

HTSUS	Tariff shift and/or other requirements
8804 .....	(1) If the good consists of two or more component parts, a change to an assembled good of heading 8804 from unassembled components, provided that the change is the result of the good being wholly assembled in a single country, territory, or insular possession. (2) If the good does not consist of two or more component parts, a change to heading 8804 from any other heading, except from heading 5007, 5111 through 5113, 5208 through 5212, 5309 through 5311, 5407 through 5408, 5512 through 5516, 5603, 5801 through 5804, 5806, 5809 through 5811, 5903, 5906 through 5907, and 6001 through 6006, and subheading 6307.90, and provided that the change is the result of a fabric-making process.
9113.90.40 .....	(1) If the good consists of two or more component parts, a change to an assembled good of subheading 9113.90.40 from unassembled components, provided that the change is the result of the good being wholly assembled in a single country, territory, or insular possession. (2) If the good does not consist of two or more component parts, a change to subheading 9113.90.40 from any other heading, except from heading 5007, 5111 through 5113, 5208 through 5212, 5309 through 5311, 5407 through 5408, 5512 through 5516, 5603, 5801 through 5802, 5806, 5809, 5903, 5906 through 5907, and 6001 through 6006, and subheading 6307.90, and provided that the change is the result of a fabric-making process.
9404.90 .....	Except for goods of subheading 9404.90 provided for in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, the country of origin of a good classifiable under subheading 9404.90 is the country, territory, or insular possession in which the fabric comprising the good was formed by a fabric-making process.
9503.00.0080 .....	For garments and accessories thereof, footwear or headgear of dolls representing only human beings, a change to an assembled good from unassembled components, provided that the change is the result of the good being wholly assembled in a single country, territory, or insular possession.
9612.10.9010 .....	A change to subheading 9612.10.9010 from any other heading, except from heading 5007, 5111 through 5113, 5208 through 5212, 5309 through 5311, 5407 through 5408, 5512 through 5516, 5603, 5806, 5903, 5906 through 5907, and 6002 through 6006, and provided that the change is the result of a fabric-making process.

(2) For goods of HTSUS headings 6213 and 6214 and HTSUS subheadings 6117.10, 6302.22, 6302.29, 6302.52, 6302.53, 6302.59, 6302.92, 6302.93, 6302.99, 6303.92, 6303.99, 6304.19, 6304.93, 6304.99, 9404.90.85 and 9404.90.95, except for goods classified under those headings or subheadings as of cotton or of wool or consisting of fiber blends containing 16 percent or more by weight of cotton:

(i) The country of origin of the good is the country, territory, or insular possession in which the fabric comprising the good was both dyed and printed when accompanied by two or more of the following finishing operations: bleaching, shrinking, fulling, napping, decatizing, permanent stiffening, weighting, permanent embossing, or moireing;

(ii) If the country of origin cannot be determined under paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section, except for goods of HTSUS subheading 6117.10 that are knit to shape or consist of two or more component parts, the country of origin is the country, territory, or insular possession in which the fabric comprising the good was formed by a fabric-making process; or

(iii) For goods of HTSUS subheading 6117.10 that are knit to shape or consist of two or more component parts, if the country of origin cannot be determined

under paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section:

(A) If the good is knit to shape, the country of origin of the good is the country, territory, or insular possession in which a change to HTSUS subheading 6117.10 from yarn occurs, provided that the knit to shape components are knit in a single country, territory, or insular possession; or

(B) If the good is not knit to shape and consists of two or more component parts, the country of origin of the good is the country, territory, or insular possession in which a change to an assembled good of HTSUS subheading 6117.10 from unassembled components occurs, provided that the change is the result of the good being wholly assembled in a single country, territory, or insular possession.

[T.D. 95–69, 60 FR 46197, Sept. 5, 1995, as amended by T.D. 96–56, 61 FR 37818, July 22, 1996; T.D. 99–64, 64 FR 43266, Aug. 10, 1999; T.D. 01–36, 66 FR 21661, May 1, 2001; 66 FR 23981, May 10, 2001; T.D. 02–47, 67 FR 51752, Aug. 9, 2002; T.D. 03–08, 68 FR 8713, Feb. 25, 2003; CBP Dec. 08–42, 73 FR 64538, Oct. 30, 2008; CBP Dec. 08–42, 73 FR 66171, Nov. 7, 2008]

**§ 102.22 Rules of origin for textile and apparel products of Israel.**

(a) *Applicability.* The provisions of this section will control for purposes of

determining whether a textile or apparel product, as defined in §102.21(b)(5), is considered a product of Israel for purposes of the customs laws and the administration of quantitative limitations. A textile or apparel product will be a product of Israel if it is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Israel. However, a textile or apparel product that consists of materials produced or derived from, or processed in, another country, or insular possession of the United States, in addition to Israel, will be a product of Israel if it last underwent a substantial transformation in Israel. A textile or apparel product will be considered to have undergone a substantial transformation if it has been transformed by means of substantial manufacturing or processing operations into a new and different article of commerce.

(b) *Criteria for determining country of origin for products of Israel.* The criteria in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section will be considered in determining whether an imported textile or apparel product is a product of Israel. These criteria are not exhaustive. One or any combination of criteria may be determinative, and additional factors may be considered.

(1) A new and different article of commerce will usually result from a manufacturing or processing operation if there is a change in:

- (i) Commercial designation or identity;
  - (ii) Fundamental character; or
  - (iii) Commercial use.

(2) In determining whether merchandise has been subjected to substantial manufacturing or processing operations, the following will be considered:

(i) The physical change in the material or article as a result of the manufacturing or processing operations in Israel or in Israel and a foreign territory or country or insular possession of the U.S.;

(ii) The time involved in the manufacturing or processing operations in Israel or in Israel and a foreign territory or country or insular possession of the U.S.;

(iii) The complexity of the manufacturing or processing operations in Israel or in Israel and a foreign terri-

tory or country or insular possession of the U.S.;

(iv) The level or degree of skill and/or technology required in the manufacturing or processing operations in Israel or in Israel and a foreign territory or country or insular possession of the U.S.; and

(v) The value added to the article or material in Israel or in Israel and a foreign territory or country or insular possession of the U.S., compared to its value when imported into the U.S.

(c) *Manufacturing or processing operations.* (1) An article or material usually will be a product of Israel when it has undergone in Israel prior to importation into the United States any of the following:

(i) Dyeing of fabric and printing when accompanied by two or more of the following finishing operations: bleaching, shrinking, fulling, napping, decatizing, permanent stiffening, weighting, permanent embossing, or moireing;

(ii) Spinning fibers into yarn;

(iii) Weaving, knitting or otherwise forming fabric;

(iv) Cutting of fabric into parts and the assembly of those parts into the completed article; or

(v) Substantial assembly by sewing and/or tailoring of all cut pieces of apparel articles which have been cut from fabric in another foreign territory or country, or insular possession of the U.S., into a completed garment (e.g., the complete assembly and tailoring of all cut pieces of suit-type jackets, suits, and shirts).

(2) An article or material usually will not be considered to be a product of Israel by virtue of merely having undergone any of the following:

(i) Simple combining operations, labeling, pressing, cleaning or dry cleaning, or packaging operations, or any combination thereof;

(ii) Cutting to length or width and hemming or overlocking fabrics which are readily identifiable as being intended for a particular commercial use;

(iii) Trimming and/or joining together by sewing, looping, linking, or other means of attaching otherwise completed knit-to-shape component parts produced in a single country,

## § 102.23

## 19 CFR Ch. I (4-1-10 Edition)

even when accompanied by other processes (e.g., washing, drying, and mending) normally incident to the assembly process;

(iv) One or more finishing operations on yarns, fabrics, or other textile articles, such as showerproofing, superwashing, bleaching, decatizing, fulling, shrinking, mercerizing, or similar operations; or

(v) Dyeing and/or printing of fabrics or yarns.

(d) *Results of origin determination.* If Israel is determined to be the country of origin of a textile or apparel product by application of the provisions in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the inquiry into the origin of the product ends. However, if Israel is determined not to be the country of origin of a textile or apparel product by application of the provisions in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the country of origin of the product will be determined under the rules of origin set forth in §102.21, although the application of those rules cannot result in Israel being the country of origin of the product.

[CBP Dec. 05-32, 70 FR 58013, Oct. 5, 2005]

### § 102.23 Origin and Manufacturer Identification

(a) *Textile or Apparel Product Manufacturer Identification.* All entries of textile or apparel products listed in §102.21(b)(5) must identify on CBP Form 3461 (Entry/Immediate Delivery) and CBP Form 7501 (Entry Summary), and in all electronic data transmissions that require identification of the manufacturer, the manufacturer of such products through a manufacturer identification code (MID) constructed from the name and address of the entity performing the origin-conferring operations pursuant to §102.21 or §102.22, as applicable. This code must be accurately constructed using the methodology set forth in the appendix to this part, including the use of the two-letter International Organization for Standardization (ISO) code for the country of origin of such products. When a single entry is filed for products of more than one manufacturer, the products of each manufacturer must be separately identified. Importers must be able to demonstrate to

CBP their use of reasonable care in determining the manufacturer. If an entry filed for such merchandise fails to include the MID properly constructed from the name and address of the manufacturer, the port director may reject the entry or take other appropriate action.

(b) *Incomplete or insufficient information.* If the port director is unable to determine the country of origin of a textile or apparel product, the importer must submit additional information as requested by the port director. Release of the product from CBP custody will be denied until a determination of the country of origin is made based upon the information provided or the best information available.

(c) *Date of exportation.* For quota, visa or export license requirements, and statistical purposes, the date of exportation for textile or apparel products listed in §102.21(b)(5) will be the date the vessel or carrier leaves the last port in the country of origin, as determined by application of §102.21 or §102.22, as applicable. Contingency of diversion in another foreign territory or country will not change the date of exportation for quota, visa or export license requirements or for statistical purposes.

[CBP Dec. 05-32, 70 FR 58013, Oct. 5, 2005]

### § 102.24 Entry of textile or apparel products.

(a) *General.* Separate shipments of textile or apparel products, including samples, which originate from a country subject to visa or export license requirements for exports of textile or apparel products, arriving in the customs territory of the United States for one consignee on the same conveyance on the same day, the combined value of which is over \$250, will not be entered under the informal entry procedures set forth in subpart C, part 143 or procedures set forth in §141.52 of this chapter. Port directors will refuse separate informal entries and require a formal entry and visa or export license, as appropriate, for all such merchandise. A consignee for purposes of this section is the ultimate consignee and does not include a freight forwarder or Customs broker not importing for its own account.