



COMPREHENSIVE
ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP
AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHILE
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



PREAMBLE

The Government of the Republic of Chile and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter individually referred to as a “Party” or collectively as the “Parties”;

Inspired by their longstanding ties of friendship and cooperation in many sectors of common concerns and interests, especially in economic areas based on mutual benefit and confidence;

Recalling the *Joint Ministerial Statement on the Negotiation of the Chile-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IC-CEPA)* signed in Jakarta on 12 May 2017;

Desiring to bring the longstanding economic relations to a new chapter of economic cooperation by reducing barriers and widening economic linkages between the Parties through liberalising trade;

Confident that the strengthening of their economic partnership will provide a strong platform for the expansion and deepening of economic ties and cooperation which will bring economic and social benefits, create new opportunities for workers and businesses, and improve the living standards of their people;

Convinced that IC-CEPA, covering trade in goods would serve as an important framework to boost economic growth and equitable economic development;

Desiring to promote bilateral trade through the establishment of clear, transparent, predictable and mutually advantageous trade rules and the avoidance or removal of trade barriers;

Sharing the belief that a comprehensive economic partnership shall produce mutual benefits to each Party and contribute to the expansion and development of world trade under the multilateral trading system embodied in the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO Agreement);

Reaffirming the respective rights and obligations of the Parties under the *World Trade Organization (WTO)* and other existing international agreements and arrangements;

Conscious of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) goals and aware of the growing importance of trade and investment for the economies of the Asia-Pacific region; and

Determined to establish a legal framework for such comprehensive economic partnership among the Parties.

Have agreed as follows:



CHAPTER 1

INITIAL PROVISIONS

Article 1.1: Establishment of a Free Trade Area

The Parties, consistent with Article XXIV of GATT 1994, hereby establish a free trade area in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 1.2: Relation to Other Agreements

1. The Parties affirm their existing rights and obligations with respect to each other under the WTO Agreement and other agreements to which the Parties are party.
2. If a Party considers that a provision of this Agreement is inconsistent with a provision of another agreement to which it and the other Party are party, the Parties shall, on request, consult with each other with a view to reaching a mutually satisfactory solution. This paragraph is without prejudice to the rights and obligations of a Party under Chapter 12 (Dispute Settlement).¹

¹ For the purposes of application of this Agreement, the Parties agree that the fact that an agreement provides more favourable treatment of goods than that provided for under this Agreement does not mean that there is an inconsistency within the meaning of paragraph 2.



CHAPTER 2

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Article 2.1: Definitions of General Application

For the purposes of this Agreement, unless otherwise specified:

Agreement means the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between Chile and Indonesia (IC-CEPA);

Commission means the IC-CEPA Joint Commission established pursuant to Article 11.1 (IC-CEPA Joint Commission);

Customs Authority means the authority that, according to the legislation of each Party, is responsible for the administration and enforcement of its customs laws:

- (a) for Chile, the National Customs Service, or its successor; and
- (b) for Indonesia, the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance, or its successor;

customs duty includes any import duty and a charge of any kind imposed in connection with the importation of a good, but does not include any:

- (a) charges equivalent to internal taxes, including excise duties, sales tax, and goods and services taxes imposed in accordance with a Party's commitments under paragraph 2 of Article III of GATT 1994;
- (b) antidumping or countervailing duty or safeguards duty applied in accordance with Chapter 8 (Trade Remedies); or
- (c) fees or other charges that are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered, and do not represent a direct or indirect protection for domestic goods or a taxation of imports for fiscal purposes;

Customs Valuation Agreement means the *Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

days mean calendar days, including weekends and public holidays;

existing means in effect on the date of entry into force of this Agreement;



GATT 1994 means the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

Harmonized System (HS) means the *Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System* governed by *The International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System*, including its General Rules of Interpretation, Section Notes, and Chapter Notes, and their amendments, as adopted and implemented by the Parties in their respective tariff laws;

heading means the first four digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System (HS);

measure means any measure by a Party, whether in the form of a law, regulation, rule, procedure, decision, any administrative action or any other form;

originating good means a good that qualifies as an originating good in accordance with the rules of origin set out in Chapter 4 (Rules of Origin);

person means a natural person or a juridical person;

person of a Party means a natural person or a juridical person of a Party;

preferential tariff treatment means the duty rate applicable under this Agreement to an originating good;

Safeguards Agreement means the *Agreement on Safeguards*, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

SPS Agreement means the *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

subheading means the first six digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System (HS);

TBT Agreement means the *Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade*, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

territory means:

- (a) for Chile, the land, maritime, and air space under its sovereignty, and the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf within which it exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with international law and its domestic law; and
- (b) for Indonesia, the land territories, internal waters, archipelagic waters, territorial sea, including seabed and subsoil thereof, and airspace over



such territories and waters, as well as continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, over which Indonesia has sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction as defined in its laws and in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay, December 10, 1982;

WTO means the World Trade Organization; and

WTO Agreement means the *Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization*, done on April 15, 1994.



CHAPTER 3

TRADE IN GOODS

Article 3.1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter:

agricultural goods mean those goods referred to in Article 2 of the *Agreement on Agriculture*, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement (WTO Agreement on Agriculture);

agricultural export subsidies shall have the meaning assigned to that term in Article 1 (e) of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, including any amendment of that Article;

consular transactions mean requirements that goods of a Party intended for export to the territory of the other Party must first be submitted to the supervision of the consul of the importing Party in the territory of the exporting Party for the purpose of obtaining consular invoices or consular visas for commercial invoices, certificates of origin, manifests, shippers' export declarations or any other customs documentation required on or in connection with importation;

duty-free means free of customs duty;

Import Licensing Agreement means the *Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures*, contained in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement; and

import licensing means administrative procedures requiring the submission of an application or other documentation (other than that generally required for customs clearance purposes) to the relevant administrative body as a prior condition for importation into the territory of the importing Party.

Article 3.2: Scope and Coverage

This Chapter applies to trade in all goods between the Parties.

Article 3.3: National Treatment

Each Party shall accord national treatment to the goods of the other Party in accordance with Article III of GATT 1994, including its interpretative notes. To this end, Article III of GATT 1994 and its interpretative notes are incorporated into and made part of this Agreement, *mutatis mutandis*.



Article 3.4: Reduction and/or Elimination of Customs Duties

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, each Party shall progressively reduce and/or eliminate customs duties on originating goods of the other Party in accordance with its Schedule of Tariff Commitments in Annex 3-A.
2. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, a Party shall not increase any existing customs duty or introduce a new customs duty on an originating good covered by this Agreement.
3. If the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) rate of customs duties applied by a Party on a particular good is lower than the rate of customs duty provided for in its schedule of tariff commitments set out in Annex 3-A, that Party shall apply the lower rate to the originating good of the other Party.
4. On request of either Party, the Parties shall consult to consider improving tariff commitments set out in their Schedules set out in Annex 3-A. An agreement between the Parties to improve tariff commitments under this Agreement shall be considered and adopted in accordance with Article 11.1.4(c) (IC-CEPA Joint Commission).
5. A Party may at any time accelerate unilaterally the reduction and/or elimination of customs duties on originating goods of the other Party set out in its Schedule in Annex 3-A. A Party considering doing so shall inform the other Party as early as practicable.

Article 3.5: Administrative Fees and Formalities

1. Each Party shall ensure that fees, charges, formalities and requirements imposed in connection with the importation and exportation of goods shall be consistent with its rights and obligations under GATT 1994.
2. Each Party shall not require consular transactions, including related fees and charges, in connection with the importation of any good of the other Party.
3. Each Party shall, to the extent possible, in accordance with its respective laws and regulations, make a list of current fees and charges that it imposes in connection with importation and exportation, and make such information publicly available on the internet or other similar means.

Article 3.6: Non-Tariff Measures

1. Each Party shall not adopt or maintain any prohibition or restriction on the importation of any good of the other Party or on the exportation or sale for export of any good destined for the territory of the other Party, except in accordance with its rights



and obligations under the WTO Agreement or this Agreement. To this end, Article XI of GATT 1994 and its interpretative notes shall be incorporated into and shall form part of this Agreement, *mutatis mutandis*.

2. The Parties shall not adopt or maintain any other non-tariff measures on the importation of any good of the Party or on the exportation of any good destined to the territory of the other Party, except in accordance with its obligations under the WTO Agreement or this Agreement.

3. Each Party shall ensure the transparency of its non-tariff measures permitted in paragraph 1 and that any such measures are not prepared, adopted or applied with a view to or with the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to trade between the Parties.

Article 3.7: Import Licensing

1. The Parties may not adopt or maintain a measure that is inconsistent with the Import Licensing Agreement.

2. Each Party shall ensure that all automatic and non-automatic import licensing measures are implemented in a transparent and predictable manner, and applied in accordance with the Import Licensing Agreement.

3. Each Party shall notify the other Party of its existing import licensing procedures, unless these were already notified or provided under Articles 5 or 7.3 of the Import Licensing Agreement. The notification shall contain the same information as referred to in Articles 5 or 7.3 of the Import Licensing Agreement.

4. On request of the other Party, a Party shall, promptly and to the extent possible, respond to the request of that other Party for information on import licensing requirements of general application.

Article 3.8: Agricultural Export Subsidies

The Parties shall not introduce or maintain any export subsidies on any agricultural goods.

Article 3.9: Classification of Goods and Transposition of Schedules of Tariff Commitments

1. The classification of goods traded between the Parties shall be in conformity with the HS and its amendments.



2. The Parties shall mutually decide whether any revisions are necessary to implement Annex 3-A due to periodic amendments or transposition of the HS.

3. The transposition of the schedules of tariff commitments shall be carried out in accordance with the methodologies and procedures adopted by the Committee on Trade in Goods. The said methodologies and procedures may provide for the timely circulation of the draft schedule of tariff commitments, the provision of comments by the other Party on the aforementioned draft schedule, and the exchange of correlation table for the transposition.

4. If the Parties decide that revisions are necessary in accordance with paragraph 2, the Parties, through the Committee on Trade in Goods shall endorse and promptly publish such revisions.

Article 3.10: Geographical Indications

1. Each Party shall provide the means for persons of the other Party to apply for protection of geographical indications. Each Party shall accept applications, without the requirement for intercession by a Party on behalf of its persons.

2. The terms listed in Annex 3.10-A and Annex 3.10-B are respectively geographical indications of Chile and Indonesia, within the meaning of Article 22.1 of the *Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights*, contained in Annex 1C to the WTO Agreement (TRIPS Agreement). Subject to the laws and regulations of each Party, in a manner that is consistent with the TRIPS Agreement, such terms shall be protected as geographical indications in the territory of the other Party.

3. On request of a Party, the Commission may decide to add to, or remove from Annex 3.10-A and Annex 3.10-B, geographical indications.

Article 3.11: Committee on Trade in Goods

1. The Parties hereby establish a Committee on Trade in Goods (Committee), which shall comprise representatives of the Parties.

2. Under the framework of this Committee there are three Sub-Committees:

- (a) the Sub-Committee on Rules of Origin set out in Article 4.15 (Sub-Committee on Rules of Origin);
- (b) the Sub-Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures set out in Article 6.10 (Sub-Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures); and



- (c) the Sub-Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade set out in Article 7.13 (Sub-Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade).

3. For the purposes of the effective implementation and operation of this Chapter, the functions of the Committee shall be:

- (a) monitoring the implementation and operation of this Chapter and Chapters 4 (Rules of Origin), 6 (Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures) and 7 (Technical Barriers to Trade);
- (b) consulting any issues related to this Chapter and its Sub-Committees;
- (c) reporting the conclusions and the outcome of discussions to the Commission;
- (d) identifying and recommending measures to promote and facilitate improved market access, including any improvement of tariff commitments under Article 3.4;
- (e) assessing barriers to trade in goods between the Parties, especially those related to the application of non-tariff measures, and, if appropriate, referring such matters to the Commission for its consideration;
- (f) receiving reports from, and reviewing the work of the sub-committees referred to in paragraph 2; and
- (g) carrying out other functions as may be delegated by the Commission.

4. The Committee shall meet at such venue and time in person or by any other means as may be agreed by the Parties.

Article 3.12: Contact Points

1. Each Party shall designate a contact point to facilitate communication between the Parties on any matter relating to this Chapter.

2. If a Party considers that any proposed or actual measure of the other Party may materially affect trade in goods between them, that Party may, through the contact point, request detailed information relating to that measure and, if necessary, request consultations with a view to resolving any concern about the measure. The other Party shall respond promptly to such requests for information and consultation.



ANNEX 3-A

ELIMINATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

SECTION 1

CHILE'S TARIFF SCHEDULE

GENERAL NOTES

1. The tariff schedule in this Section contains the following four columns:
 - (a) HS: the code used in the nomenclature of the Harmonized System 2017;
 - (b) Description: description of the product falling under the HS;
 - (c) Base Rate: the most-favoured-nation (MFN) customs duty rate applied on 1 March 2017 from which the tariff reduction and/or elimination program starts; and
 - (d) Category: the category under which the product concerned falls for the purposes of tariff reduction and/or elimination.
2. For the purposes of implementing equal annual instalments, the following shall apply:
 - (a) the first stage of tariff reduction shall take place on the date of entry into force of this Agreement; and
 - (b) the subsequent annual reductions shall take place on 1 January of each following year.
3. The categories which are applicable to imports into Chile originating in Indonesia are the following:
 - (a) "**EIF**": customs duties shall be eliminated entirely and such goods shall be duty-free on the date this Agreement enters into force. The margin of preference is as follows:

Category	Entry into force
EIF	100%

- (b) "**NT1**": customs duties shall be eliminated in five equal annual stages beginning on the date this Agreement enters into force, and such goods shall be duty-free, effective from 1 January of Year 4. Each margin of preference is as follows:



Category	Entry into force	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
NT1	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%

- (c) "NT2": customs duties shall be eliminated in seven equal annual stages beginning on the date this Agreement enters into force, and such goods shall be duty-free, effective from 1 January of Year 6. Each margin of preference is as follows:

Category	Entry into force	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
NT2	14.3%	28.6%	42.9%	57.1%	71.4%	85.7%	100%

- (d) "SL": customs duties shall be reduced in accordance with the following timetable:

Category	Entry into force to Year 3	Year 4 to Year 5	Year 6 to Year 7	Year 8 to Year 9	Year 10
SL	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%

Such goods shall benefit from a margin of preference of 50% of the base rate, effective from 1 January of Year 10.

- (e) "EX": these tariff lines shall be excluded from any commitment of elimination and/or reduction of customs duties.

4. The reduced duties calculated for *ad valorem* duties shall be applied rounded to the first decimal place according to the following formula:

- (a) in the case of the second decimal place is less than 5, the first decimal place remains unchanged (e.g. 0.04% will be rounded to 0%); and
- (b) in the case of the second decimal place is equal to or more than 5, the first decimal place will be increased by one (e.g. 0.05% will be rounded to 0.1%).



SECTION 2

INDONESIA'S TARIFF SCHEDULE

GENERAL NOTES

1. The tariff schedule in this Section contains the following four columns:
 - (a) HS: the code used in the nomenclature of the Harmonized System 2017;
 - (b) Description: description of the product falling under the HS;
 - (c) Base Rate: the most-favoured-nation (MFN) customs duty rate applied on 1 March 2017 from which the tariff reduction and/or elimination program starts; and
 - (d) Category: the category under which the product concerned falls for the purposes of tariff reduction and/or elimination.

2. For the purposes of implementing equal annual instalments, the following shall apply:
 - (a) the first stage of tariff reduction shall take place on the date of entry into force of this Agreement; and
 - (b) the subsequent annual reductions shall take place on 1 January of each following year.

3. The categories which are applicable to imports into Indonesia originating in Chile are the following:
 - (a) "**EIF**": customs duties shall be eliminated entirely and such goods shall be duty-free on the date this Agreement enters into force. The margin of preference is as follows:

Category	Entry into force
EIF	100%

- (b) "**NT1**": customs duties shall be eliminated in five equal annual stages beginning on the date this Agreement enters into force, and such goods shall be duty-free, effective from 1 January of Year 4. Each margin of preference is as follows:



Category	Entry into force	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
NT1	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%

- (c) **"NT2"**: customs duties shall be eliminated in seven equal annual stages beginning on the date this Agreement enters into force, and such goods shall be duty-free, effective from 1 January of Year 6. Each margin of preference is as follows:

Category	Entry into force	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
NT2	14.3%	28.6%	42.9%	57.1%	71.4%	85.7%	100%

- (d) **"NT3"**: customs duties shall be eliminated in ten equal annual stages beginning on the date this Agreement enters into force, and such goods shall be duty-free, effective from 1 January of Year 9. Each margin of preference is as follows:

Category	Entry into force	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
NT3	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%

- (e) **"SL1"**: customs duties shall be reduced in accordance with the following timetable:

Category	Entry into force to Year 4	Year 5 to Year 8	Year 9
SL1	10%	20%	30%

Such goods shall benefit from a margin of preference of 30% of the base rate, effective from 1 January of Year 9.

- (f) **"SL2"**: customs duties shall be reduced in accordance with the following timetable:

Category	Entry into force to Year 3	Year 4 to Year 5	Year 6 to Year 7	Year 8 to Year 9	Year 10
SL2	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%



Such goods shall benefit from a margin of preference of 50% of the base rate, effective from 1 January of Year 10.

- (g) **"HSL1"**: customs duties shall be reduced in accordance with the following timetable;

Category	Entry into force to Year 2	Year 3 to Year 4	Year 5 to Year 7	Year 8 to Year 10	Year 11
HSL1	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%

Such goods shall benefit from a margin of preference of 25% of the base rate, effective from 1 January of Year 11.

- (h) **"HSL2"**: customs duties shall be reduced in accordance with the following timetable:

Category	Entry into force to Year 2	Year 3 to Year 5	Year 6 to Year 8	Year 9 to Year 11	Year 12
HSL2	7%	14%	21%	28%	35%

Such goods shall benefit from a margin of preference of 35% of the base rate, effective from 1 January of Year 12.

- (i) **"EX"**: these tariff lines shall be excluded from any commitment of elimination and/or reduction of customs duties.

4. The reduced duties calculated for *ad valorem* duties shall be applied rounded to the first decimal place according to the following formula:

- (a) in the case of the second decimal place is less than 5, the first decimal place remains unchanged (e.g. 0.04% will be rounded to 0%); and
- (b) in the case of the second decimal place is equal to or more than 5, the first decimal place will be increased by one (e.g. 0.05% will be rounded to 0.1%).



ANNEX 3.10-A

CHILE'S GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN

Wines

Indication's Name:

Valle del Aconcagua

Alhué

Algarrobo

Valle del Bío Bío

Buin

Valle del Cachapoal

Valle de Cautín

Valle de Casablanca

Calera de Tango

Calle Larga

Cartagena

Catemu

Cauquenes

Chillán

Chimbarongo

Valle de Copiapó

Valle del Choapa

Colbun

Coelemu

Colina

Coltauco

Curepto

Valle de Colchagua

Valle de Copiapó

Valle de Curicó

Región de Aconcagua

Región de Atacama

Región Austral

Región de Coquimbo

Valle del Claro

Región del Sur

Región del Valle Central

Empedrado

Valle del Elqui

Valle de Huasco

Hijuelas

Illapel

Isla de Maipo

Valle del Itata



Valle de Leyda
Valle del Limarí
Lampa
Llaillay
Linares
Litueche
Valle del Loncomilla
Valle del Lontué
La Estrella
La Serena
Lolol
Longavi
Valle del Maipo
Machali
Maria Pinto
Valle del Marga-Marga
Valle del Maule
Marchigue
Valle del Malleco
Melipilla
Molina
Monte Patria
Mulchén
Nancagua
Valle de Osorno
Ovalle
Paredones
Paiguano
Pajarete
Palmilla
Panquehue
Parral
Pencahue
Peralillo
Peumo
Pirque
Portezuelo
Puente Alto
Punitaqui
Pumanque
Quillón
Quillota
Rancagua
Valle del Rapel
Rauco
Retiro



Rengo
Requínoa
Río Hurtado
Romeral
Sagrada Familia
Valle de San Antonio
San Juan
Salamanca
San Clemente
San Esteban
San Felipe
San Fernando
San Javier
San Rafael
Santa Cruz
Santa María
Santiago
Santo Domingo
Talagante
Talca
Valle del Teno
Valle del Tutuvén
Traiguén
Til Til
Vicuña
Vichuquén
Villa Alegre
Vino Asoleado
Yumbel
Zapallar

Spirits

Indication's Name

Pajarete
Vino asoleado
Pisco²

Others

Indication's Name

Limón de Pica
Langosta de Juan Fernández
Atún de Isla de Pascua

² For these purposes it is understood that Indonesia shall, where necessary, determine the practical conditions under which the homonymous indications shall be differentiated from each other, taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and that the consumers are not misled.



Cangrejo Dorado de Juan Fernández
Dulces de la Ligua
Cordero Chilote
Maíz Lluteño
Sandía de Paine
Aceitunas de Acepta
Orégano de la Precordillera de Putre
Tomate Angolino
Dulces de Curacaví
Sal de Cáhuil, Boyeruca Lo Valdivia
Alfarería de Pomaire
Chamantos y Mantas Corraleras de Doñihue
Alfarería de Quinchamalí
Prosciutto de Capitán Pastene
Sidra de Punucapa
Chicha de Curacaví



ANNEX 3.10-B

INDONESIA'S GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN

Agriculture/Plantation:

Indication's Name:

Kopi Arabika Kintamani Bali
Lada Putih Muntok
Kopi Arabika Gayo
Tembakau Hitam Sumedang
Tembakau Mole Sumedang
Kangkung Lombok
Beras Adan Krayan
Kopi Arabika Flores Bajawa
Purwaceng Dieng
Carica Dieng
Vanili Kep. Alor
Kopi Arabika Kalosi Enrekang
Ubi Cilembu Sumedang
Salak Pondoh Sleman Jogja
Minyak Nilam Aceh
Kopi Arabika Java Preanger
Kopi Arabika Java Ijen-Raung
Kopi Arabika Toraja
Kopi Robusta Lampung
Tembakau Srinthil Temanggung
Mete Kubu Bali
Gula Kelapa Kulonprogo Jogja
Kopi Arabika Java Sindoro-Sumbing
Kopi Arabika Sumatera Simalungun
Kopi Liberika Tungkal Jambi
Cengkeh Minahasa
Beras Pandanwangi Cianjur
Kopi Robusta Semendo
Pala Siau
Teh Java Preanger
Jeruk Keprok Gayo-Aceh
Kopi Liberika Rangsang Meranti
Lada Hitam Lampung
Kayumanis Koerintji
Kopi Arabika Sumatera Mandailing
Pala Tomandin Fakfak
Jeruk SoE Mollo
Cengkeh Moloku Kie Raha



Mete Muna
Kopi Robusta Temanggung
Sawo Sukatali Sumedang
Kopi Robusta Empat Lawang
Duku Komerling
Kopi Arabika Sumatera Koerintji
Kopi Robusta Pinogu
Kopi Robusta Pupuan Bali
Kopi Robusta Tambora

Forestry

Indication's Name

Madu Sumbawa

Husbandry

Indication's Name

Susu Kuda Sumbawa

Fisheries

Indication's Name

Bandeng Asap Sidoarjo
Garam Amed Bali

Craft

Indication's Name

Mebel Ukir Jepara
Tenun Gringsing Bali
Tenun Sutera Mandar,
Tenun Ikat Sikka
Tenun Ikat Tanimbar



CHAPTER 4

RULES OF ORIGIN

Section A: Rules of Origin

Article 4.1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter:

CIF means the value of the good imported and includes the cost of insurance and freight up to the port or place of entry in the country of importation;

Competent Authority means the Governmental authority that, according to the laws and regulations of each Party, is responsible for the issuing of a certificate of origin or for the designation of certification entities or bodies:

- (a) for Chile, the General Directorate of International Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or its successor; and
- (b) for Indonesia, the Ministry of Trade, or its successor,

FOB means the free-on-board value of the good, inclusive of the cost of transport to the port or site of final shipment abroad;

fungible goods or materials mean goods or materials that are interchangeable for commercial purposes and whose properties are essentially identical;

good means any material and product which can be wholly obtained or produced, or manufactured, even if they are intended for later use in another manufacturing operation;

indirect materials mean a good used in the production, testing or inspection of another good but not physically incorporated into the good, or a good used in the maintenance of buildings or the operation of equipment associated with the production of a good, including:

- (a) fuel, energy, catalysts and solvents;
- (b) equipment, devices and supplies used for testing or inspection of the goods;
- (c) gloves, glasses, footwear, clothing, safety equipment and supplies;
- (d) tools, dies and moulds;



- (e) spare parts and materials used in the maintenance of equipment and buildings;
- (f) lubricants, greases, compounding materials and other materials used in production or used to operate equipment and buildings; and
- (g) any other goods which are not incorporated into the good but whose use in the production of the good can reasonably be demonstrated to be a part of that production;

material means a good that is used in the production of another good;

packing materials and containers for shipment mean goods used to protect a good during its transportation, other than containers and packaging materials used for retail sale;

preferential treatment means the rate of customs duties applicable to an originating good of the exporting Party in accordance with Article 3.4 (Reduction and/or Elimination of Customs Duties); and

production means methods of obtaining goods including, but not limited to growing, raising, mining, harvesting, fishing, farming, trapping, hunting, capturing, aquaculture, gathering, collecting, breeding, extracting, manufacturing, processing or assembling a good.

Article 4.2: Origin Criteria

Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, a good shall qualify as an originating good of a Party if the good is:

- (a) wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of that Party as defined in Article 4.3;
- (b) produced entirely in the territory of that Party exclusively from originating materials; or
- (c) produced entirely in the territory of that Party using non-originating materials, provided that the good satisfies the product specific rules set out in Annex 4-A,

and meets the other applicable provisions of this Chapter.



Article 4.3: Wholly Obtained or Produced Goods

The following goods shall be considered as wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of a Party:

- (a) plants, plant goods and vegetable goods harvested, picked or gathered in that Party;
- (b) live animals born and raised in that Party;
- (c) goods obtained from live animals referred to in subparagraph (b);
- (d) goods obtained from hunting, trapping, fishing, aquaculture, gathering or capturing and farming conducted in that Party;
- (e) minerals and other naturally occurring substances, not included in subparagraphs (a) to (d), extracted or taken from the seabed of that Party;
- (f) goods taken from the waters, seabed or beneath the seabed outside the territorial waters of that Party, provided that such Party has the rights to exploit such waters, seabed and beneath the seabed in accordance with international law;
- (g) goods of sea-fishing, such as fish, shellfish and other marine life or marine goods taken from the high seas by any vessel registered with that Party and entitled to fly the flag of that Party;
- (h) goods obtained, processed or produced on board a factory ship registered or recorded with that Party or entitled to fly the flag of that Party, exclusively from products referred to in subparagraph (g);
- (i) goods which are:
 - (i) waste and scrap derived from production and consumption in that Party provided that such goods can no longer perform their original purpose nor are capable of being restored or repaired and are fit only for the recovery of raw materials; or
 - (ii) used goods collected in that Party provided that such goods can no longer perform their original purpose nor are capable of being restored or repaired and are fit only for the recovery of raw materials;

and



- (j) goods obtained or produced in the territory of that Party solely from goods referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (i) or from their derivatives, at any stage of production.

Article 4.4: Goods Not Wholly Obtained or Produced

1. For the purposes of Article 4.2(c), the product specific rules set out in Annex 4-A requiring that the materials used undergo a change in tariff classification or a specific manufacturing or processing operation shall apply only to non-originating materials.
2. Where Annex 4-A provides a choice of rule between a qualifying value content, a change in tariff classification, a specific process of production, or a combination of any of these, a Party shall permit the producer or exporter of the good to decide which rule to use in determining if the good is an originating good.

Article 4.5: Qualifying Value Content

For the purposes of Article 4.2(c), the qualifying value content of a good shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{QVC} = \frac{\text{FOB} - \text{VNM}}{\text{FOB}} \times 100$$

where:

- QVC** - is the qualifying value of a good content expressed as a percentage;
- FOB** - is the Free On Board value of the final good; and
- VNM** - is the CIF value of the non-originating materials at the time of importation or the earliest ascertained price paid or payable in the Party where the production takes place for all non-originating materials, parts or produce that are acquired by the producer in the production of the good. When the producer of a good acquires non-originating materials within that Party the value of such materials shall not include freight, insurance, packing costs and any other costs incurred in transporting the material from the supplier's warehouse to the producer's location.



Article 4.6: Indirect Materials

Any indirect material used in the production of a good shall be treated as originating material, irrespective of whether such indirect material originates from a non-Party.

Article 4.7: Minimal Operations and Processes that Do Not Confer Origin

The following minimal operations or processes, undertaken exclusively by itself or in combination, do not confer origin:

- (a) operations to ensure the preservation of products in good condition during transport and storage such as drying, freezing, ventilation, chilling and like operations;
- (b) sifting, classifying, washing, cutting, slitting, bending, coiling or uncoiling, sharpening, simple grinding, slicing;
- (c) cleaning, including removal of oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
- (d) painting and polishing operations;
- (e) testing or calibration;
- (f) placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;
- (g) simple mixing³ of goods, whether or not of different kinds;
- (h) simple assembly⁴ of parts of products to constitute a complete good or disassembly of products into parts;
- (i) changes of packing, unpacking or repacking operations, and breaking up and assembly of consignments;
- (j) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on goods or their packaging;

³ “Simple mixing” generally describes an activity which does not need special skills, machine, apparatus or equipment especially produce or install for carrying out the activity. However, simple mixing does not include chemical reaction. Chemical reaction means a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

⁴ “Simple assembly” generally describes an activity which does not need special skills, machines, apparatus or equipment especially produced or installed for carrying out the activity.



- (k) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing and glazing of cereals and rice; and
- (l) mere dilution with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the goods.

Article 4.8: Accumulation

1. An originating good of a Party which is used in the processing or production in the territory of the other Party as material for finished goods shall be deemed as a material originating in the territory of the latter Party where the working or processing of the finished goods has taken place.

2. The Parties shall endeavour to establish provisions regarding accumulation with non-Parties and its implementation under the Sub-Committee of Rules of Origin, as set out in Article 4.15.

Article 4.9: *De Minimis*

A good that does not undergo a change in tariff classification requirement as set out in Annex 4-A shall be considered as originating if:

- (a) for a good, other than that provided for in Chapters 50 to 63 of the HS Code, the value of all non-originating materials used in the production of the good that did not undergo the required change in tariff classification does not exceed 10 per cent of the FOB value of the good;
- (b) for a good provided for in Chapters 50 to 63 of the HS Code, the weight of all non-originating materials used in its production that did not undergo the required change in tariff classification does not exceed 10 per cent of the total weight of the good,

and the good meets all other applicable criteria set forth in this Chapter for qualifying as an originating good.

Article 4.10: Fungible Goods and Materials

1. The determination of whether fungible goods or materials are originating goods shall be made either by physical segregation of each of the materials, or through the use of an inventory management method recognised in the generally accepted accounting principles of the Party in which the production is performed or otherwise accepted by that Party.



2. The method of inventory management chosen by the exporter must be maintained for at least one year.

Article 4.11: Accessories, Spare Parts, Tools and Instructional or Information Materials

1. Accessories, spare parts, tools, instructional or other information materials delivered with a good that form part of the good's standard accessories, spare parts, or tools, shall be regarded as a part of the good, and shall be disregarded in determining whether or not all the non-originating materials used in the production of the originating goods undergo the applicable change in tariff classification provided that:

- (a) the accessories, spare parts, tools, instructional or other information materials are classified with and not invoiced separately from the good; and
- (b) the quantities and value of the accessories, spare parts, tools, instructional or other information materials are customary for the good.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, if the goods are subject to qualifying value content requirement, the value of the accessories, spare parts, or tools shall be taken into account as originating or non-originating materials, as the case may be, in calculating the qualifying value content of the goods.

Article 4.12: Treatment of Packages, Packing Materials and Containers

1. If a good is subject to the qualifying value content requirement, the value of the packages and packing materials for retail sale, shall be taken into account in determining the origin of such good as originating or non-originating, as the case may be, provided that the packages and packing materials are considered to be forming a whole with the good.

2. If a good is subject to the change in tariff classification criterion, packages and packing materials for retail sale classified together with the packaged good, shall not be taken into account in determining the origin of such good.

3. Packing materials and containers used exclusively for the transportation of a good shall not be taken into account in determining the origin of such good.



Article 4.13: Direct Consignment

1. A good shall be deemed as directly consigned from the exporting Party to the importing Party if:

- (a) the good is transported without passing through the territory of any non-Party; or
- (b) the good is transported for the purpose of transit through a non-Party with or without transshipment or temporary storage in such non-Party, provided that the good has not undergone any operation in the territory of the non-Party other than unloading, reloading and splitting-up/bulk breaking or any operation required to keep it in good conditions.

2. In the case where an originating good of the exporting Party is imported through one or more non-Parties, the Customs Authority of the importing Party may require importers, who claim the preferential tariff treatment for the good, to submit supporting documentation, such as:

- (a) copy of through bill of lading issued in the exporting Party, transport documents, warehouse documents or other appropriate commercial document; or
- (b) if any, a certificate or any other information given by the customs authorities of such non-Parties or other relevant entities, which evidence that the good has not undergone operations other than unloading, reloading and any other operation to preserve it in good conditions in those non-Parties.

Article 4.14: Certificate of Origin

A claim that a good is eligible for preferential treatment under this Agreement shall be supported by a Certificate of Origin in the form as prescribed in Annex 4-B, issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting Party in accordance with the Operational Certification Procedures as set out in Section B of this Chapter.

Article 4.15: Sub-Committee on Rules of Origin

1. For the purposes of the effective implementation and operation of this Chapter, the Parties hereby establish a Sub-Committee on Rules of Origin, comprising of representatives of each Party.

2. The functions of the Sub-Committee on Rules of Origin shall be to:



- (a) review the implementation and operation of this Chapter;
 - (b) report its findings to the Committee on Trade in Goods;
 - (c) identify areas, relating to this Chapter, to be improved for facilitating trade in goods between the Parties;
 - (d) carry out other functions as may be delegated by the Committee on Trade in Goods in accordance with Article 3.12.3(g); and
 - (e) keep Annex 4-A updated on the basis of transposition of the Harmonized System.
3. The Sub-Committee on Rules of Origin shall meet at such venues and times as may be agreed by the Parties.



Section B: Operational Certification Procedure

For the purposes of implementing the Rules of Origin applicable for this Agreement, the following operational procedures on the issuance and verification of the Certificate of Origin and other related administrative matters shall apply:

Rule 1: Certification of Origin

- (i) The Certificate of Origin shall be issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting Party.
- (ii) Each Party shall inform to the other Party of the names and addresses of its respective Competent Authority and shall provide the official seals used by such authority. Any change in names, addresses or official seals shall be promptly informed in the same manner.
- (iii) The Certificate of Origin shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of its issuance.
- (iv) The Certificate of Origin shall be submitted to the Customs Authority of the importing Party at the time the import declaration of the good is made within its validity period.
- (v) The Certificate of Origin shall be issued on International Organization for Standardization (ISO) A4 size in the case of Indonesia or (ISO) letter size paper in the case of Chile. The Certificate of Origin shall be issued in conformity to the form as shown in Annex 4-B.
- (vi) The Certificate of Origin shall be completed in the English language.
- (vii) Each Certificate of Origin shall bear a unique serial reference number separately given by each place or office of issuance.
- (viii) Each Certificate of Origin shall bear an authorised signature and official seal of the Competent Authority. The signature and official seal may be applied digitally.
- (ix) For the purpose of checking the Certificate of Origin, the Parties shall provide websites or other appropriate system as the Parties may agree, containing some key information of the Certificate of Origin issued by exporting Party such as reference number, HS Code, description of goods, quantity, FOB value, date of issuance and name of the exporter.



- (x) The Parties, to the extent possible, should implement an electronic system of certification of origin. The Parties also recognise the validity of the digital signature.

Rule 2: Treatment of Erroneous Declaration in the Certificate of Origin

When a Certificate of Origin has errors and before that the Certificate of Origin has been submitted to the Customs Authority of the importing Party, a new Certificate of Origin shall be issued to replace the erroneous one. The new Certificate of Origin shall bear the reference number and the date of issuance of the original Certificate of Origin. The words “replaced C/O No... issued date...” shall be endorsed. The new Certificate of Origin shall take effect from the date of issuance of the original Certificate of Origin.

Neither erasures nor superimpositions shall be allowed on the Certificate of Origin. Any alteration shall be made by striking out the erroneous information and making any required addition. Such alteration shall be approved by a person authorised to sign the Certificate of Origin and certified by the appropriate Competent Authority. Unused spaces shall be crossed out to prevent any subsequent addition.

Rule 3: Obligations of the Competent Authority

The Competent Authority shall carry out proper examination in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Party upon each application for the Certificate of Origin to ensure that:

- (i) the Certificate of Origin is duly completed and signed by the authorised signatory;
- (ii) the origin of the good is in conformity with the provisions of this Agreement;
- (iii) other statements on the Certificate of Origin correspond to the appropriate-supporting documentary evidence submitted; and
- (iv) multiple items declared on the same Certificate of Origin, shall be allowed, provided that each item must qualify separately in its own right.

Rule 4: Issuance of Certificate of Origin

- (i) The Certificate of Origin shall be issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting Party at the time of exportation or within three days from the date of shipment.



- (ii) If a Certificate of Origin has not been issued at the time of exportation or within three days from the date of shipment, due to involuntary errors or omissions or other valid causes, the Certificate of Origin may be issued retroactively but no longer than one year from the date of shipment and shall be duly and prominently marked “Issued Retroactively”.

Rule 5: Certified Copy

- (i) In the event of theft, loss or destruction of the Certificate of Origin, the exporter, by stating the reasons for the request, may apply to the Competent Authority which issued the Certificate of Origin for a certified copy of the original Certificate of Origin to be made out on the basis of the export documents in possession of the Competent Authority.
- (ii) The certified copy of the original Certificate of Origin shall be endorsed with an official signature and seal and bear the words “CERTIFIED COPY” and the date of issuance of the original Certificate of Origin and shall take effect from the date of issuance of the original Certificate of Origin.

Rule 6: Exceptions

- (i) In the case of consignments of goods originating in the exporting Party and not exceeding USD 200 FOB, the requirement of a Certificate of Origin shall be waived, provided that the importation does not form part of one or more importations that may reasonably be considered to have been undertaken or arranged for the purpose of avoiding the certification requirements of this Chapter.
- (ii) An importation of originating goods of the exporting Party, for which the Customs Authority of the importing Party has waived the requirement for a Certificate of Origin.

Rule 7: Claim for Preferential Tariff Treatment

For the purposes of claiming preferential tariff treatment, the importer shall submit to the Customs Authority of the importing Party at the time of import, a customs declaration, a Certificate of Origin including supporting documentation and other documents as required in accordance with the laws and regulations of the importing Party.



Rule 8: Minor Discrepancies

- (i) Minor discrepancies⁵ in the Certificate of Origin may not, *ipso facto*, invalidate the Certificate of Origin, if it does, in fact, correspond to the goods submitted.
- (ii) For multiple goods declared under the same Certificate of Origin, minor discrepancies encountered with one of the goods listed shall not affect or delay the granting of preferential tariff treatment and customs clearance of the remaining goods listed in the Certificate of Origin.

Rule 9: Verification of Origin

- (i) For the purposes of determining whether a good imported from the exporting Party under preferential tariff treatment qualifies as an originating good of the exporting Party, the Customs Authority of the importing Party may request information relating to the origin of the good from the Competent Authority of the exporting Party on the basis of a Certificate of Origin, if it has reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of the Certificate of Origin or the accuracy of the information included in the Certificate of Origin.
- (ii) For the purposes of paragraph (i), the Competent Authority of the exporting Party shall provide the information requested within a period of three months from the date of receipt of the request. If the Customs Authority of the importing Party considers necessary, it may require additional information relating to the origin of the good. If additional information is requested by the Customs Authority of the importing Party, the Competent Authority of the exporting Party shall, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Party, provide the information requested within a period of two months from the date of receipt of the request.
- (iii) For the purposes of paragraph (ii), the Competent Authority of the exporting Party may request the exporter to whom the Certificate of Origin has been issued, to provide the requested information.
- (iv) The request of information in accordance with paragraph (i) shall not preclude the use of the verification method provided for in Rule 10.

⁵ For greater certainty, minor discrepancies refer to any discordance between the Certificate of Origin and the commercial documents related to the importation of the goods and which do not affect the origin of the goods themselves.



Rule 10: Verification Visit

- (i) The Customs Authority of the importing Party may:
 - (a) conduct a visit, in case of which it shall deliver a written communication with such request to the Competent Authority of the exporting Party at least 40 days in advance of the proposed date of the visit, the receipt of which is to be confirmed by the Competent Authority of the exporting Party. The Competent Authority of the exporting Party shall request the written consent of the exporter or the producer of the good in the exporting Party whose premises are to be visited; and
 - (b) request to the Competent Authority of the exporting Party to provide information relating to the origin of the good in its possession during the visit pursuant to subparagraph (a).
- (ii) The communication referred to in paragraph (i) shall include:
 - (a) the identity of the Customs Authority issuing the communication;
 - (b) the name of the exporter whose premises are requested to be visited;
 - (c) the proposed date and place of the visit;
 - (d) the objective and scope of the proposed visit, including specific reference to the good subject to verification, referred to in the Certificate of Origin; and
 - (e) the names and titles of the officials of the Customs Authority of the importing Party to be present during the visit.
- (iii) The Competent Authority of the exporting Party shall respond in writing to the Customs Authority of the importing Party, within 30 days from the receipt of the communication referred to in paragraph (ii), if the exporter or producer accepts or refuses the visit requested pursuant to paragraph (i).
- (iv) For the compliance of subparagraph (i)(a), the Competent Authority of the exporting Party shall collect and provide information relating to the origin of a good, and check, for that purpose, the facilities used in the production of the good, through a visit with the Customs Authority of the importing Party to the premises of the exporter to whom the Certificate of Origin has been issued.



- (v) The Competent Authority of the exporting Party shall, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Party, provide information within 45 days or any other mutually agreed period from the last day of the visit, to the Customs Authority of the importing Party pursuant to paragraph (i).

Rule 11: Determination of Origin and Preferential Tariff Treatment

- (i) The Customs Authority of the importing Party may deny preferential tariff treatment to a good for which an importer claims preferential tariff treatment if the good does not qualify as an originating good of the exporting Party or if the importer fails to comply with any of the relevant requirements of this Chapter.
- (ii) The Customs Authority of the importing Party may determine that a good does not qualify as an originating good of the exporting Party and may deny preferential tariff treatment in the following cases:
 - (a) if the Competent Authority of the exporting Party fails to respond to the request within the period referred to in paragraph (ii) of Rule 9 or paragraph (iii) of Rule 10;
 - (b) if the Competent Authority of the exporting Party refuses to conduct a visit, or fails to respond to the communication referred to in paragraph (i) of Rule 9 within the period referred to in paragraph (iii) of Rule 10; or
 - (c) if the information provided to the Customs Authority of the importing Party pursuant to Rule 9 or 10, is not sufficient to prove that the good qualifies as an originating good of the exporting Party.

In such cases, a written determination thereof shall be sent to the Competent Authority of the exporting Party.

- (iii) The Customs Authority of the importing Party shall make a written determination of whether or not the good qualifies as an originating good of the exporting Party including findings of fact and the legal basis for the determination as expeditiously as possible and no later than 45 days after it receives the information necessary to make the determination.
- (iv) Notwithstanding paragraph (iii), the Customs Authority of the importing Party shall provide that the verification process, including a written determination, shall be concluded no later than 365 days after the first request for information.



- (v) The Competent Authority of the exporting Party shall, when it cancels the decision to issue the Certificate of Origin, promptly notify the cancellation to the exporter to whom the Certificate of Origin has been issued, and to the Customs Authority of the importing Party except where the Certificate of Origin has been returned to the Competent Authority of the exporting Party. The Customs Authority of the importing Party may deny preferential tariff treatment when it receives the notification.

Rule 12: Records and Confidentiality

For the purposes of the verification of origin procedure:

- (i) The Certificate of Origin and all supporting documents shall be kept by the Competent Authority and the exporter for three years from the date of issuance;
- (ii) An importer claiming preferential tariff treatment for goods imported into the territory of a Party shall maintain, for three years after the date of importation of the goods, a Certificate of Origin and all other documents that the Party may require relating to the importation of the goods, in accordance to the laws and regulations of each Party;
- (iii) All records identified in paragraphs (i) and (ii) may be maintained in paper or digital form, in accordance to the laws and regulations of each Party;
- (iv) Information relating to the validity of the Certificate of Origin shall be furnished upon request.
- (v) Any confidential information shall be treated as such in accordance with the laws and regulations of each Party and shall only be used for the purposes of the validation of the Certificate of Origin.

Rule 13: Sanctions against False Declaration

- (i) Each Party shall establish or maintain, in accordance with its laws and regulations, appropriate penalties or other sanctions against its exporters to whom a Certificate of Origin has been issued, for providing false declaration or documents to the Competent Authority of the exporting Party.
- (ii) Each Party shall, in accordance with its laws and regulations, take measures which it considers appropriate against its exporters to whom a Certificate of Origin has been issued if they fail to notify in writing to the



Competent Authority of the exporting Party without delay, after having known that such good does not qualify as an originating good of the exporting Party.

- (iii) When the exporter repeatedly provided false information or documents, the Competent Authority may temporarily suspend the issuance of a new Certificate of Origin.

Rule 14: Obligations of the Exporter

The exporter to whom a Certificate of Origin has been issued in the exporting Party referred to in Rule 1, shall notify in writing to the Competent Authority of the exporting Party without delay, when such exporter knows that such good does not qualify as an originating good of the exporting Party.

Rule 15: Obligations of the Importer

Except as otherwise provided for in this Chapter, the Customs Authority of the importing Party shall require an importer who claims preferential tariff treatment for goods imported from the other Party to:

- (i) make a customs declaration, based on a valid Certificate of Origin, that the goods qualify as an originating good of the exporting Party;
- (ii) have the Certificate of Origin in its possession at the time the declaration is made;
- (iii) provide the Certificate of Origin on request of the Customs Authority of the importing Party; and
- (iv) promptly notify the Customs Authority and pay any duties owing if the importer has a reason to believe that the Certificate of Origin on which a declaration was based contains information that is not correct.

Rule 16: Customs Duty Refund

- (i) for Chile, if an originating good was imported into the territory of that Party but no claim for preferential tariff treatment was made at the time of importation, the importer of the good may, no later than one year after the date on which the good was imported, apply for a refund of any excess duties paid to the Customs Authority of the importing Party as the result of the good not having been accorded preferential tariff treatment, on presentation of:



- (a) a written declaration that the good qualified as originating at the time of importation;
 - (b) a Certificate of Origin; and
 - (c) such other documents relating to the importation of the good as the importing Party may require.
- (ii) for Indonesia, the importer may apply for refund of any excess duty paid through a review and appeal mechanism relating to a customs decision on preferential tariff treatment in accordance with its laws and regulations.

Rule 17: Third Country Invoicing

- (i) The Customs Authority of the importing Party shall accept a Certificate of Origin in cases where the invoice is issued by a company located in a third country provided that the goods meet the requirements of this Chapter.
- (ii) The exporter shall indicate “THIRD COUNTRY INVOICING” in the Certificate of Origin.

Rule 18: Acceptance of Copies

Each Party shall, where appropriate, endeavour to accept paper or electronic copies of the Certificate of Origin and the supporting documentation required for imported goods.

Rule 19: Goods in Transit or Storage

Preferential tariff treatment shall be accorded for the originating goods, which are in transit from the exporting Party to the importing Party or in temporary storage in bonded areas in the importing Party on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, subject to the submission of a Certificate of Origin issued retroactively to the Customs Authority of the importing Party in accordance with its laws and regulations.



ANNEX 4-A

PRODUCT SPECIFIC RULES

Based on the Harmonized System as amended on 1 January 2017

GENERAL NOTES

For the purposes of the product specific rules set out in this Annex:

- (a) the following definitions apply:

chapter means a chapter of the Harmonized System;

heading means the first four digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System; and

subheading means the first six digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System;

- (b) the product specific rule, or specific set of rules, that applies to a particular chapter, heading or subheading is set out immediately adjacent to the chapter, heading or subheading;
- (c) where the specific set of rules provides for more than one rule to be selectively applied, the order of the description of the rules does not indicate priority of application; and
- (d) notwithstanding the applicable product specific rules of origin, a good of chapters 28 through 38 that is the product of a chemical reaction, is an originating good if that chemical reaction occurred in the territory of one or more of the Parties. For the purposes of this rule, a chemical reaction is a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule. The following are not chemical reactions:
- (i) the dissolution in water or other solvents;
 - (ii) the elimination of solvents, including solvent water; or
 - (iii) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization.



**Section I: Live Animals; Animal Products
(Chapters 1 through 5)**

Chapter 1: Live Animals

01.01–01.06 A change to heading 01.01 through 01.06 from any other chapter.

Chapter 2: Meat and Edible Meat Offal

02.01–02.10 A change to heading 02.01 through 02.10 from any other chapter.

Chapter 3: Fish and Crustaceans, Molluscs and other Aquatic Invertebrates

03.01–03.08 A change to heading 03.01 through 03.08 from any other chapter.

**Chapter 4: Dairy Produce; Birds' Eggs; Natural Honey; Edible Products of
Animal Origin, not elsewhere specified or included**

04.01–04.10 A change to heading 04.01 through 04.10 from any other chapter.

Chapter 5: Products of Animal Origin, not elsewhere specified or included

05.01–05.11 A change to heading 05.01 through 05.11 from any other chapter.



Section II: Vegetable Products (Chapters 6 through 14)

Chapter 6: Live Trees and Other Plants; Bulbs, Roots and the like; Cut Flowers and Ornamental Foliage

06.01–06.04 A change to heading 06.01 through 06.04 from any other chapter.

Chapter 7: Edible Vegetables and Certain Roots and Tubers

07.01–07.14 A change to heading 07.01 through 07.14 from any other chapter.

Chapter 8: Edible Fruit and Nuts; Peel of Citrus Fruit or Melons

0801.11–0801.31 A change to subheading 0801.11 through 0801.31 from any other chapter.

0801.32 A change to subheading 0801.32 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

08.02–08.14 A change to heading 08.02 through 08.14 from any other chapter.

Chapter 9: Coffee, Tea, Maté and Spices

09.01–09.10 A change to heading 0901 through 0910 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 10: Cereals

10.01–10.08 A change to heading 10.01 through 10.08 from any other chapter.

Chapter 11: Products of the Milling Industry; Malt; Starches; Inulin; Wheat Gluten

11.01–11.09 A change to heading 11.01 through 11.09 from any other chapter.

Chapter 12: Oil Seeds and Oleaginous Fruits; Miscellaneous Grains, Seeds and Fruit; Industrial or Medicinal Plants; Straw and Fodder

12.01–12.14 A change to heading 12.01 through 12.14 from any other chapter.

Chapter 13: Lac; Gums, Resins and Other Vegetable Saps and Extracts

13.01–13.02 A change to heading 13.01 through 13.02 from any other chapter.



Chapter 14: Vegetable Plaiting Materials; Vegetable Products not elsewhere specified or included

14.01–14.04 A change to heading 14.01 through 14.04 from any other chapter.



**Section III Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and Their Cleavage Products;
Prepared Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxes
(Chapter 15)**

**Chapter 15: Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products;
Prepared Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxes**

1501.10–1507.10 A change to subheading 1501.10 through 1507.10 from any other chapter.

1507.90 A change to subheading 1507.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

1508.10 A change to subheading 1508.10 from any other chapter.

1508.90 A change to subheading 1508.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

15.09 A change to heading 15.09 from any other chapter.

1510.00 A change to subheading 1510.00 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

1511.10 A change to subheading 1511.10 from any other chapter.

1511.90 A change to subheading 1511.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

1512.11 A change to subheading 1512.11 from any other chapter.

1512.19 change to subheading 1512.19 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

1512.21 A change to subheading 1512.21 from any other chapter.

1512.29 change to subheading 1512.29 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

1513.11 A change to subheading 1513.11 from any other chapter.



1513.19 change to subheading 1513.19 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

1513.21 A change to subheading 1513.21 from any other chapter.

1513.29 change to subheading 1513.29 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

15.14 change to heading 15.14 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

1515.11 A change to subheading 1515.11 from any other chapter.

1515.19 change to subheading 1515.19 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

1515.21 A change to subheading 1515.21 from any other chapter.

1515.29–1515.90 A change to subheading 1515.29 through 1515.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

15.16–15.22 A change to heading 15.16 through 15.22 from any other chapter.



**Section IV: Prepared Foodstuffs; Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar; Tobacco and
Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes
(Chapters 16 through 24)**

**Chapter 16: Preparations of Meat, of Fish or of Crustaceans, Molluscs or other
Aquatic Invertebrates**

16.01–16.05 A change to heading 16.01 through 16.05 from any other chapter.

Chapter 17: Sugars and Sugar Confectionery

17.01–17.04 A change to heading 17.01 through 17.04 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 18: Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations

18.01–18.06 A change to heading 18.01 through 18.06 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 19: Preparations of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk; Pastrycooks' Products

19.01–19.05 A change to heading 19.01 through 19.05 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 20: Preparations of Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts or other Parts of Plants

20.01–20.09 A change to heading 20.01 through 20.09 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 21: Miscellaneous Edible Preparations

21.01–21.06 A change to heading 21.01 through 21.06 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 22: Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar

22.01–22.02 A change to heading 22.01 through 22.02 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

22.03–22.04 A change to heading 22.03 through 22.04 from any other chapter.



22.05–22.09 A change to heading 22.05 through 22.09 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 23: Residues and Waste from the Food Industries; Prepared Animal Fodder

23.01–23.09 A change to heading 23.01 through 23.09 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 24: Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes

24.01–24.03 A change to heading 24.02 through 24.03 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section V: Mineral Products
(Chapters 25 through 27)**

Chapter 25: Salt; Sulphur; Earths and Stone; Plastering Materials, Lime and Cement

25.01–25.30 A change to heading 25.01 through 25.30 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 26: Ores, Slag and Ash

26.01–26.21 A change to heading 26.01 through 26.21 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 27: Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of their distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes

27.01–27.16 A change to heading 27.01 through 27.16 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



Section VI: Products of the Chemical or Allied Industries (Chapters 28 through 38)

Chapter 28: Inorganic Chemicals; Organic or Inorganic Compounds of Precious Metals, of Rare-Earth Metals, of Radioactive Elements or of Isotopes

28.01–28.53 A change to heading 28.01 through 28.53 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 29: Organic Chemicals

29.01–29.42 A change to heading 29.01 through 29.42 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 30: Pharmaceutical Products

30.01–30.06 A change to heading 30.01 through 30.06 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 31: Fertilisers

31.01–31.05 A change to heading 31.01 through 31.05 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 32: Tanning or Dyeing Extracts; Tannins and Their Derivatives; Dyes, Pigments and Other Colouring Matter; Paints and Varnishes; Putty and other Mastics; Inks

32.01–32.15 A change to heading 32.01 through 32.15 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 33: Essential Oils and Resinoids; Perfumery, Cosmetic or Toilet Preparations

33.01– 33.07 A change to heading 33.01 through 33.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 34: Soap, Organic Surface-active Agents, Washing Preparations, Lubricating Preparations, Artificial Waxes, Prepared Waxes, Polishing or



Scouring Preparations, Candles and Similar Articles, Modelling Pastes, “Dental Waxes” and Dental Preparations with a Basis of Plaster

34.01–34.07 A change to heading 34.01 through 34.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 35: Albuminoidal Substances; Modified Starches; Glues; Enzymes

35.01–35.07 A change to heading 35.01 through 35.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 36: Explosives; Pyrotechnic Products; Matches; Pyrophoric Alloys; Certain Combustible Preparations

36.01–36.06 A change to heading 36.01 through 36.06 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 37: Photographic or Cinematographic Goods

37.01–37.07 A change to heading 37.01 through 37.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 38: Miscellaneous Chemical Products

38.01–38.26 A change to heading 38.01 through 38.26 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section VII: Plastics and Articles Thereof; Rubber and Articles thereof
(Chapter 39 and Chapter 40)**

Chapter 39: Plastics and Articles thereof

39.01–39.26 A change to heading 39.01 through 39.26 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 40: Rubber and Articles thereof

40.01–40.17 A change to heading 40.01 through 40.17 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section VIII: Raw Hides and Skins, Leather, Furskins and Articles thereof;
Saddlery and Harness; Travel Goods, Handbags and Similar Containers; Articles
of Animal Gut (Other Than Silk-worm Gut)
(Chapters 41 through 43)**

Chapter 41: Raw Hides and Skins (other than Furskins) and Leather

41.01–41.15 A change to heading 41.01 through 41.15 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 42: Articles of Leather; Saddlery and Harness; Travel Goods, Handbags and Similar Containers; Articles of Animal Gut (Other Than Silk-Worm Gut)

42.01–42.06 A change to heading 42.01 through 42.06 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 43: Furskins and Artificial Fur; Manufactures thereof

43.01–43.04 A change to heading 43.01 through 43.04 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section IX: Wood and Articles of Wood; Wood Charcoal; Cork and Articles of Cork; Manufactures of Straw, of Esparto or of other Plaiting Materials; Basketware and Wickerwork
(Chapters 44 through 46)**

Chapter 44: Wood and Articles of Wood; Wood Charcoal

44.01–44.21 A change to heading 44.101 through 44.21 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 45: Cork and Articles of Cork

45.01–45.04 A change to heading 45.01 through 45.04 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 46: Manufactures of Straw, of Esparto or of other Plaiting Materials; Basketware and Wickerwork

46.01–46.02A change to heading 46.01 through 46.02 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section X: Pulp of Wood or of other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Recovered
(Waste and Scrap) Paper or Paperboard; Paper and Paperboard and Articles
thereof
(Chapters 47 through 49)**

**Chapter 47: Pulp of Wood or of other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Recovered
(Waste and Scrap) Paper or Paperboard**

47.01–47.07 A change to heading 47.01 through 47.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

**Chapter 48: Paper and Paperboard; Articles of Paper Pulp, of Paper or of
Paperboard**

48.01–48.23 A change to heading 4801 through 4823 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

**Chapter 49: Printed Books, Newspapers, Pictures and other Products of the
Printing Industry; Manuscripts, Typescripts and Plans**

49.01–49.11 A change to heading 4901.10 through 49.11 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



Section XI: Textiles and Textile Articles (Chapters 50 through 63)

Chapter 50: Silk

50.01–50.07 A change to heading 50.01 through 50.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 51: Wool, Fine or Coarse Animal Hair; Horsehair Yarn and Woven Fabric

51.01–51.13 A change to heading 51.01 through 51.13 from any other heading from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 52: Cotton

52.01–52.12 A change to heading 52.01 through 52.12 from any other heading from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 53: Other Vegetable Textile Fibres; Paper Yarn and Woven Fabrics of Paper Yarn

53.01–53.11 A change to heading 53.01 through 53.11 from any other heading from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 54: Man-Made Filaments

54.01–54.08 A change to heading 54.01 through 54.08 from any other heading from any other heading, or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 55: Man-Made Staple Fibres

55.01–55.16 A change to heading 55.01 through 55.16 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 56: Wadding, Felt and Nonwovens; Special Yarns; Twine, Cordage, Ropes and Cables and Articles thereof



56.01–56.09 A change to heading 56.01 through 56.09 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 57: Carpets and Other Textile Floor Coverings

57.01–57.05 A change to heading 57.01 through 57.05 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 58: Special Woven Fabrics; Tufted Textile Fabrics; Lace; Tapestries; Trimmings; Embroidery

58.01–58.11 A change to heading 58.01 through 58.11 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 59: Impregnated, Coated, Covered or Laminated Textile Fabrics; Textile Articles of a Kind Suitable for Industrial Use

59.01–59.11 A change to heading 59.01 through 59.11 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 60: Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics

60.01–60.06 A change to heading 60.01 through 60.06 from any other chapter, provided that, where non-originating materials are used, each of the non-originating materials is spun, or dyed or printed entirely in either Party; or no required change in tariff classification to heading 60.01 through 60.06, provided that the good is dyed or printed entirely and that the non-originating material of that group is knitted or crocheted entirely in either Party.

Chapter 61: Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted

61.01–61.17: A change to heading 61.01 through 61.17 from any other chapter, provided that, where non-originating materials are used, each of the non-originating materials is knitted or crocheted entirely in either Party.

Chapter 62: Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Not Knitted or Crocheted

62.01–62.11 A change to heading 62.01 through 62.11 from any other chapter, provided that, where non-originating materials are used, each of the non-originating materials is woven entirely in either Party.



62.12 A change to heading 62.12 from any other chapter, provided that, where non-originating materials are used, each of the non-originating materials is woven, or knitted or crocheted entirely in either Party.

62.13–62.17 A change to heading 62.13 through 62.17 from any other chapter, provided that, where non-originating materials are used, each of the non-originating materials is woven entirely in either Party.

Chapter 63: Other Made Up Textile Articles; Sets; Worn Clothing and Worn Textile Articles; Rags

63.01–63.10 A change to heading 63.01 through 63.10 from any other chapter, provided that, where non-originating materials are used, each of the non-originating materials is woven, or knitted or crocheted entirely in either Party.



**Section XII: Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Walking-Sticks, Seat-Sticks, Whips, Riding-Crops and Parts thereof; Prepared Feathers and Articles Made Therewith; Artificial Flowers; Articles of Human Hair
(Chapters 64 through 67)**

Chapter 64: Footwear, Gaiters and the Like; Parts of such Articles

64.01–64.06 A change to heading 64.01 through 64.06 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 65: Headgear and Parts thereof

65.01–65.07 A change to heading 65.01 through 65.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 66: Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Walking-Sticks, Seat-Sticks, Whips, Riding-Crops and Parts thereof

66.01–66.03 A change to heading 66.01 through 66.03 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 67: Prepared Feathers and Down and Articles Made of Feathers or of Down; Artificial Flowers; Articles of Human Hair

67.01–67.04 A change to heading 67.01 through 67.04 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section XIII: Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica or Similar
Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware
(Chapters 68 through 70)**

**Chapter 68: Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica or Similar
Materials**

68.01–68.15 A change to heading 68.01 through 68.15 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 69: Ceramic Products

69.01–69.14 A change to heading 69.01 through 69.14 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 70: Glass and Glassware

70.01–70.20 A change to heading 70.01 through 70.20 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section XIV: Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones,
Precious Metals, Metals Clad with Precious Metal, and Articles thereof; Imitation
Jewellery; Coin
(Chapter 71)**

**Chapter 71: Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones,
Precious Metals, Metals Clad with Precious Metal, and Articles thereof; Imitation
Jewellery; Coin**

71.01–71.18 A change to heading 71.01 through 71.18 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section XV: Base Metals and Articles of Base Metal
(Chapters 72 through 83)**

Chapter 72: Iron and Steel

72.01-72.29 A change to heading 72.01 through 72.29 from any other chapter or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 73: Articles of Iron or Steel

73.01-73.26 A change to heading 73.01 through 73.26 from any other chapter or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 74: Copper and Articles thereof

74.01-74.07 A change to heading 74.01 through 74.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

74.08-74.09 A change to heading 74.08 through 74.09 from any other chapter or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

74.10-74.11 A change to heading 74.10 through 74.11 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

74.12-74.15 A change to heading 74.12 through 74.15 from any other chapter or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

74.18 A change to heading 74.18 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

74.19 A change to heading 74.19 from any other chapter or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 75: Nickel and Articles thereof

75.01-75.08 A change to heading 75.01 through 75.08 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



Chapter 76: Aluminium and Articles thereof

76.01–76.16 A change to heading 76.01 through 76.16 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 78: Lead and Articles thereof

78.01–78.06 A change to heading 78.01 through 78.06 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 79: Zinc and Articles thereof

79.01–79.07 A change to heading 79.01 through 79.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 80: Tin and Articles thereof

80.01–80.07 A change to heading 80.01 through 80.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 81: Other Base Metals; Cermets; Articles thereof

81.01–81.13 A change to heading 81.01 through 81.13 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 82: Tools, Implements, Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, of Base Metal; Parts thereof of Base Metal

82.01–82.15 A change to heading 82.01 through 82.15 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 83: Miscellaneous Articles of Base Metal

83.01–83.11 A change to heading 83.01 through 83.11 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



Section XVI: Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Electrical Equipment; Parts thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of such Articles (Chapter 84 and Chapter 85)

Chapter 84: Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts thereof

8401.10–8401.30 A change to subheading 8401.10 through 8401.30 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8401.40 A change to subheading 8401.40 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8402.11– 8402.20 A change to subheading 8402.11 through 8402.20 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8402.90 A change to subheading 8402.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8403.10 A change to subheading 8403.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8403.90 A change to subheading 8403.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8404.10–8404.20 A change to subheading 8404.10 through 8404.20 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8404.90 A change to subheading 8404.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8405.10 A change to subheading 8405.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8405.90 A change to subheading 8405.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8406.10–8406.82 A change to subheading 8406.10 through 8406.82 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8406.90 A change to subheading 8406.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8407.10–8407.29 A change to subheading 8407.10 through 8407.29 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8407.31–8407.34 A change to subheading 8407.31 through 8407.34 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8407.90 A change to subheading 8407.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8408.10 A change to subheading 8408.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8408.20 A change to subheading 8408.20 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8408.90 A change to subheading 8408.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.09 A change to heading 84.09 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8410.11–8410.13 A change to subheading 8410.11 through 8410.13 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8410.90 A change to subheading 8410.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8411.11–8411.99 A change to heading 8411.11 through 8411.99 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8412.10–8412.80 A change to heading 8412.10 through 8412.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8412.90 A change to subheading 8412.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8413.11–8413.20 A change to heading 8413.11 through 8413.20 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8413.30 A change to subheading 8413.30 from any other chapter or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8413.40–8413.82 A change to heading 8413.40 through 8413.82 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8413.91 A change to subheading 8413.91 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8413.92 A change to subheading 8413.92 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8414.10–8414.80 A change to heading 8414.10 through 8414.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8414.90 A change to subheading 8414.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



84.15 A change to heading 8415 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8416.10–8416.30 A change to subheading 8416.10 through 8416.30 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8416.90 A change to subheading 8416.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8417.10 – 8417.80 A change to subheading 8417.10 through 8417.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8417.90 A change to subheading 8417.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.18 A change to heading 8418 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8419.11–8419.60 A change to subheading 8419.11 through 8419.60 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8419.81–8419.89 A change to subheading 8419.81 through 8419.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8419.90 A change to subheading 8419.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8420.10 A change to subheading 8420.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8420.91–8420.99 A change to subheading 8420.91 through 8420.99 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



84.21 A change to heading 8421 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8422.11 A change to subheading 8422.11 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8422.19–8422.40 A change to subheading 8422.19 through 8422.40 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8422.90 A change to subheading 8422.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8423.10–8423.90 A change to subheading 8423.10 through 8423.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8424.10–8424.89 A change to subheading 8424.10 through 8424.89 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8424.90 A change to subheading 8424.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8425.11–8425.49 A change to subheading 8425.11 through 8425.49 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.26–84.31 A change to heading 84.26 through 84.31 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8432.10–8432.80 A change to subheading 8432.10 through 8432.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8432.90 A change to subheading 8432.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8433.11–8433.60 A change to subheading 8433.11 through 8433.60 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8433.90 A change to subheading 8433.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8434.10–8434.20 A change to subheading 8434.10 through 8434.20 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8434.90 A change to subheading 8434.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8435.10 A change to subheading 8435.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8435.90 A change to subheading 8435.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8436.10–8437.80 A change to subheading 8436.10 through 8437.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8437.90 A change to subheading 8437.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8438.10–8438.80 A change to subheading 8438.10 through 8438.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8438.90 A change to subheading 8438.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.39 A change to heading 84.39 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8440.10 A change to subheading 8440.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8440.90 A change to subheading 8440.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8441.10–8441.80 A change to subheading 8441.10 through 8441.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8441.90 A change to subheading 8441.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.42 A change to heading 84.42 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8443.11–8443.39 A change to subheading 8443.11 through 8443.39 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8443.91–8447.90 A change to subheading 8443.91 through 8447.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8448.11–8448.19 A change to subheading 8448.11 through 8448.19 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8448.20 A change to heading 8448.20 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8448.31–8450.20 A change to subheading 8448.31 through 8450.20 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8450.90 A change to subheading 8450.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8451.10–8451.80 A change to subheading 8451.10 through 8451.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8451.90 A change to subheading 8451.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8452.10–8452.30 A change to subheading 8452.10 through 8452.30 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8452.90 A change to subheading 8452.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8453.10–8453.80 A change to subheading 8453.10 through 8453.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8453.90 A change to subheading 8453.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8454.10–8454.30 A change to subheading 8454.10 through 8454.30 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8454.90 A change to subheading 8454.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8455.10–8455.90 A change to subheading 8455.10 through 8455.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.56–84.58 A change to heading 84.56 through 84.58 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8459.10–8459.70 A change to subheading 8459.10 through 8459.70 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



84.60–84.61 A change to heading 84.60 through 84.61 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.62–84.63 A change to heading 84.62 through 84.63 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.64 A change to heading 84.64 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8465.10–8465.20 A change to subheading 8465.10 through 8465.20 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8465.91–8465.92 A change to subheading 8465.91 through 8465.92 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8465.93–8465.94 A change to subheading 8465.93 through 8465.94 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8465.95 A change to subheading 8465.95 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8465.96 A change to subheading 8465.96 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8465.99 A change to subheading 8465.99 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.66 A change to heading 84.66 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8467.11–8468.80 A change to subheading 8467.11 through 8468.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8468.90 A change to subheading 8468.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.70 A change to heading 84.70 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8471.30–8471.90 A change to subheading 8471.30 through 8471.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.72–84.73 A change to heading 84.72 through 84.73 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8474.10–8474.80 A change to subheading 8474.10 through 8474.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8474.90 A change to subheading 8474.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8475.10–8475.29 A change to heading 8475.10 through 8475.29 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8475.90 A change to subheading 8475.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8476.21–8476.89 A change to subheading 8476.21 through 8476.89 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8476.90 A change to subheading 8476.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8477.10–8477.80 A change to subheading 8477.10 through 8477.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8477.90 A change to subheading 8477.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8478.10 A change to subheading 8478.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8478.90 A change to subheading 8478.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8479.10–8479.89 A change to subheading 8479.10 through 8479.89 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8479.90 A change to subheading 8479.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8480.10–8480.79 A change to subheading 8480.10 through 8480.79 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.81 A change to heading 84.81 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8482.10 A change to subheading 8482.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8482.20–8482.99 A change to subheading 8482.20 through 8482.99 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8483.10 A change to subheading 8483.10 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8483.20–8483.30 A change to subheading 8483.20 through 8483.30 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8483.40–8483.60 A change to subheading 8483.40 through 8483.60 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8483.90 A change to subheading 8483.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

84.84 A change to heading 84.84 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8486.10–8486.40 A change to subheading 8486.10 through 8486.40 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8486.90 A change to subheading 8486.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent

8487.10 A change to subheading 8487.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8487.90 A change to subheading 8487.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 85: Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of such Articles

8501.10 A change to subheading 8501.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8501.20–8503.00 A change to subheading 8501.20 through 8503.00 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8504.10–8504.23 A change to subheading 8504.10 through 8504.23 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8504.31–8504.34 A change to subheading 8504.31 through 8504.34 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8504.40–8504.50 A change to subheading 8504.40 through 8504.50 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8504.90 A change to subheading 8504.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8505.11–8505.20 A change to subheading 8505.11 through 8505.20 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8505.90 A change to subheading 8505.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8506.10–8506.80 A change to subheading 8506.10 through 8506.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8506.90 A change to subheading 8506.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8507.10 A change to subheading 8507.10 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8507.20–8507.40 A change to subheading 8507.20 through 8507.40 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8507.50–8507.80 A change to subheading 8507.50 through 8507.80 from any other chapter or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8507.90 A change to subheading 8507.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8508.11–8508.60 A change to subheading 8508.11 through 8508.60 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8508.70 A change to subheading 8508.70 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

85.09 A change to heading 85.09 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8510.10–8510.30 A change to subheading 8510.10 through 8510.30 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8510.90 A change to subheading 8510.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8511.10–8512.40 A change to subheading 8511.10 through 8512.40 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8512.90 A change to subheading 8512.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8513.10 A change to subheading 8513.10 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8513.90 A change to subheading 8513.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8514.10–8514.40 A change to subheading 8514.10 through 8514.40 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8514.90 A change to subheading 8514.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8515.11–8515.80 A change to subheading 8515.11 through 8515.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8515.90 A change to subheading 8515.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8516.10–8516.80 A change to subheading 8516.10 through 8516.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8516.90 A change to subheading 8516.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

85.17 A change to heading 85.17 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8518.10–8518.50 A change to subheading 8518.10 through 8518.50 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8518.90 A change to subheading 8518.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

85.19–85.25 A change to heading 85.19 through 85.25 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8526.10–8528.42 A change to subheading 8526.10 through 8528.42 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8528.49 A change to subheading 8528.49 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8528.52–8528.73 A change to subheading 8528.52 through 8528.73 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



85.29–85.30 A change to heading 85.29 through 85.30 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8531.10–8531.80 A change to subheading 8531.10 through 8531.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8531.90 A change to subheading 8531.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8532.10–8532.30 A change to subheading 8532.10 through 8532.30 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8532.90 A change to subheading 8532.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8533.10–8533.40 A change to subheading 8533.10 through 8533.40 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8533.90 A change to subheading 8533.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8534.00–8535.90 A change to subheading 8534.00 through 8535.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

85.36–85.38A A change to heading 85.36 through 85.38 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8539.10–8539.49 A change to subheading 8539.10 through 8539.49 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8539.50–8539.90 A change to subheading 8539.50 through 8539.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



8540.11–8540.89 A change to subheading 8540.11 through 8540.89 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8540.91–8540.99 A change to subheading 8540.91 through 8540.99 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8541.10–8541.60 A change to subheading 8541.10 through 8541.60 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8541.90 A change to subheading 8541.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8542.31–8542.39 A change to subheading 8542.31 through 8542.39 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8542.90 A change to subheading 8542.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8543.10–8543.70 A change to subheading 8543.10 through 8543.70 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

8543.90 A change to subheading 8543.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

85.44–85.48 A change to heading 85.44 through 85.48 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section XVII: Vehicles, Aircraft, Vessels and Associated Transport Equipment
(Chapters 86 through 89)**

**Chapter 86: Railway or Tramway Locomotives, Rolling-Stock and Parts thereof;
Railway or Tramway Track Fixtures and Fittings and Parts thereof; Mechanical
(Including Electro-Mechanical) Traffic Signalling Equipment of all kinds**

86.01–86.09 A change to heading 86.01 through 86.09 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 87: Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories thereof

87.01–87.16 A change to heading 87.01 through 87.16 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 88: Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Parts thereof

88.01–88.05 A change to heading 88.01 through 88.05 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 89: Ships, Boats and Floating Structures

89.01–89.08 A change to heading 89.01 through 89.08 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section XVIII: Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision, Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Clocks and Watches; Musical Instruments; Parts and Accessories thereof
(Chapters 90 through 92)**

Chapter 90: Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision, medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories thereof

90.01–90.33 A change to heading 90.01 through 90.33 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 91: Clocks and Watches and Parts thereof

91.01–91.14 A change to heading 91.01 through 91.14 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 92: Musical Instruments; Parts and Accessories of such Articles

92.01–92.09 A change to heading 92.01 through 92.09 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section XIX: Arms and Ammunition; Parts and Accessories thereof
(Chapter 93)**

Chapter 93: Arms and Ammunition; Parts and Accessories thereof

93.01–93.07 A change to heading 93.01 through 93.07 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section XX: Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles
(Chapters 94 through 96)**

Chapter 94: Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports, Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, Not Elsewhere Specified or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated Name-Plates and the Like; Prefabricated Buildings

9401.10–9401.40 A change to subheading 9401.10 through 9401.40 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9401.52–9401.80 A change to subheading 9401.52 through 9401.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9401.90 A change to heading 9401.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9402.10–9403.89 A change to subheading 9402.10 through 9403.89 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9403.90 A change to heading 9403.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

94.04 A change to heading 94.04 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9405.10 A change to subheading 9405.10 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9405.20–9405.60 A change to subheading 9405.20 through 9405.60 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9405.91–9405.99 A change to subheading 9405.91 through 9405.99 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



94.06 A change to heading 94.06 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 95: Toys, Games and Sports Requisites; Parts and Accessories thereof

95.03–95.08 A change to heading 95.03 through 95.08 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

Chapter 96: Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles

96.01–96.06 A change to heading 96.01 through 96.06 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9607.11–9607.19 A change to subheading 9607.11 through 9607.19 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9607.20 A change to subheading 9607.20 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9608.10–9609.90 A change to subheading 9608.10 through 9609.90 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

96.10–96.12 A change to heading 96.10 through 96.12 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9613.10–9613.80 A change to subheading 9613.10 through 9613.80 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

9613.90 A change to subheading 9613.90 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

96.14–96.18 A change to heading 96.14 through 96.18 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.

96.19 A change to heading 96.19 from any other heading.



96.20 A change to heading 96.20 from any other subheading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



**Section XXI: Works of Art, Collectors' Pieces and Antiques
(Chapter 97)**

Chapter 97: Works of Art, Collectors' Pieces and Antiques

97.01–97.06 A change to heading 97.01 through 97.06 from any other heading or no required change in tariff classification provided that there is a qualifying value content of not less than 40 percent.



ANNEX 4-B

**CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FORM
CHILE- INDONESIA COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT**

1. Exporter's Name, Address and Country			<p><i>CERTIFICATE NO.</i></p> <p align="center"><u>CHILE-INDONESIA</u> <u>COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT</u> <u>CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN</u> (Combined Declaration and Certificate)</p> <p align="center"><u>FORM IC-CEPA</u></p> <p align="center">Issued in (Country)</p>		
2. Consignee's Name, Address and Country					
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known)			4. For Official Use Only		
<p>Departure date:</p> <p>Vessel/Flight No.:</p> <p>Port of loading:</p> <p>Port of discharge:</p>			<p><input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Given Under IC-CEPA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Not Given Under IC-CEPA (Please state reason/s)</p> <p>..... Signature of Authorised Signatory of the Importing Party</p>		
5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers on packages	7. Number and kind of packages; description of goods; HS code at six digit level	8. Origin Criterion	9. Quantity (Gross or Net Weight or other measurement)	10. Invoice Number(s), date of invoice(s) and FOB value
11. Remarks					
12. Declaration by the exporter			13. Certification		
<p>The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in</p> <p align="center">..... (Country of origin)</p> <p>and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for these goods in the Rules of Origin under Chile-Indonesia CEPA for the goods exported to</p> <p align="center">..... (Importing Country)</p> <p align="center">..... Place and date, company, name and signature of authorised signatory</p>			<p>It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct.</p> <p align="center">..... Place and date, signature and stamp of Competent Authority</p>		



OVERLEAF NOTES

For the purpose of claiming preferential tariff treatment, this form shall be completed legibly and filled by the exporter. All items of the form shall be completed in the English language.

If the space of this form is insufficient to specify the necessary particulars for identifying the goods and other related information, the exporter may provide the information using additional pages of the same format of Certificate of Origin. In that case, every additional page shall be completed legibly and in full by the exporter and certificated by the Competent Authority.

If the Overleaf Notes are not printed with the Certificate of Origin, the Certificate of Origin shall remain valid.

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

Field 2: State the full name, address and country of the consignee.

Field 3: Provide the name of loading port, transit port and discharging port and, the name of vessel / flight number, as far as known.

Field 4: For official use only.

Field 5: Provide item number (as necessary).

Field 6: Provide marks and numbers of packages.

Field 7: Provide number and kind of packages, description of goods. For each good, the HS tariff classification number shall be indicated at the six-digit level. The description of the good on the Certificate of Origin shall be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be identified by the Customs Authority.

Field 8: For the goods that meet the origin criterion, the exporter must indicate the origin criterion met, in the manner shown in the following table:

Origin Criterion (Insert in Field 8)	Description of Criterion
WO	the good is wholly obtained or produced entirely in a Party as defined in Article 4.3
PE	the good is produced entirely in the territory of a Party



	exclusively from originating materials
PSR	the good is produced entirely in the Party using non-originating materials, provided that the good satisfies the product specific rules set out in Annex 4-A
DMI (<i>De Minimis</i>)	a good that does not undergo a change in tariff classification requirement shall be considered as originating as established in Article 4.9
FGM	for fungible goods or materials as established in Article 4.10
ACU (Accumulation)	A good which satisfies the origin criteria as established in Article 4.8

Field 9: For each good, indicate the quantity in gross or net weight, or other unit of measurement.

Field 10: Indicate the invoice number(s), date(s) and FOB value. The invoice shall be the one issued for the exportation of the good into the importing Party.

Field 11: This Field is for additional information (if any)

- If the Certificate of Origin is issued in accordance with Section B Rule 2, the Competent Authority shall indicate “replaced C/O No... issued date...”.
- If the Certificate of Origin is issued in accordance with Section B Rule 5, the Competent Authority shall indicate “Certified Copy”.
- In the case where a good is invoiced by a third country in accordance with Section B Rule 17, shall indicate “THIRD COUNTRY INVOICING”. The name and country of the company issuing the invoice shall be indicated (if known).
- Any other additional information considered appropriate.

Field 12: This field shall be completed, signed and dated by the exporter. The date shall be the date when the Certificate of Origin is applied for.

Field 13: This field shall be completed, dated, signed and stamped by the Competent Authority of the exporting Party. The date shall be the date when the Certificate of Origin is issued. The signature and seal of the Competent Authority may be autographed or digital.



CHAPTER 5

CUSTOMS PROCEDURES AND COOPERATION

Article 5.1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter:

customs administration means the authority that according to the legislation of each Party is responsible for the administration and enforcement of their customs laws:

- (a) for Chile, the National Customs Service or its successor notified in writing to Indonesia; and
- (b) for Indonesia, the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance or its successor notified in writing to Chile.

customs law means such laws and regulations administered, applied and enforced by the customs administration of each Party concerning the importation, exportation, and transit/transshipment of goods, as they relate to customs duties, charges and other taxes, or to prohibitions, restrictions and other similar controls with respect to the movement of controlled items across the boundary of the customs territory of each Party; and

customs procedures mean the treatment applied by the customs administration of each Party to goods and means of transport, which are subject to customs control.

Article 5.2: Objectives

The objectives of this Chapter are to:

- (a) simplify and harmonise, to the extent possible, customs procedures of the Parties;
- (b) ensure consistency, predictability and transparency in the application of customs law of the Parties;
- (c) ensure efficient and expeditious release and clearance of goods; and
- (d) facilitate trade between the Parties.



Article 5.3: Scope and Coverage

This Chapter shall apply, in accordance with the respective laws and regulations of the Parties, to customs procedures applied to goods traded between them.

Article 5.4: Customs Valuation

The Parties shall determine the customs value of goods traded between them in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of GATT 1994 and the Customs Valuation Agreement.

Article 5.5: Customs Procedures

1. The customs administration of a Party shall ensure that their customs procedures and practices are consistent, predictable, and transparent, and facilitate trade, including the expeditious release and clearance of goods.
2. Customs procedures of each Party shall endeavour, where possible and to the extent permitted by its respective customs law, conform to the standards and recommended practices established by the World Customs Organization (WCO) and under other relevant international agreements to which the Parties are party.
3. The customs administration of each Party shall, to the extent possible, review its customs procedures and practices with a view to their simplification to facilitate trade.

Article 5.6: Release of Goods

1. In order to facilitate trade between the Parties, each Party shall adopt or maintain simplified customs procedures for the efficient release of goods.
2. Pursuant to paragraph 1, each Party shall adopt or maintain procedures that:
 - (a) provide for the release of goods within a period no greater than that required to ensure compliance with its customs law;
 - (b) provide for customs information to be submitted and processed manually or electronically before the goods arrive in order for them to be released on their arrival; and
 - (c) allow goods to be released at the point of arrival, without temporary transfer to warehouses or other facilities, provided all requirements are met.



Article 5.7: Risk Management

In order to facilitate the release of goods traded between the Parties, the customs administration of each Party shall adopt or maintain a risk management method, that considers a system for assessment and targeting that enables its customs administration to focus its inspection activities on high-risk consignments and that simplifies the clearance and movement of low-risk consignments.

Article 5.8: Advance Rulings

1. The customs administration of the Parties shall issue, prior to the importation of a good into their territories, a written advance ruling, upon a written request of an importer in its territory, in relation to:

- (a) tariff classification; and
- (b) the application of valuation criteria for a particular case, in accordance with the application of the provisions set forth in the Customs Valuation Agreement.

2. For the issuance of the advance ruling, each Party shall apply its respective laws and procedures.

Article 5.9: Review and Appeal

Each Party shall ensure that with respect to its determinations on customs matters and in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Party, importers in its territory have access to:

- (a) administrative review within the customs administration that issued the decision, subject to review or, where applicable, the higher authority supervising the administration; and
- (b) judicial review of the determination or decision taken at the final level of administrative review.

Article 5.10: Publication and Enquiry Points

For the purposes of this Chapter, in accordance with the respective laws and regulations of the Parties, the customs administration of each Party shall:

- (a) publish on the internet or in print, its customs laws, regulations and general administrative procedures applied or enforced by its customs



administration, not including law enforcement procedures and internal operational guidelines; and

- (b) designate one or more enquiry points to address enquiries from interested persons of each Party concerning customs matters, and shall make available on the internet or in print, information on the procedures for making such enquiries.

Article 5.11: Confidentiality

1. If a Party that provides information to the other Party, in accordance with this Chapter, designates the information as confidential, the other Party shall keep the information confidential. The Party providing the information may require the other Party to furnish written assurance that the information shall be held in confidence, shall only be used for the purpose the other Party specified in its request for information, and shall not be disclosed without the specific permission of the Party that provided the information or the person that provided the information to that Party.

2. A Party may decline to provide information that the other Party has requested if that Party has failed to act in conformity with paragraph 1, and when the disclosure is contrary to its laws and regulations.

3. Each Party shall adopt or maintain procedures for protecting, from unauthorised disclosure, confidential information submitted in accordance with the administration of the customs law of that Party, including information of which the disclosure could prejudice the competitive position of the person providing the information.

Article 5.12: Customs Cooperation

1. The customs administration of each Party may, as deemed appropriate, assist the customs administration of the other Party, in relation to the implementation and operation of this Chapter.

2. The customs administration of each Party, to the extent possible, when new or amended law or regulation, or procedures governing the movement of goods are implemented, shall provide information to the customs administration of the other Party.

3. The customs administrations of the Parties shall encourage consultations with each other regarding significant customs issues that affect trade between the Parties.

4. The customs administration of the Parties shall endeavour to establish or maintain channels of communication for customs cooperation, including the establishment of contact points in order to facilitate the rapid and secure exchange of information and improve coordination on importation issues.



CHAPTER 6

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Article 6.1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter:

- (a) the definitions in Annex A to the SPS Agreement are incorporated into this Chapter and shall form part of this Chapter, *mutatis mutandis*; and
- (b) the relevant definitions developed by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), shall apply in the implementation of this Chapter.

Article 6.2: Objectives

The objectives of this Chapter are to:

- (a) facilitate trade among the Parties while protecting human, animal or plant life or health in the territory of the Parties;
- (b) uphold and enhance implementation of the SPS Agreement and applicable international standards, guidelines and recommendations developed by relevant international organisations (OIE, IPPC and Codex);
- (c) provide means to improve communication, cooperation and resolution of sanitary and phytosanitary issues between the Parties; and
- (d) increase mutual understanding of the regulations and procedures of each Party relating to the implementation of sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

Article 6.3: Scope

This Chapter shall apply to all sanitary and phytosanitary measures of a Party that may, directly or indirectly, affect trade among the Parties.



Article 6.4: General Provisions

1. The Parties reaffirm the rights and obligations relating to sanitary and phytosanitary measures under the SPS Agreement.
2. The Parties agree to apply the principles of the SPS Agreement in the development, application or recognition of any sanitary and phytosanitary measures, while protecting human, animal or plant life or health in the territory of each Party.

Article 6.5: Transparency and Exchange of Information

1. The Parties confirm their commitment to implementing the transparency provisions set out in Article 7, Annex B to the SPS Agreement and relevant Decisions and Recommendations on transparency adopted by the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO Committee on SPS).
2. The Parties shall inform in a timely and appropriate manner in writing through the contact points, established in Article 6.11, of any significant food safety issue or change in the sanitary and phytosanitary status in their territory that is relevant to existing trade among them.

Article 6.6: Adaptation to Regional Conditions

The Parties recognise that the principle of adaptation to regional conditions, as set out in Article 6 of the SPS Agreement, is an important mean to facilitate trade. To that end, each Party shall take into account, as appropriate, standards, guidelines and recommendations, developed by the WTO Committee on SPS and relevant international standard-setting bodies, consistent with Annex A to the SPS Agreement.

Article 6.7: Equivalence

1. The Parties recognise that the application of equivalence, as set out in Article 4 of the SPS Agreement, is an important tool for facilitating trade for the mutual benefit of the Parties.
2. Upon request, the Parties may enter into technical consultations with the aim of achieving bilateral recognition of the equivalence of specified sanitary and phytosanitary measures in line with the principle of equivalence in the SPS Agreement, standards, guidelines, and recommendations, developed by the WTO Committee on SPS and relevant international standard-setting bodies, consistent with Annex A to the SPS Agreement.



Article 6.8: Risk Analysis

1. The Parties recognise the principle of risk assessment, as set out in Article 5 of the SPS Agreement. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures adopted by the Parties shall be based on assessment of risk for human, animal health and infectious diseases of animals and pests of plants in accordance with the risk assessment techniques adopted by the relevant international standard-setting bodies.
2. The initiation of a risk assessment process should not interrupt the existing bilateral trade of that product, except in the case of a justified emergency situation.
3. When conducting its risk assessment, each Party shall take into account Decisions and Recommendations adopted by the WTO Committee on SPS and international standards, guidelines and recommendations from Codex, OIE and IPPC.
4. The Parties shall consider risk management options that are not more trade restrictive than required to achieve the objectives of this Chapter, as set out in Article 6.2.

Article 6.9: Consultations

1. On request of a Party for consultations on any matter arising under this Chapter, the Parties shall agree to enter into consultations by notifying the contact points established in Article 6.11.
2. Consultations shall be carried out by the Parties, under the Sub-Committee on Sanitary and Pythosanitary as referred to in Article 6.10, within 30 days of the receipt of a request, unless agreed otherwise. Such consultations may be conducted via teleconference, video conference, or any other means mutually agreed upon by the Parties.
3. If such consultations failed to resolve the matter between the Parties, then the interested Party could initiate the dispute settlement procedure contained in Chapter 12 (Dispute Settlement). For greater certainty, consultations under this Article should not replace those provided in Article 12.5 (Consultations).

Article 6.10: Sub-Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

1. The Parties hereby establish a Sub-Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (Sub-Committee on SPS) with the objective of ensuring the implementation of this Chapter.
2. For the purposes of the effective implementation and operation of this Chapter, the Sub-Committee on SPS shall be a forum for:



- (a) enhancing mutual understanding of the sanitary and phytosanitary measures of each Party and the regulatory processes that relate to those measures;
- (b) discussing on matters related to the development or application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures that may, directly or indirectly, affect human, animal and plant health and trade between the Parties;
- (c) addressing any bilateral issues arising from the implementation of sanitary and phytosanitary measures between the Parties;
- (d) reviewing progress on addressing sanitary and phytosanitary measures that may arise between the Competent Authorities listed in Annex 6-A, from the implementation of sanitary and phytosanitary measures between the Parties;
- (e) coordinating technical cooperation programs on sanitary and phytosanitary measures;
- (f) consulting on issues, relating to the meetings of the WTO Committee on SPS, Codex, OIE and IPPC;
- (g) improving bilateral understanding related to specific implementation issues concerning the SPS Agreement;
- (h) enhancing cooperation between the agencies of the Parties responsible for sanitary and phytosanitary measures; and
- (i) reporting to the Committee on Trade in Goods on the implementation of this Chapter.

3. The Sub-Committee on SPS shall comprise and be co-chaired by representatives of the Competent Authorities of each Party responsible for sanitary and phytosanitary measures, as established in Article 6.11.

4. Unless agreed otherwise by the Parties, the Sub-Committee on SPS shall meet annually in person, via teleconference, video conference, or through any other means as mutually determined by the Parties.

5. The Sub-Committee on SPS shall establish its own rules of procedure during its first meeting to guide its operation. These rules may be revised or further developed at any time.

6. The Sub-Committee on SPS may agree to establish *ad hoc* technical working groups in accordance with its rules of procedure.



Article 6.11: Competent Authorities and Contact Points

1. The Competent Authorities responsible for the implementation of the measures referred to in this Chapter are listed in Annex 6-A. The contact points that have the responsibility relating to communications between the Parties are set out in Annex 6-B.
2. The Parties shall inform each other of any significant changes in the structure, organisation and division of the competency of its Competent Authorities or contact points.

Article 6.12: Cooperation

To facilitate the implementation of this Chapter, the Parties agree to explore opportunities for further cooperation, collaboration and information exchange on sanitary or phytosanitary measures of mutual interest.



ANNEX 6-A

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

For Chile:

The General Directorate of International Economic Affairs (DIRECON)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Head of Regulatory Department,
or its successor;

Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG)
Ministry of Agriculture
Head of International Affairs Division
Head of Livestock Protection Division
Head of Agriculture and Forestry Protection Division,
or its successor;

Ministry of Health
Head of Food and Nutrition Department
Division of Healthy Public Policies and Promotion
Undersecretary of Public Health,
or its successor, and

National Fisheries Service (SERNAPESCA)
Ministry of Economy
Head of Fisheries Health Department,
or its successor.



For Indonesia:

Indonesia Agricultural Quarantine Agency
Ministry of Agriculture
Head of Center for Animal Quarantine and Biosafety
Head of Center for Plant Quarantine and Biosafety
or its successor;

Directorate General of Horticulture
Ministry of Agriculture
Director of Horticulture Protection
Director of Processing and Marketing of Horticulture
or its successor;

Directorate General of Plantation
Ministry of Agriculture
Director of Estate Crop Protection
Director of Processing and Marketing of Estate Crop
or its successor;

Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health
Ministry of Agriculture
Director of Animal Health
Director of Veterinary Public Health and Post-Harvest
Director of Processing and Marketing of Livestock
or its successor;

Agency of Fish Quarantine and Inspection Agency
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Head of the Center for Fish Quarantine
or its successor;

Directorate General of Strengthening Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Director of Processing and Quality
or its successor;

Deputy II of Traditional Drug Inspection, Cosmetics, and Complementary Products
Indonesia National Agency of Drug and Food Control
Director of Inspection and Traditional Drug Certification, Cosmetics, and
Complementary Products
or its successor;

Deputy III of Food Safety Inspection and Hazardous Materials
Indonesia National Agency of Drug and Food Control



Director of Food Inspection and Certification
or its successor; and

Prime Secretary
Indonesia National Agency of Drug and Food Control
Head of the Bureau of International Cooperation
or its successor.



ANNEX 6-B

CONTACT POINTS

For Chile:

The Regulatory Department of the General Directorate of International Economic Affairs (DIRECON) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Indonesia:

The Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA), Ministry of Agriculture.



CHAPTER 7

TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

Article 7.1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter, the terms and their definitions set out in Annex 1 to the TBT Agreement shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 7.2: Objectives

The objectives of this Chapter are to increase and facilitate trade by preventing and eliminating unnecessary obstacles to trade and enhancing bilateral cooperation in accordance with the rights and obligations of the Parties with respect to the TBT Agreement.

Article 7.3: Scope

This Chapter applies to all standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures, as defined in the TBT Agreement that may, directly or indirectly, affect trade in goods between the Parties. This Chapter shall not apply to:

- (a) purchasing specifications prepared by governmental bodies for production or consumption requirements of governmental bodies; and
- (b) sanitary and phytosanitary measures, which are covered by Chapter 6 (Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures).

Article 7.4: Trade Facilitation

In order to facilitate trade, the Parties shall work cooperatively in the fields of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures, in particular, to identify bilateral initiatives regarding standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures that are appropriate for particular issues or sectors.



Article 7.5: Incorporation of the TBT Agreement

The Parties incorporate their existing rights and obligations with respect to each other under the TBT Agreement, *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 7.6: Standards

1. The Parties shall use international standards, guides and recommendations, or the relevant parts of them, to the extent provided in Articles 2 and 5 and Annex 3 to the TBT Agreement, as a basis for their technical regulations and related conformity assessment procedures where relevant international standards, guides and recommendations exist or their completion is imminent, except when they or their relevant parts are ineffective or inappropriate to fulfil the legitimate objectives.

2. In determining whether an international standard, guide or recommendation as mentioned in Articles 2 and 5 and Annex 3 to the TBT Agreement exist, each Party shall base its determination on the principles set out in relevant Decisions and Recommendations adopted by the WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade since 1 January 1995.

Article 7.7: Technical Regulations

1. Each Party shall give positive consideration to accepting as equivalent technical regulations of the other Party, even if these regulations differ from its own, provided that it is satisfied that these regulations adequately fulfil the objectives of its own regulations.

2. A Party shall, on request of the other Party, explain the reasons why it has not accepted a technical regulation of the other Party as equivalent.

Article 7.8: Conformity Assessment Procedures

1. The Parties recognise that a broad range of mechanisms exist to facilitate the acceptance of the results of conformity assessment procedures, including:

- (a) arrangements between conformity assessment bodies from the territory of each Party;
- (b) agreements on mutual acceptance of the results of conformity assessment procedures with respect to specified regulations conducted by bodies located in the territory of the other Party;



- (c) unilateral recognition by one Party of the results of conformity assessments performed in the territory of the other Party, where applicable;
- (d) accreditation procedures for qualifying conformity assessment bodies and promotion of the recognition of accreditation and certification bodies under regional and international mutual recognition arrangements which the Parties are members to;
- (e) designating conformity assessment bodies by the government of a Party which is located in the territory of the other Party to perform conformity assessment procedures; and
- (f) reliance on a supplier's declaration of conformity, where appropriate.

2. Each Party shall exchange information with the other Party on its experience in the development and application of the mechanisms in paragraph 1 and other appropriate mechanisms with a view to facilitating acceptance of the results of conformity assessment procedures.

3. Before accepting the results of a conformity assessment procedure, and to enhance confidence in the continued reliability of each other's conformity assessment results, the Parties may consult with each other on matters such as the technical competence of the conformity assessment bodies involved.

4. A Party shall, on request of the other Party, explain its reason for not accepting the results of any conformity assessment procedures performed in the territory of the other Party.

5. In accordance with its laws and regulations, each Party shall accredit, approve or otherwise recognise conformity assessment bodies in the territory of the other Party on terms no less favourable than those it accords to conformity assessment bodies in its territory.

6. If a Party accredits, approves or otherwise recognises a body assessing conformity with a specific technical regulation or standard in its territory and refuses to accredit, approve, license, or otherwise recognise a body assessing conformity with that technical regulation or standard in the territory of the other Party, it shall, on request of that other Party, explain the reasons for its decision.

7. Each Party shall give positive consideration to a request by the other Party to negotiate and conclude arrangements to facilitate recognition of the results of conformity assessment procedures conducted by bodies located in the territory of the other Party. If a Party declines such a request, it shall, on request of that other Party, explain the reasons for its decision.



Article 7.9: Transparency

1. Each Party shall ensure that the information relating to technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures is published. Such information should be made available in print or electronically.
2. The Parties acknowledge the importance of transparency in decision-making, including giving a meaningful opportunity to provide comments on proposed technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures. If a Party publishes a notice under Article 2.9 or 5.6 of the TBT Agreement, it shall:
 - (a) include in the notice a statement describing the objective of the proposed technical regulation or conformity assessment procedure and the rationale for the approach the Party is proposing; and
 - (b) transmit the proposal electronically to the other Party through the enquiry point the Party has established under Article 10 of the TBT Agreement at the same time as it notifies WTO Members of the proposal pursuant to the TBT Agreement.

Article 7.10: Consultations

1. Each Party shall give prompt and positive consideration to any request from the other Party for consultations on any matter arising under this Chapter.
2. On request of a Party for consultations on any matter arising under this Chapter, the Parties shall agree to enter into consultations by notifying the contact points established in Article 7.14.
3. Consultations shall be carried out by the Parties, under the Sub-Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade as referred to in Article 7.13, within 30 days of the receipt of a request, unless agreed otherwise. Such consultations may be conducted via teleconference, video conference, or any other means mutually agreed upon by the Parties.
4. If such consultations failed to resolve the matter between the Parties, then the interested Party could initiate the dispute settlement procedure contained in Chapter 12 (Dispute Settlement). For greater certainty, consultations under this Article should not replace those provided in Article 12.5 (Consultations).



Article 7.11: Technical Cooperation

With a view to fulfil the objectives of this Chapter, the Parties shall, on request of the other Party, cooperate in mutually determined terms and conditions. This may include but is not limited to:

- (a) exchanging legislation, regulations, rules and other information and periodicals published by the national bodies responsible for standards, technical regulations, conformity assessment procedures and accreditation;
- (b) providing technical advice, information, and assistance and exchanging experience to enhance the other Party's system for standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures, and related activities;
- (c) examining the compatibility or equivalence of their respective technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures;
- (d) cooperation between conformity assessment bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, in the territories of each of the Parties, enhancing infrastructure in calibration, testing, inspection, certification and accreditation to meet relevant international standards, recommendations and guidelines;
- (e) increasing bilateral cooperation in the relevant international organisations and fora dealing with the issues covered by this Chapter; and
- (f) enhancing cooperation in the development standards and conformity assessment procedures, such as:
 - (i) cooperation in the development and promotion of good regulatory practice; and
 - (ii) transparency, including mechanisms to promote improved access to information on standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures;
- (g) giving favourable consideration, on request of the other Party, to any sector specific proposal for further cooperation; and
- (h) informing the other Party, as requested, about the agreements or programs subscribed at international level in relation to TBT issues.



Article 7.12: Implementing Arrangements

1. The Parties, in order to enhance regulatory cooperation and in accordance with Chapter 11 (Administration), may conclude or amend implementing arrangements to this Chapter setting out agreed principles and procedures relating to technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures applicable to trade between them.
2. The Parties shall seek to incorporate any existing arrangements concerning technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures that are sector-specific and specifically applicable to trade between the Parties into the implementing arrangements.

Article 7.13: Sub-Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade

1. The Parties hereby establish a Sub-Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (Sub-Committee on TBT), which shall comprise the representatives of the Parties as referred to in Article 7.14 (Contact Points), listed in Annex 7-A, to promote and monitor the implementation and administration of this Chapter.
2. The Sub-Committee on TBT functions shall include:
 - (a) monitoring the implementation and administration of this Chapter;
 - (b) promptly addressing any issue that a Party raises related to the development, adoption, application, or enforcement of standards, technical regulations, or conformity assessment procedures;
 - (c) enhancing cooperation in the development and improvement of standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures;
 - (d) where appropriate, facilitating sectorial cooperation among governmental and non-governmental conformity assessment bodies in the territory of the Parties;
 - (e) exchanging information on developments in non-governmental, regional, and multilateral fora engaged in activities related to standardisation, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures;
 - (f) taking any other steps the Parties consider may assist them in implementing the TBT Agreement and in facilitating trade in goods between them;
 - (g) reviewing this Chapter in light of any developments under the TBT Agreement, and developing recommendations for amendments to this Chapter in light of those developments; and



(h) as it considers appropriate, reporting to the Committee on Trade in Goods on the implementation of this Chapter.

3. Unless agreed otherwise by the Parties, the Sub-Committee on TBT shall meet annually in person, via teleconference, video conference, or through any other means as mutually determined by the Parties.

4. The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee shall be determined in its first meeting.

5. The Sub-Committee on TBT shall comprise the contact points, referred to in Article 7.14 and any other Government officials that the Parties consider appropriate.

Article 7.14: Contact Points

1. The Parties shall designate a contact point or contact points, which shall comprise relevant officials, who shall have responsibility for co-ordinating the implementation of this Chapter.

2. The Parties shall provide each other with the name of the designated contact point or contact points and the contact details of the relevant officials.

3. The Parties shall notify each other promptly of any changes of their contact points or to the details of the relevant officials.

4. The Parties shall ensure that its contact point or contact points facilitate the exchange of information on standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures, in response to all reasonable requests for such information from a Party.



ANNEX 7-A

SUB-COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

For purposes of Article 7.13, the Sub-Committee shall be coordinated by:

- (a) for Chile, the General Directorate of International Economic Affairs (DIRECON) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or its successor; and
- (b) for Indonesia, National Standardization Agency (*Badan Standardisasi Nasional - BSN*), or its successor.



CHAPTER 8

TRADE REMEDIES

Article 8.1: Global Safeguard Measures

1. The Parties maintain their rights and obligations under Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the Safeguards Agreement.
2. Actions taken pursuant to Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the Safeguards Agreement shall not be subject to Chapter 12 (Dispute Settlement).
3. On request of a Party, the other Party shall promptly notify the requesting Party of the initiation of any global safeguard investigation and the reasons for such initiation. Such notification shall be made no later than seven days after such request.

Article 8.2: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Matters

1. The Parties maintain their rights and obligations under the *Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994* and the *Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures*, which are parts of the WTO Agreement.
2. Antidumping actions taken pursuant to Article VI of GATT 1994 and the *Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994* or countervailing actions taken pursuant to Article VI of GATT 1994 and the *Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures* shall not be subject to Chapter 12 (Dispute Settlement).



CHAPTER 9

COOPERATION

Article 9.1: Basic Principles

1. The Parties shall, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations, promote cooperation under this Agreement for their mutual benefit in order to facilitate trade and investment between them and to promote the well-being of the people of both countries.
2. For this purpose, the Parties shall, where necessary and appropriate, encourage and facilitate cooperation between entities such as business communities, including micro, small and medium enterprises and academia.

Article 9.2: General Objectives

1. The Parties agree to establish a framework for collaborative activities as a means to expand and enhance the benefits of this Agreement for building a comprehensive economic partnership.
2. The Parties shall establish close cooperation aimed, *inter alia*, at:
 - (a) strengthening and building on existing and new form of cooperative relationships between the Parties, with special emphasis on promoting economic and social development, fostering innovation and encouraging research and development;
 - (b) creating new opportunities for trade and investment;
 - (c) supporting the role of the private sector in promoting and building strategic alliances to encourage mutual economic growth and development;
 - (d) encouraging the presence of the Parties and their goods and services in their respective markets of Asia Pacific and Latin America; and
 - (e) increasing the level of and deepening cooperation activities between the Parties in areas of mutual interest.



Article 9 3: Scope

1. The Parties reaffirm the importance of all forms of cooperation, including, but not limited to, the fields enlisted in Article 9.4.
2. Cooperation between the Parties should contribute to achieving the objectives of the Agreement through the identification and development of innovative cooperation programs capable of providing added value to the bilateral relationship.
3. Cooperative activities shall be agreed between the Parties and may be materialised though not limited by the forms enlisted in Article 9.10.
4. Cooperative activities between the Parties set out in other Chapters of this Agreement may complement cooperation between the Parties under this Chapter.

Article 9.4: Fields of Cooperation

Fields of cooperation under this Chapter shall include:

- (a) trade and investment promotion and facilitation;
- (b) science, innovation, research and development;
- (c) agriculture, fisheries, marine products and aquaculture, food industry and forestry;
- (d) mining and mining related industry;
- (e) energy;
- (f) small and medium-sized enterprises;
- (g) tourism;
- (h) education and human capital development;
- (i) trade-related gender issues;
- (j) logistics and international transportation;
- (l) competition policy;
- (m) information and communication technology;
- (n) global value chains;



- (o) trade-related environmental issues;
- (p) trade-related labour issues;
- (q) government procurement;
- (r) intellectual property;
- (s) trade-related strategic industries;
- (t) sanitary and phytosanitary measures;
- (u) technical barriers to trade measures;
- (v) development of sustainable products; and
- (w) other fields which may be mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

Article 9.5: Cooperation on Environmental Issues

1. Recognising the importance of strengthening capacity to promote sustainable development with their three interdependent and mutually reinforcing components, which are economic growth, social development and environmental protection, the Parties agree to cooperate in the field of environment.

2. The Parties reaffirm their intention to continue to pursue high levels of environmental protection and to fulfil their respective multilateral environment commitments. Accordingly, a Party shall effectively enforce its environmental laws and not weaken or reduce levels of environmental protection with the sole intention to encourage investment or to seek or to enhance a competitive trade advantage of producers or service providers operating in its territory.

3. Each Party shall respect the other Party's sovereign right to set, administer and enforce their own environmental laws and regulations, policies and national priorities, and shall ensure that its environmental laws, regulations and policies not be used for trade protectionist purposes.

4. The Parties shall endeavour to have their environmental laws, regulations, and policies in harmony with their commitments under Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which the Parties are party.

5. The Parties agree to cooperate in the field of environment. The aim of cooperation shall be the prevention or reduction of contamination, and degradation of ecosystems and natural resources, and rational use of the latter; through developing and



endorsing special programs and projects dealing, *inter alia*, with the transfer of knowledge and technology.

6. Taking into account their national priorities and available resources, the Parties shall explore and jointly decide areas of cooperation of mutual interest and benefit. These areas may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) climate change;
- (b) biodiversity and conservation of natural resources;
- (c) management of hazardous chemicals;
- (d) air quality;
- (e) water management;
- (f) waste management;
- (g) marine and coastal ecological conservation and pollution control;
- (h) strategic environmental impact assessment;
- (i) improvement of environmental awareness, including environmental education and informed public participation;
- (j) combating Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing;
- (k) sustainable products;
- (l) promote sustainable forest management and trade in legally obtained forest products; and
- (m) promotion of sustainable agriculture practices.

7. The Parties may develop new areas of cooperation through existing agreements and through appropriate implementing arrangements.

Article 9.6: Cooperation on Labour Issues

1. The Parties share the common general objective that free trade liberalisation and investment facilitation should lead to job creation, decent work and meaningful jobs for workers, with terms and conditions of employment which follow the core International Labour Organisation (ILO) labour principles. Accordingly, the Parties agree to cooperate in the field of labour.



2. The Parties reaffirm their obligations as members of ILO, especially their commitment to the principles of the ILO *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* and its follow-up and shall work to ensure that its labour laws, regulations, policies and practices are in harmony with their international labour commitments.

3. Each Party shall respect the sovereign right of the other Party to set, administer and enforce their own labour laws and regulations, policies and national priorities and ensure that its labour laws, regulations, and policies shall not be used for trade protectionist purposes.

4. The Parties shall not seek to encourage or gain trade advantage by weakening or failing to enforce or administer its labour laws, regulations, and policies in a manner affecting trade between the Parties.

5. Taking into account of their national priorities and available resources, the Parties shall explore and jointly decide areas of cooperation of mutual interest and benefit. These areas may include, but not limited to:

- (a) labour laws and practices, including the promotion of labour rights, obligations and decent work;
- (b) labour consultation, exchange of information and best practices on labour relations policies and labour management cooperation;
- (c) social security; and occupational safety and health;
- (d) human capital development, training, and employability; and
- (e) experiences on the linkage between trade and labour and employment issues.

Article 9.7: Cooperation on Government Procurement

1. The Parties recognise the importance of government procurement to their economies.

2. The Parties shall cooperate on government procurement-related matters in areas of mutual interest and benefit.

3. In order to improve transparency, the Parties shall have their respective laws and regulations regarding government procurement available.

4. The Parties shall, subject to their respective laws and regulations, exchange information, to the extent possible, on their respective laws and regulations on



government procurement, as well as any reforms to their existing government procurement regimes.

5. The provision of this Article may be reviewed in the Commission, with a view of enhancing the transparency and cooperation mechanisms under this Article.

Article 9.8: Cooperation on Intellectual Property Issues

1. The Parties agree that any intellectual property resulting from the cooperation activities done in accordance with this chapter shall be regulated under mutually agreed terms in each activity.

2. At a minimum, the terms regulated in each cooperation activity, which shall include ownership, commercial and non-commercial use, royalties and licensing of intellectual property.

Article 9.9: Cooperation on Global Value Chains

The Parties shall establish cooperation on:

- (a) exchanging knowledge and exploring trade policy strategies aimed at deepening the integration of Chile and Indonesia into global value chains; and
- (b) sharing knowledge and experiences regarding the interaction of trade policy with other public policies, in the development of strategies for the engagement in global value chains, aiming to achieve long-term economic development for the Parties, considering all stakeholders, including the private sector.

Article 9.10: Forms of Cooperation

1. Parties shall encourage and facilitate, as mutually agreed, the following forms of cooperation, which may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) exchange of people, information, documentation and experiences;
- (b) cooperation in regional and multilateral fora;
- (c) direct cooperative activities;
- (d) contact with business communities, scientists and academia;



- (e) technical assistance;
- (f) dialogues, conferences, seminars and training programs with experts;
- (g) development of joint research programs;
- (h) facilitation of transfer of technology; and
- (i) any other activities mutually agreed by the Parties.

Article 9.11: Research, Development and Innovation

Cooperation in research, development and innovation shall focus on cooperative activities in sectors where mutual and complementary interests exist. If appropriate, the Parties shall also promote partnerships in the support of the development of innovative products and services and activities to promote linkage, innovation and technology exchange.

Article 9.12: Committee on Cooperation

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, the Parties hereby establish a Committee on Cooperation (Committee), which shall comprise representatives of each Party.
2. The Committee shall be coordinated and co-chaired by:
 - (a) for Chile, the General Directorate for International Economic Affairs (DIRECON) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or its successor; and
 - (b) for Indonesia, the Deputy of International Economic Cooperation of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, or its successor.
3. The Committee shall meet at least once a year, unless the Parties agree otherwise. During the first meeting, the Committee shall agree on its specific terms of reference. The Committee shall determine its functions in its terms of reference, which may include to:
 - (a) determine other fields of cooperation and the cooperative activities;
 - (b) oversee the implementation of the strategic collaboration agreed by the Parties;
 - (c) encourage the Parties to undertake cooperation activities under this Chapter;



- (d) maintain updated information regarding any cooperation agreement, arrangement or instrument between the Parties;
- (e) review and monitor the implementation and operation of this Chapter;
- (f) exchange information on the field of cooperation; and
- (g) report to the Commission the results of its meetings.

4. The Committee may agree to establish *ad hoc* working groups in accordance with its terms of reference.

5. The Committee may interact, where appropriate, with the relevant entities to address specific matters.

6. After each meeting, the Committee shall report its results to the Commission. Consequently, the Commission may formulate recommendations regarding cooperation activities under this Chapter in accordance with the strategic priorities of the Parties.

Article 9 13: Costs of Cooperation

1. The implementation of cooperation under this Chapter shall be subject to the availability of funds and the respective laws and regulations of each Party.

2. Costs of cooperation under this Chapter shall be borne by the Parties within the limits of their own capacities and through their own channels, in an equitable manner to be mutually agreed upon between the Parties.

Article 9.14: Cooperation Contact Points

1. In order to facilitate communication for the purposes of this Chapter, each Party shall designate a contact point.

2. The Contact Point for each Party shall be:

- (a) for Chile, the General Directorate for International Economic Affairs (DIRECON) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or its successor; and
- (b) for Indonesia, the Deputy of International Economic Cooperation of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, or its successor.

3. A Party may make a request for cooperation activities related to this Agreement.

4. Each Party shall notify the other Party promptly of any change of contact point.



Article 9.15: Non-Application of Dispute Settlement

The dispute settlement procedure provided for in Chapter 12 (Dispute Settlement) shall not apply to this Chapter.



CHAPTER 10

TRANSPARENCY

Article.10.1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter:

administrative ruling of general application means an administrative ruling or interpretation that applies to all persons and factual situations that fall generally within its ambit and that establishes a norm of conduct, but does not include:

- (a) a determination or ruling made in an administrative or quasi-judicial proceeding that applies to a particular person or good of the other Party in a specific case; or
- (b) a ruling that adjudicates with respect to a particular act or practice.

Article 10.2: Contact Points

1. The contact point referred to in Annex 10-A shall facilitate communications between the Parties on any matter covered by this Agreement.
2. On request of a Party, the contact point of the other Party shall identify the office or official responsible for the matter and assist, as necessary, in facilitating communication with the requesting Party.

Article 10.3: Publication

1. Each Party shall ensure, that its laws, regulations, procedures and administrative rulings of general application respecting any matter covered by this Agreement are promptly published, wherever possible electronically, including on the internet if feasible, or otherwise made available in such a manner as to enable interested persons and the other Party to become acquainted with them.
2. Subject to its laws and regulations, each Party shall:
 - (a) publish in advance any such measure referred to in paragraph 1 that it proposes to adopt; and
 - (b) provide interested persons and the other Party a reasonable opportunity to comment on such proposed measures.



Article 10.4: Provision of Information

1. If a Party considers that any proposed or actual measure may materially affect the operation of this Agreement or otherwise substantially affect the other Party's interests under this Agreement, it shall, to the extent possible and subject to its laws and regulations, inform the other Party of the proposed or actual measure.
2. On request of a Party, the other Party shall provide information and respond to questions pertaining to any proposed or actual measure referred to in paragraph 1 that the requesting Party considers may materially affect the operation of this Agreement, regardless whether or not the requesting Party has been previously informed of that measure.
3. A Party may convey any request or provide information under this Article to the other Party through their contact points.
4. Any information provided under this Article shall be without prejudice as to whether the measure in question is consistent with this Agreement.

Article 10.5: Administrative Proceedings

With a view to administering its measures referred to in Article 10.3, in a consistent, impartial and reasonable manner, each Party shall ensure that in its administrative proceedings in which these measures are applied to particular persons or goods of the other Party in specific cases that it:

- (a) provides, wherever possible, reasonable notice, in accordance with its domestic procedures, to persons of the other Party that are directly affected by a proceeding, when a proceeding is initiated, including a description of the nature of the proceeding, a statement of the legal authority under which the proceeding is initiated, and a general description of any issues in question;
- (b) affords such persons a reasonable opportunity to present facts and arguments in support of their positions prior to any final administrative action, when the nature of the proceeding, the public interest and time permit; and
- (c) follows its procedures in accordance with its laws and regulations.



Article 10.6: Review and Appeal

1. Each Party shall establish or maintain judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative tribunals or procedures for the purpose of the prompt review and, if warranted, correction of final administrative actions regarding matters covered by this Agreement. Such tribunals shall be impartial and independent of the office or authority entrusted with administrative enforcement and shall not have any substantial interest in the outcome of the matter.

2. Each Party shall ensure that, in any such tribunals or procedures, the parties to the proceeding are provided with the right to:

- (a) a reasonable opportunity to support or defend their respective positions; and
- (b) a decision based on the evidence and submissions of record or, if required by its laws and regulations, the record compiled by the administrative authority.

3. Each Party shall ensure, subject to appeal or further review as provided in its laws and regulations, that such decisions shall be implemented by, and shall govern the practice of, the office or authority with respect to the administrative action that is the subject of the decision.



ANNEX 10-A

CONTACT POINTS

For the purposes of Article 10.2.1, the contact points shall be:

- (a) for Chile, the Asia and Oceania Department of the General Directorate of International Economic Affairs (DIRECON), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or its successor; and
- (b) for Indonesia, the Directorate of Export and Import Facilitation, Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade, or its successor.



CHAPTER 11

ADMINISTRATION

Article 11.1: IC-CEPA Joint Commission

1. The Parties hereby establish the IC-CEPA Joint Commission (Commission).
2. The Commission shall comprise relevant government officials of each Party and be co-chaired by:
 - (a) for Chile, the Director-General of International Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile or its designee; and
 - (b) for Indonesia, the Director-General of International Trade Negotiations of the Ministry of Trade of Indonesia or its designee,or their respective successors.
3. The Commission shall:
 - (a) consider any matter relating to the implementation or operation of this Agreement;
 - (b) review, consider and, as appropriate, decide on specific matters related to the operation or implementation of this Agreement, including matters reported by committees established under this Agreement;
 - (c) review this Agreement, in accordance with Article 14.5 (General Review of the Agreement);
 - (d) supervise and coordinate the work of committees established under this Agreement; and
 - (e) take such other actions as the Parties may agree.
4. The Commission may⁶:
 - (a) establish any committee or sub-committee, as the Commission deems appropriate for the implementation or operation of this Agreement;

⁶ Chile shall implement any matter or action adopted by the Commission through *acuerdos de ejecución (executive agreements)*, in accordance with article 54 N°1, paragraph 4 of the *Constitución Política de la República de Chile (Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile)*.



- (b) refer matters and delegate responsibilities to any committee or sub-committee;
- (c) consider and adopt any matter relating to:
 - (i) the Schedules attached to Annex 3-A (Elimination of Customs Duties); and
 - (ii) the rules of origin established in Annex 4-A (Product Specific Rules);
- (d) add or remove, on request of a Party, geographical indications listed under Annex 3.10-A (Chile's Geographical Indications and Appellations of Origin) and Annex 3.10-B (Indonesia's Geographical Indications and Appellations of Origin);
- (e) as appropriate, issue interpretations of the provisions of this Agreement, which shall be agreed in writing; and
- (f) seek the advice of any person or group as the Commission deems appropriate on matters covered by this Agreement.

Article 11.2: Procedures of the Commission

1. The Commission shall convene at least once a year in regular session. The Commission shall meet alternately in the territory of each Party, unless the Parties agree otherwise.
2. The Commission shall also meet in special session within 30 days of the request of a Party, with such sessions to be held in the territory of the other Party or at such location as may be agreed by the Parties.
3. All decisions of the Commission shall be taken by mutual agreement.
4. The Commission shall establish its rules and procedures.



CHAPTER 12

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Article 12.1: Scope

Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, this Chapter shall apply with respect to the avoidance or settlement of disputes between the Parties concerning the implementation, interpretation or application of this Agreement, which includes wherever a Party considers that:

- (a) a measure of the other Party is inconsistent with its obligations under this Agreement; or
- (b) the other Party has otherwise failed to carry out its obligations under this Agreement.

Article 12.2: Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply, unless the context provides otherwise:

Complaining Party means a Party that requests the establishment of an arbitral panel under Article 12.7;

Consulting Party means a Party that requests consultations under Article 12.5;

perishable goods mean goods that rapidly decay due to their natural characteristics, in particular in the absence of appropriate storage conditions; and

Responding Party means a Party that has been complained against under Article 12.7.

Article 12.3: General Provisions

1. A panel established under this Chapter shall interpret this Agreement in accordance with the customary rules of treaty interpretation of public international law. With respect to any provision of the WTO Agreement that has been incorporated into this Agreement, the panel shall also consider relevant interpretations in reports of WTO panels and the Appellate Body adopted by the WTO Dispute Settlement Body.

2. All notifications, requests and replies made pursuant to this Chapter shall be in writing.



3. The Parties are encouraged at every stage of a dispute to make every effort to reach a mutually agreed solution to the dispute.

4. Any timeframe provided for in this Chapter may be modified by agreement between the Parties.

Article 12.4: Choice of Forum

1. If a dispute regarding any matter arises under this Agreement and under another international trade agreement to which the Parties are party or the WTO Agreement, the Complaining Party may select the dispute settlement procedure in which to settle the dispute.

2. Once the Complaining Party has requested a panel under an agreement referred to in paragraph 1, the forum selected shall be used to the exclusion of the others.

3. For the purposes of this Article, the Complaining Party shall be deemed to have selected a forum in which to settle the dispute when it has requested the establishment of an arbitral panel pursuant to Article 12.7 or requested the establishment of, or referred a matter to, a similar dispute settlement panel or arbitral tribunal under another international trade agreement.

Article 12.5: Consultations

1. The Consulting Party may request in writing consultations to the other Party with respect to any matter described in Article 12.1, including any matter relating to a measure that the other Party proposes to take (proposed measure).⁷ The other Party shall accord due consideration to a request of consultation made by the Consulting Party and shall accord adequate opportunity for such consultations.

2. The Consulting Party shall deliver the request to the other Party, setting out the reasons for the request, including identification of the measure at issue and an indication of the legal basis for the complaint, and providing sufficient information to enable an examination of the matter.

3. The Parties shall make every effort to arrive at a mutually satisfactory resolution of the matter through consultations under this Article.

⁷ For greater certainty, the establishment of an arbitral panel shall not be requested on any matter relating to a proposed measure.



4. In consultations under this Article, a Party may request the other Party to make available personnel of its government agencies or other regulatory bodies who have expertise in the matter subject to consultations.

5. The consultations under this Article shall be confidential and without prejudice to the rights of either Party in any further proceedings.

Article 12.6: Good Offices, Conciliation and Mediation

1. The Parties may at any time agree to voluntarily undertake an alternative method of dispute resolution, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation. Procedures for such alternative methods of dispute resolution may begin at any time and may be terminated at any time by either Party.

2. If the Parties agree, such procedures referred to in paragraph 1 may continue while the matter is being examined by a panel established or reconvened under this Chapter.

3. Proceedings involving such procedures referred to in paragraph 1, and positions taken by the Parties during these proceedings, shall be confidential and without prejudice to the rights of either Party in any further or other proceedings.

Article 12.7: Establishment of Arbitral Panels

1. The Complaining Party that requested consultations under Article 12.5 may request in writing the establishment of an arbitral panel, if the Parties fail to resolve the matter within:

- (a) 60 days after the date of receipt of the request for consultations under Article 12.5.1; or
- (b) 30 days after the date of receipt of the request for consultations under Article 12.5.1 in cases of urgency, including those which concern perishable goods.

2. The establishment of an arbitral panel shall not be requested on any matter relating to a proposed measure.

3. Any request to establish an arbitral panel pursuant to this Article shall identify:

- (a) the specific measure at issue;



- (b) the legal basis of the complaint, including any provision of this Agreement alleged to have been breached and any other relevant provision; and
 - (c) the factual basis for the complaint.
4. The arbitral panel shall be established and perform its functions in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.
5. The date of the establishment of an arbitral panel shall be the date on which the chair is appointed.

Article 12.8: Terms of Reference of Arbitral Panels

Unless the Parties agree otherwise within 20 days from the date of receipt of the request for the establishment of the arbitral panel, the terms of reference of the arbitral panel shall be:

“To examine, in the light of the relevant provisions of this Agreement, the matter referred to in the request for the establishment of an arbitral panel pursuant to Article 12.7, to make findings of law and fact and determinations on whether the measure is not in conformity with the Agreement together with the reasons therefore, and to issue a written report for the resolution of the dispute. The arbitral panel may make recommendations for resolution of the dispute, subject to the agreement between the Parties.”

Article 12.9: Composition of Arbitral Panels

1. An arbitral panel shall comprise three panellists. All appointments and nominations of panellists under this Article shall conform fully with the requirements in paragraphs 5 and 6.
2. Each Party shall, within 30 days after the date of receipt of the request for the establishment of an arbitral panel, appoint one panellist who may be its national and propose up to three candidates to serve as the third panellist who shall be the chair of the arbitral panel. The third panellist shall not be a national of either Party, nor have his or her usual place of residence in either Party, nor be employed by either Party, nor have dealt with the dispute in any capacity.
3. The Parties shall agree on and appoint the third panellist within 45 days after the date of receipt of the request for the establishment of an arbitral panel, taking into account the candidates proposed pursuant to paragraph 2.



4. If a Party has not appointed a panellist pursuant to paragraph 2 or if the Parties fail to agree on and appoint the third panellist pursuant to paragraph 3, the panellist or panellists not yet appointed shall be chosen within seven days by lot from the candidates proposed pursuant to paragraph 2.

5. All panellists shall:

- (a) have expertise or experience in law, international trade or other matters covered by this Agreement;
- (b) be chosen strictly on the basis of objectivity, reliability and sound judgment;
- (c) be independent of, and not be affiliated with or receive instructions from, the government of either Party; and
- (d) comply with a code of conduct, to be provided in the Rules of Procedure referred to in Article 12.17.

6 Panellists shall serve in their individual capacities and not as government representatives, nor as representatives of any organisation. The Parties shall not give them instructions nor seek to influence them as individuals with regard to matters before an arbitral panel.

7. If a panellist appointed under this Article is incapacitated, becomes unable to act or resigns, a successor shall be appointed within 15 days in accordance with the appointment procedure provided for in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, which shall be applied, respectively, *mutatis mutandis*. The successor shall have all the powers and duties of the original panellist. The work of the arbitral panel shall be suspended for a period beginning on the date the original panellist is incapacitated, becomes unable to act or resigns. The work of the arbitral panel shall resume on the date the successor is appointed.

Article 12.10: Functions of Panels

1. The arbitral panels shall make an objective assessment of the matter before it, including an objective assessment of:

- (a) the facts of the case;
- (b) the applicability of and conformity with the provisions of this Agreement that are relevant to the matter before the panel;
- (c) whether the measure of the Responding Party is inconsistent with its obligations under this Agreement; and



(d) whether the Responding Party has otherwise failed to carry out its obligations under this Agreement.

2. The arbitral panel shall make the findings, determinations, and, if applicable, recommendations as referred to in the Terms of Reference and necessary for the resolution of the dispute.

3. The arbitral panel shall make the findings, determinations, and, when applicable, recommendations, in accordance with this Agreement.

4. The arbitral panel shall make its findings, determinations, and, when applicable, recommendations, including its report, by consensus. If a panel is unable to reach consensus, it may make its findings, determinations, and, when applicable, recommendations, including its report, by majority vote.

Article 12.11: Proceedings of Arbitral Panels

1. The arbitral panels shall meet in closed session. The meetings of the arbitral panels with the Parties shall be closed to the public, unless the Parties agree otherwise. The arbitral panels shall hold their hearings in closed session, unless the Parties agree otherwise.

2. The arbitral panels established under this Chapter shall, after consulting the Parties, set out their respective timeframes, including precise deadlines for submissions by the Parties, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure referred to in Article 12.17.

3. The Parties shall have the opportunity to provide at least one written submission to set out the facts, arguments and counter-arguments, and to attend any of the presentations, statements or rebuttals in the proceedings. All information or written submissions submitted by a Party to the arbitral panels, including any comments on the draft report and responses to questions put by the arbitral panels, shall be made available to the other Party.

4. The arbitral panels should consult with the Parties as appropriate and provide adequate opportunities for the development of a mutually satisfactory resolution.

5. After notifying the Parties, and subject to such terms and conditions as the Parties may agree, if any, within 10 days, the arbitral panels may seek information from any relevant source and may consult experts to obtain their opinion or advice on certain aspects of the matter. The arbitral panels shall provide the Parties with a copy of any advice or opinion obtained and an opportunity to provide comments.

6. The deliberations of the arbitral panels and the documents submitted to them shall be kept confidential. The Parties shall be present only when invited by the arbitral



panels to appear before them. There shall be no *ex parte* communications with the arbitral panels concerning matters under consideration by them.

7. Notwithstanding paragraph 6, either Party may make public statements as to its views regarding the dispute, but shall treat as confidential, the information and written submissions submitted by the other Party to the arbitral panel which that other Party has designated as confidential. If a Party has provided information or written submissions designated to be confidential, that Party shall, within 28 days of a request of the other Party, provide a non-confidential summary of the information or written submissions which may be disclosed publicly.

8. Each Party shall bear the cost of its appointed panellist at its own expenses. The cost of the chair of an arbitral panel and other expenses associated with the conduct of the proceedings shall be borne by the Parties in equal shares.

9. Before the arbitral panel presents its final report, if the Parties agree, the arbitral panel may at any stage of the proceedings propose the Parties that the dispute be settled amicably.

Article 12.12: Suspension or Termination of Proceedings

1. The Parties may agree that the arbitral panel suspend its work at any time for a period not exceeding 12 consecutive months from the date of such agreement. In the event of such a suspension, the timeframes set out in paragraphs 2 and 6 of Article 12.13 and paragraph 7 of Article 12.16 shall be extended by the amount of time that the work was suspended. If the work of the arbitral panel has been suspended for more than 12 consecutive months, the authority for establishment of the arbitral panel shall lapse unless the Parties agree otherwise.

2. The Parties may agree to terminate the proceedings of the arbitral panel by jointly notifying the chair of the arbitral panel at any time before the issuance of the report to the Parties.

Article 12.13: Report

1. The draft and final reports of the arbitral panel shall be drafted without the presence of the Parties. The arbitral panel shall base its reports on the relevant provisions of this Agreement and the submissions and arguments of the Parties, and may take into account any other relevant information provided to it.

2. The arbitral panel shall, within 180 days, or within 60 days in cases of urgency, including those which concern perishable goods, after the date of its establishment, submit to the Parties its draft report. The arbitral panel shall provide the draft report no later than 30 days before the deadline for completion of the final report. The arbitral



panel shall accord adequate opportunity to the Parties to review the entirety of the draft report and shall include a discussion of any comments made by the Parties in the final report.

3. The panel shall set out in the draft and final reports:
 - (a) a descriptive section summarising the arguments of the Parties;
 - (b) its findings on the facts of the case and on the applicability of the provisions of this Agreement;
 - (c) any other finding that the arbitral panel considers relevant to the matter;
 - (d) its determination on whether the measure is not in conformity with this Agreement;
 - (e) if agreed by the Parties, its recommendations for the resolution of the dispute; and
 - (f) its reasons for its findings and determination in subparagraphs (b), (c), (d), and, if applicable, (e).
4. When the arbitral panel considers that it cannot submit the draft report within the timeframe provided for under paragraph 2, it may extend that timeframe with the consent of the Parties.
5. After considering any written comments on the draft report, the arbitral panel may reconsider the draft report and make any further assessment it considers appropriate.
6. The arbitral panel shall submit the final report to the Parties no later than 30 days after the date of submission of the draft report. Opinions expressed in the reports by the panellists shall be anonymous. Subject to the agreement between the Parties, the reports shall include any separate opinions on matters not unanimously agreed, not disclosing which panellists are associated with majority or minority opinions.
7. The findings, determinations and, if applicable, any recommendations of the arbitral panel cannot add to or diminish the rights and obligations of the Parties provided in this Agreement.
8. The final report shall be available to the public within 30 days of the date of issuance, subject to the requirement to protect confidential information.
9. The final report shall be final and binding on the Parties.



Article 12.14: Implementation of the Report

1. Unless the Parties agree otherwise, the Responding Party shall eliminate the non-conformity with this Agreement, as determined in the final report, immediately, or if this is not practicable, within a reasonable period of time.
2. If a reasonable period of time is required, it shall, whenever possible, be agreed between the Parties. If the Parties are unable to agree on the reasonable period of time within 45 days of the date of issuance of the final report to the Parties, either Party may request an arbitral panel as provided for in Article 12.16.7 to determine the reasonable period of time. Unless the Parties agree otherwise, such request shall be made no later than 120 days after the date of the issuance of the final report.
3. Any other detailed provision on this Article shall be provided for under the Rules of Procedure referred to in Article 12.17.

Article 12.15: Compliance Review

If there is disagreement between the Parties as to whether the Responding Party eliminated the non-conformity with this Agreement as determined in the final report, within the reasonable period of time pursuant to Article 12.14, either Party may refer the matter to an arbitral panel⁸ as provided for in Article 12.16.7. Any detailed provisions related to the compliance review arbitral panel shall be provided under the Rules of Procedure referred to in Article 12.17.

Article 12.16: Non-Implementation – Compensation and Suspension of Concessions or other Obligations

1. If the Responding Party notifies the Complaining Party that it is impracticable, or the arbitral panel to which the matter is referred pursuant to Article 12.15 confirms that the Responding Party failed to eliminate the non-conformity with this Agreement as determined in the final report within the reasonable period of time as determined pursuant to Article 12.14.2, the Responding Party shall, if so requested, enter into negotiations with the Complaining Party with a view to reach a mutually acceptable compensation.
2. If there is no agreement on acceptable compensation within 30 days of the date of receipt of the request mentioned in paragraph 1, the Complaining Party may suspend the application of concessions or other obligations under this Agreement to the Responding Party, after giving notification of such suspension 30 days in advance. Such

⁸ Consultations under Article 12.5 are not required for these procedures.



notification may only be given 20 days after the date of receipt of the request mentioned in paragraph 1.

3. The compensation referred to in paragraph 1 and the suspension referred to in paragraph 2 shall be temporary measures. Neither compensation nor suspension is preferred to full elimination of the non-conformity with this Agreement as determined in the final report. The suspension shall only be applied until such time as the non-conformity is fully eliminated, or a mutually satisfactory solution is reached.

4. In considering what concessions or other obligations to suspend pursuant to paragraph 2:

- (a) the Complaining Party should first seek to suspend concessions or other obligations with respect to the same sector(s) as that in which the final report referred to in Article 12.13 has found a failure to comply with the obligations under this Agreement; and
- (b) if the Complaining Party considers that it is not practicable or effective to suspend concessions or other obligations with respect to the same sector(s), it may suspend concessions or other obligations with respect to other sectors. The notification of such suspension pursuant to paragraph 2 shall indicate the reasons on which it is based.

5. The level of suspension referred to in paragraph 2 shall be equivalent to the level of the nullification or impairment.

6. If the Responding Party considers that the requirements for the suspension of concessions or other obligations by the Complaining Party set out in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 or 5 have not been met, it may refer the matter to an arbitral panel.

7. The arbitral panel that is established for the purposes of this Article or Article 12.14 shall have, wherever possible, as its panellists, the panellists of the original arbitral panel. If this is not possible, then the panellists to the arbitral panel that is established for the purposes of this Article or Article 12.14 shall be appointed pursuant to Article 12.9. The arbitral panel established under this Article or Article 12.14 shall issue its report within 60 days of the date when the matter is referred to it. When the arbitral panel considers that it cannot issue its report within the aforementioned 60 days period, it may extend that period for a maximum of 30 days with the consent of the Parties. The report shall be available to the public within 15 days of the date of issuance, subject to the requirement to protect confidential information. The report shall be final and binding on the Parties.



Article 12.17: Rules of Procedure

The Commission shall adopt the Rules of Procedure which provide for the details of the rules and procedures of the arbitral panels established under this Chapter, upon the entry into force of this Agreement. Unless the Parties agree otherwise, the arbitral panel shall follow the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Commission and may, after consulting the Parties, adopt additional rules of procedure not inconsistent with the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Commission.

Article 12.18: Application and Modification of Rules and Procedures

Any timeframe or other rules and procedures for the arbitral panels in accordance with this Chapter, including the Rules of Procedure referred to in Article 12.17, may be modified by mutual consent of the Parties. The Parties may also agree at any time not to apply any provision of this Chapter.



CHAPTER 13

EXCEPTIONS

Article 13.1: General Exceptions

1. For the purposes of Chapter 3 (Trade in Goods), Chapter 4 (Rules of Origin), Chapter 5 (Customs Procedures and Cooperation), Chapter 6 (Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures) and Chapter 7 (Technical Barriers to Trade), Article XX of GATT 1994 and its interpretative notes are incorporated into and made part of this Agreement, *mutatis mutandis*. The Parties understand that the measures referred to in Article XX(b) of GATT 1994 include environmental measures necessary to protect human, animal, or plant life or health, and that Article XX(g) of GATT 1994 applies to measures relating to the conservation of living and non-living exhaustible natural resources.

2. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent a Party from taking action authorised by the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. A Party taking such action shall inform the Commission to the fullest extent possible of measures taken and of their termination.

Article 13.2: Security Exceptions

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed:
 - (a) to require a Party to furnish any information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to its essential security interests;
 - (b) to prevent a Party from taking any action which it considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests:
 - (i) relating to fissionable materials or the materials from which they are derived;
 - (ii) relating to the traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war and to such traffic in other goods and materials, or relating to the supply of services, as carried on directly or indirectly for the purpose of supplying or provisioning a military establishment; or
 - (iii) taken in time of war or other emergency in international relations; or



- (c) to prevent a Party from taking any action in pursuance of its obligations under the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. A Party taking action under paragraphs 1(b) and (c) shall inform the Commission to the fullest extent possible of measures taken and of their termination.

Article 13.3: Taxation Measures

1. For the purposes of this Article:

designated authorities means:

- (a) in the case of Chile, the Minister of Finance (*Ministro de Hacienda*) or an authorised representative of the Minister;
- (b) in the case of Indonesia, the Minister of Finance or his or her authorised representative;

tax convention means a convention for the avoidance of double taxation or other international taxation agreement or arrangement to which the Parties are party; and

taxes and **taxation measures** include excise duties, but do not include:

- (a) a customs duty as defined in Article 2.1 (Definitions of General Application), or
- (b) the measures listed in exceptions (b) and (c) of that definition.

2. Except as provided in this Article, nothing in this Agreement shall apply to taxation measures.

3. The provisions of this Agreement shall apply to taxation measures only to the same extent as does Article III of the GATT 1994.

4. Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the rights and obligations of any Party under any tax convention. In the event of any inconsistency between this Agreement and any such tax convention that convention shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

5. In the case of a tax convention between the Parties, if an issue arises as to whether any inconsistency exists between this Agreement and the tax convention, the issue shall be referred to the designated authorities of this Article. Those designated authorities shall determine the existence and the extent of such inconsistency. A determination made under this paragraph by the designated authorities shall be binding.



Article 13.4: Balance-of-Payments Measures on Trade in Goods

1. The Parties shall endeavour to avoid the imposition of restrictive measures for balance-of-payments purposes.
2. Any measure taken for balance-of-payments purposes shall be in accordance with that Party's rights and obligations under GATT 1994, including the *Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of GATT 1994*. A Party shall publish or notify to the other Party of any restrictive measures adopted or maintained, or any changes therein, to the extent that it does not duplicate the process under the WTO and the International Monetary Fund.
3. Nothing in this Chapter shall be regarded as altering the rights enjoyed and obligations undertaken by a Party as a party to the *Articles of the Agreement of the International Monetary Fund*, as may be amended.

Article 13.5: Disclosure of Information

1. Each Party shall, in accordance with its laws and regulations, maintain the confidentiality of information provided in confidence by the other Party pursuant to this Agreement.
2. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as requiring a Party to furnish or allow access to confidential information the disclosure of which would impede law enforcement or otherwise be contrary to the public interest or which would prejudice the legitimate commercial interests of particular enterprises, public or private.



CHAPTER 14

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 14.1: Annexes and Footnotes

The Annexes and footnotes to this Agreement shall constitute an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 14.2: Amendments

1. The Parties may agree, in writing, to amend this Agreement.
2. Such amendment shall constitute an integral part of this Agreement and shall enter into force 60 days after the date of the last written notification of the completion of domestic legal procedures or such other period as the Parties may agree.

Article 14.3: Amendment of the WTO Agreement

Unless otherwise provided in this Agreement, if any provision of the WTO Agreement that the Parties have referred to or incorporated into this Agreement is amended, the Parties shall consult on whether to amend this Agreement.

Article 14.4: Entry into Force and Termination

1. This Agreement shall enter into force 60 days after the date of exchange of instruments of ratification by the Parties, subject to the completion of the necessary domestic legal procedures of each Party. It shall remain in force unless terminated as provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article.
2. Either Party may terminate this Agreement by written notification to the other Party. This Agreement shall expire 180 days after the date of such notification.

Article 14.5: General Review of the Agreement

The Parties shall undertake a general review of this Agreement in the third year following the date of entry into force of this Agreement and every three years thereafter, unless agreed otherwise by the Parties.



Article 14.6: Future Work Program

1. Unless agreed otherwise by the Parties, they shall negotiate trade in services and investment after the entry into force of this Agreement.
2. The result of the negotiations referred to in paragraph 1 shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 14.7: Authentic Texts

This Agreement is done in duplicate in the Spanish, Indonesian, and English languages. All texts of this Agreement shall be equally authentic. In the event of any divergence between those texts, the English text shall prevail.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Santiago, Chile, in duplicate, this fourteenth day of December in the year two thousand and seventeen.

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHILE**

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

HERALDO MUÑOZ
Minister of Foreign Affairs

ENGGARTIASTO LUKITA
Minister of Trade