

Subpart Q—United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement

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General Provisions

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§10.901 Scope.

This subpart implements the duty preference and related customs provisions applicable to imported and exported goods under the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (the PTPA) signed on April 12, 2006, and under the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (the Act; Pub. L. 110-138, 121 Stat. 1455 (19 U.S.C. 3805 note). 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 PTPA and the Act are contained in Parts 24, 162, and 163 of this chapter.

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§10.902 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 PTPA to an originating good and to an exemption from the merchandise processing fee;

(b) *Claim of origin*. “Claim of origin” means a claim that a textile or apparel good is an originating good or satisfies the non-preferential rules of origin of a Party;

(c) *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;

(d) *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 PTPA, does not include any:

(1) Charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed consistently with Article III:2 of 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 that is applied pursuant to a Party's domestic law; or

(3) Fee or other charge in connection with importation;

(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) *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;

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

(i) *Harmonized System*. “Harmonized System” 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;

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

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

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

(m) *Indirect material*. “Indirect material” means a good used in the production, testing, or inspection of another good in the territory of one or both of the Parties but not physically incorporated into that other good, or a good used in the maintenance of buildings or the operation of equipment associated with the production of another good in the territory of one or both of the Parties, including:

(1) Fuel and energy;

(2) Tools, dies, and molds;

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

(4) Lubricants, greases, compounding materials, and other materials used in production or used to operate equipment or 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 other good but the use of which in the production of the other good can reasonably be demonstrated to be a part of that production;

(n) *Originating*. “Originating” means qualifying for preferential tariff treatment under the rules of origin set out in Chapter Four and Article 3.3 of the PTPA, and General Note 32, HTSUS;

(o) *Party*. “Party” means the United States or Peru;

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

(q) *Preferential tariff treatment*. “Preferential tariff treatment” means the duty rate applicable under the PTPA to an originating good, and an exemption from the merchandise processing fee;

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

(s) *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 “the ATC”), which is part of the WTO Agreement, except for those goods listed in Annex 3-C of the PTPA;

(t) *Territory*. “Territory” means:

(1) With respect to Peru, the continental territory, the islands, the maritime areas and the air space above them, in which Peru exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction or sovereign rights in accordance with its domestic law and international law;

(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;

(u) *WTO*. “WTO” means the World Trade Organization; and

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

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Import Requirements

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§10.903 Filing of claim for preferential tariff treatment upon importation.

(a) *Basis of claim*. An importer may make a claim for PTPA preferential tariff treatment, including an exemption from the merchandise processing fee, based on:

(1) A certification, as specified in §10.904 of this subpart, that is prepared by the importer, exporter, or producer of the good; or

(2) The importer's knowledge that the good is an originating good, including reasonable reliance on information in the importer's possession that the good is an originating good.

(b) *Making a claim*. The claim is made by including on the entry summary, or equivalent documentation, the letters “PE” 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 an authorized electronic data interchange system.

(c) *Corrected claim*. If, after making the claim specified in paragraph (b) of this section, the importer has reason to believe that the claim is based on inaccurate information or is otherwise invalid, the importer must, within 30 calendar days after the date of discovery of the error, correct the claim and pay any duties that may be due. The importer must submit a statement either in writing or via an authorized electronic data interchange system to the CBP office where the original claim was filed specifying the correction (*see* §§10.931 and 10.933 of this subpart).

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§10.904 Certification.

(a) *General*. An importer who makes a claim under §10.903(b) of this subpart based on a certification by the importer, exporter, or producer that the good is originating must submit, at the request of the port director, a copy of the certification. The certification:

(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 be in the possession of the importer at the time the claim for preferential tariff treatment is made if the certification forms the basis for the claim;

(3) Must include the following information:

(i) The legal name, address, telephone, and email address (if any) of the importer of record of the good, the exporter of the good (if different from the producer), and the producer of the good;

(ii) The legal name, address, telephone, and email address (if any) of the responsible official or authorized agent of the importer, exporter, or producer signing the certification (if different from the information required by paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section);

(iii) 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;

(iv) 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 32(n), HTSUS; and

(v) The applicable rule of origin set forth in General Note 32, HTSUS, under which the good qualifies as an originating good; and

(4) 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 these representations;

The goods comply with all requirements for preferential tariff treatment specified for those goods in the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement; and

This document consists of ____ pages, including all attachments.

(b) *Responsible official or agent.* The certification provided for in 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.

(c) *Language.* The certification provided for in paragraph (a) of this section must be completed in either the English or Spanish language. In the latter case, the port director may require the importer to submit an English translation of the certification.

(d) *Certification by the exporter or producer.* A certification may be prepared by the exporter or producer of the good on the basis of:

- (1) The exporter's or producer's knowledge that the good is originating; or
- (2) In the case of an exporter, reasonable reliance on the producer's certification that the good is originating.

(e) *Applicability of certification.* The certification provided for in paragraph (a) of this section may be applicable to:

- (1) A single shipment of a good into the United States; or
- (2) Multiple shipments of identical goods into the United States that occur within a specified blanket period, not exceeding 12 months, set out in the certification.

(f) *Validity of certification.* A certification that is properly completed, signed, and dated in accordance with the requirements of this section will be accepted as valid for four years following the date on which it was signed.

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§10.905 Importer obligations.

(a) *General.* An importer who makes a claim for preferential tariff treatment under §10.903(b) of this subpart:

- (1) Will be deemed to have certified that the good is eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the PTPA;
- (2) Is responsible for the truthfulness of the claim and of all the information and data contained in the certification provided for in §10.904 of this subpart;
- (3) Is responsible for submitting any supporting documents requested by CBP, and for the truthfulness of the information contained in those documents. When a certification prepared by an exporter or producer forms the basis of a claim for preferential tariff treatment, and CBP requests the submission of supporting documents, the importer will provide to CBP, or arrange for the direct submission by the exporter or producer of, all information relied on by the exporter or producer in preparing the certification.

(b) *Information provided by exporter or producer.* The fact that the importer has made a claim or submitted a certification based on information provided by an exporter or producer will not relieve the importer of the responsibility referred to in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Exemption from penalties.* An importer will not be subject to civil or administrative penalties under 19 U.S.C. 1592 for making an incorrect claim for preferential tariff treatment or

submitting an incorrect certification, provided that the importer promptly and voluntarily corrects the claim or certification and pays any duty owing (see §§10.931 and 10.933 of this subpart).

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§10.906 Certification not required.

(a) *General.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an importer will not be required to submit a copy of a certification under §10.904 of this subpart for:

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

(2) A commercial importation for which the value of the originating goods does not exceed U.S. \$2,500.

(b) *Exception.* If the port director determines that an importation described in paragraph (a) of this section is part of a series of importations carried out or planned for the purpose of evading compliance with the certification requirements of §10.904 of this subpart, the port director will notify the importer that for that importation the importer must submit to CBP a copy of the certification. The importer must submit such a copy within 30 days from the date of the notice. Failure to timely submit a copy of the certification will result in denial of the claim for preferential tariff treatment.

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§10.907 Maintenance of records.

(a) *General.* An importer claiming preferential tariff treatment for a good imported into the United States under §10.903(b) of this subpart must maintain, for a minimum of five years after the date of importation of the good, all records and documents that the importer has demonstrating that the good qualifies for preferential tariff treatment under the PTPA. These records are in addition to any other records that the importer is required to prepare, maintain, or make available to CBP under Part 163 of this chapter.

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

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

(a) *General.* If the importer fails to comply with any requirement under this subpart, including submission of a complete certification prepared in accordance with §10.904 of this subpart, when requested, 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 a Party to the PTPA, and the importer of the good does not provide, at the request of the port director, evidence demonstrating to the satisfaction of the port director that the conditions set forth in §10.925(a) of this subpart were met.

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Export Requirements

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§10.909 Certification for goods exported to Peru.

(a) *Submission of certification to CBP.* Any person who completes and issues a certification for a good exported from the United States to Peru must provide a copy of the certification (or such other medium or format approved by the Peru customs authority for that purpose) to CBP upon request.

(b) *Notification of errors in certification.* Any person who completes and issues a certification for a good exported from the United States to Peru and who has reason to believe that the certification contains or is based on incorrect information must promptly notify every person to whom the certification was provided of any change that could affect the accuracy or validity of the certification. Notification of an incorrect certification must also be given either in writing or via an authorized electronic data interchange system to CBP specifying the correction (*see* §§10.932 and 10.933 of this subpart).

(c) *Maintenance of records—(1) General.* Any person who completes and issues a certification for a good exported from the United States to Peru must maintain, 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 the certification or copies thereof and records and documents associated with:

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

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

(iii) 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 as provided in §163.5 of this chapter.

(3) *Availability of records.* For purposes of determining compliance with the provisions of this part, the 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.

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Post-Importation Duty Refund Claims

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§10.910 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 §10.911 of this subpart. Subject to the provisions of §10.908 of this subpart, CBP may refund any excess duties by liquidation or reliquidation of the entry covering the good in accordance with §10.912(c) of this subpart.

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§10.911 Filing procedures.

(a) *Place of filing.* A post-importation claim for a refund 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 was an originating good at the time of importation and setting forth the number and date of the entry or entries covering the good;

(2) A copy of a certification prepared in accordance with §10.904 of this subpart if a certification forms the basis for the claim, or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies for preferential tariff treatment;

(3) A written statement indicating whether 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.

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§10.912 CBP processing procedures.

(a) *Status determination.* After receipt of a post-importation claim under §10.911 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 filed under §10.911 of 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 filed under §10.911 of 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 §10.911 of 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 in connection with the liquidation of the entry.

(2) *Liquidated entry.* If the port director determines that a claim for a refund filed under §10.911 of 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 under this section. 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 §10.911 of this subpart.

(d) *Denial of claim—(1) General.* The port director may deny a claim for a refund filed under §10.911 of this subpart if the claim was not filed timely, if the importer has not complied with the requirements of §10.908 and 10.911 of this subpart, or if, following an origin verification under §10.926 of this subpart, the port director determines either that the imported good was not an originating good at the time of importation or that a basis exists upon which preferential tariff treatment may be denied under §10.926 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 provide notice of the denial and the reason for the denial to the importer in writing or via an authorized electronic data interchange system.

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Rules of Origin

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§10.913 Definitions.

For purposes of §§10.913 through 10.925:

(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:

(1) Any costs, charges, or expenses incurred for transportation, insurance and related services incident to the international shipment of the good from the country of exportation to the place of importation; and

(2) The value of packing materials and containers for shipment as defined in paragraph (m) of this section;

(b) *Class of motor vehicles*. “Class of motor vehicles” means any one of the following categories of motor vehicles:

(1) Motor vehicles provided for in subheading 8701.20, 8704.10, 8704.22, 8704.23, 8704.32, or 8704.90, or heading 8705 or 8706, HTSUS, or motor vehicles for the transport of 16 or more persons provided for in subheading 8702.10 or 8702.90, HTSUS;

(2) Motor vehicles provided for in subheading 8701.10 or any of subheadings 8701.30 through 8701.90, HTSUS;

(3) Motor vehicles for the transport of 15 or fewer persons provided for in subheading 8702.10 or 8702.90, HTSUS, or motor vehicles provided for in subheading 8704.21 or 8704.31, HTSUS; or

(4) Motor vehicles provided for in subheadings 8703.21 through 8703.90, HTSUS;

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

(d) *Fungible good or material*. “Fungible good or material” means a good or material, as the case may be, that is interchangeable with another good or material for commercial purposes and the properties of which are essentially identical to such other good or material;

(e) *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. “Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” means the recognized consensus or substantial authoritative support in the territory of a Party, with respect to the recording of revenues, expenses, costs, assets, and liabilities, the disclosure of information, and the preparation of financial statements. These principles may encompass broad guidelines of general application as well as detailed standards, practices, and procedures;

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

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

(1) Plants and plant products harvested or gathered in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(2) Live animals born and raised in the territory of one or more of the Parties;

(3) Goods obtained in the territory of one or both of the Parties from live animals;

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

(5) Minerals and other natural resources not included in paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(4) of this section that are extracted or taken in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(6) Fish, shellfish, and other marine life taken from the sea, seabed, or subsoil outside the territory of the Parties by:

(i) Vessels registered or recorded with Peru and flying its flag; or

(ii) Vessels documented under the laws of the United States;

(7) Goods produced on board factory ships from the goods referred to in paragraph (g)(6) of this section, if such factory ships are:

(i) Registered or recorded with Peru and fly its flag; or

(ii) Documented under the laws of the United States;

(8) Goods taken by a Party or a person of a Party from the seabed or subsoil outside territorial waters, if a Party has rights to exploit such seabed or subsoil;

(9) 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;

(10) Waste and scrap derived from:

(i) Manufacturing or processing operations 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, if such goods are fit only for the recovery of raw materials;

(11) Recovered goods derived in the territory of one or both of the Parties from used goods, and used in the territory of one or both of the Parties in the production of remanufactured goods; and

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

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

(i) *Model line*. “Model line” means a group of motor vehicles having the same platform or model name;

(j) *Net cost*. “Net cost” means total cost minus sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service costs, royalties, shipping and packing costs, and non-allowable interest costs that are included in the total cost;

(k) *Non-allowable interest costs*. “Non-allowable interest costs” means interest costs incurred by a producer that exceed 700 basis points above the applicable official interest rate for comparable maturities of the Party in which the producer is located;

(l) *Non-originating good or non-originating material*. “Non-originating good” or “non-originating material” means a good or material, as the case may be, that does not qualify as originating under General Note 32, HTSUS, or 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) *Reasonably allocate*. “Reasonably allocate” means to apportion in a manner that would be appropriate under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles;

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

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

(2) The cleaning, inspecting, testing, or other processing that is necessary to improve such individual parts to sound working condition;

(r) *Remanufactured good*. “Remanufactured good” means an industrial good assembled in the territory of one or both of the Parties that is classified in Chapter 84, 85, 87, or 90 or heading 9402, HTSUS, other than a good classified in heading 8418 or 8516, HTSUS, and that:

(1) Is entirely or partially comprised of recovered goods; and

(2) Has a similar life expectancy and enjoys a factory warranty similar to a new good that is classified in one of the enumerated HTSUS chapters or headings;

(s) *Royalties*. “Royalties” means payments of any kind, including payments under technical assistance agreements or similar agreements, made as consideration for the use of, or right to use, any copyright, literary, artistic, or scientific work, patent, trademark, design, model, plan, secret formula or process, excluding those payments under technical assistance agreements or similar agreements that can be related to specific services such as:

(1) Personnel training, without regard to where performed; and

(2) If performed in the territory of one or both of the Parties, engineering, tooling, die-setting, software design and similar computer services;

(t) *Sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service costs*. “Sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service costs” means the following costs related to sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service:

(1) Sales and marketing promotion; media advertising; advertising and market research; promotional and demonstration materials; exhibits; sales conferences, trade shows and conventions; banners; marketing displays; free samples; sales, marketing, and after-sales service literature (product brochures, catalogs, technical literature, price lists, service manuals, sales aid information); establishment and protection of logos and trademarks; sponsorships; wholesale and retail restocking charges; entertainment;

(2) Sales and marketing incentives; consumer, retailer or wholesaler rebates; merchandise incentives;

(3) Salaries and wages, sales commissions, bonuses, benefits (for example, medical, insurance, pension), traveling and living expenses, membership and professional fees, for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service personnel;

(4) Recruiting and training of sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service personnel, and after-sales training of customers' employees, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer;

(5) Product liability insurance;

(6) Office supplies for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service of goods, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer;

(7) Telephone, mail and other communications, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer;

(8) Rent and depreciation of sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service offices and distribution centers;

(9) Property insurance premiums, taxes, cost of utilities, and repair and maintenance of sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service offices and distribution centers, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer; and

(10) Payments by the producer to other persons for warranty repairs;

(u) *Self-produced material*. "Self-produced material" means an originating material that is produced by a producer of a good and used in the production of that good;

(v) *Shipping and packing costs*. "Shipping and packing costs" means the costs incurred in packing a good for shipment and shipping the good from the point of direct shipment to the buyer, excluding the costs of preparing and packaging the good for retail sale;

(w) *Total cost*. "Total cost" means all product costs, period costs, and other costs for a good incurred in the territory of one or both of the Parties. Product costs are costs that are associated with the production of a good and include the value of materials, direct labor costs, and direct overhead. Period costs are costs, other than product costs, that are expensed in the period in which they are incurred, such as selling expenses and general and administrative expenses. Other costs are all costs recorded on the books of the producer that are not product costs or period costs, such as interest. Total cost does not include profits that are earned by the producer, regardless of whether they are retained by the producer or paid out to other persons as dividends, or taxes paid on those profits, including capital gains taxes;

(x) *Used*. “Used” means utilized or consumed in the production of goods; and

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

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§10.914 Originating goods.

Except as otherwise provided in this subpart and General Note 32(m), HTSUS, a good imported into the customs territory of the United States will be considered an originating good under the PTPA only if:

(a) The good is wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(b) The good is produced entirely in the territory of one or both of the Parties and:

(1) Each non-originating material used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification specified in General Note 32(n), HTSUS, and the good satisfies all other applicable requirements of General Note 32, HTSUS; or

(2) The good otherwise satisfies any applicable regional value content or other requirements specified in General Note 32(n), HTSUS, and satisfies all other applicable requirements of General Note 32, HTSUS; or

(c) The good is produced entirely in the territory of one or both of the Parties exclusively from originating materials.

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§10.915 Regional value content.

(a) *General*. Except for goods to which paragraph (d) of this section applies, where General Note 32(n), HTSUS, sets forth a rule that specifies a regional value content test for a good, the regional value content of such good must be calculated by the importer, exporter, or producer of the good on the basis of the build-down method described in paragraph (b) of this section or the build-up method described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) *Build-down method*. Under 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 of the good; and VNM is the value of non-originating materials that are acquired and used by the producer in the production of the good, but does not include the value of a material that is self-produced.

(c) *Build-up method.* Under 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 of the good; and VOM is the value of originating materials that are acquired or self-produced and used by the producer in the production of the good.

(d) *Special rule for certain automotive goods.*

(1) *General.* Where General Note 32(n), HTSUS, sets forth a rule that specifies a regional value content test for an automotive good provided for in any of subheadings 8407.31 through 8407.34, subheading 8408.20, heading 8409, or any of headings 8701 through 8708, HTSUS, the regional value content of such good must be calculated by the importer, exporter, or producer of the good on the basis of the net cost method described in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(2) *Net cost method.* Under the net cost method, the regional value content is calculated on the basis of the formula $RVC = ((NC - VNM)/NC) \times 100$, where RVC is the regional value content, expressed as a percentage; NC is the net cost of the good; and VNM is the value of non-originating materials that are acquired and used by the producer in the production of the good, but does not include the value of a material that is self-produced. Consistent with the provisions regarding allocation of costs set out in Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, the net cost of the good must be determined by:

(i) Calculating the total cost incurred with respect to all goods produced by the producer of the automotive good, subtracting any sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service costs, royalties, shipping and packing costs, and non-allowable interest costs that are included in the total cost of all such goods, and then reasonably allocating the resulting net cost of those goods to the automotive good;

(ii) Calculating the total cost incurred with respect to all goods produced by the producer of the automotive good, reasonably allocating the total cost to the automotive good, and then subtracting any sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service costs, royalties, shipping and packing costs, and non-allowable interest costs that are included in the portion of the total cost allocated to the automotive good; or

(iii) Reasonably allocating each cost that forms part of the total costs incurred with respect to the automotive good so that the aggregate of these costs does not include any sales promotion, marketing, and after-sales service costs, royalties, shipping and packing costs, or non-allowable interest costs.

(3) *Motor vehicles.*

(i) *General.* For purposes of calculating the regional value content under the net cost method for an automotive good that is a motor vehicle provided for in any of headings 8701 through 8705, an importer, exporter, or producer may average the amounts calculated under the formula set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of this section over the producer's fiscal year using any one of the categories described in paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section either on the basis of all motor

vehicles in the category or those motor vehicles in the category that are exported to the territory of one or both Parties.

(ii) *Categories.* The categories referred to in paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section are as follows:

(A) The same model line of motor vehicles, in the same class of vehicles, produced in the same plant in the territory of a Party, as the motor vehicle for which the regional value content is being calculated;

(B) The same class of motor vehicles, and produced in the same plant in the territory of a Party, as the motor vehicle for which the regional value content is being calculated; and

(C) The same model line of motor vehicles produced in the territory of a Party as the motor vehicle for which the regional value content is being calculated.

(4) *Other automotive goods.* (i) *General.* For purposes of calculating the regional value content under the net cost method for automotive goods provided for in any of subheadings 8407.31 through 8407.34, subheading 8408.20, heading 8409, 8706, 8707, or 8708, HTSUS, that are produced in the same plant, an importer, exporter, or producer may:

(A) Average the amounts calculated under the formula set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of this section over any of the following: The fiscal year, or any quarter or month, of the motor vehicle producer to whom the automotive good is sold, or the fiscal year, or any quarter or month, of the producer of the automotive good, provided the goods were produced during the fiscal year, quarter, or month that is the basis for the calculation;

(B) Determine the average referred to in paragraph (d)(4)(i)(A) of this section separately for such goods sold to one or more motor vehicle producers; or

(C) Make a separate determination under paragraph (d)(4)(i)(A) or (d)(4)(i)(B) of this section for automotive goods that are exported to the territory of Peru or the United States.

(ii) *Duration of use.* A person selecting an averaging period of one month or quarter under paragraph (d)(4)(i)(A) of this section must continue to use that method for that category of automotive goods throughout the fiscal year.

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§10.916 Value of materials.

(a) *Calculating the value of materials.* Except as provided in §10.924, for purposes of calculating the regional value content of a good under General Note 32(n), HTSUS, and for purposes of applying the *de minimis* (see §10.918 of this subpart) provisions of General Note 32(n), HTSUS, 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;

(2) In the case of a material acquired by the producer in the territory where the good is produced, the value, determined in accordance with Articles 1 through 8, Article 15, and the corresponding interpretative notes of the Customs Valuation Agreement, of the material with reasonable modifications to the provisions of the Customs Valuation Agreement as may be required due to the absence of an importation by the producer (including, but not limited to, treating a domestic purchase by the producer as if it were a sale for export to the country of importation); or

(3) In the case of a self-produced material, the sum of:

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

(ii) An amount for profit equivalent to the profit added in the normal course of trade.

(b) *Examples.* The following examples illustrate application of the principles set forth in paragraph (a)(2) of this section:

Example 1. A producer in Peru purchases material x from an unrelated seller in Peru for \$100. Under the provisions of Article 1 of the Customs Valuation Agreement, transaction value is the price actually paid or payable for the goods when sold for export to the country of importation adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Article 8. In order to apply Article 1 to this domestic purchase by the producer, such purchase is treated as if it were a sale for export to the country of importation. Therefore, for purposes of determining the adjusted value of material x, Article 1 transaction value is the price actually paid or payable for the goods when sold to the producer in Peru (\$100), adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Article 8. In this example, it is irrelevant whether material x was initially imported into Peru by the seller (or by anyone else). So long as the producer acquired material x in Peru, it is intended that the value of material x will be determined on the basis of the price actually paid or payable by the producer adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Article 8.

Example 2. Same facts as in Example 1, except that the sale between the seller and the producer is subject to certain restrictions that preclude the application of Article 1. Under Article 2 of the Customs Valuation Agreement, the value is the transaction value of identical goods sold for export to the same country of importation and exported at or about the same time as the goods being valued. In order to permit the application of Article 2 to the domestic acquisition by the producer, it should be modified so that the value is the transaction value of identical goods sold within Peru at or about the same time the goods were sold to the producer in Peru. Thus, if the seller of material x also sold an identical material to another buyer in Peru without restrictions, that other sale would be used to determine the adjusted value of material x.

(c) *Permissible additions to, and deductions from, the value of materials.*

(1) *Additions to originating materials.* 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 within or between the territory of one or both of the Parties to the location of the producer;

(ii) Duties, taxes, and customs brokerage fees on the material paid in the territory of one or both of the Parties, 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 byproducts.

(2) *Deductions from non-originating materials.* 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 within or between the territory of one or both of the Parties to the location of the producer;

(ii) Duties, taxes, and customs brokerage fees on the material paid in the territory of one or both of the Parties, 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 one or both of the Parties.

(d) *Accounting method.* Any cost or value referenced in General Note 32, 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.

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§10.917 Accumulation.

(a) Originating materials from the territory of a Party that are used in the production of a good in the territory of another Party will be considered to originate in the territory of that other Party.

(b) A good that is produced 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 §10.914 of this subpart and all other applicable requirements of General Note 32, HTSUS.

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§10.918 De minimis.

(a) *General.* 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 32(n), HTSUS, is an originating good if:

(1) The value of all non-originating materials used in the production of the good that 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 the non-originating materials described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is included in the value of non-originating materials for any applicable regional value content requirement for the good under General Note 32(n), HTSUS; and

(3) The good meets all other applicable requirements of General Note 32, HTSUS.

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

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

(2) A non-originating material provided for in Chapter 4, HTSUS, or a non-originating dairy preparation containing over 10 percent by weight of milk solids provided for in subheading 1901.90, HTSUS, that is used in the production of the following goods:

(i) Infant preparations containing over 10 percent by weight of milk solids provided for in subheading 1901.10, HTSUS;

(ii) Mixes and doughs, containing over 25 percent by weight of butterfat, not put up for retail sale, provided for in subheading 1901.20, HTSUS;

(iii) Dairy preparations containing over 10 percent by weight of milk solids provided for in subheading 1901.90 or 2106.90, HTSUS;

(iv) Goods provided for in heading 2105, HTSUS;

(v) Beverages containing milk provided for in subheading 2202.90, HTSUS; and

(vi) Animal feeds containing over 10 percent by weight of milk solids provided for in subheading 2309.90, HTSUS; and

(3) A non-originating material provided for in heading 0805, HTSUS, or any of subheadings 2009.11 through 2009.39, HTSUS, that is used in the production of a good provided for in any of subheadings 2009.11 through 2009.39, HTSUS, or in fruit or vegetable juice of any single fruit

or vegetable, fortified with minerals or vitamins, concentrated or unconcentrated, provided for in subheading 2106.90 or 2202.90, HTSUS;

(4) A non-originating material provided for in heading 0901 or 2101, HTSUS, that is used in the production of a good provided for in heading 0901 or 2101, HTSUS;

(5) A non-originating material provided for in Chapter 15, HTSUS, that is used in the production of a good provided for in Chapter 15, HTSUS;

(6) A non-originating material provided for in heading 1701, HTSUS, that is used in the production of a good provided for in any of headings 1701 through 1703, HTSUS;

(7) A non-originating material provided for in Chapter 17, HTSUS, that is used in the production of a good provided for in subheading 1806.10, HTSUS; and

(8) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(7) of this section and General Note 32(n), HTSUS, a non-originating material used in the production of a good provided for in any of Chapters 1 through 24, HTSUS, unless the non-originating material is provided for in a different subheading than the good for which origin is being determined under this subpart.

(c) *Textile and apparel goods*—(1) *General*. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, a textile or apparel good 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 32(n), HTSUS, will nevertheless be considered to be an originating good if:

(i) The total weight of all such fibers or yarns in that component is not more than 10 percent of the total weight of that component; or

(ii) The yarns are nylon filament yarns (other than elastomeric yarns) that are provided for in subheading 5402.11.30, 5402.11.60, 5402.19.30, 5402.19.60, 5402.31.30, 5402.31.60, 5402.32.30, 5402.32.60, 5402.45.10, 5402.45.90, 5402.51.00, or 5402.61.00, HTSUS, and that are products of Canada, Mexico, or Israel.

(2) *Exception for goods containing elastomeric yarns*. A textile or apparel good containing elastomeric yarns (excluding latex) in the component of the good that determines the tariff classification of the good will be considered an originating good only if such yarns are wholly formed in the territory of one or both of the Parties. For purposes of this paragraph, “wholly formed” means that all the production processes and finishing operations, starting with the extrusion of filaments, strips, film, or sheet, and including slitting a film or sheet into strip, or the spinning of all fibers into yarn, or both, and ending with a finished yarn or plied yarn, took place in the territory of one or both of the Parties.

(3) *Yarn, fabric, or fiber*. For purposes of paragraph (c) of this section, in the case of a textile or apparel good that is a yarn, fabric, or fiber, the term “component of the good that determines the tariff classification of the good” means all of the fibers in the good.

[76 FR 68072, Nov. 3, 2011, as amended at 77 FR 64032, Oct. 18, 2012]

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§10.919 Fungible goods and materials.

(a) *General.* A person claiming that a fungible good or material is an originating good may base the claim either on the physical segregation of the fungible good or material or by using an inventory management method with respect to the fungible good or material. For purposes of this section, 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 or otherwise accepted by that country.

(b) *Duration of use.* A person selecting an inventory management method under paragraph (a) of this section for a particular fungible good or material must continue to use that method for that fungible good or material throughout the fiscal year of that person.

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§10.920 Accessories, spare parts, or tools.

(a) *General.* Accessories, spare parts, or tools that are delivered with a good and that form part of the good's standard accessories, spare parts, or tools will be treated as originating goods if the good is an originating good, and will be disregarded in determining whether all the non-originating materials used in the production of the good undergo an applicable change in tariff classification specified in General Note 32(n), HTSUS, provided that:

(1) The accessories, spare parts, or tools are classified with, and not invoiced separately from, the good, regardless of whether they are specified or separately identified in the invoice for the good; and

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

(b) *Regional value content.* If the good is subject to a regional value content requirement, the value of the accessories, spare parts, or tools is taken into account as originating or non-originating materials, as the case may be, in calculating the regional value content of the good under §10.915 of this subpart.

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§10.921 Goods classifiable as goods put up in sets.

Notwithstanding the specific rules set forth in General Note 32(n), HTSUS, goods classifiable as goods put up in sets for retail sale as provided for in General Rule of Interpretation 3, HTSUS, will not be considered to be originating goods unless:

- (a) Each of the goods in the set is an originating good; or
- (b) The total value of the non-originating goods in the set does not exceed:
 - (1) In the case of textile or apparel goods, 10 percent of the adjusted value of the set; or
 - (2) In the case of a good other than a textile or apparel good, 15 percent of the adjusted value of the set.

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§10.922 Retail packaging materials and containers.

(a) *Effect on tariff shift rule.* 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 PTPA 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 32(n), HTSUS.

(b) *Effect on regional value content calculation.* 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. Peruvian Producer A of good C imports 100 non-originating blister packages to be used as retail packaging for good C. As provided in §10.916(a)(1) of this subpart, 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 §10.915(b) 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, except that 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 U.S. importer had used the build-up method, $RVC =$

$(VOM/AV) \times 100$ (see §10.915(c) of this subpart), the adjusted value of the blister packaging would be included as part of the VOM, value of originating materials.

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§10.923 Packing materials and containers for shipment.

(a) *Effect on tariff shift rule.* Packing materials and containers for shipment, as defined in §10.913(m) of this subpart, 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 32(n), HTSUS. Accordingly, such materials and containers are not required to undergo the applicable change in tariff classification even if they are non-originating.

(b) *Effect on regional value content calculation.* Packing materials and containers for shipment, as defined in §10.913(m) of this subpart, are to be disregarded in determining the regional value content of a good imported into the United States. Accordingly, in applying the build-down, build-up, or net cost method for determining the regional value content of a 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, VOM, value of originating materials, or NC, net cost of a good.

Example. Peruvian producer A produces good C. Producer A ships good C to the United States in a shipping container that it purchased from Company B in Peru. The shipping container is originating. The value of the shipping container determined under section §10.916(a)(2) of this subpart 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 §10.915(c) of this subpart), 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 and the definition of AV require 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.

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§10.924 Indirect materials.

An indirect material, as defined in §10.902(m) of this subpart, will be considered to be an originating material without regard to where it is produced.

Example. Peruvian Producer A produces good C using non-originating material B. Producer A 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 §10.914(b)(1) of this subpart and General Note 32(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 B must 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.

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§10.925 Transit and transshipment.

(a) *General.* A good that has undergone production necessary to qualify as an originating good under §10.914 of this subpart will not be considered an originating good if, subsequent to that production, the good:

(1) Undergoes further production or any other operation outside the territories of the Parties, other than unloading, reloading, or any other operation necessary to preserve the good in good condition or to transport the good to the territory of a Party; or

(2) Does not remain under the control of customs authorities in the territory of a non-Party.

(b) *Documentary evidence.* An importer making a claim that a good is originating may be required to demonstrate, to CBP's satisfaction, that the conditions and requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section were met. An importer may demonstrate compliance with this section by submitting documentary evidence. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, bills of lading, airway bills, packing lists, commercial invoices, receiving and inventory records, and customs entry and exit documents.

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Origin Verifications and Determinations

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§10.926 Verification and justification of claim for preferential tariff treatment.

(a) *Verification.* A claim for preferential tariff treatment made under §10.903(b) or §10.911 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, or the exporter or producer fails to consent to a verification visit, the port director may deny the claim for preferential treatment. A verification of a claim for preferential tariff treatment under PTPA for goods imported into the United States may be conducted by means of one or more of the following:

(1) Written requests for information from the importer, exporter, or producer;

(2) Written questionnaires to the importer, exporter, or producer;

(3) Visits to the premises of the exporter or producer in the territory of Peru, to review the records of the type referred to in §10.909(c)(1) of this subpart or to observe the facilities used in the production of the good, in accordance with the framework that the Parties develop for conducting verifications; and

(4) Such other procedures to which 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.

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§10.927 Special rule for verifications in Peru of U.S. imports of textile and apparel goods.

(a) *Procedures to determine whether a claim of origin is accurate*—(1) *General.* 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 Peru conduct a verification, regardless of whether a claim is made for preferential tariff treatment.

(2) *Actions during a verification.* While a verification under this paragraph is being conducted, CBP may take appropriate action, which may include:

(i) Suspending the application of preferential tariff treatment to the textile or apparel good for which a claim for preferential tariff treatment has been made, if CBP determines there is insufficient information to support the claim;

(ii) Denying the application of preferential tariff treatment to the textile or apparel good for which a claim for preferential tariff treatment has been made that is the subject of a verification if CBP determines that an enterprise has provided incorrect information to support the claim;

(iii) Detention of any textile or apparel good exported or produced by the enterprise subject to the verification if CBP determines there is insufficient information to determine the country of origin of any such good; and

(iv) Denying entry to any textile or apparel good exported or produced by the enterprise subject to the verification if CBP determines that the enterprise has provided incorrect information as to the country of origin of any such good.

(3) *Actions following a verification.* On completion of a verification under this paragraph, CBP may take appropriate action, which may include:

(i) Denying the application of preferential tariff treatment to the textile or apparel good for which a claim for preferential tariff treatment has been made that is the subject of a verification if CBP determines there is insufficient information, or that the enterprise has provided incorrect information, to support the claim; and

(ii) Denying entry to any textile or apparel good exported or produced by the enterprise subject to the verification if CBP determines there is insufficient information to determine, or that the enterprise has provided incorrect information as to, the country of origin of any such good.

(b) *Procedures to determine compliance with applicable customs laws and regulations of the United States*—(1) *General*. For purposes of enabling CBP to determine that an exporter or producer is complying with applicable customs laws, regulations, and procedures regarding trade in textile and apparel goods, CBP may request that the government of Peru conduct a verification.

(2) *Actions during a verification*. While a verification under this paragraph is being conducted, CBP may take appropriate action, which may include:

(i) Suspending the application of preferential tariff treatment to any textile or apparel good exported or produced by the enterprise subject to the verification if CBP determines there is insufficient information to support a claim for preferential tariff treatment with respect to any such good;

(ii) Denying the application of preferential tariff treatment to any textile or apparel good exported or produced by the enterprise subject to the verification if CBP determines that the enterprise has provided incorrect information to support a claim for preferential tariff treatment with respect to any such good;

(iii) Detention of any textile or apparel good exported or produced by the enterprise subject to the verification if CBP determines there is insufficient information to determine the country of origin of any such good; and

(iv) Denying entry to any textile or apparel good exported or produced by the enterprise subject to the verification if CBP determines that the enterprise has provided incorrect information as to the country of origin of any such good.

(3) *Actions following a verification*. On completion of a verification under this paragraph, CBP may take appropriate action, which may include:

(i) Denying the application of preferential tariff treatment to any textile or apparel good exported or produced by the enterprise subject to the verification if CBP determines there is insufficient information, or that the enterprise has provided incorrect information, to support a claim for preferential tariff treatment with respect to any such good; and

(ii) Denying entry to any textile or apparel good exported or produced by the enterprise subject to the verification if CBP determines there is insufficient information to determine, or that the enterprise has provided incorrect information as to, the country of origin of any such good.

(c) *Denial of permission to conduct a verification.* If an enterprise does not consent to a verification under this section, CBP may deny preferential tariff treatment to the type of goods of the enterprise that would have been the subject of the verification.

(d) *Assistance by U.S. officials in conducting a verification abroad.* U.S. officials may undertake or assist in a verification under this section by conducting visits in the territory of Peru, along with the competent authorities of Peru, to the premises of an exporter, producer, or any other enterprise involved in the movement of textile or apparel goods from Peru to the United States.

(e) *Continuation of appropriate action.* 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.

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§10.928 Issuance of negative origin determinations.

If, as a result of an origin verification initiated under this subpart, CBP determines that a claim for preferential tariff treatment under this subpart should be denied, 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 32, HTSUS, and in §§10.913 through 10.925 of this subpart, the legal basis for the determination.

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§10.929 Repeated false or unsupported preference claims.

Where verification or other information reveals a pattern of conduct by an importer, exporter, or producer of false or unsupported representations that goods qualify under the PTPA rules of origin set forth in General Note 32, HTSUS, CBP may suspend preferential tariff treatment under the PTPA to entries of identical goods covered by subsequent representations by that importer,

exporter, or producer until CBP determines that representations of that person are in conformity with General Note 32, HTSUS.

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Penalties

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§10.930 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 PTPA.

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§10.931 Corrected claim or certification by importers.

An importer who makes a corrected claim under §10.903(c) of this subpart will not be subject to civil or administrative penalties under 19 U.S.C. 1592 for having made an incorrect claim or having submitted an incorrect certification, provided that the corrected claim is promptly and voluntarily made.

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§10.932 Corrected certification by U.S. exporters or producers.

Civil or administrative penalties provided for under 19 U.S.C. 1592 will not be imposed on an exporter or producer in the United States who promptly and voluntarily provides written notification pursuant to §10.909(b) with respect to the making of an incorrect certification.

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§10.933 Framework for correcting claims or certifications.

(a) *“Promptly and voluntarily” defined.* Except as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, for purposes of this subpart, the making of a corrected claim or certification by an importer or the providing of written notification of an incorrect certification by an exporter or producer in the United States will be deemed to have been done promptly and voluntarily if:

(1)(i) Done before the commencement of a formal investigation, within the meaning of §162.74(g) of this chapter; or

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

(iii) Done within 30 days after the importer, exporter, or producer initially becomes aware that the claim or certification is incorrect; and

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

(3) In the case of a corrected claim or certification by an importer, accompanied or followed by a tender of any actual loss of duties and merchandise processing fees, if applicable, in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) Exception in cases involving fraud or subsequent incorrect claims—(1) Fraud.

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

(2) Subsequent incorrect claims. An importer who makes one or more incorrect claims after becoming aware that a claim involving the same merchandise and circumstances is invalid may not make a voluntary correction of the subsequent claims pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Statement. For purposes of this subpart, each corrected claim or 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 claim or certification relates;

(2) In the case of a corrected claim or certification by an importer, identifies each affected import transaction, including each port of importation and the approximate date of each importation;

(3) Specifies the nature of the incorrect statements or omissions regarding the claim 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 claim or certification, and states that the person will provide any additional information or data which is unknown at the time of making the corrected claim or certification within 30 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) Tender of actual loss of duties. A U.S. importer who makes a corrected claim must tender any actual loss of duties at the time of making the corrected claim, or within 30 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.

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Goods Returned After Repair or Alteration

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§10.934 Goods re-entered after repair or alteration in Peru.

(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 Peru as provided for in subheadings 9802.00.40 and 9802.00.50, HTSUS. Goods returned after having been repaired or altered in Peru, 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 that 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 duty-free treatment after repair or alteration.* 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 Peru, are incomplete for their intended use and for which the processing operation performed in Peru constitutes an operation that is performed as a matter of course in the preparation or manufacture of finished goods.

(c) *Documentation.* The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of §10.8 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 Peru after having been exported for repairs or alterations and which are claimed to be duty free.

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