

month period. The election to average is subject to the conditions and requirements set forth in §§10.310 and 10.311.

(b) *Effect of election.* An election to average shall be binding at the time of the first entry of vehicles for which the election has been made and shall remain binding for the plant for the entire period covered by the election. If a manufacturer's annual report, required by §10.311, does not verify the claim that the vehicles are originating goods under the Agreement or Canadian articles under APTA, or if a manufacturer otherwise fails to comply with the reporting requirements, entries of the vehicles identified in the averaging declaration will be subject to liquidation in accordance with the rate of duty which would otherwise apply.

(c) *Election in lieu of certificate of origin.* In lieu of the Exporter's Certificate of Origin required in §10.307(c), an importer of vehicles covered by an election to average under this section may have its claim for preference based on a copy of the declaration of election.

[T.D. 89-3, 53 FR 51766, Dec. 23, 1988, as amended by T.D. 92-8, 57 FR 2455, Jan. 22, 1992]

#### § 10.311 Documentation for election to average for motor vehicles.

A manufacturer who elects to average for motor vehicles shall submit a declaration of election to average, quarterly reports, and an annual report in the form and manner as follows:

(a) *Declaration of election.* A declaration of election to average, signed by an authorized company official, shall be submitted by the manufacturer to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of International Trade, Regulatory Audit, Detroit, Michigan 48226-2568 on CBP Form 355, Declaration of Election to Average.

(b) *Quarterly Report.* A quarterly report shall be submitted to the Office of International Trade, Regulatory Audit, at the above address, on CBP Form 356, Vehicle Cost Report (Quarterly), within 30 days after the end of each quarter. In lieu of the CBP Form 356, the manufacturer may submit the information required on the form in an approved computerized format or such other format as is approved by the U.S. Customs

and Border Protection, Office of International Trade, Regulatory Audit, Detroit, Michigan 48226-2568. Alternative formats must contain the same information set forth on the CBP Form 356. Negative quarterly reports are required.

(c) *Annual Report.* An annual report shall be submitted to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of International Trade, Regulatory Audit, Detroit, Michigan 48226-2568, on CBP Form 357, Vehicle Cost Report (Annual), within 90 days of the end of the financial year identified in the Election to Average, CBP Form 355. In lieu of the CBP Form 357, Vehicle Cost Report (Annual), the manufacturer may submit the information required on the form in an approved computerized format or such other format as is approved by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of International Trade, Regulatory Audit, Detroit, Michigan 48226-2568. Alternative formats must contain the same information set forth on CBP Form 357.

### Subpart H—United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement

SOURCE: CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### § 10.401 Scope.

This subpart implements the duty preference and related customs provisions applicable to imported goods under the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement (the US-CFTA) signed on June 6, 2003, and under the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the Act; 117 Stat. 909). 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-CFTA and the Act are contained in parts 12, 24, 162, and 163 of this chapter.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76131, Dec. 20, 2006]

**§ 10.402 General definitions.**

As used in this subpart, the following terms will have the meanings indicated unless either the context in which they are used requires a different meaning or a different definition is prescribed for a particular section of this subpart:

(a) *Certification*. “Certification” means, either when used by itself or in the expression “certification of origin”, the certification established under article 4.13 of the US-CFTA, that a good qualifies as an originating good under the US-CFTA;

(b) *Claim of origin*. “Claim of origin” means a claim that a textile or apparel good is an originating good or a good of a Party;

(c) *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-CFTA and to an exemption from the merchandise processing fee;

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

(e) *Customs Valuation Agreement*. “Customs Valuation Agreement” means the *Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, which is part of the WTO Agreement;

(f) *Days*. “Days” means calendar days;

(g) *Customs duty*. “Customs duty” includes any customs or import duty and a charge of any kind imposed in connection with the importation of a good, including any form of surtax or surcharge in connection with such importation, but, for purposes of implementing the US-CFTA, does not include any:

(1) Charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed consistently with Article III:2 of the GATT 1994; in respect of like, directly competitive, or substitutable goods of the Party, or in respect of goods from which the imported good has been manufactured or produced in whole or in part;

(2) Antidumping or countervailing duty; and

(3) Fee or other charge in connection with importation commensurate with the cost of services rendered;

(h) *Enterprise*. “Enterprise” means any entity constituted or organized under applicable law, whether or not for profit, and whether privately-owned or governmentally-owned, including any corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, joint venture, or other association;

(i) *GATT 1994*. “GATT 1994” means the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, which is part of the *WTO Agreement*;

(j) *Goods*. “Goods” means domestic products as these are understood in the GATT 1994 or such goods as the Parties may agree, and includes originating goods of that Party. A good of a Party may include materials of other countries;

(k) *Harmonized System*. “Harmonized System (HS)” 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;

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

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

(n) *Identical goods*. “Identical goods” means goods that are the same in all respects relevant to the particular rule of origin that qualifies the goods as originating;

(o) *Indirect material*. “Indirect material” means a good used in the production, testing, or inspection of a good in the territory of the United States or Chile but not physically incorporated into the good, or a good used in the maintenance of buildings or the operation of equipment associated with the production of a good in the territory of the United States or Chile, including—

(1) Fuel and energy;

(2) Tools, dies, and molds;

(3) Spare parts and materials used in the maintenance of equipment and buildings;

(4) Lubricants, greases, compounding materials, and other materials used in production or used to operate equipment and buildings;

(5) Gloves, glasses, footwear, clothing, safety equipment, and supplies;

(6) Equipment, devices, and supplies used for testing or inspecting the goods;

(7) Catalysts and solvents; and

(8) Any other goods that are not incorporated into the good but whose use in the production of the good can reasonably be demonstrated to be a part of that production;

(p) *Originating*. “Originating” means qualifying under the rules of origin set out in Chapter Four (Rules of Origin and Origin Procedures) of the US-CFTA;

(q) *Party*. “Party” means the United States or the Republic of Chile;

(r) *Person*. “Person” means a natural person or an enterprise;

(s) *Preferential tariff treatment*. “Preferential tariff treatment” means the duty rate applicable to an originating good under the US-CFTA, and an exemption from the merchandise processing fee.

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

(u) *Tariff preference level*. “Tariff preference level” means a quantitative limit for certain non-originating textiles and textile apparel goods that may be entitled to preferential tariff treatment as if such goods were originating based on the goods meeting the production requirements set forth in §10.421 of this subpart.

(v) *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 ATC), which is part of the WTO Agreement;

(w) *Territory*. “Territory” means:

(1) With respect to Chile, the land, maritime and air space under its sovereignty, and the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf 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;

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

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76131, Dec. 20, 2006]

#### IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

#### § 10.410 Filing of claim for preferential tariff treatment upon importation.

(a) *Declaration*. In connection with a claim for preferential tariff treatment for an originating good under the US-CFTA, including an exemption from the merchandise processing fee, the U.S. importer must make a written declaration that the good qualifies for such treatment. The written declaration is made by including on the entry summary, or equivalent documentation, the symbol “CL” 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 electronic interchange.

(b) *Corrected declaration*. If, after making the declaration required under paragraph (a) of this section, the U.S. importer has reason to believe that the declaration or the certification or other information on which the declaration was based contains information that is not correct, the importer must, within 30 calendar days after the date of discovery of the error, make a corrected declaration and pay any duties that may be due. A corrected declaration will be effected by submission of a letter or other statement either in writing or via an authorized electronic data interchange system to the CBP office where the original declaration was

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filed specifying the correction (*see* §§ 10.482 and 10.483 of this subpart).

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76131, Dec. 20, 2006]

### § 10.411 Certification of origin or other information.

(a) *Contents.* An importer who claims preferential tariff treatment on a good must submit, at the request of the port director, a certification of origin or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies as originating. A certification or other information 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 of the importer of record of the good (if known);

(ii) The legal name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the exporter of the good (if different from the producer);

(iii) The legal name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the producer of the good (if known);

(iv) A description of the good for which preferential tariff treatment is claimed, which must be sufficiently detailed to relate it to the invoice and the HS nomenclature;

(v) The HTSUS tariff classification, to six or more digits, as necessary for the specific change in tariff classification rule for the good set forth in General Note 26(n), HTSUS;

(vi) The preference criterion as set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(b) *Statement.* A certification submitted to CBP under paragraph (a) of this section must include a statement, in substantially the following form:

“I Certify that:

The information on this document is true and accurate and I assume the responsibility for proving such representations. I understand that I am liable for any false statements or material omissions made on or in connection with this document;

I agree to maintain, and present upon request, documentation necessary to support this certification, and to inform, in writing, all persons to whom the certification was

given of any changes that could affect the accuracy or validity of this certification; and

The goods originated in the territory of one or more of the parties, and comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the United States–Chile Free Trade Agreement; there has been no further production or any other operation outside the territories of the parties, other than unloading, reloading, or any other operation necessary to preserve it in good condition or to transport the good to the United States; and

This document consists of \_\_\_ pages, including all attachments.”

(c) *Responsible official or agent.* A certification submitted under paragraph (a) of this section must be signed and dated by a responsible official of the importer; exporter; or producer; or by the importer’s, exporter’s, or producer’s authorized agent having knowledge of the relevant facts. The certification must include the legal name and address of the responsible official or authorized agent signing the certification, and should include that person’s telephone and e-mail address, if available. If the person making the certification is not the producer of the good, or the producer’s authorized agent, the person may sign the certification of origin based on:

(1) A certification that the good qualifies as originating issued by the producer; or

(2) Knowledge of the exporter or importer that the good qualifies as an originating good.

(d) *Language.* The certification or other information submitted under paragraph (a) of this section must be completed either in the English or Spanish language. If the certification or other information is completed in Spanish, the importer must also provide to the port director, upon request, a written English translation of the certification or other information.

(e) *Applicability of certification.* A certification may be applicable to:

(1) A single importation of a good into the United States, including a single shipment that results in the filing of one or more entries and a series of shipments that results in the filing of one entry; or

(2) Multiple importations of identical goods into the United States that occur within a specified blanket period,

not exceeding 12 months. In the case of multiple shipments of identical goods, the certification must specify the blanket period in “mm/dd/yyyy to mm/dd/yyyy” format.

(f) *Preference criteria.* The preference criterion to be included on the certification or other information as required in paragraph (a)(2)(vi) of this section is as follows:

(1) Preference criterion “A”, refers to a good that is wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of Chile or of the United States, or both (see General Note 26(b)(i), HTSUS);

(2) Preference criterion “B”, refers to a good that is produced entirely in the territory of Chile or the United States, or both (see General Note 26(b)(ii), HTSUS), and

(i) Each of the non-originating materials used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS, or

(ii) The good otherwise satisfies any applicable regional value content or other requirements specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS;

(3) Preference criterion “C” refers to a good that is produced entirely in the territory of Chile or the United States, or both, exclusively from originating materials (see General Note 26(b)(iii), HTSUS).

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76132, Dec. 20, 2006; CBP Dec. 10-29, 75 FR 52450, Aug. 26, 2010]

#### § 10.412 Importer obligations.

(a) *General.* An importer who makes a declaration under § 10.410(a) of this subpart is responsible for the truthfulness of the declaration and of all the information and data contained in the certification or other information submitted to CBP under § 10.411(a) of this subpart, for submitting any supporting documents requested by CBP, and for the truthfulness of the information contained in those documents. CBP will allow for the direct submission by the exporter or producer of business confidential or other sensitive information, including cost and sourcing information.

(b) *Compliance.* In order to make a claim for preferential treatment under § 10.410 of this subpart, the importer:

(1) Must have records that explain how the importer came to the conclusion that the good qualifies for preferential tariff treatment. Those records must include documents that support a claim that the article in question qualifies for preferential tariff treatment because it meets the applicable rules of origin set forth in General Note 26, HTSUS, and in this subpart. Those records may include a properly completed certification or other information as set forth in § 10.411 of this subpart; and

(2) May be required to demonstrate that the conditions set forth in § 10.463 of this subpart were met if the imported article was shipped through an intermediate country.

(c) *Information provided by exporter or producer.* The fact that the importer has issued a certification based on information provided by the exporter or producer will not relieve the importer of the responsibility referred to in paragraph (a) of this section. A U.S. importer who voluntarily makes a corrected declaration will not be subject to penalties for having made an incorrect declaration (see § 10.481 of this subpart).

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76132, Dec. 20, 2006]

#### § 10.413 Validity of certification.

A certification that is completed, signed and dated in accordance with the requirements listed in § 10.411 of this subpart will be accepted by CBP as valid for four years from the date on which the certification was signed. If the port director determines that a certification is illegible or defective or has not been completed in accordance with § 10.411 of this subpart, the importer will be given a period of not less than five business days to submit a corrected certification.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76132, Dec. 20, 2006]

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### § 10.414 Certification or other information not required.

(a) *General.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an importer will not be required to submit a certification or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies as originating under § 10.411(a) of this subpart for:

(1) A non-commercial importation of a good; or

(2) A commercial importation of a good whose value does not exceed U.S. \$2,500, or the equivalent amount in Chilean currency.

(b) *Exception.* If the port director determines that an importation described in paragraph (a) of this section may reasonably be considered to have been carried out or planned for the purpose of evading compliance with the rules and procedures governing claims for preference under the US-CFTA, the port director will notify the importer in writing that for that importation the importer must submit to CBP a valid certification or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies as originating. The importer must submit such a certification or other information within 30 calendar days from the date of the written notice. Failure to timely submit the certification or other information will result in denial of the claim for preferential tariff treatment.

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76132, Dec. 20, 2006]

### § 10.415 Maintenance of records.

(a) *General.* An importer claiming preferential tariff treatment for a good imported into the United States must maintain, for five years after the date of importation of the good, a certification (or a copy thereof) or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies as originating, and any records and documents that the importer has relating to the origin of the good, including records and documents associated with:

(1) The purchase of, cost of, value of, and payment for, the good;

(2) Where appropriate, the purchase of, cost of, value of, and payment for, all materials, including recovered

goods and indirect materials, used in the production of the good; and,

(3) Where appropriate, the production of the good in the form in which the good was exported.

(b) *Method of maintenance.* The records referred to in paragraph (a) of this section must be maintained by importers as provided in § 163.5 of this chapter.

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

### § 10.416 Effect of noncompliance; failure to provide documentation regarding transshipment.

(a) *Effect of noncompliance.* If the importer fails to comply with any requirement under this subpart, including submission of a certification of origin or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies as originating under § 10.411(a) of this subpart or submission of a corrected certification under § 10.413 of this subpart, the port director may deny preferential tariff treatment to the imported good.

(b) *Failure to provide documentation regarding transshipment.* Where the requirements for preferential tariff treatment set forth elsewhere in this subpart are met, the port director nevertheless may deny preferential tariff treatment to an originating good if the good is shipped through or transshipped in a country other than Chile or the United States, and the importer of the good does not provide, at the request of the port director, copies of documents demonstrating to the satisfaction of the port director that the requirements set forth in § 10.463 of this subpart were met.

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

#### TARIFF PREFERENCE LEVEL

### § 10.420 Filing of claim for tariff preference level.

A cotton or man-made fiber fabric or apparel good described in § 10.421 of this subpart that does not qualify as an originating good under § 10.451 of this subpart may nevertheless be entitled to preferential tariff treatment under the US-CFTA under an applicable tariff

preference level (TPL). To make a TPL claim, the importer must include on the entry summary, or equivalent documentation, the applicable subheading in Chapter 99 of the HTSUS (9911.99.20 for a good described in §10.421(a) or (b) of this subpart or 9911.99.40 for a good described in §10.421(c) of this subpart) immediately above the applicable subheading in Chapter 52 through 62 of the HTSUS under which each non-originating cotton or man-made fiber fabric or apparel good is classified.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

**§10.421 Goods eligible for tariff preference claims.**

The following goods are eligible for a TPL claim filed under §10.420 of this subpart:

(a) *Woven fabrics.* Certain woven fabrics of Chapters 52, 54 and 55 of the HTSUS (Headings 5208 to 5212; 5407 and 5408; 5512 to 5516) that meet the applicable conditions for preferential tariff treatment under the US-CFTA other than the condition that they are originating goods, if they are wholly formed in the U.S. or Chile regardless of the origin of the yarn used to produce these fabrics.

(b) *Cotton or man-made fabric goods.* Certain cotton or man-made fabric goods of Chapters 58 and 60 of the HTSUS that meet the applicable conditions for preferential tariff treatment under the US-CFTA other than the condition that they are originating goods if they are wholly formed in the U.S. or Chile regardless of the origin of the fibers used to produce the spun yarn or the yarn used to produce the fabrics.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The relevant HTSUS subheadings for fabric goods in Chapters 58 or 60 eligible under HTSUS 9911.99.20 are as follows: 5801.21, 5801.22, 5801.23, 5801.24, 5801.25, 5801.26, 5801.31, 5801.32, 5801.33, 5801.34, 5801.35, 5801.36, 5802.11, 5802.19, 5802.20.0020, 5802.30.0030, 5803.10, 5803.90.30, 5804.10.10, 5804.21, 5804.29.10, 5804.30.0020, 5805.00.30, 5805.00.4010, 5806.10.10, 5806.10.24, 5806.10.28, 5806.20, 5806.31, 5806.32, 5807.10.05, 5807.10.2010, 5807.10.2020, 5807.90.05, 5807.90.2010, 5807.90.2020, 5808.10.40, 5808.10.70, 5808.90.0010, 5809.00, 5810.10, 5810.91, 5810.92, 5811.00.20, 5811.00.30, 6001.10, 6001.21, 6001.22, 6001.91, 6001.92, 6002.40, 6002.90, 6003.20, 6003.30,

(c) *Cotton or man-made apparel goods.* Cotton or man-made apparel goods in Chapters 61 and 62 of the HTSUS that are both cut (or knit-to-shape) and sewn or otherwise assembled in the U.S. or Chile regardless of the origin of the fabric or yarn, provided that they meet the applicable conditions for preferential tariff treatment under the US-CFTA, other than the condition that they are originating goods.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

**§10.422 Submission of certificate of eligibility.**

(a) *Contents.* An importer who claims preferential tariff treatment on a non-originating cotton or man-made fiber fabric or apparel good must submit, at the request of the port director, a certificate of eligibility containing information demonstrating that the good satisfies the requirements for entry under the applicable TPL, as set forth in §10.421 of this subpart. A certificate of eligibility submitted to CBP under this section:

(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 of the importer of record of the good;

(ii) The legal name and address of the responsible official or authorized agent of the importer signing the certificate (if different from the importer of record), and that person's telephone and e-mail address, if available;

(iii) The legal name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the exporter of the good (if different from the producer);

(iv) The legal name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the producer of the good (if known);

6003.40, 6004.10, 6004.90, 6005.21, 6005.22, 6005.23, 6005.24, 6005.31, 6005.32, 6005.33, 6005.34, 6005.41, 6005.42, 6005.43, 6005.44, 6006.21, 6006.22, 6006.23, 6006.24, 6006.31, 6006.32, 6006.33, 6006.34, 6006.41, 6006.42, 6006.43, 6006.44.

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(v) A description of the good, which must be sufficiently detailed to relate it to the invoice and the HS nomenclature;

(vi) The HTSUS tariff classification of the good, to six or more digits, as well as the applicable subheading in Chapter 99 of the HTSUS (9911.99.20 or 9911.99.40);

(vii) For a single shipment, the commercial invoice number;

(viii) For multiple shipments of identical goods, the blanket period in “mm/dd/yyyy to mm/dd/yyyy” format (12-month maximum); and

(3) Must include a statement, in substantially the following form:

“I Certify that:

The information on this document is true and accurate and I assume the responsibility for proving such representations. I understand that I am liable for any false statements or material omissions made on or in connection with this document;

I agree to maintain and present upon request, documentation necessary to support this certificate, and to inform, in writing, all persons to whom the certificate was given of any changes that could affect the accuracy or validity of this certificate; and

The goods were produced in the territory of one or more of the parties, and comply with the preference requirements specified for those goods in the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement and Chapter 99, subchapter XI of the HTSUS. There has been no further production or any other operation outside the territories of the parties, other than unloading, reloading, or any other operation necessary to preserve it in good condition or to transport the good to the United States; and

This document consists of \_\_\_ pages, including all attachments.”

(b) *Responsible official or agent.* The certificate of eligibility required to be submitted under this section must be signed and dated by a responsible official of the importer or by the importer’s authorized agent having knowledge of the relevant facts.

(c) *Language.* The certificate of eligibility must be completed either in the English or Spanish language. If the certificate is completed in Spanish, the importer must also provide to the port director, upon request, a written English translation of the certificate;

(d) *Applicability of certificate of eligibility.* A certificate of eligibility may be applicable to:

(1) A single importation of a good into the United States, including a single shipment that results in the filing of one or more entries and a series of shipments that results in the filing of one entry; or

(2) Multiple importations of identical goods into the United States that occur within a specified blanket period, not exceeding 12 months, set out in the certificate.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 10.423 Certificate of eligibility not required.

(a) *General.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an importer will not be required to submit a certificate of eligibility for:

(1) A non-commercial importation of a good; or

(2) A commercial importation of a good whose value does not exceed U.S. \$2,500, or the equivalent amount in Chilean currency.

(b) *Exception.* If the port director determines that an importation described in paragraph (a) of this section may reasonably be considered to have been carried out or planned for the purpose of evading compliance with the rules and procedures governing TPL claims for preference under the US-CFTA, the port director will notify the importer in writing that for that importation the importer must submit to CBP a valid certificate of eligibility. The importer must submit such a certificate within 30 calendar days from the date of the written notice. Failure to timely submit the certificate will result in denial of the claim for preferential tariff treatment.

§ 10.424 Effect of noncompliance; failure to provide documentation regarding transshipment of non-originating cotton or man-made fiber fabric or apparel goods.

(a) *Effect of noncompliance.* If the importer fails to comply with any requirement under this subpart, including submission of a certificate of eligibility under § 10.422 of this subpart, the port director may deny preferential tariff treatment to the imported good.

(b) *Failure to provide documentation regarding transshipment.* Where the requirements for preferential tariff treatment set forth elsewhere in this subpart are met, the port director nevertheless may deny preferential tariff treatment to a good for which a TPL claim is made if the good is shipped through or transshipped in a country other than Chile or the United States, and the importer of the good does not provide, at the request of the port director, copies of documents demonstrating to the satisfaction of the port director that the requirements set forth in §10.425 of this subpart were met.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

**§ 10.425 Transit and transshipment of non-originating cotton or man-made fiber fabric or apparel goods.**

(a) *General.* A good will not be considered eligible for preferential tariff treatment under an applicable TPL by reason of having undergone production that occurs entirely in the territory of Chile, the United States, or both, that would enable the good to qualify for preferential tariff treatment if subsequent to that production the good undergoes further production or any other operation outside the territories of Chile and the United States, other than unloading, reloading, or any other process necessary to preserve the good in good condition or to transport the good to the territory of Chile or the United States.

(b) *Documentary evidence.* An importer making a claim for preferential tariff treatment may be required to demonstrate, to CBP's satisfaction, that no further production or subsequent operation, other than permitted under paragraph (a) of this section, occurred outside the territories of Chile or the United States. An importer may demonstrate compliance with this section by submitting documentary evidence. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, bills of lading, packing lists, commercial invoices, and customs entry and exit documents.

EXPORT REQUIREMENTS

**§ 10.430 Export requirements.**

(a) *Submission of certification to CBP.* An exporter or producer in the United States that signs a certification of origin for a good exported from the United States to Chile must provide a copy of the certification (or such other medium or format approved by the Chile customs authority for that purpose) to CBP upon request.

(b) *Notification of errors in certification.* An exporter or producer in the United States who has completed and signed a certification of origin, and who has reason to believe that the certification contains or is based on information that is not correct, must immediately after the date of discovery of the error notify in writing all persons to whom the certification was given by the exporter or producer of any change that could affect the accuracy or validity of the certification.

(c) *Maintenance of records—(1) General.* An exporter or producer in the United States that signs a certification of origin for a good exported from the United States to Chile must maintain in the United States, for a period of at least five years after the date the certification was signed, all records and supporting documents relating to the origin of a good for which the certification was issued, including records and documents associated with:

(i) The purchase of, cost of, value of, and payment for, the good;

(ii) Where appropriate, the purchase of, cost of, value of, and payment for, all materials, including recovered goods and indirect materials, used in the production of the good; and

(iii) Where appropriate, the production of the good in the form in which the good was exported.

(2) *Method of maintenance.* The records referred to in paragraph (c) of this section must be maintained in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles applied in the country of production and in the case of exporters or producers in the United States must be maintained in the same manner as provided in §163.5 of this chapter.

(3) *Availability of records.* For purposes of determining compliance with

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the provisions of this part, the exporter's or producer's records required to be maintained under this section must be stored and made available for examination and inspection by the port director or other appropriate CBP officer in the same manner as provided in part 163 of this chapter.

### § 10.431 Failure to comply with requirements.

The port director may apply such measures as the circumstances may warrant where an exporter or a producer in the United States fails to comply with any requirement of this part. Such measures may include the imposition of penalties pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1508(g) for failure to retain records required to be maintained under § 10.430.

#### POST-IMPORTATION DUTY REFUND CLAIMS

### § 10.440 Right to make post-importation claim and refund duties.

Notwithstanding any other available remedy, where a good would have qualified as an originating good when it was imported into the United States but no claim for preferential tariff treatment was made, the importer of that good may file a claim for a refund of any excess duties at any time within one year after the date of importation of the good in accordance with the procedures set forth in § 10.441 of this subpart. Subject to the provisions of § 10.416 of this subpart, CBP may refund any excess duties by liquidation or re-liquidation of the entry covering the good in accordance with § 10.442(c) of this part.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

### § 10.441 Filing procedures.

(a) *Place of filing.* A post-importation claim for a refund under § 10.440 of this subpart must be filed with the director of the port at which the entry covering the good was filed.

(b) *Contents of claim.* A post-importation claim for a refund must be filed by presentation of the following:

(1) A written declaration stating that the good qualified as an originating

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good at the time of importation and setting forth the number and date of the entry or entries covering the good;

(2) Subject to § 10.413 of this subpart, a copy of a certification of origin or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies for preferential tariff treatment;

(3) A written statement indicating whether or not the importer of the good provided a copy of the entry summary or equivalent documentation to any other person. If such documentation was so provided, the statement must identify each recipient by name, CBP identification number and address and must specify the date on which the documentation was provided; and

(4) A written statement indicating whether or not any person has filed a protest relating to the good under any provision of law; and if any such protest has been filed, the statement must identify the protest by number and date.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

### § 10.442 CBP processing procedures.

(a) *Status determination.* After receipt of a post-importation claim under § 10.441 of this subpart, the port director will determine whether the entry covering the good has been liquidated and, if liquidation has taken place, whether the liquidation has become final.

(b) *Pending protest or judicial review.* If the port director determines that any protest relating to the good has not been finally decided, the port director will suspend action on the claim for refund filed under this subpart until the decision on the protest becomes final. If a summons involving the tariff classification or dutiability of the good is filed in the Court of International Trade, the port director will suspend action on the claim for refund filed under this subpart until judicial review has been completed.

(c) *Allowance of claim—(1) Unliquidated entry.* If the port director determines that a claim for a refund filed under this subpart should be allowed and the entry covering the good has not been liquidated, the port director

will take into account the claim for refund under this subpart in connection with the liquidation of the entry.

(2) *Liquidated entry.* If the port director determines that a claim for a refund filed under this subpart should be allowed and the entry covering the good has been liquidated, whether or not the liquidation has become final, the entry must be reliquidated in order to effect a refund of duties pursuant to this subpart. If the entry is otherwise to be reliquidated based on administrative review of a protest or as a result of judicial review, the port director will reliquidate the entry taking into account the claim for refund under this subpart.

(d) *Denial of claim*—(1) *General.* The port director may deny a claim for a refund filed under §10.441 of this subpart if the claim was not filed timely, if the importer has not complied with the requirements of §10.441 of this subpart, if the certification submitted under §10.441(b)(2) of this subpart cannot be accepted as valid (see §10.413 of this subpart), or if, following an origin verification under §10.470 of this subpart, the port director determines either that the imported good did not qualify as an originating good at the time of importation or that a basis exists upon which preferential tariff treatment may be denied under §10.470 of this subpart.

(2) *Unliquidated entry.* If the port director determines that a claim for a refund filed under this subpart should be denied and the entry covering the good has not been liquidated, the port director will deny the claim in connection with the liquidation of the entry, and notice of the denial and the reason for the denial will be provided to the importer in writing or via an authorized electronic data interchange system.

(3) *Liquidated entry.* If the port director determines that a claim for a refund filed under this subpart should be denied and the entry covering the good has been liquidated, whether or not the liquidation has become final, the claim may be denied without reliquidation of the entry. If the entry is otherwise to be reliquidated based on administrative review of a protest or as a result of judicial review, such reliquidation may include denial of the claim filed under

this subpart. In either case, the port director will give the importer notice of the denial and the reason for the denial in writing or via an authorized electronic data interchange system.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006; CBP Dec. 10-29, 75 FR 52450, Aug. 26, 2010]

#### RULES OF ORIGIN

##### § 10.450 Definitions.

For purposes of §§10.450 through 10.463 of this subpart:

(a) *Adjusted value.* “Adjusted value” means the value determined in accordance with Articles 1 through 8, Article 15, and the corresponding interpretative notes of the Customs Valuation Agreement, adjusted, if necessary, to exclude any costs, charges, or expenses incurred for transportation, insurance, and related services incident to the international shipment of the merchandise from the country of exportation to the place of importation and the value of packing materials and containers for shipment as defined in §10.450(m) of this subpart;

(b) *Exporter.* “Exporter” means a person who exports goods from the territory of a Party;

(c) *Fungible goods or materials.* “Fungible goods or materials” means goods or materials that are interchangeable for commercial purposes and whose properties are essentially identical;

(d) *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.* “Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” means the principles, rules, and procedures, including both broad and specific guidelines, that define the accounting practices accepted in the territory of a Party;

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

(f) *Goods wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of one or both of the Parties.* “Goods wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of one or both of the Parties” means:

(1) Mineral goods extracted in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(2) Vegetable goods, as such goods are defined in the Harmonized System, harvested in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

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(3) Live animals born and raised in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(4) Goods obtained from hunting, trapping, or fishing in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(5) Goods (fish, shellfish, and other marine life) taken from the sea by vessels registered or recorded with a Party and flying its flag;

(6) Goods produced on board factory ships from the goods referred to in paragraph (f)(5) provided such factory ships are registered or recorded with that Party and fly its flag;

(7) Goods taken by a Party or a person of a Party from the seabed or beneath the seabed outside territorial waters, provided that a Party has rights to exploit such seabed;

(8) Goods taken from outer space, provided they are obtained by a Party or a person of a Party and not processed in the territory of a non-Party;

(9) Waste and scrap derived from:

(i) Production in the territory of one or both of the Parties, or

(ii) Used goods collected in the territory of one or both of the Parties, provided such goods are fit only for the recovery of raw materials;

(10) Recovered goods derived in the territory of a Party from used goods, and utilized in the Party's territory in the production of remanufactured goods; and

(11) Goods produced in the territory of one or both of the Parties exclusively from goods referred to in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(10) of this section, or from their derivatives, at any stage of production;

(g) *Importer*. “Importer” means a person who imports goods into the territory of a Party;

(h) *Issued*. “Issued” means prepared by and, where required under a Party's domestic law or regulation, signed by the importer, exporter, or producer of the good;

(i) *Location of the producer*. “Location of the producer” means site of production of a good;

(j) *Material*. “Material” means a good that is used in the production of another good, including a part, ingredient, or indirect material;

(k) *Non-originating good*. “Non-originating good” means a good that does

not qualify as originating under this subpart;

(l) *Non-originating material*. “Non-originating material” means a material that does not qualify as originating under this subpart;

(m) *Packing materials and containers for shipment*. “Packing materials and containers for shipment” means the goods used to protect a good during its transportation to the United States, and does not include the packaging materials and containers in which a good is packaged for retail sale;

(n) *Producer*. “Producer” means a person who engages in the production of a good in the territory of a Party;

(o) *Production*. “Production” means growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, raising, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing, assembling, or disassembling a good;

(p) *Recovered goods*. “Recovered goods” means materials in the form of individual parts that are the result of:

(1) The complete disassembly of used goods into individual parts; and

(2) The cleaning, inspecting, testing, or other processing of those parts as necessary for improvement to sound working condition by one or more of the following processes: welding, flame spraying, surface machining, knurling, plating, sleeving, and rewinding in order for such parts to be assembled with other parts, including other recovered parts in the production of a remanufactured good of Annex 4.18, US-CFTA;

(q) *Remanufactured goods*. “Remanufactured goods” means industrial goods assembled in the territory of a Party, listed in Annex 4.18, US-CFTA, that:

(1) Are entirely or partially comprised of recovered goods;

(2) Have the same life expectancy and meet the same performance standards as new goods; and

(3) Enjoy the same factory warranty as such new goods; and

(r) *Self-produced material*. “Self-produced material” means a material that is produced by the producer of a good and used in the production of that good; and

(s) *Value*. “Value” means the value of a good or material for purposes of calculating customs duties or for purposes of applying this subpart.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

#### § 10.451 Originating goods.

A good imported into the customs territory of the United States will be considered an originating good under the US-CFTA only if:

(a) The good is wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of Chile or of the United States, or both; or

(b) The good is produced entirely in the territory of Chile or of the United States, or both, satisfies all other applicable requirements of this subpart, and

(1) Each of the non-originating materials used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS, and

(2) The good otherwise satisfies any applicable regional value content or other requirements specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS; or

(c) The good is produced entirely in the territory of Chile or the United States, or both, exclusively from originating materials.

#### § 10.452 Exclusions.

A good will not be considered to be an originating good and a material will not be considered to be an originating material by virtue of having undergone:

(a) Simple combining or packaging operations; or

(b) Mere dilution with water or with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the good or material.

#### § 10.453 Treatment of textile and apparel sets.

Notwithstanding the specific rules specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS, textile and apparel goods classifiable as goods put up in sets for retail sale as provided for in General Rule of Interpretation 3, HTSUS, will not be regarded as originating goods unless each of the goods in the set is an originating

good or the non-originating goods in the set do not exceed 10 percent of the adjusted value of the set.

#### § 10.454 Regional value content.

Where General Note 26, subdivision (n), HTSUS, sets forth a rule that specifies a regional value content test for a good, the regional value content of such good may be calculated, at the choice of the person claiming the tariff treatment authorized by this note for such good, on the basis of the build-down method or the build-up method described in this section, unless otherwise specified in the note.

(a) *Build-down method*. For the build-down method, the regional value content must be calculated on the basis of the formula  $RVC = ((AV - VNM) / AV) \times 100$ , where RVC is the regional value content, expressed as a percentage; AV is the adjusted value; and VNM is the value of non-originating materials used by the producer in the production of the good; or

(b) *Build-up method*. For the build-up method, the regional value content must be calculated on the basis of the formula  $RVC = (VOM / AV) \times 100$ , where RVC is the regional value content, expressed as a percentage; AV is the adjusted value; and VOM is the value of originating materials used by the producer in the production of the good.

#### § 10.455 Value of materials.

(a) *Calculating the regional value content*. For purposes of calculating the regional value content of a good under General Note 26(n), HTSUS, and for purposes of applying the *de minimis* (see § 10.459) provisions of subdivision (e) of the note, the value of a material is:

(1) In the case of a material imported by the producer of the good, the adjusted value of the material with respect to that importation;

(2) In the case of a material acquired in the territory where the good is produced, except for a material to which paragraph (a)(3) of this section applies, the producer's price actually paid or payable for the material;

(3) In the case of a material provided to the producer without charge, or at a price reflecting a discount or similar reduction, the sum of—

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

(ii) A reasonable amount for profit; or

(4) In the case of a material that is self-produced, the sum of—

(i) All expenses incurred in the production of the material, including general expenses, and

(ii) A reasonable amount for profit.

(b) *Permissible additions to, and deductions from, the value of materials.* The value of materials may be adjusted as follows:

(1) For originating materials, the following expenses, if not included under paragraph (a) of this section, may be added to the value of the originating material:

(i) The costs of freight, insurance, packing and all other costs incurred in transporting the material to the location of the producer;

(ii) Duties, taxes and customs brokerage fees on the material paid in the territory of Chile or of the United States, or both, other than duties and taxes that are waived, refunded, refundable or otherwise recoverable, including credit against duty or tax paid or payable; and

(iii) The cost of waste and spoilage resulting from the use of the material in the production of the good, less the value of renewable scrap or by-product; and

(2) For non-originating materials, if included under paragraph (a) of this section, the following expenses may be deducted from the value of the non-originating material:

(i) The costs of freight, insurance, packing and all other costs incurred in transporting the material to the location of the producer;

(ii) Duties, taxes and customs brokerage fees on the material paid in the territory of Chile or of the United States, or both, other than duties and taxes that are waived, refunded, refundable or otherwise recoverable, including credit against duty or tax paid or payable;

(iii) The cost of waste and spoilage resulting from the use of the material in the production of the good, less the

value of renewable scrap or by-products; and

(iv) The cost of originating materials used in the production of the non-originating material in the territory of Chile or of the United States.

(c) *Accounting method.* Any cost or value referenced in General Note 26(n), HTSUS, and this subpart, must be recorded and maintained in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles applicable in the territory of the Party in which the good is produced (whether Chile or the United States).

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

**§ 10.456 Accessories, spare parts or tools.**

Accessories, spare parts or tools that form part of the good's standard accessories, spare parts or tools and are delivered with the good will be treated as a material used in the production of the good, if—

(a) The accessories, spare parts or tools are classified with and not invoiced separately from the good; and

(b) The quantities and value of the accessories, spare parts or tools are customary for the good.

**§ 10.457 Fungible goods and materials.**

(a) A person claiming preferential tariff treatment under the US-CFTA for a good may claim that a fungible good or material is originating either based on the physical segregation of each fungible good or material or by using an inventory management method. For purposes of this subpart, the term "inventory management method" means—

(1) Averaging.

(2) "Last-in, first-out,"

(3) "First-in, first-out," or

(4) Any other method that is recognized in the generally accepted accounting principles of the Party in which the production is performed (whether Chile or the United States) or otherwise accepted by that Party.

(b) A person selecting an inventory management method under paragraph (a) of this section for particular fungible goods or materials must continue to use that method for those fungible

goods or materials throughout the fiscal year of that person.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76134, Dec. 20, 2006]

**§ 10.458 Accumulation.**

(a) Originating goods or materials of Chile or the United States that are incorporated into a good in the territory of the other Party will be considered to originate in the territory of the other Party for purposes of determining the eligibility of the goods or materials for preferential tariff treatment under the US-CFTA.

(b) A good that is produced in the territory of Chile, the United States, or both, by one or more producers, will be considered as an originating good if the good satisfies the applicable requirements of §10.451 and General Note 26, HTSUS.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76134, Dec. 20, 2006]

**§ 10.459 De minimis.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, a good that does not undergo a change in tariff classification pursuant to General Note 26(n), HTSUS, will nonetheless be considered to be an originating good if—

(1) The value of all non-originating materials that are used in the production of the good and do not undergo the applicable change in tariff classification does not exceed 10 percent of the adjusted value of the good;

(2) The value of such non-originating materials is included in calculating the value of non-originating materials for any applicable regional value-content requirement under this note; and

(3) The good meets all other applicable requirements of General Note 26(n), HTSUS.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to:

(1) A non-originating material provided for in Chapter 4 of the Harmonized System, or a non-originating dairy preparation containing over 10 percent by weight of milk solids provided for in subheadings 1901.90 or 2106.90 of the Harmonized System, that is used in the production of a good pro-

vided for in Chapter 4 of the Harmonized System;

(2) A non-originating material provided for in Chapter 4 of the Harmonized System, or non-originating dairy preparations containing over 10 percent by weight of milk solids provided for in subheading 1901.90 of the Harmonized System, that are used in the production of the following goods: infant preparations containing over 10 percent in weight of milk solids provided for in subheading 1901.10 of the Harmonized System; mixes and doughs, containing over 25 percent by weight of butterfat, not put up for retail sale, provided for in subheading 1901.20 of the Harmonized System; dairy preparations containing over 10 percent by weight of milk solids provided for in subheadings 1901.90 or 2106.90 of the Harmonized System; goods provided for in heading 2105 of the Harmonized System; beverages containing milk provided for in subheading 2202.90 of the Harmonized System; or animal feeds containing over 10 percent by weight of milk solids provided for in subheading 2309.90 of the Harmonized System;

(3) A non-originating material provided for in heading 0805 of the Harmonized System or subheadings 2009.11 through 2009.30 of the Harmonized System that is used in the production of a good provided for in subheadings 2009.11 through 2009.30 of the Harmonized System, or in fruit or vegetable juice of any single fruit or vegetable, fortified with minerals or vitamins, concentrated or unconcentrated, provided for in subheadings 2106.90 or 2202.90 of the Harmonized System;

(4) A non-originating material provided for in Chapter 15 of the Harmonized System that is used in the production of a good provided for in headings 1501 through 1508, 1512, 1514, or 1515 of the Harmonized System;

(5) A non-originating material provided for in heading 1701 of the Harmonized System that is used in the production of a good provided for in headings 1701 through 1703 of the Harmonized System;

(6) A non-originating material provided for in Chapter 17 or in heading 1805 of the Harmonized System that is

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used in the production of a good provided for in subheading 1806.10 of the Harmonized System;

(7) A non-originating material provided for in headings 2203 through 2208 of the Harmonized System that is used in the production of a good provided for in heading 2207 or 2208 of the Harmonized System; and

(8) A non-originating material used in the production of a good provided for in Chapters 1 through 21 of the Harmonized System unless the non-originating material is provided for in a different subheading than the good for which origin is being determined under this section.

(c) A textile or apparel good provided for in Chapters 50 through 63 of the Harmonized System that is not an originating good because certain fibers or yarns used in the production of the component of the good that determines the tariff classification of the good do not undergo an applicable change in tariff classification set out in General Note 26(n), HTSUS, shall nonetheless be considered to be an originating good if the total weight of all such fibers or yarns in that component is not more than seven percent of the total weight of that component. A good containing elastomeric yarns in the component of the good that determines the tariff classification of the good shall be considered to be an originating good only if such yarns are wholly formed in the territory of a Party. For purposes of this paragraph, if a good is a fiber, yarn or fabric, the component of the good that determines the tariff classification of the good is all of the fibers in the yarn, fabric or group of fibers.

### § 10.460 Indirect materials.

An indirect material, as defined in §10.402(o), will be considered to be an originating material without regard to where it is produced.

*Example.* Chilean Producer C produces good C using non-originating material A. Producer C imports non-originating rubber gloves for use by workers in the production of good C. Good C is subject to a tariff shift requirement. As provided in §10.451(b)(1) and General Note 26(n), each of the non-originating materials in good C must undergo the specified change in tariff classification in order for good C to be considered originating. Although non-originating material A must

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undergo the applicable tariff shift in order for good C to be considered originating, the rubber gloves do not because they are indirect materials and are considered originating without regard to where they are produced.

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76134, Dec. 20, 2006]

### § 10.461 Retail packaging materials and containers.

Packaging materials and containers in which a good is packaged for retail sale, if classified with the good for which preferential tariff treatment under the US-CFTA is claimed, will be disregarded in determining whether all non-originating materials used in the production of the good undergo the applicable change in tariff classification set out in General Note 26(n), HTSUS. If the good is subject to a regional value content requirement, the value of such packaging materials and containers will be taken into account as originating or non-originating materials, as the case may be, in calculating the regional value content of the good.

*Example 1.* Chilean Producer A of good C imports 100 non-originating blister packages to be used as retail packaging for good C. As provided in §10.455(a)(1), the value of the blister packages is their adjusted value, which in this case is \$10. Good C has a regional value content requirement. The United States importer of good C decides to use the build-down method,  $RVC = ((AV - VNM) / AV) \times 100$  (see §10.454(a) of this subpart), in determining whether good C satisfies the regional value content requirement. In applying this method, the non-originating blister packages are taken into account as non-originating. As such, their \$10 adjusted value is included in the VNM, value of non-originating materials, of good C.

*Example 2.* Same facts as in Example 1, but the blister packages are originating. In this case, the adjusted value of the originating blister packages would not be included as part of the VNM of good C under the build-down method. However, if the United States importer had used the build-up method,  $RVC = (VOM / AV) \times 100$  (see §10.454(b)), the adjusted value of the blister packaging would be included as part of the VOM, value of originating material.

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76134, Dec. 20, 2006]

**§ 10.462 Packing materials and containers for shipment.**

(a) Packing materials and containers for shipment, as defined in § 10.450(m), are to be disregarded in determining whether the non-originating materials used in the production of the good undergo an applicable change in tariff classification set out in General Note 26(n), HTSUS. Accordingly, such materials and containers do not have to undergo the applicable change in tariff classification even if they are non-originating.

(b) Packing materials and containers for shipment, as defined in § 10.450(m), are to be disregarded in determining the regional value content of a good imported into the United States. Accordingly, in applying either the build-down or build-up method for determining the regional value content of the good imported into the United States, the value of such packing materials and containers for shipment (whether originating or non-originating) is disregarded and not included in AV, adjusted value, VNM, value of non-originating materials, or VOM, value of originating materials.

*Example.* Chilean Producer A produces good C. Producer A ships good C to the United States in a shipping container which it purchased from Company B in Chile. The shipping container is originating. The value of the shipping container determined under section § 10.455(a)(2) is \$3. Good C is subject to a regional value content requirement. The transaction value of good C is \$100, which includes the \$3 shipping container. The U.S. importer decides to use the build-up method,  $RVC = (VOM/AV) \times 100$  (see § 10.454(b)), in determining whether good C satisfies the regional value content requirement. In determining the AV, adjusted value, of good C imported into the U.S., paragraph (b) of this section requires a \$3 deduction for the value of the shipping container. Therefore, the AV is \$97 (\$100-\$3). In addition, the value of the shipping container is disregarded and not included in the VOM, value of originating materials.

**§ 10.463 Transit and transshipment.**

(a) *General.* A good will not be considered an originating good by reason of having undergone production that occurs entirely in the territory of Chile, the United States, or both, that would enable the good to qualify as an originating good if subsequent to that pro-

duction the good undergoes further production or any other operation outside the territories of Chile and the United States, other than unloading, reloading, or any other process necessary to preserve the good in good condition or to transport the good to the territory of Chile or the United States.

(b) *Documentary evidence.* An importer making a claim that a good is originating may be required to demonstrate, to CBP's satisfaction, that no further production or subsequent operation, other than permitted under paragraph (a) of this section, occurred outside the territories of Chile or the United States. An importer may demonstrate compliance with this section by submitting documentary evidence. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, bills of lading, packing lists, commercial invoices, and customs entry and exit documents.

ORIGIN VERIFICATIONS AND  
DETERMINATIONS

**§ 10.470 Verification and justification of claim for preferential treatment.**

(a) *Verification.* A claim for preferential tariff treatment made under § 10.410 or § 10.442 of this subpart, including any statements or other information submitted to CBP in support of the claim, will be subject to such verification as the port director deems necessary. In the event that the port director is provided with insufficient information to verify or substantiate the claim, the port director may deny the claim for preferential tariff treatment. A verification of a claim for preferential treatment may involve, but is not limited to, a review of:

(1) All records required to be made, kept, and made available to CBP by the importer or any other person under part 163 of this chapter;

(2) Documentation and other information regarding the country of origin of an article and its constituent materials, including, but not limited to, production records, supporting accounting and financial records, information relating to the place of production, the number and identification of

the types of machinery used in production, and the number of workers employed in production; and

(3) Evidence that documents the use of U.S. or Chilean materials in the production of the article subject to the verification, such as purchase orders, invoices, bills of lading and other shipping documents, customs import and clearance documents, and bills of material and inventory records.

(b) *Applicable accounting principles.* When conducting a verification of origin to which Generally Accepted Accounting Principles may be relevant, CBP will apply and accept the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles applicable in the country of production.

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76134, Dec. 20, 2006; CBP Dec. 10–29, 75 FR 52450, Aug. 26, 2010]

**§ 10.471 Special rule for verifications in Chile of U.S. imports of textile and apparel products.**

(a) *Procedures to determine whether a claim of origin is accurate.* For the purpose of determining that a claim of origin for a textile or apparel good is accurate, CBP may request that the government of Chile conduct a verification, regardless of whether a claim is made for preferential tariff treatment. While a verification under this paragraph is being conducted, CBP may take appropriate action, as directed by The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA), which may include suspending the application of preferential treatment to the textile or apparel good for which a claim of origin has been made. If CBP is unable to make the determination described in this paragraph within 12 months after a request for a verification, CBP may take appropriate action with respect to the textile and apparel good subject to the verification, and with respect to similar goods exported or produced by the entity that exported or produced the good, if directed by CITA.

(b) *Procedures to determine compliance with applicable customs laws and regulations of the U.S.* For purposes of enabling CBP to determine that an exporter or producer is complying with

applicable customs laws, regulations, and procedures in cases in which CBP has a reasonable suspicion that a Chilean exporter or producer is engaging in unlawful activity relating to trade in textile and apparel goods, CBP may request that the government of Chile conduct a verification, regardless of whether a claim is made for preferential tariff treatment. A “reasonable suspicion” for the purpose of this paragraph will be based on relevant factual information, including information of the type set forth in Article 5.5 of the US-CFTA, that indicates circumvention of applicable laws, regulations or procedures regarding trade in textile and apparel goods. CBP may undertake or assist in a verification under this paragraph by conducting visits in Chile, along with the competent authorities of Chile, to the premises of an exporter, producer or any other enterprise involved in the movement of textile or apparel goods from Chile to the United States. While a verification under this paragraph is being conducted, CBP may take appropriate action, as directed by CITA, which may include suspending the application of preferential tariff treatment to the textile and apparel goods exported or produced by the Chilean entity where the reasonable suspicion of unlawful activity relates to those goods. If CBP is unable to make the determination described in this paragraph within 12 months after a request for a verification, CBP may take appropriate action with respect to any textile or apparel goods exported or produced by the entity subject to the verification, if directed by CITA.

(c) *Assistance by CBP to Chilean authorities.* CBP may undertake or assist in a verification under this section by conducting visits in Chile, along with the competent authorities of Chile, to the premises of an exporter, producer or any other enterprise involved in the movement of textile or apparel goods from Chile to the United States.

(d) *Treatment of documents and information provided to CBP.* Any production, trade and transit documents and other information necessary to conduct a verification under this section, provided to CBP by the government of

Chile consistent with the laws, regulations, and procedures of Chile, will be considered confidential as provided for in Article 5.6 of the US-CFTA.

(e) *Notification to Chile.* Prior to commencing appropriate action under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, CBP will notify the government of Chile. CBP may continue to take appropriate action under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section until it receives information sufficient to enable it to make the determination described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(f) *Retention of authority by CBP.* If CBP requests a verification before Chile fully implements its obligations under Article 3.21 of the US-CFTA, the verification will be conducted principally by CBP, including through means described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. CBP retains the authority to exercise its rights under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

**§ 10.472 Verification in the United States of textile and apparel goods.**

(a) *Procedures to determine whether a claim of origin is accurate.* CBP will endeavor, at the request of the government of Chile, to conduct a verification for the purpose of determining that a claim of origin for a textile or apparel good is accurate. A verification will be conducted under this paragraph regardless of whether a claim is made for preferential tariff treatment. If the government of Chile is unable to make the determination described in this paragraph within 12 months after a request for a verification, Chile may take appropriate action with respect to the textile and apparel good subject to the verification, and with respect to similar goods exported or produced by the entity that exported or produced the good.

(b) *Procedures to determine compliance with applicable customs laws and regulations of Chile.* CBP will endeavor to conduct a verification at the request of the government of Chile for purposes of enabling Chile to determine that the U.S. exporter or producer is complying with applicable customs laws, regulations, and procedures, if Chile has a reasonable suspicion that a U.S. exporter or producer is engaging in unlawful activity relating to trade in textile and ap-

parel goods. A verification will be conducted under this paragraph regardless of whether a claim is made for preferential tariff treatment. A “reasonable suspicion” for the purpose of this paragraph will be based on relevant factual information, including information of the type set forth in Article 5.5 of the US-CFTA, that indicates circumvention of applicable laws, regulations or procedures regarding trade in textile and apparel goods. If the government of Chile is unable to make the determination described in this paragraph within 12 months after a request for a verification, it may take action as permitted under its laws with respect to any textile or apparel goods exported or produced by the entity subject to the verification.

(c) *Visits by CBP.* CBP may conduct visits to the premises of a U.S. exporter or producer or any other enterprise involved in the movement of textile or apparel goods from the United States to Chile in order to undertake or assist in a verification pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(d) *Initiation of verification by CBP.* CBP may conduct, on its own initiative, a verification for the purpose of determining that a claim of origin for a textile or apparel good is accurate.

(e) *Treatment of documents and information.* CBP will endeavor to provide to the government of Chile, consistent with U.S. laws, regulations, and procedures, production, trade, and transit documents and other information necessary to conduct a verification under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Such information will be considered confidential as provided for in Article 5.6 of the US-CFTA.

**§ 10.473 Issuance of negative origin determinations.**

If CBP determines, as a result of an origin verification initiated under this subpart, that the good which is the subject of the verification does not qualify as an originating good, it will issue a determination in writing or via an authorized electronic data interchange system to the importer that sets forth the following:

(a) A description of the good that was the subject of the verification together with the identifying numbers and dates

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of the export and import documents pertaining to the good;

(b) A statement setting forth the findings of fact made in connection with the verification and upon which the determination is based;

(c) With specific reference to the rules applicable to originating goods as set forth in General Note 26, HTSUS, and in §§10.450 through 10.463 of this subpart, the legal basis for the determination; and

(d) A notice of intent to deny preferential tariff treatment on the good which is the subject of the determination.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76134, Dec. 20, 2006]

### § 10.474 Repeated false or unsupported preference claims.

Where verification or other information reveals indications of a pattern of conduct by an importer of false or unsupported representations that a good imported into the United States qualifies as originating, CBP may deny subsequent claims for preferential tariff treatment on identical goods imported by that person until compliance with the rules applicable to originating goods as set forth in General Note 26, HTSUS is established to the satisfaction of CBP.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76134, Dec. 20, 2006]

## PENALTIES

### § 10.480 General.

Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, all criminal, civil or administrative penalties which may be imposed on U.S. importers, exporters and producers for violations of the customs and related laws and regulations will also apply to U.S. importers, exporters and producers for violations of the laws and regulations relating to the US-CFTA.

### § 10.481 Corrected declaration by importers.

A U.S. importer who makes a corrected declaration under §10.410(b) will not be subject to civil or administrative penalties for having made an in-

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correct declaration, provided that the corrected declaration was voluntarily made.

### § 10.482 Corrected certifications of origin by exporters or producers.

Civil or administrative penalties provided for under the U.S. customs laws and regulations will not be imposed on an exporter or producer in the United States who voluntarily provides written notification pursuant to §10.430(b) with respect to the making of an incorrect certification.

### § 10.483 Framework for correcting declarations and certifications.

(a) “*Voluntarily*” defined. For purposes of this subpart, the making of a corrected declaration or the providing of written notification of an incorrect certification will be deemed to have been done voluntarily if:

(1) Done before the commencement of a formal investigation; or

(2) Done before any of the events specified in §162.74(i) of this chapter have occurred; or

(3) Done within 30 calendar days after either the U.S. importer, exporter or producer had reason to believe that the declaration or certification was not correct; and is

(4) Accompanied by a written statement setting forth the information specified in paragraph (c) of this section; and

(5) In the case of a corrected declaration, accompanied or followed by a tender of any actual loss of duties and merchandise processing fees, if applicable, in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) *Cases involving fraud.* Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, a person who acted fraudulently in making an incorrect declaration or certification may not make a voluntary correction. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “*fraud*” will have the meaning set forth in paragraph (B)(3) of appendix B to part 171 of this chapter.

(c) *Statement.* For purposes of this subpart, each corrected declaration or notification of an incorrect certification must be accompanied by a statement, submitted in writing or via an

authorized electronic data interchange system, which:

(1) Identifies the class or kind of good to which the incorrect declaration or certification relates;

(2) In the case of a corrected declaration, identifies each affected import transaction, including each port of importation and the approximate date of each importation, and in the case of a notification of an incorrect certification, identifies each affected exportation transaction, including each port of exportation and the approximate date of each exportation. A U.S. producer who provides written notification that certain information in a certification of origin is incorrect and who is unable to identify the specific export transactions under this paragraph must provide as much information concerning those transactions as the producer, by the exercise of good faith and due diligence, is able to obtain;

(3) Specifies the nature of the incorrect statements or omissions regarding the declaration or certification; and

(4) Sets forth, to the best of the person's knowledge, the true and accurate information or data which should have been covered by or provided in the declaration or certification, and states that the person will provide any additional pertinent information or data which is unknown at the time of making the corrected declaration or certification within 30 calendar days or within any extension of that 30-day period as CBP may permit in order for the person to obtain the information or data.

(d) *Substantial compliance.* For purposes of this section, a person will be deemed to have voluntarily corrected a declaration or certification even though that person provides corrected information in a manner which does not conform to the requirements of the written statement specified in paragraph (c) of this section, provided that:

(1) CBP is satisfied that the information was provided before the commencement of a formal investigation; and

(2) The information provided includes, orally or in writing, substantially the same information as that specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) *Tender of actual loss of duties.* A U.S. importer who makes a corrected declaration must tender any actual loss of duties at the time of making the corrected declaration, or within 30 calendar days thereafter, or within any extension of that 30-day period as CBP may allow in order for the importer to obtain the information or data necessary to calculate the duties owed.

(f) *Applicability of prior disclosure provisions.* Where a person fails to meet the requirements of this section because the correction of the declaration or the written notification of an incorrect certification is not considered to be done voluntarily as provided in this section, that person may nevertheless qualify for prior disclosure treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1592(c)(4) and § 162.74 of this chapter.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76134, Dec. 20, 2006]

#### GOODS RETURNED AFTER REPAIR OR ALTERATION

#### § 10.490 Goods re-entered after repair or alteration in Chile.

(a) *General.* This section sets forth the rules which apply for purposes of obtaining duty-free treatment on goods returned after repair or alteration in Chile as provided for in subheadings 9802.00.40 and 9802.00.50, HTSUS. Goods returned after having been repaired or altered in Chile, whether or not pursuant to a warranty, are eligible for duty-free treatment, provided that the requirements of this section are met. For purposes of this section, "repairs or alterations" means restoration, addition, renovation, re-dyeing, cleaning, re-sterilizing, or other treatment which does not destroy the essential characteristics of, or create a new or commercially different good from, the good exported from the United States.

(b) *Goods not eligible for treatment.* The duty-free treatment referred to in paragraph (a) of this section will not apply to goods which, in their condition as exported from the United States to Chile, are incomplete for their intended use and for which the processing operation performed in Chile constitutes an operation that is performed as a matter of course in the

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preparation or manufacture of finished goods.

(c) *Documentation.* The provisions of §10.8(a), (b), and (c) of this part, relating to the documentary requirements for goods entered under subheading 9802.00.40 or 9802.00.50, HTSUS, will apply in connection with the entry of goods which are returned from Chile after having been exported for repairs or alterations and which are claimed to be duty free.

### Subpart I—United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement

SOURCE: CBP Dec. 07–28, 72 FR 31995, June 11, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### § 10.501 Scope.

This subpart implements the duty preference and related customs provisions applicable to imported goods under the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (the SFTA) signed on May 6, 2003, and under the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the Act; 117 Stat. 948). 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 SFTA and the Act are contained in parts 24, 162, and 163 of this chapter.

#### § 10.502 General definitions.

As used in this subpart, the following terms will have the meanings indicated unless either the context in which they are used requires a different meaning or a different definition is prescribed for a particular section of this subpart:

(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 SFTA to an originating good or other good specified in the SFTA, and to an exemption from the merchandise processing fee;

(b) *Customs duty.* “Customs duty” includes any customs or import duty and a charge of any kind imposed in con-

nection with the importation of a good, including any form of surtax or surcharge in connection with such importation, but, for purposes of implementing the SFTA, does not include any:

(1) Charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed consistently with Article III:2 of GATT 1994 in respect of the like domestic good or in respect of goods from which the imported good has been manufactured or produced in whole or in part;

(2) Antidumping or countervailing duty that is applied pursuant to a Party’s domestic law;

(3) Fee or other charge in connection with importation commensurate with the cost of services rendered; or

(4) Duty imposed pursuant to Article 5 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture.

(c) *Customs Valuation Agreement.* “Customs Valuation Agreement” means the *Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, which is part of the WTO Agreement;

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

(e) *Enterprise.* “Enterprise” means an entity constituted or organized under applicable law, whether or not for profit, and whether privately-owned or governmentally-owned, including any corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, joint venture, or other association;

(f) *GATT 1994.* “GATT 1994” means the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, which is part of the *WTO Agreement*;

(g) *Harmonized System.* “Harmonized System (HS)” 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;

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