

§ 10.550

19 CFR Ch. I (4-1-25 Edition)

ORIGIN VERIFICATIONS AND
DETERMINATIONS

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

(a) *Verification.* A claim for preferential treatment made under § 10.510(a) 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 Center director deems necessary. In the event that the Center director is provided with insufficient information to verify or substantiate the claim, the Center director may deny the claim for preferential treatment. A verification of a claim for preferential tariff treatment may be conducted by means of one or more of the following:

- (1) Requests for information from the importer;
- (2) Written requests for information to the exporter or producer;
- (3) Requests for the importer to arrange for the exporter or producer to provide information directly to CBP;
- (4) Visits to the premises of the exporter or producer in Singapore, in accordance with procedures that the Parties adopt pertaining to verification; and
- (5) Such other procedures as the Parties may agree.

(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.

§ 10.551 Issuance of negative origin determinations.

If, as a result of an origin verification initiated under § 10.550 of this subpart, CBP denies a claim for preferential treatment made under § 10.510(a) of this subpart, 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 of the 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; and

(c) With specific reference to the rules applicable to originating goods as set forth in General Note 25, HTSUS, and in §§ 10.530 through 10.543 of this subpart, the legal basis for the determination.

§ 10.552 Information sharing by CBP regarding textile and apparel goods produced in the United States.

(a) *Documents or information in the possession of U.S. enterprises.* Upon written request from the Government of Singapore containing a brief statement of the matter at issue and the cooperation requested, CBP will promptly request from a U.S. enterprise and provide to the Government of Singapore, to the extent available, all correspondence, reports, bills of lading, invoices, order confirmations, and other documents or information relevant to circumvention that the Government of Singapore considers may have taken place.

(b) *Circumvention defined.* For purposes of this section and § 10.554 of this subpart, “circumvention” means providing a false claim or false information for the purpose of, or with the effect of, violating or evading existing customs, country of origin labeling, or trade laws of the Party into which the textile or apparel goods are imported, if such action results in the avoidance of tariffs, quotas, embargoes, prohibitions, restrictions, trade remedies, including antidumping or countervailing duties, or safeguard measures, or in obtaining preferential tariff treatment. Examples of circumvention include: Illegal transshipment; rerouting; fraud; false claims concerning country of origin, fiber content, quantities, description, or classification; falsification of documents; and smuggling.

§ 10.553 Textile and apparel site visits.

(a) *Visits to enterprises of Singapore.* U.S. officials may undertake to conduct site visits to enterprises in the territory of Singapore. U.S. officials will conduct such visits together with responsible officials of the Government