

<p>1. Exporter's Name, Address and Country:</p>	<p>Certification No.</p>	<p>Number of page /</p>
<p>2. Importer's Name, Address and Country:</p>	<p>AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND BRUNEI DARUSSALAM FOR AN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP</p> <p>CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN</p> <p><u>Issued in Japan</u></p>	
<p>3. Transport details (means and route)(as far as known)</p>		
<p>4. Item number (as necessary); Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages; Description of good(s); HS tariff classification number</p>	<p>5. Preference criterion</p>	<p>6. Quantity</p>
<p>7. Invoice number(s) and date(s)</p>		
<p>8. Remarks:</p>		
<p>9. Declaration by the exporter:</p> <p>I, the undersigned, declare that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the above details and statement are true and accurate. - the good(s) described above meet the condition(s) required for the issuance of this certificate; - the country of origin of the good(s) described above is _____ <p>Place and Date: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Name (printed): _____</p> <p>Company: _____</p>	<p>10. Certification</p> <p>It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct.</p> <p>Competent governmental authority or Designee office:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Stamp</p> <p>Place and Date: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>	

Parties which accept this form for the purpose of preferential treatment under the Agreement between Japan and Brunei Darussalam for an Economic Partnership (hereinafter referred to as “the Agreement”) are Japan and Brunei Darussalam.

General Conditions:

The conditions for the preferential tariff treatment under the Agreement are that the goods exported to Japan or Brunei Darussalam should:

- i. fall within description of goods eligible for concession in Japan or Brunei Darussalam;
- ii. comply with one of the requirements set out in Preference Criteria; and
- iii. comply with the provision of consignment criteria of Article 28 or exhibitions of Article 29 of the Agreement .

Preference Criteria:

- A The good is wholly obtained or produced entirely in the Party, as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 24.
- B The good is produced entirely in the Party exclusively from originating materials of the Party.
- C The good satisfies the product specific rules set out in Annex 2, as well as all other applicable requirements of Chapter 3, when the good is produced entirely in the Party using non-originating materials.

Instructions for Certificate of Origin:

For the purposes of claiming preferential tariff treatment, the document should be completed legibly and in full by the exporter or its authorised agent and certificated by the competent governmental authority or its designee. Any item of the form should be completed in the English language. The document should be no longer valid, if it is modified after the issuance.

If the space of this document is insufficient to specify the necessary particulars for identifying the goods and other related information, the exporter or its authorised agent may provide the information using additional Appendix 1-A. In that case, every additional Appendix 1-A should be completed legibly and in full by the exporter or its authorised agent and certificated by the competent governmental authority or its designee.

Field 1: State the full name, address and country of the exporter.

Field 2: State the full name, address and country of the importer. As defined in subparagraph (f) of Article 23, “importer” means a person who imports a good into the importing Party (e.g. the consignee who declares the importation).

Field 3: Provide the name of loading port, transit port and discharging port and, the name of vessel / flight number, as far as known. In case of retroactive issuance, the date of shipment (i.e. bill of lading or airway bill date)

Field 4: Provide item number (as necessary), marks and numbers, number and kind of packages, HS tariff classification number as amended on January 1, 2002 and description of each good consigned.

For each good, the HS tariff classification number should be indicated at the six-digit level.

The description of the good on a certificate of origin should be substantially identical to the description on the invoice and , if possible, to the description under the HS for the good.

With respect to subheading 1605.40 and 2208.90, in an exceptional case where the good is a specific product requiring a special description (e.g. “Ebi preparations of subheading 1605.40”, “sake compound and cooking sake (Mirin) of subheading 2208.90” and “beverages with a basis of fruit juices, of an alcohol strength by volume of less than 1 percent of subheading 2208.90”), such description of specific products should be indicated.

With respect to each good of Chapter 4,11,16,17,18,19,20 or 29 of the HS, the materials of non-Parties which are member countries of the ASEAN and the names of such non-Parties should be indicated (if such materials were used in the production of the good).

With respect to each good of Chapter 50 through 63 of the HS, the materials of the other Party or non-Parties which are member countries of the ASEAN, the process or operation conducted in such Party or non-Parties, and the names of such Party or non-Party should be indicated (if such materials were used in the production of the good).

Field 5: For each good, state which preference criterion (A through C under Preference Criteria above) is applicable. The rules of origin are contained in Chapter 3 and Annex 2.

Note: In order to be entitled to preferential tariff treatment, each good of a Party must meet at least one of the criteria given.

Indicate “ACU” for accumulation, “DMI” for *De Minimis* and “FGM” for fungible goods or materials, if applicable.

Field 6: For each good, indicate the quantity.

Field 7: Indicate the invoice number and date for each good. The invoice should be the one issued for the importation of the good into the importing Party.

If the invoice is issued by a person different from the exporter to whom the certificate of origin is issued and the person who issues the invoice is located in a non-Party, it should be indicated in field 8 that the goods will be invoiced in a non-Party, identifying the full legal name and address of the person that issues the invoice.

In an exceptional case where the number of the invoice issued in a non-Party is not known at the time of issuance of the certificate of origin, the invoice number and the date of the invoice issued by the exporter to whom the certificate of origin is issued should be

indicated in field 7, and it should be indicated in field 8 that the goods will be subject to another invoice to be issued in a non-Party for the importation into the importing Party, identifying the full legal name and address of the person that will issue such other invoice. In such case, the relevant authority of the importing Party may require the importer to provide the invoices and any other relevant documents which confirm the transaction, from the exporting Party to the importing Party, with regard to the goods declared for import.

Field 8: If the certificate of origin is issued retroactively, the issuing authority should indicate "ISSUED RETROACTIVELY". If the certificate of origin is newly issued in accordance with Rule 3(f)(ii), the issuing authority should indicate the date of issuance and the certification number of the original certificate of origin. Other remarks as necessary.

Field 9: This field should be completed, signed and dated by the exporter or its authorised agent. "Date" should be the date when the certificate of origin is applied for.

Note: The exporter's or its authorised agent's signature may be autographed or electronically printed.

Field 10: This field should be completed, dated, signed and stamped by the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party or its designee.

Note: The competent governmental authority's or its designee's signature may be autographed or electronically printed.

Notice 1. Any items entered in this form should be true and correct. False declaration or documents relating to the certificate of origin should be subject to penalty in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Party.

Notice 2. The certificate of origin should be a basis of determination of origin at the relevant authority of the importing Party.