

**PROTOCOL
ON
SIGNING OF THE TEXTS OF ANNEXES
OF THE ECO TRADE AGREEMENT (ECOTA)**

The Contracting Parties, after having signed in Islamabad on July 17, 2003, the ECO Trade Agreement accept the following Annexes:

ANNEX-I	ECO RULES OF ORIGIN
ANNEX-II	STATE AID
ANNEX-III	PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
ANNEX-IV	ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol on July 7, 2005 in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey.

For the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan _____

For the Republic of Azerbaijan _____

For the Islamic Republic of Iran _____

For the Republic of Kazakhstan _____

For the Kyrgyz Republic _____

For the Islamic Republic of Pakistan _____

For the Republic of Tajikistan _____

For the Republic of Turkey _____

For Turkmenistan _____

For the Republic of Uzbekistan _____

ECO RULES OF ORIGIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE I	GENERAL PROVISIONS
-Article 1	Scope
-Article 2	Definitions
TITLE II	ORIGINATING PRODUCTS
- Article 3	General requirements
- Article 4	Wholly produced or obtained products
- Article 5	Sufficiently worked or processed products
- Article 6	Cumulation of origin
- Article 7	Insufficient working or processing
- Article 8	Unit of qualification
- Article 9	Accessories, spare parts and tools
- Article 10	Sets
- Article 11	Neutral elements
- Article 12	Prohibition
TITLE III	TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS
- Article 13	Direct transport
- Article 14	Exhibitions
TITLE IV	ECO PROOF OF ORIGIN
- Article 15	General requirements
- Article 16	Procedure for the issue of an ECO proof of origin
- Article 17	Proofs of origin issued retrospectively
- Article 18	Issue of a duplicate ECO proof of origin
- Article 19	Issue of ECO proof of origin on the basis of an ECO proof of origin issued or made out previously
- Article 20	Validity of ECO proof of origin
- Article 21	Submission of ECO proof of origin
- Article 22	Importation by instalments
- Article 24	Supporting documents
- Article 25	Preservation of ECO proof of origin and supporting documents
- Article 26	Discrepancies and formal errors
TITLE V	ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION
- Article 27	Mutual assistance
- Article 28	Verification of proofs of origin
- Article 29	Dispute settlement
- Article 30	Penalties
- Article 31	Free Zones
TITLE VI	FINAL PROVISIONS
- Article 32	Sub-Committee on customs and origin matters
- Article 33	Annex
- Article 34	Goods in transit and storage
- Article 35	Amendments to the Protocol
ANNEX:	ECO proof of origin and application for an ECO proof of origin

**TITLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1
Scope**

1. These provisions may be called 'ECO rules of origin'
2. ECO rules of origin shall be applied for determining the origin of products eligible for preferential concessions under the ECO Trade Agreement (ECOTA).

**Article 2
Definitions**

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) "chapters" and "headings" means the chapters and the headings (four-digit codes) used in the nomenclature which makes up the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, referred to in this Protocol as "the Harmonized System" or "HS";
- (b) "classified" refers 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:
 - i. The transaction value of identical goods;
 - ii. The transaction value of similar goods;
 - iii. The deductive value method
 - iv. The computed value method
 - v. The fall-back method
- (e) "goods" means 'goods' as defined in Article 1 (para no.3) of the ECO Trade Agreement" ;
- (f) "manufacture" means any kind of sufficient 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 manufactured, even if it is intended for later use in another manufacturing operation;

- (i) “territories” means territories of contracting parties 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 Contracting Party;
- (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 FOB (or FCA) price minus the customs value of each of the materials incorporated which originate in the other Contracting Party or, where the customs value is not known or cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in a Contracting Party.

TITLE II ORIGINATING PRODUCTS

Article 3 General requirements

Products covered by preferential trading arrangements within the framework of the ECOTA imported into the territory of a Contracting Party from another Contracting Party 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 Contracting Party as defined in Article 4 or
- (b) products not wholly produced or obtained in the exporting Contracting Party, provided that the said products are eligible under Article 5 and Article 6.

Article 4 Wholly produced or obtained

1. The following shall be considered as wholly produced or obtained in the exporting Contracting Party:
 - (a) raw or mineral products extracted from its soil, its water or from its seabeds; (1)
 - (b) agricultural products harvested there; (2)
 - (c) animals born and raised there;
 - (d) products obtained from animals referred to in paragraph (c) above;

(1) Include mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials as well as mineral or metal ores.

(2) Include forestry products.

- (e) products obtained by hunting or fishing conducted there;
- (f) products of sea fishing and other marine products taken from the high seas vessels;(3) (4)
- (g) products processed and/or made on boards its factory ships (5) (6) exclusively from products referred to in subparagraph (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.

Article 5

Sufficiently worked or processed products

1. Within the meaning of Article 3 (b), products worked on or processed as a result of **which the total value of the non-originating materials, parts or produce used does not exceed 60 percent of the FOB (or FCA) value of the products produced or obtained and the final process of manufacture is performed within the territory of the exporting Contracting Party** shall be considered to be sufficiently worked or processed and be eligible for preferential concessions subject to the provisions Article 5 (3) and Article 6.
2. Products negotiated under sectoral basis defined in paragraph 7 of Article 1 of ECO Trade Agreement. (7)
3. The value of the non-originating materials, parts or produce shall be:
 - (i) The CIF (or CIP) value at the time of importation of materials, parts or produce where this can be proven; or
 - (ii) The earliest ascertainable price paid for the materials, parts or produce of undetermined origin in the territory of the Contracting Party where the working or processing takes place.

(3) "Vessels" shall refer to fishing vessels engaged in commercial fishing, registered in a Contracting Party's territory and operated by a citizen or citizens or governments of Contracting Party; or partnership, corporation or association, duly registered in such Contracting Party's territory, at least 60 per cent of equity of which is owned by a citizen or citizens and/or government of such Contracting Party or 75 percent by citizens and/or governments of the Contracting Parties. However, the products taken from vessels engaged in commercial fishing under bilateral agreements which provide for chartering/leasing of such vessels and/or sharing of catch between Contracting Parties will also be eligible for preferential concessions.

(4) In respect of vessels or factory ships operated by government agencies the requirement of flying the flag of a Contracting Party does not apply.

(5) In respect of vessels or factory ships operated by government agencies the requirement of flying the flag of a Contracting Party does not apply.

(6) For the purpose of this Agreement, the term "factory ship" means any vessels, as defined, used for processing and/or making on board products exclusively from those products referred to in paragraph (f) above.

(7) In respect of products traded within the framework of sectoral agreements negotiated under ECO Trade Agreement, provision may need to be made for special criteria to apply. Consideration may be given to these criteria as and when the sectoral agreements are negotiated.

Article 6 Cumulation of origin

Products which comply with origin requirements provided for in Article 3 and which are used by a Contracting Party as input for a finished product eligible for preferential treatment by another Contracting Party shall be considered as a product originating in the territory of the Contracting Party where working or processing of the finished product has taken place.

Provided that the aggregate content to be considered as originating in the territory of the Contracting Party shall not be less than 60 percent of its FOB (or FCA) value to be eligible for preferential treatment. (8)

Article 7 Insufficient working or processing

Any one or combination of two or more of the following operations or processes shall not by themselves constitute the final process of manufacture:

- a) packing
- b) simple mixing
- c) bottling
- d) labelling
- e) splitting into lots
- f) sorting or grading
- g) marking
- h) putting up into sets
- i) simple assembly

Article 8 Unit of qualification

For the purposes of these Rules, goods, material and products shall be classified in accordance with the General Rules of Interpretation (GRI) of Harmonized System

Article 9 Accessories, spare parts and tools

Accessories, spare parts and tools dispatched with a piece of machine, equipment, apparatus or vehicle shall be deemed to have the same origin as the machine, equipment, apparatus or vehicle, provided they are imported and sold as a set with the aforementioned machine, equipment, apparatus or vehicle and in the quantity which is normally delivered with these devices.

(8) "Partial" cumulation as implied by Article 6 means that only products which have acquired originating status in the territory of one Contracting Party may be taken into account when used as inputs for a finished product eligible for preferential treatment in the territory of another Contracting Party.

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

The Contracting parties may invoke their national legislation in terms of the importability of materials used in connection with goods produced or manufactured by any Contracting Party and exported under these rules.

TITLE III TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS

Article 13 Direct consignment

The following shall be considered as directly consigned from the exporting Contracting Party to the importing Contracting Party:

- (a) If the products are transported without passing through the territory of any non-Contracting Party:
- (b) The products whose transport involves transit through one or more intermediate non-Contracting Parties 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; and
 - (iii) The products have not undergone any operation there other than unloading and reloading or any operation required to keep them in good condition.

- (iv) Appropriate certificate issued by customs authorities of the transit country is obtained as evidence of the conformity with the above clauses (ii) and (iii).

Article 14 Exhibitions

1. Originating products, sent for exhibition outside the Contracting Parties and sold after the exhibition for importation in a Contracting Party shall benefit on importation from the provisions of the Agreement provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
 - (a) an exporter has consigned these products from a Contracting Party 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 Contracting Party;
 - (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. An ECO 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

ECO PROOF OF ORIGIN

Article 15 General requirements

Products originating in a Contracting Party shall, on importation into the other Contracting Party benefit from this Agreement upon submission of an ECO proof of origin, a specimen of which is annexed herewith.

Article 16 Procedure for the issue of an ECO proof of origin

1. An ECO proof of origin shall be issued by the designated/relevant competent 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 ECO proof of origin and the application forms, specimens of which are annexed herewith. The said forms shall be completed in one of the official languages of the Contracting Parties or in English language 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.8 of the annexed 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 issue of an ECO proof of origin shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the designated/relevant competent authorities of the exporting country where the ECO proof 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 this Protocol.
4. An ECO proof of origin shall be issued by the designated/relevant competent authorities of a Contracting Party if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in one of the Contracting Parties and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.
5. The designated/relevant competent authorities issuing the ECO proof of origin 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 designated/relevant competent 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.8 has been completed in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of fraudulent additions.
6. The place and date of issue of the ECO proof of origin shall be indicated in Box.11 of the certificate.
7. An ECO proof of origin shall be issued by the designated/relevant competent authorities and made available to the exporter as soon as actual exportation has been effected or ensured.

Article 17
Proofs of origin issued retrospectively

1. Notwithstanding Article 16 (para 7), an ECO proof of origin 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 designated/relevant competent authorities that an ECO proof 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 ECO proof of origin relates, and state the reasons for his request.
3. The designated/relevant competent authorities may issue an ECO proof of origin retrospectively only after verifying that the information supplied in the exporter's application agrees with that in the corresponding file.
4. Proofs 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 official languages of the Contracting Parties shall be applied.)
5. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 4 shall be inserted in the Box.7 (Remarks) of the ECO proof of origin.

Article 18
Issue of a duplicate ECO proof of origin

1. In the event of theft, loss or destruction of an ECO proof of origin, the exporter may apply to the designated/relevant 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 official languages of the Contracting Parties shall be applied.)
3. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 2 shall be inserted in the Box.7 (Remarks) of the duplicate ECO proof of origin.
4. The duplicate, which must bear the date of issue of the original ECO proof of origin, shall take effect as from that date.

Article 19
Issue of proofs of origin on the basis of an ECO proof of origin issued or made out previously

When originating products are placed under the control of a customs office in a Contracting Party, it shall be possible to replace the original ECO proof of origin by one or more ECO proof of origin for the purpose of sending all or some of these products elsewhere within a Contracting Party. The replacement proof(s) of origin shall be issued by the designated/relevant competent authorities under whose control the products are placed.

Article 20
Validity of ECO proof of origin

1. An ECO proof 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. 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.

Article 21
Submission of ECO proof of origin

Proofs of origin shall be submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country in accordance with the procedures applicable in that country. The said authorities may require a translation of an ECO proof 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 this 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 ECO proof of origin for such products shall be submitted to the customs authorities upon importation of the first instalment.

Article 24
Supporting documents

The documents referred to in Article 16(3) used for the purpose of proving that products covered by an ECO proof of origin can be considered as products originating in one of the Contracting Parties 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 one of the Contracting Parties where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law;

- (c) documents proving the working or processing of materials in one of the Contracting Parties, issued or made out in that Contracting Party, where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law;
- (d) ECO proof of origin proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in a Contracting Party in accordance with this Protocol.

Article 25

Preservation of ECO proof of origin and supporting documents

1. The exporter applying for the issue of an ECO proof of origin shall keep for at least three years the documents referred to in Article 16 (para 3).
2. The designated/relevant competent authorities of the exporting country issuing an ECO proof of origin shall keep for at least three years the application form referred to in Article 16 (para 2).
3. The customs authorities of the importing country shall keep for at least three years the ECO proof of origin submitted to them.

Article 26

Discrepancies and formal errors

1. The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the ECO 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 ECO proof of origin null and void if it is duly established by the customs authority of the importing country that this document does correspond to the products submitted.
2. Obvious formal errors such as typing errors on an ECO proof of origin should not cause this document to be rejected if these errors are not such as to create doubts concerning the correctness of the statements made in this document.

TITLE V

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

Article 27

Mutual assistance

1. The customs authorities of the Contracting Parties shall provide each other with specimen impressions of stamps used in their designated/relevant competent authorities for the issue of ECO proof of origin and with the addresses of the customs authorities or relevant competent and duly authorized bodies responsible for verifying those certificates.
2. In order to ensure the proper application of this Protocol, the Contracting Parties shall assist each other, through the competent customs administrations and relevant competent and duly authorized bodies, in checking the authenticity of the proofs of origin and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

Article 28
Verification of proofs of origin

1. Subsequent verifications of proofs of origin shall be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the importing country have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of such documents, the originating status of the products concerned or the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the importing country shall return the ECO proof of origin and the invoice or a copy of these documents, to the customs authorities of the exporting country giving, where appropriate, the reasons for the enquiry. Any documents and information obtained suggesting that the information given on the ECO proof of origin is incorrect shall be forwarded in support of the request for verification.
3. The verification shall be carried out by the designated/relevant competent 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 one of the Contracting Parties and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.

Where the cumulation provisions in accordance with Article 6 of this Protocol were applied and in connection with Article 16 (4), the reply shall include a copy (copies) of the certificate(s) relied upon.

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. The term “designated/relevant competent authorities of the exporting country” within the scope of this Article shall mean (the name of the designated/relevant competent authorities in the Contracting Parties is to be inserted here, e.g in Turkey is “Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Başbakanlık Gümrük Müsteşarlığı, Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Undersecretariat of Customs”)

Article 29
Dispute settlement

Where disputes arise in relation to the verification procedures of Article 28, which cannot be settled, between the customs authorities requesting verification and the designated/relevant competent 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 Cooperation Council. 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 30
Penalties

In accordance with national law/legislation of importing country 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 31
Free zones

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

TITLE VI
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 32
Sub-Committee on customs and origin matters

A Sub-Committee on customs and origin matters shall be set up under the Cooperation Council to assist it in carrying out its duties and to ensure a continuous information and consultations process between experts. The said sub-committee shall be composed of experts from the Contracting Parties responsible for questions related to customs and origin matters.

Article 33
Annex

Annex to this Protocol shall form an integral part thereof.

Article 34
Goods in transit and storage

Goods which conform to the provisions of Title II and which on the date of entry into force of the Agreement are either being transported or are being held in a Contracting Party 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 ECO proof of origin, drawn up retrospectively, and of any documents that provide supporting evidence of the conditions of transport.

Article 35
Amendments to the Protocol

The Cooperation Council may decide to amend the provisions of this Protocol. Those provisions may be reviewed as and when necessary upon request of one-third of the Contracting Parties and may be open to such modifications as may be agreed upon.

**SPECIMENS OF ECO PROOF OF ORIGIN AND
APPLICATION FOR AN ECO PROOF OF ORIGIN**

Printing instructions

1. Each form shall measure 210 x 297 mm; a tolerance of up to minus 5 mm or plus 8 mm in the 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 competent authorities of the Parties 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 Contacting Party 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.

ECO PROOF OF ORIGIN

1. Exporter (Name, full address, country)	ECO Proof of Origin No A 000.000-TR	
	See notes overleaf before completing this form.	
3. Consignee (Name, full address, country) (Optional)	2. ECO Proof of origin used in preferential trade between And (Insert appropriate countries, groups of countries or territories)	
	4. Country, group of countries or territory in which the products are considered as originating	5. Country, group of countries or territory of destination

6. Transport details (Optional)	7. Remarks		
8. Item number; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages (1); Description of goods	9. Gross mass (kg) or other measure (litres, m³, etc.)	10. Invoices (Optional)	
11. CUSTOMS ENDORSEMENT <i>Declaration certified</i> Export document (2) FormNo Of Customs office Issuing country or territory Stamp Place and date (Signature)	12. 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 (Signature)		

(1) If goods are not packed, indicate number of articles or state « in bulk » as appropriate.
(2) Complete only where the regulations of the exporting country or territory require.

13. REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION, to	14. RESULT OF VERIFICATION
	<p>Verification carried out shows that this certificate ⁽¹⁾</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> was issued by the customs office indicated and that the information contained therein is accurate.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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>..... (Place and date)</p> <p>Stamp</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(Signature)</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>..... (Place and date)</p> <p>Stamp</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(Signature)</p> <p>(1) Insert X in the appropriate box.</p>

NOTES

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 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 precede 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.

APPLICATION FOR AN ECO PROOF OF ORIGIN

1. Exporter (Name, full address, country)	ECO Proof of Origin No A 000.000-TR	
	See notes overleaf before completing this form.	
3. Consignee (Name, full address, country) (Optional)	2. Application for an ECO proof of origin to be used in preferential trade between And (Insert appropriate countries or groups of countries or territories)	
	4. Country, group of countries or territory in which the products are considered as originating	5. Country, group of countries or territory of destination
6. Transport details (Optional)	7. Remarks	

8. Item number; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages ⁽¹⁾ Description of goods	9. Gross mass (kg) or other measure (litres, m ³ , etc.)	10. Invoices (Optional)

(1) 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 enable these goods to meet the above conditions:

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

SUBMIT the following supporting documents (1):

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

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)

(1) For example : import documents, movement certificates, invoices, manufacturer's declarations, etc., referring to the products used in manufacture or to the goods re-exported in the same state.

**STATE AID
(With reference to Article 18 of ECOTA)**

- i. The criteria for the assessment of the practices as well as rules of their implementation, as referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 18 of ECOTA on State Aid, shall be based on domestic laws and/or rules and procedures of concerned Contracting Parties.

- ii. Each Contracting Party shall provide a copy of its national state aid laws and/or rules and procedures to the ECO Secretariat for the perusal of other Contracting Parties.

**PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
(With reference to Article 19 of ECOTA)**

1. Keeping in mind Paras 1 and 2 of Article 19 of ECOTA, the Contracting Parties agree to gradually improve the protection of Intellectual Property Rights and, before the end of the eighth year after the entry into force of the Agreement, correspond to the substantive standards of the multilateral agreements such as enumerated as follows:

- Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

Or

- Paris Convention

Or

- Rome Convention

Or

- Madrid Convention

Or

- Berne Convention

2. The correspondence to the above-mentioned Agreements does not necessarily require a Contracting Party to accede to these Agreements.

**ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES
(With reference to Article 20 of ECOTA)**

- i. In order to counteract and prevent dumping, the Contracting Parties shall have the right to apply their domestic laws and / or rules and procedures on dumping.
- ii. Each Contracting Party shall provide a copy of its national anti-dumping laws and / or rules and procedures to the ECO Secretariat for the perusal of other Parties.
- iii. Any dispute concerning the application of the said laws and / or rules and procedures shall be referred to the Cooperation Council for settlement.