Example 4. A raw, perishable skin of an animal grown in the U.S. Virgin Islands is sent to a beneficiary country where it is tanned to create nonperishable “crust leather,” which is then imported directly into the U.S. The tanned skin represents a new or different article of commerce produced in a beneficiary country within the meaning of §10.195(a), and under §10.195(b), the raw skin from which the tanned product was made is considered to have been grown in a beneficiary country for the purpose of applying the 35 percent value requirement. The tanned material of which the imported article is composed is considered to be wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of one or more beneficiary countries with the result that the entire cost or value of that material may be counted toward the 35 percent value requirement.

(b) Questionable origin. When the origin of a material either is not ascertainable or is not satisfactorily demonstrated to the port director, the material shall not be considered to have been grown, produced, or manufactured in a beneficiary country.

c) Determination of cost or value of materials produced in a beneficiary country. (1) The cost or value of materials produced in a beneficiary country or countries includes:

(i) The manufacturer’s actual cost for the materials;

(ii) When not included in the manufacturer’s actual cost for the materials, the freight, insurance, packing, and all other costs incurred in transporting the materials to the manufacturer’s plant;

(iii) The actual cost of waste or spoilage (material list), less the value of recoverable scrap; and

(iv) Taxes and/or duties imposed on the materials by any beneficiary country, provided they are not remitted upon exportation.

(2) Where a material is provided to the manufacturer without charge, or at less than fair market value, its cost or value shall be determined by computing the sum of:

(i) All expenses incurred in the growth, production, or manufacture of the material, including general expenses;

(ii) An amount for profit; and

(iii) Freight, insurance, packing, and all other costs incurred in transporting the material to the manufacturer’s plant.

If the pertinent information needed to compute the cost or value of a material is not available, the appraising officer may ascertain or estimate the value thereof using all reasonable ways and means at his disposal.

§ 10.197 Direct costs of processing operations performed in a beneficiary country or countries.

(a) Items included in the direct costs of processing operations. As used in §10.195 and §10.198, the words “direct costs of processing operations” mean those costs either directly incurred in, or which can be reasonably allocated to, the growth, production, manufacture, or assembly of the specific merchandise under consideration. Such costs include, but are not limited to the following, to the extent that they are includable in the appraised value of the imported merchandise:

(1) All actual labor costs involved in the growth, production, manufacture or assembly of the specific merchandise, including fringe benefits, on-the-job training, and the cost of engineering, supervisory, quality control, and similar personnel;

(2) Dies, molds, tooling, and depreciation on machinery and equipment which are allocable to the specific merchandise;

(3) Research, development, design, engineering, and blueprint costs to the extent that they are allocable to the specific merchandise and:

(4) Costs of inspecting and testing the specific merchandise.

(b) Items not included in the direct costs of processing operations. Those items which are not included within the meaning of the words “direct costs of processing operations” are those which are not directly attributable to the merchandise under consideration or are not “costs” of manufacturing the product. These include, but are not limited to:

(1) Profit; and

(2) General expenses of doing business which are either not allocable to the specific merchandise or are not related to the growth, production, manufacture, or assembly of the merchandise,
such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, advertising, and salesmen’s salaries, commissions, or expenses.


§ 10.198 Evidence of country of origin.

(a) Shipments covered by a formal entry—(1) Articles not wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country—(i) Declaration. In a case involving an article covered by a formal entry which is not wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a single beneficiary country, the exporter or other appropriate party having knowledge of the relevant facts in the beneficiary country where the article was produced or last processed shall be prepared to submit directly to the port director, upon request, a declaration setting forth all pertinent detailed information concerning the production or manufacture of the article. When requested by the port director, the declaration shall be prepared in substantially the following form:

CBI DECLARATION

I, ____________________________, hereby declare that the articles described below (a) were produced or manufactured in ____________________________ (country) by means of processing operations performed in that country as set forth below and were also subjected to processing operations in the other beneficiary country or countries (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) as set forth below and (b) incorporate materials produced in the country named above or in any other beneficiary country or countries (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) or in the customs territory of the United States (other than the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) as set forth below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and date of invoices</th>
<th>Description of articles and quantity</th>
<th>Processing operations performed on articles</th>
<th>Material produced in a beneficiary country or in the U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Description of processing operations and country of processing</td>
<td>Direct costs of processing operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date
Address
Signature
Title

(ii) Retention of records and submission of declaration. The information necessary for preparation of the declaration shall be retained in the files of the party responsible for its preparation and submission for a period of 5 years. In the event that the port director requests submission of the declaration during the 5-year period, it shall be submitted by the appropriate party directly to the port director within 60 days of the date of the request or such additional period as the port director may allow for good cause shown. Failure to submit the declaration in a timely fashion will result in a denial of duty-free treatment.

(iii) Value added after final exportation. In a case in which value is added to an article in a bonded warehouse or in a foreign-trade zone in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or in the U.S. after final exportation of the article from a beneficiary country, in order to ensure compliance with the value requirement under §10.195(a), the declaration provided for in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section shall be filed by the importer or consignee with the entry summary as evidence of the country of origin. The declaration shall be properly completed by the party responsible for the addition of such value.

(2) Merchandise wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country. In a case involving merchandise covered by a formal entry which is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a single beneficiary country, a statement to that effect shall be included on the commercial invoice provided to Customs.

171