



**Rules of Origin of the Trade Preferential
System Among the Member States of the OIC
(TPS-OIC)**

PREAMBLE

The Member States of the Trade Negotiating Committee for Establishing the Trade preferential System among the Member States of OIC (TPS-OIC);

In compliance with the objectives of the OIC's Charter;

Recalling the resolutions of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) and the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) recommending the establishment of the TPS-OIC;

Re-affirming the resolution of the 3rd Extraordinary Islamic Summit regarding raising the intra-OIC trade to the target level of 20 percent by the end of the 10-Year Programme of Action period, and recalling the 33rd CFM resolution emphasizing the TPS-OIC as the basis for achieving this target;

In pursuance of the aims and principles and the Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System Among the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (TPS-OIC) and the Protocol on Preferential Tariff Scheme (PRETAS);

Have agreed on the following:

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Scope

1. This document is called "TPS-OIC Rules of Origin"
2. TPS-OIC Rules of Origin shall be applied for determining the origin of products eligible for preferential concessions under the Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System Among the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Hereinafter referred to as Framework Agreement) and the Protocol on Preferential Tariff Scheme (Hereinafter referred to as PRETAS).

Article 2 Definitions

For the purposes of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin:

- a) "chapters" and "headings" mean the chapters and tariff headings (four-digit codes) used in the nomenclature which makes up the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, referred to in this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin as "the Harmonized System" or "HS";

- b) “classified” referred to the classification of a product or material under a particular heading;
- c) “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;
- d) “customs value” means the transaction value of imported goods, which is the price actually paid or payable for the goods when sold for export to the country of importation, including other leviable charges and adjustment. In cases where the Customs value cannot be determined on the basis of transaction value, it will be determined using one of the following methods:

The transaction value of identical goods;

The transaction value of similar goods;

The deductive value method;

The computed value method;

The computed value method’

The fallback method;

- e) “goods” means both materials and the products;
- f) “manufacture” means any kind of working or processing including assembly or specific operations on both of industrial and agricultural products;
- g) “material” means any ingredient, raw material, component or part, etc., used in the manufacture of the product;
- h) “product” means the product being manufacture, even if it is intended for later use in another manufacturing operation;
- i) “territories” means territories of Participating States including territorial waters;
- j) “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 non-originating materials in a Participating State;
- k) “value of originating materials” means the value of such materials as defined in subparagraph (j) applied *mutatis mutandis*;

- l) “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 Participating States or, where the customs value is not known or cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in a Participating State;
- m) ‘ex-works price’ means the price paid for the product ex-works to the manufacturer in the Participating State in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided that the price includes the value of all the materials used, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported.

CHAPTER II ORIGINATING PRODUCTS

Article 3 General Requirements

Products covered by preferential trading arrangements under the Framework Agreement imported into the territory of a Participating State from another Participating State which are consigned directly within the meaning of Article 13 hereof, shall be eligible for preferential concessions if they conform to the origin requirement under any one of the following conditions:

- a) Products wholly produced or obtained in the exporting Participating State as defined in Article 4; or
- b) Products obtained in a Participating State incorporating material which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in that Participating State within the meaning of Article 5.

Article 4 Wholly Produced or Obtained Products

- 1. Within the meaning of Article 3 (1), the following shall be considered as wholly produced or obtained in the exporting Participating State:
 - a) Raw or mineral products extracted from its soil, its water or from its seabeds;
 - b) Agricultural products harvested, picked or gathered there including forestry products;
 - c) Live animals born and raised there;
 - d) Products obtained from animals born and/or raised there;

- e) Products obtained by hunting, fishing or aquaculture activities conducted there;
 - f) Products of sea fishing and other marine products taken from the sea outside the territorial waters of the Participating States by their vessels;
 - g) Products processed and/or made on board its factory ships exclusively from products referred to in sub-paragraphs (e, f) above;
 - h) Used articles collected there, fit only for the recovery of raw materials;
 - i) Waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;
 - j) Goods produced there exclusively from the products referred to in paragraph (a) to (i) above.
2. The terms ‘their vessels’ and ‘their factor ships’ in paragraph 1(f) shall apply only to vessels and factory ships:
- a) Which are registered or recorded in the Participating States; or
 - b) Which sail under the flag of the Participating States; or
 - c) Which are owned to an extend of at least 60 percent by nationals of one Participating State, or 75 percent by nationals of Participating States or by a company with its head office in one of these States, of which the manager or managers, Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board, and the majority of the members of such boards are nationals of a Participating State and of which, in addition, in the case of partnerships or limited companies, at least half the capital belongs to those States or to public bodies or national of the said States.

Article 5

Sufficiently Worked or Processed Products

1. For the purposes of Article 3 (2), non-originating materials which are used in the manufacture of the products obtained in a Participating State shall be regarded as sufficiently worked or processed provided that the value of such materials does not exceed 60 percent of the ex-works price of the product. The Trade Negotiating Committee may revisit this rate five years after the entry into force of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin.
2. In addition to the 60 percent mentioned in paragraph 1, least developed Participating States are allowed to use extra 10 percent non originating materials in the manufacture of the export products for five years after entry into force of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin.

Article 6

Cumulation in the Participating States

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 3, products shall be considered as originating in a Participating State if such products are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in the other Participating States, provided that:
 - a) The working or processing carried out in that Participating State goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7; and
 - b) The aggregate content originating in the territory of the Participating State is not less than 40 percent of its ex-works price;
 - c) The aggregate content originating in a least developed Participating State is not less than 30 percent of its ex-works price for five years after entry into force of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin.
2. Where the working or processing carried out in the Participating State does not go beyond the operations referred to in Article 7, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in a participating State only where the value added there is greater than the value of the materials used originating in any one of the other Participating States. If this is not so, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the country which accounts for the highest value of originating materials used in the manufacture in the Participating State.
3. Products, originating in one of the Participating States, which do not undergo any working or processing in a Participating State, retain their origin if exported to one of the Participating States.

Article 7

Insufficient Working or Processing

1. The following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products, whether or not the requirements of Article 5 and 6 are satisfied:
 - a) Packing;
 - b) Simple mixing¹
 - c) Simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple-packaging operations;

¹ Simple mixing: does not include chemical reaction

- d) Labelling, affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
- e) Splitting into lots;
- f) Sorting or grading;
- g) Marking;
- h) Putting up into sets;
- i) Simple assembly²
- j) Preserving operations to ensure that the products remain in good condition during transport and storage;
- k) Breaking up and assembly of packages;
- l) Washing, cleaning; removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
- m) Ironing or pressing of textiles;
- n) Simple painting and polishing operations, husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;
- o) Operations to colour sugar or form sugar lumps;
- p) Peeling, stoning and shelling of fruits, nuts and vegetables;
- q) Sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;
- r) Sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching; (including the making-up of sets of articles);
- s) Slaughter of animals.

All operations carried out either in a Participating State 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.

² Simple assembly: describes activity which does not require the use of specially designed machines or apparatus or equipment and relevant training.

Article 8

Unit of Qualification

1. For the purposes of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin, goods, materials and products shall be classified in accordance with Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS).
 - a) If a product is composed of a group or assembly or articles but is classified in a single heading, it shall be regarded as a single item under the terms of the Harmonized System;
 - b) If a consignment consists of a number of identical products but is classified under the same heading of the Harmonized System, each product must be considered individually for classification purposes.
2. Where, under General Rule 5 of the HS, packaging is included with the product for classification purposes, it shall be included for the purposes of determining origin.

Article 9

Accessories, Spare Parts and Tools

1. Accessories, spare parts and tools dispatched with a piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle shall be regarded as one with the piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle in question provided that:
 - a) They are the part of the normal equipment; and
 - b) They are included in the price thereof; or
 - c) They are not separately invoiced.

Article 10

Sets

Sets, as defined in General Rule 3 of the Harmonized System, shall be regarded as originating when all component products are originating. Nevertheless, when a set is composed of originating and non-originating products, the set as a whole shall be regarded as originating in accordance with the requirements in Article 5 or 6.

Article 11

Neutral Elements

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

- a) Energy and fuel;

- b) Plant and equipment;
- c) Machines and tools;
- d) Goods which do not enter, and which are not intended to enter into the final composition of the product.

Article 12

Prohibition

Any Participating State may prohibit importation of products containing any inputs originating from non-Participating States with which it does not want to have economic and commercial relations.

CHAPTER III

TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS

Article 13

Director Consignment

The following shall be considered as directly consigned from the exporting Participating States to the importing Participating State:

- a) If the products are transported without passing through the territory of any non-Participating State;
- b) The products whose transport involves transit through one or more intermediate non-Participating States with or without transshipment or temporary storage in such countries, provided that:
 - (i) The transit entry is justified for geographical reasons or by considerations related exclusively to transport requirements;
 - (ii) The products have not entered into trade or consumption there;
 - (iii) The products have not undergone any operation there other than unloading and reloading or any operation required to keep them in good condition; and
 - (iv) Evidence that the conditions set out in (ii) and (iii) above has been complied with, such as Bill of Lading or a single transport document covering the passage from the exporting country through the country of transit; or failing these, any substantiating documents.

Article 14

Exhibitions

1. Originating products, sent for exhibition outside the Participating States and sold after the exhibition for importation in a participating State shall benefit on importation from the provisions of the Framework Agreement provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
 - a) An exporter has consigned these products from a participating State to the country in which the exhibition is held and has exhibited them there;
 - b) The products have been sold or otherwise disposed of by that exporter to a person in a Participating State;
 - c) The products have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter in the state in which they were sent for exhibition; and
 - d) The products have not, since they were consigned for exhibition, been used for any purpose other than demonstration at the exhibition.
2. A TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin must be issued or made out in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 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.

CHAPTER IV

TPS-OIC CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

Article 15

General Requirements

Products originating in a Participating State shall, on importation into the other Participating State benefit from the Framework Agreement upon submission of a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin, a specimen of which is annexed herewith.

Article 16

Procedure for the Issue of a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin

1. A TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin shall be issued by the Customs or the relevant competent authorities designated by the government of the exporting country, herein after referred to as issuing authority, 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 TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin and the applications forms, specimens of which are annexed herewith. The said forms shall be completed in one of the official languages of the OIC and in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of the exporting country. If they are handwritten, they shall be completed in ink in printed characters. The description of the products must be given in the Box 7 of the attached forms, which is reserved for this purpose without leaving any blank lines. Where the said 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 issuance of a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the Customs or the competent authorities of the exporting country where the TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin is issued, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of the Annex.
4. A TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin shall be issued by the Customs or the competent authorities of a Participating state if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in one of the Participating States and fulfil the other requirements of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin. The origin state of the goods shall be indicated in Box. 3 of the certificate.
5. The authorities issuing the TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin shall take any steps necessary to verify the originating status of the products and the fulfilment of the other requirements of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin. 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 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 in Box. 7 has been completed in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of fraudulent additions.
6. A TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin shall be issued and made available to the exporter as soon as actual exportation has been effected or ensured.

Article 17
Certificate of Origin issued Retrospectively

1. A TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin may be exceptionally issued after exportation but no longer than six months from the date of shipment 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 or the competent authorities that a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin 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 TPS-OIC Certification of Origin relates, and state the reasons for his request.
3. A TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin may be issued retrospectively only after verifying that the information supplied in the exporter's applications agrees with that in the corresponding file.
4. Certificate of origin issued retrospectively must be endorsed with one of the following versions of phrases:

“ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY”

“Other versions” (The versions of above-mentioned phrase in one of the official languages of the OIC shall be applied)
5. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 4 shall be inserted in the Box 6 (Remarks of the TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin).

Article 18
Issue of a Duplicate TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin

1. In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin, the exporter may apply to the Customs or the competent 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 one of the following versions of words:

“DUPLICATE”

“Other versions (The versions of above-mentioned phrase in one of the official languages of the OIC shall be applied)

3. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 2 shall be inserted in the Box 6 (Remarks of the duplicate TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin).
4. The duplicate, which must bear the date of issue of the original TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin, shall take effect as from that date.

Article 19

Issue of Certificates of Origin on the Basis of a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin Issued or made out Previously

1. When originating products are placed under the control of customs office in a Participating State, it shall be possible to replace the original TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin by one or more TPS-OIC certificates of origin for the purpose of sending all or some of these products elsewhere within that Participating State for the customs clearance of the products. In this case, the replacement TPS-OIC certificate(s) of original shall be issued by the customs or the competent authorities under whose control the products are placed.
2. In case that all or part of the products originating in one of the Participating States which are imported or placed into the Customs Warehouses under the control of a customs office in a participating State are sent to another Participating State, a new TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin must be issued by the customs or the competent authorities under whose control the products are placed. In this case, the origin state shall be indicated in Box.3 of the TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin

Article 20

Validity of TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin

1. A Certificate of Origin shall be valid for six 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. Certificate 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 which are beyond the control of the exporter.
3. In other cases of the belated presentation, the customs authorities of the importing country may accept the certificates of origin where the products have been submitted before the said final date.

Article 21

Submission of TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin

Certificate 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 TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin and may also require the relevant document to be accompanied by a statement from the importer to the effect that the products meet the conditions required for the implementation of the Framework Agreement.

Article 22

Importation by Instalments

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

Article 23

Supporting Documents

The documents referred to in Article 16 (3) used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin can be considered as products originating in one of the Participating States and fulfil the other requirements of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin 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 one of the Participating States where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law;
- c) Documents proving the working or processing of materials in one of the Participating States, issued or made out in that Participating State, where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law;
- d) TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in a Participating State in accordance with this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin.

Article 24

Preservation of TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin and Supporting Documents

1. The exporter applying for the issue of a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin shall keep for at least three years the documents referred to in Article 16 (3).
2. The customs or the competent authorities of the exporting country issuing a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin shall keep for at least three years the application form referred to in Article 16 (2).
3. The customs authorities of the importing country shall keep for at least three years the TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin submitted to them.

Article 25

Discrepancies and Formal Errors

1. The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the TPS-OIC Certificate 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 TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin null and void if it is duly established by the customs authority of the important country that this document does correspond to the products submitted.
2. Obvious formal errors such as typing errors on a TPS-OIC Certificate 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.
3. In case that products, which are not eligible for the preferential regime under the TPS-OIC, are listed in the TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin, it shall not affect or delay the products which fulfil the conditions of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin for granting preferential treatment and are listed in the same TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin.

CHAPTER V

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

Article 26

Mutual assistance

1. The Participating States shall provide each other with specimen impressions of stamps used in their Customs or the competent authorities for the issue of TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin and with the specimens of stamps and addresses of the customs authorities or competent authorities responsible for verifying those certificates.

2. In order to ensure the proper application of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin, the Participating States shall assist each other, through the competent customs administrations and competent and duly authorized bodies, in checking the authenticity of the certificates of origin and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

Article 27

Verification of Certificates of Origin

1. Subsequent verifications of the certificates of origin shall be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the importing country have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of such documents, the originating status of the products concerned or the fulfilment of the other requirements of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin.
2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph I, the customs authorities of the importing country shall return the TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin and the invoice or a copy of these documents, to the customs authorities or the competent authorities of the exporting country giving, where appropriate, the reasons for the enquiry. Any documents and information obtained suggesting that the information given on the TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin is incorrect shall be forwarded in support of the request for verification.
3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs or the competent authorities of the exporting country. For this purpose, the customs or the competent authorities 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 decided 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 one of the Participating States and fulfil the other requirements of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin.

6. Where the cumulation provisions in accordance with Article 6 of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin were applied and in connection with Article 16 (4), the reply shall include a copy (copies) of the certificate (s) relied upon.
7. If, in case 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.

Article 28

Dispute Settlement

1. Any dispute that may arise among the Participating States regarding the implementation or interpretation of the provisions of this TPS-OIC rules of Origin shall be settled amicably through consultations, as provided for in Article 15 of the Framework Agreement, between the Participating States party to the dispute. To this end, the Participating States shall appoint their national focal points.
2. The dispute may be referred to the Trade Negotiating Committee by the relevant national focal point, if a solution is not reached through consultation. The Trade Negotiating Committee may establish a sub-committee, or *ad-hoc* basis, for this purpose in accordance with Article 22 of its Rules of Procedure.
3. In all cases, the settlement of disputes between the importer and the customs authorities of the importing country shall be under the legislation of the said country.

Article 29

Penalties

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

Article 30

Free Zones

1. The Participating States shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin, which in the course of transport, use a free zone situated in their territory, are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.

2. By means of an exemption to the provisions contained in paragraph 1, when products originating in a Participating State are imported into a free zone under cover of a TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin and undergo treatment or processing, the authorities concerned shall issue a new TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin at the exporter's request, if the treatment or processing undergone is in conformity with the provisions of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin.

CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 31 Goods in Transit and Storage

Goods which conform to the provisions of Chapter II and which on the date of entry into force of the Framework Agreement are either being transported or are being held in a Participating State in temporary storage, in bonded warehouses or in free zones, may be accepted as originating products subject to the submission, within four months from the date of entry into force of the Agreement, to the customs authorities of the importing country of TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin, drawn up retrospectively, and of any documents that provide supporting evidence of the conditions of transport.

Article 32 Amendments

1. The provisions of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin may be reviewed, as and when necessary, upon request of one third of the Participating States. The Trade Negotiating Committee may decide to amend the provisions of this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin.
2. Any amendment under this provision shall be adopted by two thirds of the Participating States, if a consensus is not achieved during the related Trade Negotiating Committee session.

Article 33 Entry into Force

1. The Framework Agreement and the Protocol on Preferential Tariff Scheme (PRETAS) shall be the reference documents in terms of issues not included in the TPS-OIC Rules of Origin.
2. The TPS-OIC Rules of Origin shall enter into force on the thirtieth day of the date of receipt by the depository of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval by at least ten Governments of the Participating States. Subsequent accession to this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin by any Participating State shall be effective one month after the date on which it has deposited its instrument of ratification.

3. The General Secretariat of the OIC shall be the depository of the TPS-OIC Rules of Origin. The General Secretariat shall notify all Participating or Contracting States that have signed the TPS-OIC Rules of Origin of the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, or approval, the entry into force of the TPS-OIC Rules of Origin, any other act or notification relating to the TPS-OIC Rules of Origin or to its validity.

Article 34

Annex

Annex to this TPS-OIC Rules of Origin shall form an integral part thereof.

This TPS-OIC Rules of Origin is done in the Arabic, English and French languages each text being equally authentic. In case of discrepancy in interpretation, the English version shall prevail.

Done in Ankara, on twelfth day of September in the year two thousand and seven.

ANNEX

SPECIMENS OF TPS-OIC CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND APPLICATION FOR A TPS-OIC CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

Printing Instructions

1. Each form shall measure 210x297 mm; a tolerance of up to minus 5 mm or plus 8 mm in length may be allowed. The paper used must be white, sized for writing, not containing mechanical pulp and weighing not less than 25 g/m². It shall have a printed green guilloche pattern background making any falsification by mechanical or chemical means apparent to the eye.
2. The Customs or the competent authorities of the Participating States may reserve the right to print the forms themselves or may have them printed by approved printers. In the latter case, each form must include a reference number bearing initials of name (e.g. TR for Turkey) of Participating States to such approval. Each form 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.

TPS-OIC CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

1. Exporter (Name, full address, country)	TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin No.A000.000-TR See notes overleaf before completing this form	
2. Consignee (Name, full address, country)	3. Participating State in which the products are considered as originating	
4. Participating State of destination		
5. Transport details	6. Remarks (*) - Cumulation applied with (name of the country/countries) - No. cumulation applied. (8) (insert X in the appropriate box)	
7. Item number HS code six-digits description of goods; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages³	8. Gross Weight (kg) or other measure (litres, m³ etc.)	9. Invoices number and date
10. Declaration by the Exporter I, the undersigned, declare that the goods described above meet the conditions required for the issue of this certificate. Place and date	11. Endorsement of the Custom or the Competent Authorities Declaration certified Export document ⁴ Office of the Customs or the Competent Authority Issuing Participating State Stamp Place and Date	
(Signature)	(Signature)	

³ If goods are not packed indicate number of articles or state *as appropriate.

⁴ Complete only where the regulations of the exporting country or territory require.

VERIFICATION REGARDING TPS-OIC CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

Request for Verification, to	Result of Verification
	<p>Verification carried out shows that this certificate⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was issued by the customs or competent authorities indicated and that the information contained therein is accurate. - Does not meet the requirements as to authenticity and accuracy (see remarks appended).
Verification of the authenticity and accuracy of this certificate is requested	(place and date)
(place and date)	Stamp
Stamp	(Signature)
(Signature)	(*) Insert X in the appropriate box.

⁵ Verification in accordance with Article 27 of TPS-OIC Rules of Origin.

NOTE

1. Certificate 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 initiated by the person who completed the certificate and endorsed by the Customs Administration or the competent authorities of the issuing Participating State.
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. Good must be described in accordance with commercial practice and with sufficient details to enable them to be identified.

APPLICATION FOR A TPS-OIC CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

1. Exporter (Name, full address, country)	See notes overleaf before completing this form	
2. Consignee (Name, full address, country)	3. Participating State in which the products are considered as originating	
4. Participating State of destination		
5. Transport details	6. Remarks (*) - Cumulation applied with..... (name of the country/countries) - No. cumulation applied. (insert X in the appropriate box)	
7. Item number HS code six-digits description of goods; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages ⁶	8. Gross Weight (kg) or other measure (litres, m ³ etc.)	9. Invoices number and date

⁶ If goods are not packed, indicate number of article 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 documents⁷ :

.....
.....
.....
.....

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 for the issuance of the TPS-OIC Certificate of Origin in respect of these goods

(Place and date)

(Signature)

⁷ For example: import documents, TPS-OIC certificates, invoices, manufacturer's declaration, etc., referring to the products used in manufacture or to the goods re-exported in the same state.