

entry, with interest accrued from the date of entry, provided:

(1) The good would have qualified as an originating good under section 203 of the Act if the good had been entered after the date of entry into force of the Agreement for that country; and

(2) Customs duties in excess of the applicable rate of duty for that good set out in the Schedule of the United States to Annex 3.3 of the Agreement were paid.

(c) *Request for liquidation or reliquidation.* Liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (b) of this section with respect to an entry of a textile or apparel good of an eligible CAFTA-DR country only if a request for liquidation or reliquidation is filed with the CBP port where the entry was originally filed within 90 days after the date of the entry into force of the Agreement for the last CAFTA-DR country, and the request contains sufficient information to enable CBP:

(1) To locate the entry or to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located; and

(2) To determine that the good satisfies the conditions set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

(1) “Eligible CAFTA-DR country” means a country that the United States Trade Representative has determined, by notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, to be an eligible country for purposes of section 205 of the Act;

(2) “Last CAFTA-DR country” means, of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, the last country for which the Agreement enters into force; and

(3) “Textile or apparel good” means a good listed in the Annex to the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing referred to in section 101(d)(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(4)), other than a good listed in Annex 3.29 of the Agreement.

### Subpart K—United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement

SOURCE: CBP Dec. 07-50, 72 FR 35156, June 27, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### § 10.701 Scope.

This subpart implements the duty preference and related customs provisions applicable to imported goods under the United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (the US-JFTA) signed on October 24, 2000, and under the United States-Jordan Free Trade Area Implementation Act (the Act; 115 Stat. 243). Except as otherwise specified in this subpart, the procedures and other requirements set forth in this subpart are in addition to the customs procedures and requirements of general application contained elsewhere in this chapter. Additional provisions implementing certain aspects of the US-JFTA are contained in part 163 of this chapter.

##### § 10.702 Definitions.

The following definitions apply for purposes of §§ 10.701 through 10.712:

(a) *Claim for preferential tariff treatment.* “Claim for preferential tariff treatment” means a claim that a good is entitled to the duty rate applicable under the US-JFTA;

(b) *Customs authority.* “Customs authority” means the competent authority that is responsible under the law of a country for the administration of customs laws and regulations;

(c) *Customs territory of the United States.* “Customs territory of the United States” means the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico;

(d) *Days.* “Days” means calendar days unless otherwise specified;

(e) *Entered.* “Entered” means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States;

(f) *Good.* “Good” means any merchandise, product, article, or material;

(g) *Harmonized System.* “Harmonized System” means the *Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System*, including its General Rules of Interpretation, Section Notes, and Chapter Notes, as adopted and implemented by the Parties in their respective tariff laws;

(h) *Heading.* “Heading” means the first four digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System;

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(i) *HTSUS*. “HTSUS” means the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* as promulgated by the U.S. International Trade Commission;

(j) *Material*. “Material” means a good that is used in the production of another good;

(k) *New or different article of commerce*. “New or different article of commerce” means a good that has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce having a new name, character, or use distinct from the good or material from which it was so transformed;

(l) *Party*. “Party” means the United States or the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

(m) *Preferential tariff treatment*. “Preferential tariff treatment” means the duty rate applicable under the US-JFTA;

(n) *Subheading*. “Subheading” means the first six digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System;

(o) *Territory*. “Territory” means:

(1) With respect to Jordan, the land, maritime and air space under its sovereignty, and the exclusive economic zone within which it exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with international law and its domestic law; and

(2) With respect to the United States,

(i) The customs territory of the United States, which includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico,

(ii) The foreign trade zones located in the United States and Puerto Rico, and

(iii) Any areas beyond the territorial seas of the United States within which, in accordance with international law and its domestic law, the United States may exercise rights with respect to the seabed and subsoil and their natural resources;

(p) *Textile or apparel good*. “Textile or apparel good” means a good listed in the Annex to the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (commonly referred to as “the ATC”), which is part of the WTO Agreement;

(q) *WTO Agreement*. “WTO Agreement” means the *Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization* of April 15, 1994;

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(r) *Wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Jordan*. “Wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Jordan” refers both to any good which has been entirely grown, produced, or manufactured in Jordan and to all materials incorporated in a good which have been entirely grown, produced, or manufactured in Jordan, as distinguished from goods or materials imported into Jordan from another country, whether or not such goods or materials were substantially transformed into new or different articles of commerce after their importation into Jordan.

### IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

#### § 10.703 Filing of claim for preferential tariff treatment.

An importer may make a claim for US-JFTA preferential tariff treatment by including on the entry summary, or equivalent documentation, the symbol “JO” as a prefix to the subheading of the HTSUS under which each qualifying good is classified, or by the method specified for equivalent reporting via an authorized electronic data interchange system.

#### § 10.704 Declaration.

(a) *Contents*. An importer who claims preferential tariff treatment for a good under the US-JFTA must submit, at the request of the port director, a declaration setting forth all pertinent information concerning the production or manufacture of the good. A declaration submitted to CBP under this paragraph:

(1) Need not be in a prescribed format but must be in writing or must be transmitted electronically pursuant to any electronic means authorized by CBP for that purpose;

(2) Must include the following information:

(i) The legal name, address, telephone, and e-mail address (if any) of the importer of record of the good;

(ii) The legal name, address, telephone, and e-mail address (if any) of the responsible official or authorized agent of the importer signing the declaration (if different from the information required by paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section);