### Facilitation of transit movements

1. The Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall ensure freedom of transit through their territory via the route most convenient for transit. Any controls or requirements must be non-discriminatory, proportionate and applied uniformly.
2. Without prejudice to legitimate customs control, the Parties shall accord to traffic in transit treatment no less favourable than that accorded to domestic goods, exports and imports, and their movement.
3. The Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall operate bonded transport regimes that allow the transit of goods without payment of duties or other charges, subject to the provision of an appropriate guarantee.
4. The Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall promote and implement regional transit arrangements.
5. The Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall use international standards and instruments relevant to transit.
6. The Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall promote coordination between all concerned agencies, both internally and across borders.

#### **ARTICLE 41**

##### Fees and charges

1. All fees and charges of whatever character other than import and export duties and other than taxes within the purview of Article 36 imposed by the Parties on or in connection with importation or exportation shall not exceed the cost of services rendered and shall not represent an indirect protection to domestic products or a taxation of imports or exports for fiscal purposes.
2. Without Prejudice to Article 29, no Party shall impose substantial penalties for minor breaches of customs regulations or procedural requirements. In particular, no penalty in respect of any omission or mistake in customs documentation which is easily rectifiable and obviously made without fraudulent intent or gross negligence shall be greater than necessary to serve merely as a warning.
3. The provisions of this Article shall extend to fees and charges, imposed by governmental authorities in connection with importation and exportation, including those relating to:
  - (a) consular transactions, such as consular invoices and certificates;
  - (b) quantitative restrictions;
  - (c) licensing;
  - (d) exchange control;
  - (e) statistical services;
  - (f) documents, documentation and certification;
  - (g) analysis and inspection; and
  - (h) quarantine, sanitation and fumigation.
4. Fees and charges shall not be imposed for consular services.

## **ARTICLE 42**

### Relations with the business community

The Parties agree:

1. to ensure that all customs legislation, procedures and fees and charges are made publicly available, as well as whenever possible the necessary explanations, and as far as possible through electronic means;
2. on the need, as far as possible, for timely and regular consultation with trade representatives on legislative proposals and procedures related to customs and customs related trade issues;
3. that, where appropriate, new or amended legislation and procedures and their entry into force are introduced in a way to allow traders to become well prepared for complying with them. The Parties shall make publicly available relevant notices of an administrative nature, including agency requirements and entry procedures, hours of operation and operating procedures for customs offices at ports and border crossing points, and points of contact for information enquiries; and
4. to foster cooperation between operators and relevant administrations through the use of instruments such as Memoranda of Understanding.

## **ARTICLE 43**

### Customs valuation

1. The Agreement on the implementation of Article VII of GATT 1994 shall govern customs valuation rules applied to trade covered by this Agreement.
2. The Parties shall cooperate with a view to reaching a common approach to issues relating to customs valuation.

## **ARTICLE 44**

### Harmonisation of customs standards at regional level

The Parties shall promote harmonisation of customs legislation, procedures, standards and requirements. The content and pace of this process shall be determined by each Party.

## **ARTICLE 45**

### Support to SADC EPA States customs administrations

1. The Parties recognise the importance of supporting SADC EPA States' customs administrations for the implementation of this Chapter, in line with the provisions of Part I, Chapter 2, of this Agreement.
2. The priority areas for support are:
  - (a) the application of modern customs techniques, including:
    - (i) risk management;
    - (ii) post release controls; and
    - (iii) automation of customs procedures;
  - (b) control of customs valuation, classification and rules of origin, including in view of meeting the requirement of Article 39(1)(j) of this Agreement;

- (c) the facilitation of transit and the enhancement of the efficiency of regional transit arrangements;
- (d) transparency issues relating to the publication and administration of all trade regulations, as well as relevant fees and formalities;
- (e) the introduction and implementation of procedures and practices which reflect international instruments and standards applicable in the field of customs and trade, *inter alia* the revised Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures and the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade.

3. The Parties recognise the need for specific needs assessment studies taking into account the situation in each country, using WTO and WCO needs assessment instruments or any other mutually agreed instrument.

#### **ARTICLE 46**

##### Transitional arrangements

1. The Parties recognize the need for transitional arrangements to ensure the smooth implementation of the provisions of this Chapter.

2. In view of the need to enhance their capacity in the area of customs and trade facilitation and without prejudice to their WTO rights and obligations, SADC EPA States shall benefit from a transitional period of 8 years to meet those requirements referred to in Articles 39, 40, 41 and 42 of this chapter where the need for capacity building exists at the time of entry into force of this Agreement.

3. The Joint Council may accord a two year extension of this transitional period in case attainment of the necessary capacity has not yet been achieved.

#### **ARTICLE 47**

##### Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation

1. The Parties hereby establish a Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation, composed of representatives of the Parties.

2. The functions of the Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation shall, *inter alia*, be the following:

- (a) monitoring the implementation and administration of this Chapter and of the Protocol on Rules of Origin;
- (b) providing a forum to consult and discuss all issues concerning customs, including rules of origin, general customs procedures, customs valuation, tariff classification, transit and mutual administrative assistance in customs matters;
- (c) enhancing cooperation on the development, application and enforcement of rules of origin and related customs procedures, general customs procedures and mutual administrative assistance in customs matters;
- (d) enhancing cooperation on capacity building and technical assistance;
- (e) follow-up on the implementation of Article 44 of this Agreement; and
- (f) any other issues agreed by the Parties in respect of this Chapter.

3. The Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation shall meet on a date and with an agenda agreed in advance by the Parties.

4. The Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation shall be chaired alternatively by either Party.
5. The Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation shall report to the Trade and Development Committee.

**CHAPTER 8**  
**TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE**

**ARTICLE 48**  
Multilateral obligations

1. The Parties confirm their commitment to the rights and obligations provided for in the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (hereinafter referred to as "the TBT Agreement").
2. These rights and obligations shall underlie the activities of the Parties under this Chapter.

**ARTICLE 49**  
Objectives

1. The Parties agree to cooperate in order to facilitate and increase trade in goods between them, by identifying, preventing and eliminating unnecessary barriers to trade within the terms of the TBT Agreement.
2. The Parties undertake to cooperate in strengthening regional, and specifically SADC EPA States' integration and cooperation on matters concerning technical barriers to trade.
3. The Parties undertake to establish and enhance SADC EPA States' technical capacity on matters concerning technical barriers to trade.

**ARTICLE 50**  
Scope and definitions

1. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures as defined in the TBT Agreement in so far as they affect trade covered by this Agreement.
2. For the purposes of this Chapter, the definitions used by the TBT Agreement shall apply.

**ARTICLE 51**  
Collaboration and regional integration

The Parties agree that collaboration between national and regional authorities dealing with TBT matters, in both the public and private sector, is important to facilitate trade in the region and between the Parties, as well as for the overall process of regional integration and undertake to cooperate to this end.

**ARTICLE 52**  
Transparency

The Parties reaffirm the principle of transparency in the application of technical regulations and standards in accordance with the TBT Agreement.

The Parties recognise the importance of effective mechanisms for consultation, notification and exchange of information with respect to technical regulations and standards in accordance with the TBT Agreement.

**ARTICLE 52 bis**  
Information Exchange on TBT

The Parties agree to establish an early warning mechanism to ensure that the SADC-EPA States are informed in advance of new EC measures that may affect SADC EPA exports to the EU. The Parties shall make optimal use of existing mechanisms and avoid unnecessary duplications to multilateral or unilateral mechanisms.

**ARTICLE 53**  
Measures for identifying, preventing and  
eliminating technical barriers to trade

The Parties agree to identify and implement mechanisms among those supported by the TBT Agreement that are the most appropriate for particular priority issues or sectors. Such mechanisms may include:

1. intensifying their collaboration, with a view to facilitating access to their respective markets, by increasing the mutual knowledge and understanding of their respective systems in the field of technical regulations, standards, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment;
2. exchanging information, identifying and implementing appropriate mechanisms for particular issues or sectors, i.e. alignment with international standards, reliance on the supplier's declaration of conformity, the use of internationally recognised accreditation to qualify conformity assessment bodies and the use of international product testing and certification schemes;
3. identifying and organising sector-specific interventions on technical regulations and conformity assessment with a view to facilitating understanding of and access to their respective markets. These sectors will be chosen taking into account key areas of trade, including priority products;
4. developing cooperation activities and measures with a view to supporting the implementation of the rights and obligations under the TBT Agreement;
5. developing common views and approaches on technical regulatory practices, including transparency, consultation, necessity and proportionality, the use of international standards, conformity assessment requirements, the use of impact and risk assessment, enforcement and market surveillance, where appropriate;
6. promoting harmonisation, whenever possible and in areas of mutual interest, towards international standards, and the use of such standards in the development of technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures;
7. undertaking to consider, in due course, negotiating mutual recognition agreements in sectors of mutual economic interest;
8. promoting collaboration between the Parties' and SADC EPA States', as the case may be, organisations responsible for technical regulations, metrology, standardisation, testing, certification, inspection and accreditation; and
9. promoting the participation by the SADC EPA States in international standards-setting bodies.

**ARTICLE 54**  
Implementation

The Parties agree that the Trade and Development Committee shall be competent under this Chapter to:

1. monitor and review its implementation;
2. provide coordination and consultation on TBT issues;

3. identify and review priority sectors and products and the resulting priority areas for cooperation; and
4. make recommendations for modifications to it if necessary and appropriate.

#### **ARTICLE 55**

##### Capacity building and technical assistance concerning technical barriers to trade

1. The Parties recognise the importance of cooperating in the areas of technical regulations, standards, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment in order to achieve the objectives of this Chapter;
2. The Parties agree that the following are priority areas for cooperation:
  - (a) the establishment of appropriate arrangements for the sharing of expertise, including appropriate training intended to ensure adequate and enduring technical competence of the relevant standardisation and conformity assessment bodies of the SADC EPA States and mutual understanding between such bodies in the territories of the Parties;
  - (b) the development of capacities of the SADC EPA States in the fields of technical regulations, metrology, standards, accreditation and conformity assessment including through the upgrading or setting up of laboratories and other equipment. In this regard, the Parties acknowledge the importance of strengthening regional cooperation and the need to take into account priority products and sectors;
  - (c) the development and adoption, within the SADC EPA States, of harmonised technical regulations, standards, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment procedures based on relevant international standards;
  - (d) the support for the participation of SADC EPA States in international standardisation, accreditation and metrology activities; and
  - (e) the development of TBT enquiry and notification points within the SADC EPA States.

**CHAPTER 9**  
**SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

**ARTICLE 56**  
Multilateral obligations

1. The Parties reaffirm the principles and objectives of the WTO SPS Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the SPS Agreement"), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).
2. These principles and objectives shall underlie the activities of the Parties and the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, under this Chapter.

**ARTICLE 57**  
Objectives

1. The Parties agree to facilitate trade and investment within the SADC EPA States and between the Parties while ensuring that measures adopted shall apply only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant health or life in accordance with the provisions of the SPS Agreement.
2. The Parties undertake to cooperate in strengthening regional integration and specifically SADC EPA States' cooperation on matters concerning sanitary and phytosanitary measures (hereinafter referred to as "SPS measures") and to address problems arising from SPS measures on agreed priority products and sectors as listed in Annex VI whilst giving due consideration to regional integration.
3. As a result thereof, the Parties agree to promote bi-regional collaboration aiming at recognition of appropriate levels of protection in SPS measures.
4. The Parties agree to establish and enhance SADC EPA States' technical capacity to implement and monitor SPS measures, including promoting greater use of international standards and other matters concerning SPS.

**ARTICLE 58**  
Scope and definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter, definitions used in the SPS Agreement and international standard-setting bodies, namely the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) shall apply.

**ARTICLE 59**  
Competent authorities

1. The respective SPS authorities shall be the competent authorities in the SADC EPA States and the EC Party for the implementation of the measures referred to in this Chapter.
2. The Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall, in accordance with this Agreement, inform each other of their respective competent SPS authorities and any changes thereto.

**ARTICLE 60**  
Transparency

1. The Parties reaffirm the principle of transparency in the application of SPS measures, in accordance with the SPS Agreement.

2. The Parties recognise the importance of effective mechanisms for consultation, notification and exchange of information with respect to SPS measures in accordance with the SPS Agreement.
3. The importing Party shall inform the exporting Party of any changes in its sanitary and phytosanitary import requirements that may affect trade falling under the scope of this Chapter. The Parties undertake to establish mechanisms for the exchange of such information where appropriate.
4. The Parties will apply the principle of zoning or compartmentalisation when defining import conditions, taking into account international standards. Zones or compartments of defined sanitary or phytosanitary status may also be identified and proposed jointly by the Parties, on a case by case basis, wherever possible, in order to avoid disruption to trade.

**ARTICLE 61**  
Information exchange

1. The Parties agree to establish an early-warning system to ensure that the SADC EPA States are informed in advance of new EC SPS measures that may affect SADC EPA exports to the EU. This system shall be based on existing mechanisms where appropriate.
2. The Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, agree to collaborate in the further development of the epidemiological surveillance network on animal disease and in the domain of plant health. The Parties will exchange information on the occurrence of pests of known and immediate danger to the other Party.

**ARTICLE 62**  
Implementation

The Parties agree that the Trade and Development Committee shall be competent under this Chapter to:

1. monitor and review its implementation;
2. advise and make recommendations for the implementation aimed at achieving its objectives;
3. provide a forum for discussion and exchange of information as well as issues of cooperation;
4. make recommendations for modifications to it if necessary and appropriate;
5. review the list of priority sectors and products and the resulting priority areas for cooperation;
6. enhance cooperation on the development, application and enforcement of SPS measures; and
7. any other relevant matters relating thereto.

**ARTICLE 63**  
Consultations

If either Party or an SADC EPA State, as the case may be, considers that another Party has taken measures which are likely to affect, or have affected, access to its market, appropriate consultations will be held with a view to avoiding undue delays and finding an appropriate solution in conformity with the WTO SPS Agreement. In this regard, the Parties shall exchange names and addresses of contact points with sanitary and phytosanitary expertise in order to facilitate communication and the exchange of information.

**ARTICLE 64**

Cooperation, capacity building and technical assistance  
on sanitary and phytosanitary measures

1. The Parties agree to promote cooperation between SADC EPA States' SPS institutions and equivalent EC Party institutions.
2. The Parties agree to cooperate in facilitating regional harmonisation of measures and the development of appropriate regulatory frameworks and policies within and between the SADC EPA States, thereby enhancing intra-regional trade and investment.
3. The Parties agree that the following are priority areas for cooperation:
  - (a) the building of technical capacity in the public and private sectors of SADC EPA States to enable sanitary and phytosanitary control, including training and information events for inspection, certification, supervision and control;
  - (b) the building of capacity in SADC EPA States to maintain and expand their market access opportunities;
  - (c) the building of capacity to ensure that measures adopted do not become unnecessary barriers to trade, while recognising the Parties' rights to set their own appropriate levels of protection;
  - (d) the enhancement of technical capacity for the implementation and monitoring of SPS measures, including promoting greater use of international standards;
  - (e) the promotion of cooperation on the implementation of the SPS Agreement, particularly strengthening SADC EPA States' notification and enquiry points as well as other matters concerning relevant international standards setting bodies;
  - (f) the development of capacities for risk analysis, harmonisation, compliance, testing, certification, residue monitoring, traceability and accreditation including through the upgrading or setting up of laboratories and other equipment to help SADC EPA States comply with international standards. In this regard, the Parties acknowledge the importance of strengthening regional cooperation and the need to take into account the priority products and sectors identified in accordance with this Chapter; and
  - (g) the support for the participation of SADC EPA States in relevant international standards setting bodies.

**CHAPTER 9BIS  
AGRICULTURE**

**Article 64 BIS  
Cooperation on Agriculture**

1. The Parties underline the importance of the agricultural sector to the SADC EPA States for food security, generating rural employment, increasing incomes of farm households, creating an inclusive rural economy, and as a basis for wider industrialisation and sustainable development, as well as to contribute to the objectives of this Agreement.
2. The use of export subsidies on agricultural goods in the trade between the Parties shall not be allowed from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
3. An agricultural partnership is established between the EU Party and the SADC EPA States to facilitate an exchange of views between the Parties on agriculture, inter alia, food security, development, regional value chains and integration. The coverage of issues and operational rules for the agricultural partnership will be established by common agreement of the Parties acting within the Committee referred to in Article 96.

**TITLE III**

**CURRENT PAYMENTS AND  
CAPITAL MOVEMENT**

## **CHAPTER 10**

### **ARTICLE 65**

#### Current payments

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 66 of this Agreement, the SADC EPA States and the EC Party undertake to impose no restrictions and to allow all payments for current transactions between residents of the EC Party and of the SADC EPA States to be made in freely convertible currency.
2. SADC EPA States and the EC Party may take the necessary measures to ensure that the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, which liberalise current payments, are not used to make transfers that are not compliant with a Party's laws and regulations.

### **ARTICLE 66**

#### Safeguard measures

1. Where, in exceptional circumstances, payments and capital movements between the Parties cause or threaten to cause serious difficulties for the operation of monetary policy or exchange rate policy in one or more SADC EPA States or one or more Member States of the European Union, safeguard measures with regard to payments and capital movements that are strictly necessary may be taken by the EC Party or the concerned SADC EPA State for a period not exceeding six months.
2. The Joint Council shall be informed forthwith of the adoption of any safeguard measure and, as soon as possible, of a time schedule for its removal.

#### Article 66BIS

#### **Balance of payment difficulties**

Where one or more Member States of the European Union, or a SADC EPA State, is in serious balance of payments difficulties or external financial difficulties, or under threat thereof, it may adopt restrictive measures in accordance with the conditions established under the WTO Agreements and the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, which shall be of limited duration and may not go beyond what is necessary to remedy the balance of payments situation. The Party having adopted or maintained such measures shall inform the other Party forthwith and shall submit to it as soon as possible a timetable for the elimination of the measures concerned.

## TITLE IV

### TRADE RELATED ISSUES

#### ARTICLE [67-I]

##### Trade in Services and Investment

1. The Parties recognise the growing importance of trade in services and investment for the development of their economies and reaffirm their commitment regarding services in articles 41 to 43 of the Cotonou Agreement and their respective rights and obligations under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS).
2. The Parties may negotiate trade in services to extend the scope of the present Agreement. In this regard, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland (the Participating SADC EPA States) on the one hand, and the EU Party on the other, have started and will continue to negotiate trade in services.
3. The negotiations between the EU Party and the Participating SADC EPA States shall be guided by the following principles:
  - a. Negotiations shall cover definitions and principles for the liberalisation of trade in services.
  - b. Negotiation shall cover lists of commitments, setting out the conditions applicable to the liberalisation of trade in services. Such conditions shall be listed per sector liberalised and include, where necessary, limitations on market access and national treatment as well as transition periods for liberalisation.
  - c. The negotiations shall also address regulatory provisions supporting the liberalisation of trade in services.
  - d. Liberalisation of trade in services shall meet the requirements of Article V of the GATS.
  - e. Liberalisation of trade in services shall be reciprocal and asymmetric, taking into account the development needs of the Participating SADC EPA States. This may also result in the inclusion of provisions on cooperation and on special and differential treatment.
  - f. Negotiations shall build on the relevant provisions in existing applicable legal frameworks.
4. The EU and the Participating SADC EPA States agree to cooperate on strengthening the regulatory frameworks of the Participating SADC EPA States as well as to support the implementation of the commitments resulting from the negotiations in accordance with Article 13 of this Agreement. The Parties recognise that in accordance with Article 16 of this Agreement trade capacity building can support the development of economic activities.
5. If a Party that is not a member of a future agreement on trade in services wishes to join it may negotiate the terms of its entry to the Agreement.
6. If any agreement emanating from negotiations envisaged in paragraphs 2 and 5 of this Article were to result in outcomes that prove to be incompatible with the future development of a SADC regional services framework, the Parties shall negotiate with a view to adjusting this Agreement to bring it in line with the regional framework while ensuring a balance of benefits.
7. Furthermore the EU and the Participating SADC EPA States agree to cooperate on investment in accordance with Article 14 of this Agreement, and may in future consider negotiating investment in economic sectors other than services.
8. If a Party that is not a member of a future agreement on investment wishes to join it may negotiate the terms of its entry to the Agreement.
9. If any agreement emanating from negotiations envisaged in paragraph 7 of this Article were to

result in outcomes that prove to be incompatible with the future development of a SADC regional investment framework, the Parties shall jointly endeavour to adjust this Agreement to bring it in line with the regional framework while ensuring a balance of benefits

#### **ARTICLE 67-II**

##### Cooperation on Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

1. The Parties reaffirm their commitments under Article 46 of the Cotonou Agreement and their rights, obligations and flexibilities as set out in the WTO TRIPS Agreement.
2. The Parties agree to grant and ensure adequate, effective and non-discriminatory protection of intellectual property rights, and provide for measures for the enforcement of such rights against infringement thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the international agreements to which they are parties.
3. The Parties may cooperate in matters related to Geographical Indications (GIs) in line with the provisions of Section 3 (Articles 22-24) of the TRIPS Agreement. The Parties recognise the importance of geographical indications and origin-linked products for sustainable agriculture and rural development.
4. The Parties agree that it is important to respond to reasonable requests to provide information and clarification to each other on GI and other IPR related matters. Without prejudice to the generality of such cooperation, the Parties may, by mutual agreement, involve international and regional organisations with expertise in the areas of geographical indications.
5. The Parties consider traditional knowledge as an important area and may cooperate on it in future.
6. The Parties may consider entering into negotiations on protection of intellectual property rights in future, and the SADC EPA Group has as its ambition, and will endeavour, to negotiate as a collective. Should negotiations be launched, the EU will consider including provisions on cooperation and special and differential treatment.
7. If a Party that is not a party to an agreement on protection of intellectual property rights negotiated in accordance with paragraph 6 wishes to join, it may negotiate the terms of its entry to the Agreement.
8. If any agreement emanating from negotiations envisaged in paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article were to result in outcomes that prove to be incompatible with the future development of a SADC regional intellectual property rights framework, Parties shall jointly endeavour to adjust this Agreement to bring it in line with the said regional framework while ensuring a balance of benefits.

#### **ARTICLE 67-III**

##### Cooperation on Public Procurement

1. The Parties recognise the importance of transparent public procurement to promote economic development and industrialisation. The Parties agree on the importance of co-operation to enhance the mutual understanding of their respective public procurement systems. Parties reaffirm their commitment to transparent and predictable public procurement systems in accordance with national laws.
2. The Parties recognise the importance of continuing to publish their laws, or otherwise make publicly available their laws, regulations and administrative rulings of general application and any modifications thereof, in an officially designated electronic or paper medium that is widely disseminated and remains readily accessible to the public. The Parties agree that it is important to respond to reasonable requests to provide information and clarification to each other on above-mentioned matters.
3. The Parties may consider entering into negotiations on procurement in future, and the SADC EPA Group has as its ambition, and will endeavour, to negotiate as a collective. Should negotiations

be launched, the EU agrees to include provisions on cooperation and special and differential treatment.

4. If a party that is not a member of a future agreement on procurement wishes to join it may negotiate the terms of its entry to the Agreement.

5. If any agreement emanating from negotiations envisaged in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article were to result in outcomes that prove to be incompatible with the future development of a SADC regional procurement framework, the Parties shall jointly endeavour to adjust this Agreement to bring it in line with the regional framework while ensuring a balance of benefits.

#### **ARTICLE 67-IV** Cooperation on Competition

1. The Parties recognize that certain business practices, such as anti-competitive agreements or concerted practices and abuses of dominant positions, may restrict trade between the Parties and thereby undermine the fulfilment of the objectives of this Agreement.

2. In accordance with Article 14 of this Agreement, the Parties agree to cooperate on competition matters.

3. The Parties may consider entering into negotiations on competition in future, and the SADC EPA Group has as its ambition, and will endeavour, to negotiate as a collective. Should negotiations be launched, the EU agrees to include provisions on cooperation and special and differential treatment.

4. If a party that is not a member of a future agreement on competition wishes to join it may negotiate the terms of its entry to the Agreement.

5. If any agreement emanating from negotiations envisaged in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article were to result in outcomes that prove to be incompatible with the future development of a SADC regional competition framework, the Parties shall jointly endeavour to adjust this Agreement to bring it in line with the regional framework while ensuring a balance of benefits.

#### **ARTICLE 67-V** Tax Governance

1. The Parties recognise the importance of cooperation on the principles of good governance in the area of taxation through the relevant authorities.

#### **ARTICLE 67 BIS** Trade and Sustainable Development

##### Article 1 **Context and objectives**

1. The Parties recall the Agenda 21 on Environment and Development of 1992, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of 1998, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on Sustainable Development of 2002, the Ministerial Declaration of the UN Economic and Social Council on Full Employment and Decent Work of 2006, the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation of 2008 and the UN Conference on Sustainable Development of 2012 entitled "The Future We Want".

2. They reaffirm their commitments to promote the development of international trade in such a way as to contribute to the objective of sustainable development, in its three pillars (economic development, social development, and environmental protection) for the welfare of present and future generations, and will strive to ensure that this objective is integrated and reflected at every

level of their trade relationship.

3. This Chapter is excluded from Chapter 12 of this Agreement.

#### Article 2

### **Multilateral environmental and labour standards and agreements**

1. The Parties recognise the value of international environmental governance and agreements as a response of the international community to global or regional environmental problems as well as decent work for all as a key element of sustainable development for all countries and as a priority objective of international co-operation.

2. In this context, and taking into account the Cotonou Partnership Agreement of 2000, and in particular Article 49 on Trade and Environment and Article 50 on Trade and Labour Standards, the Parties reaffirm their rights and their commitment to implement their obligations in respect of the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions that they have ratified respectively.

#### Article 3

### **Right to regulate and levels of protection**

1. The Parties recognise the right of each Party to establish its own levels of domestic environmental and labour protection, and to adopt or modify accordingly its relevant laws and policies, consistently with internationally recognised standards and agreements to which they are a party. \_

2. The Parties reaffirm the importance of protection as afforded in domestic labour and environmental laws.

3. Recognising that it is inappropriate to encourage trade or investment by weakening or reducing domestic levels of labour and environmental protection, a Party shall not derogate from, or, persistently fail to effectively enforce its environmental and labour laws to this end.

#### Article 4

### **Trade and investment favouring sustainable development**

1. The Parties reconfirm their commitment to enhance the contribution of trade and investment to the goal of sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions.

2. A Party may request, through the Joint Committee, consultations with the other Party regarding any matter arising under this Chapter.

3. Dialogue and cooperation by Parties, through the Joint Committee, on this Chapter may involve other relevant authorities and stakeholders.

#### Article 5

### **Working together on trade and sustainable development**

1. The Parties recognise the importance of working together on trade-related aspects of environmental and labour policies in order to achieve the objectives of this Agreement.

2. The Parties may exchange information and share experience on their actions to promote coherence and mutual supportiveness between trade, social and environmental objectives, and shall strengthen dialogue and cooperation on sustainable development issues that may arise in the context of trade relations.

In this respect, they may cooperate, *inter alia*, in the following areas:

- a) The trade aspects of labour or environmental policies in international fora, such as the ILO Decent Work Agenda and MEAs;
- b) The impacts of the Agreement on sustainable development;
- c) Corporate social responsibility and accountability;
- d) Trade aspects of mutual interest to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;
- e) Trade aspects of sustainable forest management;
- f) Trade aspects of sustainable fishing practices.

PART III

CHAPTER 12

DISPUTE AVOIDANCE AND SETTLEMENT

## **ARTICLE 68**

### Objective

1. The objective of this Part is to avoid or settle any dispute between the Parties.
2. For disputes that relate to the collective action of SACU, SACU will act as a collective for the purposes of this chapter, and the EC Party shall act against SACU as such.
3. For disputes that relate to an individual action of a SACU Member State, the SACU Member State concerned shall act individually for purposes of this chapter, and the EC Party shall act only against the specific Member State that it considers has infringed a provision of this Agreement.

## **ARTICLE 69**

### Scope

1. This Part shall apply to any dispute concerning the interpretation and application of this Agreement except as otherwise expressly provided for in this Agreement.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the procedure set out in Article 98 of the Cotonou Agreement shall be applicable in the event of a dispute concerning the financing pertaining to development cooperation between the SADC EPA States and the EC Party.

## **SECTION I**

### CONSULTATIONS AND MEDIATION

## **ARTICLE 70**

### Consultations

1. The Parties shall endeavour to resolve any dispute referred to in Article 69 by entering into consultations in good faith with the aim of reaching an amicable solution.
2. A Party shall seek consultations by means of a written request to the other Party, copied to the Trade and Development Committee, identifying the measure at issue and the provisions of this Agreement with which it considers the measure not to be in conformity.
3. Consultations shall be held within 40 days of the date of the receipt of the request. The consultations shall be deemed concluded within 60 days of the date of the receipt of the request, unless both Parties agree to continue consultations. All information disclosed during the consultations shall remain confidential.
4. Consultations on matters of urgency, including those regarding perishable or seasonal goods, shall be held within 15 days of the date of the receipt of the request, and shall be deemed concluded within 30 days of the date of the receipt of the request.
5. If consultations are not held within the timeframes laid down in paragraph 3 or in paragraph 4 respectively, or if consultations have been concluded and no mutually agreed solution has been reached, the complaining Party may request the establishment of an arbitration panel in accordance with Article 73.

## **ARTICLE 71**

### Mediation

1. If consultations fail to produce a mutually agreed solution, the Parties may, by agreement, seek recourse to a mediator. Unless the Parties agree otherwise, the terms of reference for the mediation shall be the matter referred to in the request for consultations.

2. The mediator's opinion may include a recommendation on how to resolve the dispute consistent with the provisions of this Agreement. The mediator's opinion is non-binding.
3. The proceedings involving mediation, in particular all information disclosed and positions taken by the Parties during these proceedings, shall remain confidential.

**SECTION II**  
**DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES**  
**– ARBITRATION PROCEDURE**

**ARTICLE 72**  
Initiation of the arbitration procedure

1. Where the Parties have failed to resolve the dispute by recourse to consultations as provided for in Article 70, or by recourse to mediation as provided for in Article 71, the complaining Party may request the establishment of an arbitration panel.
2. The request for the establishment of an arbitration panel shall be made in writing to the Party complained against and the Trade and Development Committee. The complaining Party shall identify in its request the specific measures at issue, and it shall explain how such measures constitute a breach of the provisions of this Agreement.

**ARTICLE 73**  
Establishment of the arbitration panel

1. An arbitration panel shall be composed of three arbitrators.
2. Each party to the dispute shall appoint one arbitrator within ten days of the date of the receipt of the request for the establishment of an arbitration panel. The two arbitrators shall appoint a third arbitrator, who shall be the chairperson of the arbitration panel, within 20 days of the receipt of the request for the establishment of a panel. The Chairperson shall not be a national of the Parties nor permanently reside in the territory of the Parties.
3. If all three arbitrators are not appointed within 20 days, or if, within ten days of the appointment of the third arbitrator either Party submits a reasoned written objection to the arbitrators chosen to the Trade and Development Committee, either Party may request the chairperson of the Trade and Development Committee, or her or his delegate, to select all three members by lot from the list established under Article 87 of this Agreement, one among the individuals proposed by the complaining Party, one among the individuals proposed by the Party complained against and one among the individuals selected by the Parties to act as chairperson. Where the Parties agree on one or more of the members of the arbitration panel, any remaining members shall be selected by the procedure laid down in this paragraph.
4. The chairperson of the Trade and Development Committee, or her or his delegate, shall select the arbitrators within five days of receipt of the request made by either Party referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. The selection shall be done in the presence of a representative of each Party.
5. The date of establishment of the arbitration panel shall be the date on which the three arbitrators are finally selected.

**ARTICLE 74**  
Interim panel report

The arbitration panel shall notify to the Parties an interim report containing both the descriptive

section and its findings and conclusions, as a general rule not later than 120 days from the date of establishment of the arbitration panel. In cases of urgency, the time limit shall be reduced to 60 days. Any Party may submit written comments to the arbitration panel on precise aspects of its interim report within 15 days of the notification of the report.

## **ARTICLE 75**

### Arbitration panel ruling

1. The arbitration panel shall notify its ruling to the Parties and to the Trade and Development Committee within 150 days from the date of the establishment of the arbitration panel. Where it considers that this deadline cannot be met, the chairperson of the arbitration panel must notify the Parties and the Trade and Development Committee in writing, stating the reasons for the delay and the date on which the panel plans to conclude its work. Under no circumstances should the ruling be notified later than 180 days from the date of the establishment of the arbitration panel.
2. In cases of urgency, including those involving perishable and seasonal goods, the arbitration panel shall make every effort to notify its ruling within 90 days from the date of its establishment. The arbitration panel may give a preliminary ruling within ten days of its establishment on whether it deems the case to be urgent.
3. Either Party may request the arbitration panel to provide a recommendation as to how the Party complained against, or as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State, could bring itself into compliance.

## **SECTION III COMPLIANCE**

### **ARTICLE 76**

#### Compliance with the arbitration panel ruling

The Party complained against, or as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State, shall take any measure necessary to comply with the arbitration panel ruling and the Parties shall seek to agree on the period of time to comply with the ruling.

### **ARTICLE 77**

#### The reasonable period of time for compliance

1. No later than 30 days after the notification of the arbitration panel ruling to the Parties, the Party complained against shall notify the complaining Party and the Trade and Development Committee of the reasonable period of time it will require to bring itself into compliance with the ruling of the arbitration panel.
2. Upon notification by the Party complained against, the Parties shall seek to agree on such a reasonable period of time. If there is disagreement between the Parties on the reasonable period of time to comply with the arbitration panel ruling, the complaining Party shall, within 30 days of the notification made under paragraph 1 of this Article, request the arbitration panel in writing to determine the length of the reasonable period of time. Such request shall be notified simultaneously to the other Party and to the Trade and Development Committee. The arbitration panel shall notify its ruling to the Parties and to the Trade and Development Committee within 30 days from the date of the receipt of the request.
3. The arbitration panel will, in determining the length of the reasonable period of time, take into consideration the length of time that it will normally take the Party complained against, or as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State, to adopt comparable legislative or administrative measures to those identified by the Party complained against, or as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State, as being necessary to ensure compliance. The arbitration panel shall also take

into consideration capacity constraints and the different level of development which may affect the adoption of the necessary measures.

4. In the event of the original arbitration panel, or some of its members, being unable to reconvene, the procedures set out in Article 73 of this Agreement shall apply. The time limit for notifying the ruling shall be 45 days from the date of the receipt of the request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

5. The reasonable period of time may be extended by agreement of the parties to the dispute.

#### **ARTICLE 78**

##### **Review of any measure taken to comply with the arbitration panel ruling**

1. The Party complained against shall notify the other Party and the Trade and Development Committee, before the end of the reasonable period of time, of any measure that it has taken to comply with the arbitration panel ruling.

2. In the event that there is disagreement between the Parties concerning the compatibility of any measure notified under paragraph 1 of this Article with the provisions of this Agreement, the complaining Party may request in writing the arbitration panel to rule on the matter. Such request shall identify the specific measure at issue and it shall explain how such measure is incompatible with the provisions of this Agreement. The arbitration panel shall notify its ruling within 90 days of the date of the receipt of the request. In cases of urgency, including those involving perishable and seasonal goods, the arbitration panel shall notify its ruling within 45 days of the date of the receipt of the request.

3. In the event of the original arbitration panel, or some of its members, being unable to reconvene, the procedures set out in Article 73 of this Agreement shall apply. The time limit for notifying the ruling shall be 105 days from the date of the receipt of the request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

#### **ARTICLE 79**

##### **Temporary remedies in case of non-compliance**

1. If the Party complained against fails to notify any measure taken to comply with the arbitration panel ruling before the expiry of the reasonable period of time, or if the arbitration panel rules that the measure notified under Article 78 paragraph 1 is not compatible with the provisions of this Agreement, the Party complained against or, as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State shall, if so requested by the complaining Party, present an offer for compensation. Such compensation may include or consist of financial compensation although nothing in this Agreement shall oblige the Party complained against, or as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State, to offer such financial compensation.

2. If no agreement on compensation is reached within 30 days of the end of the reasonable period of time or of the arbitration panel's ruling under Article 78 that a measure taken to comply is not compatible with this Agreement, the complaining Party shall be entitled, upon notification to the other Party, to adopt appropriate measures. Such measures may be adopted either by the complaining Party, or as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State.

3. In adopting such measures the complaining Party or as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State, shall seek to select measures proportionate to the violation which least affect the attainment of the objectives of this Agreement and shall take into consideration their impact on the economy of the Party complained against and on the individual SADC EPA States.

4. In the event that the EC Party fails to notify any measure taken to comply with the arbitration panel ruling by the expiry of the reasonable period of time at the latest, or if the arbitration panel rules that the measure notified under Article 11 paragraph 1 is not compatible with that Party's

obligations under this Agreement, and the complaining Party asserts that adopting appropriate measures would result in significant damage to its economy, the EC Party shall consider providing financial compensation.

5. The EC Party shall exercise due restraint in asking for compensation or adopting appropriate measures pursuant to paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article.

6. Compensation or appropriate measures shall be temporary and shall be applied only until any measure found to violate the provisions of this Agreement has been withdrawn or amended so as to bring it into conformity with those provisions or until the Parties have agreed to settle the dispute.

7. For the purposes of Articles 79 and 80, appropriate measures refer to measures similar to those available under the dispute settlement provisions under the WTO.

#### **ARTICLE 80**

##### Review of any measure taken to comply after the adoption of appropriate measures

1. The Party complained against shall notify the other Party and the Trade and Development Committee of any measure it has taken to comply with the ruling of the arbitration panel and of its request for an end to application of appropriate measures by the complaining Party or as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State.

2. If the Parties do not reach an agreement on the compatibility of the notified measure with the provisions of this Agreement within 30 days of the date of notification, the complaining Party shall request in writing the arbitration panel to rule on the matter. Such request shall be notified to the other Party and to the Committee. The arbitration panel ruling shall be notified to the Parties and to the Committee within 45 days of the date of the receipt of the request. If the arbitration panel rules that any measure taken to comply is not in conformity with the provisions of this Agreement, the arbitration panel will determine whether the complaining Party or as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State, can continue to apply appropriate measures. If the arbitration panel rules that any measure taken to comply is in conformity with the provisions of this Agreement, the appropriate measures shall be terminated.

3. In the event of the original arbitration panel, or some of its members, being unable to reconvene, the procedures laid down in Article 73 shall apply. The period for notifying the ruling shall be 60 days from the date of the receipt of the request referred to in paragraph 2.

#### **SECTION IV**

##### **COMMON PROVISIONS**

#### **ARTICLE 81**

##### Mutually agreed solution

The Parties may reach a mutually agreed solution to a dispute under this Chapter at any time. They shall notify the Trade and Development Committee of any such solution. Upon adoption of the mutually agreed solution, the dispute settlement procedure shall be terminated.

#### **ARTICLE 82**

##### Rules of Procedure and Code of Conduct

1. The Parties shall agree on Rules of Procedure and a Code of Conduct by 1 July 2008 which shall be adopted by the Joint Council. The Rules of Procedure shall address the issue of opening arbitration panel hearings to the public.

2. Any meeting of the arbitration panel shall be open to the public in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, unless the arbitration panel decides otherwise on its own motion or at the request of

the Parties. The arbitration panel shall meet in closed session when the submissions or arguments of a Party contain confidential information.

### **ARTICLE 83**

#### Information and technical advice

At the request of a Party, or upon its own initiative, the arbitration panel may obtain information from any source, including the Parties involved in the dispute, it deems appropriate for the arbitration proceeding. The arbitration panel shall also have the right to seek the opinion of relevant experts as it deems appropriate. Interested entities are authorised to submit *amicus curiae* briefs to the arbitration panel in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. Any information obtained in this manner must be disclosed to the Parties to the dispute and submitted for their comments.

### **ARTICLE 84**

#### Languages of the submissions

1. The written and oral submissions of the Parties shall be made in any official language of the Parties.
2. The Parties shall endeavour to agree on a common working language for any specific proceedings under this Part. If the Parties are unable to agree on a common working language, each Party shall arrange for and bear the costs of the translation of its written submissions and interpretation at the hearings into the language chosen by the Party complained against, unless such language is an official language of that Party. The EC Party shall, when seeking to agree on a common working language, take into account the potential impact of such costs on SADC EPA States.

### **ARTICLE 85**

#### Rules of interpretation

An arbitration panel shall settle a dispute in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and the customary rules of interpretation of public international law, including those set out in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. The rulings of the arbitration panel cannot add to or diminish the rights and obligations provided for in this Agreement.

### **ARTICLE 86**

#### Arbitration panel rulings

1. The arbitration panel shall make every effort to take any decision by consensus. Where, nevertheless, a decision cannot be arrived at by consensus, the matter at issue shall be decided by majority vote.
2. The ruling shall set out the findings of fact, the applicability of the relevant provisions of this Agreement and the reasoning behind any findings and conclusions that it makes. The Trade and Development Committee shall make the arbitration panel rulings publicly available unless it decides not to do so.

### **ARTICLE 87**

#### List of arbitrators

1. The Trade and Development Committee shall, no later than three months after the provisional application of this Agreement, establish a list of 21 individuals who are willing and able to serve as arbitrators. Each of the Parties shall select eight individuals to serve as arbitrators. The Parties shall

also agree on five individuals who are not nationals of either Party and who shall act as chairperson of the arbitration panel. The Committee will ensure that the list is always maintained in accordance with this Article.

2. Arbitrators shall have specialised knowledge of or experience in law and international trade. They shall be independent, serve in their individual capacities and not take instructions from any organisation or government, or be affiliated with the governments of any of the Parties, and shall comply with the Code of Conduct annexed to the Rules of Procedures.

3. The Committee may establish an additional list of 15 individuals having a sectoral expertise in specific matters covered by this Agreement. When recourse is made to the selection procedure of Article 73 of this Agreement, the chairperson of the Committee may use such a sectoral list upon agreement of both Parties.

## **ARTICLE 88**

### Relation with WTO obligations

1. Arbitration bodies set up under this Agreement shall not arbitrate disputes on a Party's, or as the case may be, the relevant SADC EPA State's, rights and obligations under the Agreement establishing the WTO.

2. Recourse to the dispute settlement provisions of this Agreement shall be without prejudice to any action in the WTO framework, including dispute settlement action. However, where a Party or the relevant SADC EPA State, as the case may be, has, with regard to a particular measure, initiated a dispute settlement proceeding under this Agreement or under the WTO Agreement, it may not initiate a dispute settlement proceeding regarding the same measure until the first proceeding has ended. For the purposes of this paragraph, dispute settlement proceedings under the WTO Agreement are deemed to be initiated by a Party's or the relevant SADC EPA State's request, as the case may be, for the establishment of a panel under Article 6 of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes of the WTO.

3. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude a Party or SADC EPA State from implementing the suspension of obligations authorised by the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO.

## **ARTICLE 89**

### Time limits

1. All time limits laid down in Part III of this Agreement, including the limits for the arbitration panels to notify their rulings, shall be counted in calendar days from the day following the act or fact to which they refer.

2. Any time limit referred to in this Part may be extended by mutual agreement of the Parties.

## **PART IV**

### **CHAPTER 13**

#### **GENERAL EXCEPTIONS**

#### **ARTICLE 90**

##### **General exception clause**

1. Subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between the Parties where like conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement by the EC Party or a SADC EPA States of measures:

- (a) necessary to protect public morals;
- (b) necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health;
- (c) relating to the importation or exportation of gold or silver;
- (d) necessary to secure compliance with laws or regulations which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement, including those relating to customs enforcement, the enforcement of monopolies operated under paragraph 4 of Article II and Article XVII of GATT, the protection of patents, trade marks and copyrights, and the prevention of deceptive practices;
- (e) relating to the products of prison labour;
- (f) imposed for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value;
- (g) relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources if such measures are made effective in conjunction with restrictions on domestic production or consumption
- (h) undertaken in pursuance of obligations under any intergovernmental commodity agreement which conforms to criteria submitted to the GATT Contracting Parties and not disapproved by them or which is itself so submitted and not so disapproved;<sup>1</sup>
- (i) involving restrictions on exports of domestic materials necessary to ensure essential quantities of such materials to a domestic processing industry during periods when the domestic price of such materials is held below the world price as part of a governmental stabilization plan; Provided that such restrictions shall not operate to increase the exports of or the protection afforded to such domestic industry, and shall not depart from the provisions of this Agreement relating to non-discrimination;
- (k) essential to the acquisition or distribution of products in general or local short supply; Provided that any such measures shall be consistent with the principle that the Parties and the SADC EPA States are entitled to an equitable share of the international supply of such products, and that any such measures, which are inconsistent with the other provisions of this Agreement shall be discontinued as soon as the conditions giving rise to them have ceased to exist.

#### **ARTICLE 91**

##### **Security exceptions**

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to:

- (a) require the EC Party or a SADC EPA State to furnish any information the disclosure of which it

---

<sup>1</sup> The exception provided for in this sub-paragraph extends to any commodity agreement which conforms to the principles approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 30 (IV) of 28 March 1947.

considers contrary to its essential security interests; or

(b) prevent the EC Party or a SADC EPA State from taking any action which it considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests:

(i) relating to fissionable materials or the materials from which they are derived;

(ii) relating to the traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war and to such traffic in other goods and materials as is carried on directly or indirectly for the purpose of supplying a military establishment; or

(iii) taken in time of war or other emergency in international relations; or

(c) prevent the EC Party or a SADC EPA State from taking any action in pursuance of its obligations under the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

## **ARTICLE 92**

### **Taxation**

1. Nothing in this Agreement, or in any arrangement adopted under this Agreement, shall be construed to prevent the EC Party or the SADC EPA States from distinguishing, in the application of the relevant provisions of their fiscal legislation, between taxpayers who are not in the same situation, in particular with regard to their place of residence or with regard to the place where their capital is invested.

2. Nothing in this Agreement, or in any arrangement adopted under this Agreement, shall be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement of any measure aimed at preventing the avoidance or evasion of taxes pursuant to the tax provisions of agreements to avoid double taxation or other tax arrangements or domestic fiscal legislation.

3. Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the rights and obligations of the EC Party or the SADC EPA States under any tax convention. In the event of any inconsistency between this Agreement and any such convention, that convention shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

**PART V**  
**INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

**CHAPTER 14**  
**INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

**ARTICLE 93**  
Establishment of a joint institution

For purposes of this Agreement a Joint SADC EPA States – EC Council ("the Joint Council") is hereby established, which shall oversee and administer the implementation of this Agreement.

**ARTICLE 94**  
Composition and functions

1. The Joint Council shall be composed, on the one hand, of the members of the Council of the European Union and relevant members of the European Commission or their representatives, and, on the other hand, the Ministers of the SADC EPA States or their representatives.
2. In relation to matters where SACU acts collectively for purposes of this Agreement, SACU will act as collective under this provision and the EC Party shall treat SACU as such, and where Member States of SACU act individually, the specific Member State will act in that capacity and the EC party shall treat that Member State as such.
3. Without prejudice to the functions of the Council of Ministers as defined in Article 15 of the Cotonou Agreement, the functions of the Joint Council shall be to:
  - (a) be responsible for the operation and implementation of this Agreement and monitor the fulfilment of its objectives;
  - (b) examine any major issues arising within the framework of this Agreement that are of common interest and affect trade between the Parties;
  - (c) examine proposals and recommendations from the Parties for the review of this Agreement;
  - (d) make appropriate recommendations;
  - (e) monitor the development of economic and trade relations between the Parties;
  - (f) monitor and assess the impact of the cooperation provisions of this Agreement on sustainable development;
  - (g) monitor and review progress on all matters covered by this Agreement;
  - (h) establish the rules of procedures of the Trade and Development Committee;
  - (i) monitor the work of the Trade and Development Committee; and
  - (j) perform any other duties under this Agreement.
4. The Joint Council may provide periodic reports on the operation of this Agreement to the Council of Ministers established in accordance with Article 15 of the Cotonou Agreement.

**ARTICLE 95**  
Decision-making powers and procedures

1. In order to attain the objectives of this Agreement, the Joint Council shall have the power to take decisions in respect of all matters covered by this Agreement.

2. The decisions taken shall be by consensus between all the Parties and such decisions shall be binding on the Parties and each of the SADC EPA States, as the case may be. The Parties shall take all the measures necessary to implement such decisions in accordance with each Party's and the SADC EPA States' internal rules.
3. For procedural matters and dispute settlement procedures, the Joint Council shall adopt decisions and recommendations by mutual agreement between the Parties.
4. The Joint Council shall meet at regular intervals, not exceeding a period of two years, and extraordinarily whenever circumstances so require, if the Parties so agree.
5. The Joint Council shall determine its own rules of procedure.

#### **ARTICLE 96**

##### Trade and development committee ("the Committee")

1. The Joint Council shall be assisted in the performance of its duties by a Committee composed of representatives of the Parties, normally at senior officials' level.
2. The Committee may establish any special technical groups to deal with specific matters falling within their competence.
3. The Committee shall determine the rules of procedure of the special technical groups established under paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. The Committee shall report and be responsible to the Joint Council.
5. The Committee shall take decisions or make recommendations in the cases provided for in this Agreement or where such power has been delegated to it by the Joint Council. In this event the Committee shall take its decisions by consensus.
6. The Committee shall have, in particular, the following functions:
  - (a) In the area of trade, to:
    - (i) monitor and evaluate the implementation of the decisions of the Joint Council;

- (ii) facilitate and supervise the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement;
  - (iii) consider and recommend cooperation priorities to the Joint Council;
  - (iv) make appropriate recommendations to the Joint Council to avoid potential conflicts which might arise in areas covered by this Agreement;
  - (v) carry out any other function assigned to it by the Joint Council;
  - (vi) supervise the work of the special technical groups as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article;
  - (vii) monitor the development of regional integration and of economic and trade relations between the Parties;
  - (viii) discuss and undertake actions that may facilitate trade, investment and business opportunities between the Parties; and
  - (ix) discuss any matters pertaining to this Agreement and any issue liable to affect the attainment of its objectives.
- (b) In the area of development cooperation, to:
- (i) monitor the implementation of the cooperation provisions laid down in this Agreement and coordinate such action with third party donors;
  - (ii) make recommendations on trade-related cooperation between the Parties;
  - (iii) keep under periodic review the cooperation priorities set out in this Agreement, and make recommendations on the inclusion of new priorities, as appropriate;
  - (iv) review and discuss cooperation issues pertaining to regional integration and implementation of this Agreement; and
  - (v) monitor and assess the impact of the implementation of this Agreement on the sustainable development of the Parties.

## PART VI

### CHAPTER 15

#### GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

##### ARTICLE 97

###### Definition of the Parties and fulfilment of obligations

1. The Parties of this Agreement shall be Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique hereinafter referred to, for ease of reference, as the "SADC EPA States", on the one part, and the European Community or its Member States or the European Community and its Member States, within their respective areas of competence as derived from the Treaty establishing the European Community, hereinafter referred to as the "EC Party", on the other part.
2. The term "Party" shall refer to the SADC EPA States individually on the one part or the EC Party on the other part as the case may be.
3. Where reference is made to SACU in this Agreement, as in Articles 26(1), 34, 34 BIS and 94 and in Chapter XII, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland, shall act collectively as provided for in the SACU Agreement of 2002.

4. Parties may, by decision of the EPA Joint Council, modify the application of paragraph 3 of this Article.

5. The SADC EPA States and the EC Party shall adopt any general or specific measures required for them to fulfil their obligations under this Agreement and shall ensure that they comply with the objectives laid down in this Agreement.

## **ARTICLE 98**

### Exchange of information

1. In order to facilitate communication relating to the effective implementation of this Agreement, the Parties shall designate a focal point for the exchange of information upon entry into force of this Agreement. The designation of a focal point for the exchange of information is without prejudice to the specific designation of competent authorities under specific Titles or Chapters of this Agreement.

2. On the request of the focal points for exchange of information, each Party shall indicate the office or official responsible for any matter pertaining to the implementation of this Agreement and provide the required support to facilitate communication with the requesting Party.

3. On request of the other Party, and to the extent legally possible, each Party or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall provide information and reply promptly to any question from the other Party relating to an actual or proposed measure that might affect trade between the Parties.

## **ARTICLE 99**

### Transparency

1. A Party, or an SADC EPA State, as the case may be, shall publish or make publicly available its laws, regulations, procedures and administrative rulings of general application as well as any other commitments under an international agreement relating to any trade matter covered by this Agreement. Any such measures adopted after the entry into force of this Agreement shall be brought to the attention of the other Party.

2. Without prejudice to specific transparency provisions in this Agreement, the information referred to under this Article shall be considered to have been brought to the attention of the other Party when the information has been made available:

- (a) by appropriate notification to the WTO; or
- (b) on the official, fee-free and publicly accessible website; or
- (c) to a focal point of the other Party.

However, where the EC Party has provided such information and it has not been notified to the WTO through an official, fee-free and publicly accessible website, an SADC EPA State, which, because of capacity constraints, has difficulties accessing such a website, may request the EC Party to provide such information to the relevant focal point.

3. Nothing in this Agreement shall require any Party to provide confidential information, the disclosure of which would impede law enforcement, or otherwise be contrary to the public interest, or which would prejudice legitimate commercial interests of particular enterprises, public or private, except to the extent that it may be necessary to be disclosed in the context of a dispute settlement proceeding under this Agreement. Where such disclosure is considered necessary by a panel established under this Agreement, the panel shall ensure that confidentiality is fully protected.

## **ARTICLE 100**

### Temporary difficulties in implementation

In the event that a Party, as a result of factors beyond its control, encounters difficulties in meeting its obligations under this Agreement, it shall immediately bring the matter to the attention of the Joint Council.

#### **ARTICLE 101**

##### Regional preferences

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall oblige a Party to extend to the other Party to this Agreement any more favourable treatment which is applied by a Party as part of its respective regional integration process.
2. Any more favourable treatment and advantage that may be granted under this Agreement by any SADC EPA State to the EC Party shall be enjoyed by the other SADC EPA States.

#### **ARTICLE 102**

##### Outermost regions of the European Community

1. Taking account of the geographical proximity of the outermost regions of the European Community and the SADC EPA States and in order to reinforce economic and social links between those regions and the SADC EPA States, the Parties shall endeavour to facilitate cooperation in all areas covered by this Agreement between the outermost regions of the European Community and the SADC EPA States.
2. The objectives enunciated in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also be pursued, wherever possible, through fostering the joint participation of the SADC EPA States and the outermost regions of the European Community in the framework and specific programmes of the European Community in areas covered by this Agreement.
3. The EC Party shall endeavour to ensure coordination between the different financial instruments of the European Community's cohesion and development policies in order to foster cooperation between SADC EPA States and the outermost regions of the European Community in the areas covered by this Agreement.
4. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the EC Party from applying existing measures aimed at addressing the structural social and economic situation of its outermost regions pursuant to Article 299(2) of the Treaty establishing the European Community. This provision shall not permit the maintenance of tariffs on trade between the Parties other than those permitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of Annex 2 of this Agreement.

#### **ARTICLE 103**

##### Relations with the Cotonou Agreement

1. With the exception of development cooperation provided for in Title II of Part III of the Cotonou Agreement, in case of any inconsistency between the provisions of this Agreement and the provisions of Title II of Part III of the Cotonou Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail to the extent of such inconsistency.
2. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed so as to prevent the adoption by the EC Party or an SADC EPA State of appropriate measures pursuant to the Cotonou Agreement.

#### **ARTICLE 103 BIS**

##### Relations with the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA)

1. The relationship between this Agreement and the Agreement on Trade, Development and Cooperation between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of South Africa, of the other part (TDCA) shall be governed by the provisions of

Protocol 4 of this Agreement.

**ARTICLE 104**  
Relations with the WTO Agreement

The Parties agree that nothing in this Agreement requires them or the SADC EPA States to act in a manner inconsistent with their WTO obligations.

**ARTICLE 105**  
Entry into force<sup>1</sup>

1. This Agreement shall be signed, ratified or approved in accordance with the applicable constitutional or internal rules and procedures of each Party or SADC EPA State as the case may be.
2. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the deposit of the last instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.
3. Pending entry into force of this Agreement, the European Union and the SADC EPA States agree to apply the provisions of this Agreement which fall within their respective competences ("provisional application"). This may be effected either by provisional application where possible or by ratification of this Agreement.
4. This Agreement shall be applied provisionally between the European Union and a SADC EPA state ten days after either the receipt of notification of provisional application from the European Union or of ratification or provisional application from that SADC EPA state, whichever is the later.
5. By way of derogation from paragraph 4, provisional application between the European Union and a Member of SACU shall exclude the market access concessions referred to in Article 25(3) and Article 26 (1), which apply to those agricultural and fishery products that are denoted by an asterisk (\*) in the tariff schedules as set out in Annexes I and II, until such time as all members of SACU have ratified or provisionally applied the Agreement.
6. By way of derogation from paragraphs 2 and 5, those agricultural market access concessions referred to in Article 25(3) and Article 26(1) that are denoted by an asterisk (\*) in the tariff schedules as set out in Annexes I and II, are subject to the provisions of Article 16 (application of certain market access concessions) of Protocol 3 (geographical indications and trade in wines and spirits).
7. Notifications regarding the provisional application or ratification shall be sent to the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union, who shall be the depository of this Agreement.
8. If pending the entry into force of the Agreement, the Parties decide to apply it provisionally, all references in this Agreement to the date of entry into force shall be deemed to refer to the date such provisional application takes effect.

**ARTICLE 106**  
Duration

1. This Agreement shall be valid indefinitely.
2. The EC Party or an SADC EPA State may give written notice of its intention to denounce this Agreement.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Parties to the attached Protocol on Geographical indications and on trade in wines and spirits shall implement the undertakings therein.

3. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the notification referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

**ARTICLE 107**  
Territorial application

This Agreement shall apply, on the one hand, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community is applied and under the conditions laid down in that Treaty, and, on the other hand, to the territories of the SADC EPA States.

**ARTICLE 108**  
Revision clause

1. Without prejudice to Article 67, the Parties agree to review this Agreement no later than five years after its entry into force.

2. As regards the implementation of this Agreement, either Party may make suggestions oriented towards adjusting trade related cooperation, taking into account the experience acquired during the implementation thereof.

3. The Parties agree that this Agreement may need to be reviewed in light of further developments in international economic relations and in the light of the expiration of the Cotonou Agreement.

**ARTICLE 109**  
Amendments

1. Any Party may submit proposals for amendments to this Agreement to the Joint Council for consideration and approval.

2. Amendments to this Agreement shall, after approval by the Joint Council, be submitted to the Parties for ratification, acceptance or approval in accordance with their respective constitutional or internal legal requirements.

**ARTICLE 110**  
Accession of new EU Member States

1. The Joint EPA Council shall be advised of any request made by a third State to become a member of the European Union. During the negotiations between the Union and the applicant State, the EC Party shall provide the SADC EPA States with any relevant information. The SADC EPA states shall convey their concerns, and may request consultations, to the EC Party so that the EC Party can take them fully into account. The SADC EPA States shall be notified by the EC Party of any accession to the European Union (EU).

2. Any new Member State of the EU shall accede to this Agreement from the date of its accession to the EU by means of a clause to that effect in the act of accession. If the act of accession to the Union does not provide for such automatic accession of the EU Member State to this Agreement, the EU Member State concerned shall accede by depositing an act of accession with the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, which shall send certified copies to the SADC EPA States.

3. The Parties shall review the effects of the accession of new EU Member States on this Agreement. The Joint EPA Council may decide on any transitional or amending measures that might be necessary.

## **ARTICLE 111**

### Accession

1. A third state or organisation, having competence for the matters covered by this Agreement, may request to accede to this Agreement. If the Joint Council agrees to consider such a request, the Parties and the state or organisation requesting to accede shall conduct negotiations on the terms of accession. The Protocol of Accession shall be approved by the Joint Council and submitted for ratification, acceptance or approval in accordance with the Parties' respective constitutional or internal legal requirements.
2. The Parties shall review the effects of such accession on this Agreement. The Joint Council may decide on any transitional or amending measures that might be necessary.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the Parties agree that in the case of a request from Angola to the Joint Council to accede to the present Agreement, negotiations concerning the terms of accession should be conducted on the basis of this Agreement, taking into account the specific situation of Angola.

## **ARTICLE 112**

### Languages and authentic texts

This Agreement is drawn up in duplicate in the Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish languages, each of these texts being equally authentic. In the event of a contradiction, reference shall be made to the language in which this Agreement was negotiated, namely English.

## **ARTICLE 113**

### Annexes

The Annexes, Protocols and footnotes to this Agreement shall form an integral part thereof.

## **ARTICLE 114**

### Rights and obligations under this agreement

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as conferring rights or imposing obligations on persons, other than those created between the Parties under public international law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures below this Agreement.

## ANNEX I (EU)

### CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN BOTSWANA, LESOTHO, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND SWAZILAND

#### GENERAL NOTES

0A. In this Annex the date of entry into force refers to the date the agreement enters into force within the meaning of Article 105(2) or the relevant date of provisional application within the meaning of Article 105(4), whichever is the earlier, for goods presented for customs clearance in the EC originating, respectively, in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

0B. Where a staging category denoted by a letter is additionally denoted by an asterisk ("\*") the concession or part of the concession as described in section A and B below shall apply with reference to the date that the conditions set out in paragraphs (5) and (6) of Article 105 have been met.

#### A. ELIMINATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

1. Except as otherwise provided in the EC schedule included in this Annex, the following staging categories apply to the elimination of customs duties by the EC Party pursuant to Article 25:

(A) customs duties on originating goods listed as staging category "A" in the EC Party's Schedule shall be eliminated effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0A;

(B) customs duties on originating goods listed as staging category "A\*" in the EC Party's Schedule shall be eliminated effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0B;

(C) Customs duties on originating goods listed as staging category "B\*" in the EC Party's Schedule [*ref: fish*] shall be gradually eliminated in accordance with the following schedule:

- [ on 1 January following the date referred to in 0B, each duty shall be reduced to 83 per cent of the basic duty<sup>1</sup>
- [ one year after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 67 per cent of the basic duty
- [ two years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 50 per cent of the basic duty
- [ three years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 33 per cent of the basic duty
- [ four years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 17 per cent of the basic duty
- [ five years after the first tariff cut, the remaining duties shall be abolished.

(D) Customs duties on originating goods listed as staging category "C\*" in the EC Party's Schedule [*ref: fish*] shall be gradually eliminated in accordance with the following schedule:

- [ on 1 January following the date referred to in 0B, each duty shall be reduced to 90 per cent of the basic duty
- [ one year after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 80 per cent of the basic duty
- [ two years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 70 per cent of the basic duty
- [ three years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 60 per cent of the basic duty
- [ four years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 50 per cent of the basic duty
- [ five years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 40 per cent of the basic duty
- [ six years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 30 per cent of the basic duty

<sup>1</sup> The term "basic duty" is defined in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 22 of the Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and its member states, of the one part, and the SADC EPA States, of the other part.

- [ seven years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 20 per cent of the basic duty
- [ eight years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 10 per cent of the basic duty
- [ nine years after the first tariff cut, the remaining duties shall be abolished.

(E) Customs duties on originating goods listed as staging category "D\*" [*ref: sweet oranges*] in the EC Party's Schedule shall, from the date referred to in paragraph 0A, be excluded from liberalisation except for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 15<sup>th</sup> October, during which no duty shall apply. By way of derogation, for the period 16<sup>th</sup> October to 30<sup>th</sup> November and with effect from the date following the 1<sup>st</sup> of January referred to in paragraph 0B, customs duties shall be gradually eliminated in accordance with the following schedule:

- [ on 1 January following the date referred to in 0B, each duty shall be reduced to 91 per cent of the basic duty;
- [ one year after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 82 per cent of the basic duty;
- [ two years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 73 per cent of the basic duty;
- [ three years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 64 per cent of the basic duty;
- [ four years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 55 per cent of the basic duty;
- [ five years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 45 per cent of the basic duty;
- [ six years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 36 per cent of the basic duty;
- [ seven years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 27 per cent of the basic duty;
- [ eight years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 18 per cent of the basic duty;
- [ nine years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 9 per cent of the basic duty;
- and
- [ ten years after the first tariff cut, the remaining duties shall be abolished.

(F) customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items without a staging category indicated by a letter shall be the customs duty inserted in the staging category column in the EC Party's Schedule at the entry into force of this agreement, effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0A;

(G) customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging category "X" in a Party's Schedule shall be excluded from tariff reduction commitments.

2. The base rate for the items in the EC Party's Schedule is indicative and superseded by the MFN rate of duty effectively applied according to Article 22(3) and Article 22(4) of this Agreement. The EC Party shall communicate to the SADC EPA States its basic duties on the date referred to in paragraph 0A and make it publicly available together with the text of the agreement.

## **B. TARIFF QUOTAS FOR SPECIFIC GOODS**

1. The management of the import quota granted by the EC Party and laid down in the EC Party's tariff schedule shall be implemented on a first-come, first-served basis.
2. Import quotas that were applied to imports into the EC of product originating in South Africa under the Trade Development and Cooperation Agreement of 2000 that are also granted under this agreement, shall be effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0A.
3. Customs duties on goods entered in excess of the quantities listed in section B of this Annex, although not designated as such in the EC Party's schedule, shall be treated in accordance with staging category "X" as described in paragraph (g) of section A.
4. Notwithstanding Article 108 of this Agreement, the Parties, at the request of either Party, will review the administration of the tariff rate quotas, including with regard to their effectiveness in ensuring quota fill. The Parties may make recommendations to adjust the operation of the tariff rate quotas in the light of this review.

5. The following staging categories apply to tariff quotas granted by the EC Party pursuant to Article 25 (3):

- (E) [*ref: skimmed milk powder*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "E\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Quantity (Metric Tons)
<hr/> 500

- (F) [*ref: butter*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "F\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Quantity (Metric Tons)
<hr/> 500

- (G) [*ref: flowers (Roses, Orchids and Chrysanthemums)*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "G\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at a customs duty of 50% of the most favoured nation applied rate, until the end of the calendar year of the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Year	Quantity (Metric Tons)
2014	710
2015	725
2016	740
2017	755
2018	770
2019	785
2020	800

After year 2020, the in-quota quantity shall increase by 15 metric tons annually.

The availability of these quantities within the calendar year will be distributed as follows: 1 June to 31 October for orchids (CN 0603.13.00) and 1 November to 31 May for roses (0603.11.00) and chrysanthemums (0603.14.00).

In addition, customs duties on orchids shall, for the period 1 November to 31 May, be eliminated entirely and such goods shall be free of any customs duty.

With effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B, customs duties and quantitative restrictions on originating goods of this staging category shall be eliminated entirely.

- (H) [*ref: flowers (Lillies and "other")*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "H\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year from 1 June to 31 October at a customs duty of 50% of the most favoured nation applied rate, until the end of the calendar year of the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Year	Quantity (Metric Tons)
2014	852
2015	870
2016	888

2017	906
2018	924
2019	942
2020	960

After year 2020, the in-quota quantity shall increase by 18 metric tons annually.

In addition, customs duties on originating goods shall, for the period 1 November to 31 May, be eliminated entirely and such goods shall be free of any customs duty.

With effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B, customs duties and quantitative restrictions on originating goods of this staging category shall be eliminated entirely.

- (J) [*ref: flowers (non-fresh)*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "I\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at a customs duty of 25% of the most favoured nation applied rate, until the end of the calendar year of the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Year	Quantity (Metric Tons)
2014	710
2015	725
2016	740
2017	755
2018	770
2019	785
2020	800

After year 2020, the in-quota quantity shall increase by 15 metric tons annually.

With effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B, customs duties and quantitative restrictions on originating goods of this staging category shall be eliminated entirely.

- (A) [*ref: strawberries*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "J" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty is specified below:

Year	Quantity (Metric Tons)
2014	362.5
2015	370.0
2016	377.5
2017	385.0
2018	392.5
2019	400.0
2020	407.5

After year 2020, the in-quota quantity shall increase by 7.5 metric tons annually.

- (B) [*ref: sugar*] The aggregate quantities of originating goods in staging category "K\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B are specified below:

Quantity of refined sugar or cane sugar for refining (Metric Tons)	Quantity of cane sugar for refining (Metric Tons)
50 000	100 000

(Γ) [*ref: white crystalline powder*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "L\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Quantity (Metric Tons)
<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
500

(B) [*ref: citrus jams*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "M\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at a customs duty of 50% of the most favoured nation applied rate, with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Quantity (Metric Tons)
<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
100

(Z) [*ref: canned fruit, except tropical canned fruit*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "N\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at a customs duty of 50% of the most favoured nation applied rate, until the end of the calendar year of the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Year	Quantity of pears, apricots and peaches (Metric Tons)	Quantity of non-tropical fruit mixtures (Metric Tons)
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
2014	58 392.50	26 002.00
2015	59 630.25	26 552.20
2016	60 866.00	27 102.40
2017	62 102.75	27 652.60
2018	63 339.50	28 202.80
2019	64 576.25	28 753.00
2020	65 813.00	29 303.20

After year 2020, the in-quota quantity shall increase annually by 1 236.75 metric tons for pears, apricots and peaches and by 550.20 metric tons for non-tropical fruit mixtures.

The aggregate quantity of such originating goods that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at the customs duty specified, with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Year	Quantity (Metric Tons)	Custom duty (% of MFN applied rate)
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
1	57 156	45%
2	57 156	41%
3	57 156	36%
4	57 156	32%
5	57 156	27%
6	57 156	23%
7	57 156	18%
8	57 156	14%
9	57 156	9%
10	57 156	5%
11	57 156	0%

10 years after the first cut the aggregate quantity of originating goods that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty is specified below:

Quantity (Metric Tons)
<hr/> 57 156

- (H) [*ref: tropical canned fruit*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "O\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at a customs duty of 50% of the most favoured nation applied rate, is specified below:

Year	Quantity (Metric Tons)
2014	2 840
2015	2 900
2016	2 960
2017	3 020
2018	3 080
2019	3 140
2020	3 200

After year 2020, the in-quota quantity shall increase by 60 metric tons annually.

With effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B, customs duties and quantitative restrictions for goods falling under EU CN code 2007.99.50 of this staging category shall be eliminated entirely.

- (G) [*ref: Frozen orange juice*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "P" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at a customs duty of 50% of the most favoured nation applied rate and free of customs duty with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Year	Quantity (Metric Tons)
2014	994
2015	1 015
2016	1 036
2017	1 057
2018	1 078
2019	1 099
2020	1 120

After year 2020, the in-quota quantity shall increase by 21 metric tons annually.

- (I) [*ref: Apple juice*] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "Q\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at a customs duty of 50% of the most favoured nation applied rate is specified below:

Year	Quantity (Metric Tons)
2014	<hr/> 3 478.0

Each calendar year thereafter, the in-quota quantity shall increase annually by 70.5 metric tons, except for the period of 10 calendar years beginning from the calendar year following the date referred to in paragraph 0B, during which period the in-quota quantity shall increase annually by an additional 46.5 metric tons, resulting in an increase of 117.0 metric tons each year, during that period.

(K) [ref: active yeast] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "R\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Quantity (Metric Tons)
350

(Λ) [ref: Wine] Customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging categories "S" and "S\*" that are not produced in the European Union and:

- i. have an actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 18 %, or
- ii. (have an actual alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 13 % that are other than white and other than in containers of 2 litres or less,

shall be eliminated entirely and such goods shall be free of any customs duty. Such goods are hereafter referred to as "the liberalised wines".

The aggregate quantity of originating goods, other than the liberalised wines, in staging category "S" for which of an actual alcoholic strength by volume does not exceed 15 % that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty until the end of the calendar year of the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Year	Quantity (litres)
2014	48 008 000
2015	49 067 000
2016	50 126 000
2017	51 185 000
2018	52 244 000
2019	53 303 000
2020	54 362 000

After year 2020, the in-quota quantity shall increase annually by 1 059 000 litres.

The aggregate quantity of originating goods, other than the liberalised wines, in staging categories "S" and "S\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty, with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Year	<u>Wine quota A:</u> Quantity of product in containers of less than or equal to 2 litres (litres)	<u>Wine quota B:</u> Quantity of product in any volume of container (litres)
1	77 000 000	33 000 000
2	77 741 300	33 317 700
3	78 482 600	33 635 400
4	79 223 900	33 953 100
5	79 965 200	34 270 800

Each calendar year thereafter, the in-quota quantities shall increase annually by 741 300 litres for product in Wine quota A, and by 317 700 litres for product in Wine quota B.

From 1 September of each year, product in any volume of container may be imported under Wine Quota A for the remainder of the calendar year.

(M) [ref: ethanol] The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "T\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Quantity  
(Metric Tons)  

---

80 000

**TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE EC PARTY**  
**GENERAL NOTES**

1. Relation to the Combined Nomenclature (CN) of the European Community.

The provisions of this Schedule are generally expressed in terms of the CN, and the interpretation of the provisions of this Schedule, including the product coverage of subheadings of this Schedule, shall be governed by the General Notes, Section Notes, and Chapter Notes of the CN. To the extent that provisions of this Schedule are identical to the corresponding provisions of the CN, the provisions of this Schedule shall have the same meaning as the corresponding provisions of the CN.

TARIFF MODALITIES OF SACU 27 JUNE 2014  
SUBJECT TO TECHNICAL AND LEGAL REVIEW

**ANNEX II (SACU)**  
**CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN THE EU**  
**GENERAL NOTES**

0A. In this Annex the date of entry into force refers to the date the agreement enters into force within the meaning of Article 105(2) or the relevant date of provisional application within the meaning of Article 105(4), whichever is the earlier, for goods originating in the EU and presented for customs clearance in, respectively, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

0B. Where a staging category denoted by a letter is additionally denoted by an asterisk ("\*") the concession, or part of the concession as described in section A and B below shall apply from the date that the conditions as set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 105 have been met.

**A. ELIMINATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES**

1. The following staging categories apply to the elimination of customs duties by the SACU Party pursuant to Article 26(1):

- (a) customs duties on originating goods listed as staging category "A" in the SACU Party's Schedule shall be eliminated effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0A;
- (b) customs duties on originating goods listed as staging category "A\*" in the SACU Party's Schedule shall be eliminated effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0B;
- (c) Customs duties on originating goods listed as staging category "B\*" in the SACU Party's Schedule [*ref: fish*] shall be gradually eliminated in accordance with the following schedule:

[ on 1 January following the date referred to in 0B, each duty shall be reduced to 83 per cent of the basic duty<sup>1</sup>,  
[ one year after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 67 per cent of the basic duty,  
[ two years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 50 per cent of the basic duty,  
[ three years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 33 per cent of the basic duty  
[ four years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 17 per cent of the basic duty  
[ five years after the first tariff cut, the remaining duties shall be abolished.

- (d) Customs duties on originating goods listed as staging category "C\*" in the SACU Party's Schedule shall be gradually eliminated in accordance with the following schedule:

[ on 1 January following the date referred to in 0B, each duty shall be reduced to 90 per cent of the basic duty;  
[ one year after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 80 per cent of the basic duty;  
[ two years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 70 per cent of the basic duty;  
[ three years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 60 per cent of the basic duty;  
[ four years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 50 per cent of the basic duty;  
[ five years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 40 per cent of the basic duty;  
[ six years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 30 per cent of the basic duty;  
[ seven years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 20 per cent of the basic duty;  
[ eight years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to 10 per cent of the basic duty;  
and  
[ nine years after the first tariff cut, the remaining duties shall be abolished.

---

<sup>1</sup> The term "basic duty" is defined in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 22 of the Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and its member states, of the one part, and the SADC EPA States, of the other part.

- (e) the customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items without a staging category indicated by a letter shall be the duty inserted in the staging category column in the SACU Party's Schedule, effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0A.<sup>1</sup>
- (f) the custom duty on HS 170490 (originating sugar confectionary) shall be the duty inserted in the staging category column in the SACU Party's Schedule, effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0B. In the interim period between the date referred to in paragraph 0A and the date referred to in paragraph 0B, the applied rate will not increase.
- (g) customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging category "AUTO18" in the SACU Party's Schedule shall be 18% ad valorem, effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0A. It is understood that if the SACU MFN duties on products in this staging category originating in the EC Party were to be applied below 25%, the matter will be revised;
- (h) customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging category "PM5" in the SACU Schedule shall, on originating goods from the EC Party, provide a 5 percentage point preference margin compared to MFN applied tariffs, effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0A;
- (i) Effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0A, customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging category "PM40" in the SACU Schedule shall be those resulting from the progressive reduction that has taken place in line with the schedule below.

	Year 1 2000	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12
Textiles – clothing	40	37	34	31	29	26	23	20	(1)			
Textiles – fabrics	22	20	19	17	15	13	12	10	(1)			
Textiles- household	35	32	29	26	24	21	18	15	(1)			
Textiles – yarns	17	15	14	12	10	8	7	5	(1)			

(1) In the period from year 8 to year 12, SACU would provide EU exports with a preference margin of 40% compared to MFN applied tariffs.

- (j) customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging category "X" in the SACU Party's Schedule shall be excluded from tariff reduction commitments.
2. The SACU Party shall communicate to the EC its basic duties on the date referred to in paragraph 0A and make it publicly available together with the text of the agreement.

## B. TARIFF QUOTAS FOR SPECIFIC GOODS

### 1. TRQ Management

- (E) The import quotas granted by SACU shall be managed on a first-come, first-served basis for the Customs Union as a whole, once SACU put into place a customs management system to enable such management;
- (O) Pending the establishment of TRQ management at the level of SACU the following arrangements shall apply:

<sup>1</sup> This category will capture all fixed duties that will not be reduced to zero and are not subject to a specific review clause.

- i. The quotas shall be allocated amongst SACU states based on the historical trade as specified under each quota;
  - ii. The quotas shall be managed by a first-come, first-served method, except for Namibia; and
  - iii. On 1 September each year, any unused quota in a country allocation shall be made available for imports to any other member of SACU.
2. Customs duties on goods entered in excess of the quantities listed in section B of this Annex, although not designated as such in the SACU Party's schedule, shall be treated in accordance with staging category "X" as described in paragraph (j) of section A;
  3. Notwithstanding Article 108 of this Agreement, the Parties, at the request of either Party, will review the administration of the tariff rate quotas, including with regard to their effectiveness in ensuring quota fill. The Parties may make recommendations to adjust the operation of the tariff rate quotas in the light of this review.
  4. The following conditions shall apply to tariff rate quotas granted by SACU.

(a) [*ref: wheat/meslin*]

The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "D\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Quantity  
300 000 metric tons

- [ Products under this TRQ may only be imported through the ports of Walvis Bay in Namibia, and Durban and Richards Bay in South Africa.
- [ Consignments entered under this TRQ and destined for final consumption in South Africa will only be allowed to enter from 1<sup>st</sup> February to 31<sup>st</sup> October.
- [ Consignments entered under this TRQ and destined for final consumption in Namibia will only be allowed to enter from 1<sup>st</sup> March to 30<sup>th</sup> November.

(b) [*ref: barley*]

The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "E\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Quantity  
10 000 metric tons

(c) [*ref: cheese*]

The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "F\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year into South Africa free of customs duty, except for goods under tariff lines 04061000, 04062000, 04064000 and 04069099 for which the level of duty payable shall be 50% of the applied most favoured nation duty, until the end of calendar year of the date referred to in paragraph 0B, is specified below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity (metric tons)</u>
2014	7100
2015	7250
2016	7400

After 2016, the quantity shall increase by 150 metric tons per annum.

With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B, the aggregate quantity, as specified in the preceding 2 paragraphs, of originating goods in this staging category, shall be

permitted to enter into Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland free of customs duty.

*(d) [ref. pig fat]*

The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "G\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duty with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Quantity

200 metric tons

*(e) [ref. cereal based food preparations]*

The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category "H\*" that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at a customs duty of 25% of the most favoured nation applied rate with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B is specified below:

Quantity

2 300 metric tons

Imports under this TRQ may only be applicable to products in packaging of 5kg or more.

This product can only be sold for use in a manufacturing process. The manufacturing enterprise shall be identified on the commercial documents by the consignee or the purchaser in SACU.

*(f) [ref. pork]*

The aggregate quantity specified below of originating goods in staging category "I\*" shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at the customs duty specified below:

Quantity

1 500 metric tons

- [ on 1 January following the date referred to in 0B, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 12.5%
- [ one year after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 25%
- [ two years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 37.5%
- [ three years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 50%
- [ four years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 62.5%
- [ five years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 75%

*(g) [ref. butter (HS 040510), in consumer packaging of 20 kg or more, and "Other Dairy Fats" (HS 040590)]*

The aggregate quantity specified below of originating goods in staging category "J\*" shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at the customs duty specified below:

Quantity

500 metric tons

- [ on 1 January following the date referred to in 0B, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 12.5%
- [ one year after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 25%
- [ two years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 37.5%
- [ three years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 50%
- [ four years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 62.5%
- [ five years after the first tariff cut, each duty shall be reduced to MFN less 75%

*(h) [ref. ice cream]*

The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category “K\*” that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year at a customs duty of MFN minus 50%, with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B, is specified below:

Quantity  
150 metric tons

(i) [ref: *mortadella bologna*]

The aggregate quantity of originating goods in staging category “L\*” that shall be permitted to enter each calendar year free of customs duties, with effect from 1 January following the date referred to in paragraph 0B, is specified below:

Quantity  
100 metric tons

Products under this TRQ shall be accompanied by a certificate, in English or with an official translation into English, attesting that the product is in conformity with the specification of the geographical indication “mortadella bologna,” made with natural casing, and is imported from and originates from Italy.

**TARIFF SCHEDULE OF SACU**  
**GENERAL NOTES**

1. Relation to the common nomenclature of SACU.

The provisions of this Schedule are generally expressed in terms of the common nomenclature of SACU, and the interpretation of the provisions of this Schedule, including the product coverage of subheadings of this Schedule, shall be governed by the Rules of Interpretation, Section Notes, Chapter Notes and Subheading Notes of the common nomenclature of SACU. To the extent that provisions of this Schedule are identical to the corresponding provisions of the common nomenclature of SACU, the provisions of this Schedule shall have the same meaning as the corresponding provisions of the common nomenclature of SACU.

**ANNEX III (MOZAMBIQUE )**  
**CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN THE EU**  
**GENERAL NOTES**

1. Pending the update of the nomenclature of the Pauta Auduaneira, to be approved by the Mozambican Parliament, the schedule of Mozambique laid down in the interim EPA, as published in the Official Journal of the European Union, L319, Volume 52, 4 December 2009, constitutes the tariff schedule of Mozambique.
2. Upon approval of the updated nomenclature by the Parliament of Mozambique, Mozambique will submit an updated tariff schedule that shall fulfil the following conditions:
  - [ The updated schedule shall be accompanied by tables of correspondence that clarify the updates between those tariff lines that have been updated from HS 2007 to HS 2012.
  - [ All tariff lines that are subject to full liberalisation in the tariff schedule of the interim EPA of 2009, will also be duly subject to full liberalisation in the updated tariff schedule, regardless of any changes to the nomenclature due to the move from HS 2007 to HS 2012.
  - [ The staging categories for the tariff lines reflected in the updated tariff schedule will be the staging categories proposed by Mozambique at the occasion of the Senior Officials meeting between the EU and the SADC EPA Group that took place from 23-28 June in Johannesburg. This proposal holds that tariff dismantling will not go beyond ten years.

**ANNEX IV**  
**CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN SADC EPA STATES**

1. Without prejudice to paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, customs duties of the EC Party (hereinafter 'EC customs duties') shall be entirely eliminated on all products of Chapters 1 to 97 of the Harmonised System, except those of Chapter 93 thereof, originating in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland effective on the date referred to in paragraph 0A of Annex I. For indicative purposes the schedule of EC customs duties applicable to products originating in the said SADC EPA States is found in Annex 1. For products of Chapter 93, the EC party shall continue to impose the applied MFN duties.
2. (a) The EC Party may, until 30 September 2015 impose the applied Most Favoured Nation duty on the products originating in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland of tariff heading 1701 imported in excess of the following levels expressed in white sugar equivalent, which are deemed to cause a disturbance in the EC Party sugar market:
  - (i) 3,5 million tonnes, in a marketing year, of such products originating in States members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP States) signatory to the Cotonou Agreement, and
  - (ii) 1.6 million tonnes, in marketing year 2014/2015, of such products originating in ACP States that are not recognised by the United Nations as least developed countries.
- (b) The importation of products of tariff heading 1701 originating in any SADC EPA State that is recognised by the United Nations as a least developed country shall not be subject to the provisions of subparagraph 2(a) of this Annex. However, such imports shall remain subject to the provisions of Article 34 of this Agreement
- (c) The imposition of the applied Most Favoured Nation duty shall cease at the end of the marketing year during which it was introduced.
- (d) Any measure taken pursuant to this paragraph shall be notified immediately to the Implementation Committee and shall be the subject of periodic consultations within that body.
3. As of 1 October 2015, for the purpose of the application of the provisions of Article 34, bilateral safeguard of this Agreement, disturbances in the markets of products of tariff heading 1701 may be deemed to arise in situations where the European Community market price of white sugar falls during two consecutive months below 80 percent of the European Community market price for white sugar prevailing during the previous marketing year.
4. From the date of entry into force of this Agreement referred to in paragraph 0A of Annex I until 30 September 2015 products of tariff heading 1704 90 99, 1806 10 30, 1806 10 90, 2106 90 59 and 2106 90 98 shall be subject to a special surveillance mechanism in order to ensure that the arrangements provided for in paragraph 2 are not circumvented. In the event of a cumulative increase of imports of such products originating in SADC EPA States by more than 20 percent in volume during a period of 12 consecutive months compared to the average of the yearly imports over the three previous 12-month periods, the EC Party shall analyse the pattern of trade, the economic justification and the sugar content of such imports and, if it considers that such imports are used to circumvent the arrangements provided for in paragraphs 4 and 5, it may suspend the preferential treatment and introduce the specific MFN duty applied to imports pursuant to the European Community Common Customs Tariff for products of tariff heading 1704 90 99, 1806 10 30, 1806 10 90, 2106 90 59 and 2106 90 98 originating in SADC EPA States. Subparagraphs 2(b), (c) and (d) shall apply mutatis mutandis to actions under this paragraph.
5. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to products of tariff heading 1701 originating in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland and released for free circulation in the French overseas departments. This provision shall be applicable for a period of ten years, from effect from the date referred to in paragraph 0A of Annex I. This period shall be extended for a further period of ten years unless the Parties agree otherwise.



**ANNEX V**  
**BLNS TRANSITIONAL SAFEGUARD**

	<b>HS code</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	0207.12	Frozen fowls of species gallus domesticus, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as "70% chickens
2	0207.14.20	Frozen edible offal of fowls of the species gallus domesticus (excl. Livers)
3	0207.14.90	Frozen halves or quarters of fowls of the species gallus domesticus
4	0401.10	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter: Of a fat content, by mass, not exceeding 1 per cent: UHT milk
5	0409.00	Natural honey
6	0708.10	Peas (PISUM SATIVUM)
7	0710. 29	Other
8	0710.30	Spinach, New Zealand spinach and orache spinach (garden spinach)
9	0710.40	Sweet corn
10	0710.90	Mixtures of vegetables
11	0711.20	Olives
12	0711.40	Cucumbers and gherkins
13	0711.51	Mushrooms
14	0712.20	Onions
15	1102.90.90	Cereal flours (excl. Wheat, meslin, rye, maize, rice, barley and oat)
16	1105.10	Flours, meals and powder
17	1517.10.10	Containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 15 per cent mass of milk fats
18	1517.10.90	Other
19	1517.90.10	Other containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 15 per cent mass of milk fats
20	1517.90.20	Edible mixture of preparations of kind used as mould release preparations
21	1602.32.10	Uncooked, prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of fowls of the species gallus domesticus containing $\geq$ 57% meat or offal of poultry (excl. Sausages and similar products, and preparations of liver)
22	1602.32.90	Other
23	1602.39.10	Paste
24	1603.00.10	Extracts of meat (excluding that of whales meat)
25	1806.1	Cocoa powder, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter:

26	1806.20.10	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, in blocks, slabs or bars weighing > 2 kg or in liquid, paste, powder, granular or other bulk form, in containers or immediate packings of a content > 2 kg, containing $\geq$ 31%, by weight, of cocoa
27	1806.20.90	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, in blocks, slabs or bars weighing > 2 kg or in liquid, paste, powder, granular or other bulk form, in containers or immediate packings of a content > 2 kg, containing < 18% by weight of cocoa but
28	1806.31	Chocolate and other preparations containing cocoa, in blocks, slabs or bars of $\leq$ 2 kg, filled
29	1806.32	Chocolate and other preparations containing cocoa, in blocks, slabs or bars of $\leq$ 2 kg, with added cereal, fruit or nuts (excl. Filled)
30	1902.11	Uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared, containing eggs
31	1902.19	Uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared, containing common wheat flour or meal but no eggs
32	1905.20	Gingerbread and the like, whether or not containing cocoa, containing $\geq$ 30% but < 50% sucrose, incl. Invert sugar expressed as sucrose
33	1905.32	Waffles and wafers, whether or not containing cocoa, whether or not filled (excl. Coated or covered with chocolate or cocoa preparations, salted and those with water content of > 10%)
34	1905.40	Rusks
35	2003.10.10	Frozen (excluding prepared meals)
36	2003.90.90	Other
37	2004.90.30	Olives
38	2004.90.40	Sweet corn (ZEA MAYS VAR SACCHARATA)
39	2005.51	Shelled beans "vigna spp., phaseolus spp.", prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excl. Frozen)"
40	2005.59	Unshelled beans "vigna spp., phaseolus spp.", prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excl. Frozen)"
41	2005.60	Asparagus
42	2005.80	Sweet corn (ZEA MAYS VAR SACCHARATA)
43	2007.10	Homogenised preparations of jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purées and pastes, obtained by cooking, put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of $\leq$ 250 g, with sugar content of > 13% by weight
44	2007.91	Citrus fruit jams, jellies, marmalades, purées or pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (excl. With sugar content of > 13% by weight and homogenised preparations of subheading 2007.10)
45	2009.69	Grape juice: Other
46	2009.79	Apple Juice, Other

47	2009.80.10	Pear juice, unfermented, brix value > 67 at 20°C, value of ≤ 22 ç per 100 kg, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (excl. Containing spirit)
48	2009.89.50	Other fruit juice
49	2009.90.10	Fruit juices
50	2203.00.90	Beer made from malt, in bottles holding ≤ 10 l
51	3401.20	Soap in the form of flakes, granules or powders
52	3406.00	Candles, plain, unperfumed
53	4818.10	Toilet paper in rolls of a width of ≤ 36 cm, weighing per ply ≤ 25 g/m
54	4818.20	Handkerchiefs, cleansing or facial tissues and towels, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres
55	4818.30	Tablecloths and serviettes of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres
56	4818.40	Sanitary towels of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres
57	4818.90	Paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for household or sanitary purposes, in rolls of a width ≤ 36 cm, or cut to size or shape; articles of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres for household,
58	6601.99	Umbrellas and sun umbrellas, incl. Walking-stick umbrellas (excl. Umbrellas with a cover of woven textile materials and umbrellas having a telescopic shaft, garden umbrellas and the like, and toy umbrellas)
59	9607.11	Slide fasteners fitted with chain scoops of base metal
60	9607.19	Slide fasteners (excl. Fitted with chain scoops of base metal)

**ANNEX VI**  
**SPS PRIORITY PRODUCTS AND SECTORS**

**A: For SADC EPA States' harmonisation**

Fish, fishery products, aquaculture products, fresh or processed

Cattle, sheep and poultry

Fresh meat

Processed meat products

Cereals

Vegetables and spices

Oilseeds

Coconut

Copra

Cotton seeds

Groundnut

Cassava

Beer, juices

Dried and canned fruits

**B: for export from SADC EPA States to the EC Party:**

Fish, fishery products and aquaculture products, fresh or processed

Beef and beef products

Other meat products

Fruit and nuts

Vegetables

Cut flowers

Coffee

Sugar

## Annex VII

### Schedule of Products for SACU

#### Subject Goods and Reference Quantities

The agricultural products and reference quantities referred to in Article 34bis are listed below.

Reference quantities (tons) <sup>1</sup>													
	Tariff lines	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12
	<i>Edible offals</i>												
<b>1</b>	02061090	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
<b>2</b>	02062100*	700	770	840	910	980	1050	1120	1190	1260	1330	1400	1470
<b>3</b>	02062900*	11000	12100	13200	14300	15400	16500	17600	18700	19800	20900	22000	23100
<b>4</b>	02063000	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
<b>5</b>	02064900*	6000	6600	7200	7800	8400	9000	9600	10200	10800	11400	12000	12600
	<i>Worked cereals</i>												
<b>6</b>	11041910*	475	522	574	632	695	764	841	925	1018	1120	1232	1355
<b>7</b>	11042910	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
<b>8</b>	11071010*	464	511	562	618	680	748	822	905	995	1094	1203	1324
<b>9</b>	11072010	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
<b>10</b>	11081110	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
	<i>Meat preparations</i>												
<b>11</b>	16021000	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
<b>12</b>	16025030	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
<b>13</b>	16025040	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
<b>14</b>	16029020	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285

1

In this table, the reference quantities apply on the basis that Year 1 is the year 2015. For the tariff lines indicated by an asterisk, in the case that the date of entry into force is N year(s) after 2015, the reference quantity for Year 1 shall be the average of the previous three years' imports into SACU.

	<i>Ultra high temperature (UHT) or long-life" milk</i>												
<b>15</b>	<i>04011007</i>	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
<b>16</b>	<i>04012007*</i>	311	342	377	414	456	501	551	606	667	733	807	887
<b>17</b>	<i>04014007</i>	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
<b>18</b>	<i>04015007</i>	100	110	121	133	146	161	177	195	214	236	259	285
	<i>Preserved cucumbers and olives</i>												
<b>19</b>	<i>20011000*</i>	1022	1124	1237	1360	1496	1646	1810	1991	2191	2410	2651	2916
<b>20</b>	<i>20019010*</i>	359	395	435	478	526	579	637	700	770	847	931	1024
	<i>Chocolate</i>												
<b>21</b>	<i>180631*</i>	3000	3300	3600	3900	4200	4500	4800	5100	5400	5700	6000	6300
<b>22</b>	<i>180632*</i>	800	880	960	1040	1120	1200	1280	1360	1440	1520	1600	1680
<b>23</b>	<i>180690*</i>	6000	6600	7200	7800	8400	9000	9600	10200	10800	11400	12000	12600

**PROTOCOL 1  
CONCERNING THE DEFINITION  
OF THE CONCEPT OF  
"ORIGINATING PRODUCTS" AND  
METHODS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION**

## Index

### TITLE I: General Provisions

#### ARTICLE

##### 1. Definitions

### TITLE II: Definition of the concept of "originating products"

#### ARTICLES

2. General requirements
3. Bilateral Cumulation
4. Diagonal Cumulation
5. Cumulation with respect to materials which are subject to MFN duty free treatment in the European Union
6. Cumulation with respect to materials originating in other countries benefiting from preferential duty free – quota free access to the European Union
7. Wholly obtained products
8. Sufficiently worked or processed products
9. Insufficient working or processing operations
10. Unit of qualification
11. Accessories, spare parts and tools
12. Sets
13. Neutral elements

### TITLE III: Territorial requirements

#### ARTICLES

14. Principle of territoriality
15. Non alteration
16. Accounting segregation
17. Shipment of sugar
18. Exhibitions

### TITLE IV: Proof of origin

#### ARTICLES

19. General requirements
20. Procedure for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1
21. Movement certificates EUR.1 issued retrospectively
22. Issue of a duplicate movement certificate EUR.1
23. Issue of movement certificates EUR.1 on the basis of a proof of origin issued or made out previously
24. Conditions for making out an origin declaration
25. Approved exporter
26. Validity of proof of origin
27. Submission of proof of origin
28. Importation by instalments
29. Exemptions from proof of origin
30. Information procedure for cumulation purposes
31. Supporting documents
32. Preservation of proof of origin and supporting documents
33. Discrepancies and formal errors
34. Amounts expressed in euro

## TITLE V: Arrangements for administrative cooperation

### ARTICLES

35. Administrative conditions for products to benefit from the SADC EPA-EUEPA
36. Notification of customs authorities
37. Mutual assistance
38. Verification of proof of origin
39. Verification of suppliers' declarations
40. Dispute settlement
41. Penalties
42. Free zones
43. Derogations

## TITLE VI: Ceuta and Melilla

### ARTICLE

44. Special conditions

## TITLE VII: Final Provisions

### ARTICLES

45. Revision and application of rules of origin
46. Annexes
47. Implementation of the Protocol

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROTOCOL 1

TITLE I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

TITLE II: DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ORIGINATING PRODUCTS"

TITLE III: TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS

TITLE IV: PROOF OF ORIGIN

TITLE V: ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

TITLE VI: CEUTA AND MELILLA

TITLE VII: FINAL PROVISIONS

- ANNEX I TO PROTOCOL 1: Introductory notes to the list in Annex II
- ANNEX II TO PROTOCOL 1: List of working or processing required to be carried out on non-originating materials in order that the product manufactured can obtain originating status
- ANNEX II(a) TO PROTOCOL 1: Derogations from the list of working or processing required to be carried out on non-originating materials in order that the product manufactured can obtain originating status, according to Article 8(2)
- ANNEX III TO PROTOCOL 1: Form for movement certificate
- ANNEX IV TO PROTOCOL 1: Origin declaration
- ANNEX V A TO PROTOCOL 1: Supplier declaration for products having preferential origin status
- ANNEX V B TO PROTOCOL 1: Supplier declaration for products not having preferential origin status
- ANNEX VI TO PROTOCOL 1: Information Certificate
- ANNEX VII TO PROTOCOL 1: Form for application for a derogation
- ANNEX VIII TO PROTOCOL 1: Overseas countries and territories
- ANNEX IX TO PROTOCOL 1: Products for which the cumulation provisions referred to in Articles 3 and 4 apply after 1 October 2015
- Annex X TO PROTOCOL 1: JOINT DECLARATION ON CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RULES OF ORIGIN OF THE EU-SADC EPA

Annex XI TO PROTOCOL 1:

JOINT DECLARATION concerning the Principality of Andorra

JOINT DECLARATION concerning the Republic of San Marino

## TITLE I

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### ARTICLE 1

##### Definitions

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) any reference to the male gender simultaneously means a reference to the female gender and vice versa;
- (b) "manufacture" means any kind of working or processing including assembly or specific operations;
- (c) "material" means any ingredient, raw material, component or part, etc., used in the manufacture of the product;
- (d) "product" means the product being manufactured, even if it is intended for later use in another manufacturing operation;
- (e) "goods" means both materials and products;
- (f) "customs value" means the value as determined in accordance with the 1994 Agreement on implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (WTO Agreement on customs valuation);
- (g) "ex-works price" means the price paid for the product ex works to the manufacturer in the European Union or in the SADC EPA States in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided the price includes the value of all the materials used, minus any internal taxes paid which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported;
- (h) "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 or in the SADC EPA States;
- (i) "value of originating materials" means the value of such materials as defined in subparagraph (g) applied mutatis mutandis;
- (j) "value added" shall be taken to be the ex-works price minus the customs value of each of the materials incorporated which originate in the other countries or territories referred to in Article 4 with which cumulation is applicable, or where the customs value is not known or cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in the European

Union or in one of the SADC EPA States;

- (k) "chapters" and "headings" mean the chapters and the four-digit headings used in the nomenclature which makes up the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, referred to in this Protocol as "the Harmonized System" or "HS";
- (l) "classified" refers to the classification of a product or material under a particular heading;
- (m) "consignment" means products which are either sent simultaneously from one exporter to one consignee or covered by a single transport document covering their shipment from the exporter to the consignee or, in the absence of such a document, by a single invoice;
- (n) "territories" includes territorial waters;
- (o) "OCTs" means the Overseas Countries and Territories as defined in Annex VIII;
- (p) "other ACP EPA States" means all the African, Caribbean and Pacific States, with the exception of the SADC EPA States, which have at least provisionally applied an EPA with the European Union.

## TITLE II

### DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ORIGINATING PRODUCTS"

#### ARTICLE 2

##### General requirements

1. For the purpose of the SADC EPA-EU Economic Partnership Agreement, hereinafter referred to as "the SADC EPA-EU EPA", the following products shall be considered as originating in the European Union:

- (a) products wholly obtained in the European Union within the meaning of Article 7 of this Protocol;
- (b) products obtained in the European Union incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in the European Union within the meaning of Article 8.

2. For the purpose of the SADC EPA-EU EPA, the following products shall be considered as originating in a SADC EPA State:

- (a) products wholly obtained in a SADC EPA State within the meaning of Article 7 of this Protocol;
- (b) products obtained in a SADC EPA State incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in that SADC EPA State within the meaning of Article 8.

#### ARTICLE 3

##### Bilateral Cumulation

1. This Article shall apply only in the case of cumulation between one SADC EPA State and the EU.

2. **Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2)**, materials originating in the EU within the

meaning of this Protocol shall be considered as materials originating in a SADC-EPA State when incorporated into a product obtained in that SADC-EPA State, provided that the working or processing carried out there goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 9(1) of this Protocol.

3. **Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1)**, materials originating in a SADC-EPA State within the meaning of this Protocol shall be considered as materials originating in the EU when incorporated into a product obtained in the EU, provided that the working or processing carried out there goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 9(1) of this Protocol and the product is exported to the same SADC EPA State.
4. **Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2)**, working and processing carried out in the EU shall be considered as having been carried out in a SADC-EPA State, when the materials undergo in the latter subsequent working or processing going beyond the operations referred to in Article 9(1) of this Protocol.
5. **Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1)**, working and processing carried out in a SADC-EPA State shall be considered as having been carried out in the EU, when the materials undergo there subsequent working or processing going beyond the operations referred to in Article 9(1) of this Protocol and the product is exported to the same SADC EPA State.

#### ARTICLE 4

##### Diagonal Cumulation

1. This Article shall not apply to cumulation as laid down in Article 3.
2. **Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2)**, materials originating in a SADC EPA State, the EU, other ACP EPA States or in OCTs shall be considered as materials originating in the SADC EPA State where the materials are incorporated into a product obtained there, provided that the working or processing carried out there goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 9(1) of this Protocol.
3. **Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1)**, materials originating in a SADC-EPA State, other ACP EPA States or in OCTs shall be considered as materials originating in the EU when incorporated into a product obtained there, provided that the working or processing

carried out in the EU goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 9(1) of this Protocol.

4. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 3, the origin of the materials originating in the EU or a SADC EPA State shall be determined according to the rules of origin of this Protocol and in accordance with Article 28. The origin of materials originating in other ACP EPA States or in the OCTs shall be determined according to the rules of origin applicable in the framework of the EU's preferential arrangements with these countries and territories and in accordance with Article 28.
5. For cumulation provided in paragraphs 2 and 3, where the working or processing carried out in a SADC EPA State or in the EU does not go beyond the operations referred to in Article 9(1), the product obtained shall be considered as originating in a SADC EPA State or in the EU only where the value added there is greater than the value of the materials used originating in any one of the other countries or territories.
6. **Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2)**, working and processing carried out in a SADC EPA State, the EU, other ACP EPA States or in OCTs shall be considered as having been carried out in the SADC EPA State where the materials undergo subsequent working or processing going beyond the operations referred to in Article 9(1) of this Protocol.
7. **Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1)**, working and processing carried out in a SADC-EPA State, other ACP EPA States or in OCTs shall be considered as having been carried out in the EU, when the materials undergo in the EU subsequent working or processing going beyond the operations referred to in Article 9(1) of this Protocol.
8. For cumulation provided in paragraphs 6 and 7, where the working or processing carried out in a SADC EPA State or in the EU does not go beyond the operations referred to in Article 9(1), the product obtained shall be considered as originating in a SADC EPA State or in the EU only where the value added there is greater than the value added in any one of the other countries or territories. The origin of the final product shall be determined according to the rules of origin of this Protocol and in accordance with Article 28.
9. The cumulation provided for in paragraphs 2 and 5 of this Article may only be applied provided that:
  - (E) the SADC EPA States, other ACP EPA States and OCTs have entered into an

arrangement or agreement on administrative cooperation with each other, which ensures compliance with and a correct implementation of this Article and includes a reference to the use of appropriate proofs of origin;

b) the SACU Secretariat and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Mozambique will provide the European Commission with the details of the arrangements or agreements on administrative cooperation entered into with the other countries or territories referred to in this Article.

10. The cumulation provided for in paragraph 3 and 6 of this Article may only be applied provided that:

a) the EU<sup>1</sup>, the other ACP EPA States and OCTs have entered into an arrangement or agreement on administrative cooperation with each other, which ensures compliance with and a correct implementation of this Article and includes a reference to the use of appropriate proofs of origin;

b) the EU will provide the SADC EPA States, through the SACU Secretariat and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Mozambique with details of agreements on administrative cooperation with the other countries or territories referred to in this Article.

11. Once the requirements of paragraphs 9 and 10 of this article have been fulfilled and the date for the simultaneous entry into force of cumulation provided for under this article has been agreed upon between the EU and the SADC EPA States, each Party shall fulfil its own notification, publication and information requirements provided for in paragraph 14.

12. Notwithstanding paragraph 11, the date of the implementation of cumulation provided for under this article with materials from a particular country or territory shall not be beyond a period of 5 years starting from the date of the signature by a SADC EPA State or the EU of an agreement/arrangement on administrative cooperation with that particular country or territory provided for in paragraphs 9 and 10.

13. After the period specified in paragraph 12, SADC EPA States may start applying the cumulation foreseen in Paragraphs 2 and 5 provided that the requirements of paragraph 9 have been fulfilled, while the EU may start applying the cumulation foreseen in Paragraphs 3 and 6 provided that the requirements of paragraph 10 have been fulfilled.

---

1

The commitments to provide administrative cooperation between the EU and ACP EPA States are provided within their respective protocols on rules of origin and administrative cooperation

14. Each party shall make public the date of entry into force of cumulation with a particular country or territory according to its own internal procedures.

15. The cumulation provided in paragraph 2 shall not apply to materials:

(⊖) Of Harmonized System Headings 1604 and 1605 originating in the EPA Pacific States according to Article 6.6 of the Interim Partnership Agreement between the European Community, on the one part, and the Pacific States, on the other part<sup>1</sup>.

(∩) Of Harmonized System Headings 1604 and 1605 originating in the Pacific States according to any future provision of a comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Pacific ACP States.

(∪) Originating in the Republic of South Africa and which cannot be imported directly into the EU duty-free and quota-free.

16. The cumulation provided in paragraph 3 shall:

(a) Where the final product is exported to SACU, not apply to materials:

- i. Originating in non-SACU SADC states, which do not enjoy duty-free quota free access into SACU under the SADC Protocol on Trade; and
- ii. Originating in OCTs or ACP EPA states, other than the non-SACU SADC states, which cannot be imported directly into SACU duty-free and quota-free.

(b) Where the final product is exported to Mozambique, not apply to materials originating in OCTs or other ACP EPA states, which cannot be imported directly into Mozambique duty-free and quota-free.

17. In respect of paragraphs 15c, 16a, and 16b, the EU, SACU and Mozambique respectively shall establish the list of materials concerned and shall ensure the lists are revised as necessary to ensure compliance with the said paragraphs. SACU and Mozambique shall notify their respective lists and any subsequent versions thereof in track changes to the European Commission. The EU shall notify its respective list and any subsequent versions thereof in track changes to the SACU Secretariat and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Mozambique. After notification, as provided for in this paragraph, each party shall make public each of these lists according to their own internal procedures. The Parties shall publish the lists and any

---

<sup>1</sup> Council Decision of 13 July 2009 (EC) 729/2009

subsequent amendments thereof within one month of receipt of the notification. In cases where lists, or their subsequent versions are notified after the date of entry into force of cumulation, exclusion from cumulation with the materials will become effective six (6) months after the receipt of the notification.

18. By way of derogation from paragraphs 15c, 16a, and 16b, the EU, SACU and Mozambique may remove any material from their respective lists. Cumulation with the materials that were removed from the respective list will become effective upon notification and publication of the revised lists. The parties shall publish the lists and any subsequent amendments thereof within one month of receipt of the notification.
19. The cumulation provided for in this Article shall only become applicable to the products listed in Annex X after 1 October 2015.

## ARTICLE 5

### Cumulation with respect to materials which are subject to MFN duty free treatment in the European Union

1. **Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2)**, non-originating materials which at importation into the European Union are free of customs duties by means of application of conventional rates of the most-favoured nation tariff in accordance with its Common Customs Tariff<sup>1</sup> shall be considered as materials originating in the SADC EPA State when incorporated into a product obtained there. It shall not be necessary that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing, provided they have undergone working or processing going beyond that referred to in Article 9(1).
2. Movement certificates EUR.1 (in Box 7) or origin declarations issued by application of paragraph 1 shall bear the following entry:  
  
- 'Application of Article 5(1) of Protocol 1 of the EU-SADC EPA'

---

<sup>1</sup> According to Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) N°2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff and subsequent amending and corresponding legal acts.

3. The EU shall notify yearly to the Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation referred to in Article 47 of this Agreement the list of materials to which the provisions of this Article shall apply.
4. The cumulation provided for in this Article shall not apply to materials:
  - which at importation into the European Union are subject to antidumping or countervailing duties when originating from the country which is subject to these antidumping or countervailing duties<sup>1</sup>;
  - included in tariff subheadings of the Harmonized system which include also other tariff lines at 8 digits which are not free of customs duties by means of application of conventional rates of the most-favoured nation tariff in accordance with its Common Customs Tariff.

## ARTICLE 6

Cumulation with respect to materials originating in other countries  
Benefiting from preferential duty-free quota-free access to the European Union

1. **Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2),** materials originating in countries and territories:
  - (a) benefiting from the "Special arrangement for least developed countries" of the generalized system of preferences [<sup>2</sup>];
  - (b) benefiting from duty-free and quota-free access to the market of the European Union under the general provisions of the generalized system of preferences [<sup>3</sup>];

shall be considered as materials originating in the SADC EPA States when incorporated into a product obtained there, provided they have undergone working or processing going beyond that referred to in Article 9(1).

---

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of the implementation of this specific exclusion, EU non preferential rules of origin shall apply.

<sup>2</sup> According to Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU) N°978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 applying a scheme of generalized tariff preferences

<sup>3</sup> According to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) N°978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 applying a scheme of generalized tariff; materials that benefit from duty free treatment by virtue of the special incentive arrangement for sustainable development and good governance of Article 9 to 16 of the same Regulation, but not under the general arrangement of Article 6 of the same Regulation, are not covered by this provision.

1.2 The origin of the materials of the countries or territories concerned shall be determined according to the rules of origin applicable in the framework of the EU's preferential arrangements with those countries and territories and in accordance with Article 28.

1.3 The cumulation provided for in this paragraph shall not apply to materials:

- which at importation to the European Union are subject to antidumping or countervailing duties when originating in a country which is subject to these antidumping or countervailing duties<sup>1</sup>;
- included in tariff subheadings of the Harmonized system which include also other tariff lines at 8 digits which are not free of customs duties by means of application of the arrangements of paragraph 1;
- tuna products classified under Harmonized System Chapters 3 and 16, which are covered by Article 7 and 12 of Regulation (EU) N°978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 applying a scheme of generalized tariff preferences, and subsequent amending and corresponding legal acts;
- which are covered by Articles 8, 22 and 29 of Regulation (EU) N°978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 applying a scheme of generalized tariff preferences, and subsequent amending and corresponding legal acts.

2. At the request of a SADC EPA State, materials originating in countries or territories which benefit from agreements or arrangements that provide for duty-free and quota-free access to the market of the European Union can be considered as materials originating in a SADC EPA State. The request shall be submitted by the SADC EPA State to the European Union through the European Commission, which shall take a decision on the request in accordance with its internal procedures.

It shall not be necessary that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing, provided they have undergone working or processing going beyond that referred to in Article 9(1).

2.1 The origin of the materials of the countries or territories concerned shall be determined according to the rules of origin applicable in the framework of the EU's preferential agreements

---

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of the implementation of this specific exclusion, EU non preferential rules of origin shall apply.

or arrangements with those countries and territories and in accordance with Article 28.

2.2. The cumulation provided for in this paragraph shall not apply to materials:

- falling within Harmonized System Chapters 1 to 24 and the products listed in the Annex 1 - paragraph 1.(ii) of the Agreement on Agriculture belonging to the GATT (WTO) Agreement of 1994 unless these materials benefit from duty-free, quota-free access to the market of the European Union under an agreement, other than an EPA, between an ACP State and the EU;
- which at importation to the European Union are subject to antidumping or countervailing duties when originating from the country which is subject to these antidumping or countervailing duties<sup>1</sup>;
- included in tariff subheadings of the Harmonized system which include also other tariff lines at 8 digits which are not free of customs duties by means of application of agreements or arrangements referred to in paragraph 2.

3. Notwithstanding the first indent of paragraph 2.2 of this Article, the Parties, in support of African integration, will consider the possibility whether a material, referred to in the said indent and originating in a non-ACP party of the African continent, can be used for the purpose of cumulation provided for in paragraph 2.

4. Paragraph 3 can only be effected upon agreement by the Parties, including on the applicable conditions. It shall apply to materials benefitting from duty-free and quota-free access to the market of the European Union and provided each Party applies a free trade agreement in line with the WTO General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with that non-ACP party.

5. The EU shall notify yearly to the SACU Secretariat and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Mozambique the list of materials and countries to which paragraph 1 shall apply. The SADC EPA State or States shall notify the EU Commission, on a yearly basis, the countries to which cumulation under paragraph 1 has been applied.

6. Movement certificates EUR.1 (in Box 7) or origin declarations issued by application of paragraph 1 and 2 shall bear one of the following entries:

- 'Application of Art.6(1) or 6(2) of Protocol 1 to the EU-SADC EPA'

---

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of the implementation of this specific exclusion, EU non preferential rules of origin shall apply

7. The cumulation provided for in paragraph 1, 2 and 3 of this Article may only be applied provided that:

- (a) all the countries involved in the acquisition of the originating status have entered into an arrangement or agreement on administrative cooperation with each other which ensures a correct implementation of this Article and includes a reference to the use of appropriate proofs of origin;
- (b) the SADC EPA State or States will provide the EU, through the European Commission, with details of agreements on administrative cooperation with the other countries or territories referred to in this Article. The Commission shall publish in the *Official Journal of the European Union* (C series) the date on which the cumulation provided for in this Article may be applied with those countries or territories listed in this Article, which have fulfilled the necessary requirements.

## ARTICLE 7

### Wholly obtained products

1. The following shall be considered as wholly obtained in the territory of a SADC EPA State or in the territory of the European Union:

- (a) mineral products extracted from their soil or from their seabed;
- (b) fruit and vegetable products harvested there;
- (c) live animals born and raised there;
- (d) products from live animals raised there;
- (e) products from slaughtered animals born and raised there;
- (f) (i) products obtained by hunting or fishing conducted there;  
(ii) Products of aquaculture, where the fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates are born or raised there from eggs, larvae or fry;
- (g) products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside the territorial waters of the European Union or of the SADC EPA States by their vessels;
- (h) products made aboard their factory ships exclusively from products referred to in (g);
- (i) used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw materials, including used tyres fit

only for retreading or for use as waste;

- (j) waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;
- (k) products extracted from marine soil or subsoil outside their territorial waters provided that they have sole rights to work that soil or subsoil;
- (l) goods produced there exclusively from the products specified in (a) to (k).

2. The terms "their vessels" and "their factory ships" in paragraph 1(g) and (h) shall apply only to vessels and factory ships:

- (E) which are registered in an EU Member State or in a SADC EPA State;
- (O) which sail under the flag of an EU Member State or of a SADC EPA State;
- (U) which meet one of the following conditions:
  - (i.) they are at least 50 percent owned by nationals of an EU Member State or of a SADC EPA State; or
  - (ii.) they are owned by companies which have their head office and their main place of business in an EU Member State or in a SADC EPA State; and which are at least 50 percent owned by an EU Member State or by a SADC EPA State, public entities or nationals of that State.

3.

3.1 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 the European Union shall recognize, upon notification by Namibia, that vessels, bareboat chartered or leased by nationals of Namibia, SADC EPA States or of the European Union, be treated as "their vessels" to undertake fisheries activities in its Exclusive Economic Zone and the fish therein deemed to be originating provided that, for the purpose of this paragraph:

- a. The bareboat chartered or leased vessel sails under the flag of Namibia, EU Member State or SADC-EPA State for the duration of the charter or lease;
- b. Quotas are based on the best scientific evidence available and advice by the Marine Resources Advisory Council;
- c. Fishing right holders are Namibian Nationals or Namibia registered entities under Namibian beneficial control or Namibian registered joint ventures under Namibian beneficial control;
- d. A working system is in place of notifying the European Commission of all fishing vessels and reporting all catches under paragraph 3.1;

- e. Reporting commitments to the relevant regional fisheries management organizations are implemented, in so far as it is required under those instruments;
- f. All commercial fisheries are monitored by on-board fisheries observers;
- g. Catches are landed in Namibian ports or put under customs authorities' supervision for enumeration and certification;
- h. Catches are processed in on-land premises in Namibia or on-board of Namibian factory vessels as defined under paragraph 2 or on-board of a factory vessel referred to in paragraph 3.1 as far as the leased or chartered factory vessel concerned is the one that performs the related fishing activities and of which at least 50% of the crew are nationals of Namibia;
- i. Namibian waters remain under continuous surveillance against unauthorized fishing activities;
- j. Movements of all fishing vessels are monitored through satellite technology (Vessel Monitoring System), and the geographical location of all catches is known;
- k. Namibia's exports to the EU are in compliance with the EU legislation on illegal, unregulated and unreported fisheries.

3.2. In order to benefit from the provisions of paragraph 3.1, two months before the start of the fishing season Namibia shall submit a report on the application of paragraph 3.1 and notify to the European Commission the vessels operating under paragraph 3 in that particular fishing season. If, two months before the start of the fishing season, Namibia submits the complete report on the application of paragraph 3.1 and notifies the above mentioned vessels, the European Commission shall, before the start of the fishing season, make the details of the notified vessels and the date from which paragraph 3.1 shall be applicable to those vessels publically available.

3.3. The Special Committee on Customs Cooperation and Rules of Origin shall be informed by Namibia of any change in its legislation concerning fishing activities and on whether the conditions for the application of paragraph 3.1 are met after the legislative changes.

3.4. Paragraph 3.1 shall not apply if the European Commission is not notified according to paragraph 3.2 above or if the Special Committee on Customs Cooperation and Rules of Origin is not informed according to paragraph 3.3.

3.5. In case the number of vessels operating under paragraph 3.1 is considered to be unusually high as compared to previous years' operations, the European Commission could raise this matter with the Special Committee on Customs Cooperation and Rules of origin to adopt appropriate measures to remedy the situation.

3.6. Any of the parties can refer matters concerning the application of paragraphs 3.1 – 3.5 to the Joint Council if no satisfactory decision concerning the application of these provisions is

adopted by the Special Committee on Customs Cooperation and Rules of Origin. Once a matter concerning the application of paragraphs 3.1 – 3.5 is referred to the Joint Council, the Joint Council will come to a decision within 180 days. If the Joint Council is unable to reach a decision within 180 days, the derogation provided for in paragraph 3 will be suspended until an agreement is reached. A party can also decide to refer the matter to the dispute settlement mechanism of this Agreement, as provided for in Articles [XXX], if no satisfactory solution is found within the Joint Council.

## ARTICLE 8

### Sufficiently worked or processed products

1. For the purposes of Article 2, products which are not wholly obtained are considered to be sufficiently worked or processed when the conditions set out in the List in Annex II are fulfilled.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the products which are listed in Annex II(a) can be considered to be sufficiently worked or processed, for the purposes of Article 2, when the conditions set out in that Annex are fulfilled.
3. The conditions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above indicate, for all products covered by this EPA, the working or processing which must be carried out on non-originating materials used in manufacturing and apply only in relation to such materials. Accordingly, it follows that if a product, which has acquired originating status by fulfilling the conditions set out in either List is used in the manufacture of another product, the conditions applicable to the product in which it is incorporated do not apply to it, and no account shall be taken of the non-originating materials which may have been used in its manufacture.
4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, non-originating materials which, according to the conditions set out in Annex II and Annex II(a) should not be used in the manufacture of a given product may nevertheless be used, provided that:
  - (a) their total value does not exceed 15 per cent of the ex-works price of the product;
  - (b) any of the percentages given in the List for the maximum value of non-originating materials

are not exceeded through the application of this paragraph.

5. The provisions of paragraph 4 shall not apply to products of Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonized System.
6. Paragraphs 1 to 5 shall apply subject to the provisions of Article 9.

## ARTICLE 9

### Insufficient working or processing

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, the following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products, whether or not the requirements of Article 8 are satisfied:
  - (a) preserving operations to ensure that the products remain in good condition during transport and storage;
  - (b) breaking-up and assembly of packages;
  - (c) washing, cleaning; removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
  - (d) ironing or pressing of textiles;
  - (e) simple painting and polishing operations;
  - (f) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;
  - (g) operations to colour sugar or form sugar lumps; partial or total milling of crystal sugar;
  - (h) peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables;
  - (i) sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;
  - (j) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching; (including the making-up of sets of articles);
  - (k) simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;
  - (l) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
  - (m) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds, including simple addition of water or dilution;
  - (n) mixing of sugar with any material;

- (o) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;
- (p) dehydration or denaturation of products;
- (q) a combination of two or more operations specified in (a) to (p);
- (r) slaughter of animals.

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

## ARTICLE10

### Unit of qualification

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

Accordingly, it follows that:

- (⊖) when a product composed of a group or assembly of articles is classified under the terms of the Harmonized System in a single heading, the whole constitutes the unit of qualification;
  - (∩) when a consignment consists of a number of identical products classified under the same heading of the Harmonized System, each product must be taken individually when applying the provisions of this Protocol.
2. Where, under General Rule 5 for the interpretation of the Harmonized System, packaging is included with the product for classification purposes, it shall be included for the purposes of determining origin.

## ARTICLE11

### Accessories, spare parts and tools

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

## ARTICLE12

### Sets

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

## ARTICLE13

### Neutral elements

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

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

## TITLE III

### TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS

#### ARTICLE 14

##### Principle of territoriality

1. Except as provided for in Articles 3, 4, 5, 6 and paragraph 3 of this Article, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II must be fulfilled without interruption in the SADC EPA State or in the European Union.
2. Except as provided for in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 6, where originating goods exported from the SADC EPA State or from the European Union to another country return, they must be considered as non-originating, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
  - (⊖) the returning goods are the same goods as those exported; and
  - (⊍) they have not undergone any operation beyond that necessary to preserve them in good condition while in that country or while being exported.
3. The acquisition of originating status in accordance with the conditions set out in Title II shall not be affected by working or processing done outside the European Union or the SADC EPA States on materials exported from the European Union or from the SADC EPA States and subsequently re-imported there, provided that:
  - (a) the said materials are wholly obtained in the European Union or in the SADC EPA States or have undergone working or processing beyond the operations referred to in Article 9 prior to being exported; and
  - (b) it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
    - (i.) the re-imported goods have been obtained by working or processing the exported materials; and
    - (ii.) the total added value acquired outside the European Union or the SADC EPA States by applying the provisions of this Article does not exceed 10 % of the ex-works price of

the end product for which originating status is claimed.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II shall not apply to working or processing done outside the European Union or the SADC EPA States. But where, in the list in Annex II or Annex II(a), a rule setting a maximum value for all the non-originating materials incorporated is applied in determining the originating status of the end product, the total value of the non-originating materials incorporated in the territory of the party concerned, taken together with the total added value acquired outside the European Union or the SADC EPA States by applying the provisions of this Article, shall not exceed the stated percentage.
5. For the purposes of applying the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, 'total added value' shall be taken to mean all costs arising outside the European Union or the SADC EPA State, including the value of the materials incorporated there.
6. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products which do not fulfil the conditions set out in the list in Annex II or Annex II(a) or which can be considered sufficiently worked or processed only if the general tolerance fixed in Article 8(4) is applied.
7. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products of Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonized System.
8. Any working or processing of the kind covered by the provisions of this Article and done outside the European Union or the SADC EPA States shall be done under the outward processing arrangements, or similar arrangements.

## ARTICLE 15

### Non alteration

1. The products declared for home use in a Party shall be the same products as exported from the other Party in which they are considered to originate. They shall not have been altered, transformed in any way or subjected to operations other than to preserve them in good condition or than adding or affixing marks, labels, seals or any documentation to ensure compliance with specific domestic requirements of the importing Party, prior to being

declared for home use.

2. Storage of products or consignments may take place provided they remain under customs supervision in the country(ies) of transit.
3. Without prejudice to the provisions of Title V, the splitting of consignments may take place where carried out by the exporter or under his responsibility, provided they remain under customs supervision in the country(ies) of splitting.
4. Compliance with paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be considered as satisfied unless the customs authorities have reason to believe the contrary; in such cases, the customs authorities may request the declarant to provide evidence of compliance, which may be given by any means, including contractual transport documents such as bills of lading or factual or concrete evidence based on marking or numbering of packages or any evidence related to the goods themselves.

#### Article 16

##### Accounting segregation

1. Where considerable cost or material difficulties arise in keeping separate stocks of originating and non-originating fungible materials, the customs authorities may, at the written request of those concerned, authorise the so-called 'accounting segregation' method (hereinafter referred to as the 'method') to be used for managing such stocks.
2. The method shall ensure that, at any time, the number of products obtained which could be considered as originating in the SADC EPA State(s) or in the European Union is the same as that which would have been obtained had there been physical segregation of the stocks.
3. The customs authorities may make the grant of authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 subject to any conditions deemed appropriate.
4. The method shall be applied and the application thereof shall be recorded on the basis of the general accounting principles applicable in the country where the product was manufactured.
5. The beneficiary of the method may make out or apply for proofs of origin, as the case may be, for the quantity of products which may be considered as originating. At the request of the customs authorities, the beneficiary shall provide a statement of how the quantities have been managed.
6. The customs authorities shall monitor the use made of the authorisation and may withdraw it whenever the beneficiary makes improper use of the authorisation in any manner whatsoever or fails to fulfil any of the other conditions laid down in this Protocol.

7. For the purposes of paragraph 1, fungible materials means materials that are of the same kind and commercial quality, with the same technical and physical characteristics, and which cannot be distinguished from one another for origin purposes.

#### Article 17

#### Shipment of sugar

Shipment by sea between the territories of the Parties of raw sugar not containing added flavouring or colouring matter and destined for further refining, of subheadings 1701 12, 1701 13 and 1701 14 of the Harmonized System, of different origins, is allowed without keeping the sugar in separate stores. It shall be ensured that the amounts of such sugar which could be considered as originating is the same as the amounts that would have been declared for import by keeping the sugar in separate stores. The last port of loading should belong to the territory of an ACP EPA State.

#### ARTICLE18

#### Exhibitions

1. Originating products, sent for exhibition in a country or territory other than those referred to in Articles 4 and 6 with which cumulation is applicable and sold after the exhibition for importation in the European Union or in a SADC EPA State shall benefit on importation from the provisions of the SADC EPA-EU EPA provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
  - (⊖) an exporter has consigned these products from a SADC EPA State or from the European Union to the country in which the exhibition is held and has exhibited them there;
  - (∩) the products have been sold or otherwise disposed of by that exporter to a person in an SADC EPA State or in the European Union;
  - (∪) the products have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter in the state in which they were sent for exhibition; and
  - (f) the products have not, since they were consigned for exhibition, been used for any purpose other than demonstration at the exhibition.
2. A proof of origin must be issued or made out in accordance with the provisions of Title IV and submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country in the normal manner. The

name and address of the exhibition must be indicated thereon. Where necessary, additional documentary evidence of the conditions under which they have been exhibited may be required.

3. Paragraph 1 shall apply to any trade, industrial, agricultural or crafts exhibition, fair or similar public show or display which is not organized for private purposes in shops or business premises with a view to the sale of foreign products, and during which the products remain under customs control.

## TITLE IV

### PROOF OF ORIGIN

#### ARTICLE19

##### General requirements

1. Products originating in the SADC EPA States shall, on importation into the European Union and products originating in the European Union shall, on importation into the SADC EPA States, benefit from the provisions of the Agreement upon submission of either:

(a) in the cases specified in Article 22 (1), a declaration, subsequently referred to as the "origin declaration", given by the exporter on an invoice, a delivery note or any other commercial document which describes the products concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified; the text of the origin declaration appears in Annex IV; or

(b) a movement certificate EUR 1, a specimen of which appears in Annex III.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, originating products within the meaning of this Protocol shall, in the cases specified in Article 27, benefit from the Agreement without it being necessary to submit any of the documents referred to above.

3. For the purpose of applying the provisions of this Title, the exporters shall endeavour to use a language common to both the SADC EPA States and the European Union.

#### ARTICLE20

##### Procedure for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1

1. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of the exporting country on application having been made in writing by the exporter or, under the exporter's responsibility, by his authorized representative.

2. For this purpose, the exporter or his authorized representative shall fill out both the movement

certificate EUR.1 and the application form, specimens of which appear in Annex III. These forms shall be completed in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol. If they are handwritten, they shall be completed in ink in printed characters. The description of the products must be given in the box reserved for this purpose without leaving any blank lines. Where the box is not completely filled, a horizontal line must be drawn below the last line of the description, the empty space being crossed through.

3. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting country where the movement certificate EUR.1 is issued, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.

4. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of a Member State of the European Union or of a SADC EPA State if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the European Union or in the SADC EPA States or in one of the other countries or territories referred to in Article 4 and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.

5. The issuing customs authorities shall take any steps necessary to verify the originating status of the products and the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate. The issuing customs authorities shall also ensure that the forms referred to in paragraph 2 are duly completed. In particular, they shall check whether the space reserved for the description of the products has been completed in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of fraudulent additions.

6. The date of issue of the movement certificate EUR.1 shall be indicated in Box 11 of the certificate.

7. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities and made available to the exporter as soon as actual exportation has been effected or ensured.

## ARTICLE 21

Movement certificates EUR.1 issued retrospectively

1. Notwithstanding Article 18(7), a movement certificate EUR.1 may exceptionally be issued after exportation of the products to which it relates if:

- (a) it was not issued at the time of exportation because of errors or involuntary omissions or special circumstances; or
- (b) it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that a movement certificate EUR.1 was issued but was not accepted at importation for technical reasons.

2. For the implementation of paragraph 1, the exporter must indicate in his application the place and date of exportation of the products to which the movement certificate EUR.1 relates, and state the reasons for his request.

3. The customs authorities may issue a movement certificate EUR.1 retrospectively only after verifying that the information supplied in the exporter's application agrees with that in the corresponding file.

4. Movement certificates EUR.1 issued retrospectively must be endorsed with the following phrase in English:

"ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY"

Or in Portuguese:

“EMITIDO A POSTERIORI”

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

## ARTICLE22

Issue of a duplicate movement certificate EUR.1

1. In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a movement certificate EUR.1, the exporter may apply to the customs authorities which issued it for a duplicate made out on the basis of the export

documents in their possession.

2. The duplicate issued in this way must be endorsed with the following word in English:

"DUPLICATE"

or in Portuguese:

“SEGUNDA VIA”

3. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 2 shall be inserted in the "Remarks" box of the duplicate movement certificate EUR.1.

4. The duplicate, which must bear the date of issue of the original movement certificate EUR.1, shall take effect as from that date.

#### ARTICLE23

Issue of movement certificates EUR.1 on the basis of  
a proof of origin issued or made out previously

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

#### ARTICLE24

Conditions for making out an origin declaration

1. An origin declaration as referred to in Article 17(1)(b) may be made out:

(a) by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 25, or

(b) by any exporter for any consignment consisting of one or more packages containing originating products whose total value does not exceed EUR 6 000.

2. An origin declaration may be made out if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the SADC EPA States or in the European Union or in one of the other countries or territories referred to in Article 4 and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.

3. The exporter making out an origin declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting country, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.

4. An origin declaration shall be made out by the exporter by typing, stamping or printing on the invoice, the delivery note or another commercial document, the declaration, the text of which appears in Annex IV to this Protocol, using one of the linguistic versions set out in that Annex and in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of the exporting country. If the declaration is handwritten, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

5. Origin declarations shall bear the original signature of the exporter in manuscript. However, an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 25 shall not be required to sign such declarations provided that he gives the customs authorities of the exporting country a written undertaking that he accepts full responsibility for any origin declaration which identifies him as if it had been signed in manuscript by him.

6. An origin declaration may be made out by the exporter when the products to which it relates are exported, or after exportation on condition that it is presented in the importing country no longer than two years after the importation of the products to which it relates.

## ARTICLE 25

### Approved exporter

1. The customs authorities of the exporting country may authorize any exporter who makes frequent shipments of products under the trade cooperation provisions of this Agreement to make

out origin declarations irrespective of the value of the products concerned. An exporter seeking such authorization must offer to the satisfaction of the customs authorities all guarantees necessary to verify the originating status of the products as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.

2. The customs authorities may grant the status of approved exporter subject to any conditions which they consider appropriate.
3. The customs authorities shall grant to the approved exporter a customs authorization number which shall appear on the origin declaration.
4. The customs authorities shall monitor the use of the authorization by the approved exporter.
5. The customs authorities may withdraw the authorization at any time. They shall do so where the approved exporter no longer offers the guarantees referred to in paragraph 1, does not fulfil the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 or otherwise makes an incorrect use of the authorization.

## ARTICLE26

### Validity of proof of origin

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

## ARTICLE27

## Submission of proof of origin

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

## ARTICLE28

### Importation by instalments

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

## ARTICLE29

### Exemptions from proof of origin

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

3. Furthermore, the total value of these products shall not exceed EUR 500 in the case of small packages or EUR 1 200 in the case of products forming part of travellers' personal luggage.

## ARTICLE30

### Information procedure for cumulation purposes

1. When Articles 3(2), 3(3), 4(2), and 4(3) are applied, the evidence of originating status within the meaning of this Protocol of the materials coming from a SADC EPA State, from the European Union, from another ACP EPA State or from an OCT shall be given by a movement certificate EUR.1, an origin declaration or the supplier's declaration, a specimen of which appears in Annex V A to this Protocol, given by the exporter in the State or in the European Union from which the materials came. When Article 6(1) is applied, the evidence of originating status shall be given by Form A.
2. When Articles 3(4), 3(5), 4(6) and 4(7) are applied, the evidence of the working or processing carried out in a SADC EPA State, in the European Union, in another ACPEPA State or in an OCT shall be given by the supplier's declaration a specimen of which appears in Annex V B to this Protocol, given by the exporter in the State or in the European Union from which the materials came.

A separate supplier's declaration shall be made up by the supplier for each consignment of goods on the commercial invoice related to that shipment or in an annex to that invoice, or on a delivery note or other commercial document related to that shipment which describes the materials concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

3. When a supplier regularly supplies a particular customer with goods whose status in respect of the rules of preferential origin is expected to remain constant for considerable periods of time, he may provide a single declaration, hereinafter referred to as 'a long-term supplier's declaration', provided that facts or circumstances on which it is granted remain unchanged, to cover subsequent shipments of those goods. A long-term supplier's declaration may be issued for a period of up to one year from the date of issue of the declaration.
4. A long-term supplier's declaration may be issued with retroactive effect. In such cases, its validity may not exceed a period of one year from the date on which it came into effect.

However it is recognised that the customs authority would have the right to revoke a long term supplier's declaration, should the circumstances change, or when inaccurate or false information has been provided.

5. The supplier shall inform the client immediately when the long-term supplier's declaration is no longer valid in relation to the goods supplied.
6. The supplier's declaration may be made out on a pre-printed form.
7. The suppliers' declarations shall bear the original signature of the supplier in manuscript. However, where the origin and the supplier's declaration are established using electronic data-processing methods, the supplier's declaration need not be signed in manuscript provided the responsible official in the supplying company is identified to the satisfaction of the customs authorities in the State where the suppliers' declarations are established. The said customs authorities may lay down conditions for the implementation of this paragraph.
8. The supplier's declarations shall be submitted to the customs authorities in the exporting country requested to issue the movement certificate EUR.1.
9. The supplier making out a declaration must 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 this declaration is correct.
10. Suppliers' declarations made and information certificates issued before the date of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with Article 26 of Council Regulation (EC) 1528/2007 shall remain valid for a transitional period of 12 months.

### ARTICLE 31

#### Supporting documents

The documents referred to in Articles 18(3) and 22(3) used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an origin declaration can be considered as products originating in a SADC EPA State, in the European Union or in one of the other countries or territories referred to in Articles 4 and 6 and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol may

consist inter alia of the following:

- (a) direct evidence of the processes carried out by the exporter or supplier to obtain the goods concerned, contained for example in his accounts or internal bookkeeping;
- (b) documents proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in a SADC EPA State, in the European Union or in one of the other countries or territories referred to in Articles 4 and 6 where these documents are used in accordance with national law;
- (c) documents proving the working or processing of materials in a SADC EPA State, in the European Union or in one of the other countries or territories referred to in Articles 4 and 6, issued or made out in a SADC EPA State, in the European Union or in one of the other countries or territories referred to in Articles 4 and 6 where these documents are used in accordance with national law;
- (d) movement certificates EUR.1 or origin declarations proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in a SADC EPA State, in the European Union or in one of the other countries or territories referred to in Article 4 and in accordance with this Protocol.

## ARTICLE 32

### Preservation of proof of origin and supporting documents

1. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 shall keep for at least three years the documents referred to in Article 20(3).
2. The exporter making out an origin declaration shall keep for at least three years a copy of this origin declaration as well as the documents referred to in Article 24(3).
3. The supplier making out a supplier's declaration shall keep for at least three years copies of the declaration and of the invoice, delivery notes or other commercial document to which this declaration is annexed as well as the documents referred to in Article 30(9).
4. The customs authorities of the exporting country issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 shall keep for at least three years the application form referred to in Article 20(2).

5. The customs authorities of the importing country shall keep for at least three years the movement certificates EUR.1 and the origin declarations submitted to them.

### ARTICLE33

#### Discrepancies and formal errors

1. The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the proof of origin and those made in the documents submitted to the customs office for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the products shall not ipso facto render the proof of origin null and void if it is duly established that this document does correspond to the products submitted.

2. Obvious formal errors such as typing errors on a proof of origin should not cause this document to be rejected if these errors are not such as to create doubts concerning the correctness of the statements made in this document.

### ARTICLE34

#### Amounts expressed in euro

1. For the application of the provisions of Article 22(1)(b) and Article 27(3) in cases where products are invoiced in a currency other than the euro, amounts in the national currencies of the SADC EPA States or of the Member States of the European Union equivalent to the amounts expressed in euro shall be fixed annually by each of the countries concerned.

2. A consignment shall benefit from the provisions of Article 24(1)(b) or Article 29(3) by reference to the currency in which the invoice is drawn up, according to the amount fixed by the country concerned.

3. The amounts to be used in any given national currency shall be the equivalent in that currency of the amounts expressed in euro as at the first working day of October. The amounts shall be communicated to the European Commission by 15 October and shall apply from 1 January the

following year. The European Commission shall notify all countries concerned of the relevant amounts.

4. A country may round up or down the amount resulting from the conversion into its national currency of an amount expressed in euro. The rounded-off amount may not differ from the amount resulting from the conversion by more than 5 per cent. A country may retain unchanged its national currency equivalent of an amount expressed in euro if, at the time of the annual adjustment provided for in paragraph 3, the conversion of that amount, prior to any rounding-off, results in an increase of less than 15 per cent in the national currency equivalent. The national currency equivalent may be retained unchanged if the conversion would result in a decrease in that equivalent value.

5. The amounts expressed in euro shall be reviewed by the Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation at the request of the European Union or of the SADC EPA States. When carrying out this review, the Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation shall consider the desirability of preserving the effects of the limits concerned in real terms. For this purpose, it may decide to modify the amounts expressed in euro.

## TITLE V

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

#### ARTICLE 35

##### Administrative conditions for products to benefit from the SADC EPA-EUEPA

1. Products originating within the meaning of this Protocol in a SADC EPA State or in the European Union shall benefit, at the time of the customs import declaration, from the preferences resulting from the SADC EPA-EUEPA only on condition that they were exported on or after the date on which the exporting country complies with the provisions laid down in paragraph 2.
2. The SADC EPA States and the European Union shall undertake to put in place:
  - (a) the necessary national and regional arrangements required for the implementation and enforcement of the rules and procedures laid down in this Protocol, including where appropriate the arrangements necessary for the application of Articles 3, 4 and 6;
  - (b) the administrative structures and systems necessary for an appropriate management and control of the origin of products and compliance with the other conditions laid down in this Protocol.

They shall make the notifications referred to in Article 36.

#### ARTICLE 36

##### Notification of customs authorities

1. The SADC EPA States and the Member States of the European Union shall provide each other through the European Commission, with the addresses of the customs authorities responsible for issuing and verifying movement certificates EUR.1 and origin declarations or supplier's declarations, and with specimen impressions of the stamps used in their customs offices for the issue of these certificates.

Movement certificates EUR.1 and origin declarations or supplier's declarations shall be accepted for the purpose of applying preferential treatment from the date the information is received by the European Commission and by the SACU Secretariat and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Mozambique.

2. The SADC EPA States and the Member States of the European Union shall inform each other immediately whenever there are any changes to the information referred to in paragraph 1.

3. The authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall act under the authority of the government of the country concerned. The authorities in charge of control and verification shall be part of the governmental authorities of the country concerned.

#### ARTICLE37

##### Mutual assistance

1. In order to ensure the proper application of this Protocol, the European Union and the SADC EPA States shall assist each other, through the competent customs administrations, 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.

2. The authorities consulted shall furnish the relevant information concerning the conditions under which the product has been made, indicating especially the conditions in which the rules of origin have been respected in the various SADC EPA States, in the European Union and the other countries referred to in Articles 4 and 6 concerned.

#### ARTICLE38

##### Verification of proof of origin

1. Subsequent verifications of proof of origin shall be carried out based on risk analysis and at random or whenever the customs authorities of the importing country have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of such documents, the originating status of the products concerned or the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.

2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the importing country shall return the movement certificate EUR.1 and the invoice, if it has been submitted, the origin declaration, or a copy of these documents, to the customs authorities of the exporting country giving, where appropriate, the reasons for the request for verification. Any documents and information obtained suggesting that the information given on the proof of origin is incorrect shall be forwarded in support of the request for verification.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the exporting country. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate.

4. If the customs authorities of the importing country decide to suspend the granting of preferential treatment to the products concerned while awaiting the results of the verification, release of the products shall be offered to the importer subject to any precautionary measures judged necessary.

5. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results of this verification as soon as possible. These results must indicate clearly whether the documents are authentic and whether the products concerned can be considered as products originating in a SADC EPA State, in the European Union or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 4 and 6 and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.

6. If in cases of reasonable doubt there is no reply within ten months of the date of the verification request or if the reply does not contain sufficient information to determine the authenticity of the document in question or the real origin of the products, the requesting customs authorities shall, except in exceptional circumstances, refuse entitlement to the preferences.

7. Where the verification procedure or any other available information appears to indicate that the provisions of this Protocol are being contravened, the exporting country on its own initiative or at the request of the importing country shall carry out appropriate enquiries or arrange for such enquiries to be carried out with due urgency to identify and prevent such contraventions and for this purpose the exporting country concerned may invite the participation of the importing country in these verifications.

## ARTICLE39

### Verification of suppliers' declarations

1. Verification of suppliers' declarations shall be carried out based on risk analysis and 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. The customs authorities to which a supplier's declaration is submitted may request the customs authorities of the State where the declaration was made to issue an information certificate, a specimen of which appears in Annex VI to this Protocol. Alternatively, the customs authorities to whom a supplier's declaration is submitted may request the exporter to produce an information certificate issued by the customs authorities of the State where the declaration was made.

A copy of the information certificate shall be preserved by the office which has issued it for at least three years.

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

4. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the country where the supplier's declaration was made out. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence or to carry out any inspection of the supplier's account or any other check which they consider appropriate in order to verify the correctness of any supplier's declaration.

5. Any movement certificate EUR.1 or origin declaration issued or made out on the basis of an incorrect supplier's declaration shall be considered null and void.

## ARTICLE40

## Dispute settlement

Where disputes arise in relation to the verification procedures of Articles 38 and 39 which cannot be settled between the customs authorities requesting a verification and the customs authorities responsible for carrying out this verification or where they raise a question as to the interpretation of this Protocol, they shall be submitted to the Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation.

In all cases the settlement of disputes between the importer and the customs authorities of the importing country shall take place under the legislation of that country.

## ARTICLE41

### 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.

## ARTICLE42

### Free zones

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

2. By means of an exemption to the provisions contained in paragraph 1, when products originating in a SADC EPA State or in the European Union 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 Protocol.

## ARTICLE43

## Derogations

1. Derogations from this Protocol may be adopted by the Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation, hereafter in this Article referred to as "the Committee", where the development of existing industries or the creation of new industries in the SADC EPA States justifies them.

The SADC EPA State or States concerned shall, either before or when the SADC EPA States submit the matter to the Committee, notify the European Union of its request for a derogation together with the reasons for the request in accordance with paragraph 2.

The European Union shall respond positively to all the SADC EPA States' requests which are duly justified in conformity with this Article and which cannot cause serious injury to an established European Union industry.

2. In order to facilitate the examination by the Committee of requests for derogation, the SADC EPA State or States making the request shall, by means of the form given in Annex VII to this Protocol, furnish in support of its request the fullest possible information covering in particular the points listed below:

- description of the finished product,
- nature and quantity of materials originating in a third country,
- nature and quantity of materials originating in the SADC EPA States or the countries or territories referred to in Articles 4 and 6 or the materials which have been processed there,
- manufacturing processes,
- value added,
- number of employees in the enterprise concerned,
- anticipated volume of exports to the European Union,
- other possible sources of supply for raw materials,

- reasons for the duration requested in the light of efforts made to find new sources of supply,
- other observations.

The same rules shall apply to any requests for extension.

The Committee may modify the form.

3. The examination of requests shall in particular take into account:

- (a) the level of development or the geographical situation of the SADC EPA State or States concerned;
- (b) cases where the application of the existing rules of origin would significantly affect the ability of an existing industry in a SADC EPA State to continue its exports to the European Union, with particular reference to cases where this could lead to cessation of its activities;
- (c) specific cases where it can be clearly demonstrated that significant investment in an industry could be deterred by the rules of origin and where a derogation favouring the realization of the investment program would enable these rules to be satisfied by stages.

4. In every case an examination shall be made to ascertain whether the rules relating to cumulation of origin do not provide a solution to the problem.

5. In addition, when a request for derogation concerns a least-developed SADC EPA State, its examination shall be carried out with a favourable bias having particular regard to:

- (a) the economic and social impact of the decision to be taken especially in respect of employment;
- (b) the need to apply the derogation for a period taking into account the particular situation of the SADC EPA State concerned and its difficulties.

6. In the examination of requests, special account shall be taken, case by case, of the possibility of conferring originating status on products which include in their composition materials originating

in least-developed countries or developing countries with which one or more SADC EPA States have special relations, provided that satisfactory administrative cooperation can be established.

7. Without prejudice to paragraphs 1 to 6, the derogation shall be granted where the value added to the non-originating products used in the SADC EPA State concerned is at least 45 % of the value of the finished product, provided that the derogation is not such as to cause serious injury to an economic sector of the European Union or of one or more Member States.

8. The Committee shall take steps necessary to ensure that a decision is reached as soon as possible and in any case not later than seventy-five working days after the request is received by the EU Co-chairman of the Committee. If the European Union does not inform the SADC EPA States of its position on the request within this period, the request shall be deemed to have been accepted.

9. (a) The derogation shall be valid for a period, generally of five years, to be determined by the Committee.

(b) The derogation decision may provide for renewals without a new decision of the Committee being necessary, provided that the SADC EPA State or States concerned submit, three months before the ends of each period, proof that they are still unable to meet the conditions of this Protocol, which have been derogated from.

If any objection is made to the extension, the Committee shall examine it as soon as possible and decide whether to prolong the derogation. The Committee shall proceed as provided for in paragraph 9. All necessary measures shall be taken to avoid interruptions in the application of the derogation.

(c) In the periods referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b), the Committee may review the terms for implementing the derogation should a significant change be found to have taken place in the substantive factors governing the decision to grant the derogation. On conclusion of its review the Committee may decide to amend the terms of its decision as regards the scope of derogation or any other condition previously laid down.

10. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 to 9, an automatic derogation concerning prepared or preserved Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) of HS Heading 1604, manufactured from non-originating Albacore tuna of HS Headings 0302 or 0303, shall be granted to Namibia from the date the

Agreement takes effect between Namibia and the EC pursuant to Article 105 within an annual quota of 800 metric tons.

11. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 to 9, an automatic derogation to Article 7.2(c) shall be granted to Mozambique. This derogation shall apply for a duration of 5 years from the entry into force of this Agreement to shrimps, prawns and lobsters of HS Headings 0306 and 1605 caught in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Mozambique and landed and processed in Mozambique.

## TITLE VI

### CEUTA AND MELILLA

#### ARTICLE 44

##### Special conditions

1. The term "Union" used in this Protocol does not cover Ceuta and Melilla. The term "products originating in the Union" does not cover products originating in Ceuta and Melilla.
2. The provisions of this Protocol shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in determining whether products may be deemed as originating in the SADC EPA States when imported into Ceuta and Melilla.
3. Where products wholly obtained in Ceuta, Melilla or in the Union undergo working and processing in the SADC EPA States, they shall be considered as having been wholly obtained in the SADC EPA States.
4. Working or processing carried out in Ceuta, Melilla or in the Union shall be considered as having been carried out in the SADC EPA States, when materials undergo further working or processing in the SADC EPA States.
5. For the purpose of implementing paragraphs 3 and 4, the insufficient operations listed in Article 9 of this Protocol shall not be considered as working or processing.
6. Ceuta and Melilla shall be considered as a single territory.

## TITLE VII

### FINAL PROVISIONS

#### ARTICLE45

##### Revision and application of rules of origin

1. In accordance with Article 93 of the SADC EPA–EU Economic Partnership Agreement, the Joint SADC EPA States-EU Council shall examine annually, or whenever the SADC EPA States or the European Union so request, the application of the provisions of this Protocol and their economic effects with a view to making any necessary amendments or adaptations.
2. The Joint SADC EPA-EU Council shall take into account among other elements the effects on the rules of origin of technological developments.
3. The decisions taken shall be implemented as soon as possible.
4. In accordance with Article [47] of the SADC EPA-EU Economic Partnership Agreement, the Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation shall, *inter alia*, take decisions on derogations from this Protocol, under the conditions laid down in Article 43.

#### ARTICLE46

##### Annexes

The Annexes to this Protocol shall form an integral part thereof.

#### ARTICLE47

##### Implementation of the Protocol

The European Union and the SADC EPA States shall each take the steps necessary to implement this Protocol.

## ANNEX I

### INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO THE LIST IN ANNEX II

Note 1:

The list sets out the conditions required for all products to be considered as sufficiently worked or processed within the meaning of Article 8 of the Protocol.

Note 2:

1. The first two columns in the list describe the product obtained. The first column gives the heading number or chapter number used in the Harmonized System and the second column gives the description of goods used in that system for that heading or chapter. For each entry in the first two columns a rule is specified in columns 3 or 4. Where, in some cases, the entry in the first column is preceded by an "ex", this signifies that the rules in columns 3 or 4 apply only to the part of that heading as described in column 2.
2. Where several heading numbers are grouped together in column 1 or a chapter number is given and the description of products in column 2 is therefore given in general terms, the adjacent rules in columns 3 or 4 apply to all products which, under the Harmonized System, are classified in headings of the chapter or in any of the headings grouped together in column 1.
3. Where there are different rules in the list applying to different products within a heading, each indent contains the description of that part of the heading covered by the adjacent rules in columns 3 or 4.
4. Where, for an entry in the first two columns, a rule is specified in both columns 3 and 4, the exporter may opt, as an alternative, to apply either the rule set out in column 3 or that set out in column 4. If no origin rule is given in column 4, the rule set out in column 3 has to be applied.

Note 3:

1. The provisions of Article 8 of the Protocol concerning products having acquired originating status which are used in the manufacture of other products apply regardless of whether this status has been acquired inside the factory where these products are used or in another factory in the European Union or in the SADC EPA States.

Example:

An engine of heading No 8407, for which the rule states that the value of the non-originating materials which may be incorporated may not exceed 40 per cent of the ex-works price, is made from "other alloy steel roughly shaped by forging" of heading No ex 7224.

If this forging has been forged in the European Union from a non-originating ingot, it has already acquired originating status by virtue of the rule for heading No ex 7224 in the list. The forging can then count as originating in the value calculation for the engine regardless of whether it was produced in the same factory or in another factory in the European Union. The value of the non-originating ingot is thus not taken into account when adding up the value of the non-originating materials used.

2. The rule in the list represents the minimum amount of working or processing required and the carrying out of more working or processing also confers originating status; conversely, the carrying out of less working or processing cannot confer originating status. Therefore, if a rule provides that non-originating material at a certain level of manufacture may be used, the use of such material at an earlier stage of manufacture is allowed and the use of such material at a later stage is not.
3. Without prejudice to Note 3.2 where a rule states that "materials of any heading" may be used, materials of the same heading as the product may also be used, subject, however, to any specific limitations which may also be contained in the rule. However, the expression "manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No ..." means that only materials classified in the same heading as the product of a different description than that of the product as given in column 2 of the list may be used.
4. When a rule in the list specifies that a product may be manufactured from more than one

material, this means that any one or more materials may be used. It does not require that all be used.

Example:

The rule for fabrics of heading Nos. 5208 to 5212 provides that natural fibres may be used and that chemical materials, among other materials, may also be used. This does not mean that both have to be used; it is possible to use one or the other or both.

5. Where a rule in the list specifies that a product must be manufactured from a particular material, the condition obviously does not prevent the use of other materials which, because of their inherent nature, cannot satisfy the rule. (See also Note 6.3 below in relation to textiles).

Example:

The rule for prepared foods of heading No 1904 which specifically excludes the use of non-originating cereals and their derivatives does not prevent the use of mineral salts, chemicals and other additives which are not products from cereals.

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

Example:

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

6. Where, in a rule in the list, two percentages are given for the maximum value of non-originating materials that can be used, then these percentages may not be added together. In other words, the maximum value of all the non-originating materials used may never

exceed the highest of the percentages given. Furthermore, the individual percentages must not be exceeded in relation to the particular materials they apply to.

Note 4:

1. The term "natural fibres" is used in the list to refer to fibres other than artificial or synthetic fibres. It is restricted to the stages before spinning takes place, including waste, and, unless otherwise specified, includes fibres that have been carded, combed or otherwise processed but not spun.
2. The term "natural fibres" includes horsehair of heading No 0503, silk of heading Nos 5002 and 5003 as well as the wool fibres, fine or coarse animal hair of heading Nos 5101 to 5105, the cotton fibres of heading Nos 5201 to 5203 and the other vegetable fibres of heading Nos 5301 to 5305.
3. The terms "textile pulp", "chemical materials" and "paper-making materials" are used in the list to describe the materials not classified in Chapters 50 to 63, which can be used to manufacture artificial, synthetic or paper fibres or yarns.
4. The term "man-made staple fibres" is used in the list to refer to synthetic or artificial filament tow, staple fibres or waste, of heading Nos 5501 to 5507.

Note 5:

1. Where for a given product in the list a reference is made to this note, the conditions set out in column 3 shall not be applied to any basic textile materials, used in the manufacture of this product, which, taken together, represent 10 per cent or less of the total weight of all the basic textile materials used. (See also Notes 5.3 and 5.4 below).
2. However, the tolerance mentioned in Note 5.1 may only be applied to mixed products which have been made from two or more basic textile materials.

The following are the basic textile materials:

- silk,

- wool,
- coarse animal hair,
- fine animal hair,
- horsehair,
- cotton,
- paper-making materials and paper,
- flax,
- true hemp,
- jute and other textile bast fibres,
- sisal and other textile fibres of the genus *Agave*,
- coconut, abaca, ramie and other vegetable textile fibres,
- synthetic man-made filaments,
- artificial man-made filaments,
- current conducting filaments,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polypropylene,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyester,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyamide,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyacrylonitrile,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyimide,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polytetrafluoroethylene,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyphenylene sulphide,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyvinyl chloride,
- other synthetic man-made staple fibres,
- artificial man-made staple fibres of viscose,
- other artificial man-made staple fibres,
- yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether whether or not gimped,
- yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyester whether or not gimped,
- products of heading No 5605 (metallized yarn) incorporating strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding 5 mm, sandwiched by means of a transparent or coloured adhesive between two layers of plastic film,
- other products of heading No 5605.

Example:

A yarn of heading No 5205 made from cotton fibres of heading No 5203 and synthetic staple fibres of heading No 5506 is a mixed yarn. Therefore, non-originating synthetic staple fibres that do not satisfy the origin rules (which require manufacture from chemical materials or textile pulp) may be used up to a weight of 10 per cent of the yarn.

Example:

A woollen fabric of heading No 5112 made from woollen yarn of heading No 5107 and synthetic yarn of staple fibres of heading No 5509 is a mixed fabric. Therefore synthetic yarn which does not satisfy the origin rules (which require manufacture from chemical materials or textile pulp) or woollen yarn that does not satisfy the origin rules (which require manufacture from natural fibres, not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning) or a combination of the two may be used provided their total weight does not exceed 10 per cent of the weight of the fabric.

Example:

Tufted textile fabric of heading No 5802 made from cotton yarn of heading No 5205 and cotton fabric of heading No 5210 is only a mixed product if the cotton fabric is itself a mixed fabric being made from yarns classified in two separate headings or if the cotton yarns used are themselves mixtures.

Example:

If the tufted textile fabric concerned had been made from cotton yarn of heading No 5205 and synthetic fabric of heading No 5407, then, obviously, the yarns used are two separate basic textile materials and the tufted textile fabric is accordingly a mixed product.

3. In the case of products incorporating "yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether whether or not gimped" this tolerance is 20 per cent in respect of this yarn.
4. In the case of products incorporating "strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core

of plastic film whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding 5 mm, sandwiched by means of an adhesive between two layers of plastic film", this tolerance is 30 per cent in respect of this strip.

Note 6:

1. In the case of those textile products, which are marked in the list by a footnote referring to this Introductory Note, textile trimmings and accessories which do not satisfy the rule set out in the list in column 3 for the made up products concerned may be used provided that their weight does not exceed 10 % of the total weight of all the textile materials incorporated.

Textile trimmings and accessories are those classified in Chapters 50 to 63. Linings and interlinings are not to be regarded as trimmings or accessories.

2. Any non-textile trimmings and accessories or other materials used which contain textiles do not have to satisfy the conditions set out in column 3 even though they fall outside the scope of Note 3.5.
3. In accordance with Note 3.5, any non-originating non-textile trimmings and accessories or other product, which do not contain any textiles, may, anyway, be used freely where they cannot be made from the materials listed in column 3.

For example<sup>1</sup>, if a rule in the list says that for a particular textile item, such as a blouse, yarn must be used, this does not prevent the use of metal items, such as buttons, because they cannot be made from textile materials.

4. Where a percentage rule applies, the value of trimmings and accessories must be taken into account when calculating the value of the non-originating materials incorporated.

Note 7:

1. For the purposes of heading Nos ex 2707, 2713 to 2715, ex 2901, ex 2902 and ex 3403, the "specific processes" are the following:

---

<sup>1</sup> This example is given for the purpose of explanation only. It is not legally binding.

- (E) vacuum distillation;
- (O) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation process<sup>1</sup>;
- (U) cracking;
- (f) reforming;
- (J) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (A) the process comprising all the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralization with alkaline agents; decolorization and purification with naturally active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;
- (B) polymerization;
- (Γ) alkylation;
- (E) isomerization.

2. For the purposes of heading Nos 2710, 2711 and 2712, the "specific processes" are the following:

- (a) vacuum distillation;
- (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation process;
- (c) cracking;
- (d) reforming;
- (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (f) the process comprising all the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralization with alkaline agents; decolorization and purification with naturally active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;
- (g) polymerization;
- (h) alkylation;
- (i) isomerization;
- (j) in respect of heavy oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only, desulphurization with hydrogen resulting in a reduction of at least 85 per cent of the sulphur content of the products processed (ASTM D 1266-59 T method);
- (k) in respect of products falling within heading No 2710 only, deparaffining by a process other than filtering;
- (l) in respect of heavy oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only, treatment with

---

<sup>1</sup> See additional Explanatory Note 4(b) to Chapter 27 of the Combined Nomenclature.

hydrogen at a pressure of more than 20 bar and a temperature of more than 250°C with the use of a catalyst, other than to effect desulphurization, when the hydrogen constitutes an active element in a chemical reaction. The further treatment with hydrogen of lubricating oils of heading No ex 2710 (e.g. hydrofinishing or decolorization) in order, more especially, to improve colour or stability shall not, however, be deemed to be a specific process;

- (m) in respect of fuel oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only, atmospheric distillation, on condition that less than 30 per cent of these products distils, by volume, including losses, at 300°C by the ASTM D 86 method;
- (n) in respect of heavy oils other than gas oils and fuel oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only, treatment by means of a high-frequency electrical brush-discharge.

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

---

## **ANNEX II**

### **LIST OF WORKING OR PROCESSING REQUIRED TO BE CARRIED OUT ON NON-ORIGINATING MATERIALS IN ORDER THAT THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURED CAN OBTAIN ORIGINATING STATUS**

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

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
Chapter 01	Live animals	All the animals of Chapter 1 used must be wholly obtained	
Chapter 02	Meat and edible meat offal	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapters 1 and 2 used must be wholly obtained	
ex Chapter 03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates; except for:	All the materials of Chapter 3 used must be wholly obtained	
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 3 used does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the product	
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 3 used does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, dried, salted or in brine; smoked crustaceans, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 3 used does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, dried, salted or in brine; smoked molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 3 used does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 0308	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, dried, salted or in brine; smoked aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, fit for human consumption	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 3 used does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 4 used must be wholly obtained	
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yoghurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa	Manufacture in which: - all the materials of Chapter 4 used must be wholly obtained; - any fruit juice (except those of pineapple, lime or grapefruit) of heading No 2009 used must already be originating; - the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 5 used must be wholly obtained	
ex 0502	Prepared pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair	Cleaning, disinfecting, sorting and straightening of bristles and hair	
Chapter 06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	Manufacture in which: - all the materials of Chapter 6 used must be wholly obtained; - the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
Chapter 07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 7 used must be wholly obtained;	
Chapter 08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	Manufacture in which: - all the fruit and nuts used must be wholly obtained; - the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the value of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 9 used must be wholly obtained	
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	Manufacture from materials of any heading	
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	Manufacture from materials of any heading	
ex 0910	Mixtures of spices	Manufacture from materials of any heading	
Chapter 10	Cereals	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 10 used must be wholly obtained	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten; except for:	Manufacture in which all the cereals, edible vegetables, roots and tubers of heading No 0714 or fruit used must be wholly obtained	
ex 1106	Flour, meal and powder of the dried, shelled leguminous vegetables of heading No 0713	Drying and milling of leguminous vegetables of heading No 0708	
Chapter 12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 12 used must be wholly obtained	
1301	Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and oleoresins (for example, balsams)	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of heading No 1301 used may not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from vegetable products:		
	- Mucilages and thickeners, modified, derived from vegetable products	Manufacture from non-modified mucilages and thickeners	
	- Other	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
Chapter 14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 14 used must be wholly obtained	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animals or vegetable waxes; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
1501	Pig fat (including lard) and poultry fat, other than that of heading No 0209 or 1503:		
	-Fats from bones or waste	Manufacture from materials of any heading except those of heading Nos 0203, 0206 or 0207 or bones of heading No 0506	
	-Other	Manufacture from meat or edible offal of swine of heading No 0203 or 0206 or of meat and edible offal of poultry of heading No 0207	
1502	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading No 1503:		
	- Fats from bones or waste	Manufacture from materials of any heading except those of heading Nos 0201, 0202, 0204 or 0206 or bones of heading No 0506	
	- Other	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 2 used must be wholly obtained	
1504	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:		

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	-Solid fractions	Manufacture from materials of any heading including other materials of heading No 1504	
	- Other	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapters 2 and 3 used must be wholly obtained	
ex 1505	Refined lanolin	Manufacture from crude wool grease of heading No 1505	
1506	Other animals fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:		
	- Solid fractions	Manufacture from materials of any heading including other materials of heading No 1506	
	-Other	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 2 used must be wholly obtained	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
1507 to 1515	Vegetable oils and their fractions:  - Soya, ground nut, palm, copra, palm kernel, babassu, tung and oiticica oil, myrtle wax and Japan wax, fractions of jojoba oil and oils for technical or industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption  - Solid fractions, except for that of jojoba oil  - Other	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product  Manufacture from other materials of heading Nos. 1507 to 1515  Manufacture in which all the vegetable materials used must be wholly obtained	
1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinized, whether or not refined, but not further prepared	Manufacture in which: - all the materials of Chapter 2 used must be wholly obtained; - all the vegetable materials used must be wholly obtained. However, materials of headings 1507, 1508, 1511 and 1513 may be used	
1517	Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading No 1516	Manufacture in which: - all the materials of Chapters 2 and 4 used must be wholly obtained; - all the vegetable materials used must be wholly obtained. However, materials of headings 1507, 1508, 1511 and 1513 may be used	
ex Chapter 16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates; except for:	Manufacture from animals of Chapter 1	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
1604 and 1605	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs; Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 3 used does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 17	Sugars and sugar confectionery; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form, flavoured or coloured	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
1702	Other sugars, including chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel:		
	- Chemically pure maltose and fructose	Manufacture from materials of any heading including other materials of heading No 1702	
	- Other sugars in solid form, flavoured or coloured	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	- Other	Manufacture in which all the materials used must already be originating	
ex 1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar, flavoured or coloured	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
1704	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; - the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
Chapter 18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; - the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included; food preparations of goods of heading Nos. 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing less than 5 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included:		
	- Malt extract	Manufacture from cereals of Chapter 10	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	- Other	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; - the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared:		
	- Containing 20 % or less by weight of meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans or molluscs	Manufacture in which all the cereals and derivatives (except durum wheat and its derivatives) used must be wholly obtained	
	- Containing more than 20 % by weight of meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans or molluscs	Manufacture in which: - all cereals and derivatives (except durum wheat and its derivatives) used must be wholly obtained; - all the materials of Chapters 2 and 3 used must be wholly obtained	
1903	Tapioca and substitutes therefor prepared from starch, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, siftings or in similar forms	Manufacture from materials of any heading except potato starch of heading No 1108	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (for example, corn flakes); cereals (other than maize (corn)) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked, or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture: - from materials not classified within heading No 1806; - in which all the cereals and flour (except durum wheat and its derivatives and Zea mays maize) used must be wholly obtained; - in which the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	Manufacture from materials of any heading except those of Chapter 11	
ex Chapter 20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants; except for:	Manufacture in which all the fruit, nuts or vegetables used must be wholly obtained	
ex 2001	Yams, sweet potatoes and similar edible parts of plants containing 5 % or more by weight of starch, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 2004 and ex 2005	Potatoes in the form of flour, meal or flakes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
2006	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized)	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; - the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2008	-Nuts, not containing added sugar or spirit	Manufacture in which the value of the originating nuts and oil seeds of heading Nos 0801, 0802 and 1202 to 1207 used exceeds 60 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	- Peanut butter; mixtures based on cereals; palm hearts; maize (corn)	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
	- Other except for fruit and nuts cooked otherwise than by steaming or boiling in water, not containing added sugar, frozen	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; - the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
2009	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; - the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 21	Miscellaneous edible preparations; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; - all the chicory used must be wholly obtained	
2103	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard:		
	- Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, mustard flour or meal or prepared mustard may be used	
	- Mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard	Manufacture from materials of any heading	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor	Manufacture from materials of any heading except prepared or preserved vegetables of heading Nos 2002 to 2005	
2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; - the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar; except for:	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -all the grapes or any material derived from grapes used must be wholly obtained	
2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices of heading No 2009	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; - the value of any materials of Chapter 17 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product; - any fruit juice used (except for pineapple, lime and grapefruit juices) must already be originating	



HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 2306	Oil cake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of olive oil, containing more than 3 % by weight of olive oil	Manufacture in which all the olives used must be wholly obtained	
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	Manufacture in which: - all the cereals, sugar or molasses, meat or milk used must already be originating; - all the materials of Chapter 3 used must be wholly obtained	
ex Chapter 24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 24 used must be wholly obtained	
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	Manufacture in which at least 70 % by weight of the un manufactured tobacco or tobacco refuse of heading No 2401 used must already be originating	
ex 2403	Smoking tobacco	Manufacture in which at least 70 % by weight of the un manufactured tobacco or tobacco refuse of heading No 2401 used must already be originating	
ex Chapter 25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 2504	Natural crystalline graphite, with enriched carbon content, purified and ground	Enriching of the carbon content, purifying and grinding of crude crystalline graphite	
ex 2515	Marble, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape, of a thickness not exceeding 25 cm	Cutting, by sawing or otherwise, of marble (even if already sawn) of a thickness exceeding 25 cm	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 2516	Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other monumental and building stone, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape, of a thickness not exceeding 25 cm	Cutting, by sawing or otherwise, of stone (even if already sawn) of a thickness exceeding 25 cm	
ex 2518	Calcined dolomite	Calcination of dolomite not calcined	
ex 2519	Crushed natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite), in hermetically-sealed containers, and magnesium oxide, whether or not pure, other than fused magnesia or dead-burned (sintered) magnesia	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite) may be used	
ex 2520	Plasters specially prepared for dentistry	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2524	Natural asbestos fibres	Manufacture from asbestos concentrate	
ex 2525	Mica powder	Grinding of mica or mica waste	
ex 2530	Earth colours, calcined or powdered	Calcination or grinding of earth colours	
Chapter 26	Ores, slag and ash	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex Chapter 27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 2707	Oils in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the non-aromatic constituents, being oils similar to mineral oils obtained by distillation of high temperature coal tar, of which more than 65 % by volume distils at a temperature of up to 250°C (including mixtures of petroleum spirit and benzole), for use as power or heating fuels	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>1</sup>	Other operations than those referred to in column (3) in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2709	Crude oils obtained from bituminous minerals	Destructive distillation of bituminous materials	
2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70 % or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>2</sup>	Other operations than those referred to in column (3) in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>3</sup>	Other operations than those referred to in column (3) in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

1

For the special conditions relating to "specific processes" see Introductory Notes 7.1 and 7.3.

2

For the special conditions relating to "specific processes" see Introductory Note 7.2.

3

For the special conditions relating to "specific processes" see Introductory Note 7.2.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
2712	Petroleum jelly; paraffin wax, microcrystalline petroleum wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax, other mineral waxes and similar products obtained by synthesis or by other processes, whether or not coloured	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>1</sup>	Other operations than those referred to in column (3) in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
2713	Petroleum coke, petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>2</sup>	Other operations than those referred to in column (3) in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
2714	Bitumen and asphalt, natural; bituminous or oil shale and tar sands; asphaltites and asphaltic rocks	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>3</sup>	Other operations than those referred to in column (3) in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

<sup>1</sup> For the special conditions relating to "specific processes" see Introductory Note 7.2.

<sup>2</sup> For the special conditions relating to "specific processes" see Introductory Notes 7.1 and 7.3.

<sup>3</sup> For the special conditions relating to "specific processes" see Introductory Notes 7.1 and 7.3.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
2715	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch (for example, bituminous mastics, cut-backs)	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>1</sup>	Other operations than those referred to in column (3) in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2805	"Mischmetall"	Manufacture by electrolytic or thermal treatment in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2811	Sulphur trioxide	Manufacture from sulphur dioxide	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2833	Aluminium sulphate	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 2840	Sodium perborate	Manufacture from disodium tetraboratepentahydrate	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

<sup>1</sup> For the special conditions relating to "specific processes" see Introductory Notes 7.1 and 7.3.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 2852	- Mercury compounds of Internal ethers and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of heading No 2909 used may not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-Mercury compounds of Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined; other heterocyclic compounds	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of headings Nos 2932, 2933 and 2934 used may not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
	Mercury compounds of Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing, prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents whether or not on a backing, other than those of heading 3002 or 3006; certified reference materials	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined; other heterocyclic compounds	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of headings Nos 2932, 2933 and 2934 used may not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
	- Mercury compounds of chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 29	Organic chemicals; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2901	Acyclic hydrocarbons for use as power or heating fuels	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>1</sup>	Other operations than those referred to in column (3) in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2902	Cyclanes and cyclenes (other than azulenes), benzene, toluene, xylenes, for use as power or heating fuels	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>2</sup>	Other operations than those referred to in column (3) in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product

<sup>1</sup> For the special conditions relating to "specific processes" see Introductory Notes 7.1 and 7.3.

<sup>2</sup> For the special conditions relating to "specific processes" see Introductory Notes 7.1 and 7.3.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 2905	Metal alcoholates of alcohols of this heading and of ethanol	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No 2905. However, metal alcoholates of this heading may be used, provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
2915	Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of headings Nos 2915 and 2916 used may not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 2932	<p>- Internal ethers and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives</p> <p>- Cyclic acetals and internal hemiacetals and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives</p>	<p>Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of heading No 2909 used may not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product</p> <p>Manufacture from materials of any heading</p>	<p>Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product</p> <p>Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product</p>
2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of headings Nos 2932 and 2933 used may not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
2934	Nucleic acids and their salts; other heterocyclic compounds	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of headings Nos 2932, 2933 and 2934 used may not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 30	Pharmaceutical products; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex3002	Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses; antisera, other blood fractions and immunological products, whether or not modified or obtained by means of biotechnological processes; vaccines, toxins, cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeasts) and similar products:		
	- Products consisting of two or more constituents which have been mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses or unmixed products for these uses, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No 3002. The materials of this description may also be used, provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	- Other:		

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	-Human blood	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No 3002. The materials of this description may also be used, provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	- animal blood prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No 3002. The materials of this description may also be used, provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	- Blood fractions other than antisera, haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No 3002. The materials of this description may also be used, provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	-haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No 3002. The materials of this description may also be used, provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	- other	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No 3002. The materials of this description may also be used, provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of headings 2932 and 2933 used shall not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined; other heterocyclic compounds	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, the value of all the materials of headings 2932, 2933 and 2934 used shall not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
3003 and 3004	<p>Medicaments (excluding goods of heading No 3002, 3005 or 3006):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Obtained from amikacin of heading No 2941</li> <li>- Other</li> </ul>	<p>Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of heading No 3003 or 3004 may be used provided their value, taken together, does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product</p> <p>Manufacture in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials of heading No 3003 or 3004 may be used provided their value, taken together, does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product;</li> <li>-the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product</li> </ul>	
ex3006	Appliances identifiable for ostomy use made of plastic	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 31	Fertilisers; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 3105	Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing two or three of the fertilizing elements nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium; other fertilizers; goods of this Chapter, in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg, except for: - sodium nitrate - calcium cyanamide - potassium sulphate -magnesium potassium sulphate	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product; - the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3201	Tannins and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives	Manufacture from tanning extracts of vegetable origin	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
3205	Colour lakes; preparations as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter based on colour lakes <sup>1</sup>	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except headings Nos 3203, 3204 and 3205. However, materials from heading No 3205 may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

<sup>1</sup> Note 3 to Chapter 32 says that these preparations are those of a kind used for colouring any material or used as ingredients in the manufacturing of colouring preparations, provided they are not classified in another heading in Chapter 32.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
3301	Essential oils (terpeneless or not), including concretes and absolutes; resinoids; extracted oleoresins; concentrates of essential oils in fats, in fixed oils, in waxes or the like, obtained by enfleurage or maceration; terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils; aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including materials of a different "group" <sup>1</sup> in this heading. However, materials of the same group may be used, provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

<sup>1</sup> A "group" is regarded as any part of the heading separated from the rest by a semi-colon.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 3403	Lubricating preparations containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, provided they represent less than 70 % by weight	Operations of refining and/or one or more specific process(es) <sup>1</sup>	Other operations than those referred to in column (3) in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
3404	Artificial waxes and prepared waxes:  - With a basis of paraffin, petroleum waxes, waxes obtained from bituminous minerals, slack wax or scale wax	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	-Other	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except: -hydrogenated oils having the character of waxes of heading No 1516;	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
		-fatty acids not chemically defined or industrial fatty alcohols having the character of waxes of heading No 3823;	
		-materials of heading No 3404. However, these materials may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product.	

<sup>1</sup> For the special conditions relating to "specific processes" see Introductory Notes 7.1 and 7.3.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
3505	Dextrins and other modified starches (for example, pregelatinised or esterified starches); glues based on starches, or on dextrins or other modified starches:		
	-Starch ethers and esters	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No 3505	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-Other	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except those of heading No 1108	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3507	Prepared enzymes not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
Chapter 36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 37	Photographic or cinematographic goods; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
3701	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitized, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or textiles; instant print film in the flat, sensitized, unexposed, whether or not in packs:		
	-Instant print film for colour photography, in packs	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than heading Nos 3701 or 3702. However, materials from heading No 3702 may be used provided their value does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-Other	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than heading No 3701 or 3702. However, materials from heading Nos 3701 and 3702 may be used provided their value taken together, does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
3702	Photographic film in rolls, sensitized, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or textiles; instant print film in rolls, sensitized, unexposed	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than heading Nos 3701 or 3702	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
3704	Photographic plates, film paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but not developed	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than heading Nos 3701 to 3704	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 38	Miscellaneous chemical products; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3801	-Colloidal graphite in suspension in oil and semi-colloidal graphite; carbonaceous pastes for electrodes	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	-Graphite in paste form, being a mixture of more than 30 % by weight of graphite with mineral oils	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of heading No 3403 used does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3803	Refined tall oil	Refining of crude tall oil	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3805	Spirits of sulphate turpentine, purified	Purification by distillation or refining of raw spirits of sulphate turpentine	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 3806	Ester gums	Manufacture from resin acids	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3807	Wood pitch (wood tar pitch)	Distillation of wood tar	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles (for example, sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, and fly-papers)	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the products	
3809	Finishing agents, dye carriers to accelerate the dyeing or fixing of dyestuffs and other products and preparations (for example, dressings and mordants), of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries, not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the products	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
3810	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding; soldering, brazing or welding powders and pastes consisting of metal and other materials; preparations of a kind used as cores or coatings for welding electrodes or rods	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the products	
3811	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and other prepared additives, for mineral oils (including gasoline) or for other liquids used for the same purposes as mineral oils:		
	-Prepared additives for lubricating oil, containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of heading No 3811 used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	-Other	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
3812	Prepared rubber accelerators; compound plasticizers for rubber or plastics, not elsewhere specified or included; anti-oxidizing preparations and other compound stabilizers for rubber or plastics	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
3813	Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers; charged fire-extinguishing grenades	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
3814	Organic composite solvents and thinners, not elsewhere specified or included; prepared paint or vanish removers	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
3818	Chemical elements doped for use in electronics, in the form of discs, wafers or similar forms; chemical compounds doped for use in electronics	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
3819	Hydraulic brake fluids and other prepared liquids for hydraulic transmission, not containing or containing less than 70 % by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
3820	Anti-freezing preparations and prepared de-icing fluids	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 3821	Prepared culture media for the maintenance of micro-organisms (including viruses and the like) or of plant, human or animal cells.	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
3822	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing and prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents, whether or not on a backing, other than those of heading No 3002 or 3006	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
3823	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining; industrial fatty alcohols:		
	-Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids, acid oils from refining	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
	-Industrial fatty alcohols	Manufacture from materials of any heading including other materials of heading No 3823	
3824	Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores; chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:		
	<p>-The following of this heading:</p> <p>Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores based on natural resinous products</p> <p>Naphthenic acids, their water insoluble salts and their esters</p> <p>Sorbitol other than that of heading No 2905</p>	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	Petroleum sulphonates, excluding petroleum sulphonates of alkali metals, of ammonium or of ethanolamines; thiophenatedsulphonic acids of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, and their salts  Ion exchangers  Getters for vacuum tubes		
	Alkaline iron oxide for the purification of gas  Ammoniacal gas liquors and spent oxide produced in coal gas purification  Sulphonaphthenic acids, their water insoluble salts and their esters  Fusel oil and Dippel's oil  Mixtures of salts having different anions  Copying pastes with a basis of gelatin, whether or not on a paper or textile backing		
	-Other	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
3826	Biodiesel and mixtures thereof, not containing or containing less than 70 % by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
3901 to 3915	Plastics in primary forms, waste, parings and scrap, of plastic; except for heading Nos ex 3907 and 3912 for which the rules are set out below:		
	-Addition homopolymerization products in which a single monomer contributes more than 99 % by weight to the total polymer content	Manufacture in which: -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product; -the value of any materials of Chapter 39 used does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product <sup>1</sup>	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
	Other	Manufacture in which the value of the materials of Chapter 39 used does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product <sup>2</sup>	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3907	Copolymer, made from polycarbonate and acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer (ABS)	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, materials classified within the same heading may be used provided their value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product <sup>3</sup>	
	Polyester	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 39 used does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product and/or manufacture from polycarbonate of tetrabromo-(bisphenol A)	

<sup>1</sup> In the case of the products composed of materials classified both within heading Nos. 3901 to 3906, on the one hand, and within heading Nos. 3907 to 3911, on the other hand, this restriction only applies to the group of materials which predominates by weight in the product.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of the products composed of materials classified both within heading Nos. 3901 to 3906, on the one hand, and within heading Nos. 3907 to 3911, on the other hand, this restriction only applies to the group of materials which predominates by weight in the product.

<sup>3</sup> In the case of the products composed of materials classified both within heading Nos. 3901 to 3906, on the one hand, and within heading Nos. 3907 to 3911, on the other hand, this restriction only applies to the group of materials which predominates by weight in the product.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
3912	Cellulose and its chemical derivatives, not elsewhere specified or included, in primary forms	Manufacture in which the value of any materials classified in the same heading as the product does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
3916 to 3921	Semi-manufactures and articles of plastics; except for headings Nos ex 3916, ex 3917, ex 3920 and ex 3921, for which the rules are set out below:		
	-Flat products, further worked than only surface-worked or cut into forms other than rectangular (including square); other products, further worked than only surface-worked -Other:	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 39 used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-Addition homopolymerization products in which a single monomer contributes more than 99 % by weight to the total polymer content	Manufacture in which: -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product; -the value of any materials of Chapter 39 used does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product <sup>1</sup>	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-Other	Manufacture in which the value of any materials of Chapter 39 used does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product <sup>2</sup>	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product

<sup>1</sup> In the case of the products composed of materials classified both within heading Nos. 3901 to 3906, on the one hand, and within heading Nos. 3907 to 3911, on the other hand, this restriction only applies to the group of materials which predominates by weight in the product.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of the products composed of materials classified both within heading Nos. 3901 to 3906, on the one hand, and within heading Nos. 3907 to 3911, on the other hand, this restriction only applies to the group of materials which predominates by weight in the product.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 3916 and ex 3917	Profile shapes and tubes	Manufacture in which: -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product; -the value of any materials classified within the same heading as the product does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 3920	- Ionomer sheet or film	Manufacture from a thermoplastic partial salt which is a copolymer of ethylene and metacrylic acid partly neutralized with metal ions, mainly zinc and sodium	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-Sheets of regenerated cellulose, polyamides or polyethylene	Manufacture in which the value of any materials classified in the same heading as the product does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 3921	Foil of plastic, metallized	Manufacture from highly transparent polyester foils with a thickness of less than 23 micron <sup>2</sup>	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
3922 to 3926	Articles of plastics	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 40	Rubber and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 4001	Laminated slabs of crepe rubber for shoes	Lamination of sheets of natural rubber	

<sup>2</sup>

The following foils shall be considered as highly transparent: foils, the optical dimming of which – measured according to ASTM-D 1003-16 by Gardener Hazemeter (i.e. Hazefactor) – is less than 2 percent.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
4005	Compounded rubber, unvulcanised, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used, except natural rubber, does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
4012	Retreaded or used pneumatic tyres of rubber; solid or cushion tyres, tyre treads and tyre flaps, of rubber:		
	Retreaded pneumatic, solid or cushion tyres, of rubber	Retreading of used tyres	
	Other	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except those of heading Nos 4011 or 4012	
ex 4017	Articles of hard rubber	Manufacture from hard rubber	
ex Chapter 41	Raw hides and skins (other than fur skins) and leather; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 4102	Raw skins of sheep or lambs, without wool on	Removal of wool from sheep or lamb skins, with wool on	
4104 to 4106	Tanned or crust hides and skins, without wool or hair on, whether or not split, but not further prepared	Retanning of tanned leather	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product
4107, 4112 and 4113	Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting, including parchment-dressed leather, without wool or hair on, whether or not split, other than leather of heading 4114	Retanning of tanned leather	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product
ex4114	Patent leather and patent laminated leather; metallized leather	Manufacture from leather of heading Nos 4104 to 4107, 4112 or 4113, provided its value does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
Chapter 42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk worm gut)	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex Chapter 43	Fur skins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 4302	Tanned or dressed fur skins, assembled:		
	Plates, crosses and similar forms	Bleaching or dyeing, in addition to cutting and assembly of non-assembled tanned or dressed fur skins	
	Other	Manufacture from non-assembled, tanned or dressed furskins	
4303	Articles of apparel, clothing accessories and other articles of fur skin	Manufacture from non-assembled tanned or dressed fur skins of heading No 4302	
ex Chapter 44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 4403	Wood roughly squared	Manufacture from wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of its bark or merely roughed down	
ex 4407	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm, planed, sanded or finger-jointed	Planing, sanding or finger-jointing	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 4408	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm, spliced, and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm, planed, sanded or finger-jointed	Splicing, planing, sanding or finger-jointing	
ex 4409	Wood continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed: Sanded or finger-jointed	Sanding or finger-jointing	
	-Beadings and mouldings	Beading or moulding	
ex 4410 to ex 4413	Beadings and mouldings, including moulded skirting and other moulded boards	Beading or moulding	
ex 4415	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood	Manufacture from boards not cut to size	
ex 4416	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood	Manufacture from riven staves, not further worked than sawn on the two principal surfaces	
ex 4418	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, cellular wood panels, shingles and shakes may be used	
	Beadings and mouldings	Beading or moulding	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 4421	Match splints; wooden pegs or pins for footwear	Manufacture from wood of any heading except drawn wood of heading No 4409	
ex Chapter 45	Cork and articles of cork; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
4503	Articles of natural cork	Manufacture from cork of heading No 4501	
Chapter 46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
Chapter 47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 4811	Paper and paperboard, ruled, lined or squared only	Manufacture from paper-making materials of Chapter 47	
4816	Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers (other than those of heading No 4809), duplicator stencils and offset plates, of paper, whether or not put up in boxes	Manufacture from paper-making materials of Chapter 47	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
4817	Envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards and correspondence cards, of paper or paperboard; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing an assortment of paper stationery	Manufacturing in which: *all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; *the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 4818	Toilet paper	Manufacture from paper-making materials of Chapter 47	
ex 4819	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	Manufacture in which: all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 4820	Letter pads	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 4823	Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape	Manufacture from paper-making materials of Chapter 47	
ex Chapter 49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
4909	Printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings, messages or announcements, whether or not illustrated, with or without envelopes or trimmings	Manufacture from materials not classified within heading Nos 4909 or 4911	
4910	Calendars of any kind, printed, including calendar blocks:		
	Calendars of the "perpetual" type or with replaceable blocks mounted on bases other than paper or paperboard	Manufacture in which: all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	-Other	Manufacture from materials not classified in heading Nos 4909 or 4911	
ex Chapter 50	Silk; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 5003	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garneted stock), carded or combed	Carding or combing of silk waste	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
5004 to ex 5006	Silk yarn and yarn spun from silk waste	Manufacture from <sup>1</sup> -raw silk or silk waste carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, -other natural fibres not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, -chemical materials or textile pulp, or -paper-making materials	
5007	Woven fabrics of silk or of silk waste	Manufacture from yarn <sup>1</sup>	Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
5106 to 5110	Yarn of wool, of fine or coarse animal hair or of horsehair	Manufacture from <sup>2</sup> -raw silk or silk waste carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, -natural fibres not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, -chemical materials or textile pulp, or -paper-making materials	

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>2</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
5111 to 5113	Woven fabrics of wool, of fine or coarse animal hair or of horsehair:	Manufacture from yarn <sup>1</sup>	Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 52	Cotton; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
5204 to 5207	Yarn and thread of cotton	Manufacture from <sup>2</sup> raw silk or silk waste carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, natural fibres not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, chemical materials or textile pulp, or paper-making materials	

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>2</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
5208 to 5212	Woven fabrics of cotton	Manufacture from yarn <sup>1</sup>	Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
5306 to 5308	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn	Manufacture from <sup>2</sup> - raw silk or silk waste carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, - natural fibres not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, - chemical materials or textile pulp, or - paper-making materials	
5309 to 5311	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres; woven fabrics of paper yarn:	Manufacture from yarn <sup>3</sup>	Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>2</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>3</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
5401 to 5406	Yarn, monofilament and thread of man-made filaments	Manufacture from <sup>1</sup> -raw silk or silk waste carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, - natural fibres not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, - chemical materials or textile pulp, or - paper-making materials	
5407 and 5408	Woven fabrics of man-made filament yarn:	Manufacture from yarn <sup>2</sup>	Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product
5501 to 5507	Man-made staple fibres	Manufacture from chemical materials or textile pulp	
5508 to 5511	Yarn and sewing thread of man-made staple fibres	Manufacture from <sup>3</sup> -raw silk or silk waste carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, -natural fibres not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, -chemical materials or textile pulp, or -paper-making materials	

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>2</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>3</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
5512 to 5516	Woven fabrics of man-made staple fibres:	Manufacture from yarn <sup>1</sup>	Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 56	Wadding, felt and non-wovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture from <sup>2</sup> : -coir yarn, -natural fibres, -chemical materials or textile pulp, or -paper making materials	
5602	Felt, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated:		
	-Needleloom felt	Manufacture from <sup>3</sup> : -natural fibres, -chemical materials or textile pulp	
	-Other	Manufacture from <sup>4</sup> -natural fibres, -man-made staple fibres, or -chemical materials or textile pulp	
5604	Rubber thread and cord, textile covered; textile yarn, and strip and the like of heading No 5404 or 5405, impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics:		

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>2</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>3</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>4</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	-Rubber thread and cord, textile covered	Manufacture from rubber thread or cord, not textile covered	
	-Other	Manufacture from <sup>1</sup> : -natural fibres not carded or combed or otherwise processed for spinning, -chemical materials or textile pulp, or -paper-making materials	
5605	Metallized yarn, whether or not gimped, being textile yarn, or strip or the like of heading No 5404 or 5405, combined with metal in the form of thread, strip or powder or covered with metal	Manufacture from <sup>2</sup> : -natural fibres, -man-made staple fibres not carded or combed or otherwise processed for spinning, -chemical materials or textile pulp, or -paper-making materials	
5606	Gimped yarn, and strip and the like of heading No 5404 or 5405, gimped (other than those of heading No 5605 and gimped horsehair yarn); chenille yarn (including flock chenille yarn); loop wale-yarn	Manufacture from <sup>3</sup> : -natural fibres, -man-made staple fibres not carded or combed or otherwise processed for spinning, -chemical materials or textile pulp, or -paper-making materials	
Chapter 57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings:		
	-Of needle loom felt	Manufacture from <sup>4</sup> : -natural fibres, or -chemical materials or textile pulp. However jute fabric may be used as backing	

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>2</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>3</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>4</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	-Of other felt	Manufacture from <sup>1</sup> : -natural fibres not carded or combed or otherwise processed for spinning, or -chemical materials or textile pulp	
	Other	Manufacture from yarn <sup>2</sup> . However jute fabric may be used as backing	
ex Chapter 58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery; except for:	Manufacture from yarn <sup>3</sup>	Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product
5805	Hand-woven tapestries of the types gobelins, flanders, aubusson, beauvais and the like, and needle-worked tapestries (for example, petit point, cross stitch), whether or not made up	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
5810	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>2</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>3</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
5901	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books or the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar stiffened textile fabrics of a kind used for hat foundations	Manufacture from yarn	
5902	Tyre cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, polyesters or viscose rayon:	Manufacture from yarn	
5903	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, other than those of heading No 5902	Manufacture from yarn	Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerising, heat setting, rasing, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product
5904	Linoleum, whether or not cut to shape; floor coverings consisting of a coating or covering applied on a textile backing, whether or not cut to shape	Manufacture from yarn <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
5905	Textile wall coverings:	Manufacture from yarn	Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product
5906	Rubberized textile fabrics, other than those of heading No 5902	Manufacture from yarn	
5907	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated, coated or covered; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio back-cloths or the like	Manufacture from yarn	Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerising, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product
5908	Textile wicks, woven, plaited or knitted, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles or the like; incandescent gas mantles and tubular knitted gas mantle fabric therefor, whether or not impregnated:		
	Incandescent gas mantles, impregnated	Manufacture from tubular knitted gas mantle fabric	
	Other	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
5909 to 5911	Textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use:  -Polishing discs or rings other than of felt of heading No 5911  -Woven fabrics, of a kind commonly used in papermaking or other technical uses, felted or not, whether or not impregnated or coated, tubular or endless with single or multiple warp and/or weft, or flat woven with multiple warp and/or weft of heading No 5911  - Other	Manufacture from yarn or waste fabrics or rags of heading No 6310  Manufacture from yarn <sup>1</sup>  Manufacture from yarn <sup>2</sup>	
Chapter 60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	Manufacture from yarn <sup>3</sup>	
Chapter 61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted:		
	Obtained by sewing together or otherwise assembling, two or more pieces of knitted or crocheted fabric which have been either cut to form or obtained directly to form	Manufacture from fabric	
	-Other	Manufacture from yarn <sup>4</sup>	
ex Chapter 62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted; except for:	Manufacture from fabric	
6213 and 6214	Handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like:		

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>2</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>3</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>4</sup> See Introductory Note 6.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	Embroidered	Manufacture from yarn <sup>(1)</sup> (2)	Manufacture from unembroidered fabric provided the value of the unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product <sup>3</sup>
	-Other	Manufacture from yarn <sup>(4)</sup> (5)	Making up followed by printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted goods of heading Nos 6213 and 6214 used does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 6217	Other made up clothing accessories; parts of garments or of clothing accessories, other than those of heading No 6212		
	Embroidered	Manufacture from yarn <sup>6</sup>	Manufacture from unembroidered fabric provided the value of the unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product <sup>7</sup>
	- Fire-resistant equipment of fabric covered with foil of aluminized polyester	Manufacture from yarn <sup>8</sup>	Manufacture from uncoated fabric provided the value of the uncoated fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product <sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Introductory Note 6.

<sup>2</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>3</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>4</sup> See Introductory Note 6.

<sup>5</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>6</sup> See Introductory Note 6.

<sup>7</sup> See Introductory Note 6.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	-Interlinings for collars and cuffs, cut out	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
6301 to 6304	Blankets, travelling rugs, bed linen etc.; curtains etc.; other furnishing articles:		
	Of felt, of nonwovens	Manufacture from <sup>1</sup> : natural fibres, or chemical materials or textile pulp	
	Other:		
	Embroidered	Manufacture from yarn <sup>(2)</sup> (3)	Manufacture from unembroidered fabric (other than knitted or crocheted) provided the value of the unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
	Other	Manufacture from yarn <sup>(4)</sup> (5)	
6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods	Manufacture from yarn <sup>6</sup>	

<sup>8</sup> See Introductory Note 6.

<sup>9</sup> See Introductory Note 6.

<sup>1</sup> See Introductory Note 6.

<sup>2</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>3</sup> For knitted or crocheted articles, not elastic or rubberized, obtained by sewing or assembling pieces of knitted or crocheted fabrics (cut out or knitted directly to shape), see Introductory Note 6.

<sup>4</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

<sup>5</sup> For knitted or crocheted articles, not elastic or rubberized, obtained by sewing or assembling pieces of knitted or crocheted fabrics (cut out or knitted directly to shape), see Introductory Note 6.

<sup>6</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
6306	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds; tents; sails for boats, sailboards or landcraft; camping goods:	Manufacture from fabric	
6307	Other made-up articles, including dress patterns	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
6308	Sets consisting of woven fabric and yarn, whether or not with accessories, for making up into rugs, tapestries, embroidered table cloths or serviettes, or similar textile articles, put up in packings for retail sale	Each item in the set must satisfy the rule which would apply to it if it were not included in the set. However, non-originating articles may be incorporated provided their total value does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the set	
ex Chapter 64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading except for assemblies of uppers affixed to inner soles or to other sole components of heading No 6406	
6406	Parts of footwear (including uppers whether or not attached to soles other than outer soles); removable in-soles, heel cushions and similar articles; gaiters, leggings and similar articles, and parts thereof	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex Chapter 65	Headgear and parts thereof, except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
6505	Hats and other headgear, knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric, in the piece (but not in strips), whether or not lined or trimmed; hair-nets of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed	Manufacture from yarn or textile fibres <sup>1</sup>	
ex Chapter 66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops, and parts thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
6601	Umbrellas and sun umbrellas (including walking-stick umbrellas, garden umbrellas and similar umbrellas)	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
Chapter 67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex Chapter 68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 6803	Articles of slate or of agglomerated slate	Manufacture from worked slate	
ex 6812	Articles of asbestos; articles of mixtures with a basis of asbestos or of mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate	Manufacture from materials of any heading	

<sup>1</sup> For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 6814	Articles of mica, including agglomerated or reconstituted mica, on a support of paper, paperboard or other materials	Manufacture from worked mica (including agglomerated or reconstituted mica)	
Chapter 69	Ceramic products	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex Chapter 70	Glass and glassware; except for :	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 7003 ex 7004 and ex 7005	Glass with a non-reflecting layer	Manufacture from materials of heading No 7001	
7006	Glass of heading No 7003, 7004 or 7005, bent, edgeworked, engraved, drilled, enamelled or otherwise worked, but not framed or fitted with other materials:		
	- glass plate substrate coated with dielectric thin film, semiconductor grade, in accordance with SEMII standards <sup>1</sup>	Manufacture from non-coated glass plate substrate of heading No 7006	
	- other	Manufacture from materials of heading No 7001	
7007	Safety glass, consisting of toughened (tempered) or laminated glass	Manufacture from materials of heading No 7001	
7008	Multiple-walled insulating units of glass	Manufacture from materials of heading No 7001	

<sup>1</sup> SEMII-Semiconductor Equipment and Materials Institute Incorporated.

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
7009	Glass mirrors, whether or not framed, including rear-view mirrors	Manufacture from materials of heading No 7001	
7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules and other containers, of glass, of a kind used for the conveyance or packing of goods; preserving jars of glass; stoppers, lids and other closures, of glass	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	Cutting of glassware, provided the value of the uncut glassware does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
7013	Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, office, indoor decoration or similar purposes (other than that of heading No 7010 or 7018)	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	Cutting of glassware, provided the value of the uncut glassware does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product or Hand-decoration (with the exception of silk-screen printing) of hand-blown glassware, provided the value of the hand-blown glassware does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 7019	Articles (other than yarn) of glass fibres	Manufacture from: uncoloured slivers, rovings, yarn or chopped strands, or glass wool	
ex Chapter 71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 7101	Natural or cultured pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 7102, ex 7103 and ex 7104	Worked precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)	Manufacture from unworked precious or semi-precious stones	
7106, 7108 and 7110	Precious metals:		
	Unwrought	Manufacture from materials not classified within heading No 7106, 7108 or 7110	Electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation of precious metals of heading No 7106, 7108 or 7110 Or Alloying of precious metals of heading No 7106, 7108 or 7110 with each other or with base metals
	Semi-manufactured or in powder form	Manufacture from unwrought precious metals	
ex 7107, ex 7109 and ex 7111	Metals clad with precious metals, semi-manufactured	Manufacture from metals clad with precious metals, unwrought	
7116	Articles of natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
7117	Imitation jewellery	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	Manufacture from base metal parts, not plated or covered with precious metals, provided the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 72	Iron and steel; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	Manufacture from materials of heading No 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204 or 7205	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
7208 to 7216	Flat-rolled products, bars and rods, angles, shapes and sections of iron or non-alloy steel	Manufacture from ingots or other primary forms or semi-finished materials of headings No 7206 or 7207	
7217	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel	Manufacture from semi-finished materials of heading No 7207	
ex 7218	Semi-finished products	Manufacture from materials of headings No 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204 or 7205	
7219 to 7222	Flat-rolled products, bars and rods, angles, shapes and sections of stainless steel	Manufacture from ingots or other primary forms or semi-finished materials of heading No 7218	
7223	Wire of stainless steel	Manufacture from semi-finished materials of heading No 7218	
ex 7224	Semi-finished products	Manufacture from materials of headings No 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204 or 7205	
7225 to 7228	Flat-rolled products, hot-rolled bars and rods, in irregularly wound coils; angles, shapes and sections, of other alloy steel; hollow drill bars and rods, of alloy or non-alloy steel	Manufacture from ingots or other primary forms or semi-finished materials of headings No 7206, 7207, 7218 or 7224	
7229	Wire of other alloy steel	Manufacture from semi-finished materials of heading No 7224	
ex Chapter 73	Articles of iron or steel; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 7301	Sheet piling	Manufacture from materials of heading No 7206	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
7302	Railway or tramway track construction materials of iron or steel, the following: rails, checkrails and rackrails, switch blades, crossing frogs, point rods and other crossing pieces, sleepers (cross-ties), fish-plates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates (base plates), rail clips, bedplates, ties and other material specialized for jointing or fixing rails	Manufacture from materials of heading No 7206	
7304, 7305 and 7306	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel	Manufacture from materials of heading No 7206, 7207, 7218 or 7224	
ex 7307	Tube or pipe fittings of stainless steel (ISO No X5CrNiMo 1712), consisting of several parts	Turning, drilling, reaming, threading, deburring and sandblasting of forged blanks the value of which does not exceed 35 % of the ex-works price of the product	
7308	Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading No 9406) and parts of structures (for example, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frame-works, doors and windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, welded angles, shapes and sections of heading No 7301 may not be used	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 7315	Skid chain	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of heading No 7315 used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 74	Copper and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
7401	Copper mattes; cement copper (precipitated copper)	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
7402	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
7403	Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought:		
	-Refined copper	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
	-Copper alloys and refined copper containing other elements	Manufacture from refined copper, unwrought, or waste and scrap of copper	
7404	Copper waste and scrap	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
7405	Master alloys of copper	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex Chapter 75	Nickel and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
7501 to 7503	Nickel mattes, nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy; unwrought nickel; nickel waste and scrap	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex Chapter 76	Aluminium and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
7601	Unwrought aluminium	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; and - the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture by thermal or electrolytic treatment from unalloyed aluminium or waste and scrap of aluminium
7602	Aluminium waste and scrap	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 7616	Aluminium articles other than gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric and similar materials (including endless bands) of aluminium wire, and expanded metal of aluminium	Manufacture in which: - all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric and similar materials (including endless bands) of aluminium wire, or expanded metal of aluminium may be used; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
Chapter 77	Reserved for possible future use in HS		
ex Chapter 78	Lead and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
7801	Unwrought lead:		
	-Refined lead	Manufacture from "bullion" or "work" lead	
	-Other	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, waste and scrap of heading No 7802 may not be used	
7802	Lead waste and scrap	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 79	Zinc and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
7901	Unwrought zinc	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, waste and scrap of heading No 7902 may not be used	
7902	Zinc waste and scrap	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex Chapter 80	Tin and articles thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8001	Unwrought tin	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, waste and scrap of heading No 8002 may not be used	
8002 and 8007	Tin waste and scrap; other articles of tin	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
Chapter 81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof:		
	Other base metals, wrought; articles thereof	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials classified within the same heading as the product used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	-Other	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex Chapter 82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
8206	Tools of two or more of the heading Nos 8202 to 8205, put up in sets for retail sale	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than heading Nos 8202 to 8205. However, tools of heading Nos 8202 to 8205 may be incorporated into the set provided their value does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the set	
8207	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, whether or not power-operated, or for machine-tools (for example, for pressing, stamping, punching, tapping, threading, drilling, boring, broaching, milling, turning, or screwdriving), including dies for drawing or extruding metal, and rock drilling or earth boring tools	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8208	Knives and cutting blades, for machines or for mechanical appliances	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 8211	Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives), other than knives of heading No 8208	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, knife blades and handles of base metal may be used	
8214	Other articles of cutlery (for example, hair clippers, butchers' or kitchen cleavers, choppers and mincing knives, paper knives); manicure or pedicure sets and instruments (including nail files)	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, handles of base metal may be used	
8215	Spoons, forks, ladles, skimmers, cake-servers, fish-knives, butter-knives, sugar tongs and similar kitchen or tableware	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, handles of base metal may be used	
ex Chapter 83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 8302	Other mountings, fittings and similar articles suitable for buildings, and automatic door closers	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, the other materials of heading No 8302 may be used provided their value does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 8306	Statuettes and other ornaments, of base metal	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, the other materials of heading No 8306 may be used provided their value does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 8401	Nuclear fuel elements	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the final product	
8402	Steam or other vapour generating boilers (other than central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam); superheated water boilers	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8403 and ex 8404	Central heating boilers other than those of heading No 8402 and auxiliary plant for central heating boilers	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than heading No 8403 or 8404	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
8406	Steam turbines and other vapour turbines	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel engines)	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8409	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading No 8407 or 8408	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8411	Turbo-jets, turbo propellers and other gas turbines	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8412	Other engines and motors	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 8413	Rotary positive displacement pumps	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 8414	Industrial fans, blowers and the like	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8415	Air conditioning machines, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity, including those machines in which the humidity cannot be separately regulated	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8418	Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other; heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading No 8415	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 8419	Machines for wood, paper pulp and paperboard industries	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within the same heading as the product are only used up to a value of 25 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8420	Calendering or other rolling machines, other than for metals or glass, and cylinders therefor	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within the same heading as the product are only used up to a value of 25 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8423	Weighing machinery (excluding balances of a sensitivity of 5 cg or better), including weight operated counting or checking machines; weighing machine weights of all kinds	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8425 to 8428	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery	Manufacture: - in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8431 are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers, mechanical shovels, excavators, shovel loaders, tamping machines and road rollers:		

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	- Road rollers	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	- Other	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8431 are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8430	Other moving, grading, levelling, scraping, excavating, tamping, compacting, extracting or boring machinery, for earth, minerals or ores; pile-drivers and pile-extractors; snow- ploughs and snow- blowers	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the value of the materials classified within heading No 8431 are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 8431	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with road rollers	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8439	Machinery for making pulp of fibrous cellulosic material or for making or finishing paper or paperboard	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within the same heading as the product are only used up to a value of 25 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8441	Other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard, including cutting machines of all kinds	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within the same heading as the product are only used up to a value of 25 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex8443	Office machines (for example, typewriters, calculating machines, automatic data processing machines, duplicating machines, stapling machines)	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8444 to 8447	Machines of these headings for use in the textile industry	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 8448	Auxiliary machinery for use with machines of headings Nos 8444 and 8445	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8452	Sewing machines, other than book-sewing machines of heading No 8440; furniture, bases and covers specially designed for sewing machines; sewing machine needles:		
	-Sewing machines (lock stitch only) with heads of a weight not exceeding 16 kg without motor or 17 kg with motor	<p>Manufacture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product;</li> <li>-where the value of all the non-originating materials used in assembling the head (without motor) does not exceed the value of the originating materials used;</li> <li>-where the thread tension, crochet and zigzag mechanisms used are already originating</li> </ul>	
	- Other	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex8456, 8457 to 8465 and ex8466	Machine-tools and machines and their parts and accessories of headings Nos 8456 to 8466; except for:	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex8456 and ex8466	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Water-jet cutting machines;</li> <li>-Parts and accessories of water-jet cutting machines</li> </ul>	<p>Manufacture in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product;</li> <li>-the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product</li> </ul>	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8469 to 8472	Office machines (for example, typewriters, calculating machines, automatic data processing machines, duplicating machines, stapling machines)	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8480	Moulding boxes for metal foundry; mould bases; moulding patterns; moulds for metal (other than ingot moulds), metal carbides, glass, mineral materials, rubber or plastics	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8482	Ball or roller bearings	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8484	Gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material or of two or more layers of metal; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings; mechanical seals	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 8486	Machine tools for working any material by removal of material, by laser or other light or photon beam, ultrasonic, electrodischarge, electrochemical, electron beam, ionic-beam or plasma arc processes and parts and accessories thereof	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	Machine tools (including presses) for working metal by bending, folding, straightening, flattening, and parts and accessories thereof	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	Machine tools for working stone, ceramics, concrete, asbestos-cement or like mineral materials or for cold working glass and parts and accessories thereof	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	Marking-out instruments which are pattern generating apparatus of a kind used for producing masks or reticles from photoresist coated substrates; parts and accessories thereof	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	Moulds, injection or compression types	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery	Manufacture: - in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8431 are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8487	Machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8501	Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets)	Manufacture: in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8503 are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8502	Electric generating sets and rotary converters	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8501 or 8503, taken together, are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 8504	Power supply units for automatic data-processing machines	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 8517	Other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, including apparatus for communication in a wireless network (such as a local or wide area network), other than transmission or reception apparatus of headings 8443,8525,8527 or 8528;	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 8518	Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers, whether or not mounted in their enclosures; audio-frequency electric amplifiers; electric sound amplifier sets	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8519	Sound recording or reproducing apparatus	Manufacture: in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8521	Video recording or reproducing apparatus, whether or not incorporating a video tuner	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8522	Parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of heading Nos 8519 or 8521	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8523	Discs, tapes, solid-state non-volatile storage devices, 'smart cards' and other media for the recording of sound or of other phenomena, whether or not recorded, including matrices and masters for the production of discs, but excluding products of Chapter 37:		
	- Unrecorded discs, tapes, solid-state non-volatile storage devices and other media for the recording of sound or of other phenomena, but excluding products of Chapter 37;	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	-Recorded discs, tapes solid-state non-volatile storage devices and other media for the recording of sound or of other phenomena, but excluding products of Chapter 37	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8523 are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-Matrices and masters for the production of discs, but excluding products of Chapter 37;	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	-Proximity cards and "smart cards" with two or more electronic integrated circuits	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-"Smart cards" with one electronic integrated circuit	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8541 or 8542, taken together, are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8525	Transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television, whether or not incorporating reception apparatus or sound recording or reproducing apparatus; television cameras; digital cameras and video camera recorders	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8526	Radar apparatus, radio navigational aid apparatus and radio remote control apparatus	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8527	Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, whether or not combined, in the same housing, with sound recording or reproducing apparatus or a clock	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8528	Monitors and projectors, not incorporating television reception apparatus; reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus:		
	-Monitors and projectors, not incorporating television reception apparatus, of a kind solely or principally used in an automatic data-processing system of heading 8471	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	-Other monitors and projectors, not incorporating television reception apparatus; reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8529	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of heading Nos 8525 to 8528:		

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	-Suitable for use solely or principally with video recording or reproducing apparatus	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	- Suitable for use solely or principally with monitors and projectors, not incorporating television reception apparatus, of a kind solely or principally used in an automatic data-processing system of heading 8471	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-Other	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8535	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits, (for example, switches, fuses, lightning arresters, voltage limiters, surge suppressors, plugs, and other connectors, junction boxes), for a voltage exceeding 1,000 Volt	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8538 are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8536	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, surge suppressors, plugs, sockets, lamp-holders and other connectors, junction boxes), for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 Volt; connectors for optical fibres, optical fibre bundles or cables:		
	- Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 Volt	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8538 are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
	- Connectors for optical fibres, optical fibre bundles or cables		
	-- Of plastics	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	-- Of ceramics	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	-- Of copper	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8537	Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus of heading No 8535 or 8536, for electric control or the distribution of electricity, including those incorporating instruments or apparatus of Chapter 90, and numerical control apparatus, other than switching apparatus of heading No 8517	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8538 are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 8541	Diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices, except wafers not yet cut into chips	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8542	Electronic integrated circuits:		

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	- Monolithic integrated circuits	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8541 or 8542, taken together, are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
	- Multichips which are parts of machinery or apparatus, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	- Other	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 8541 or 8542, taken together, are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
8544	Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable (including coaxial cable) and other insulated electric conductors, whether or not fitted with connectors; optical fibre cables, made up of individually sheathed fibres, whether or not assembled with electric conductors or fitted with connectors	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8545	Carbon electrodes, carbon brushes, lamp carbons, battery carbons and other articles of graphite or other carbon, with or without metal, of a kind used for electrical purposes	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8546	Electrical insulators of any material	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8547	Insulating fittings for electrical machines, appliances or equipment, being fittings wholly of insulating materials apart from any minor components of metal (for example, threaded sockets) incorporated during moulding solely for purposes of assembly other than insulators of heading No 8546; electrical conduit tubing and joints therefor, of base metal lined with insulating material	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8548	Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators; electrical parts of machinery or apparatus, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter:		

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	- Electronic microassemblies	Manufacture in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product, and</li> <li>— within the above limit, the value of all the materials of headings 8541 and 8542 used does not exceed 10 % of the ex-works price of the product</li> </ul>	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
	- Other	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds; except for:	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
8608	Railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) signalling, safety or traffic control equipment for railways, tramways, roads, inland waterways, parking facilities, port installations or airfields; parts of the foregoing	Manufacture in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product;</li> <li>-the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product</li> </ul>	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock and parts and accessories thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
8709	Works trucks, self-propelled, not fitted with lifting or handling equipment, of the type used in factories, warehouses, dock areas or airports for short distance transport of goods; tractors of the type used on railway station platforms; parts of the foregoing vehicles	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8710	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorized, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8711	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars:		
	With reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity:		
	Not exceeding 50 cc	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex- works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 20 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	Exceeding 50 cc	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
	Other	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 8712	Bicycles without ball bearings	Manufacture from materials not classified in heading No 8714	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8715	Baby carriages and parts thereof	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
8716	Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not mechanically propelled; parts thereof	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 8804	Rotochutes	Manufacture from materials of any heading including other materials of heading No 8804	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
8805	Aircraft launching gear; deck-arrestor or similar gear; ground flying trainers; parts of the foregoing articles	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
Chapter 89	Ships, boats and floating structures	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, hulls of heading No 8906 may not be used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
9001	Optical fibres and optical fibre bundles; optical fibre cables other than those of heading No 8544; sheets and plates of polarizing material; lenses (including contact lenses), prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, unmounted, other than such elements of glass not optically worked	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
9002	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, mounted, being parts of or fittings for instruments or apparatus, other than such elements of glass not optically worked	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9004	Spectacles, goggles and the like, corrective, protective or other	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 9005	Binoculars, monoculars, other optical telescopes, and mountings therefor, except for astronomical refracting telescopes and mountings therefor	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 9006	Photographic (other than cinematographic) cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus and flashbulbs other than electrically ignited flashbulbs.	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
9007	Cinematographic cameras and projectors, whether or not incorporating sound recording or reproducing apparatus	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
9011	Compound optical microscopes, including those for photomicrography, cinephotomicrography or microprojection	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 9014	Other navigational instruments and appliances	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9015	Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, excluding compasses; rangefinders	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
9016	Balances of a sensitivity of 5 cg or better, with or without weights	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9017	Drawing, marking-out or mathematical calculating instruments (for example, drafting machines, pantographs, protractors, drawing sets, slide rules, disc calculators); instruments for measuring length, for use in the hand (for example, measuring rods and tapes, micrometers, callipers), not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9018	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, including scintigraphic apparatus, other electro-medical apparatus and sight-testing instruments:		
	-Dentists' chairs incorporating dental appliances or dentists' spittoons	Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No 9018	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
	-Other	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
9019	Mechano-therapy appliances; massage apparatus; psychological aptitude-testing apparatus; ozone therapy, oxygen therapy, aerosol therapy, artificial respiration or other therapeutic respiration apparatus	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
9020	Other breathing appliances and gas masks, excluding protective masks having neither mechanical parts nor replaceable filters	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product
9024	Machines and appliances for testing the hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity or other mechanical properties of materials (for example, metals, wood, textiles, paper, plastics)	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9025	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers and psychrometers, recording or not, and any combination of these instruments	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
9026	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases (for example, flow meters, level gauges, manometers, heat meters), excluding instruments and apparatus of heading No 9014, 9015, 9028 or 9032.	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9027	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (for example, polarimeters, refractometers, spectrometers, gas or smoke analysis apparatus); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like; instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, sound or light (including exposure meters); microtomes	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9028	Gas, liquid or electricity supply or production meters, including calibrating meters therefor:		
	-Parts and accessories	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
	-Other	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
9029	Revolution counters, production counters, taximeters, mileometers, pedometers and the like; speed indicators and tachometers, other than those of heading Nos 9014 or 9015; stroboscopes	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9030	Oscilloscopes, spectrum analysers and other instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities, excluding meters of heading No 9028; instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or other ionizing radiations	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9031	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter; profile projectors	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9032	Automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
9033	Parts and accessories (not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter) for machines, appliances, instruments or apparatus of Chapter 90	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9105	Other clocks	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
9109	Clock movements, complete and assembled	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed the value of the originating materials used	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
9110	Complete watch or clock movements, unassembled or partly assembled (movement sets); incomplete watch or clock movements, assembled; rough watch or clock movements	Manufacture: -in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product; -where, within the above limit, the materials classified within heading No 9114 are only used up to a value of 10 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
9111	Watch cases and parts thereof	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
9112	Clock cases and cases of a similar type for other goods of this Chapter, and parts thereof	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product
9113	Watch straps, watch bands and watch bracelets, and parts thereof:		
	-Of base metal, whether or not gold- or silver-plated, or of metal clad with precious metal	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
	-Other	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
Chapter 92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product	
Chapter 93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex Chapter 94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex works price of the product
ex 9401 and ex 9403	Base metal furniture, incorporating unstuffed cotton cloth of a weight of 300 g/m <sup>2</sup> or less	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified in a heading other than that of the product or Manufacture from cotton cloth already made up in a form ready for use of heading No 9401 or 9403, provided:	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product
		-its value does not exceed 25 % of the ex-works price of the product; -all the other materials used are already originating and are classified in a heading other than heading No 9401 or 9403	
9405	Lamps and lighting fittings including searchlights and spotlights and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like, having a permanently fixed light source, and parts thereof not elsewhere specified or included	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
9406	Prefabricated buildings	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex Chapter 95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex9503	-Other toys; reduced-size ("scale") models and similar recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 9506	Golf clubs and parts thereof	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, roughly shaped blocks for making golf club heads may be used	
ex Chapter 96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles; except for:	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	
ex 9601 and ex 9602	Articles of animal, vegetable or mineral carving materials	Manufacture from "worked" carving materials of the same heading	
ex 9603	Brooms and brushes (except for besoms and the like and brushes made from marten or squirrel hair), hand-operated mechanical floor sweepers, not motorized, paint pads and rollers, squeegees and mops	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
9605	Travel sets for personal toilet, sewing or shoe or clothes cleaning	Each item in the set must satisfy the rule, which would apply to it if it were not included in the set However, non-originating articles may be incorporated, provided their total value does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the set	
9606	Buttons, press-fasteners, snap-fasteners and press-studs, button moulds and other parts of these articles; button blanks	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	
9608	Ball-points pens; felt-tipped and other porous-tipped pens and markers; fountain pens, stylograph pens and other pens; duplicating stylos; propelling or sliding pencils; penholders, pencil-holders and similar holders; parts (including caps and clips) of the foregoing articles, other than those of heading No 9609	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product. However, nibs or nib-points classified within the same heading may be used	
9612	Typewriter or similar ribbons, inked or otherwise prepared for giving impressions, whether or not on spools or in cartridges; ink-pads, whether or not inked, with or without boxes	Manufacture in which: -all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; -the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product	

HS heading No (1)	Description of product (2)	Working or processing carried out on non-originating materials that confers originating status (3) or (4)	
ex 9613	Lighters with piezo-igniter	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of heading No 9613 used does not exceed 30 % of the ex-works price of the product	
ex 9614	Smoking pipes and pipe bowls	Manufacture from roughly shaped blocks	
Chapter 97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	Manufacture in which all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product	

---

## ANNEX II (A)

DEROGATIONS FROM THE LIST OF WORKING OR  
PROCESSING REQUIRED TO BE CARRIED OUT ON  
NON-ORIGINATING MATERIALS IN ORDER THAT  
THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURED CAN OBTAIN ORIGINATING STATUS,  
ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 8(2)

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

### Common provisions

1. For the products described in the table below, the following rules may also apply instead of the rules set out in Annex II.

2. A proof of origin issued or made out pursuant to this Annex shall contain the following statement in English:

"Derogation – Annex II(a) of Protocol ... – Materials of HS heading No ... originating from ... used."

These statements shall be contained in box 7 of movement certificates EUR.1 referred to in Article 20 of the Protocol, or shall be added to the origin declaration referred to in Article 24 of the Protocol.

3. The SADC EPA States and the Member States of the European Union shall take the measures necessary on their part to implement this Annex.

HS heading	Description of product	Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status
------------	------------------------	---

ex Chapter 4	Dairy produce, - with a content of materials of Chapter 17 not more than 20 % by weight	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 4 used are wholly obtained
Chapter 6	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 6 used are wholly obtained.
ex Chapter 8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons, - with a content of materials of Chapter 17 not more than 20 % by weight	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 8 used are wholly obtained,
ex 1101 to ex 1104	Products of the milling industry, of cereals other than rice	Manufacture from cereals of Chapter 10, other than rice of heading 1006
Chapter 12	Oil seed, oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grain, seed, fruit; industrial or medical plants; straw and fodder	Manufacture from materials of any heading except that of the product
1301	Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and oleoresins (for example, balsams)	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials of heading 1301 used does not exceed 60 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectics substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from vegetable products: - other than mucilages and thickeners, modified, derived from vegetable products	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 60 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex 1506	Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified; - other than solid fractions	Manufacture from materials of any heading except that of the product
ex 1507 to ex 1515	Vegetable oils and their fractions:	

	- Soya, ground nut, palm, copra, palm kernel, babassu, tung and oiticica oil, myrtle wax and Japan wax, fractions of jojoba oil and oils for technical or industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption	Manufacture from materials of any subheading except that of the product
	- other than olive oils under headings 1509 and 1510	Manufacture from materials of any heading except that of the product
ex 1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared: - fats and oils and their fractions of hydrogenated castor oil, so called "opal wax"	Manufacture from materials classified in a heading other than that of the product
ex Chapter 18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations, - with a content of materials of Chapter 17 not more than 20 % by weight	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
ex 1901	Food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa in more than 40 % by weight calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included; food preparations of goods of heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa in more than 5 % by weight calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included. - with a content of materials of Chapter 17 not more than 20 % by weight	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	

	- containing 20 % or less by weight of meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans or molluscs	Manufacture in which all the products of Chapter 11 used are originating
	- containing more than 20 % by weight of meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans or molluscs	Manufacture in which: - all the products of Chapter 11 used are originating, - all the materials of Chapters 2 and 3 used are wholly obtained
1903	Tapioca and substitutes thereof prepared from starch, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, sifting or similar forms: - with a content of materials of heading 1108.13 (potato starch) not more than 20 % by weight	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (for example, corn flakes); cereals (other than maize (corn)) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included: - with a content of materials of Chapter 17 not more than 20 % by weight	Manufacture:  - from materials of any heading, except those of heading 1806, - in which all the products of Chapter 11 used are originating
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	Manufacture in which all the products of Chapter 11 used are originating
ex Chapter 20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants: - from materials other than those of subheading 0711.51 - from materials other than of headings 2002, 2003, 2008 and 2009	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 60 % of the ex-works price of the product

	- with a content of materials of Chapter 17 not more than 20 % by weight	
ex Chapter 21	Miscellaneous edible preparations: - with a content of materials of Chapters 4 and 17 not more than 20 % by weight	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 60 % of the ex-works price of the product
ex Chapter 23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder: - with a content of maize or materials of Chapters 2, 4 and 17 not more than 20 % by weight	Manufacture in which the value of all the materials used does not exceed 60 % of the ex-works price of the product

FORM FOR MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE

1. Movement certificates EUR.1 shall be made out on the form of which a specimen appears in this Annex. This form shall be printed in one or more of the languages in which the Agreement is drawn up. Certificates shall be made out in one of these languages and in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of the exporting State if they are handwritten, they shall be completed in ink and in capital letters.
2. Each certificate shall measure 210 x 297mm, a tolerance of up to plus 8mm or minus 5mm in the length may be allowed. The paper used must be white, sized for writing, not containing mechanical pulp and weighing not less than 25g/m<sup>2</sup>. It shall have a printed green guilloche pattern background making any falsification by mechanical or chemical means apparent to the eye.
3. The exporting States may reserve the right to print the certificates themselves or may have them printed by approved printers. In the latter case each certificate must include a reference to such approval. Each certificate must bear the name and address of the printer or a mark by which the printer can be identified. It shall also bear a serial number, either printed or not, by which it can be identified.

MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE

<b>1. Exporter</b> <i>(name, full address, country)</i>	<b>EUR.1 No A 000.000</b>		
See notes overleaf before completing this form			
<b>2. Certificate used in preferential trade</b> <b>between</b>           <b>and</b>           <i>(insert appropriate countries, groups of countries or territories)</i>			
<b>3. Consignee</b> <i>(name, full address, country)</i>  <i>(Optional)</i>	<b>4. Country, group of countries or territory in which the products are considered as originating</b>	<b>5. Country, group of countries or territory of destination</b>	
<b>6. Transport details</b> <i>(Optional)</i>	<b>7. Remarks</b>		
<b>8. Item number; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of package<sup>1</sup>; Description of goods</b>	<b>9. Gross mass (kg) or other measure (litres, m<sup>3</sup>, etc.)</b>	<b>10. Invoices</b> <i>(Optional)</i>	

---

<sup>1</sup>

If goods are not packed, indicate number of articles or state "In bulk" as appropriate.

<p><b>11. CUSTOMS ENDORSEMENT</b></p> <p>Declaration certified</p> <p>Export document<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Form.....No.....</p> <p>Customs office.....</p> <p>Issuing country or territory</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Date.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Signature)</i></p>	<p>Stamp</p>	<p><b>12. DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER</b></p> <p>I, the undersigned, declare that the goods described above meet the conditions required for the issue of this certificate.</p> <p>Place and date.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Signature)</i></p>
---	--------------	---

<sup>1</sup> Complete only where the regulations of the exporting country or territory require.

<p><b>13. Request for verification, to:</b></p>	<p><b>14. Result of verification</b></p> <p>Verification carried out shows that this certificate (*)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>was issued by the customs office indicated and that the information contained therein is accurate.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>does not meet the requirements as to authenticity and accuracy (see remarks appended).</p>
<p>Verification of the authenticity and accuracy of this certificate is requested</p> <p>.....</p> <p>..... <i>(Place and date)</i></p> <p>.....Stamp</p> <p>.....</p> <p>..... <i>(Signature)</i></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>..... <i>(Place and date)</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....Stamp</p> <p>.....</p> <p>..... <i>(Signature)</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>..... <i>(Signature)</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>(*) Insert X in the appropriate box.</p>

NOTES

1. Certificates must not contain erasures or words written over one another. Any alterations must be made by deleting the incorrect particulars and adding any necessary corrections. Any such alteration must be initialled by the person who completed the certificate and endorsed by the customs authorities of the issuing country or territory.
2. No spaces must be left between the items entered on the certificate and each item must be preceded by an item number. A horizontal line must be drawn immediately below the last item. Any unused space must be struck through in such a manner as to make any later additions impossible.
3. Goods must be described in accordance with commercial practice and with sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.



8. Item number; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages <sup>1</sup> ; Description of goods	9. Gross mass (kg) or other measure (litres, m <sup>3</sup> , etc.)	10. Invoices (Optional)

---

<sup>1</sup> If goods are not packed, indicate number of articles or state "In bulk" as appropriate.

DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER

I, the undersigned, exporter of the goods described overleaf,  
DECLARE that the goods meet the conditions required for the issue of the attached certificate;  
SPECIFY as follows the circumstances which have enabled these goods to meet the above  
conditions:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

SUBMIT the following supporting documents<sup>1</sup>:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

UNDERTAKE to submit, at the request of the appropriate authorities, any supporting evidence  
which these authorities may require for the purpose of issuing the attached certificate, and  
undertake, if required, to agree to any inspection of my accounts and to any check on the processes  
of manufacture of the above goods, carried out by the said authorities;  
REQUEST the issue of the attached certificate for these goods.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
*(Place and date)*  
.....

.....  
*(Signature)*  
.....

\_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> For example, import documents, movement certificates, manufacturer's declarations, etc. referring to the products used in manufacture or to the goods re-exported in the same state.

ORIGIN DECLARATION

The origin 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.

Bulgarian version

Износителят на продуктите, обхванати от този документ (митническо разрешение № ...<sup>(1)</sup>) декларира, че освен където ясно е отбелязано друго, тези продукти са с ...<sup>(2)</sup> преференциален произход.

Spanish version

El exportador de los productos incluidos en el presente documento (autorización aduanera n° ...<sup>(1)</sup>) declara que, salvo indicación en sentido contrario, estos productos gozan de un origen preferencial ...<sup>(2)</sup>.

Croatian version

Izvoznik proizvoda obuhvaćenih ovom ispravom (carinsko ovlaštenje br. ...<sup>(1)</sup>) izjavljuje da su, osim ako je drukčije izričito navedeno, ovi proizvodi ...<sup>(2)</sup> preferencijalnog podrijetla.'

Czech version

Vývozce výrobků uvedených v tomto dokumentu (číslo povolení ...<sup>(1)</sup>) prohlašuje, že kromě zřetelně označených mají tyto výrobky preferenční původ v ...<sup>(2)</sup>.

Danish version

Eksportøren af varer, der er omfattet af nærværende dokument, (toldmyndighedernes tilladelse nr. ...<sup>(1)</sup>), erklærer, at varerne, medmindre andet tydeligt er angivet, har præferenceoprindelse i ...<sup>(2)</sup>.

German version

Der Ausführer (Ermächtigter Ausführer; Bewilligungs-Nr. ...<sup>(1)</sup>) der Waren, auf die sich dieses

Handelspapier bezieht, erklärt, dass diese Waren, soweit nicht anderes angegeben, präferenzbegünstigte ...<sup>(2)</sup> Ursprungswaren sind.

#### Estonian version

Käesoleva dokumendiga hõlmatud toodete eksportija (tolli kinnitus nr. ...<sup>(1)</sup>) deklareerib, et need tooted on ...<sup>(2)</sup> sooduspäritoluga, välja arvatud juhul, kui on selgelt näidatud teisiti.

#### Greek version

Ο εξαγωγέας των προϊόντων που καλύπτονται από το παρόν έγγραφο (άδεια τελωνείου υπ' αριθ. ...<sup>(1)</sup>) δηλώνει ότι, εκτός εάν δηλώνεται σαφώς άλλως, τα προϊόντα αυτά είναι προτιμησιακής καταγωγής ...<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### English version

The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorisation No ...<sup>(1)</sup>) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of ...<sup>(2)</sup> preferential origin.

#### French version

L'exportateur des produits couverts par le présent document (autorisation douanière n° ...<sup>(1)</sup>) déclare que, sauf indication claire du contraire, ces produits ont l'origine préférentielle ...<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### Italian version

L'esportatore delle merci contemplate nel presente documento (autorizzazione doganale n...<sup>(1)</sup>) dichiara che, salvo indicazione contraria, le merci sono di origine preferenziale ....<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### Latvian version

To produktu eksportētājs, kuri ietverti šajā dokumentā (muitas atļauja Nr. ...<sup>(1)</sup>), deklarē, ka, izņemot tur, kur ir citādi skaidri noteikts, šiem produktiem ir preferenciāla izcelsme ...<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### Lithuanian version

Šiame dokumente išvardytų prekių eksportuotojas (muitinės liudijimo Nr ...<sup>(1)</sup>) deklaruoja, kad, jeigu kitaip nenurodyta, tai yra ...<sup>(2)</sup> preferencinės kilmės prekės.

#### Hungarian version

A jelen okmányban szereplő áruk exportőre (vámfelhatalmazási szám: ...<sup>(1)</sup>) kijelentem, hogy eltérő

egyértelmű jelzés hiányában az áruk preferenciális ...<sup>(2)</sup> származásúak.

#### Maltese version

L-esportatur tal-prodotti koperti b'dan id-dokument (awtorizzazzjoni tad-dwana nru. ...<sup>(1)</sup>) jiddikjara li, hliet fejn indikat b'mod ċar li mhux hekk, dawn il-prodotti huma ta' orġini preferenzjali ...<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### Dutch version

De exporteur van de goederen waarop dit document van toepassing is (douanevergunning nr. ...<sup>(1)</sup>), verklaart dat, behoudens uitdrukkelijke andersluidende vermelding, deze goederen van preferentiële oorsprong zijn uit.....<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### Polish version

Eksporter produktów objętych tym dokumentem (upoważnienie władz celnych nr ...<sup>(1)</sup>) deklaruje, że z wyjątkiem gdzie jest to wyraźnie określone, produkty te mają preferencyjne pochodzenie z ...<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### Portuguese version

O abaixo-assinado, exportador dos produtos abrangidos pelo presente documento (autorização aduaneira n.º ...<sup>(1)</sup>), declara que, salvo indicação expressa em contrário, estes produtos são de origem preferencial ...<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### Romanian version

Exportatorul produselor ce fac obiectul acestui document (autorizația vamală nr. ...<sup>(1)</sup>) declară că, exceptând cazul în care în mod expres este indicat altfel, aceste produse sunt de origine preferențială...<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### Slovenian version

Izvoznik blaga, zajetega v tem dokumentu (pooblastilo carinskih organov št ...<sup>(1)</sup>), izjavlja, da, razen če ni drugače jasno navedeno, ima to blago preferencialno ...<sup>(2)</sup> poreklo.

#### Slovak version

Vývozca výrobkov uvedených v tomto dokumente (číslo povolenia ...<sup>(1)</sup>) vyhlasuje, že okrem zreteľne označených, majú tieto výrobky preferenčný pôvod v ...<sup>(2)</sup>.

Finnish version

Tässä asiakirjassa mainittujen tuotteiden viejä (tullin lupa n:o ...<sup>(1)</sup>) ilmoittaa, että nämä tuotteet ovat, ellei toisin ole selvästi merkitty, etuuskohteluun oikeutettuja ... alkuperätuotteita <sup>(2)</sup>.

Swedish version

Exportören av de varor som omfattas av detta dokument (tullmyndighetens tillstånd nr ...<sup>(1)</sup>) försäkrar att dessa varor, om inte annat tydligt markerats, har förmånsberättigande ... ursprung <sup>(2)</sup>.

.....<sup>(3)</sup>

(Place and date)

.....<sup>(4)</sup>

(Signature of the exporter; in addition the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script)

NOTES

- <sup>(1)</sup> When the origin declaration is made out by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 25 of the Protocol, the authorization number of the approved exporter must be entered in this space. When the origin declaration is not made out by an approved exporter, the words in brackets shall be omitted or the space left blank.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Origin of products to be indicated. When the origin declaration relates in whole or in part, to products originating in Ceuta and Melilla within the meaning of Article 44 of the Protocol, the exporter must clearly indicate them in the document on which the declaration is made out by means of the symbol "CM".
- <sup>(3)</sup> These indications may be omitted if the information is contained on the document itself.
- <sup>(4)</sup> See Article 24(5) of the Protocol. In cases where the exporter is not required to sign, the exemption of signature also implies the exemption of the name of the signatory.

SUPPLIER DECLARATION FOR PRODUCTS HAVING  
PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN STATUS

I, the undersigned, declare that the goods listed on this invoice .....<sup>(1)</sup>

were produced in .....<sup>(2)</sup> and satisfy the rules of origin governing preferential trade  
between the said country/territory of production and the European Union.

I undertake to make available to the customs authorities, if required, evidence in support of this  
declaration.

.....<sup>(3)</sup>.....<sup>(4)</sup>  
.....<sup>(5)</sup>

Note

The abovementioned text, suitably completed in conformity with the footnotes below, constitutes a  
supplier's declaration. The footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

<sup>(1)</sup> If only some of the goods listed on the invoice are concerned they should be clearly indicated  
or marked and this marking entered on the declaration as follows: "..... listed on  
this invoice and marked .....were produced .....".

If a document other than an invoice or an annex to the invoice is used (see Article 30(3)), the  
name of the document concerned shall be mentioned instead of the word "invoice".

<sup>(2)</sup> The Union, Member State, SADC EPA State, OCT or other ACPEPA State. Where a SADC  
EPA State, OCT or another ACPEPA State is given, a reference must also be made to the  
Union customs office holding any EUR.1(s) concerned, giving the No of the certificate(s)  
concerned and, if possible, the relevant customs entry No involved.

<sup>(3)</sup> Place and date.

<sup>(4)</sup> Name and function in company.

<sup>(5)</sup> Signature.

\_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLIER DECLARATION FOR PRODUCTS  
NOT HAVING PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN STATUS**

I, the undersigned, declare that the goods listed on this invoice .....<sup>(1)</sup> were produced in .....<sup>(2)</sup> and incorporate the following components or materials which do not have a SADC EPA State, other ACPEPA State, OCT or Union origin for preferential trade:

.....<sup>(3)</sup>.....<sup>(4)</sup>.....<sup>(5)</sup>  
.....  
.....  
.....<sup>(6)</sup>

I undertake to make available to the customs authorities, if required, evidence in support of this declaration.

.....<sup>(7)</sup>.....<sup>(8)</sup>  
.....<sup>(9)</sup>

**Note**

The abovementioned text, suitably completed in conformity with the footnotes below, constitutes a supplier's declaration. The footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

<sup>(1)</sup> If only some of the goods listed on the invoice are concerned they should be clearly indicated or marked and this marking entered on the declaration as follows: " ..... listed on this invoice and marked .....were produced .....".

If a document other than an invoice or an annex to the invoice is used (see Article 30(3)), the name of the document concerned shall be mentioned instead of the word "invoice".

<sup>(2)</sup> The Union, Member State, SADC EPA State, OCT or another ACP EPA State.

<sup>(3)</sup> Description is to be given in all cases. The description must be adequate and should be sufficiently detailed to allow the tariff classification of the goods concerned to be determined.

- (<sup>4</sup>) Customs values to be given only if required.
- (<sup>5</sup>) Country of origin to be given only if required. The origin to be given must be a preferential origin, all other origins to be given as "third country".
- (<sup>6</sup>) "and have undergone the following processing in [the Union] [Member State] [SADC EPA State] [OCT] [other ACP State] .....", to be added with a description of the processing carried out if this information is required.
- (<sup>7</sup>) Place and date.
- (<sup>8</sup>) Name and function in company.
- (<sup>9</sup>) Signature.

---

INFORMATION CERTIFICATE

1. The form of information certificate given in this Annex shall be used and be printed in one or more of the official languages in which the Agreement is drawn up and in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of the exporting State. Information certificates shall be completed in one of those languages; if they are handwritten, they shall be completed in ink in capital letters. They shall bear a serial number, whether or not printed, by which they can be identified.
2. The information certificate shall measure 210 x 297mm, a tolerance of up to plus 8mm or minus 5mm in the length may be allowed. The paper must be white, sized for writing, not containing mechanical pulp and weighing not less than 25g/m<sup>2</sup>.
3. The national administrators may reserve the right to print the forms themselves or may have them printed by printers approved by them. In the latter case, each form must include a reference to such approval. The forms shall bear the name and address of the printer or a mark by which the printer can be identified.

1. Supplier(1)		INFORMATION CERTIFICATE to facilitate the issue of a MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE for preferential trade between the EUROPEAN UNION and the SADC EPA STATES					
2. Consignee (1)							
3. Processor (1)		4. State in which the working or processing has been carried out					
6. Customs office of importation (1)		5. For official use					
7. Import document (2) Form : ..... No : ..... ..... Series : ..... ..... Date <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> :							
<b>GOODS SENT TO THE STATES OF DESTINATION</b>							
8. Marks, numbers, quantity and kind of package		9. Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System heading/subheading number (HS code)		10. Quantity (1)			
				11. Value (4)			
<b>IMPORTED GOODS USED</b>							
12 Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System . heading/subheading number (HS code)		13. Country of origin	14. Quantity (3)	15. Value (2)(5)			
16 Nature of the working or processing carried out .							
17 Remarks .							

**18. CUSTOMS ENDORSEMENT**

Declaration certified:

Document :

.....

Form :.....

.....No :.....

Customs office :

.....

Date 

--	--	--

:

Stamp

-----

-----

(Signature)

**19. DECLARATION BY THE SUPPLIER**

I, the undersigned, declare that the information on this certificate is accurate.

----- 

--	--	--

Place :.....Date :

.....

-----

-----

(Signature)

(1)(2)(3)(4)(5) See footnotes on verso.

<p><b>REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION</b> The undersigned customs official requests verification of the authenticity and accuracy of this information certificate.</p>	<p><b>RESULT OF VERIFICATION</b> Verification carried out by the undersigned customs official shows that this information certificate:</p> <p>a) was issued by the customs office indicated and that the information contained therein is accurate (*)</p> <p>b) does not meet the requirements as to authenticity and accuracy (see notes appended)(*)</p>
<p>----- ----- <b>(Place and date)</b></p> <p>Official Stamp</p>	<p>----- ----- <b>(Place and date)</b></p> <p>Official Stamp</p>
<p>----- <b>(Official's signature)</b></p>	<p>----- <b>(Official's signature)</b></p> <p>(*) Delete where not applicable</p>

**CROSS REFERENCES**

- (1) Name of individual or business and full address.
- (2) Optional information.
- (3) Kg, hl, m<sup>3</sup> or other measure.
- (4) Packaging shall be considered as forming a whole with the goods contained therein. However,

this provision shall not apply to packaging which is not of the normal type for the Article packed, and which has a lasting utility value of its own, apart from its function as packaging.

- (5) The value must be indicated in accordance with the provisions on rules of origin.



FORM FOR APPLICATION FOR A DEROGATION

1. Commercial description of the finished product 1.1. Customs classification (H.S. code)	2. Anticipated annual quantity of exports to the Union (weight, No of pieces, meters or other unit)
3. Commercial description of third country materials Customs classification (H. S. code)	4. Anticipated annual quantity of third country materials
5. Value of third country materials	6. Value of finished products
7. Origin of third country materials	8. Reasons why the rule of origin for the finished product
9. Commercial description of materials originating in States or territories referred to in Articles 4 and 6	10. Anticipated annual quantity of materials originating in States or territories referred to in Articles 4 and 6 to be used
11. Value of materials of States or territories referred to in Articles 4 and 6	12. Working or processing carried out in States or territories referred to in Articles 4 and 6 on third country materials without obtaining origin
13. Duration requested for derogation from..... to.....	
14. Detailed description of working and processing in the SADC EPA State(s):	15. Capital structure of the firm(s) concerned
	16. Amount of investments made/foreseen
	17. Staff employed/expected
18. Value added by the working or processing in the SADC EPA State(s): 18.1. Labour: 18.2. Overheads: 18.3. Others:	20. Possible developments to overcome the need for a derogation
19. Other possible sources of supply for materials	21. Observations

NOTES

1. If the boxes in the form are not sufficient to contain all relevant information, additional pages may be attached to the form. In this case, the mention "see annex" shall be entered in the box concerned.
2. If possible, samples or other illustrative material (pictures, designs, catalogues, etc.) of the final product and of the materials should accompany the form.
3. A form shall be completed for each product covered by the request.

Boxes 3, 4, 5, and 7: "third country" means any country which is not referred to in Articles 3, 4 and 6.

Box 12: If third country materials have been worked or processed in the States or territories referred to in Articles 3, 4 and 6 without obtaining origin, before being further processed in the SADC EPA State requesting the derogation, indicate the working or processing carried out in the States or territories referred to in Articles 3, 4 and 6.

Box 13: The dates to be indicated are the initial and final one for the period in which EUR.1 certificates may be issued under the derogation.

Box 18: Indicate either the percentage of added value in respect of the ex-works price of the product or the monetary amount of added-value for unit of product.

Box 19: If alternative sources of material exist, indicate here what they are and, if possible, the reasons of cost or other reasons why they are not used.

Box 20: Indicate possible further investments or suppliers' differentiation which make the derogation necessary for only a limited period of time.

---

OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Within the meaning of this Protocol "overseas countries and territories" shall mean the countries and territories referred to in Part Four of the Treaty establishing the European Union listed below:

(This list does not prejudice the status of these countries and territories, or future changes in their status.)

1. Country having special relations with the Kingdom of Denmark:

- Greenland.

2. Overseas territories of the French Republic:

- New Caledonia and Dependencies,
- French Polynesia,
- French Southern and Antarctic Territories,
- Wallis and Futuna Islands.

3. Territorial collectivities of the French Republic:

- Saint Barthelemy,
- Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

4. Overseas countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

- Aruba,
- Netherlands Antilles:
  - Bonaire,

- Curaçao,
- Saba,
- Sint Eustatius,
- Saint Martin (Sint Maarten).

5. British overseas countries and territories:

- Anguilla,
- Bermuda
- Cayman Islands,
- Falkland Islands,
- South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands,
- Montserrat,
- Pitcairn,
- Saint Helena, Ascension Island, Tristan da Cunha,
- British Antarctic Territory,
- British Indian Ocean Territory,
- Turks and Caicos Islands,
- British Virgin Islands.

PRODUCTS FOR WHICH THE CUMULATION PROVISIONS  
REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 3, 4 AND 6 APPLY AFTER 1 OCTOBER 2015

HS/CN-code	Description
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form
1702	Sugars, including chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel (excl. cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose)
ex 1704 90 corresponding to 1704 90 99	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa (excl. chewing gum; liquorice extract containing more than 10 % by weight of sucrose but not containing other added substances; white chocolate; pastes, including marzipan, in immediate packings of a net content of 1 kg or more; throat pastilles and cough drops; sugar-coated (panned) goods; gum confectionery and jelly confectionery, including fruit pastes in the form of sugar confectionery; boiled sweets; toffees, caramels and similar sweet; compressed tablets)
ex 1806 10 corresponding to 1806 10 30	Cocoa powder, containing 65 % or more but less than 80 % by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose) or isoglucose expressed as sucrose
ex 1806 10 corresponding to 1806 10 90	Cocoa powder, containing 80 % or more by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose) or isoglucose expressed as sucrose
ex 1806 20 corresponding to 1806 20 95	Food preparations containing cocoa in blocks, slabs or bars weighing more than 2 kg or in liquid, paste, powder, granular or other bulk form in containers or immediate packings, of a content exceeding 2 kg (excl. cocoa powder, preparations containing 18 % or more by weight of cocoa butter or containing a combined weight of 25 % or more of cocoa butter and milkfat; chocolate milk crumb; chocolate flavour coating; chocolate and chocolate products; sugar confectionery and substitutes therefor made from sugar substitution products, containing cocoa; spreads containing cocoa; preparations containing cocoa for making beverages)
ex 1901 90 corresponding to 1901 90 99	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

HS/CN-code	Description
	basis, not elsewhere specified or included (excl. food preparations containing no or less than 1,5 %milkfat, 5 % sucrose (including invert sugar) or isoglucose, 5 % glucose or starch; food preparations in powder form of goods of headings 0401 to 0404; preparations for infant use, put up for retail sale; mixes and doughs for the preparation of bakers' wares of heading 1905)
ex 2101 12 corresponding to 2101 12 98	Preparations with a basis of coffee (excl. extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee and preparations with a basis of these extracts, essences or concentrates)
ex 2101 20 corresponding to 2101 20 98	Preparations with a basis of tea or mate (excl. extracts, essences and concentrates of tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these extracts, essences or concentrates)
ex 2106 90 corresponding to 2106 90 59	Flavoured or coloured sugar syrups (excl. isoglucose syrups, lactose syrup, glucose syrup and maltodextrine syrup)
ex 2106 90 corresponding to 2106 90 98	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included (excl. protein concentrates and textured protein substances; compound alcoholic preparations, other than those based on odoriferous substances, of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages; flavoured or coloured sugar syrups; preparations containing no or less than 1,5 % milkfat, 5 % sucrose or isoglucose, 5 % glucose or starch)
ex 3302 10 corresponding to 3302 10 29	Preparations based on odoriferous substances, of a kind used in the drink industries, containing all flavouring agents characterising a beverage and with an actual alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 0,5 % (excl. preparations containing no or less than 1,5 % milkfat, 5 % sucrose or isoglucose, 5 % glucose or starch)

## Annex X

### JOINT DECLARATION ON CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RULES OF ORIGIN OF THE EU-SADC EPA

1. In accordance with Article 10 of this Agreement, the European Union may provide to SADC EPA States capacity building to help them prepare for the implementation of the rules of origin of the EU-SADC EPA. The proposed activities may include seminars, project groups, experts' visits and training.
2. As for GSP cumulation, after capacity building is provided as above, assessment and recommendations for implementation can be made. Furthermore, when in EU's or SADC's view implementation difficulties arise, evaluations of the operational capacity of SADC EPA States to administer and control the functioning of the relevant provisions will take place jointly between European Commission, EU Member State and SADC EPA State experts. The outcome of such evaluations will be raised at the Special Committee on Customs Cooperation and Rules of Origin with a view to adopting any appropriate measures to improve the situation where necessary and to fine-tuning the capacity-building efforts provided by the EU.

## **ANNEX XI**

### **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 SADC EPA States as originating in the European Union within the meaning of this Agreement.
2. Products originating in the SADC EPA States falling within Chapters 25 to 97 of the Harmonised System that are released into free circulation in the EU will enjoy the same status in the Principality of Andorra.
3. Protocol 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for the purpose of defining the originating status of the above-mentioned products.

---

### **JOINT DECLARATION**

#### **Concerning the Republic of San Marino**

1. Products originating in the Republic of San Marino shall be accepted by the SADC EPA States as originating in the European Union within the meaning of this Agreement.
2. Products originating in the SADC EPA States that are released into

free circulation in the EU will enjoy the same status in the Republic of San Marino.

3. Protocol 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for the purpose of defining the originating status of the above-mentioned products.

## **PROTOCOL 2**

### **MUTUAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE IN CUSTOMS MATTERS**

#### **Article 1 Definitions**

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) ‘Goods’ means all goods falling within the scope of the Harmonized System, irrespective of the scope of this Agreement;
- (b) ‘Customs legislation’ means any legal or regulatory provisions applicable in the territories of the Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, governing the import, export and transit of goods and their placing under any other customs regime or procedure, including measures of prohibition, restriction and control;
- (c) ‘Applicant Authority’ means a competent administrative authority which has been designated by the Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, for this purpose and which makes a request for assistance on the basis of this Protocol;
- (d) ‘Requested Authority’ means a competent administrative authority which has been designated by the Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, for this purpose and which receives a request for assistance on the basis of this Protocol;
- (e) ‘Personal data’ means all information relating to an identified or identifiable individual;
- (f) ‘Operation in breach of customs legislation’ means any violation or attempted violation of customs legislation.

#### **Article 2 Scope**

1. The Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall assist each other, in the areas within their competence, in the manner and under the conditions laid down in this Protocol, to ensure the correct application of the customs legislation, in particular by preventing, investigating and combating operations in breach of that legislation.
2. Assistance in customs matters, as provided for in this Protocol, shall apply to any administrative authority of the Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, which is competent for the application of this Protocol. It shall not prejudice the rules governing mutual assistance in criminal matters. Nor shall it cover information obtained under powers exercised at the request of a judicial authority, except where communication of such information has the prior authorisation of that authority.

3. Assistance in recovery proceedings regarding duties, taxes or fines is not covered by this Protocol.

### Article 3 **Assistance on Request**

1. At the request of the Applicant Authority, the Requested Authority shall provide it with all relevant information which may enable it to ensure that customs legislation is correctly applied, including information regarding activities noted or planned which are or could be operations in breach of customs legislation.

2. At the request of the Applicant Authority, the Requested Authority shall inform it:

(a) whether goods exported from the territory of the Party have been lawfully imported into the territory of the other Party, or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, specifying, where appropriate, the customs procedure applied to the goods;

(b) whether goods imported into the territory of the Party have been lawfully exported from the territory of the other Party, or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, specifying, where appropriate, the customs procedure applied to the goods.

3. At the request of the Applicant Authority, the Requested Authority shall, within the framework of its legal or regulatory provisions, take the necessary steps to ensure special surveillance of:

(a) natural or legal persons in respect of whom there are reasonable grounds for believing that they are or have been involved in operations in breach of customs legislation;

(b) places where stocks of goods have been or may be assembled in such a way that there are reasonable grounds for believing that these goods are intended to be used in operations in breach of customs legislation;

(c) goods that are or may be transported in such a way that there are reasonable grounds for believing that they are intended to be used in operations in breach of customs legislation; and

(d) means of transport that are or may be used in such a way that there are reasonable grounds for believing that they are intended to be used in operations in breach of customs legislation.

### Article 4 **Spontaneous assistance**

The Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall assist each other, at their own initiative and in accordance with their legal or regulatory

provisions, if they consider that to be necessary for the correct application of customs legislation, particularly by providing information obtained pertaining to:

- (a) operations which are or appear to be in breach of customs legislation and which may be of interest to the other Party, or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be,
- (b) new means or methods employed in carrying out operations in breach of customs legislation,
- (c) goods known to be subject to operations in breach of customs legislation,
- (d) natural or legal persons in respect of whom there are reasonable grounds for believing that they are or have been involved in operations in breach of customs legislation, and
- (e) means of transport in respect of which there are reasonable grounds for believing that they have been, are, or may be used in operations in breach of customs legislation.

#### Article 5

#### **Delivery and notification**

1. At the request of the Applicant Authority, the Requested Authority shall, in accordance with legal or regulatory provisions applicable to the latter, take all necessary measures in order:

- (a) to deliver any documents emanating from the Applicant Authority and falling within the scope of this Protocol, to an addressee residing or established in the territory of the Requested Authority, and, where appropriate;
- (b) to notify any decisions emanating from the Applicant Authority and falling within the scope of this Protocol, to an addressee residing or established in the territory of the Requested Authority.

2. Requests for delivery of documents or notification of decisions shall be made in writing in an official language of the Requested Authority or in a language acceptable to that authority.

#### Article 6

#### **Form and substance of requests for assistance**

1. Requests pursuant to this Protocol shall be made in writing. They shall be accompanied by the documents necessary to enable compliance with the request. When required because of the urgency of the situation, oral requests may be accepted, but must be confirmed in writing immediately. Requests may also be communicated in electronic form.

2. Requests pursuant to paragraph 1 shall include the following information:

- (a) the name of the Applicant Authority;
- (b) the measure requested;
- (c) the object of and the reason for the request;
- (d) the legal or regulatory provisions and other legal elements involved;
- (e) indications as exact and comprehensive as possible on the natural or legal persons who are the target of the investigations; and
- (f) a summary of the relevant facts and of the enquiries already carried out.

3. Requests shall be submitted in an official language of the Requested Authority or in a language acceptable to that authority. This requirement shall not apply to any documents that accompany the request under paragraph 1.

4. If a request does not meet the formal requirements set out above, its correction or completion may be requested; in the meantime precautionary measures may be ordered.

#### Article 7 **Execution of requests**

1. In order to comply with a request for assistance, the Requested Authority shall proceed, within the limits of its competence and available resources, as though it were acting on its own account or at the request of other authorities of that same Party, or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, by supplying information already possessed, by carrying out appropriate enquiries or by arranging for them to be carried out. This provision shall also apply to any other authority to which the request has been addressed by the Requested Authority when the latter cannot act on its own.

2. Requests for assistance shall be executed in accordance with the legal or regulatory provisions of the requested Party or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be.

3. Duly authorised officials of a Party or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, may, with the agreement of the other Party or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, be involved and subject to the conditions laid down by the latter:

- (a) be present to obtain in the offices of the Requested Authority or any other concerned authority in accordance with paragraph 1, information relating to activities that are or may be operations in breach of customs

legislation which the Applicant Authority needs for the purposes of this Protocol.

- (b) be present at enquiries carried out in the latter's territory.

#### Article 8

##### **Form in which information is to be communicated**

1. The Requested Authority shall communicate results of enquiries to the Applicant Authority in writing together with relevant documents, certified copies or other items.
2. If requested, the information provided for in paragraph 1 may be in electronic form.
3. Original documents shall be transmitted only upon request in cases where certified copies would be insufficient. These originals shall be returned at the earliest opportunity.

#### Article 9

##### **Exceptions to the obligation to provide assistance**

1. Assistance may be refused or may be subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions or requirements, in cases where a Party or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, concerned is of the opinion that assistance under this Protocol would:
  - (a) be likely to prejudice the sovereignty of a SADC EPA State or that of a Member State of the European Community which has been requested to provide assistance under this Protocol; or
  - (b) be likely to prejudice public policy, security or other essential interests, in particular in the cases referred to under Article 10(2); or
  - (c) violate an industrial, commercial or professional secret.
2. Assistance may be postponed by the Requested Authority on the ground that it will interfere with an ongoing investigation, prosecution or proceeding. In such a case, the Requested Authority shall consult with the Applicant Authority to determine if assistance can be given subject to such terms or conditions as the Requested Authority may require.
3. Where the Applicant Authority seeks assistance which it would itself be unable to provide if so requested, it shall draw attention to that fact in its request. It shall then be for the Requested Authority to decide how to respond to such a request.
4. For the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the decision of the Requested Authority and the reasons must be communicated to the Applicant Authority without delay.

Article 10  
**Information exchange and confidentiality**

1. Any information communicated in whatsoever form pursuant to this Protocol shall be of a confidential or restricted nature, depending on the rules applicable in each of the Parties. It shall be covered by the obligation of official secrecy and shall enjoy the protection extended to similar information under the relevant laws of the Party or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, that received it and the corresponding provisions applying to the European Community authorities.

2. Personal data may be exchanged only where the Party which may receive them agrees to ensure an adequate level of protection of such data. To that end, Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall communicate to each other information on their applicable rules, including, where appropriate, legal provisions in force in the Member States of the European Community.

3. The use, in judicial or administrative proceedings instituted in respect of operations in breach of customs legislation, of information obtained under this Protocol, is considered to be for the purposes of this Protocol. Therefore, the Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, may, in their records of evidence, reports and testimonies and in proceedings and charges brought before the courts, use as evidence information obtained and documents consulted in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol. The competent authority which supplied that information or gave access to those documents shall be notified of such use.

4. Information obtained shall be used solely for the purposes of this Protocol. Where one of the Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, wishes to use such information for other purposes, it shall obtain the prior written consent of the authority which provided the information. Such use shall then be subject to any restrictions laid down by that authority.

Article 11  
**Experts and witnesses**

An official of a Requested Authority may be authorised to appear, within the limitations of the authorisation granted, as an expert or witness in judicial or administrative proceedings regarding the matters covered by this Protocol, and produce such objects, documents or certified copies thereof, as may be needed for the proceedings. The request for appearance must indicate specifically before which judicial or administrative authority the official will have to appear, on what matters and by virtue of what title or qualification the official will be questioned.

Article 12  
**Assistance expenses**

The Parties or the SADC EPA States, as the case may be, shall waive all claims on each other for the reimbursement of expenses incurred pursuant to this Protocol, except, as appropriate, for expenses to experts and witnesses, and those to interpreters and translators who are not public service employees.

### Article 13 **Implementation**

1. The implementation of this Protocol shall be entrusted on the one hand to the customs authorities of the SADC EPA States and on the other hand to the competent services of the Commission of the European Communities and the customs authorities of the Member States as appropriate. They shall decide on all practical measures and arrangements necessary for its application, taking into consideration the rules in force in particular in the field of data protection.

2. The Parties shall consult each other and subsequently keep each other informed of the detailed rules of implementation which are adopted in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol.

### Article 14 **Amendments**

The Parties may recommend to the Trade and Development Committee amendments which they consider should be made to this Protocol.

### Article 15 **Final Provisions**

1. This Protocol shall complement and not impede application of any agreements on mutual administrative assistance which have been concluded or may be concluded between the Parties nor shall it preclude more extensive mutual assistance granted under such agreements.

2. The provisions of this Protocol shall not affect the obligations of the Parties under any other international Agreement or Convention.

3. The provisions of this Protocol shall not affect the European Community provisions governing the communication between the competent services of the Commission of the European Communities and the customs authorities of the Member States of the European Community of any information obtained under this Protocol which could be of interest to the European Community.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, the provisions of this Protocol shall take precedence over the provisions of any bilateral Agreement on mutual assistance which has been or may be concluded between individual Member States of the European Union and any SADC EPA State in so far as the provisions of the latter are incompatible with those of this Protocol.

5. In respect of questions relating to the applicability of this Protocol, the Parties shall consult each other to resolve the matter in the framework of the Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation set up under Article 49.

## **PROTOCOL 3**

### **GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND TRADE IN WINES AND SPIRITS**

RECALLING the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa on trade in wine done at Paarl on 28 January 2002 and the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa on trade in spirits done at Paarl on 28 January 2002;

BEING PARTY TO the Agreement on Trade, Development and Cooperation Between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of South Africa, of the other part, the Agreement in the Form of an Exchange of Letters Concerning the Provisional Application of Certain Agreements Between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa on Trade in Wine and Spirits;

DESIRING to promote the development of geographical indications defined as indications which identify a good as originating in the territory of a Party, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin, within the meaning of Article 22(1) of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement);

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance to their economies of the beverages sector and the need to facilitate trade in wine products and spirits between them,

#### **Article 1 Application of the Protocol**

1. The provisions of this Protocol apply to South Africa and to the European Union, hereafter referred to as 'the Parties'.
2. Any other Party to the Economic Partnership Agreement, hereafter referred to as 'the Agreement', may adhere to this Protocol in relation only to geographical indications by lodging an application with the Committee referred to in Article 13 of this Protocol.

### **SECTION 1 GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS**

#### **Article 2 Scope**

1. This Section applies to the recognition and protection of geographical indications designating products falling under the categories of products indicated in the section headings of Annex I and originating in the territories of the Parties.

2. The provisions of this Section shall complement and specify the rights and obligations of the Parties under the TRIPS Agreement and other existing multilateral agreements to which the Parties are party, and therefore, no provision of this Section will contradict or be detrimental to the provisions of such multilateral agreement.

3. For the purposes of this Section, the definition of ‘geographical indication’ is compatible with that laid down in Article 22.1 of the TRIPS Agreement.

### **Article 3** **Protection of established geographical indications**

1. The European Union shall protect the geographical indications of South Africa listed in Annex I according to the level of protection laid down in this Protocol.

2. South Africa shall protect the geographical indications of the European Union listed in Annex I according to the level of protection laid down in this Protocol.

3. When all the geographical indications respectively of the European Union or of South Africa listed in Annex I and identified therein as geographical indications for which the priority date is indicated as ‘date of entry into force’, other than those denoted by an obelisk (“†”), have been protected according to paragraphs 1 or 2, each Party shall notify the other that the protection has been applied.

### **Article 4** **Right of use of geographical indications**

1. A geographical indication protected under this Section may be used by any operator marketing the product concerned conforming to the corresponding product specification.

2. Once a geographical indication is protected under this Section, the use of such protected name shall not be subject to any registration of users, or further charges.

### **Article 5** **Scope of protection**

1. Geographical indications referred to in Article 3 and listed in Annex I as well as those added pursuant to Article 7 shall be protected against:

- (a) any direct or indirect commercial use of a protected name:
  - for comparable products not compliant with the product specification of the protected name, or

– in so far as such use exploits the reputation of a geographical indication;

(b) any misuse, imitation or evocation including:

– use in connection with an indication of the true origin of the product in question;

– use in translation, transcription or transliteration;

– use together with words such as "kind", "type", "style", "imitation", "method", or similar words or expressions;

(c) any other false or misleading indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of a like product, on the inner or outer packaging, advertising material or documents relating to that product, and the packing of the product in a container liable to convey a false impression as to its origin;

(d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of a like product.

2. Protected geographical indications shall not be deemed to become generic in the territories of the Parties.

3. This Agreement shall in no way prejudice the right of any person to use, in the course of trade, that person's name or the name of that person's predecessor in business, except where such name is used in such a manner as to mislead consumers.

4. Where South Africa or the European Union, in the context of negotiations with a third country, proposes to protect a geographical indication of the third country, and the name is homonymous with a geographical indication of the other Party, the latter shall be informed and be given the opportunity to comment before the name becomes protected.

5. Nothing in this Section shall oblige South Africa or the European Union to protect a geographical indication which is not or ceases to be protected in its country of origin. South Africa and the European Union shall notify each other if a geographical indication ceases to be protected in its country of origin.

## **Article 6**

### **Relation between geographical indications and trade marks**

1. The Parties shall refuse to register or shall invalidate a trade mark that corresponds to any of the situations referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 5 and which relates to same type of product, provided an application to register the trade mark is submitted after the date of application for protection of the geographical indication in the territory concerned. In the case of invalidation, a competent authority of a Party may provide that

invalidation shall only be effected pursuant to an application duly lodged by an interested party and brought in a manner prescribed in applicable legislation.

2. For the geographical indications listed in Annex I at the date of entry into force of this Protocol, the date of application for protection referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the priority date indicated in Annex I, without prejudice to the continued validity, in respect of a trade mark that was earlier in time than the said date, of priority rights that applied in the territory of a Party immediately before the date of entry into force of the Protocol.

3. For geographical indications referred to in Article 7, the date of application for protection referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the date of receipt of a request by the other Party to protect a geographical indication provided the said geographical indication is subsequently protected by the receiving Party.

4. The protection of a geographical indication under Article 5 is without prejudice to the continued use of a trade mark which has been applied for, registered or established by use in good faith, in the territory of a Party before the date of the application for protection of the geographical indication provided that no grounds for the trade mark's invalidity or revocation exist in the legislation of the Party concerned. The date of application for protection of the geographical indication is determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3.

5. In respect of the geographical indications listed in Annex I of this Protocol and identified therein as geographical indications for which the priority date is indicated as 'date of entry into force', a trade mark applied for between the date of publication for comments or opposition of the said geographical indications and the date of entry into force of the Protocol that corresponds to any of the situations referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 5 shall be presumed to have been applied for in bad faith.

### **Article 7** **Addition of Geographical Indications for protection**

1. South Africa and the European Union may add geographical indications to the lists in Annex I in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 13.

2. A name may not be included in the list in Annex I where, in the territory of a Party, it conflicts with the name of a plant variety, including a grape variety, or an animal breed and as a result is likely to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product, or if it wholly comprises a generic term for similar product.

3. If a geographical indication referred to in Article 3 or Article 7 is wholly or partially homonymous with a geographical indication protected in the territory of the Party concerned:

(a) protection shall be granted to each indication provided that it has been used in good faith and with due regard for local and traditional usage and the actual risk of confusion;

(b) without prejudice to Article 23 of the TRIPS Agreement, South Africa and the European Union shall mutually decide the practical conditions of usage under which the homonymous geographical indications will be differentiated from each other, taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and that consumers are not misled;

(c) a homonymous name which misleads the consumer into believing that products come from another territory shall not be protected even if the name is accurate as far as the actual territory, region or place of origin of the product in question is concerned.

4. South Africa and the European Union shall have no obligation to protect a geographical indication where, in the light of a reputed or well-known trade mark, protection is liable to mislead consumers as to the true identity of the product concerned.

5. Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of this Article, the Parties shall protect a geographical indication also where a prior trade mark in the sense of Article 6(4) exists.

6. With a view to the development of geographical indications in South Africa, South Africa may present up to 30 priority names for protection pursuant to Article 13 of this Protocol. The European Union shall submit these applications to its internal procedures without delay.

## **Article 8 Enforcement of protection**

1. The Parties shall enforce the protection provided for in Articles 3 to 7 by appropriate administrative action by public authorities and available juridical instances established under each Party's domestic or regional legislation. They shall also enforce such protection at the request of an interested party.

2. In so far as domestic and regional laws provide for enforcement mechanisms that are equivalent to those in application for comparable labelling, production, and intellectual property enforcement purposes, they are considered to meet the requirements of paragraph 1.

## **Article 9 Cooperation in management of geographical indications**

1. The European Union and South Africa shall notify to each other, and may make publicly available, the product specifications or a summary thereof and the contact points for control provisions corresponding to

geographical indications of the other Party protected pursuant to this Section.

2. Geographical indications protected under this Section may only be cancelled by the Party in the territory of which the product originates.

3. Any matter arising from a product specification of a protected name shall be dealt with in the Committee established pursuant to Article 13. A product specification referred to in this Section shall be the one approved, including any amendments also approved, by the authorities of the Party in the territory of which the product originates.

4. The provisions of this Section are without prejudice to the right to seek recognition and protection of a geographical indication under the relevant legislation of South Africa or the European Union.

## **SECTION 2 TRADE IN WINE PRODUCTS AND SPIRITS**

### **Article 10 Scope and coverage**

This Section applies to wine products and spirits falling under headings 2204 and 2208 of the International Convention on the Harmonised Commodity, Description and Coding System, hereafter referred to as the 'Harmonised System', done at Brussels on 14 June 1983.

### **Article 11 Winemaking practices**

1. The European Union shall authorise the importation and marketing in its territory for human consumption of wine products originating in South Africa and produced in accordance with:

(a) product definitions authorised in South Africa by laws and regulations referred to in Part A1(a) of Annex II to this Protocol,

(b) oenological practices and restrictions authorised in South Africa under laws and regulations referred to in Part A1(b) of Annex II to this Protocol or otherwise approved for use in wines for export by the competent authority, in so far as they are recommended and published by the International Organisation of the Vine and Wine, hereafter referred to as the "OIV", and

(c) additional oenological practices and restrictions jointly accepted by the Parties under the conditions provided for in Part A1(c) of Annex II to this Protocol.

2. South Africa shall authorise the importation and marketing in its territory for human consumption of wine products originating in the European Union and produced in accordance with:

(a) product definitions authorised in the European Union by laws and regulations referred to in Part B1(a) of Annex II to this Protocol,

(b) oenological practices and restrictions authorised in the European Union by laws and regulations referred to in Part B1(b) of Annex II to this Protocol, in so far as they are recommended and published by the OIV, and

(c) additional oenological practices and restrictions jointly accepted by the Parties under the conditions provided for in Part B1(c) of Annex II to this Protocol.

3. The Parties may jointly decide, by way of amendment to Annex II, to add, delete or modify references to product definitions, and oenological practices and restrictions. Such decisions shall be adopted by the Committee referred to in Article 13 according to its procedures.

4. In respect of oenological practices, the Parties reconfirm their WTO undertakings in relation to national treatment and the most favoured nation principle, having regard in particular to their undertakings in Article 48 of the Agreement.

## **Article 12**

### **Certification of wines and spirits**

1. For wine products and spirit drinks imported from South Africa and placed on the market in the European Union, the documentation and certification that may be required by the European Union shall be limited to that set out in Part A2 of Annex II to this Protocol.

2. For wine products and spirit drinks imported from the European Union and placed on the market in South Africa, the documentation and certification that may be required by South Africa shall be limited to that set out in Part B2 of Annex II to this Protocol.

## **SECTION 3**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 13**

#### **Committee on geographical indications and trade in wines and spirits**

1. The Parties agree to set up a Committee on geographical indications and trade in wines and spirits, herein referred to as 'the Committee', with the purpose of monitoring the development of this Protocol, intensifying their co-operation, exchanging information, notably product specifications or summaries thereof, and improving their dialogue on geographical indications.

2. The Parties shall through the Committee maintain contact on all matters relating to the implementation and the functioning of this Protocol. In particular, the Parties shall ensure timely notification to each other of

amendments to laws and regulations on matters covered by this Protocol that have an impact on products traded between them.

3. The Committee shall see to the proper functioning of this Protocol and may make recommendations and adopt decisions by consensus.
4. The Committee may modify the Annexes of this Protocol, including modifications of Annex II pursuant to their cooperation under Article 14(1).
5. The Committee shall determine its own rules of procedure.

#### **Article 14** **Cooperation and dispute avoidance**

1. The Parties shall address issues related to geographical indications and trade in wines and spirits, and in particular:

- [ product definitions, certification and labelling of wines;
- [ use of grape varieties in winemaking and labelling thereof;
- [ use of traditional terms on labelling of wines;
- [ product definitions, certification and labelling of spirit drinks;
- [ the Parties may discuss issues of mutual concern relating to products classified under HS 2205.

2. The provisions laid down in Part III (dispute avoidance and settlement) of the Agreement shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any relevant matter arising under this Protocol, subject to references to Parties being limited to the Parties to this Protocol and references to the Trade and Development Committee being read to refer to the Committee established under Article 13(1) of this Protocol.

#### **Article 15** **Applicable rules**

Unless otherwise provided for in this Protocol or in the Agreement, importation and marketing of products covered by this Protocol, traded between the Parties shall be conducted in compliance with the laws and regulations applying in the territory of the Party of importation.

#### **Article 16** **Application of certain market access concessions**

Pursuant to Article 105(6) of the Agreement, the respective market access concessions referred to in Article 25(3) and Article 26(1) of the Agreement which apply to agricultural products and are denoted by an asterisk (\*) in Annexes I and II, shall apply from the first day of the second month following receipt by the European Union or by South Africa, as the case

may be, of the respective notifications by the other Party referred to in Article 3(3) of this Protocol, or from the date of entry into force of the Agreement, whichever is the later.

### **Article 17** **Relation to other agreements**

1. The Agreements of 2002 in the Form of Exchanges of Letters Concerning the Provisional Application of Certain Agreements between the European Community and South Africa on Trade in Wine and on Trade in Spirits are hereby terminated.

2. In respect of attachment to the exchange of letters in Annex X to the Agreement on Trade, Development and Cooperation:

[ The provisions relating to the protection of the names Port and Sherry in this Protocol are without prejudice to the application of Points 1 to 4 inclusive of the said attachment;

[ In point 6, the sentence “Such assistance will commence at the entry into force of the Wines and Spirits Agreement” is replaced by “Such assistance will commence at the date of entry into force of Protocol 3 to the Economic Partnership Agreement (Geographical Indications and Trade in Wines and Spirits)”.

### **Article 18** **Transitional measures**

Product which, at the date of entry into force, has been produced, described and presented in accordance with the internal laws and regulations of the Parties and their bilateral obligations to each other, but in a manner prohibited by this Protocol may be marketed under the following conditions:

- (i) by wholesalers or producers, for a period of 3 years;
- (ii) by retailers, until stocks are exhausted.

### **Article 19** **Final provisions**

1. The annexes to this Protocol shall form an integral part hereof.

2. If, pursuant to Article 105 of the Agreement, this Protocol is applied provisionally, references to the date of entry into force shall be deemed to refer to the date the provisional application of the Agreement takes effect between South Africa and the European Union.

3. This Protocol is of indefinite duration. It may be terminated by common agreement of the Parties or pursuant to termination of the Agreement.

## **Annex I**

Note (i): In this Annex different versions of each entry for a geographical indication are separated by an oblique with a space before and after (“ / ”)

Note (ii):

1. The Parties shall cooperate in the provision of information about protected geographical indications. Documentation may be requested in order to allow a Party to complete its obligations of due diligence or for information purposes only. Subject to paragraphs 2 to 4, the obligation to supply summary documentation shall not affect the protection of a geographical indication.

2. All South African and European Union names shall be protected upon the entry into force of this Protocol noting that the names denoted by an obelisk (“†”) require, for protection, summary documentation that meets the requirements set out in paragraph 3.

3. The documentation submitted shall show that the names meet the criteria to be a geographical indication within the meaning of the third recital of this Protocol, namely that the indication identifies a good as originating in the territory of a Party, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin, within the meaning of Article 22(1) of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, and that the name is protected in its country of origin.

4. In view of the need to complete the documentation necessary for a Party's due diligence requirements to be discharged, the Parties shall cooperate and assist each other in the production, submission and acceptance of the documentation. The Parties commit to carry out these due diligence requirements expeditiously and objectively so that as soon as the relevant documentation has been supplied in respect of a geographical indication denoted by an obelisk, the obelisk shall be removed.

**Part A**  
**Geographical indications of South Africa**

**Section A.1. Agricultural products and foodstuffs**

	Country	Product category	Geographical indication	Priority date
1	South Africa	Infusion	Honeybush / Heuningbos / Honeybush tea / Heuningbos tee	date of entry into force
2	South Africa	Infusion	Rooibos / Red Bush / Rooibostee / Rooibos tea / Rooitee / Rooibosch	date of entry into force
3	South Africa	Meat	Karoo lamb† / Karoo lamb meat of origin†	date of entry into force

**Section A.2. Beers**

	Country	Geographical indication	Priority date
	-	-	-

**Section A.3. Wines**

	Country	Geographical indication	Priority date
1	South Africa	Agterkliphoogte	1.2.2002
2	South Africa	Bamboesbaai / Bamboo Bay	1.2.2002
3	South Africa	Banghoek	date of entry into force
4	South Africa	Boberg	1.2.2002
5	South Africa	Boesmansrivier / Boesmans River	1.2.2002
6	South Africa	Bonnievale	1.2.2002
7	South Africa	Bot River	date of entry into force
8	South Africa	Bottelary	1.2.2002
9	South Africa	Breede River Valley	1.2.2002
10	South Africa	Breedekloof	date of entry into force
11	South Africa	Buffeljags	1.2.2002
12	South Africa	Calitzdorp	1.2.2002
13	South Africa	Cape Agulhas	date of entry into force
14	South Africa	Cape Point	1.2.2002
15	South Africa	Cape South Coast	date of entry into force
16	South Africa	Cederberg	1.2.2002
17	South Africa	Lower Orange River / Central Orange River†	1.2.2002
18	South Africa	Ceres Plateau	date of entry into force
19	South Africa	Citrusdal Mountain	date of entry into

			force
20	South Africa	Citrusdal Valley	date of entry into force
21	South Africa	Coastal Region	1.2.2002
22	South Africa	Constantia	1.2.2002
23	South Africa	Darling	1.2.2002
24	South Africa	Devon Valley	1.2.2002
25	South Africa	Douglas	1.2.2002
26	South Africa	Durbanville	1.2.2002
27	South Africa	Eastern Cape	date of entry into force
28	South Africa	Eilandia	1.2.2002
29	South Africa	Elandskloof	date of entry into force
30	South Africa	Elgin	1.2.2002
31	South Africa	Elim	1.2.2002
32	South Africa	Franschhoek Valley / Franschhoek	1.2.2002
33	South Africa	Goudini	1.2.2002
34	South Africa	Greyton	date of entry into force
35	South Africa	Groenekloof	1.2.2002
36	South Africa	Hartswater	1.2.2002
37	South Africa	Hemel-en-Aarde Ridge	date of entry into force
38	South Africa	Hemel-en-Aarde Valley	date of entry into force
39	South Africa	Herbertsdale	1.2.2002
40	South Africa	Hex River Valley	date of entry into force
41	South Africa	Hoopsrivier / Hoops River	1.2.2002
42	South Africa	Hout Bay	date of entry into force
43	South Africa	Jonkershoek Valley	1.2.2002
44	South Africa	Klaasvoogds	1.2.2002
45	South Africa	Klein Karoo	1.2.2002
46	South Africa	Klein River	date of entry into force
47	South Africa	Koekenaap	1.2.2002
48	South Africa	Kwazulu-Natal	date of entry into force
49	South Africa	Lamberts Bay	date of entry into force
50	South Africa	Langeberg-Garcia	date of entry into force
51	South Africa	Le Chasseur	1.2.2002
52	South Africa	Limpopo	date of entry into force
53	South Africa	Lutzville Valley	1.2.2002
54	South Africa	Malgas	date of entry into

			force
55	South Africa	Malmesbury	1.2.2002
56	South Africa	McGregor	1.2.2002
57	South Africa	Montagu	1.2.2002
58	South Africa	Napier	date of entry into force
59	South Africa	Northern Cape†	date of entry into force
60	South Africa	Nuy	1.2.2002
61	South Africa	Olifants River	1.2.2002
62	South Africa	Outeniqua	date of entry into force
63	South Africa	Overberg	1.2.2002
64	South Africa	Paarl	1.2.2002
65	South Africa	Papegaaiberg	1.2.2002
66	South Africa	Philadelphia	date of entry into force
67	South Africa	Piekenierskloof	1.2.2002
68	South Africa	Plettenberg Bay	date of entry into force
69	South Africa	Polkadraai Hills	date of entry into force
70	South Africa	Prince Albert Valley	1.2.2002
71	South Africa	Riebeekberg	1.2.2002
72	South Africa	Rietrivier FS	1.2.2002
73	South Africa	Robertson	1.2.2002
74	South Africa	Scherpenheuvel	1.2.2002
75	South Africa	Simonsberg-Paarl	1.2.2002
76	South Africa	Simonsberg-Stellenbosch	1.2.2002
77	South Africa	Slanghoek	1.2.2002
78	South Africa	Spruitdrift	1.2.2002
79	South Africa	St Francis Bay	date of entry into force
80	South Africa	Stanford Foothills	date of entry into force
81	South Africa	Stellenbosch	1.2.2002
82	South Africa	Stilbaai East	date of entry into force
83	South Africa	Stormsvlei	1.2.2002
84	South Africa	Sunday's Glen	date of entry into force
85	South Africa	Sutherland-Karoo	date of entry into force
86	South Africa	Swartberg	1.2.2002
87	South Africa	Swartland	1.2.2002
88	South Africa	Swellendam	1.2.2002
89	South Africa	Theewater	date of entry into force
90	South Africa	Tradouw	1.2.2002

91	South Africa	Tradouw Highlands	date of entry into force
92	South Africa	Tulbagh	1.2.2002
93	South Africa	Tygerberg	1.2.2002
94	South Africa	Upper Hemel-en-Aarde Valley	date of entry into force
95	South Africa	Upper Langkloof	date of entry into force
96	South Africa	Vinkrivier / Vink River	1.2.2002
97	South Africa	Voor Paardeberg	date of entry into force
98	South Africa	Vredendal	1.2.2002
99	South Africa	Walker Bay	1.2.2002
100	South Africa	Wellington	1.2.2002
101	South Africa	Western Cape†	date of entry into force
102	South Africa	Worcester	1.2.2002

**Section A.4. Spirits**

	Country	Geographical indication	Priority date
	-	-	-

**Part B**  
**Geographical indications of the European Union**

**Section B.1. Agricultural products and foodstuffs**

	Country	Product category	Geographical indication	Priority date
1	Czech Republic	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Žatecký chmel	date of entry into force
2	Denmark	Cheeses	Danablu	date of entry into force
3	Germany	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Hopfen aus der Hallertau	date of entry into force
4	Germany	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Tettninger Hopfen	date of entry into force
5	Germany	Meat products	Nürnberger Bratwürste / Nürnberger Rostbratwürste	date of entry into force
6 <sup>1</sup>	Greece	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Kalamatas	date of entry into force
7	Greece	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Fassolia Gigantes Elefantos Kastorias	date of entry into force /
8 <sup>2</sup>	Greece	Cheeses	/ Feta	date of entry into force
9	Greece	Cheeses	Kritis	date of entry into force
10	Greece	Olive oil	/ Kalamata	date of entry into

1

The varietal names ‘Kalamon’ and ‘Kalamata’ may continue to be used on similar product, provided the consumer is not misled on the nature of such term or the precise origin of product.

<sup>2</sup> Cheese bearing the name “Feta” used in compliance with this Protocol shall be placed on the market of South Africa under the following conditions:

- Protection of Greek origin Feta;
- Coexistence for prior trademarks established by prior use, or under common law, or registered in accordance with South African law;
- For other users, designate South African Feta or Feta-Style, or Feta-Type;
- The phase in within 5 years of labelling requirements affecting all uses of “Feta” to comply with: i) country of origin requirements; ii) milk animal source labelling requirements; and iii) designation of non-GI products, except those identified for co-existence, as South African Feta or Feta-Style, or Feta-Type and equivalents in other South African languages.

				force
11	Greece	Cheeses	/ Kasseri	date of entry into force
12	Greece	Cheeses	Kefalograviera	date of entry into force
13	Greece	Olive oil	/ Kolymvari Chanio Kritis	date of entry into force
14	Greece	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Konservolia Amfissis	date of entry into force
15	Greece	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Stafida Vostitsa / Korinthiakia	date of entry into force
16	Greece	Other products (spices etc.)	Kozanis / Kalamos	date of entry into force
17	Greece	Olive Oil	/ Lakonia	date of entry into force
18	Greece	Natural gums and resins	Chiou / Mastiha	date of entry into force
19	Greece	Olive Oil	Sitia Lasithiou Kritis	date of entry into force
20	Spain	Olive oil	Aceite de Terra Alta / Oli de Terra Alta	date of entry into force
21	Spain	Olive oil	Aceite del Baix Ebre-Montsià / Oli del Baix Ebre-Montsià	date of entry into force
22	Spain	Olive oil	Aceite del Bajo Aragón	date of entry into force
23	Spain	Cheeses	Arzúa-Ulloa	date of entry into force
24	Spain	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Azafrán de la Mancha	date of entry into force
25	Spain	Olive oil	Baena	date of entry into force
26 <sup>1</sup>	Spain	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Cítricos Valencianos / Cítrics Valencians	date of entry into force
27	Spain	Meat products	Dehesa de Extremadura	date of entry into force
28	Spain	Meat products	Guijuelo	date of entry into force
29	Spain	Cheeses	Idiazábal	date of entry into

<sup>1</sup> Varietal names containing or consisting of 'Valencia' may continue to be used on similar product, provided the consumer is not misled on the nature of such term or the precise origin of product.

				force
30	Spain	Meat products	Jamón de Huelva	date of entry into force
31	Spain	Meat products	Jamón de Teruel	date of entry into force
32	Spain	Confectionary	Jijona	date of entry into force
33	Spain	Olive oil	Les Garrigues	date of entry into force
34	Spain	Cheeses	Mahón-Menorca	date of entry into force
35	Spain	Olive oil	Priego de Córdoba	date of entry into force
36	Spain	Cheeses	Queso Manchego	date of entry into force
37	Spain	Meat products	Salchichón de Vic / Llonganissa de Vic	date of entry into force
38	Spain	Olive oil	Sierra de Cádiz	date of entry into force
39	Spain	Olive oil	Sierra de Cazorla	date of entry into force
40	Spain	Olive oil	Sierra de Segura	date of entry into force
41	Spain	Olive oil	Sierra Mágina	date of entry into force
42	Spain	Olive oil	Siurana	date of entry into force
43	Spain	Meat products	Sobrasada de Mallorca	date of entry into force
44	Spain	Baker's wares	Turrón de Alicante	date of entry into force
45	France	Cheeses	Brie de Meaux	date of entry into force
46	France	Cheeses	Camembert de Normandie	date of entry into force
47	France	Meat products	Canard à foie gras du Sud-Ouest (Chalosse, Gascogne, Gers, Landes, Périgord, Quercy)	date of entry into force
48	France	Cheeses	Comté	date of entry into force
49	France	Cheeses	Emmental de Savoie	date of entry into force
50	France	Olive oil	Huile d'olive de Haute-Provence	date of entry into force
51	France	Essential oil	Huile essentielle de lavande de Haute-Provence	date of entry into force
52	France	Fisheries product	Huîtres Marennes Oléron	date of entry into force
53	France	Meat products	Jambon de Bayonne	date of entry into

				force
54	France	Cheeses	Mont d'Or / Vacherin du Haut-Doubs	date of entry into force
55	France	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Pruneaux d'Agen / Pruneaux d'Agen mi-cuits	date of entry into force
56	France	Cheeses	Reblochon / Reblochon de Savoie	date of entry into force
57	France	Cheeses	Roquefort	date of entry into force
58	Italy	Sauces	Aceto Balsamico di Modena	date of entry into force
59	Italy	Sauces	Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Modena	date of entry into force
60	Italy	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Arancia Rossa di Sicilia	date of entry into force
61	Italy	Cheeses	Asiago	date of entry into force
62	Italy	Meat products	Bresaola della Valtellina	date of entry into force
63	Italy	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Cappero di Pantelleria	date of entry into force
64	Italy	Meat products	Cotechino Modena	date of entry into force
65	Italy	Cheeses	Fontina	date of entry into force
66	Italy	Cheeses	Gorgonzola	date of entry into force
67	Italy	Cheeses	Grana Padano	date of entry into force
68	Italy	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Mela Alto Adige / Südtiroler Apfel	date of entry into force
69	Italy	Meat products	Mortadella Bologna	date of entry into force
70	Italy	Cheeses	Mozzarella di Bufala Campana	date of entry into force
71	Italy	Cheeses	Parmigiano Reggiano	date of entry into force
72	Italy	Cheeses	Pecorino Romano	date of entry into force
73	Italy	Cheeses	Pecorino Sardo	date of entry into force
74	Italy	Cheeses	Pecorino Toscano	date of entry into

				force
75	Italy	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Pomodoro di Pachino	date of entry into force
76	Italy	Meat products	Prosciutto di Modena	date of entry into force
77	Italy	Meat products	Prosciutto di Parma	date of entry into force
78	Italy	Meat products	Prosciutto di S. Daniele	date of entry into force
79	Italy	Meat products	Prosciutto Toscano	date of entry into force
80	Italy	Cheeses	Provolone Valpadana	date of entry into force
81	Italy	Meat products	Speck Alto Adige / Südtiroler Markenspeck / Südtiroler Speck	date of entry into force
82	Italy	Cheeses	Taleggio	date of entry into force
83	Italy	Olive oil	Toscano	date of entry into force
84	Italy	Olive oil	Veneto Valpolicella / Veneto Euganei e Berici / Veneto del Grappa	date of entry into force
85	Italy	Meat products	Zampone Modena	date of entry into force
86	Cyprus	Baker's wares	Loukoumi Geroskipou	date of/ entry into force
87	Hungary	Meat products	Szegedi szalámi / Szegedi téliszalámi	date of entry into force
88	Netherlands	Cheeses	Edam Holland	date of entry into force
89	Netherlands	Cheeses	Gouda Holland	date of entry into force
90	Austria	Cheeses	Tiroler Bergkäse	date of entry into force
91	Austria	Meat products	Tiroler Speck	date of entry into force
92	Portugal	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Ananás dos Açores / São Miguel	date of entry into force
93	Portugal	Olive oil	Azeite de Moura	date of entry into force
94	Portugal	Olive oil	Azeite do Alentejo Interior	date of entry into force
95	Portugal	Olive oil	Azeites da Beira Interior (Azeite da Beira Alta, Azeite da Beira Baixa)	date of entry into force

96	Portugal	Olive oil	Azeite de Trás-os-Montes	date of entry into force
97	Portugal	Olive oil	Azeites do Norte Alentejano	date of entry into force
98	Portugal	Olive oil	Azeites do Ribatejo	date of entry into force
99	Portugal	Meat products	Chouriça de Carne de Vinhais / Linguiça de Vinhais	date of entry into force
100	Portugal	Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed	Pêra Rocha do Oeste	date of entry into force
101	Portugal	Meat products	Presunto de Barrancos	date of entry into force
102	Portugal	Cheeses	Queijo S. Jorge	date of entry into force
103	Portugal	Cheeses	Queijo Serra da Estrela	date of entry into force
104	Portugal	Meat products	Salpicão de Vinhais	date of entry into force
105	United Kingdom	Cheeses	White Stilton cheese / Blue Stilton cheese	date of entry into force

### **Section B.2. Beers**

	Country	Geographical indication	Priority date
1	Czech Republic	eské pivo	date of entry into force
2	Czech Republic	eskobud jovické pivo	date of entry into force
3	Germany	Bayerisches Bier	date of entry into force
4	Germany	Bremer Bier	date of entry into force
5	Germany	Münchener Bier	date of entry into force

### **Section B.3. Wines**

	Country	Geographical indication	Priority date
1	Germany	Franken	1.2.2002
2	Germany	Mittelrhein	1.2.2002
3	Germany	Mosel	1.2.2002
4	Germany	Rheingau	1.2.2002
5	Germany	Rheinhessen	1.2.2002
6	Greece	/ Amynteo	date of entry into force
7	Greece	/ Crete	date of entry into force

8	Greece	/ Macedonia	date of entry into force
9	Greece	/ Mantinia	date of entry into force
10	Greece	/ Naoussa	date of entry into force
11	Greece	/ Nemea	date of entry into force
12	Greece	/ Peloponnese	date of entry into force
13 <sup>1</sup>	Greece	/ Retsina of Attiki	date of entry into force
14	Greece	/ Rhodes	date of entry into force
15	Greece	/ Samos	date of entry into force
16	Greece	/ Santorini	date of entry into force
17	Greece	/ Sterea Ellada	date of entry into force
18	Greece	/ Thrace	date of entry into force
19	Spain	Cataluña	date of entry into force
20	Spain	Cava	1.2.2002
21	Spain	Empordà	date of entry into force
22	Spain	Jerez-Xérès-Sherry / Jerez / Xérès / Sherry	2.2.1659
23	Spain	Jumilla	1.2.2002
24	Spain	La Mancha	1.2.2002
25	Spain	Málaga	1.2.2002
26	Spain	Manzanilla Sanlúcar de Barrameda / Manzanilla	1.2.2002
27	Spain	Navarra	1.2.2002
28	Spain	Penedés	1.2.2002
29	Spain	Priorat	1.2.2002
30	Spain	Rías Baixas	1.2.2002
31	Spain	Ribera del Duero	1.2.2002
32	Spain	Rioja	1.2.2002
33	Spain	Rueda	1.2.2002
34	Spain	Somontano	1.2.2002
35	Spain	Toro	1.2.2002
36	Spain	Utiel-Requena	1.2.2002
37	Spain	Valdepeñas	1.2.2002
38	Spain	Valencia	1.2.2002
39	France	Alsace	1.2.2002
40	France	Anjou	1.2.2002
41	France	Beaujolais	1.2.2002

<sup>1</sup> In South Africa this product is classified as “flavoured grape liquor”.

42	France	Beaune / Côte de Beaune	1.2.2002
43	France	Bordeaux	1.2.2002
44	France	Bourgogne	1.2.2002
45	France	Cahors	1.2.2002
46	France	Chablis	1.2.2002
47	France	Chambertin	1.2.2002
48	France	Champagne	26.6.1935
49	France	Châteauneuf-du-Pape	1.2.2002
50	France	Clos de Vougeot	1.2.2002
51	France	Corton	1.2.2002
52	France	Côte Rôtie	1.2.2002
53	France	Côtes de Provence	1.2.2002
54	France	Côtes du Rhône	1.2.2002
55	France	Côtes du Roussillon	1.2.2002
56	France	Graves / Graves de Vayres	1.2.2002
57	France	Crozes-Hermitage / Crozes-Ermitage / Hermitage / l'Hermitage / Ermitage / l'Ermitage	1.2.2002
58	France	Languedoc	1.2.2002
59	France	Margaux	1.2.2002
60	France	Médoc / Haut Médoc	1.2.2002
61	France	Meursault	1.2.2002
62	France	Montrachet	1.2.2002
63	France	Moselle	1.2.2002
64	France	Musigny	1.2.2002
65	France	Nuits / Nuits-Saint-Georges / Côte de Nuits- villages	1.2.2002
66	France	pays d'Oc	1.2.2002
67	France	Pessac-Léognan	1.2.2002
68	France	Pomerol	1.2.2002
69	France	Pommard	1.2.2002
70	France	Quincy	1.2.2002
71	France	Romanée Contie	1.2.2002
72	France	Saint-Estèphe	1.2.2002
73	France	Saint-Émilion	1.2.2002
74	France	Saint-Julien	1.2.2002
75	France	Sancerre	1.2.2002
76	France	Sauternes	1.2.2002
77	France	Touraine	1.2.2002
78	France	Val de Loire	1.2.2002
79	France	Volnay	1.2.2002
80	Italy	Asti	1.2.2002
81	Italy	Barbaresco	1.2.2002
82	Italy	Bardolino / Bardolino Superiore	1.2.2002
83	Italy	Barolo	1.2.2002
84	Italy	Brachetto d'Acqui / Acqui	1.2.2002
85	Italy	Brunello di Montalcino	1.2.2002
86	Italy	Campania	1.2.2002
87	Italy	Chianti	1.2.2002

88	Italy	Conegliano Valdobbiadene – Prosecco / Conegliano – Prosecco / Valdobbiadene – Prosecco	date of entry into force
89	Italy	Alba	1.2.2002
90	Italy	Franciacorta	1.2.2002
91	Italy	Lambrusco di Sorbara	1.2.2002
92	Italy	Lambrusco Grasparossa di Castelvetro	1.2.2002
93	Italy	Marsala	1.2.2002
94	Italy	Montepulciano d'Abruzzo	1.2.2002
95	Italy	Sicilia	1.2.2002
96	Italy	Soave	1.2.2002
97	Italy	Toscano / Toscana	1.2.2002
98	Italy	Valpolicella	1.2.2002
99	Italy	Veneto	1.2.2002
100	Italy	Vino Nobile di Montepulciano	1.2.2002
101	Cyprus	/ Commandaria	date of entry into force
102	Cyprus	/ Pafos	date of entry into force
103	Hungary	Tokaj	date of entry into force
104	Portugal	Alentejo	1.2.2002
105	Portugal	Algarve	1.2.2002
106	Portugal	Bairrada	1.2.2002
107	Portugal	Dão	1.2.2002
108	Portugal	Douro	1.2.2002
109	Portugal	Lisboa	date of entry into force
110	Portugal	Madeira / Madera / Vinho da Madeira / Madeira Weine / Madeira Wine / Vin de Madère / Vino di Madera / Madeira Wijn	1.2.2002
111	Portugal	Moscatel de Setúbal	1.2.2002
112	Portugal	Porto / Oporto / Vinho do Porto / Vin de Porto / Port / Port Wine / Portwein / Portvin / Portwijn	2.2.1659
113	Portugal	Tejo	date of entry into force
114	Portugal	Vinho Verde	1.2.2002
115	Romania	Cote ti	date of entry into force
116	Romania	Cotnari	date of entry into force

117	Romania	Dealu Mare	date of entry into force
118	Romania	Murfatlar	date of entry into force
119	Romania	Târnave	date of entry into force
120	Slovakia	Vinohradnícka oblasť Tokaj	date of entry into force

#### Section B.4. Spirits

	Country	Geographical indication	Priority date
1	Ireland	Irish Cream	1.2.2002
2	Ireland	Irish whiskey / Uisce Beatha Eireannach / Irish whisky	1.2.2002
3	Greece	/ Tsipouro†	1.2.2002
4	Spain	Brandy de Jerez	1.2.2002
5	Spain	Pacharán Navarro	1.2.2002
6	France	Armagnac	1.2.2002
7	France	Calvados	1.2.2002
8	France	Cognac	1.2.2002
9	France	Rhum de la Martinique	1.2.2002
10	Italy	Grappa	1.2.2002
11	Cyprus	Zivania / /	date of entry into force
12	Hungary	Pálinka	date of entry into force
13	Hungary	Törkölypálinka	date of entry into force
14	Austria	Inländerrum	date of entry into force
15	Austria	Jägertee / Jagertee / Jagatee	1.2.2002
16	Poland	Polska Wódka / Polish Vodka	date of entry into force
17	Finland	Vodka of Finland / Suomalainen Vodka / Finsk Vodka	1.2.2002
18	Sweden	Svensk Vodka / Swedish Vodka	1.2.2002
19	United Kingdom	Scotch Whisky	1.2.2002
20	More than one country: Belgium, Germany, Austria	Korn / Kornbrand	1.2.2002
21	More than one country: Greece, Cyprus	/ Ouzo	1.2.2002

**Annex II**  
**Importation and marketing of wine products and spirits**

**Section A**  
**Products originating in South Africa**

**Part A.1 Oenological practices and restrictions and product definitions referred to in Article 11(1).**

For the purposes of Article 11 and Annex II, part A.1(a), the term “product definitions” does not cover production methods or oenological practices and restrictions, which are covered by paragraphs (b) and (c).

The addition of alcohol spirit is excluded for all wines other than liqueur wines, to which only grape spirit may be added.

- (a) Laws and regulations concerning product definitions:

**Statute:** Liquor Products Act 60 (No 60 of 1989) as last amended by the Liquor Products Amendment Act 32 (No 32 of 2008):

[ Sections 1 and 5.

**Regulations:** Liquor Products Act 60 (No 60 of 1989) – Regulations, GG 12558 of 29.6.1990, as last amended by GN R525, GG 35501 of 13.7.2012:

[ Sections 1, 3, 4 and 5,

[ Table 2.

**Wine of origin scheme:** Liquor Products Act 60 (No 60 of 1989) – Wine of origin scheme, GG 12558 of 29 June 1990 as last amended by GN R526, GG 35501 of 13.7.2012:

[ Section 1,

[ Sections 8 to 14N inclusive,

[ Section 20.

- (b) Laws and regulations concerning oenological practices and restrictions:

**Statute:** Liquor Products Act 60 (No 60 of 1989) as last amended by the Liquor Products Amendment Act 32 (No 32 of 2008), including subsequent modifications:

[ Sections 1 and 5.

**Regulations:** Liquor Products Act 60 (No 60 of 1989) – Regulations, GG 12558 of 29.6.1990, as last amended by GN R525, GG 35501 of 13.7.2012, including subsequent modifications:

[ Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 30, 31 and 32,

[ Tables 1, 2, 6, 7, and 13.

**Wine of origin scheme:** Liquor Products Act 60 (No 60 of 1989) – Wine of origin scheme, GG 12558 of 29 June 1990 as last amended by GN R526, GG 35501 of 13.7.2012, including subsequent modifications:

[ Sections 17 and 20,

[ Tables 1, 2 and 4.

(c) Additional oenological practices and restrictions:

1. Agar-agar.

Agar-agar may be used on a temporary basis, pending a determination by the OIV of its admissibility in wine making (Table 6 of Liquor Products Act 60 (No 60 of 1989) – Regulations).

2. Concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must.

Concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must may be used for enrichment and sweetening under specific and limited conditions laid down in South African regulations, subject to the exclusion of use of these products in a reconstituted form in wines covered by this protocol. (Table 6 of Liquor Products Act 60 (No 60 of 1989) – Regulations).

3. Addition of water

The addition of water in winemaking is excluded, except where required on account of a specific technical necessity.

4. Hydrogen peroxide

The use of hydrogen peroxide as referred to in South African regulations (Table 6 of Liquor Products Act 60 (No 60 of 1989) – Regulations) is limited to use in grape juice, grape concentrate or grape must.

5. Tartaric acid

The use of tartaric acid, for acidification purposes as referred to in South African regulations (Table 6 of Liquor Products Act 60 (No 60 of 1989) – Regulations), is authorised provided that the initial acidity content is not raised by more than 4.0 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid.

## **Part A.2. Documentation and certification referred to in Article 12 (1).**

Certification documents and analysis report

- (a) The European Union shall authorise the importation in its territory of wines in accordance with the rules governing the import certification documents and analysis reports as provided for according to the terms of the Appendix hereto.
- (b) The European Union agrees not to submit the import of wine originating in the territory of South Africa to more restrictive import certification requirements than any of those laid down in this Protocol.
- (c) The European Union shall authorise the importation in its territory of spirits in accordance with the rules governing the import certification document and analysis reports as provided for in its internal legislation.

## **Section B Products originating in the European Union**

### **Part B.1. Oenological practices and restrictions and product definitions referred to in Article 11(2).**

The addition of alcohol spirit is excluded for all wines other than fortified wines, to which only grape spirit may be added.

- (a) Laws and regulations concerning product definitions:
  - [ Council Regulation (EC) No (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671), in particular production rules in the wine sector, in accordance with Articles 75, 80, 81, 83 and 91 and Annex VIII, Part I and II of that Regulation.
  - [ Commission Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards the categories of grapevine products, oenological practices and the applicable restrictions (OJ L 193, 24.7.2009, p. 1), in particular Article 2 and Annex II and III of that Regulation.
  - [ Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 of 14 July 2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products (OJ L 193, 24.7.2009, p.

60), in particular Articles 7, 57, 58, 64 and 66 and Annexes XIII, XIV and XVI of that Regulation.

(b) Laws and regulations concerning oenological practices and restrictions:

[ Council Regulation (EC) No (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671), in particular production rules in the wine sector, in accordance with Articles 75, 80, 81, 83 and 91 and Annex VIII, Part I and II of that Regulation, including subsequent modifications.

[ Commission Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards the categories of grapevine products, oenological practices and the applicable restrictions (OJ L 193, 24.7.2009, p. 1), including subsequent modifications.

(c) Additional oenological practices and restrictions:

1. Calcium sulphate.

Calcium sulphate may be used for "vino generoso (de licor)", limits of 2.5 g/l as potassium sulphate in the final product (point A(2)(b) of Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009).

2. Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)

Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) may be used for red wine for tartaric stabilisation, up to a limit of 100 mg/l, pending a determination by the OIV of its admissibility in wine making.

3. Concentrated grape must, rectified concentrated grape must and sucrose.

Concentrated grape must, rectified concentrated grape must and sucrose, may be used for enrichment and sweetening under specific and limited conditions (Annex VIII, Part I of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013), subject to the exclusion of use of these products in a reconstituted form in wines covered by this Protocol.

3. Addition of water

The addition of water in winemaking is excluded, except where required on account of a specific technical necessity.

5. Fresh lees.

Fresh lees may be used under specific and limited conditions (point 21 of annex I A of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009).

6. Tannin.

Tannins may be used on a temporary basis (point 25 of Annex I A of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009), pending a determination by the OIV of its admissibility in wine making as antioxidant and stabilizer.

**Part B.2. Documentation and certification referred to in Article 12(2).**

Certification documents and analysis report

(a) South Africa shall authorise the importation in its territory of wines in accordance with the rules governing the import certification documents and analysis reports as provided for according to the terms of the Appendix hereto.

(b) South Africa agrees not to submit the import of wine originating in the territory of the European Union to more restrictive import certification requirements than any of those laid down in this Protocol.

(c) South Africa shall authorise the importation in its territory of spirits in accordance with the rules governing the import certification document and analysis reports as provided for in its internal legislation.

**Section C**

**Specific rules on importation, labelling and marketing applicable to products of either Party imported into the other Party**

1. Nothing in this Protocol shall prevent the marketing in South Africa of 'Retsina' originating in Greece and produced in accordance with European Union rules. It shall be regarded, for the purpose of importing and marketing in South Africa, as 'flavoured grape liquor' in terms of South African legislation.

2. Nothing in this Protocol shall prevent the marketing in the European Union of alcoholic beverage (whether or not effervescent) derived from grapes to which food grade gold flakes have been added, but such alcoholic beverage cannot be labelled or otherwise marketed as any type of wine.

3. Vine varieties

Vine varieties that may be used in wines imported and marketed in the territory of the Parties are varieties of plants of *Vitis vinifera* and hybrids of *Vitis vinifera* without prejudice to any more restrictive legislation which a Party may have in respect of wine produced on its territory. The import and

marketing of wine obtained from the varieties Clinton, Herbemont, Isabelle, Jacquez, Noah and Othello shall be prohibited.

4. Environmentally harmonious production methods on labels.

The Parties agree to allow terms that indicate environmentally harmonious production methods on labels for wine if the use of those terms is regulated in the country of origin. Labels referring to organic production are not covered by this paragraph.

5. The following names are protected with regard to wines and spirits:

(a) references to the name of a Member State of the European Union for wines and spirits originating in the Member State concerned,

(b) the name South Africa or other names used to indicate South Africa for wines and spirits originating therein.

6. Mutual assistance between enforcement authorities

(a) Each Party shall designate the bodies and authorities to be responsible for the application of this Protocol. Where a Party designates more than one competent body, it shall ensure the coordination of the work of those bodies. For this purpose, a single liaison authority shall be designated.

(b) The Parties shall inform one another of the names and addresses of the bodies and authorities referred to in paragraph (a) not later than six months after the date of entry into force of this Protocol. There shall be close and direct cooperation between those bodies.

(c) The bodies and authorities referred to in paragraph (a) shall seek ways of improving assistance to each other in the application of this Protocol in order to combat fraudulent practices.

7. Safeguard provisions

(a) The Parties reserve the right to introduce temporary additional import certification requirements for wines and spirits imported from the other Party in response to legitimate public policy concerns, such as health or consumer protection or in order to act against fraud. In this case, the other Party shall be given adequate information in sufficient time to permit the fulfilment of the additional requirements.

(b) The Parties agree that such requirements shall not extend beyond the period of time necessary to respond to the particular public policy concern in response to which they were introduced.

8. Labelling terms and traditional terms

The Parties recognise the importance attached to the use of labelling terms and traditional terms to describe wines placed on their respective markets.

The Parties agree to continue to work together on this issue pursuant to Article 14. The Parties agree to examine the objectives, principles and application to certain specific cases, with a view to reaching agreement within 2 years of entry into force that shall be incorporated into this Protocol. Pending such agreement, the use of these terms on product imported from the other Party shall be subject to the rules, procedures and practices of the importing Party whether or not these terms constitute classes of wine or terms provided for in the legislation of the exporting Party referred to under Article 11. Within the European Union, with regard to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 261/2006, the traditional terms “Ruby”, “Tawny” and “Vintage” therein specified may be used in labelling of fortified wines concerned, in line with their definition laid down in South African law, in combination with any of the geographical indications listed in Annex I Part A.3 for which the fortified wine qualifies and for which the geographical indication is located in the Eastern, Northern or Western Cape Provinces.

The said fortified wine shall be labelled with the relevant geographical indication and with the traditional term hyphenated or otherwise in visual combination with the term “Cape”.

**APPENDIX to Annex II**  
**Importation and marketing of wine products and spirits**

1. Pursuant to Part A.2 (a) and Part B.2 (a) of this Annex, the evidence that the requirements for the importation of wine in the territory of a Party have been fulfilled shall be supplied to the competent authorities of the importing Party by the production:

(a) of a certificate issued by a mutually recognised official authority of the country of origin; and

(b) if the wine is intended for direct human consumption, of an analysis report drawn up by a laboratory officially recognised by the country of origin. The analysis report shall include the following information:

- [ total alcoholic strength by volume
- [ actual alcoholic strength by volume
- [ total dry extract
- [ total acidity, expressed as tartaric acid
- [ volatile acidity, expressed as acetic acid
- [ citric acidity
- [ residual sugar
- [ total sulphur dioxide.

2. The Parties shall mutually determine the specific details of these rules, in particular the forms to be used and the information to be given<sup>1</sup>.

3. In applying paragraph 6 of Section C of Annex II, the Parties agree that the methods of analysis recognised as reference methods by the OIV and published by that Office or, where an appropriate method does not appear in this publication, a method of analysis complying with the standards recommended by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), shall prevail as reference methods for the determination of the analytical composition of the wine in the context of control operations.

---

<sup>1</sup> To be done through a decision of the Committee established under Article 13.

## **DECLARATIONS**

### **JOINT DECLARATION BY EU AND SA ON BOTTLE SIZES AND ALCOHOLIC STRENGTHS OF SPIRITS**

The Parties hereby declare that bottle sizes and minimum alcoholic strengths by volume for release for human consumption of spirit drinks should not unnecessarily burden exporters in both Parties. They further declare that they will encourage further harmonisation.

### **JOINT DECLARATION BY EU AND SA ON CERTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS**

The Parties hereby declare that the following parameters are subject to analysis for spirit import certification procedures provided for under South Africa's rules on spirit importation procedures:

(a) Spirits other than those referred to points (b) and (c):

- [ % of alcoholic strength by volume,
- [ content of methyl alcohol per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol,
- [ quantity of volatile substances per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol.

(b) Blended whisky:

- [ % of alcoholic strength by volume,
- [ content of methyl alcohol per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol,
- [ quantity of volatile substances per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol,
- [ higher alcohols amyl alcohol per hectolitre absolute alcohol.

(c) Spirit based beverages:

i) Liqueur, spirit cocktail:

- [ % of alcoholic strength by volume,
- [ content of methyl alcohol per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol,
- [ residual sugar g/litre

ii) Spirit cooler:

- [ % of alcoholic strength by volume,

[ content of methyl alcohol per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol,

[ total sulphur dioxide,

[ volatile acidity, expressed as acetic acid

iii) Cream liqueur:

[ % of alcoholic strength by volume,

[ content of methyl alcohol per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol,

[ residual sugar,

[ butterfat

iv) Other:

[ % of alcoholic strength by volume,

[ content of methyl alcohol per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol.

#### **DECLARATION BY THE EU ON USE OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS SYMBOL**

The European Union hereby declares that it may consider duly motivated requests from South Africa for the names protected under Annex I Section A.1, to be eligible to be marketed in the European Union accompanied by the symbol designating protected geographical indications.-

#### **DECLARATION BY SOUTH AFRICA ON CHEESE STANDARDS**

South Africa declares that in a forthcoming amendment of its labelling provisions for cheese products, and within 10 years of the entry into force of this Protocol, South Africa shall take into account the product specifications of cheese products designated by geographical indications listed in Annex I, Part B.1 to ensure that they can be marketed in South Africa under the appropriate designations.

## **PROTOCOL 4**

### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AGREEMENT ON TRADE, DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES, OF THE ONE PART, AND THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, OF THE OTHER PART (TDCA) AND THIS ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (EPA)**

1. As of the date of entry into force of this Agreement pursuant to Article 105(2), the following provisions of TDCA are hereby repealed:

- i) Articles contained in Titles II (Trade) and III (Trade Related Issues) and its corresponding annexes and Protocols, with the exception of Article 31 (Maritime transport) which remains applicable in relations between the Parties to the TDCA;
- ii) Paragraphs 9 and 10 of Article 104;
- iii) Points 5 and 7 of the attachment to the exchange of letters contained in Annex X to the TDCA.

2. In case of provisional application of this Agreement by both the European Union and South Africa or provisional application by one of the parties and ratification by the other pursuant to Article 105(4) and by way of derogation from Article 105(8), the application of Articles to be repealed under Article 1 of this Protocol is suspended.

3. In the event of any inconsistency between the TDCA and this Agreement, this Agreement shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

4. As of the date of entry into force of this Agreement pursuant to Article 105(2), the Cooperation Council established under Article 97 TDCA shall no longer have the power to take any legally binding decisions in respect of the matters covered by the provisions repealed pursuant to Article 1 of this Protocol.

5. As of the date of entry into force of this Agreement pursuant to Article 105(2), the dispute settlement mechanism established under Article 104 TDCA shall no longer be available to the TDCA Parties for disputes relating to the application or interpretation of provisions repealed pursuant to Article 1 of this Protocol.

## **FINAL ACT**

The representatives of....

meeting at...

– adopted the following Annexes, Protocols and the Joint Declarations: ...

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Final Act

### **Declaration by Namibia on the Origin of Fisheries Products**

Namibia reaffirms her point of view expressed throughout the EPA negotiations on the rules of origin in respect of fishery products and consequently maintains that following the exercise of her sovereign rights over fishery resources in the waters within her national jurisdiction, including the Exclusive Economic Zone, as defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, all catches effected in those waters and obligatory landed in ports of Namibia for processing shall enjoy originating status.

### **EU Declaration relating to Protocol 1 on the extent of territorial waters**

The EU, recalling that the relevant acknowledged principles of international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, restrict the maximum extent of territorial waters to 12 nautical miles, declares that this limit shall be taken into account in applying the provisions of the Protocol whenever the latter refers to this concept.