

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

AND

THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

**FREE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

PREAMBLE

The Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Turkey (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties" or "Moldova" or "Turkey" where appropriate),

REAFFIRMING the mutual interest of the Parties in the continual reinforcement of the multilateral trading system and considering that the provisions and instruments of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (hereinafter referred to as "GATT 1994") and the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (hereinafter referred to as the "WTO Agreement") constitute a basis for their foreign trade policy;

CONFIRMING their intention to participate actively in the process of economic integration in Europe and expressing their preparedness to co-operate in seeking ways and means to strengthen this process;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Agreement establishing an Association between Turkey and the European Economic Community and the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Moldova, of the other part;

DESIRING to create more favourable conditions for the sustainable development and diversification of trade between them and for the promotion of commercial and economic co-operation in areas of common interest on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, non-discrimination, and a balance of rights and obligations;

DETERMINED to lay down for this purpose provisions aimed at the progressive abolition of the obstacles to trade between the Parties in accordance with the provisions concerning the establishment of free trade area;

DESIRING to establish clear, predictable and lasting rules to promote the development of reciprocal trade and investments, by means of establishing a free trade area;

DECLARING their readiness to examine the possibility of developing and deepening their economic relations by extending the fields covered by this Agreement;

RECOGNISING that free trade agreements contribute to the expansion of world trade, to greater international stability, and, in particular, to the development of closer relations among their peoples;

HAVE AGREED to conclude this Free Trade Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "this Agreement").

**CHAPTER II
COMMON PROVISIONS**

**ARTICLE 5
Customs Duty**

For the purpose of this Agreement, a customs duty includes any duty or charge of any kind imposed on, or in connection with, the importation or exportation of a good, including any form of surtax or surcharge imposed on, or in connection with, such importation or exportation, but does not include any:

- a) internal taxes or other charges equivalent to internal taxes imposed consistently with Article 10 (National Treatment);
- b) anti-dumping or countervailing duties imposed consistently with Article 20 (Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures);
- c) safeguard duties or levies imposed consistently with Article 19 (General Safeguards)
- d) fees or other charges imposed consistently with Article 11 (Fees and Other Charges).

**ARTICLE 6
Classification and Valuation of Goods**

1. The classification of goods in trade between the Parties shall be that set out in each Party's respective tariff nomenclature in conformity with the Combined Nomenclature (CN) of the European Union.
2. A Party may introduce new tariff splits, provided that the preferential conditions applied in the new tariff splits are not less preferential than those applied originally.
3. For the purposes of determining the customs value of goods traded between the Parties, provisions of Article VII of the GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994, as may be amended, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

**ARTICLE 7
Base Rate**

1. For each good, the base rate to which successive reductions or eliminations set out in this Agreement is to be applied shall be the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) customs duty that was in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
2. If, after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, any tariff reduction is applied by the Parties on MFN basis, such reduced duties shall replace the base rates referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article as from the date when such reductions are applied.
3. The Parties shall communicate to each other their respective base rates.

ARTICLE 8
Customs Duties on Exports and Charges Having Equivalent Effect

1. Customs duties on exports and charges having equivalent effect shall be abolished in trade between the Parties upon the entry into force of this Agreement.
2. From the date of the entry into force of this Agreement no new customs duties on exports and charges having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Parties.

ARTICLE 9
Quantitative Restrictions on Imports and Exports

Neither Party may 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 Article XI of the GATT 1994 and its interpretative notes. To this end, Article XI of the GATT 1994 and its interpretative notes are incorporated into and made a part of this Agreement, *mutatis mutandis*.

ARTICLE 10
National Treatment

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

ARTICLE 11
Fees and Other Charges

Each Party shall ensure, in accordance with Article VIII of the GATT 1994 and its interpretative notes, that all fees and charges of whatever character (other than customs duties and other duties and charges that are excluded from the definition of a customs duty under Article 5 (Customs Duty)) imposed on, or in connection with, importation or exportation are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered and do not represent an indirect protection to domestic goods or taxation of imports or exports for fiscal purposes.

ARTICLE 12
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

1. The Parties affirm their rights and obligations under the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.
2. The Parties shall not apply their regulations in sanitary and phytosanitary matters as an arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between them.

ARTICLE 13
Technical Regulations

1. The Parties confirm their rights and obligations with respect to each other under the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.
2. The Parties shall co-operate and exchange information within the Joint Committee in the fields of technical regulations, standards, metrology, and conformity assessment procedures, with the aim of eliminating technical barriers to trade.
3. The Parties agree to enter where appropriate into negotiations for the mutual recognition in the field of conformity assessment, with the consideration of international rights and obligations of both Parties.

ARTICLE 14
Government Procurement

~~The Parties shall grant each other's suppliers access to contract award procedures a treatment no less favourable than that accorded to suppliers of any other country.~~

ARTICLE 15
Intellectual Property Rights

1. The Parties affirm their existing rights and obligations with respect to each other under the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (hereinafter referred to as "TRIPS Agreement") and any other multilateral intellectual property agreements by which both Parties are bound.
2. The Parties shall ensure adequate, effective and non-discriminatory protection of intellectual property rights, including measures for the enforcement of such rights against infringement thereof, counterfeiting and piracy, in accordance with the provisions of this Article and the TRIPS Agreement and any other multilateral intellectual property agreements by which both Parties are bound.
3. The Parties shall cooperate on intellectual property matters, and each of them shall provide the legal means for interested parties to prevent the commercial use of the other Party's country name, where such use is likely to mislead consumers with regard to the geographical origin of the good.

ARTICLE 16
Rules of Origin and Co-operation between the Customs Administrations

1. The rules of origin applicable between the Parties to goods covered under this Agreement and related methods of administrative co-operation are set out in Annex I.
2. Annex I of this Agreement on rules of origin shall be applied temporarily and it shall be replaced by the rules of origin in the preferential trade arrangement and its related annexes between Moldova and the EU. In case these rules of origin are to be amended, the Joint Committee shall initiate the procedure of amending those rules of origin.

ARTICLE 17
Internal Taxation

1. The Parties shall refrain from any measure or practice of an internal fiscal nature establishing, whether directly or indirectly, discrimination between the products of one Party and like products originating in the other Party.
2. Products exported to the territory of the Parties may not benefit from repayment of internal indirect taxation in excess of the amount of indirect taxation imposed on them.

ARTICLE 18
Structural Adjustment

1. Exceptional measures of limited duration which derogate from the provisions of Article 23 (Elimination of Customs Duties on Imports and Charges Having Equivalent Effect) may be taken by the Parties in the form of increased customs duties.
2. These measures may only concern infant industries, or certain sectors undergoing restructuring or facing serious difficulties, particularly where these difficulties produce important social problems.
3. Customs duties on imports applicable in the Parties to products originating in the other Party introduced by these measures may not exceed 25 % ad valorem and shall maintain an element of preference for products originating in the other Party. The total value of imports of the products which are subject to these measures may not exceed 15% of total imports of industrial products from the other Party as defined in Article 22 (Scope) during the last year for which statistics are available.
4. These measures shall be applied for a period not exceeding five years unless a longer duration is authorized by the Joint Committee. They shall cease to apply at the latest on the expiry of the transitional period.
5. No such measures can be introduced in respect of a product if more than three years have elapsed since the elimination of all duties and quantitative restrictions or charges or measures having an equivalent effect concerning that product.
6. The Parties shall inform the Joint Committee of any exceptional measures they intend to take and, at the request of either Party, consultations shall be held in the Joint Committee on such measures and the sectors to which they apply before they are applied. When taking such measures the Parties shall provide the Joint Committee with a schedule for the elimination of the customs duties introduced under this Article. This schedule shall provide for a phasing out of these duties starting at the latest two years after their introduction, at equal rates. The Joint Committee may decide on a different schedule.

ARTICLE 19
General Safeguards

1. The Parties retain their rights and obligations to apply safeguard measures consistent with Article XIX of the GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.
2. This Agreement shall not confer any additional rights or obligations on the Parties with regard to the application of safeguard measures, referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE 20
Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures

1. The rights and obligations of the Parties with respect to anti-dumping and countervailing measures shall be governed by Article VI and Article XVI of the GATT 1994, the WTO Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.
2. This Agreement shall not confer any additional rights or obligations on the Parties with regard to the application of anti-dumping and countervailing measures, referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE 21
Re-export and Serious Shortage

1. Where compliance with the provisions of Articles 8 (Customs Duties on Exports and Charges Having Equivalent Effect) and 9 (Quantitative Restrictions on Imports and Exports) leads to:
 - a) re-export towards a third country against which the exporting Party to this Agreement maintains for the product concerned quantitative export restrictions, export duties or measures or charges having equivalent effect; or
 - b) a serious shortage, or threat thereof, of a product essential to the exporting Party;and where the situations referred to above give rise or are likely to give rise to major difficulties for the exporting Party, that Party may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 31 (Fulfilment of Obligations and Dispute Settlement).
2. Measures taken as a result of the situation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be applied in a non-discriminatory manner and be eliminated when conditions no longer justify their maintenance.

**CHAPTER III
INDUSTRIAL GOODS**

**ARTICLE 22
Scope**

1. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to industrial products originating in the Parties.
2. The term "industrial products" means, for the purposes of this Agreement, the goods falling within Chapters 25 to 97 of the Combined Nomenclature of the EU.

**ARTICLE 23
Customs Duties on Imports and Charges Having Equivalent Effect**

1. Customs duties on imports and charges having equivalent effect applied by Turkey on goods originating in Moldova shall be abolished on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
2. Customs duties on imports and charges having equivalent effect applied by Moldova on goods originating in Turkey shall be abolished on the date of entry into force of this Agreement without prejudice to paragraph 3 of this Article.
3. Customs duties on imports applied by Moldova on goods originating in Turkey specified in Annex II shall be progressively abolished in accordance with the timetable laid down therein.
4. For goods originating in Turkey specified in Annex II, Moldova shall accord treatment no less favourable than that accorded to the same products originating in the EU. In case of any favourable change in the treatment accorded to the EU for the goods specified in Annex II, Moldova shall without delay inform the Joint Committee with a view to take a decision to reflect these changes to the goods originating in Turkey specified in this Annex.
5. From the date of entry into force of this Agreement no new customs duties on imports or charges having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Parties.

**CHAPTER IV
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**

**ARTICLE 24
Scope**

1. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to agricultural products originating in the Parties.
2. The term "agricultural products" means, for the purposes of this Agreement, the goods falling within Chapters 01 to 24 of the Combined Nomenclature of the EU.

**ARTICLE 25
Exchange of Concessions**

1. The Parties to this Agreement shall mutually allocate concessions set forth in Annex III in accordance with the provisions laid down therein.
2. Taking into account the role of agriculture in their respective economies, the development of trade in agricultural products and the rules of their respective agricultural policies, the Parties shall examine in the Joint Committee the possibilities of granting further concessions to each other in trade in agricultural products.

**ARTICLE 26
Specific Safeguards**

Notwithstanding other provisions of this Agreement, and in particular Article 31 (Fulfilment of Obligations and Dispute Settlement), given the particular sensitivity of the agricultural market, if imports of products originating in one of the Parties, which are the subject of concessions granted under this Agreement cause serious disturbance to the market or to its domestic regulatory mechanisms in the other Party, both Parties shall enter into consultations immediately to find an appropriate solution. Pending such solution, the Party concerned may take appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of the GATT and the other relevant WTO agreements.

**CHAPTER V
INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

**ARTICLE 27
Establishment of the Joint Committee**

1. A Joint Committee is hereby established in which each Party shall be represented by its senior officials.
2. The Joint Committee shall be responsible for the administration of this Agreement and shall ensure efficient implementation of its provisions.
3. The Joint Committee shall meet whenever necessary upon request, but normally at least once a year. Either Party may request a meeting to be held. The Joint Committee shall be chaired alternately by the Parties.
4. The Joint Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

**ARTICLE 28
Functions of the Joint Committee**

1. For the efficient implementation of this Agreement, the Joint Committee shall have the following functions; including but not limited to:
 - a) review the general functioning of this Agreement;
 - b) set up sub-committees as it considers necessary to assist it in accomplishing its tasks, and supervise the work of sub-committees;
 - c) review, consider and, as appropriate, decide on specific matters related to the operation and implementation of this Agreement, including matters reported by sub-committees;
 - d) facilitate, as appropriate, the avoidance and settlement of disputes arising under this Agreement;
 - e) as appropriate, issue interpretations of this Agreement;
 - f) review the possibility of further removal of the obstacles to trade between the Parties and the further development of the trade relationship;
 - g) explore ways to enhance trade between the Parties and to further the objectives of this Agreement; and,
 - h) take such other actions as the Parties may agree.

2. The Joint Committee may take decisions in the matters related to this Agreement, including decisions to adopt any amendment to this Agreement. The Joint Committee may also make recommendations to matters related to this Agreement. The Joint Committee shall take decisions and make recommendations by consensus of the Parties.
3. The decisions taken by the Joint Committee on any amendment to this Agreement shall be subject to the completion of the respective internal ratification procedures of the Parties in accordance with Article 34 (Amendments).

CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 29 General and Security Exceptions

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the Parties from taking actions and adopting measures consistent with Article XX and Article XXI of the GATT 1994.

ARTICLE 30 Balance of Payment Exceptions

1. Should a Party decide to impose measures for balance-of-payments purposes, it shall do so only in accordance with its rights and obligations under the GATT 1994, including the Declaration on Trade Measures Taken for Balance of Payments Purposes (1979 Declarations) and the Understanding on the Balance of Payments provisions of the GATT 1994 (BOP Understanding).
2. The Party concerned shall promptly consult with the other Party in adopting the measures pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article,
3. The Parties shall endeavour to avoid the application of the restrictive measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
4. Any restrictive measure adopted or maintained under this Article shall be non-discriminatory.

ARTICLE 31 Fulfilment of Obligations and Dispute Settlement

1. The Parties shall take all necessary measures to ensure the achievement of the objectives of this Agreement and the fulfilment of their obligations under this Agreement.
2. The Parties shall at all times endeavour to agree on the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement and shall make every attempt through cooperation and consultations to avoid and settle disputes between them and to arrive at a mutually satisfactory resolution of any matter that might affect its operation.

3. Each Party may request consultations within the Joint Committee with respect to a measure or any other matter relating to the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement.
4. The requesting Party shall deliver written notification to the other Party, stating the reasons for the request, including the identification of the measure at issue and an indication of relevant article(s) of this Agreement, and provide sufficient information to enable an examination of the matter.
5. The Joint Committee shall convene within 30 calendar days after the date of receipt of the request. Upon initiation of consultations, the Parties shall provide information to enable the examination of how the measure or any other matter might affect the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement, and give confidential treatment to the information exchanged during consultations.
6. The Joint Committee shall endeavour to resolve the dispute promptly by means of a decision and if the Parties agree may make recommendations regarding the implementing measures to be taken by the Party concerned, and the timeframe for doing so.
7. The Joint Committee may call on technical advisers or create working groups or expert groups as it deems necessary; or as may assist the Parties to reach a mutually satisfactory resolution of the dispute.
8. If the dispute cannot be solved within a reasonable period of time during the consultations, the Joint Committee may agree to establish an Arbitration Panel. Numbers of arbitrators, selection procedures of the arbitrators, proceedings of Arbitration Panel and the timeframe that the Arbitration Panel has to submit its Report shall be established by the Joint Committee.
9. If a Party considers that the other Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under this Agreement, and the Joint Committee has failed to arrive at a commonly acceptable solution within 90 calendar days from the receipt of the notification referred to in paragraph 4, the Party concerned may take appropriate measures. The measures taken shall be notified immediately to the Joint Committee, which shall hold regular consultations with a view to eliminating these measures. The measures shall be abolished when conditions no longer justify their maintenance, or, if the dispute is submitted to the Arbitration Panel.
10. In case the Parties failed to resolve any dispute within the Joint Committee they can proceed in conformity with the procedures set forth in WTO Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Dispute.

ARTICLE 32 **Evolutionary Clause**

The Parties may mutually agree to extend this Agreement with the aim of broadening and supplementing its scope in accordance with their respective legislation, by concluding agreements on specific sectors or activities in the light of the experience gained during its implementation.

ARTICLE 33
Annexes

Annexes to this Agreement shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 34
Amendments

1. The Parties may agree, in writing, to make amendment to this Agreement.
2. Any amendment to this Agreement shall be subject to the completion of all necessary requirements foreseen by their national legislation for the entry into force of this Agreement.
3. Any amendment to this Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date on which the Parties exchange written notifications certifying that all necessary requirements foreseen by their national legislation for the entry into force of this Agreement have been fulfilled.
4. When so agreed, and approved in accordance with the necessary requirements foreseen by their national legislation for the entry into force of this Agreement, any amendment shall constitute an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 35
Entry into Force

1. The Parties shall ratify this Agreement in accordance with all necessary requirements foreseen by their national legislation for the entry into force of this Agreement.
2. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date on which the Parties exchange written notifications certifying that all necessary requirements foreseen by their national legislation for the entry into force of this Agreement have been fulfilled.

ARTICLE 36
Duration and Termination

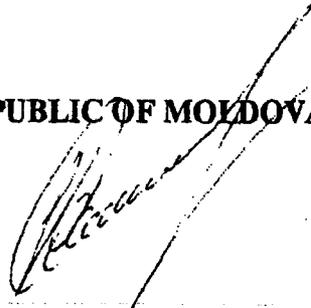
1. This Agreement shall be valid indefinitely.
2. Either Party may give written notice to the other of its intention to terminate this Agreement. Termination shall take effect on the first day of the seventh month after notification to the other Party.
3. The Parties agree that, in case of accession of one of the Parties to this Agreement to the EU, this Agreement will be terminated on the date of the accession to the EU.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Chisinau on this eleventh day of September, in the year two thousand and fourteen, in two originals, each in the Romanian, Turkish and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of any divergence in the interpretation of this Agreement, the English text shall prevail.

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY



Andrian CANDU
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Economy



Nihat ZEYBEKOI
Minister of Economy

ANNEX I
(Referred to in Article 16 of this Agreement)

**PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF
"ORIGINATING PRODUCTS" AND
METHODS OF ADMINISTRATIVE CO-OPERATION**

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**TITLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**ARTICLE 1
Definitions**

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- a) "manufacture" means any kind of working or processing including assembly or specific operations;
- b) "material" means any ingredient, raw material, component or part, etc., used in the manufacture of the product;
- c) "product" means the product being manufactured, even if it is intended for later use in another manufacturing operation;
- d) "goods" means both materials and products;
- e) "customs value" means the value as determined in accordance with the 1994 Agreement on implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (WTO Agreement on customs valuation);
- f) "ex-works price" means the price paid for the product ex works to the manufacturer in Turkey or in Moldova in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided the price includes the value of all the materials used, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported;
- g) "value of materials" means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in Turkey or in Moldova ;
- h) "value of originating materials" means the value of such materials as defined in (g) applied *mutatis mutandis*;
- i) "value added" shall be taken to be the ex-works price minus the customs value of each of the materials incorporated which originate in the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 or, where the customs value is not known or cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in Turkey or in Moldova ;
- j) "chapters" and "headings" mean the chapters and the headings (four-digit codes) used in the nomenclature which makes up the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, referred to in this Protocol as "the Harmonized System" or "HS";
- k) "classified" refers to the classification of a product or material under a particular heading;
- l) "consignment" means products which are either sent simultaneously from one exporter to one consignee or covered by a single transport document covering their shipment from the exporter to the consignee or, in the absence of such a document, by a single invoice;
- m) "territories" includes territorial waters.

TITLE II
DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ORIGINATING PRODUCTS"

ARTICLE 2
General Requirements

1. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the following products shall be considered as originating in Turkey:
 - a) products wholly obtained in Turkey within the meaning of Article 5;
 - b) products obtained in Turkey incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in Turkey within the meaning of Article 6;

2. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the following products shall be considered as originating in Moldova :
 - a) products wholly obtained in Moldova within the meaning of Article 5;
 - b) products obtained in Moldova incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in Moldova within the meaning of Article 6.

ARTICLE 3
Bilateral Cumulation

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1), products shall be considered as originating in Turkey if such products are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in Moldova in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on rules of origin annexed to the Agreement, provided that the working or processing carried out in Turkey goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7. It shall not be necessary that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2), products shall be considered as originating in Moldova if such products are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in Turkey in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on rules of origin annexed to the Agreement, provided that the working or processing carried out in Moldova goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7. It shall not be necessary that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing.

ARTICLE 4
Cumulation of Origin with the European Union

1. Materials originating in the European Union shall be considered as materials originating in Moldova or Turkey respectively when further processed or incorporated into a product obtained there.

2. In order for the products referred to in paragraph 1 to acquire originating status, it shall not be necessary that the materials have undergone sufficient working or processing, provided that:

- a) the working or processing of the materials carried out in Moldova or Turkey goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7 of this Protocol;
 - b) the materials were originating in the European Union, in application of rules of origin identical to those applicable if that said materials were exported directly to Moldova or Turkey respectively; and
 - c) Moldova, Turkey and the European Union have arrangements which allow for adequate administrative cooperation procedures ensuring full implementation of this cumulation mechanism as well as of Articles on certification and on verification of origin of the products.
3. The cumulation established in this provision may be applied provided that:
- a) preferential trade agreements between Moldova, Turkey and the European Union, respectively, are in force;
 - b) notices indicating the fulfillment of the necessary requirements to apply cumulation under this provision have been published in the Official Journal of Moldova and Turkey, according to their domestic legislation.

ARTICLE 5 **Wholly Obtained Products**

1. The following shall be considered as wholly obtained in Turkey or in Moldova:
 - a) mineral products extracted from their soil or from their seabed;
 - b) vegetable products harvested there;
 - c) live animals born and raised there;
 - d) products from live animals raised there;
 - e) products obtained by hunting or fishing conducted there;
 - f) products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside the territorial waters of Turkey or of Moldova by their vessels;
 - g) products made aboard their factory ships exclusively from products referred to in (f);
 - h) used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw materials, including used tyres fit only for retreading or for use as waste;
 - i) waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;
 - j) products extracted from marine soil or subsoil outside their territorial waters provided that they have sole rights to work that soil or subsoil;
 - k) goods produced there exclusively from the products specified in (a) to (j).

2. The terms "their vessels" and "their factory ships" in paragraph 1(f) and (g) shall apply only to vessels and factory ships:
 - a) which are registered or recorded in Turkey or in Moldova;
 - b) which sail under the flag of Turkey or of Moldova;
 - c) which are owned to an extent of at least 50 per cent by nationals of Turkey or of Moldova, or by a company with its head office in one of these States, of which the manager or managers, Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board, and the majority of the members of such boards are nationals of Turkey or of Moldova and of which, in addition, in the case of partnerships or limited companies, at least half the capital belongs to those States or to public bodies or nationals of the said States;
 - d) of which the master and officers are nationals of Turkey or of Moldova;and
 - e) of which at least 75 per cent of the crew are nationals of Turkey or of Moldova.

ARTICLE 6

Sufficiently Worked or Processed Products

1. For the purposes of Article 2, products which are not wholly obtained are considered to be sufficiently worked or processed when the conditions set out in the list in Annex II are fulfilled.

The conditions referred to above indicate, for all products covered by the Agreement, the working or processing which must be carried out on non-originating materials used in manufacturing and apply only in relation to such materials. It follows that if a product which has acquired originating status by fulfilling the conditions set out in the list is used in the manufacture of another product, the conditions applicable to the product in which it is incorporated do not apply to it, and no account shall be taken of the non-originating materials which may have been used in its manufacture.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, non-originating materials which, according to the conditions set out in the list, should not be used in the manufacture of a product may nevertheless be used, provided that:
 - a) their total value does not exceed 10 per cent of the ex-works price of the product;
 - b) any of the percentages given in the list for the maximum value of non-originating materials are not exceeded through the application of this paragraph.

This paragraph shall not apply to products falling within Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonized System.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply subject to the provisions of Article 7.

ARTICLE 7
Insufficient Working or Processing

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, the following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products, whether or not the requirements of Article 6 are satisfied:
 - a) preserving operations to ensure that the products remain in good condition during transport and storage;
 - b) breaking-up and assembly of packages;
 - c) washing, cleaning; removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
 - d) ironing or pressing of textiles;
 - e) simple painting and polishing operations;
 - f) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;
 - g) operations to colour sugar or form sugar lumps;
 - h) peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables;
 - i) sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;
 - j) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching; (including the making-up of sets of articles);
 - k) simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;
 - l) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
 - m) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds,
 - n) mixing of sugar with any material,
 - o) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;
 - p) a combination of two or more operations specified in (a) to (o);
 - q) slaughter of animals.

2. All operations carried out either in Turkey or in Moldova on a given product shall be considered together when determining whether the working or processing undergone by that product is to be regarded as insufficient within the meaning of paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 8
Unit of Qualification

1. The unit of qualification for the application of the provisions of this Protocol shall be the particular product which is considered as the basic unit when determining classification using the nomenclature of the Harmonized System.

It follows that:

- a) when a product composed of a group or assembly of articles is classified under the terms of the Harmonized System in a single heading, the whole constitutes the unit of qualification;
 - b) when a consignment consists of a number of identical products classified under the same heading of the Harmonized System, each product must be taken individually when applying the provisions of this Protocol.
2. Where, under General Rule 5 of the Harmonized System, packaging is included with the product for classification purposes, it shall be included for the purposes of determining origin.

ARTICLE 9
Accessories, Spare Parts and Tools

Accessories, spare parts and tools dispatched with a piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle, which are part of the normal equipment and included in the price thereof or which are not separately invoiced, shall be regarded as one with the piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle in question.

ARTICLE 10
Sets

Sets, as defined in General Rule 3 of the Harmonized System, shall be regarded as originating when all component products are originating. Nevertheless, when a set is composed of originating and non-originating products, the set as a whole shall be regarded as originating, provided that the value of the non-originating products does not exceed 15 per cent of the ex-works price of the set.

ARTICLE 11
Neutral Elements

In order to determine whether a product originates, it shall not be necessary to determine the origin of the following which might be used in its manufacture:

- a) energy and fuel;
- b) plant and equipment;
- c) machines and tools;
- d) goods which do not enter and which are not intended to enter into the final composition of the product.

TITLE III
TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS

ARTICLE 12
Principle of Territoriality

1. Except as provided for in Articles 3 and 4 and paragraph 3 of this Article, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II must be fulfilled without interruption in Turkey or in Moldova.

2. Except as provided for in Articles 3 and 4, where originating goods exported from Turkey or from Moldova to another country return, they must be considered as non-originating, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
 - a) the returning goods are the same as those exported;

 - and
 - b) they have not undergone any operation beyond that necessary to preserve them in good condition while in that country or while being exported.

3. The acquisition of originating status in accordance with the conditions set out in Title II shall not be affected by working or processing done outside Turkey or Moldova on materials exported from Turkey or from Moldova and subsequently re-imported there, provided:
 - a) the said materials are wholly obtained in Turkey or in Moldova or have undergone working or processing beyond the operations referred to in Article 7 prior to being exported;

 - and
 - b) it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
 - i) the re-imported goods have been obtained by working or processing the exported materials;

 - and
 - ii) the total added value acquired outside Turkey or Moldova by applying the provisions of this Article does not exceed 10 per cent of the ex-works price of the end product for which originating status is claimed.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II shall not apply to working or processing done outside Turkey or Moldova. But where, in the list in Annex II, a rule setting a maximum value for all the non-originating materials incorporated is applied in determining the originating status of the end product, the total value of the non-originating materials incorporated in the territory of the party concerned, taken together with the total added value acquired outside Turkey or Moldova by applying the provisions of this Article, shall not exceed the stated percentage.

5. For the purposes of applying the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, 'total added value' shall be taken to mean all costs arising outside Turkey or Moldova, including the value of the materials incorporated there.
6. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products which do not fulfil the conditions set out in the list in Annex II or which can be considered sufficiently worked or processed only if the general tolerance fixed in Article 6(2) is applied.
7. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products of Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonized System.
8. Any working or processing of the kind covered by the provisions of this Article and done outside Turkey or Moldova shall be done under the outward processing arrangements, or similar arrangements.

ARTICLE 13 **Direct Transport**

1. The preferential treatment provided for under the Agreement applies only to products, satisfying the requirements of this Protocol, which are transported directly between Turkey and Moldova. However, products constituting one single consignment may be transported through other territories with, should the occasion arise, trans-shipment or temporary warehousing in such territories, provided that they remain under the surveillance of the customs authorities in the country of transit or warehousing and do not undergo operations other than unloading, reloading or any operation designed to preserve them in good condition.

Originating products may be transported by pipeline across territory other than that of Turkey or Moldova.

2. Evidence that the conditions set out in paragraph 1 have been fulfilled shall be supplied to the customs authorities of the importing country by the production of:
 - a) a single transport document covering the passage from the exporting country through the country of transit; or
 - b) a certificate issued by the customs authorities of the country of transit:
 - (i) giving an exact description of the products;
 - (ii) stating the dates of unloading and reloading of the products and, where applicable, the names of the ships, or the other means of transport used; and
 - (iii) certifying the conditions under which the products remained in the transit country; or
 - c) failing these, any substantiating documents.

ARTICLE 14
Exhibitions

1. Originating products, sent for exhibition in a country other than Turkey and Moldova and sold after the exhibition for importation in Turkey or in Moldova shall benefit on importation from the provisions of the Agreement provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
 - a) an exporter has consigned these products from Turkey or from Moldova to the country in which the exhibition is held and has exhibited them there;
 - b) the products have been sold or otherwise disposed of by that exporter to a person in Turkey or in Moldova;
 - c) the products have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter in the state in which they were sent for exhibition;and
 - d) the products have not, since they were consigned for exhibition, been used for any purpose other than demonstration at the exhibition.
2. A proof of origin must be issued or made out in accordance with the provisions of Title V and submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country in the normal manner. The name and address of the exhibition must be indicated thereon. Where necessary, additional documentary evidence of the conditions under which they have been exhibited may be required.
3. Paragraph 1 shall apply to any trade, industrial, agricultural or crafts exhibition, fair or similar public show or display which is not organised for private purposes in shops or business premises with a view to the sale of foreign products, and during which the products remain under customs control.

TITLE IV
DRAWBACK OR EXEMPTION

ARTICLE 15
Prohibition of Drawback of, or Exemption from, Customs Duties

1. Non-originating materials used in the manufacture of products originating in Turkey or in Moldova for which a proof of origin is issued or made out in accordance with the provisions of Title V shall not be subject in Turkey or in Moldova to drawback of, or exemption from, customs duties of whatever kind.
2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 shall apply to any arrangement for refund, remission or non-payment, partial or complete, of customs duties or charges having an equivalent effect, applicable in Turkey or in Moldova to materials used in the manufacture, where such refund, remission or non-payment applies, expressly or in effect, when products obtained from the said materials are exported and not when they are retained for home use there.

3. The exporter of products covered by a proof of origin shall be prepared to submit at any time, upon request from the customs authorities, all appropriate documents proving that no drawback has been obtained in respect of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of the products concerned and that all customs duties or charges having equivalent effect applicable to such materials have actually been paid.
4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3 shall also apply in respect of packaging within the meaning of Article 8(2), accessories, spare parts and tools within the meaning of Article 9 and products in a set within the meaning of Article 10 when such items are non-originating.
5. The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 4 shall apply only in respect of materials which are of the kind to which the Agreement applies.

**TITLE V
PROOF OF ORIGIN**

**ARTICLE 16
General Requirements**

1. Products originating in Turkey shall, on importation into Moldova and products originating in Moldova shall, on importation into Turkey benefit from the Agreement upon submission of either:
 - a) a movement certificate EUR.1, a specimen of which appears in Annex III; or
 - b) in the cases specified in Article 22(1), a declaration, subsequently referred to as the "invoice declaration", given by the exporter on an invoice, a delivery note or any other commercial document which describes the products concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified; the text of the invoice declaration appears in Annex IV.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, originating products within the meaning of this Protocol shall, in the cases specified in Article 27, benefit from the Agreement without it being necessary to submit any of the documents referred to above.

**ARTICLE 17
Procedure for the Issue of a Movement Certificate EUR.1**

1. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of the exporting country on application having been made in writing by the exporter or, under the exporter's responsibility, by his authorised representative.
2. For this purpose, the exporter or his authorised representative shall fill out both the movement certificate EUR.1 and the application form, specimens of which appear in Annex III. These forms shall be completed in English and, if the case, in one of the languages of the parties and in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of the exporting countries. If they are hand-written, they shall be completed in ink in printed characters. The description of the products must be given in the box reserved

for this purpose without leaving any blank lines. Where the box is not completely filled, a horizontal line must be drawn below the last line of the description, the empty space being crossed through.

3. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting country where the movement certificate EUR.1 is issued, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
4. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of Turkey or of Moldova if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in Turkey or in Moldova and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.
5. The customs authorities issuing movement certificates EUR.1 shall take any steps necessary to verify the originating status of the products and the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate. They shall also ensure that the forms referred to in paragraph 2 are duly completed. In particular, they shall check whether the space reserved for the description of the products has been completed in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of fraudulent additions.
6. The date of issue of the movement certificate EUR.1 shall be indicated in Box 11 of the certificate.
7. A movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities and made available to the exporter as soon as actual exportation has been effected or ensured.

ARTICLE 18

Movement Certificates EUR.1 Issued Retrospectively

1. Notwithstanding Article 17(7), a movement certificate EUR.1 may exceptionally be issued after exportation of the products to which it relates if:
 - a) it was not issued at the time of exportation because of errors or involuntary omissions or special circumstances;
 - or
 - b) it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that a movement certificate EUR.1 was issued but was not accepted at importation for technical reasons.
2. For the implementation of paragraph 1, the exporter must indicate in his application the place and date of exportation of the products to which the movement certificate EUR.1 relates, and state the reasons for his request.
3. The customs authorities may issue a movement certificate EUR.1 retrospectively only after verifying that the information supplied in the exporter's application agrees with that in the corresponding file.

4. Movement certificates EUR.1 issued retrospectively must be endorsed with the following phrase in English:
'ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY'
5. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 4 shall be inserted in the "Remarks" box of the movement certificate EUR.1.

ARTICLE 19

Issue of a Duplicate Movement Certificate EUR.1

1. In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a movement certificate EUR.1, the exporter may apply to the customs authorities which issued it for a duplicate made out on the basis of the export documents in their possession.
2. The duplicate issued in this way must be endorsed with the following phrase in English:
'DUPLICATE'
3. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 2 shall be inserted in the "Remarks" box of the duplicate movement certificate EUR.1.
4. The duplicate, which must bear the date of issue of the original movement certificate EUR.1, shall take effect as from that date.

ARTICLE 20

Issue of Movement Certificates EUR.1 on the Basis of a Proof of Origin Issued or Made out Previously

When originating products are placed under the control of a customs office in Turkey or in Moldova, it shall be possible to replace the original proof of origin by one or more movement certificates EUR.1 for the purpose of sending all or some of these products elsewhere within Turkey or Moldova. The replacement movement certificate(s) EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs office under whose control the products are placed.

ARTICLE 21

Accounting Segregation

1. Where considerable cost or material difficulties arise in keeping separate stocks of originating and non-originating materials which are identical and interchangeable, the customs authorities may, at the written request of those concerned, authorise the so-called "accounting segregation" method to be used for managing such stocks.
2. This method must be able to ensure that, for a specific reference-period, the number of products obtained which could be considered as "originating" is the same as that which would have been obtained if there had been physical segregation of the stocks.
3. The customs authorities may grant such authorisation, subject to any conditions deemed appropriate.

4. This method is recorded and applied on the basis of the general accounting principles applicable in the country where the product was manufactured.
5. The beneficiary of this facilitation may issue or apply for proofs of origin, as the case may be, for the quantity of products which may be considered as originating. At the request of the customs authorities, the beneficiary shall provide a statement of how the quantities have been managed.
6. The customs authorities shall monitor the use made of the authorisation and may withdraw it at any time whenever the beneficiary makes improper use of the authorisation in any manner whatsoever or fails to fulfil any of the other conditions laid down in this Protocol.

ARTICLE 22
Conditions for Making out An Invoice Declaration

1. An invoice declaration as referred to in Article 16(1)(b) may be made out:
 - a) by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 23,
 - or
 - b) by any exporter for any consignment consisting of one or more packages containing originating products whose total value does not exceed EUR 6000.
2. An invoice declaration may be made out if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in Turkey or in Moldova and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.
3. The exporter making out an invoice declaration shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting country, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
4. An invoice declaration shall be made out by the exporter by typing, stamping or printing on the invoice, the delivery note or another commercial document, the declaration, the text of which appears in Annex IV, using one of the linguistic versions set out in that Annex and in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of the exporting country. If the declaration is hand-written, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.
5. Invoice declarations shall bear the original signature of the exporter in manuscript. However, an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 23 shall not be required to sign such declarations provided that he gives the customs authorities of the exporting country a written undertaking that he accepts full responsibility for any invoice declaration which identifies him as if it had been signed in manuscript by him.
6. An invoice declaration may be made out by the exporter when the products to which it relates are exported, or after exportation on condition that it is presented in the importing country no longer than two years after the importation of the products to which it relates.

ARTICLE 23
Approved Exporter

1. The customs authorities of the exporting country may authorise any exporter, hereinafter referred to as 'approved exporter', who makes frequent shipments of products under this Agreement to make out invoice declarations irrespective of the value of the products concerned. An exporter seeking such authorisation must offer to the satisfaction of the customs authorities all guarantees necessary to verify the originating status of the products as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
2. The customs authorities may grant the status of approved exporter subject to any conditions which they consider appropriate.
3. The customs authorities shall grant to the approved exporter a customs authorisation number which shall appear on the invoice declaration.
4. The customs authorities shall monitor the use of the authorisation by the approved exporter.
5. The customs authorities may withdraw the authorisation at any time. They shall do so where the approved exporter no longer offers the guarantees referred to in paragraph 1, no longer fulfils the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 or otherwise makes an incorrect use of the authorisation.

ARTICLE 24
Validity of Proof of Origin

1. A proof of origin shall be valid for four months from the date of issue in the exporting country, and must be submitted within the said period to the customs authorities of the importing country.
2. Proofs of origin which are submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country after the final date for presentation specified in paragraph 1 may be accepted for the purpose of applying preferential treatment, where the failure to submit these documents by the final date set is due to exceptional circumstances.
3. In other cases of belated presentation, the customs authorities of the importing country may accept the proofs of origin where the products have been submitted before the said final date.

ARTICLE 25
Submission of Proof of Origin

Proofs of origin shall be submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country in accordance with the procedures applicable in that country. The said authorities may require a translation of a proof of origin and may also require the import declaration to be accompanied by a statement from the importer to the effect that the products meet the conditions required for the implementation of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 26
Importation by Instalments

Where, at the request of the importer and on the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the importing country, dismantled or non-assembled products within the meaning of General Rule 2(a) of the Harmonized System falling within Sections XVI and XVII or headings 7308 and 9406 of the Harmonized System are imported by instalments, a single proof of origin for such products shall be submitted to the customs authorities upon importation of the first instalment.

ARTICLE 27
Exemptions from Proof of Origin

1. Products sent as small packages from private persons to private persons or forming part of travellers' personal luggage shall be admitted as originating products without requiring the submission of a proof of origin, provided that such products are not imported by way of trade and have been declared as meeting the requirements of this Protocol and where there is no doubt as to the veracity of such a declaration. In the case of products sent by post, this declaration can be made on the customs declaration CN22/CN23 or on a sheet of paper annexed to that document.
2. Imports which are occasional and consist solely of products for the personal use of the recipients or travellers or their families shall not be considered as imports by way of trade if it is evident from the nature and quantity of the products that no commercial purpose is in view.
3. Furthermore, the total value of these products shall not exceed EUR 500 in the case of small packages or EUR 1200 in the case of products forming part of travellers' personal luggage.

ARTICLE 28
Supporting Documents

The documents referred to in Articles 17(3) and 22(3) used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or an invoice declaration can be considered as products originating in Turkey or in Moldova and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol may consist *inter alia* of the following:

- a) direct evidence of the processes carried out by the exporter or supplier to obtain the goods concerned, contained for example in his accounts or internal book-keeping;
- b) documents proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in Turkey or in Moldova where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law;
- c) documents proving the working or processing of materials in Turkey or in Moldova, issued or made out in Turkey or in Moldova, where these documents are used in accordance with domestic law;

- d) movement certificates EUR.1 or invoice declarations proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in Turkey or in Moldova in accordance with this Protocol;
- e) appropriate evidence concerning working or processing undergone outside Turkey or Moldova by application of Article 12, proving that the requirements of that Article have been satisfied.

ARTICLE 29

Preservation of Proof of Origin and Supporting Documents

1. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 shall keep for at least three years the documents referred to in Article 17(3).
2. The exporter making out an invoice declaration shall keep for at least three years a copy of this invoice declaration as well as the documents referred to in Article 22(3).
3. The customs authorities of the exporting country issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 shall keep for at least three years the application form referred to in Article 17(2).
4. The customs authorities of the importing country shall keep for at least three years the movement certificates EUR.1 and the invoice declarations submitted to them.

ARTICLE 30

Discrepancies and Formal Errors

1. The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the proof of origin and those made in the documents submitted to the customs office for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the products shall not ipso facto render the proof of origin null and void if it is duly established that this document does correspond to the products submitted.
2. Obvious formal errors such as typing errors on a proof of origin should not cause this document to be rejected if these errors are not such as to create doubts concerning the correctness of the statements made in this document.

ARTICLE 31

Amounts Expressed in Euro

1. For the application of the provisions of Article 22(1)(b) and Article 27(3) in cases where products are invoiced in a currency other than euro, amounts in the national currencies of Turkey and of Moldova equivalent to the amounts expressed in euro shall be fixed annually by each of the countries concerned.
2. A consignment shall benefit from the provisions of Article 22(1)(b) or Article 27(3) by reference to the currency in which the invoice is drawn up, according to the amount fixed by the country concerned.

3. The amounts to be used in any given national currency shall be the equivalent in that currency of the amounts expressed in euro as at the first working day of October. The amounts shall be communicated to other Contracting Party by 15 October and shall apply from 1 January the following year.
4. A country may round up or down the amount resulting from the conversion into its national currency of an amount expressed in euro. The rounded-off amount may not differ from the amount resulting from the conversion by more than 5 per cent. A country may retain unchanged its national currency equivalent of an amount expressed in euro if, at the time of the annual adjustment provided for in paragraph 3, the conversion of that amount, prior to any rounding-off, results in an increase of less than 15 per cent in the national currency equivalent. The national currency equivalent may be retained unchanged if the conversion would result in a decrease in that equivalent value.
5. The amounts expressed in euro shall be reviewed by the Joint Committee at the request of Turkey or of Moldova. When carrying out this review, the Joint Committee shall consider the desirability of preserving the effects of the limits concerned in real terms. For this purpose, it may decide to modify the amounts expressed in euro

TITLE VI
ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CO-OPERATION

ARTICLE 32
Mutual Assistance

1. The customs authorities of Turkey and of Moldova shall provide each other, with specimen impressions of stamps used in their customs offices for the issue of movement certificates EUR.1 and with the addresses of the customs authorities responsible for verifying those certificates and invoice declarations.
2. In order to ensure the proper application of this Protocol, Turkey and Moldova shall assist each other, through the competent customs administrations, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1 or the invoice declarations and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

ARTICLE 33
Verification of Proof of Origin

1. Subsequent verifications of proofs of origin shall be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the importing country have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of such documents, the originating status of the products concerned or the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.
2. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the importing country shall return the movement certificate EUR.1 and the invoice, if it has been submitted, the invoice declaration, or a copy of these documents, to the customs authorities of the exporting country giving, where appropriate, the reasons for the enquiry. Any documents and information obtained suggesting that the information given on the proof of origin is incorrect shall be forwarded in support of the request for verification.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the exporting country. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate.
4. If the customs authorities of the importing country decide to suspend the granting of preferential treatment to the products concerned while awaiting the results of the verification, release of the products shall be offered to the importer subject to any precautionary measures judged necessary.
5. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results of this verification as soon as possible. These results must indicate clearly whether the documents are authentic and whether the products concerned can be considered as products originating in Turkey or in Moldova and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.
6. If in cases of reasonable doubt there is no reply within ten months of the date of the verification request or if the reply does not contain sufficient information to determine the authenticity of the document in question or the real origin of the products, the requesting customs authorities shall, except in exceptional circumstances, refuse entitlement to the preferences.

ARTICLE 34 **Dispute Settlement**

1. Where disputes arise in relation to the verification procedures of Article 33 which cannot be settled between the customs authorities requesting a verification and the customs authorities responsible for carrying out this verification or where they raise a question as to the interpretation of this Protocol, they shall be submitted to the Joint Committee.
2. In all cases the settlement of disputes between the importer and the customs authorities of the importing country shall be under the legislation of the said country.

ARTICLE 35 **Penalties**

Penalties shall be imposed on any person who draws up, or causes to be drawn up, a document which contains incorrect information for the purpose of obtaining a preferential treatment for products.

ARTICLE 36 **Free Zones**

1. Turkey and Moldova shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a proof of origin which in the course of transport use a free zone situated in their territory, are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, when products originating in Turkey or in Moldova are imported into a free zone under cover of a proof of origin and undergo

treatment or processing, the authorities concerned shall issue a new movement certificate EUR.1 at the exporter's request, if the treatment or processing undergone is in conformity with the provisions of this Protocol.

**TITLE VII
FINAL PROVISIONS**

**ARTICLE 37
Amendments to the Protocol**

The Joint Committee may decide to amend the provisions of this Protocol.

**ARTICLE 38
Transitional Provisions for Goods in Transit or Storage**

The provisions of the Agreement may be applied to goods which comply with the provisions of this Protocol and which on the date of entry into force of this Agreement are either in transit or are in the Party in temporary storage in customs warehouses or in free zones, subject to the submission to the customs authorities of the importing Party, within four months of the said date, of a movement certificate EUR.1 issued retrospectively by the customs authorities of the exporting Party together with the documents showing that the goods have been transported directly in accordance with Article 13.

ANNEX I to PROTOCOL

INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO THE LIST IN ANNEX II

Note 1:

The list sets out the conditions required for all products to be considered as sufficiently worked or processed within the meaning of Article 6 of the Protocol.

Note 2:

- 2.1. The first two columns in the list describe the product obtained. The first column gives the heading number or chapter number used in the Harmonized System and the second column gives the description of goods used in that system for that heading or chapter. For each entry in the first two columns, a rule is specified in column 3 or 4. Where, in some cases, the entry in the first column is preceded by an "ex", this signifies that the rules in column 3 or 4 apply only to the part of that heading as described in column 2.
- 2.2. Where several heading numbers are grouped together in column 1 or a chapter number is given and the description of products in column 2 is therefore given in general terms, the adjacent rules in column 3 or 4 apply to all products which, under the Harmonized System, are classified in headings of the chapter or in any of the headings grouped together in column 1.
- 2.3. Where there are different rules in the list applying to different products within a heading, each indent contains the description of that part of the heading covered by the adjacent rules in column 3 or 4.
- 2.4. Where, for an entry in the first two columns, a rule is specified in both columns 3 and 4, the exporter may opt, as an alternative, to apply either the rule set out in column 3 or that set out in column 4. If no origin rule is given in column 4, the rule set out in column 3 is to be applied.

Note 3:

- 3.1. The provisions of Article 6 of the Protocol, concerning products having acquired originating status which are used in the manufacture of other products, shall apply, regardless of whether this status has been acquired inside the factory where these products are used or in another factory in a contracting party.

Example:

An engine of heading 8407, for which the rule states that the value of the non-originating materials which may be incorporated may not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price, is made from "other alloy steel roughly shaped by forging" of heading ex 7224.

If this forging has been forged in Turkey from a non-originating ingot, it has already acquired originating status by virtue of the rule for heading ex 7224 in the list. The forging can then count as originating in the value-calculation for the engine, regardless of whether it was produced in the same factory or in another factory in Turkey. The value of the non-originating ingot is thus not taken into account when adding up the value of the non-originating materials used.

- 3.2. The rule in the list represents the minimum amount of working or processing required, and the carrying-out of more working or processing also confers originating status; conversely, the carrying-out of less working or processing cannot confer originating status. Thus, if a rule provides that non-originating material, at a certain level of manufacture, may be used, the use of such material at an earlier stage of manufacture is allowed, and the use of such material at a later stage is not.
- 3.3. Without prejudice to Note 3.2, where a rule uses the expression "Manufacture from materials of any heading", then materials of any heading(s) (even materials of the same description and heading as the product) may be used, subject, however, to any specific limitations which may also be contained in the rule.

However, the expression "Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading ..." or "Manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of the same heading as the product" means that materials of any heading(s) may be used, except those of the same description as the product as given in column 2 of the list.

- 3.4. When a rule in the list specifies that a product may be manufactured from more than one material, this means that one or more materials may be used. It does not require that all be used.

Example:

The rule for fabrics of headings 5208 to 5212 provides that natural fibres may be used and that chemical materials, among other materials, may also be used. This does not mean that both have to be used; it is possible to use one or the other, or both.

- 3.5. Where a rule in the list specifies that a product must be manufactured from a particular material, the condition obviously does not prevent the use of other materials which, because of their inherent nature, cannot satisfy the rule. (See also Note 6.2 below in relation to textiles).

Example:

The rule for prepared foods of heading 1904, which specifically excludes the use of cereals and their derivatives, does not prevent the use of mineral salts, chemicals and other additives which are not products from cereals.

However, this does not apply to products which, although they cannot be manufactured from the particular materials specified in the list, can be produced from a material of the same nature at an earlier stage of manufacture.

Example:

In the case of an article of apparel of ex Chapter 62 made from non-woven materials, if the use of only non-originating yarn is allowed for this class of article, it is not possible to start from non-woven cloth – even if non-woven cloths cannot normally be made from yarn. In such cases, the starting material would normally be at the stage before yarn – that is, the fibre stage.

- 3.6. Where, in a rule in the list, two percentages are given for the maximum value of non-originating materials that can be used, then these percentages may not be added together. In other words, the maximum value of all the non-originating materials used may never exceed the higher of the percentages given. Furthermore, the individual percentages must not be exceeded, in relation to the particular materials to which they apply.

Note 4:

- 4.1. The term "natural fibres" is used in the list to refer to fibres other than artificial or synthetic fibres. It is restricted to the stages before spinning takes place, including waste, and, unless otherwise specified, includes fibres which have been carded, combed or otherwise processed, but not spun.
- 4.2. The term "natural fibres" includes horsehair of heading 0503, silk of headings 5002 and 5003, as well as wool-fibres and fine or coarse animal hair of headings 5101 to 5105, cotton fibres of headings 5201 to 5203, and other vegetable fibres of headings 5301 to 5305.
- 4.3. The terms "textile pulp", "chemical materials" and "paper-making materials" are used in the list to describe the materials, not classified in Chapters 50 to 63, which can be used to manufacture artificial, synthetic or paper fibres or yarns.
- 4.4. The term "man-made staple fibres" is used in the list to refer to synthetic or artificial filament tow, staple fibres or waste, of headings 5501 to 5507.

Note 5:

- 5.1. Where, for a given product in the list, reference is made to this Note, the conditions set out in column 3 shall not be applied to any basic textile materials used in the

manufacture of this product and which, taken together, represent 10 % or less of the total weight of all the basic textile materials used. (See also Notes 5.3 and 5.4 below.)

5.2. However, the tolerance mentioned in Note 5.1 may be applied only to mixed products which have been made from two or more basic textile materials.

The following are the basic textile materials:

- silk,
- wool,
- coarse animal hair,
- fine animal hair,
- horsehair,
- cotton,
- paper-making materials and paper,
- flax,
- true hemp,
- jute and other textile bast fibres,
- sisal and other textile fibres of the genus *Agave*,
- coconut, abaca, ramie and other vegetable textile fibres,
- synthetic man-made filaments,
- artificial man-made filaments,
- current-conducting filaments,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polypropylene,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyester,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyamide,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyacrylonitrile,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyimide,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polytetrafluoroethylene,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of poly(phenylene sulphide),
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of poly(vinyl chloride),
- other synthetic man-made staple fibres,
- artificial man-made staple fibres of viscose,
- other artificial man-made staple fibres,
- yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether, whether or not gimped,
- yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyester, whether or not gimped,
- products of heading 5605 (metallised yarn) incorporating strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding 5 mm, sandwiched by means of a transparent or coloured adhesive between two layers of plastic film,
- other products of heading 5605.

Example:

A yarn, of heading 5205, made from cotton fibres of heading 5203 and synthetic staple fibres of heading 5506, is a mixed yarn. Therefore, non-originating synthetic staple fibres which do not satisfy the origin-rules (which require manufacture from chemical materials or textile pulp) may be used, provided that their total weight does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the yarn.

Example:

A woollen fabric, of heading 5112, made from woollen yarn of heading 5107 and synthetic yarn of staple fibres of heading 5509, is a mixed fabric. Therefore, synthetic yarn which does not satisfy the origin-rules (which require manufacture from chemical materials or textile pulp), or woollen yarn which does not satisfy the origin-rules (which require manufacture from natural fibres, not carded or combed or otherwise

prepared for spinning), or a combination of the two, may be used, provided that their total weight does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the fabric.

Example:

Tufted textile fabric, of heading 5802, made from cotton yarn of heading 5205 and cotton fabric of heading 5210, is a only mixed product if the cotton fabric is itself a mixed fabric made from yarns classified in two separate headings, or if the cotton yarns used are themselves mixtures.

Example:

If the tufted textile fabric concerned had been made from cotton yarn of heading 5205 and synthetic fabric of heading 5407, then, obviously, the yarns used are two separate basic textile materials and the tufted textile fabric is, accordingly, a mixed product.

- 5.3. In the case of products incorporating "yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether, whether or not gimped", this tolerance is 20 % in respect of this yarn.
- 5.4. In the case of products incorporating "strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding 5 mm, sandwiched by means of a transparent or coloured adhesive between two layers of plastic film", this tolerance is 30 % in respect of this strip.

Note 6:

- 6.1. Where, in the list, reference is made to this Note, textile materials (with the exception of linings and interlinings), which do not satisfy the rule set out in the list in column 3 for the made-up product concerned, may be used, provided that they are classified in a heading other than that of the product and that their value does not exceed 8 % of the ex-works price of the product.
- 6.2. Without prejudice to Note 6.3, materials, which are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63, may be used freely in the manufacture of textile products, whether or not they contain textiles.

Example:

If a rule in the list provides that, for a particular textile item (such as trousers), yarn must be used, this does not prevent the use of metal items, such as buttons, because buttons are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63. For the same reason, it does not prevent the use of slide-fasteners, even though slide-fasteners normally contain textiles.

- 6.3. Where a percentage-rule applies, the value of materials which are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63 must be taken into account when calculating the value of the non-originating materials incorporated.

Note 7:

- 7.1. For the purposes of headings ex 2707, 2713 to 2715, ex 2901, ex 2902 and ex 3403, the "specific processes" are the following:
- (a) vacuum-distillation;
 - (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation-process;
 - (c) cracking;
 - (d) reforming;
 - (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
 - (f) the process comprising all of the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralisation with alkaline agents; decolourisation and purification with naturally-active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;
 - (g) polymerisation;
 - (h) alkylation;
 - (i) isomerisation.

- 7.2. For the purposes of headings 2710, 2711 and 2712, the "specific processes" are the following:
- (a) vacuum-distillation;
 - (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation-process;
 - (c) cracking;
 - (d) reforming;
 - (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
 - (f) the process comprising all of the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralisation with alkaline agents; decolourisation and purification with naturally-active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;
 - (g) polymerisation;
 - (h) alkylation;
 - (ij) isomerisation;
 - (k) in respect of heavy oils of heading ex 2710 only, desulphurisation with hydrogen, resulting in a reduction of at least 85 % of the sulphur-content of the products processed (ASTM D 1266-59 T method);
 - (l) in respect of products of heading 2710 only, deparaffining by a process other than filtering;
 - (m) in respect of heavy oils of heading ex 2710 only, treatment with hydrogen, at a pressure of more than 20 bar and a temperature of more than 250 °C, with the use of a catalyst, other than to effect desulphurisation, when the hydrogen constitutes an active element in a chemical reaction. The further treatment, with hydrogen, of lubricating oils of heading ex 2710 (e.g. hydrofinishing or decolourisation), in order, more especially, to improve colour or stability shall not, however, be deemed to be a specific process;
 - (n) in respect of fuel oils of heading ex 2710 only, atmospheric distillation, on condition that less than 30 % of these products distils, by volume, including losses, at 300 °C, by the ASTM D 86 method;
 - (o) in respect of heavy oils other than gas oils and fuel oils of heading ex 2710 only, treatment by means of a high-frequency electrical brush-discharge;
 - (p) in respect of crude products (other than petroleum jelly, ozokerite, lignite wax or peat wax, paraffin wax containing by weight less than 0.75 % of oil) of heading ex 2712 only, de-oiling by fractional crystallisation.
- 7.3. For the purposes of headings ex 2707, 2713 to 2715, ex 2901, ex 2902 and ex 3403, simple operations, such as cleaning, decanting, desalting, water-separation, filtering, colouring, marking, obtaining a sulphur-content as a result of mixing products with different sulphur-contents, or any combination of these operations or like operations, do not confer origin.

ANNEX III to PROTOCOL
SPECIMENS OF MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE EUR.1 AND APPLICATION FOR A MOVEMENT
CERTIFICATE EUR.1

Printing instructions

1. Each form shall measure 210 x 297 mm; a tolerance of up to minus 5 mm or plus 8 mm in the length may be allowed. The paper used must be white, sized for writing, not containing mechanical pulp and weighing not less than 25 g/m². It shall have a printed green guilloche pattern background making any falsification by mechanical or chemical means apparent to the eye.
2. The competent authorities of the contracting parties may reserve the right to print the forms themselves or may have them printed by approved printers. In the latter case, each form must include a reference to such approval. Each form must bear the name and address of the printer or a mark by which the printer can be identified. It shall also bear a serial number, either printed or not, by which it can be identified.

11. CUSTOMS ENDORSEMENT

Declaration certified

Export document (2)

FormNo

Of

Customs office

Issuing country or territory

Stamp

.....

Place and date

.....

.....

(Signature)

12. DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER

I, the undersigned, declare that the goods described above meet the conditions required for the issue of this certificate.

Place and date

.....

.....

.....

(Signature)

(2) Complete only where the regulations of the exporting country or territory require.

<p>13. REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION, to</p>	<p>14. RESULT OF VERIFICATION</p>
<p>Verification of the authenticity and accuracy of this certificate is requested.</p>	<p>Verification carried out shows that this certificate ⁽¹⁾</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> was issued by the customs office indicated and that the information contained therein is accurate.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the requirements as to authenticity and accuracy (see remarks appended).</p>
<p>..... (Place and date)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stamp</p>	<p>..... (Place and date)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stamp</p>
<p>..... (Signature)</p>	<p>..... (Signature)</p> <p>(1) Insert X in the appropriate box.</p>

NOTES

1. Certificate must not contain erasures or words written over one another. Any alterations must be made by deleting the incorrect particulars and adding any necessary corrections. Any such alteration must be initialled by the person who completed the certificate and endorsed by the Customs authorities of the issuing country or territory.
2. No spaces must be left between the items entered on the certificate and each item must be preceded by an item number. A horizontal line must be drawn immediately below the last item. Any unused space must be struck through in such a manner as to make any later additions impossible.
3. Goods must be described in accordance with commercial practice and with sufficient detail to enable them to be identified.

APPLICATION FOR A MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE

1. Exporter (Name, full address, country)	EUR.1 No A000.000	
	See notes overleaf before completing this form.	
3. Consignee (Name, full adress, country) (Optional)	2. Application for a certificate to be used in preferential trade between <p align="center">and</p> (Insert appropriate countries or groups of countries or territories)	
	4. Country, group of countries or territory in which the products are considered originating	5. Country, group of countries or territory of destination
6. Transport details (Optional)	7. Remarks	

8. Item number; Marks and numbers; Number and kind of packages ⁽¹⁾ Description of goods	9. Gross mass (kg) or other measure (litres, m ³ , etc.)	10. Invoices (Optional)

(1) If goods are not packed, indicate number of articles or state « in bulk » as appropriate

DECLARATION BY THE EXPORTER

I, the undersigned, exporter of the goods described overleaf,

DECLARE that the goods meet the conditions required for the issue of the attached certificate;

SPECIFY as follows the circumstances which have enable these goods to meet the above conditions:

.....
.....
.....

SUBMIT the following supporting documents (1):

.....
.....
.....

UNDERTAKE to submit, at the request of the appropriate authorities, any supporting evidence which these authorities may require for the purpose of issuing the attached certificate, and undertake, if required, to agree to any inspection of my accounts and to any check on the processes of manufacture of the above goods, carried out by the said authorities;

REQUEST the issue of the attached certificate for these goods.

.....
(Place and date)

.....
(Signature)

¹ For example: import documents, movement certificates, invoices, manufacturer's declarations, etc., referring to the products used in manufacture or to the goods re-exported in the same state.

ANNEX IV to PROTOCOL

TEXT OF THE INVOICE DECLARATION

The invoice declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

Turkish version

İşbu belge (gümrük onay No: ... ⁽¹⁾) kapsamındaki maddelerin ihracatçısı aksi açıkça belirtilmedikçe, bu maddelerin ... tercihli menşeli ⁽²⁾ maddeler olduğunu beyan eder.

Moldovan version

Exportatorul produselor ce fac obiectul acestui document (autorizația vamală nr. ... ⁽¹⁾) declară că, exceptând cazul în care în mod expres este indicat altfel, aceste produse sunt de origine preferențială ... ⁽²⁾.

English version

The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorization No ... ⁽¹⁾) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of ... ⁽²⁾ preferential origin.

.....³
(Place and date)

.....⁴
(Signature of the exporter, in addition the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script)

¹ When the invoice declaration is made out by an approved exporter, the authorization number of the approved exporter must be entered in this space. When the invoice declaration is not made out by an approved exporter, the words in brackets shall be omitted or the space left blank.

² Origin of products to be indicated.

³ These indications may be omitted if the information is contained on the document itself.

⁴ In cases where the exporter is not required to sign, the exemption of signature also implies the exemption of the name of the signatory.

ANNEX II
(Referred to in Article 23 of this Agreement)

Customs duties on imports applied by Moldova on goods originating in Turkey, which are listed in this Annex, shall be abolished in accordance with the timetables defined below.

For the products specified in List A (Products subject to tariff elimination within three years) customs duties shall be reduced as follows:

- on the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the customs duty shall be reduced to 66% of the base rate;
- one year after the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the customs duty shall be reduced to 33% of the base rate;
- two years after the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the remaining customs duties shall be abolished.

For the products specified in List B (Products subject to tariff elimination within five years) customs duties shall be reduced as follows:

- on the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the customs duty shall be reduced to 80% of the base rate;
- one year after the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the customs duty shall be reduced to 60% of the base rate;
- two years after the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the customs duty shall be reduced to 40% of the base rate;
- three years after the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the customs duty shall be reduced to 20% of the base rate;
- four years after the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the remaining customs duties shall be abolished.

List A (Products subject to tariff elimination within three years)

CN⁽¹⁾	Description of products
39221000	Baths, shower-baths, sinks and washbasins
39222000	Lavatory seats and covers
39229000	Other
39231000	Boxes, cases, crates and similar articles
39232100	of polymers of ethylene
39232910	of poly"vinyl chloride"
39232990	Other
39233010	Of a capacity not exceeding two litres
39233090	Of a capacity exceeding two litres
39235090	Other
39239000	Other
39241000	Tableware and kitchenware
39249000	Other
39251000	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of a capacity exceeding 300 litres
39252000	Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors
39253000	Shutters, blinds (including venetian blinds) and similar articles and parts thereof
39259010	Fittings and mountings intended for permanent installation in or on doors, windows, staircases, walls or other parts of buildings
39259020	Trunking, ducting and cable trays for electrical circuits
39259080	Other
39262000	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves, mittens and mitts)
61043100	Of wool or fine animal hair
61043200	Of cotton
61043300	Of synthetic fibres
61043900	Of other textile materials

(1) CN Code based on Harmonized System version 2012.

List B (Products subject to tariff elimination within five years)

CN ⁽¹⁾	Description of products
25231000	Cement clinkers
25232900	Other
39172110	Seamless and of a length exceeding the maximum cross-sectional dimension, whether or not surface-worked, but not otherwise worked
39172190	Other
39172210	Seamless and of a length exceeding the maximum cross-sectional dimension, whether or not surface-worked, but not otherwise worked
39172290	Other
39172310	Seamless and of a length exceeding the maximum cross-sectional dimension, whether or not surface-worked, but not otherwise worked
39172390	Other
39173100	Flexible tubes, pipes and hoses, having a minimum burst pressure of 27,6 MPa
39173200	Other, not reinforced or otherwise combined with other materials, without fittings
39173900	Other ***
39174000	Fittings
39269097	Other
57021000	Kelem, Schumacks, Karamanie and similar hand-woven rugs
57024110	Axminster carpets
57024190	Other
57024210	Axminster carpets
57024290	Other
57024900	Of other textile materials
57031000	Of wool or fine animal hair
57032018	Other
57032098	Other
57033018	Other
57049000	Other
57050030	Of man-made textile materials
57050080	Of other textile materials
61012090	Anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles
61013090	Anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles
61022090	Anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles

61023090	Anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles
61033200	Of cotton
61033300	Of synthetic fibres
61034200	Of cotton
61034300	Of synthetic fibres
61044200	Of cotton
61044300	Of synthetic fibres
61044400	Of artificial fibres
61044900	Of other textile materials
61045200	Of cotton
61045300	Of synthetic fibres
61045900	Of other textile materials
61046200	Of cotton
61046300	Of synthetic fibres
61046900	Of other textile materials
61051000	Of cotton
61052010	Of synthetic fibres
61061000	Of cotton
61062000	Of man-made fibres
61071100	Of cotton
61071200	Of man-made fibres
61071900	Of other textile materials
61072100	Of cotton
61072200	Of man-made fibres
61082100	Of cotton
61082200	Of man-made fibres
61082900	Of other textile materials
61083100	Of cotton
61083200	Of man-made fibres
61089100	Of cotton
61089200	Of man-made fibres
61091000	Of cotton
61099020	Of wool or fine animal hair or man-made fibres
61099090	Other
61101110	Jerseys and pullovers, containing at least 50 % by weight of wool and weighing 60 g or more per article
61101130	Men's or boys'

61101190	Women's or girls'
61102010	Lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtleneck jumpers and pullovers
61102091	Men's or boys'
61102099	Women's or girls'
61103010	Lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtleneck jumpers and pullovers
61103091	Men's or boys'
61103099	Women's or girls'
61152100	Of synthetic fibres, measuring per single yarn less than 67 decitex
61152200	Of synthetic fibres, measuring per single yarn 67 decitex or more
61152900	Of other textile materials
61159500	Of cotton
61159691	Women's stockings
61159699	Other
61159900	Of other textile materials
62011100	Of wool or fine animal hair
62011210	Of a weight, per garment, not exceeding 1 kg
62011290	Of a weight, per garment, exceeding 1 kg Of a weight, per garment, not exceeding 1 kg
62011310	Of a weight, per garment, not exceeding 1 kg
62011390	Of a weight, per garment, exceeding 1 kg
62011900	Of other textile materials
62019100	Of wool or fine animal hair
62019200	Of cotton
62019300	Of man-made fibres
62019900	Of other textile materials
62021100	Of wool or fine animal hair
62021210	Of a weight, per garment, not exceeding 1 kg
62021290	Of a weight, per garment, exceeding 1 kg
62021310	Of a weight, per garment, not exceeding 1 kg
62021390	Of a weight, per garment, exceeding 1 kg
62021900	Of other textile materials
62029100	Of wool or fine animal hair
62029200	Of cotton
62029300	Of man-made fibres
62029900	Of other textile materials
62031100	Of wool or fine animal hair
62031200	Of synthetic fibres

62031910	Of cotton
62031930	Of artificial fibres
62031990	Of other textile materials
62032210	Industrial and occupational
62033100	Of wool or fine animal hair
62033210	Industrial and occupational
62033290	Other
62033310	Industrial and occupational
62033390	Other
62034110	Trousers and breeches
62034211	Industrial and occupational
62034231	Of denim
62034235	Other
62034251	Industrial and occupational
62034259	Other
62034290	Other
62034311	Industrial and occupational
62034319	Other
62034331	Industrial and occupational
62034339	Other
62034390	Other
62034911	Industrial and occupational
62034919	Other
62034931	Industrial and occupational
62034939	Other
62034950	Other
62034990	Of other textile materials
62041100	Of wool or fine animal hair
62041200	Of cotton
62041300	Of synthetic fibres
62041910	Of artificial fibres
62041990	Of other textile materials
62043100	Of wool or fine animal hair
62043210	Industrial and occupational
62043290	Other
62043310	Industrial and occupational
62043390	Other

62043911	Industrial and occupational
62043919	Other
62043990	Of other textile materials
62044100	Of wool or fine animal hair
62044200	Of cotton
62044300	Of synthetic fibres
62044400	Of artificial fibres
62044910	Of silk or silk waste
62044990	Of other textile materials
62045100	Of wool or fine animal hair
62045200	Of cotton
62045300	Of synthetic fibres
62045910	Of artificial fibres
62045990	Of other textile materials
62046110	Trousers and breeches
62046185	Other
62046211	Industrial and occupational
62046231	Of denim
62046239	Other
62046311	Industrial and occupational
62046318	Other
62046911	Industrial and occupational
62046918	Other
62046990	Of other textile materials
62052000	Of cotton
62053000	Of man-made fibres
62059010	Of flax or ramie
62059080	Of other textile materials
62061000	Of silk or silk waste
62062000	Of wool or fine animal hair
62063000	Of cotton
62064000	Of man-made fibres
62113210	Industrial and occupational clothing
62113310	Industrial and occupational clothing
62121090	Other
63022100	Of cotton

63023100	Of cotton
63023290	Other
63025100	Of cotton
63025390	Other
63026000	Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics, of cotton
63029100	Of cotton
63029390	Other
63029990	Other
63090000	Worn clothing and other worn articles
64022000	Footwear with upper straps or thongs assembled to the sole by means of plugs
64029110	Incorporating a protective metal toecap
64029190	Other
64029905	Incorporating a protective metal toecap
64029910	With uppers of rubber
64029931	With sole and heel combined having a height of more than 3 cm
64029939	Other
64029950	Slippers and other indoor footwear
64029991	Of less than 24 cm
64029993	Footwear which cannot be identified as men's or women's footwear
64029996	For men
64029998	For women
64035995	For men
64035999	For women
64039111	Of less than 24 cm
64039116	For men
64039118	For women
64039191	Of less than 24 cm
64039196	For men
64039198	For women
64039911	With sole and heel combined having a height of more than 3 cm
64039931	Of less than 24 cm
64039936	For men
64039938	For women
64039991	Of less than 24 cm
64039996	For men
64039998	For women

64041100	Sports footwear, tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes and the like
64041910	Slippers and other indoor footwear
64041990	Other
64052091	Slippers and other indoor footwear
64052099	Other
64059010	With outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather
70109031	2,5 l or more
70109041	1 l or more
70109043	More than 0,33 l but less than 1 l
70109051	1 l or more
70109053	More than 0,33 l but less than 1 l
94013000	Swivel seats with variable height adjustment
94014000	Seats garden seats or camping equipment, convertible into beds
94016100	Upholstered
94016900	Other
94017100	Upholstered
94017900	Other
94018000	Other seats
94032080	Other
94033011	Desks
94033019	Other
94033091	Cupboards with doors, shutters or flaps; filing, card-index and other cabinets
94033099	Other
94034010	Fitted kitchen units
94034090	Other
94035000	Wooden furniture of a kind used in the bedroom
94036010	Wooden furniture of a kind used in the dining room and living room
94036030	Wooden furniture of a kind used in shops
94036090	Other wooden furniture
94037000	Furniture of plastics
94038900	Other
94039030	Of wood
94039090	Of other materials

(1) CN Code based on Harmonized System version 2012.

ANNEX III

(Referred to in Article 25 of this Agreement)

List I

The agricultural products originating in the Republic of Turkey specified in this List shall be imported into the Republic of Moldova according to the concessions set out below.

CN ⁽¹⁾	Product Description	Tariff Quota Volume	Reduction of the Customs Duty %	Remarks/ Seasons
0302.11	Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gilae</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i>)	Unlimited	100	
0302.35	Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i> , <i>Thunnus orientalis</i>)	Unlimited	100	
0702.00	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	5000 tonnes	100	01/11 - 30/04
0804.20	Figs	Unlimited	100	
0805.10	Oranges	Unlimited	100	
0805.20	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids	Unlimited	100	
0805.40	Grapefruit, including pomelos	Unlimited	100	
0805.50	Lemons (<i>Citrus limon</i> , <i>Citrus limonum</i>) and limes (<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> , <i>Citrus latifolia</i>)	Unlimited	100	
0807.11	Watermelons	250 tonnes	100	
0808.30	Pears	750 tonnes	100	01/10 - 30/06
0808.40	Quinces	750 tonnes	100	
0809.10	Apricots	600 tonnes	100	31/07 - 31/05
0809.21	Sour cherries (<i>Prunus cerasus</i>)	750 tonnes	100	01/08 - 20/05
0809.29	Other	750 tonnes	100	
0809.30	Peaches, including nectarines	300 tonnes	100	01/09 - 10/06
0809.40	Plums and sloes	200 tonnes	100	01/09 - 10/06
0810.10	Strawberries	300 tonnes	100	01/08 - 30/04

0810.90	Other	Unlimited	100	
0813.10	Apricots	Unlimited	100	
1509.10	Virgin	Unlimited	100	
1509.90	Other	Unlimited	100	
1516.20	Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions	Unlimited	100	
1704	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	250 tonnes	100	
1704.10	Chewing gum, whether or not sugar-coated	Unlimited	100	
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	250 tonnes	100	
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	250 tonnes	100	
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading 2006	500 tonnes	100	
2005.70	Olives	Unlimited	100	
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	250 tonnes	100	
2008.19	Other, including mixtures	Unlimited	100	
2009	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	500 tonnes		
2102.10	Active yeasts	Unlimited	100	
2103	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard	500 tonnes	100	
2105.00	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	500 tonnes	100	
2106.90	Other	Unlimited	100	

2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices of heading 2009	100000 litres	100	
2401.10	Tobacco, not stemmed or stripped	Unlimited	100	

(1) CN Code based on Harmonized System version 2012.

List II

The agricultural products originating in the Republic of Moldova specified in this List shall be imported into the Republic of Turkey according to the concessions set out below.

CN⁽²⁾	Product Description	Tariff Quota Volume	Reduction of the Customs Duty %	Remarks/ Seasons
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	500 tonnes	100	
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa	100 tonnes	100	
0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads	500 tonnes	100	
		500 tonnes	100	under IPR ⁽³⁾
0406	Cheese and curd	300 tonnes	100	
0407 (Excluding 0407.21, 0407.29, 0407.90)	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	250000 pieces	100	
0802.31	In shell	800 tonnes	100	
0802.32	Shelled			
0802.90.85	Other			
0809.40	Plums and sloes	250 tonnes	50	
0813.20	Prunes	200 tonnes	100	
1003	Barley	10000 tonnes	100	01/01 - 31/05
1005.90	Other	8000 tonnes	100	01/01 - 31/05
		5000 tonnes	100	under IPR ⁽³⁾
1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken	10000 tonnes	100	
1205.10	Low erucic acid rape or colza seeds	2000 tonnes	50	
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	5000 tonnes	50	01/01 - 31/05

1507.10	Crude oil, whether or not degummed	2500 tonnes	20	01/01 - 31/05
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	1500 tonnes	100	01/01 - 31/05
		5000 tonnes	100	under IPR ⁽³⁾
1704	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	250 tonnes	100	
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	250 tonnes	100	
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	250 tonnes	100	
2005 (excluding 2005.70)	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading 2006	500 tonnes	100	
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	250 tonnes	100	
2009	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	500 tonnes	100	
2103	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard	500 tonnes	100	
2105.00	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	500 tonnes	100	
2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices of heading 2009	100000 liters	100	

2204.10	Sparkling wine	8000 hl	100	
2204.21	In containers holding 2 litres or less			
2204.29	Other			
2208.20	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc	Unlimited	100	
2306	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, other than those of heading 2304 or 2305	5000 tonnes	100	
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	100 tonnes	50	Excluding oriental type

(2) CN Code based on Harmonized System version 2012.

(3) IPR: The concessions are applicable under the Inward Processing Regime.