

# Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP)

## Registered Exporter System (REX) Operational Guide

This is a useful document for operational guidance of Pakistani exporters in relation to the REX system. The document has been developed on the basis of EU's "**Registered Exporter System (REX) Guidance Document**" (Update: May 2022). Exporters interested in getting registered under the REX system are advised to carefully go through Section-4 of the document "Procedure for Becoming Registered Exporter" and follow the detailed procedure laid down.

However, in legal terms the document is entirely illustrative in nature and Customs Legislations of the EU take precedence over the content of this document and should always be consulted for further clarity. The authentic texts of the EU legal acts are those published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

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## **ACRONYMS**

### **Abbreviation**

**FTA**

**GSP**

**REX system**

**TIN**

**WCO**

### **Definition**

**Free-Trade Agreement**

**Generalized System of Preferences**

**Registered Exporter system**

**Trader Identification Number**

**World Customs Organization**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This document provides guidance relating to the Registered Exporter System (the REX system), a system of self-certification of origin by registered exporters making out so-called "Statements on Origin". Effective January 1, 2017 the REX system was applicable to Pakistan for exporting to the EU under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), whose rules of origin are laid down in the Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/2446 and in the Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2015/2447 of the EU Customs Code [Regulation (EU) No 952/2013]. Pakistan completed its switchover to the REX system on 31st December, 2017. Accordingly, The TDAP completely stopped issuance of Certificate of Origin for the EU, Norway, and Switzerland from 1st January, 2018.

## **2. GENERAL INFORMATION**

- a) The REX system simplifies export formalities by allowing the registered exporter to certify the preferential origin himself by including a specific declaration (so-called "*Statement on Origin*") on the invoice or another commercial document identifying the exported products. Thus, the registered exporter is not obliged to apply upon each export for issue of a Certificate of Origin.
- b) The application to become registered exporter is a one-off formality, where the exporter provides the competent Registration Authority (TDAP in Pakistan) with necessary information for being registered.
- c) Once the REX number is assigned to him, the exporter may use it for all his exports under preferential arrangements where the system of certification of origin applied is the REX system. No formality is required for a registered exporter to extend the use of his REX number for using it in the context of a new preferential arrangement. After his registration to REX the exporter will issue his own Statement on Origin.
- d) The certification of origin made out by the exporter after his registration to the REX system is called a "Statement on Origin" (SOO).

## **3. CONDITIONS FOR BECOMING REGISTERED EXPORTER**

- a) Any exporter, manufacturer or trader of originating goods, permanently established in Pakistan or having his headquarters in Pakistan is entitled to apply to the TDAP to become registered Pakistani exporter, provided that he holds, at any time, appropriate evidence of origin of the products

he intends to export, for the purpose of checks carried out by the customs authorities.

- b) The exporter should be an established and functional manufacturer, trader or re-consignor.
- c) The registered exporter should be able to submit at any time, at the request of the TDAP, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned.
- d) The registered exporter should accept verification, by his competent authority (i.e. TDAP), of his accounting and the manufacturing process of the products.
- e) The registered exporter should keep for three years (or more depending on the period established in the national legislation of the EU Member States) copies of the statements on origin and supporting documents related to the statements on origin he has made out. This period starts from the end of the calendar year in which the statements on origin were made out.
- f) The registered exporter should assume the entire responsibility of the use of his registration number.
- g) The registered exporter should agree to inform the competent authorities about any alterations affecting the registration data.

#### **4. PROCEDURE FOR BECOMING REGISTERED EXPORTER**

The TDAP may organize orientation seminars and offer trainings and assistance to exporters on the REX system and GSP rules of origin. Furthermore, TDAP may issue specific instructions for exporters, explaining terms and conditions which have to be fulfilled in order to become registered exporters and those that they will be required to abide for maintenance of their registered exporter status under the REX system.

##### **4.1 INFORMATION THAT THE APPLICANT NEEDS TO PROVIDE**

- a) When applying to become a registered exporter under REX scheme of the EU, an exporter in Pakistan is required to complete the Application Form for registration of exporters to REX placed at Annex-1 of this document. This is as per requirement contained in Annex 22-06 of Regulation (EU) No 2015/2447. ***Application for becoming registered exporter should be filled online using the pre-application process. Manual applications are not acceptable.*** Online Application Form available at the EU website (link: <https://customs.ec.europa.eu/rex-pa-ui/>) needs to be completed as per instructions provided under sub-para (b) below.
- b) The information that the exporter needs to provide in the Application

Form for registration to REX using the **pre-application process** is as follows:

- Box 1: "Exporter's information", i.e. application language, name of business, address along with country, telephone, fax, email, and Trader Identification Number (TIN):
  - TIN:
    - TIN is Trader Identification Number. It is a data element, defined by the World Customs Organization, whose purpose is to uniquely identify exporters/economic operators in a country. Exporters in Pakistan should use their company/business NTN (National Tax Number) in place of TIN after making the following two adjustments to it:
      - i. Add the letters PK at the beginning of NTN
      - ii. Delete any dashes from the NTN

Example: if NTN for a business is 2692758-4, its TIN will be: PK26927584

(Note: TIN must be free of empty spaces or dashes and contain full NTN)

  - Export Company Name: (Mandatory field)
  - Business Address/Street and Number: (Mandatory field)
  - Postcode: (Optional for countries where cities don't have post code)
  - City: (Mandatory field)
  - Country: (Mandatory field)
  - Email address: (Information must be furnished)
  - FAX Number: (Optional field)
  - Telephone Number: (Information must be furnished)

- Box 2: Contact details of "Exporter's Contact Person(s)", in particular for the REX system, e.g. person in charge for origin matters in the company (provide only if additional/different from Box 10. Multiple contact persons can be entered using [Add] button):(Optional fields)
  - Name of the Contact Person
  - Contact Person's Address: Street and Number
  - Postcode
  - City
  - Country
  - Email address
  - Fax Number
  - Telephone Number
- Box 3: Specify "exporter's business", i.e. if his main activity is producing, trading, or both:
  - This can be done by ticking one or both squares provided against the activities
- Box 4: Provides "*indicative* description of goods" which qualify for preferential treatment, including *indicative* list of Harmonized System headings (or chapters where the traded goods fall within more than twenty Harmonized System headings). Please enter 2 or 4 digit HS Code (Chapter, Heading) for your product(s) in the space provided, then select corresponding "description" from available choices in the drop-down menu. Additional products can be added by clicking the [Add] button as many times as needed.

- The list of goods is indicative, meaning that an exporter making out a statement on origin for products not covered by his list is not a reason for refusal of the statement on origin. However, this situation could be considered by customs authorities in the importing country as a case for launching a subsequent verification (on the grounds of reasonable doubts or not depending of other elements).
- Box 5: Pertains to undertakings to be given by the exporter. These are not visible in the online Application Form, just the place, name, and designation are to be entered in respect of the person furnishing the undertaing. However, undertakings appear in the printed Form.
- Box 6: Pertains to "consent" of exporter to the publication of his data on EU website. If the exporter consents, a [Tick] is put in the box; then place, name, and designation are entered. Though the exporter's consent is discretionary, it is beneficial for exporters to provide their consent. Accordingly, TDAP suggests that all Pakistani exporters should tick the box to provide their consent for making their company's REX registration data visible on the EU website.

**Note:** *Data entry by exporter ends here. Thus Box 7 does not appear in the Pre-Application Form. After completing Box 6, the exporter has to validate the form by typing text from the "image" into the given "box". Then he clicks the box [proceed] to complete the Form. Then he clicks the box [Print] to print the Form (the "print" will appear as a pdf doc in his "downloads").*

- Box 7: Box for official use by competent authority (i.e. TDAP) for exporter's Registration
    - Registration Number (REX number): it is the registration number assigned by TDAP to the exporter. The number comprises the ISO country code ("PK" for Pakistan), "REX" (3 letters) and a string of up to 30 alphanumerical characters.
    - Date of registration: This will indicate the date when the registration is effectively performed (current date appears automatically).
    - Date from which the registration is valid: As per EU protocol, it could be equal or before the date of effective registration, can't be later. EU regulations permit the date to be as early as the date when completed application form from the exporter is received by the TDAP. However, the TDAP will normally keep the registration validity date to be the same as the effective registration date.
    - Signature and stamp of the TDAP.
- c) Assistance on completing the Pre-Application can be sought from local TDAP offices. The exporter is required to sign and seal the printed Application at relevant places. Then the following two documents should be attached to it:
- Attested copy of the National Tax Number (NTN) of the company/ business
  - Attested copy of Company's Registration Certificate (SECP).

If the Export Company is not registred with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), it can attach attested copy of its Trade Association's, or Chamber of Commerce's membership certificate in place of the SECP Registration Certificate.

Subsequently, the completed REX Application should be endorsed by the Trade Association or the Chamber of Commerce and Industry relevant to the exporter. Finally, the completed REX Application in original along with the attachments should be sent by courier or submitted directly to the GSP Section, Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP), 3rd Floor, A-Block, FTC Building, Shakra-e-Faisal, Karachi.

When the REX Application Form is completed by an exporter/applicant using the pre-application process, the REX Registration Authority (i.e, TDAP) is able to retrieve the pre-filled form electronically. This facilitates swift registration and minimizes data-entry errors and incomplete applications. Furthermore, the preapplication process allows greater flexibility/ options to the applicant for completing the REX Application. A specimen of the completed REX Application filled online using the pre-application procedure is attached as Annex-3 of this document for ready reference.

#### 4.2 REGISTRATION OF THE EXPORTER BY TDAP

- a) The TDAP will readily register an exporter if the REX Application submitted by the exporter is complete and if all the information provided therein is correct. In other case TDAP will forthwith contact the exporter by email/ phone asking for missing/ additional information, or requesting for re-submission of the online Application.
- b) The TDAP has the responsibility of checking the information provided by the applicant in the application form using its internal evaluation system.
- c) As the REX registration is completed, the TDAP will immediately (same day) notify the exporter by email and send him his REX Registration document by courier (as the completed application form printed and duly signed/ stamped by TDAP) under a cover letter notifying the main terms for his REX registration.
- d) The TDAP will keep a copy of the notifications that are sent to the exporters.

#### 4.3 TIME LIMIT TO REGISTER AN EXPORTER AFTER RECEPTION OF THE APPLICATION FORM

- a) There is no formal time limit for registering exporters but the relevant provisions [Article 80(2)] of the Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2015/2447 of the EU's Customs Code states that the registration shall be done "without delay". Accordingly, this spirit should be maintained while doing registrations by TDAP.

#### 4.4 VALIDITY OF THE REGISTRATION

- a) Validity of the REX registration (registration number) is not limited in time.
- b) If a registration is revoked, then a date from which the revocation will take effect will be provided by the TDAP. In this case, the registration will have a limited validity until the date from which the revocation takes effect.
- c) A registered exporter from Pakistan may use his REX registration number for exporting with GSP tariff preference under the GSP schemes of the EU, Switzerland, Norway and Turkey. Indeed, as the rules of origin of those 3 entities are similar, the decision has been taken by the EU to share the same REX IT system and to require only one registration to the exporters in the EU-GSP beneficiary countries including Pakistan.



## **5. MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXPORTER**

### **5.1 MODIFICATION OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXPORTER**

- a) A registered exporter has the obligation to communicate all changes on his registered data to the TDAP (as his competent authority).
- b) To request modification of his REX registration data, a registered exporter is obliged to apply to the TDAP in writing sending his application on company's letter letterhead (in original) duly signed/ stamped by its authorized representative clearly laying down the modification(s) desired. There is no template defined in the EU legislation for requesting modification of registration data.
- c) The TDAP will inform the applicant about the successful or unsuccessful modification of the registration data in writing.
- d) As a registration is automatically valid for all legal frameworks where the system of origin certification applied is the REX system, no update of the registration is necessary when a new preferential trade arrangement applies the REX system.

### **5.2 REVOCATION OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXPORTER**

- a) A registered exporter shall ask in person to be removed from the REX system in the following cases:
  - i) he doesn't meet the conditions required by the REX system
  - ii) he doesn't intend to use his registration number anymore
  - iii) the company ceases its operations.
- b) When monitoring a registered exporter, if TDAP discovers that the registered exporter intentionally or negligently drew, or caused to be drawn up, a statement on origin which contains incorrect information, the TDAP shall revoke the registered exporter.
- c) When monitoring a registered exporter, if TDAP discovers that the registered exporter does not exist anymore, the TDAP will revoke the registered exporter.
- d) When monitoring a registered exporter, if TDAP discovers that the registered exporter no longer meets the conditions required by the REX system (for instance he failed to keep his data up to date and this shortcoming is considered to be serious), the TDAP shall revoke the registered exporter.
- e) The registration number of an exporter which has been revoked must not be used by TDAP for new registrations of exporters.
- f) If an exporter who was previously registered and which registration was revoked applies again to be registered, TDAP shall assign a new registration number to the exporter and shall not reuse the old revoked registration number (at the exception of the case of annulment of the revocation by mistake).

In this case, TDAP will only register the exporter if he certifies that the situation which led to the revocation has been remedied, and if he has provided correct data.

- g) When a revocation is annulled (because the exporter won an appeal against the revocation or because the revocation was done by mistake), the same (revoked) registration number may be reassigned to the exporter.
- h) Where changes in the legal status of the registered exporter are such that the new company receives a new Tin, then it is recommended to revoke the existing registration and attribute to the new company a different number from the previous one.

## **6. MAKING OUT A STATEMENT ON ORIGIN**

The rules applicable to statements on origin can be attached to the notification of the successful registration of the exporter as user instructions and can provide following useful information to the exporter.

### **6.1 WHO CAN MAKE OUT STATEMENTS ON ORIGIN**

- a) As general principle, the registered exporter making out a statement on origin should be able to declare and to prove the origin of the goods and to reply to request for verifications.  
If the registered exporter making out the statement on origin is not the producer (for instance, a trader), then he should have in his possession all necessary documents (supplier's declarations...) allowing him to declare and to prove the origin of the goods, and to reply to request for verifications.
- b) For the GSP, a registered exporter may make out statements on origin when he is registered, i.e. after that he is informed about his REX number and the date from which the registration is valid in accordance with Article 79(3) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447. If *regional cumulation* applies, the statement on origin shall be made out by the (registered) exporter in the beneficiary country of export to the Union, in accordance with Article 92(1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2015/2447,.
- c) For the GSP, if the value of the originating products in the consignment is below the value threshold, then any exporter, registered or not registered, shall make out a statement on origin.

### **6.2 WORDING OF THE STATEMENT ON ORIGIN**

- a) The text of the statement on origin in the context of the GSP is given in Annex 22-07 to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447, a simplified version of which, as applicable for Pakistan, is attached as Annex 2 of this document for use by Pakistani exporters.
- b) The registration number must be indicated in the statement on origin if the value of the originating products in the consignment is above a value threshold of 6,000 EUR in the context of the GSP.

If the value of the originating products in the consignment is below the value threshold, then any exporter, registered or not registered, may make out a statement on origin.

The value should be calculated and converted in Euro by the authorities of the country of export and should not vary during the time period necessary for completion of the export operation. There is no specific definition of the INCOTERM to be used for reference of the value (EXW, CIF, FOB, DDU...). Therefore, it is upto the country of export to determine the value according to the INCOTERM used in this country.

If the origin criteria to be mentioned in the text of the statement on origin is not the same for all items of the commercial document, this should be clearly indicated. One possibility is to indicate next to each item the origin criterion, and to indicate in the origin criterion of the statement on origin a mention "as indicated next to the items of the commercial document".

- c) No handwritten signature of the exporter is required on statements on origin.
- d) The statement on origin must clearly identify the name of the exporter. This must be obvious to third parties as well.
- e) The statement on origin is made out by the registered exporter by typing, printing or stamping the text on the invoice or another commercial document identifying clearly the originating products.
- f) The statement on origin on a label that is permanently affixed to a commercial document is only permitted if there is no doubt that the label has been affixed by the issuer of the commercial document or by the registered exporter.

### **6.3 COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS THAT MAY INCLUDE STATEMENT ON ORIGIN**

- a) Statements on origin are made out on the invoice; alternatively a statement on origin may be made out on another commercial document in relation to the consignment that allows identifying, without any doubt, the registered exporter and that describes clearly the goods of the consignment and their respective origin. This can be for example an accompanying delivery note, a pro-forma invoice or a packing list.
- b) A transport document, such as a bill of lading or the airway bill, cannot be considered as another commercial document, since it is issued by the carrier or forwarding agency.
- c) The statement on origin may be submitted on a separate sheet of the commercial document, only if this sheet is an obvious part of this document.
- d) If the commercial document contains several pages, each page must be numbered, the total number of pages must be mentioned.

### **6.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ORIGINATING PRODUCTS IN COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS**

- a) On the documents on which the statement on origin is made out, products must be described in detail, to enable their identification.
- b) Non-originating products must be clearly identified. One possibility to distinguish between originating and non-originating goods is to indicate if the goods are originating in brackets behind every product line. Furthermore there is the possibility to put two headings on the invoice, namely originating goods and non-originating goods and then put the goods under the corresponding

heading. Another solution is to number the positions consecutively and finally indicate which of the numbers are originating goods and which are non-originating.

- C. If the goods listed in the invoice or another commercial document have their preferential origin in different countries or territories (which can happen in a case of regional cumulation in the context of the GSP), the names or the official abbreviations (ISO codes) of the countries or territories should be indicated. The same possibilities as in previous point can apply. The text of the statement of origin should be clear, depending of the solution chosen.

#### **6.5. VALIDITY OF A STATEMENT ON ORIGIN**

1. A statement on origin is valid if it was made out at a time when the registration of the registered exporter who made it out was valid.
2. A statement on origin made out by a revoked registered exporter is admissible if it is made out before the revocation.
3. A registered exporter may make out statements on origin retrospectively (i.e. after exportation), also for consignments exported before his registration. It is nevertheless required that the exporter has a valid registration at the time when the retrospective statement on origin is made out.

For the GSP, this is possible back to the date from which his country started to apply the REX system (Article 92(2) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447). For Pakistan the starting date for implementation of the REX system was April 18, 2017.

4. If the date of issue of the document on which the statement on origin is made out is prior to the date from which the registration is valid, then the registered exporter should indicate next to the statement on origin the specific date when the statement on origin is made out.

If the date of issue of the document on which the statement on origin is made out is after the date from which the registration is valid, there is no need for a specific date for the statement on origin.

5. If an exporter is registered again after that he was revoked, it still possible for that exporter to make out a statement on origin for an export which took place during the period when the first registration was revoked. In that case, the registered exporter should indicate the date of making out of the statement on origin on the document issued when the registered exporter was revoked

heading. Another solution is to number the positions consecutively and finally indicate which of the numbers are originating goods and which are non-originating.

- c) If the goods listed in the invoice or another commercial document have their preferential origin in different countries or territories (which can happen in a case of regional cumulation in the context of the GSP), the names or the official abbreviations (ISO codes) of the countries or territories should be indicated. The same possibilities as in previous point can apply. The text of the statement of origin should be clear, depending of the solution chosen.

## **7. CONTROL OF REGISTERED EXPORTERS AND OF ORIGIN OF GOODS**

1. TDAP will carry out checks and verifications of the originating status of the products mentioned on statements on origin, in accordance with the origin rules foreseen by the relevant provisions:
  - i. Upon request of the importing country in case of request for subsequent verification of one or several statements on origin.
  - ii. On its own initiative, based on risk analysis criteria. The choice of exporters/statements on origin to be checked does not depend on the type of products, industry sectors or countries of destination, but would however be based on risk analysis where these elements could be taken into account. The frequency of these controls may be influenced by the outcome of risk analysis or the results of previous checks. For that purpose, TDAP shall require exporters to provide copies or a list of the statement on origin they have made out.
2. Checks can be made based on documents requested to the exporter or by inspections at the exporter's premises; the latter method shall be applied, preferably, if the exporter is a manufacturer.

The following actions can be performed:

- i. Checking statements on origin for materials and products, where a request was made for subsequent verifications of proofs of origin of materials or products exported by the registered exporter.
  - ii. Checking supplier's declarations, where information certificates can be requested in order to obtain confirmation of the accuracy of the supplier's declarations that the registered exporter holds, as evidence of the origin of the goods or materials that he has purchased from other companies.
  - iii. Comparing the exporter's trade flows, either of materials used or products, with the accounting data presented by the exporter.
3. The TDAP is required to regularly monitor the registration data of an exporter during the course of its validity to ensure that the data are still up to date (the exporter still exists, the address is

unchanged, the contact person, if provided, is still valid ...).

4. The TDAP is required to regularly audit registered exporters of Pakistan to ensure that they continue to comply with the conditions for their registration and obligations arising from this one.
5. If there are irregularities detected, TDAP may take different types of corrective measures, such as:
  - i. Issuing a warning to the registered exporter pointing out the shortcomings in cases of minor importance, when for instance the exporter didn't communicate minor modifications of his registration data. This may be the case when a registered exporter makes out statements of origin for a product not declared in the list of products of his registration (Box 4 of the application form).
  - ii. Where discrepancies are found that do not affect the proper functioning of the registration, requesting that the registered exporter for an update so as to ensure future compliance. This may be the case when a registered exporter makes out statements on origin for a product not declared in the list of products of his registration (Box 4 of the application form).
  - iii. Revoking the registered exporter.

## **8. VERIFYING THE VALIDITY OF REGISTERED EXPORTERS**

- i. The data of the REX system will be published on the public website of DG TAXUD, EU, for consultation by economic operators:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/taxation\\_customs/dds2/eos/rex\\_home.jsp?Lang=en](http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/eos/rex_home.jsp?Lang=en)
- ii. If a registered exporter has given his consent for publication of his data by signing box 6 of the application form, then all data will be published on the public website of DG TAXUD, EU.
- iii. If a registered exporter has not given his consent for publication of his data by not signing box 6 of the application form, then only an anonymous subset of data will be published on the public website of DG TAXUD. The subset of data is: the number of registered exporter (the REX registration number), the date from which the registration is valid, the date of the revocation of the registration where applicable, information whether the registration applies also to exports to Norway, Switzerland or Turkey, and the date of the last synchronization between the REX system and the public website. This subset of data is however sufficient to verify the validity of a registration number.
- iv. Importers in the EU are required to verify the validity of registered exporters from which they receive statements on origin by consulting the public website of DG TAXUD where the data of the REX system are published.
- v. Importers in a GSP beneficiary country involved in regional or bilateral cumulation should always verify the validity of the registered exporters from which they receive statements on origin certifying the origin of the materials they integrate in their products.

- vi. A statement on origin is valid if it was made out at a time when the registration of the registered exporter who made it out was valid. A statement on origin by a revoked registered exporter is admissible if it is made out before revocation.

**APPLICATION FORM FOR REX UNDER THE GSP**

APPLICATION TO BECOME A REGISTERED EXPORTER  
for the purpose of schemes of generalized tariff preferences of the  
European Union, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey (1)

1. Exporter's name, full address and country, TIN(2).

2. Contact details including telephone and fax number as well as e-mail address where available.

3. Specify whether the main activity is producing or trading.

4. Indicative description of goods which qualify for preferential treatment, including indicative list of Harmonized System headings (or chapters where goods traded fall within more than twenty Harmonized System headings).

5. Undertakings to be given by an exporter

The undersigned hereby:

- declares that the above details are correct;
- certifies that no previous registration has been revoked; conversely, certifies that the situation which led to any such revocation has been remedied;
- undertakes to make out statements on origin only for goods which qualify for preferential treatment and comply with the origin rules specified for those goods in the Generalised System of Preferences;



- undertakes to maintain appropriate commercial accounting records for production / supply of goods qualifying for preferential treatment and to keep them for at least three years from the end of the calendar year in which the statement on origin was made out;
  - undertakes to immediately notify the competent authority of changes as they arise to his registration data since acquiring the number of registered exporter;
  - undertakes to cooperate with the competent authority;
  - undertakes to accept any checks on the accuracy of his statements on origin, including verification of accounting records and visits to his premises by the European Commission or Member States' authorities, as well as the authorities of Norway, Switzerland and Turkey (applicable only to exporters in beneficiary countries);
  - undertakes to request his removal from the system, should he no longer meet the conditions for exporting any goods under the scheme;
  - undertakes to request his removal from the system, should he no longer intend to export such goods under the scheme.
- 
- Place, date, signature of authorized signatory, name and job title (3)

6. Prior specific and informed consent of exporter to the publication of his data on the public website (3)

The undersigned is hereby informed that the information supplied in this application may be disclosed to the public via the public website. The undersigned accepts the publication and disclosure of this information via the public website. The undersigned may withdraw his consent to the publication of this information via the public website by sending a request to the competent authorities responsible for the registration.

.....

Place, date, signature of authorized signatory, name and job title

7. Box for official use by competent authority (3)

The applicant is registered under the following number:

Registration Number: .....

Date of registration .....

Date from which the registration is valid .....

Signature and stamp .....

## Information Notice

### Concerning the protection and processing of personal data incorporated in the system

1. Where the European Commission processes personal data contained in this application to become a registered exporter, Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data will apply. Where the competent authorities of a beneficiary country or a third country implementing Directive 95/46/EC process personal data contained in this application to become a registered exporter, the relevant national provisions of the aforementioned Directive will apply.
2. Personal data in respect of the application to become a registered exporter are processed for the purpose of EU GSP rules of origin as defined in the relevant EU legislation. The said legislation providing for EU GSP rules of origin constitutes the legal basis for processing personal data in respect of the application to become a registered exporter.
3. The competent authority in a country where the application has been submitted is the controller with respect to processing of the data in the REX system (TDAP is the competent authority in Pakistan).  
  
The list of competent authorities/customs departments is published on the website of the Commission.
4. Access to all data of this application is granted through a user ID/password to users in the Commission, the competent authorities of beneficiary countries and the customs authorities in the Member States, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.
5. The data of a revoked registration shall be kept by the competent authorities of the beneficiary country and the customs authorities of Member States in the REX system for ten calendar years. This period shall run from the end of the year in which the revocation of a registration has taken place.
6. The data subject has a right of access to the data relating to him that will be processed through the REX system and, where appropriate, the right to rectify erase or block data in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 or the national laws implementing Directive 95/46/EC. Any requests for right of access, rectification, erasure or blocking shall be submitted to and processed by the competent authorities of beneficiary countries and the customs authorities of Member States responsible for the registration, as appropriate. Where the registered exporter has submitted a request for the exercise of that right to the Commission, the Commission shall forward such requests to the competent authorities of the beneficiary country or the customs authorities of Member States concerned, respectively. If the registered exporter failed to obtain his rights from the controller of data, the registered exporter shall submit such request to the Commission acting as controller. The Commission shall have the right to rectify, erase or block the data.
7. Complaints can be addressed to the relevant national data protection authority. The contact details of the national data protection authorities are available on the web-site of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice: ([http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/bodies/authorities/eu/index\\_en.htm#h2-1](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/bodies/authorities/eu/index_en.htm#h2-1)). Where the complaint concerns processing of data by the European Commission, it should be addressed to the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS). (<http://www.edps.europa.eu/EDPSWEB/>)

(1) The present application form is common to the GSP schemes of four entities: The Union (EU), Norway, Switzerland and Turkey - effective July 1, 2019 ('the entities'). Please note, however, that the respective GSP schemes of these entities may differ in terms of country and product coverage. Consequently, a given registration will only be effective for the purpose of exports under the GSP scheme(s) that consider(s) Pakistan as a beneficiary country.

(2) For exporters in Pakistan, the indication of TIN is mandatory and they can use their organization/company NTN (National Tax Number) in place of TIN, with the ISO code for Pakistan "PK" added to it in the beginning .

(3) When applications to become a registered exporter or other exchanges of information between registered exporters and customs authorities are made using electronic data-processing techniques, the signature and stamp referred to in boxes 5, 6 and 7 shall be replaced by an electronic authentication.

**TEXT OF THE STATEMENT ON ORIGIN FOR THE GSP**

**Statement on origin**

To be made out on any commercial documents showing the name and full address of the exporter and consignee as well as a description of the products and the date of issue.

**“The exporter ... [REX Number of Registered Exporter] of the products covered by this document declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of Pakistan preferential origin according to rules of origin of the Generalized System of Preferences of the European Union (1) and that the origin criterion met is ... ( 2 )”.**

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(1) In case of exports destined for Norway, Switzerland, or Turkey please write Norway, or Switzerland, or Turkey in place of the European Union.

(2) Products wholly obtained: enter the letter 'P'; Products sufficiently worked or processed: enter the letter 'W' followed by a heading of the Harmonized System (example 'W' 9618). Where appropriate, the above mention shall be replaced with one of the following indications: (a) In the case of bilateral cumulation: 'EU cumulation'. (b) In the case of cumulation with Norway, Switzerland or Turkey: 'Norway cumulation', 'Switzerland cumulation', 'Turkey cumulation'. (c) In the case of regional cumulation: 'regional cumulation'. (d) In the case of extended cumulation: 'extended cumulation with country x'.

**COMPLETED PRE-APPLICATION TO BECOME A REGISTERED EXPORTER**  
for the purpose of schemes of generalised tariff preferences of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey<sup>(1)</sup>

1.	<p>Exporter's name, full address and country, EORI or TIN<sup>(2)</sup>.</p> <p>Export Management House Pvt, 786, SITE, 75026, Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p>PK26927587</p>
2.	<p>Contact details including telephone and fax number as well as e-mail address where available.</p> <p>Salim Khan, 786 SITE , 75026, Karachi, Pakistan, salim.khan@emh.com, +92 21 34562156, +92 21 34563524</p>
3.	<p>Specify whether the main activity is Production or Trading.</p> <p>Production</p>
4.	<p>Indicative description of goods which qualify for preferential treatment, including indicative list of Harmonised System headings (or chapters where goods traded fall within more than twenty Harmonised System headings).</p> <p>5600      WADDING, FELT AND NONWOVENS; SPECIAL YARNS; TWINE, CORDAGE, ROPES AND CABLES AND ARTICLES THEREOF</p>
5.	<p>Undertakings to be given by an exporter</p> <p>The undersigned hereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- declares that the above details are correct;</li> <li>- certifies that no previous registration has been revoked; conversely, certifies that the situation which led to any such revocation has been remedied;</li> <li>- undertakes to make out statements on origin only for goods which qualify for preferential treatment and comply with the origin rules specified for those goods in the Generalised System of Preferences;</li> <li>- undertakes to maintain appropriate commercial accounting records for production / supply of goods qualifying for preferential treatment and to keep them for at least three years from the end of the calendar year in which the statement on origin was made out;</li> <li>- undertakes to immediately notify the competent authority of changes as they arise to his registration data since acquiring the number of registered exporter;</li> <li>- undertakes to cooperate with the competent authority;</li> <li>- undertakes to accept any checks on the accuracy of his statements on origin, including verification of accounting records and visits to his premises by the European Commission or Member States' authorities, as well as the authorities of Norway, Switzerland and Turkey (applicable only to exporters in beneficiary countries);</li> <li>- undertakes to request his removal from the system, should he no longer meet the conditions for exporting any goods under the scheme;</li> <li>- undertakes to request his removal from the system, should he no longer intend to export such goods under the scheme.</li> </ul> <p>.....</p> <p>18/02/2017, Salim Khan, Director</p>

6. Prior specific and informed consent of exporter to the publication of his data on the public website

The undersigned is hereby informed that the information supplied in this declaration may be disclosed to the public via the public website. The undersigned accepts the publication of this information via the public website.

The undersigned may withdraw his consent to the publication of this information via the public website by sending a request to the competent authorities responsible for the registration.

.....  
18/02/2017, Salim Khan, Director, Consent data publication on the internet

Information Notice

concerning the protection and processing of personal data incorporated in the system

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2. Personal data in respect of the application to become a registered exporter are processed for the purpose of EU GSP rules of origin as defined in the relevant EU legislation. The said legislation providing for EU GSP rules of origin constitutes the legal basis for processing personal data in respect of the application to become a registered exporter.
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7. Complaints can be addressed to the relevant national data protection authority. The contact details of the national data protection authorities are available on the web-site of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice:  
([http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/bodies/authorities/eu/index\\_en.htm#h2-1](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/bodies/authorities/eu/index_en.htm#h2-1)).  
Where the complaint concerns processing of data by the European Commission, it should be addressed to the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS)  
(<http://www.edps.europa.eu/EDPSWEB/>).

- (1) The present application form is common to the GSP schemes of four entities: the Union (EU), Norway, Switzerland and Turkey ('the entities'). Please note, however, that the respective GSP schemes of these entities may differ in terms of country and product coverage. Consequently, a given registration will only be effective for the purpose of exports under the GSP scheme(s) that consider(s) your country as a beneficiary country.
- (2) For exporters in beneficiary countries (e.g. Pakistan), Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, the indication of TIN is mandatory.