

**REGULATION ON CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATION AND
MANNER OF PROVING THE ORIGIN OF GOODS
(Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia no.26/00)**

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Article 1
(Content of the Regulation)**

This Regulation prescribes the criteria for determination and manner of proving the origin of goods, when the determination of origin of goods is needed for the purpose of:

1. Applying the customs tariff;
2. Applying other measures for regulation of specific areas related to trade in goods.

**Article 2
(Confidentiality of Data)**

- (1) All data, which are submitted for the purpose of proving the origin of goods, shall be confidential.
- (2) All entities, which will get in contact with data pertaining to the previous paragraph, shall respect their confidential nature.

II. NON-PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN OF GOODS

**Article 3
(Basic Criteria)**

Non-preferential origin of goods shall be determined on the basis of criteria pursuant to Article 25 and 27 of the Law on Customs and criteria determined in this Regulation.

**Article 4
(Prevention from Misuse)**

If the customs body concludes that certain process or finalization in a country pursuant to Article 27, paragraph 1 of the Law on Customs has been carried out in order to avoid the regulations related to the origin of goods of that particular country, the goods, due to such process or process of finalization, shall not be considered in any case to have acquired origin in the country in which the process or finalization has been carried out.

**Article 5
(Detailed Criteria for textile and Textile Articles)**

- (1) If, pursuant to the provision pertaining to Article 27 of the Law on Customs, the origin of textile and textile articles falling within Section XI of the Nomenclature of Customs Tariff, is to be determined, then the textile, i.e. textile articles shall have origin from the country in which the complete process has been carried out.
- (2) The term “complete process” pertaining to paragraph 1 of this Article means working, i.e. processing, as a result of which the product obtained receives a classification under a heading of the Nomenclature of the Customs Tariff (four digit number), other than those of the same Nomenclature Customs Tariff covering all non-originating materials used in the process.
- (3) During the determination of the origin of goods listed in Annex 10, which is part of this Regulation, only the processes referred to in column 3 of that Annex shall be regarded as “complete process”, whether or not the working, i.e. the process of the product involves a change of heading in the Nomenclature of the Customs Tariff, pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article.
- (4) According to the provisions of this Article, the goods may never obtain origin, exactly because of the fact that there was change of heading in the Nomenclature of the Customs Tariff, as a result of the working, i.e. processing, in the cases mentioned below:
 1. Operations to ensure preservation of products in good condition during transport and storage (ventilation, spreading out, drying, removal of damaged parts and like operations);
 2. Simple operations consisting of removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying (including the making-up of sets of articles), washing, cutting up;
 3. - Changes of packing and breaking-up and assembly of consignments;
- Simple placing in casings, bags, boxes, chests; fixing on cards or boards, etc., and other simple packing operations of the goods for sale;
 4. The affixing of labels or other distinguishing signs on goods or their packaging;
 5. Simple assembly of parts of products to constitute a complete product;
 6. A combination of operations from item 1 through 5 of this paragraph.

Article 6

(Additional Parts, Spare Parts and Tools)

- (1) For additional parts, spare parts and tools, which are supplied together with any equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle and considered to be part of the standard equipment, shall be deemed to have the same origin as the equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle.
- (2) Essential spare parts for any equipment, apparatus or vehicles put into free circulation or previously exported shall be deemed to have the same origin as that piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle, provided that the conditions pursuant to Article 7 of this Regulation are fulfilled.

Article 7
(Conditions for Important Spare Parts)

- (1) The presumption pertaining to Article 6 of this Regulation shall be accepted only:
 1. If this is necessary for importation into the country of destination, or
 2. If the incorporation of the essential spare part in the piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle concerned at the production stage would not prevent the piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or the vehicle from having Macedonian origin or that of the country of manufacture.
- (2) Products listed in Section XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Nomenclature of Customs Tariff shall be considered as equipment, machines, apparatuses or vehicles stated in Article 6 of this Regulation.
- (3) Essential spare parts pertaining to paragraph 1 of this Article shall be the following:
 1. Component without which the proper operation of the goods referred to in the previous paragraph which have been put into free circulation or previously exported cannot be ensured, and
 2. Characteristic of those goods, and
 3. Intended for their normal maintenance and to replace parts of the same kind which are damaged have become unserviceable, and
 4. Which are in quantity equivalent to the total quantity of equipment and tools that are delivered.

Article 8
(Origin of spare parts)

- (1) A person requesting a certificate for origin of goods for spare parts, according to the provisions pertaining to Article 6 of this Regulation, shall submit to the authorized body an application containing the following:
 1. A statement confirming that the spare parts mentioned in the certificate are intended for normal maintenance of the equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle;
 2. Detailed data for the equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle for which the spare part is intended; and
 3. Data from the certificate of origin that was issued for the equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle for the maintenance of which the spare part was intended, and for which a new certificate of origin of goods is requested.
- (2) Data pertaining to paragraph 1 of this Article must be placed in the certificate of origin of goods, as well.
- (3) Regarding the check up of conditions pursuant to Articles 6 and 7 of this Regulation, the authorized bodies may request the applicant to submit additional evidence for his/her findings, such as: invoices or copies of invoices referring to the equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle, contracts

or other documentation which point out that the supply of the spare part has been carried out as part of the procedure for normal maintenance.

Article 9
(Proving the origin of goods)

If during the importation, a proof for the origin of goods is requested, it shall be proved by submission of a relevant certificate of origin of goods.

Article 10
(Request for Issuance of a Certificate)

- (1) A certificate of origin of goods shall be issued to the applicant by authorized bodies upon his/her written request.
- (2) The applicant of the request shall be responsible for the correctness and comprehensiveness of data stated in the request for issuance of a certificate of origin of goods: s/he shall be obligated, upon request of the authorized body to submit additional data and documentation, which will support his/her findings in the request.

Article 11
(Obligatory Content of the Certificate of Origin)

- (1) The certificate of non-preferential origin of goods needs to contain the following:
 1. It shall contain all the particulars necessary for identifying the product to which it relates, in particular:
 - The number of packages, their nature and marks and numbers they bear;
 - The type of product;
 - The gross weight, and if that is not possible, then data about the number or volume, especially when that is more appreciable according to the type of goods;
 - The name of the company and residence of the consignor
 2. It shall certify unambiguously that the product to which it relates originated in a specific country
- (2) The customs body may receive the certificate pertaining to paragraph 1 of this Article, issued in another country, if the prescribed conditions are fulfilled and if the certificate has been issued by an authorized body or an organization of that country.
- (3) The minister in charge of trade shall determine the type of goods for which a certificate of origin needs to be submitted when importing them, in compliance with this Article.

Article 12
(Authorizations and Procedure for Issuance of a Certificate of Macedonian Origin of Goods – Non-preferential Origin)

- (1) Certificates pertaining to Article 11 of this Regulation, which prove that the goods are of Macedonian origin, shall be issued by the Macedonian Chamber of Commerce, in a form corresponding to the specimen of Annex 2 of this Regulation, which is a constituent part of it.
The certificate of origin shall measure 210x297 mm with allowed tolerance of up to minus 5mm or plus 8mm in the length. The paper used shall be white, free of mechanical pulp and weigh at least 40g/m². It shall have a printed yellow guilloche pattern, such as to reveal any falsification by mechanical or chemical means.
- (2) The certificate of origin shall be issued upon written request, which matches to the specimen in Annex 3 of this Regulation.
- (3) The certificate of origin shall bear a serial number by which it can be identified. The application for a certificate and the certificate itself shall bear the same number.
- (4) Taking into consideration the circumstances for each case separately, in particular where the applicant maintains a regular flow of exports of the same type of goods during a specified time period, the Macedonian Chamber of Commerce may decide not to require a written application for each export operation, on condition that the prescribed criteria and conditions are complied with.
- (5) The certificate of origin of goods shall be issued only in one copy. Upon request by the applicant and if that is necessary for the purpose of trade with the goods, additional copies of the original certificate may be issued, as well. Such copies need to bear the sign “a copy”.

Article 13
(Conditions for Issuing a Certificate of Non-preferential Macedonian Origin of Goods and Additional Check up of Data)

- (1) The Macedonian Chamber of Commerce shall issue a certificate of Macedonian origin, provided that the conditions for issuance of a certificate of origin are fulfilled and that the goods satisfy the criteria for obtaining Macedonian origin.
- (2) The Macedonian Chamber of Commerce, regarding the check up from the previous paragraph, may request from the applicant to submit additional data or documents that will prove the separate findings of the applicant stated in the application, or check up of the documentation with the applicant and check up of the production process.

Article 14
(Manner of Filling in the Certificates of Origin of Goods)

The application form and the certificate of origin pertaining to Article 13 of this Regulation shall be completed by typescript (computer) or by hand, in block capitals in an identical manner.

Article 15
(Retaining of Application Forms)

The authorized body, which has issued the certificates of origin of goods, shall retain the application forms for a minimum of five years from the date of their issuance.

III. PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN OF GOODS

Article 16
(Criteria for Determination of Preferential Origin of Goods)

- (1) When the origin of goods is needed for determining the justification of the tariff preferential treatment for certain goods, it is done in compliance with the regulations, which govern this treatment.
- (2) If the regulations pertaining to paragraph 1 of this Article do not contain decisions for determination and proving the preferential origin of goods, the general criteria pursuant to Articles 25 through 27 shall be applied respectively, as well as the special criteria for non-preferential origin, stated in this Regulation.

Article 17
(Proof of Preferential Origin of Goods)

- (1) Preferential origin of goods shall be proved by submission of evidence for the origin of goods, which usage is agreed upon by national and international agreements where the preferential tariff treatment is determined.
- (2) If an international agreement, which determines preferential tariff treatment, sets out that there are possibilities some preferences to be granted to an individual beneficiary (shorter procedure) related to the proof of the origin of goods, the Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia shall issue a license for proceeding with this type of procedure, on the basis of a written request by the applicant.
- (3) When issuing an approval pertaining to paragraph 2 of this Article, the Customs Administration shall take into account the following:
 1. The guarantees of the applicant regarding the correct implementation of the shortened procedure, and
 2. Discretion regarding the applicant, during the customs procedures.

Article 18
(Proofs for Macedonian Origin of Goods – Preferential Origin)

- (1) The form A, which serves as a proof of the Macedonian origin of goods for the purposes of approval of tariff preferences on the basis of preferential schemes issued by the Macedonian Chamber of Commerce, shall be issued if the conditions prescribed by the international agreements are fulfilled, in which the preferential schemes are set out.
- (2) Other proofs of Macedonian origin of goods, used for acceptance of the tariff preferential treatment (for example, a certificate for movement EUR 1), which are issued by customs bodies, if no other body is being authorized under the international agreements that set out the preferential tariff treatment.
- (3) The proof of preferential origin of goods does not need to be accepted if the customs bodies calculate the customs debt pursuant to Articles 165 through 168 of the Law on Customs.

Article 19
(Relevant Application of Other Provisions of This Regulation)

Articles 10, 14 and 15 of this Regulation shall be applied for issuance, filling in and retaining of proofs of preferential origin of goods.

IV. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 20
(Importance of To Date Proofs for Origin of Goods)

- (1) Certificates for Macedonian origin of goods (non-preferential treatment) that were issued by authorized bodies before this Regulation has entered into force, while the importation, i.e. exportation of goods which the certificates refer to was not carried out by the time when this Regulation has entered into force, may be used after the enforcement of this Regulation, but not later than October 1, 2000.
- (2) Authorized bodies, on the basis of applications submitted before this Regulation has entered into force, for which the procedures for issuance of certificates were not finished by April 1, 2000, may issue certificates of Macedonian origin of goods (non-preferential treatment) if the conditions for obtaining certificates were valid before the enactment of this Regulation. The certificate issued in such a manner may be used no later than October 1, 2000.

Article 21
(Termination of the Validity of Regulations)

As of the day of the enforcement of this Regulation, the Decision on the Manner and Determination of Rules of Origin shall cease to be valid (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia no.27/92 and 73/92).

Article 22
(Final Provision)

This Regulation shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, and shall start to be applied at the same time when the Law on Customs will be applied.

ANNEX 1

INTRODUCTORY NOTE ON THE LIST OF PROCESS OR FINALIZATION THAT NEEDS TO BE CARRIED OUT ON MATERIALS WITHOUT ORIGIN FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A STATUS OF A PRODUCT WITH ORIGIN

Note 1:

- 1.1 The first two columns of the list describe the obtained product. The first column provides the tariff numbers or numbers of chapters of the Harmonized System, while the second one provides description of goods from the HS System for the relevant tariff number or chapter. For each entry in the first two columns, the rule is determined in the column 3. In some cases, when the entry in the first column is preceded by the sign “ex” it means that the rule in column 3 refers only to a part of that tariff number as described in column 2.
- 1.2 When several tariff numbers are grouped in column 1 or when the chapter number is given and the description of the product in column 2 is presented with general terms, the neighboring rule in column 3 shall refer to all products which, according to the HS System are classified in tariff numbers from the chapter or in whatever tariff number grouped in column 1.
- 1.3 When there are different rules in the list, which refer to different products under one tariff number, in each line there is a description for that part of the tariff number, which is covered by the neighboring rule in column 3.

Note 2:

- 2.1 The term “production” covers any type of manufacturing or processing, including “assembling” or other specific operations
- 2.2 The term “material” means “substance”, “raw material”, “component” or “part” which is used in the production process of a certain product.
- 2.3 The term “product” refers to a product, which is being produced, even if it is aimed for later usage in another production operation.

Note 3:

- 3.1 The process or finalization, which is needed according to the rule from column 3 shall be carried out only with regard to the used materials without origin. The limitations contained in the rule from column 3 shall also be applied only on used material without origin.
- 3.2 If the product produced from material without origin, which obtained origin during the production process, is used as a material for production of another product, then

the rule of the list, which is applied for the product in which it is built in, shall not be applied on it.

Example:

Fabric, which is not embroidered, may obtain origin by weaving with yarn. If the not embroidered fabric, later on, is used for production of embroidered bed linen, the limitation of the effective percentage, which is applied on the usage of not embroidered fabric, shall not be applied in that case.

Note 4:

- 4.1 The rules in the list represent the minimum needed degree of manufacturing or processing, thus by a higher degree of manufacturing or processing there is a possibility for obtaining the status of a product with origin; contrary to this smaller degree of process or finalization cannot provide for obtaining the status of a product with origin. So, if the rule anticipates that during a certain stage of production one can use material without origin, the use of that material in the earlier stage of production is allowed, while in the later stage it is not allowed.
- 4.2 When the rule in the list sets out that the product may be produced from more than one material, it means that any kind of material may be used. The rule does not anticipate that all the materials will be used.

Example:

The rule for yarn determines that fibers of natural origin may be used, while beside the other materials, one can also use chemical materials. It does not mean that both types should be used at the same time, one can use one or the other type or both at the same time.

- 4.3 When the rule in the list sets out that the product may be produced from a certain material, the conditions obviously does not prevent the use of other materials, which because of their nature do not fulfill the conditions from the rule.

Note 5:

- 5.1 The term “fibers” which is used in the list of Annex 1 covers “natural fibers” and “artificial or synthetic fibers”, which are classified under the tariff numbers 5501 through 5507 of the HS System and fibers that are used in the production of paper.
- 5.2 The term “natural fibers” in the list of Annex 1 is used in order to designate fibers that are not artificial or synthetic. It is limited to the degrees prior to weaving, including waste materials, and if that is not otherwise designated, the term “natural fibers” includes fibers that were being teased, combed or in any other way processed, but not weaved.

- 5.3 The term “natural fibers” include horse fibers under the tariff number 0503, silk under the tariff numbers 5101 through 5105, cotton fibers under the tariff numbers 5201 and 5203 and other plant fibers under the tariff numbers 5301 through 5305.
- 5.4 The term “artificial or synthetic cut fibers” in the list of Annex 1 is used for designation of synthetic or artificial filaments, cut fibers or waste materials under the tariff numbers 5501 through 5507.
- 5.5 The term “textile pulp” and “chemical materials” in the list of Annex 1 are used to describe non-textile materials (the ones that are not classified in Chapters 50 through 63) and which can be used for production of artificial or synthetic fibers or yarn, or fibers that are used for production of paper.
- 5.6 The provisions pertaining to column 3 shall be applied for each fabric for products produced from two or three fabrics, which are constituent parts of the mixture.

Note 6:

- 6.1 The term “previously bleached” in the list of Annex 1 is used for designation of the degree of production when the materials used have no origin and are used on some yarns, weaved fabrics and knitted or plaited fabrics, which have only been washed after the operations of weaving or spinning.
Previously bleached products are in a lower phase of processing, than the bleached products, which underwent several washings with detergents for bleaching (oxidization materials such as hydrogen peroxide and materials for reduction).
- 6.2 The term “complete production” in the list of Annex 1 means that all the operations which follow the operation of cutting of the fabric or knitting or plaiting of the fabric directly in its shape have not been carried out.
However, the production shall not be necessarily considered as finalized when one or more final operations have not been carried out.
The following is a list of final operations:
- Fastening of buttons and/or the types of means for buttoning
 - Making of buttonholes
 - Finalizing the edges of trouser legs and sleeves or edges of skirts and dresses
 - Fastening of ornaments and outfits, such as pockets, emblems, badges, etc.
 - Ironing and other preparations before the clothes are released for sale.

Remarks regarding the final operations – special cases

There is a possibility in some separate production processes, the performance of the final operations, especially in the case of combinations of operations to be of equal importance, thus these operations shall be considered as exceeding the simple final operations.

In these separate cases, the non-performance of final operations shall hinder the the complete process of manufacturing.

- 6.3 The expression “impregnation, attraction, covering and laminating” does not include the operations for assembling of materials.

**LIST OF WORKING OR PROCESSING WHICH NEEDS TO BE CARRIED OUT
ON MATERIALS WITHOUT ORIGIN SO THAT THE PRODUCT CAN OBTAIN
THE STATUS OF A PRODUCT WITH ORIGIN**

Tariff number in HS	Description of the product	Manufacturing or processing of materials without origin so that the product can obtain the status of a product with origin
(1)	(2)	(3)
Ex 5101	Wool, not carded or combed - Degreased, not carbonized	Production from greased wool, including wool washed from pieces, which value does not exceed 50% of the price of the product ex factory.
	- Carbonized	Production from degreased wool, non- carbonized, which value does not exceed 50% of the price of the product ex factory.
Ex 5103	Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, Carbonized	Production from non-carbonized waste, which value does not exceed 50% of the price of the product ex factory.
Ex 5201	Cotton, not carded or combed, bleached	Production from raw cotton, which value does not exceed 50% of the price of the product ex factory.
5501-5507	Artificial or synthetic fibers, cut - Not towed or combed or otherwise processed for weaving - Towed or combed or others	Production from chemical materials or from textile pulp Production from chemical material or from textile pulp or waste, which are classified under the tariff number 5505.
Ex Chapter 50 – 55	Yarn, monofilaments and thread, except paper yarn: - Printed or colored	Production from: - Natural fibers, not towed or combed or other wise prepared for weaving, - Crepes or silk waste, - Chemical materials or textile pulp, or - Artificial or synthetic fibers, cables from filaments or fiber waste, not towed or combed or less prepared for weaving

		<p>Or</p> <p>Printing or coloring yarn or monofilaments not bleached or previously bleached (1), followed by preparatory or final operations, winding or texturing which is not considered as such, where the value of materials without origin (including the yarn, too, does not exceed 48% of the price of the product ex factory.</p> <p>Production from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural fibers, not towed or combed, or otherwise prepared for texturing, - Crepes or silk waste, - Chemical materials or textile pulp, or - Artificial or synthetic fibers, cables from filaments or fiber waste, not towed or combed or less prepared for weaving of yarn. <p>Production from yarn</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Printing or coloring of non-bleached or previously bleached materials, followed by preparatory or final operations (1) (2)</p> <p>Production of yarn</p> <p>Production of fibers</p>
	- Other	
	Fabric, except fabrics of paper yarn Printed or colored	
5601	- Other Wadding made of textile materials; textile fibers not exceeding 5 mm in length (flock), dust and mill neps of textile material	
5602	Felt, including impregnated, coated or laminated -Printed or colored	<p>Production of fibers</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Printing or coloring of non-bleached or previously bleached felt, followed by preparatory or final operations (1) (2)</p>
	-Impregnated, coated or laminated	<p>Impregnation, coating or laminating of non-woven textile, non-bleached (3)</p>

5603	- Other	Production of fibers
	Non-woven textile, including impregnated, coated or laminated	
	- Printed or colored	Production of fibers Or Printing or coloring of non-bleached or previously bleached non-woven textile, followed by preparatory or final operations (1) (2)
	- Impregnated, coated or laminated	Impregnating, coating or laminating of non-woven textile, non-bleached (3)
5604	- Other	Production of fibers
	Rubber thread and cord, textile covered; textile yarn and strip and alike of heading number 5404 or 5405, impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastic:	
	- Rubber thread and cord, textile covered	Production from rubber thread and cord, not covered with textile
5607	- Other	Impregnation, coating of textile yarn, strips and alike, not bleached
	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, including knitted, plaited, braided, impregnated, covered, or sheathed with rubber or plastic	Production of fibers, yarns of coconut fibers, yarn of synthetic or artificial filaments or monofilaments
5609	Production of yarn, strips or alike under the tariff number 5404 or 5405, twine, cordage, ropes or cables, not mentioned or classified elsewhere	Production of fibers, yarns of coconut fibers, yarn of synthetic or artificial filaments or monofilaments

5704	Carpets and other textile floor coverings of felt, not tufted or flocked, whether or not finished	Production of fibers
Chapter 58	Special fabrics; tufted fabrics; lace; tapestries;??; embroidery - Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs (Tar. No. 5810) - Printed or colored - Impregnated or coated - Other	Production where the value of materials does not exceed 50% of the price of the product ex factory. Production of yarn Or printing or coloring of non-bleached or previously bleached felt or not woven fabric, followed by preparatory or final operations (1) (2). Production of non-bleached fabrics, felt or not woven fabric Production of yarn
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	Production of non-bleached fabrics
5902	Tyre cord fabric of high tenacity yarn or nylon or other polyamides, polyesters or viscose rayon	Production of yarn
5903	Textile fabric impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastic, other than those of tariff number 5902.	Production of non-bleached fabrics Or Printing or coloring of non-bleached or previously bleached fabrics, followed by preparatory or final operations (1) (2)

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.	Production of non-bleached fabrics, felt or not woven textile.
5905	Textile wall coverings	Production of non-bleached fabrics. Or Printing or coloring of non-bleached or previously bleached fabrics, followed by preparatory or final operations (1) (2).
5906	Rubberized textile fabrics, other than those of the tariff number 5902	Production of bleached knitted or plaited fabrics or of non-bleached fabrics.
5907	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated, painted, coated or covered, painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio back clothes or alike	Production of non-bleached materials Or Printing or coloring of non-bleached or previously bleached fabrics, followed by preparatory or final operations (1) (2).
5908	Textile wicks, fabrics, plaited or knitted, for lamps, stoves, candles or the like; incandescent gas mantles and tubular knitted gas mantle fabric thereof, whether or not impregnated.	Production of yarn
5909	Textile hose-piping and similar textile tubing, with or without lining armor or accessories of other materials	Production of yarn and fibers
5910	Transmission or conveyor belts or belting, of textile material whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastic or reinforced with metal or other material.	Production of yarn and fibers
5911	Textile products and articles for technical use, specified in note 7 of Chapter 59:	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disks or rings for polishing other than felt - Other 	Production of yarn, waste materials or towels under the tariff number 6310 Production of yarn or fibers.
Chapter 60	Knitted or plaited materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Printed or colored - Other 	Production of yarn Or Printing or coloring of non-bleached or previously bleached materials, followed by preparatory or final operations Production of yarn
Chapter 61	Clothes and clothes accessories, knitted or plaited: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtained from sewing or crocheting in other way of two or more pieces of knitted or plaited material, cut in shapes or directly obtained as a shape - Other 	Complete production (4) Production of yarn
Ex Chapter 62	Clothes and clothes accessories, not knitted or plaited, other than those classified under the tariff number 6213 and 6214 for which the following rules are anticipated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finished or completed - Not finished or completed 	Complete production (4) Production of yarn
6213 and 6214	Handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embroidered - Other 	Production of yarn Or Production of not embroidered material under a condition the value of the used not embroidered material not to exceed 40% of the value of the product ex factory Production of yarn
6301 through ex	Blankets and the like; traveling rugs; bed linen,	

6306	<p>table lines, toilette lines and linen for kitchen, curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds, curtain or bed valances, other furnishing articles (other than those classified under the tariff number 9404), sacks and bags of a kind used for packing goods; tarpaulin, awnings and sun-blinds and products for camping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Made of felt or not woven textile - Not impregnated, not coated or laminated - Impregnated, coated or laminated - Other - Knitted or plaited - Not embroidered - Embroidered 	<p>Production of fibers</p> <p>Impregnation, coating or laminating of felt or not woven textile not bleached (1)</p> <p>Complete production (4) Complete production (4) Or Production of not embroidered knitted or plaited fabric, under condition the value of used not embroidered knitted or plaited fabric not to exceed 40% of the value of the product ex factory</p> <p>Production of yarn Production of yarn Or Production of not embroidered fabric under condition the value of used fabric not to exceed 40% of the value of the product ex factory</p>
6307	<p>Other final products (including fashion designs for clothes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floor-clothes, dish-clothes, dusters and similar cleaning clothes - Other 	<p>Production of yarn</p> <p>Production in which the value of all used materials does not exceed 40% of the price of the product ex factory</p>

6308	Sets consisting of pieces of fabric and yarn, whether or not with accessories, for manufacturing of rugs, tapestries, embroidered tablecloths or serviettes, or similar textile articles, put up in packaging for retail sale.	The set in which the total value of all products without origin placed in it does not exceed 25% of the price of the set ex factory
------	--	---

ANNEX 2

1. Consignor	No. 000000	ORIGINAL
	(Place for the number of issuance)	
2. Consignee	REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	
	CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN	
	3. Country of Origin	
4. Transport details (Optional)	5. Remarks	
6. Item number: marks, numbers, number and kind of packages, description of goods		7. Quantity
8. THE UNDERSIGNED AUTHORITY CERTIFIES THAT THE GOODS DESCRIBED ABOVE ORIGINATE IN THE COUNTRY SHOWN IN BIX 3		
Place and date of issue, name, signature and stamp of competent authority		

ANNEX 2

1. Consignor	No. 000000 (Place for the number of issuance)	COPY
2. Consignee	REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/> CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN	
	3. Country of Origin	
4. Transport details (Optional)	5. Remarks	
6. Item number: marks, numbers, number and kind of packages, description of goods	7. Quantity	
<p>8. THE UNDERSIGNED AUTHORITY CERTIFIES THAT THE GOODS DESCRIBED ABOVE ORIGINATE IN THE COUNTRY SHOWN IN BIX 3</p> <p>Place and date of issue, name, signature and stamp of competent authority</p>		

1. Exporter (Name or title of the company and full address, as written in the court registration)	No. 000000	APPLICATION
	Place for the number of issuance	
2. Receiver (Name or title of the company and full address if known or the sign "upon order")	REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	
	CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN	
3. Country of Origin (Republic of Macedonia)		
4. Transport Details (Optional)	5. Remarks	
6. Item number: marks, numbers, number and kind of packages, description of goods	7. Quantity	
<p>8. I, the undersigned below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APPLY issuance of a certificate of origin which shows that the goods described above originate from the country stated in Annex 3. - STATE that the details stated in this application, attached documents and information submitted to authorized bodies regarding the issuance of this certificate are true, that goods which these documents and data refer to are the ones for which this application has been submitted, that the goods fulfill the conditions prescribed by the rules which refer to the unique definition on the concept for origin of goods. - UNDERTAKE an obligation to submit, upon request of the authorized bodies, additional information and additional documents, which will be requested for issuance of this certificate. 		
8. Applicant (if different from the importer)	Place and date: _____ Signature of the applicant (1) _____	

(1) The signature of the applicant together with his/her name must be written in print letters

(Space for additional information)
<p>RULES FOR FILLING IN THE CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The forms should be filled in handwriting or typed in a same manner in English language. When the forms are filled in handwriting, it should be made with an ink pen and with print letters. 2. The certificate and applications should not be strike off or words to be written one over another. Each change should be made by striking off the incorrect data and adding the necessary corrections. Such changes should be made by a person who has already filled in the certificate and be confirmed by authorized bodies. 3. Extra space should not be left between paragraphs in the application and certificate, and before each paragraph the number of the paragraph should be placed. After the last paragraph a horizontal line should be drawn. Any unused space must be reduced in order to prevent any additional filling in. 4. If necessary, one or more copies of this certificate may be issued for the purposes of exportation.