

Unofficial translation

APPROVED

by Decision No. 49 of the Council  
of the Eurasian Economic Commission  
dated July 13, 2018

**RULES OF ORIGIN**  
**of goods imported into the customs territory**  
**of the Eurasian Economic Union (Non-preferential Rules of Origin)**

*(as amended by Decisions of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission  
No.57 dated July 10, 2020, No.47 dated April 5, 2022,  
No.61 dated May 22, 2023, No.3 dated January 26, 2024)*

I. General provisions

1. These Rules of Origin shall be applied for the purposes stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 37 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014, in respect of goods imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as "the Union") from third countries, unless otherwise provided for in the second subparagraph of this paragraph.

These Rules of Origin do not apply in respect of goods, the origin of which is confirmed in accordance with an international treaty of a Member State of the Union (hereinafter referred to as "a Member State") with a third party or an international treaty to which all the Member States are participants concluded prior to January 1, 2015 and providing for the granting of preferences in trade with such third party, except for goods similar to those for which counter measures or trade remedies depending on the origin of goods are applied in accordance with the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014.

The customs control of the origin of imported goods shall be performed in accordance with the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union.

2. For the purposes of these Rules of Origin, the definitions below have the following meanings:

"similar goods" – goods classified in the same code of the single Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activities of the Eurasian Economic Union and having the same description as those goods for which counter measures or trade remedies depending on the origin of goods are applied in accordance with the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014;

"verification" – authentication of certificate of origin and (or) reliability of the information contained therein and (or) provision of additional or clarifying information (including those on the compliance of goods with the origin criteria) and (or) copies of documents based on which such certificate of origin has been issued;

"verification authority" – the authority designated to conduct verification procedures in accordance with laws and regulations of a third country;

"Harmonized System" – the current version of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System defined by the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System dated June 14, 1983;

"verification request" – a request to confirm the authenticity of certificate of origin and (or) reliability of the information contained therein and (or) provide additional or clarifying information (including those on the compliance of goods with the origin criteria) and (or) copies of documents on the basis of which such certificate of origin has been issued;

"material" – any substance, ingredient, raw material, part of good or good consumed and (or) used in the production of goods or physically incorporated into another goods;

"non-originating materials" – materials that are not considered as originating in a country in accordance with paragraph 3 of these Rules of Origin, and (or) materials of unknown origin;

"non-originating goods" – goods that are not considered as originating in a country in accordance with paragraph 3 of these Rules of Origin, and (or) goods of unknown origin;

"counter measures" – measures applied by a Member State in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 40 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014;

"consignment" – goods that are sent simultaneously under one or more transport (shipment) documents from one consignor to one consignee pursuant to the obligations under one document confirming the transaction;

"production or obtaining" – growing, mining, breeding, fishing, hunting, extracting as well as any kind of producing or manufacturing, including processing, working or assembling;

"originating materials" – materials that are considered as originating in a country in accordance with paragraph 3 of these Rules of Origin;

"originating goods" – goods that are considered as originating in a country in accordance with paragraph 3 of these Rules of Origin;

"origin of goods" – a country in which the goods have been wholly obtained or produced or sufficiently processed according to the origin criteria stipulated in these Rules of Origin. For the purposes of these Rules of Origin, a country refers to a group of countries, or a customs union, or a region or part of a country, if there is a need to specify it for the purpose of determining the origin of goods;

"EXW value" – the price paid for the goods to the producer in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, in accordance with the International Commercial Terms "Incoterms 2020", provided the EXW value does not include internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the goods are exported;

"good" – good obtained or produced, even if it is intended for later use in another production operation as a material;

"third country" – a country that is not a Member State;

"authorised body" – a governmental authority or an organisation of a third country designated to issue certificates of origin in accordance with laws and regulations of this third country.

Other definitions used in these Rules of Origin shall be applied in their meanings according to the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union.

2<sup>1</sup>. For the purposes of these Rules of Origin, "central customs authorities" means the following bodies:

in the Republic of Armenia – the State Revenue Committee of the Republic of Armenia;

in the Republic of Belarus – the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus;

in the Republic of Kazakhstan – the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

in the Kyrgyz Republic – the State Customs Service under the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic;

in the Russian Federation – the Federal Customs Service.

## II. Origin criteria

3. Goods shall be considered as originating in a country if they are:

1) wholly obtained or produced in that country in accordance with paragraph 4 of these Rules of Origin;

2) sufficiently processed in that country in accordance with the origin criteria set out in paragraphs 5 – 8 of these Rules of Origin.

4. The following goods shall be considered as wholly obtained or produced in a country:

1) minerals, mineral goods and other naturally occurring substances extracted from its soil, from its territorial waters (other internal waters) or its seabed or taken from the air in the territory of that country;

2) vegetable goods harvested and (or) gathered in that country;

3) live animals born and raised (grown) in that country;

4) goods obtained from live animals in that country;

5) goods obtained from hunting and fishing in that country;

6) goods of sea fishing and other marine goods taken (caught) from the sea outside the territorial waters of that country by a vessel registered in the country and flying its flag;

7) goods produced exclusively from goods referred to in subparagraph 6 of this paragraph on board a factory ship registered in that country and flying its flag;

8) goods extracted from marine soil or subsoil outside that country's territorial waters, provided the country has sole rights to work that soil or subsoil;

9) waste and scrap (secondary raw materials) resulting from production or consumption conducted in that country;

10) used goods collected in that country provided that such goods can no longer fulfill their original function and fit only for utilization and (or) recovery of raw materials;

11) high technology goods produced in outer space on board a spacecraft registered in that country (including those leased by such country);

11<sup>1</sup>) electrical, thermal and other types of energy produced in that country;

12) goods produced in that country solely from the goods referred to in subparagraphs 1 through 11<sup>1</sup> of this paragraph.

5. If non-originating materials are used in the production of goods in the territory of a country, then such goods shall be considered as sufficiently processed in that country provided that one of the following criteria is fulfilled:

1) the code of goods in accordance with the Harmonized System differs at the level of any of the first four digits from the code of non-originating materials used in the production of such goods in accordance with the Harmonized System as a result of processing or manufacturing operations;

2) the value of non-originating materials used in the production in that country does not exceed 50 percent of the EXW value of goods.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions set out in paragraphs 5 of these Rules of Origin, the following operations undertaken exclusively by themselves or in combination with each other are considered to be insufficient to meet the substantial transformation criteria:

- 1) preserving operations to ensure that a good retains its condition during transportation and (or) storage;
- 2) operations to prepare goods for sale and (or) transportation (breaking bulk, forming of shipments, sorting, repacking);
- 3) affixing and (or) printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on goods and (or) their packaging;
- 4) washing, cleaning, removing dust, coating with oxides, oil and (or) other substances;
- 5) colouring and (or) polishing;
- 6) freezing and (or) thawing;
- 7) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing and glazing of cereals and rice;
- 8) operations to colour, dissolve or mix sugar and (or) form sugar lumps;
- 8<sup>1</sup>) bleaching and (or) colouring of textile and textile articles;
- 9) ironing and (or) pressing of textile and textile articles;
- 10) peeling, extraction of seeds and (or) cutting fruits, vegetables or nuts;
- 11) sharpening;
- 12) simple grinding or cutting;
- 13) sifting, sorting, classifying, grading, matching (including the making-up of sets of articles)
- 14) placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes and all other simple packaging operations;
- 15) simple assembly or disassembly of goods;
- 16) mixing of goods (components) which does not lead to sufficient difference between goods obtained and original materials (components);
- 17) separation of goods into components which does not lead to sufficient difference between goods obtained and original materials (components);
- 18) slaughter of animals;
- 19) cutting (sorting) of meat, fish;
- 20) use (operation) of the goods as intended.

7. For the purposes of subparagraphs 12 and 15 of paragraph 6 of these Rules of Origin, operations shall be considered as simple when neither special skills nor machines, apparatus or tools especially designed for those operations are required for their performance.

8. Product specific rules, other than origin criteria specified in paragraph 5 of these Rules of Origin, set out in Annex 1 to these Rules of Origin.

Product specific rules can be based on the following criteria:

processing operations as a result of which the code of goods in accordance with the Harmonized System differs at the certain level from the code of non-originating materials used in the production of such goods in accordance with the Harmonized System;

fulfilment of specific conditions, working or processing operations as a result of which the goods should be deemed to be originating in the country where such operations take place;

change in the value of goods when value added content exceeds or value of non-originating materials does not exceed a certain threshold in the value of the goods.

These specific origin criteria can be established either individually or in combination with each other.

Goods listed in Product specific rules provided for in Annex 1 to these Rules of Origin shall be considered as originating in a country if such goods satisfy the origin criteria set out therein.

9. The percentage of the value added content shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$Xvac = \frac{B - A}{B} \times 100\%,$$

where:

*Xvac* – percentage of the value added content;

*B* – the EXW value of goods;

A – the value of non-originating materials.

10. The percentage of the value of non-originating materials used in the processing operations shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$X_{vnm} = \frac{A}{B} \times 100\%,$$

where:

$X_{vnm}$  – percentage of the value of non-originating materials used in the processing operations;

A – the value of non-originating materials;

B – the EXW value of goods.

11. The value of non-originating materials referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of these Rules of Origin shall be determined as their customs value when imported into the country in which the exported goods are produced, or if their customs value is unknown or cannot be ascertained – in the amount of the first documented price paid for them in the territory of the country where processing takes place.

12. The value of goods shall be determined as the EXW value.

If the value of goods cannot be determined as the EXW value, the value of such goods shall be calculated as the sum value of all materials used in the production of goods, as well as all costs related to their production, excluding internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the goods are exported.

13. Goods that do not satisfy the applicable origin criterion, requiring that as a result of processing operations the code of goods in accordance with the Harmonized System should differ at the certain level from the code of non-originating materials used in the production of such goods in accordance with the Harmonized System, are nevertheless considered as originating, if the value of used non-originating materials that do not meet the required origin criterion does not exceed 10 percent of the EXW value of the goods and such materials are necessary for production of the goods.



14. If the origin of goods cannot be determined in accordance with origin criteria specified in paragraphs 5 – 8 of these Rules of Origin, then one of the following residual rules should be used:

if the good is produced from materials all of which originating in a single country other than country in which the production takes place, such good shall be considered as originating in that country in which those materials originated;

if the good is produced from materials originating in more than one country, such good shall be considered as originating in that country in which the major portion of those materials originated, as determined on the basis of the value of materials in the EXW value of goods. In this case, the value of materials shall be determined as their customs value when imported into the country in which the goods are produced, or if their customs value is unknown or cannot be ascertained – in the amount of the first documented price paid for them in the territory of the country where the processing takes place. When the materials used in the production of goods originating in the country where the processing takes place, the price of such materials shall be determined as the EXW value.

15. If goods that fulfill the origin criteria specified in subparagraph 2 of paragraph 3 of these Rules of Origin are used in a country as materials in the production of another good, the origin of materials used in the production of these goods shall not be taken into account for determining the origin of the good produced.

### III. Special cases

16. In order to determine the origin of goods, no account shall be taken of the origin of the following materials, which might be used in the production and not incorporated into the goods:

- 1) fuel, electrical, thermal and other types of energy;
- 2) tools, dies and moulds;

3) spare parts and materials used in the maintenance of equipment and buildings;

4) lubricants, greases, compounding materials and other materials used in the production or used to operate equipment and buildings;

5) gloves, glasses, footwear, clothing, safety equipment;

6) equipment, devices used for testing or inspecting the goods;

7) catalyst and solvent;

8) any other materials that are not incorporated into the goods but the use of which in the production of such goods can be demonstrated to be a part of that production.

17. Accessories, spare parts, tools and information materials intended for use with machinery, equipment, apparatus or vehicles shall be deemed to be originating in the same country as these machinery, equipment, apparatus or vehicles, if such accessories, spare parts, tools and information materials imported and used with such machines, equipment, apparatus or vehicles in kind and number to the normal equipment thereof in accordance with technical documents.

In this case, the value of accessories, spare parts, tools and information materials is taken into account when determining the origin of goods in accordance with the origin criteria set out in subparagraph 2 of paragraph 5, subparagraph 5 of paragraph 8 and paragraph 14 of these Rules of origin.

18. Packaging materials and containers imported with the goods contained therein shall be deemed to be originating in the same country as the goods themselves, except in cases where such packaging materials and containers in accordance with the General Rules for the Interpretation of the Harmonized System shall be classified separately from the goods. In this case, the origin of packaging materials and containers should be determined separately from such goods.

At the same time, the value of packaging materials and containers used for retail sale is taken into account when determining the origin of goods in accordance with the origin criteria set out in subparagraph 2 of paragraph 5, subparagraph 5 of paragraph 8 and paragraph 14 of these Rules of origin.

18<sup>1</sup>. Goods defined as a set in accordance with the General Rules for the Interpretation of the Harmonized System shall be regarded as originating when all component goods are originating. The set is also considered as originating, if such set consists, *inter alia*, of elements that are non-originating materials, provided that the value of such elements does not exceed 15 percent of the EXW value of the set.

19. Unassembled or disassembled goods which are transported by installments can be considered as a single good if such components are imported into the customs territory of the Union to one consignee and classified as an assembled good in accordance with the General Rules for the Interpretation of the Harmonized System.

#### IV. Proof of origin

20. Cases and procedure to confirm the origin of goods imported into the customs territory of the Union, as well as the procedure for carrying out customs control of the origin of goods, are determined by the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union subject to the provisions of this Section.

21. The origin of goods imported into the customs territory of the Union shall be confirmed by a declaration of origin or under the decision of a declarant by a certificate of origin (hereinafter referred to as "certificate"), except in cases stipulated in paragraphs 35 to 37 and 39 of these Rules of origin, when the use of certificate to confirm the origin of goods is obligatory.

22. Proof of origin shall be valid to confirm the origin of goods according to these Rules of Origin for a period of 12 months from the date of its issuance.

23. Certificate shall be issued by the authorised body for the goods under one consignment.

24. Certificate may be issued before the time of exportation of goods or after the time of exportation of goods (retroactively).

25. Certificate may be issued by the authorised body of a country of origin of goods or a country exported such goods to the customs territory of the Union.

A copy of certificate, as well as any supporting documents proving the origin of goods shall be kept by the authorised body that issued such certificate no less than 3 years from the date of its issuance.

26. Certificate shall be completed in accordance with the requirements stipulated in Annex 2 to these Rules of Origin.

27. In case of loss or destruction of the original paper certificate, it is allowed to use its duplicate issued by the authorised body.

Duplicate of the certificate shall contain information identical to the information contained in the original certificate, except for reference number, date of issuance and signature of official, which may differ from those indicated in the original certificate.

The duplicate of a certificate shall be valid to confirm the origin of goods according to these Rules of Origin for a period of 12 months from the date of issuance of the original certificate.

28. In case of cancellation of certificate for any reason or if necessary to reissue previously issued one, a new certificate shall be applied.

29. Declaration of Origin shall be issued for the goods under one consignment.

30. Proof of Origin shall confirm the origin of goods under one consignment, in respect of which customs operations related to customs declaring and release of goods are carried out in one customs authority of a Member State (hereinafter referred to as "the customs authority").

In exceptional cases related to *force majeure* (accident, irresistible force or other circumstances arising during the transportation (shipment) of goods) it is allowed to confirm the origin of goods under one consignment by one Proof of Origin, in respect of which customs operations related to customs declaring and release of goods are carried out in different customs authorities. In such a case a declarant shall inform the customs authorities that Proof of Origin was previously used when submitting another customs declaration.

31. Description of goods indicated in Proof of Origin shall be sufficient for their identification by the customs authorities with the goods declared during

the customs declaring. However, lack of correspondence between code of goods in accordance with the Harmonized System, indicated in Proof of Origin, and code of goods, declared in the customs declaration, shall not in itself constitute a reason to consider the origin of goods as unconfirmed.

32. The actual gross weight of goods shall not exceed the gross weight specified in Proof of Origin by more than 5 percent.

If actual gross weight of goods exceeds the gross weight specified in Proof of Origin by no more than 5 percent, the origin of goods is considered to be confirmed in relation to the actual gross weight of goods.

If actual gross weight of goods is less than the gross weight specified in Proof of Origin, the origin of goods is considered to be confirmed in relation to the actual gross weight of goods.

The actual net weight or other measurement of goods shall not exceed the net weight or other measurement of goods specified in Proof of Origin

If actual net weight or other measurement of goods is less than the net weight or other measurement of goods specified in Proof of Origin, the origin of goods is considered to be confirmed in relation to the actual net weight or other measurement of goods.

33. In order to confirm the origin of goods the following Proof of Origin may be used: an original paper Proof of Origin, its copy (hard or soft copy) or a certificate issued by the authorised body in electronic form without being made on paper (its hard or soft copy).

34. If there is any evidence that information contained in copy of certificate (hard or soft copy) submitted to confirm the origin of goods does not correspond to its original, the customs authority of a Member State has the right to request the original paper certificate unless such certificate is issued in electronic form without being made on paper.

35. If the goods are similar to those goods for which trade remedy depending on the origin of goods is applied, the origin of such goods shall be confirmed by certificate.

If the goods are similar to those goods for which two or more trade remedies depending on the origin of goods are applied, the origin of such goods shall be confirmed by certificate.

Notwithstanding subparagraphs 1 and 2 of this paragraph, the origin of the mentioned goods may be confirmed by declaration of origin issued in accordance with origin criteria set out in these Rules of Origin in the following cases:

the total customs value of consignment of the similar goods does not exceed the amount of 1 500 euros;

the similar goods are imported into the customs territory of the Union within the framework of the international treaties specified in subparagraph 2 of paragraph 1 of these Rules of Origin and their origin is confirmed by certificates issued in accordance with such international treaties. In this case the origin of the similar goods may be confirmed by declaration of origin issued in accordance with origin criteria set out in these Rules of Origin, if the following opportunity is provided for by laws and regulations of the Member States;

the compliance with the applicable trade remedy (or one of the trade remedies specified in subparagraph 2 of this paragraph) has been proved.

36. If the goods are similar to those goods for which a Member State applies counter measure depending on the origin of goods, the origin of such goods shall be confirmed by certificate in such Member State.

Notwithstanding subparagraph 1 of this paragraph, the origin of the mentioned goods may be confirmed by declaration of origin issued in accordance with origin criteria set out in these Rules of Origin, if the compliance with applicable counter measure has been proved.

37. If the goods are similar to those goods for which a Member State applies counter measure as well as goods for which trade remedy (remedies) depending on the origin of goods are applied, the origin of such goods shall be confirmed by certificate in such Member State.

Notwithstanding subparagraph 1 of this paragraph, the origin of the mentioned goods may be confirmed by declaration of origin issued in accordance

with origin criteria set out in these Rules of Origin, if the compliance with applicable counter measure or trade remedy (one of the applicable trade remedies) has been proved.

38. Certificate may not be submitted to the customs authority of a Member State by decision of a declarant, if there is an arrangement between the central customs authority of that Member State and the authorised body on the use of the electronic origin verification system provided for in paragraph 53 of these Rules of Origin. In this case, the information about such certificate shall be indicated in the customs declaration.

If there is any evidence that the information regarding the origin of goods declared in the customs declaration is unreliable or the data on certificate is not available in the electronic origin verification system, then upon the reasonable request of the customs authority, certificate shall be submitted by the declarant.

39. If there is any evidence that the information in a declaration of origin is unreliable, the customs authority has the right to request a certificate. Such request shall be reasonable and shall contain information indicating which information in the declaration of origin may be unreliable.

40. The presence of errors (misprints) made while completing Proof of Origin that do not affect the reliability of information contained therein and do not cast any doubt on the origin of goods, shall not be a reason for denial to confirm the origin of goods by such Proof of Origin.

41. For multiple goods declared under the same Proof of Origin, a problem encountered by the customs authorities with one of the goods shall not cast any doubt on the origin of the other goods covered by the Proof of Origin and shall not be a reason for denial to confirm the origin of the remaining goods by such Proof of Origin.

42. The customs authority may require a translation of Proof of Origin. It is permitted to submit the translation of Proof of Origin certified by a declarant.

43. The origin of goods shall be considered as unconfirmed in cases specified in paragraph 5 of Article 314 of the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union, as well as in the following cases:

1) based on the results of customs control of the origin of goods, it is impossible to define the authenticity of certificate and (or) reliability of the information contained therein;

2) based on the results of customs control of the origin of goods, it is impossible to identify goods specified in Proof of Origin with the goods specified in the customs declaration;

3) certificate has not been submitted at the request of the customs authority in cases provided for in paragraph 2 of paragraph 38 and paragraph 39 of these Rules of Origin;

4) an original paper certificate has not been submitted at the request of the customs authority in case provided for in paragraph 34 of these Rules of Origin;

5) the actual gross weight of goods exceeds the gross weight specified in Proof of Origin by more than 5 percent and (or) the actual net weight or other measurement of goods exceeds the net weight or other measurement of goods specified in Proof of Origin.

44. In cases provided for in subparagraphs 1 to 3 of paragraph 5 of Article 314 of the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union as well as in subparagraphs 2 to 5 of paragraph 43 of these Rules of Origin, the customs authorities are not required to make a verification request.

## V. Administrative cooperation

45. If the Eurasian Economic Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") receives from a third country (authorised body or governmental authority) information about the authorised body and (or) verification authority



(if any), such information shall be sent by the Commission to the central customs authorities and published on the Union official website within a period not exceeding 5 working days from the date of receipt of the relevant information.

46. The Commission updates the information specified in paragraph 45 of these Rules of Origin upon receipt of relevant updated information from the third country (authorised body or governmental authority).

47. In order to verify certificate the customs authorities are allowed to use electronic databases created by the authorised bodies and placed on the corresponding official websites on the information and telecommunications network "Internet" (hereinafter referred to as "an electronic database").

The electronic database shall allow to confirm the issuance of certificate and may additionally contain any other information specified in the certificate.

The possibility to verify the certificate using an electronic database shall be taken into account by the customs authorities when resolving on the need to send a verification request. However, such possibility does not limit the right of the central customs authorities to send a verification request in accordance with paragraph 50 of these Rules of Origin.

48. If the Commission receives from a third country (authorised body or governmental authority) information about the electronic database used by the authorised body of such country, provided for in paragraph 47 of these Rules of Origin, the Commission within a period not exceeding 5 working days from the date of receipt of the relevant information shall publish it on the Union official website and shall send to the central customs authorities the mentioned information, including electronic addresses of the official websites on the information and telecommunications network "Internet", where such electronic databases are placed, as well as information on the conditions for access of the customs authorities to such electronic databases (if such access conditions are established and information about them has been received by the Commission).

If the governmental authority of a Member State receives the mentioned information from a third country (authorised body or governmental authority), such

authority shall send the relevant information to the Commission to carry out necessary actions specified in subparagraph 1 of this paragraph.

Sending to the Commission information about electronic databases used by the authorised bodies of the third countries and its publication on the official website of the Union are not obligatory for the use of such databases by the customs authorities.

49. If the Commission receives from a third country (authorised body or governmental authority) information on the issuance of certificates in electronic form without being made on paper, such information shall be sent by the Commission to the central customs authorities within a period not exceeding 5 working days from the date of receipt of the relevant information.

50. Where the customs authority reveals evidence that certificate has not been issued or contains false information or in the case of a random check, the central customs authority may send to the authorised body issued such certificate or the verification authority (if any) a verification request.

Verification request shall be accompanied by a copy of the certificate verified.

Verification request shall contain the reasons for its submission and other additional information indicating which information in the certificate may be unreliable, except in the case where such verification request based on random check.

51. Response to the verification request shall be received by the central customs authority within a period not exceeding 6 months from the date of such request.

52. In order to consider a certificate as Proof of Origin, the response to the verification request shall clearly indicate whether the certificate is authentic and (or) the information contained is reliable.

53. The central customs authority and the authorised body have a right to sign a protocol (conclude a memorandum) on the use of the electronic origin verification system, allowing to verify the issuance of a certificate and authenticity of the information contained therein.

54. The electronic origin verification system shall be based on the following main principles and provisions:

- 1) completeness, relevance and reliability of the information on certificates issued by the authorised body;
  - 2) protection of information from unauthorised access, destruction, modification or other illegal actions;
  - 3) proper round-the-clock operation;
  - 4) storage of information on the issued certificates for at least 3 years from the date of their issuance.
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## ANNEX № 1

to the Rules of Origin of goods  
imported into the customs territory  
of the Eurasian Economic Union  
(Non-preferential Rules of Origin)

### PRODUCT SPECIFIC RULES

HS code	Description of goods	Origin criterion
1	2	3
ex 8708 70	Road wheels, which are non-aluminum rims equipped or supplied with truck pneumatic rubber tyres	Manufacture from materials of any heading. However, in such manufacture the following conditions shall be met: the goods shall be considered as originating in that country in which materials of heading 4011 originated; residual rules provided for in paragraph 14 of the Rules of Origin of goods imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (Non-preferential Rules of Origin), approved by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No.49 dated July 13, 2018, shall not be applied.

Footnote: For the purposes of this Annex the goods shall be defined by code in accordance with the current version of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System defined by the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System dated June 14, 1983 and description of such goods.

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## ANNEX № 2

to the Rules of Origin of goods  
imported into the customs territory  
of the Eurasian Economic Union  
(Non-preferential Rules of Origin)

### **REQUIREMENTS for certificate of origin**

1. In case of using the original certificate of origin (hereinafter referred to as "certificate") on paper, such certificate shall be made on A4 (ISO) or Letter (ANSI A) size paper with the use of security features against falsification by mechanical or chemical means.

2. The certificate shall be completed by printing in the English, French or Russian languages.

It is allowed to use certificate completed in other languages, provided that a declarant presents a certified translation of the certificate into Russian or the state language of the Member State of the Eurasian Economic Union, the customs authority of which such certificate is submitted.

It is also permitted:

to duplicate in other languages the information indicated in the English, French or Russian languages;

to indicate in other languages the information in addition to the obligatory information provided for in paragraph 5 of these Requirements, indicated in the English, French or Russian languages;

to indicate in other languages the names of geographical objects, addresses, organisational and legal form of organisations, company names, name of a governmental authority or an organisation of a third country designated to issue certificates in accordance with laws and regulations of the third country (hereinafter referred to as "the authorised body"), and proper names;

to indicate the reference number and date of issuance of the certificate in a manner different from the printed one;

to use any language to indicate information in seal of the authorised body.

3. *Ceased to be in force*

4. In case of using the original certificate on paper any alterations and (or) additions shall be made by striking out the erroneous data and printing or handwriting any corrected information and shall be certified by the signature of the official and seal of the authorised body.

Neither erasures nor superimpositions, alterations and (or) additions should be allowed on the certificates.

5. The certificate shall contain the following information:

- 1) name of the country of origin of goods;
- 2) reference number of the certificate, name of the authorised body that issued such certificate (if seal of the authorised body contains the name of the authorised body, additional indication of such information is not required);
- 3) name and address of the exporter (producer, seller or consignor);
- 4) name of the country of destination or the name and address of the consignee;
- 5) description of the goods sufficient for their identification by the customs authorities with the goods declared in the customs declaration.

In addition to the description of the goods specified in the first indent of this subparagraph, it is allowed to indicate information about invoice, contract specification or other shipping document for the use of the description of goods contained therein to identify the goods.

If the imported goods included in Product specific rules provided for in Annex 1 to the Rules of Origin of goods imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (Non-preferential Rules of Origin), adopted by Decision No. 49 of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated 13 July 2018 (hereinafter referred to as "the Rules of Origin"), the description of goods shall also contain six-digit level code of goods in accordance with

the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System defined by the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System dated June 14, 1983;

6) gross weight and (or) other measurement of the goods;

7) *ceased to be in force*;

8) details of the certification (seal of the authorised body that issued the certificate, signature of the official of this authorised body, date of issuance of the certificate).

If the authorised body issues certificate in electronic form without issuance the original certificate on paper, it is permitted not to indicate seal impression of the authorised body and signature of the official of this authorised body. In this case, such certificate shall contain an image of seal of the authorised body, except in cases where the authorised body uses the electronic database provided for in paragraph 47 of the Rules of Origin, which allows to verify information specified in such certificate.

6. The information referred to in paragraph 5 of these Requirements is the minimum data which should be indicated in the certificate. It is allowed to indicate additional information, including information entered by the authorised body in coded form (QR code, URL, etc.).

6<sup>1</sup>. If there is not enough space in the certificate to indicate information about all goods, additional sheets of A4 (ISO) or Letter (ANSI A) size paper, certified by the seal of the authorised body, are used.

It is allowed to use an invoice, contract specification or other shipping documents, containing the description of goods sufficient for their identification and other information about the goods, as additional sheets to the certificate. Such documents shall be certified by seal of the authorised body.

If the authorised body issues certificate in electronic form without issuance the original certificate on paper, it is permitted not to indicate in additional sheets to the certificate (including invoice, contract specification or other shipping documents used as additional sheets) seal impression of the authorised body.

In this case, additional sheets shall contain an image of seal of the authorised body, except in cases where the authorised body uses the electronic database provided for in paragraph 47 of the Rules of Origin, which allows to verify information specified in such certificate.

6<sup>2</sup>. In case of issuance of duplicate of certificate referred to in paragraph 27 of the Rules of Origin, such duplicate shall contain words «duplicate» or «duplicata» with indication of reference number and date of issuance of the original certificate.

*7. Ceased to be in force.*

8. If the certificate is issued on the form used within the preferential trade, the box dedicated for special marks in such certificate shall contain the wording «для непреференциальных целей», «for non-preferential purposes» or «à des fins non préférentielles».

*9. Ceased to be in force.*

*9<sup>1</sup>. Ceased to be in force.*

*10. Ceased to be in force.*

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