In a communication dated 31 March 1980 the Permanent Mission of Austria notified the following amendments to Austria's rules of origin applied in connexion with the GSP. These amendments took effect on 22 March 1980.

1. For postal consignments of a value not exceeding S 25,000 a new Form APR will be accepted which corresponds to the new model of Form APR introduced by the EEC as from 1 January 1979. One copy of the new Form APR is attached. The old Form APR may, however, be used without any time limitation.

2. The notes on the back of the combined declaration and certificate Form A may also be printed in another language than English or French. This applies also to the Notes on Form APR. Nevertheless, the text on the front page of Form A as well as the text in the boxes of Form APR must always be in English or in French.

3. The time-limit for production of certificates Form A of five months for cases of direct transportation to Austria has been removed. Therefore, there remains now only one single time-limit of ten months for production of Form A.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORM APR No. A</th>
<th>Form used for the Generalized System of Preferences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exporter (Name, full address, country)</td>
<td>Declaration by the exporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consignee (Name, full address, country)</td>
<td>I, the undersigned, exporter of the goods described below declare that the goods comply with the requirements for the completion of this form and that the goods have obtained the status of originating products within the provisions governing the Generalized System of Preferences to be exported to the country shown in Box 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin Criterion (1), remarks (2)</td>
<td>Country of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marks, numbers of consignment and description of goods</td>
<td>Country of destination (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority in the exporting country responsible for verification of the declaration by the exporter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES**

1. Countries which accept this form for the purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)
   - Austria
   - Belgium
   - Canada
   - Denmark
   - Federal Republic of Germany
   - Finland
   - France
   - Ireland
   - Italy
   - Luxembourg
   - Netherlands
   - Norway
   - Switzerland
   - United Kingdom

Details of the rules governing admission to GSP in these countries are obtainable from the Customs authorities there. The main elements of the rules are indicated in the following paragraphs.

2. Conditions. The main conditions for admission to preference are that goods sent to any of the countries listed above (i) shall fall within a description of goods eligible for preference in the country of destination, and (ii) must comply with the constituent conditions specified by the country of destination. In general, goods must be consigned direct from the country of exportation to the country of destination, but in most cases passage through one or more intermediate countries, with or without transhipment, is acceptable provided that at the time they are exported the goods are clearly intended for the declared country of destination and that any intermediate transit, transhipment or temporary warehousing are free from the requirements of transportation, and (iii) must comply with the origin criteria specified for those goods by the country of destination. A summary indication of the rules generally applicable is given in paragraphs 3 and 4.

3. Origin Criteria. For exports to the above-mentioned countries the position is that either (a) the goods shall be wholly produced in the country of exportation, that is, they should fall within a description of goods which is accepted as 'wholly produced' under the rules prescribed by the country of destination concerned, or (b) alternatively, if the goods are manufactured wholly, or partly from materials or components imported into the country of exportation or of undetermined origin, the materials or components must have undergone a substantial transformation there into a different product. It is important to note that all materials and components which cannot be shown to be of that country's origin must be treated as if they were imported. Usually, the transformation must be such as to lead to the exported goods being classified under a Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature Tariff heading other than that relating to any of the above materials or components.

In addition, special rules are prescribed for various classes of goods in Lists A and B of certain countries rules of origin and other subsidiary provisions and notes should be carefully studied.

If the goods qualify under the above criteria, the exporter must indicate in Box 7 of the origin criteria on the basis of which he claims that his goods qualify for the GSP in the manner shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circumstances of production or manufacture in the country named in Box B of the form</th>
<th>Insert in Box 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Goods wholly produced in the exporting country which were manufactured in conformity with the provisions of para 3 (ii), which fall under a CCC Nomenclature Tariff heading specified in Column 1 of List A and which satisfy any conditions in Columns 2 to 4 of List A which are relevant to these goods</td>
<td>+A- followed by the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example +A- 74 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Goods wholly produced in the exporting country which fall within item 4 in Column 1 of List B and which comply with provisions of that item</td>
<td>+B- followed by the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example +B- 73 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Goods wholly produced in the exporting country which were manufactured in conformity with the provisions of para 3 (ii), which are not specifically referred to in List A, and which do not contravene a general provision of List A</td>
<td>+X- followed by the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example +X- 55 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Goods wholly produced in the country of destination under para 3A above.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The verification of the declaration by the exporter on the front of this form is requested (*)

Verification carried out shows that (1)

- [ ] the statements and particulars given in this form are accurate.
- [ ] this form does not meet the requirements as to accuracy and authenticity (see remarks appended).

(Place and date)

Stamp

(Place and date)

Stamp

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Back)

(1) Place an X where applicable

(*) Subsequent verifications of forms APR shall be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the importing country have reasonable doubt as to the accuracy of the information regarding the authenticity of the forms and the true origin of the goods in question.

Instructions for the completion of form APR

1. A form APR may be made out only for goods which in the exporting country fulfil the conditions specified by provisions governing the Generalised System of Preferences. These provisions must be studied carefully before the form is completed. (See notes on part 2)

2. In the case of a consignment by parcel post the exporter attaches the form to the despatch note. In the case of consignment by letter post he encloses the form in the package. The reference APR and the serial number of the form should be stated on the Customs green label declaration C1 or on the Customs declaration C2/CP3, as appropriate.

3. These instructions do not exempt the exporter from complying with any other formalities required by customs or postal regulations.

4. An exporter who uses this form is obliged to submit to the appropriate authorities any supporting evidence which they may require and to agree to any inspection by them of his accounts and of the processes of manufacture of the goods described in box 11 of this form.