the growth, production, or manufacture of a good 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 good;
(7) Catalysts and solvents; and
(8) Any other goods that are not incorporated into the good but the use of which in the growth, production, or manufacture of the good can reasonably be demonstrated to be a part of that growth, production, or manufacture;

(g) **Material.** “Material” means a good, including a part or ingredient, that is used in the growth, production, or manufacture of another good that is a new or different article of commerce that has been grown, produced, or manufactured in one or both of the Parties;

(h) **Material produced in the territory of one or both of the Parties.** “Material produced in the territory of one or both of the Parties” means a good that is either wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of one or both of the Parties, or a new or different article of commerce that has been grown, produced, or manufactured in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(i) **New or different article of commerce.** “New or different article of commerce” means, except as provided in §10.873(c) of this subpart, a good that:
(1) Has been substantially transformed from a good or material that is not wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of one of both of the Parties; and
(2) Has a new name, character, or use distinct from the good or material from which it was transformed;

(j) **Non-originating material.** “Non-originating material” means a material that does not qualify as originating under this subpart or General Note 31, HTSUS;

(k) **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;

(1) **Recovered goods.** “Recovered goods” means materials in the form of individual parts that result from:
(1) The 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;

(m) **Remanufactured good.** “Remanufactured good” means an industrial good that is assembled in the territory of a Party and that:
(1) Is entirely or partially comprised of recovered goods;
(2) Has a similar life expectancy to a like good that is new; and
(3) Enjoys the factory warranty similar to that of a like good that is new;

(n) **Simple combining or packaging operations.** “Simple combining or packaging operations” means operations such as adding batteries to electronic devices, fitting together a small number of components by bolting, gluing, or soldering, and repacking or packaging components together;

(o) **Substantially transformed.** “Substantially transformed” means, with respect to a good or material, changed as the result of a manufacturing or processing operation so that the good loses its separate identity in the manufacturing or processing operation and:
(1) The good or material is converted from a good that has multiple uses into a good or material that has limited uses;
(2) The physical properties of the good or material are changed to a significant extent; or
(3) The operation undergone by the good or material is complex by reason of the number of different processes and materials involved and the time and level of skill required to perform those processes.

§ 10.873 Originating goods.

(a) **General.** A good will be considered an originating good under the OFTA when imported directly from the territory of a Party into the territory of the other Party only if:
(1) The good is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of one of both of the Parties;
(2) The good is a new or different article of commerce, as defined in
§ 10.874 Textile or apparel goods.

(a) De minimis—(1) General. Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, a textile or apparel good that is not an originating good under the OFTA 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 31(h), HTSUS, will be considered to be an originating good if the total weight of all such fibers or yarns is not more than seven percent of the total weight of that component.

(2) Exception. A textile or apparel good containing elastomeric yarns in the component of the good that determines the tariff classification of the good will be considered to be an originating good only if such yarns are wholly formed in the territory of a Party.

(b) Value-content requirement. A good described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section will be considered an originating good under the OFTA only if the sum of the value of materials produced in one or both of the Parties, plus the direct costs of processing operations performed in one or both of the Parties, is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of the good at the time the good is entered into the territory of the United States.

§ 10.875 Accumulation.

(a) An originating good or material produced in the territory of one or both of the Parties that is incorporated into a good in the territory of the other Party will be considered to originate in the territory of the other Party.

(b) A good that is grown, produced, or manufactured in the territory of one or both of the Parties by one or more producers is an originating good if the good satisfies the requirements of §10.873 of this subpart and all other applicable requirements of General Note 31, HTSUS.

§ 10.876 Value of materials.

(a) General. For purposes of §10.873(b) of this subpart and, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the value of a material produced in the territory of one or both of the Parties includes the following:

(1) The price actually paid or payable for the material by the producer of the good;