

of the United States are not subject to drawback under this subpart:

(a) Antidumping and countervailing duties;

(b) A premium offered or collected on a good with respect to quantitative import restrictions, tariff rate quotas or tariff preference levels;

(c) Fees applied under section 22 of the U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Act; and

(d) Customs duties paid or owed under unused merchandise substitution drawback. There shall be no payment of such drawback under 19 U.S.C. 1313(j)(2) on goods exported to Canada or Mexico on or after January 1, 1994.

§ 181.43 Eligible goods subject to drawback.

Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, drawback is authorized for an imported good that is entered for consumption and is:

(a) Subsequently exported to Canada or Mexico (see 19 U.S.C. 1313(j)(1));

(b) Used as a material in the production of another good that is subsequently exported to Canada or Mexico (see 19 U.S.C. 1313(a)); or

(c) Substituted by a good of the same kind and quality as defined in § 181.44(c) of this subpart and used as a material in the production of another good that is subsequently exported to Canada or Mexico (see 19 U.S.C. 1313(b)).

§ 181.44 Calculation of drawback.

(a) *General.* Except in the case of goods specified in § 181.45 of this part, drawback of the duties previously paid upon importation of a good into the United States may be granted by the United States, upon presentation of a NAFTA drawback claim under this subpart, on the lower amount of:

(1) The total duties paid or owed on the good in the United States; or

(2) The total amount of duties paid on the exported good upon subsequent importation into Canada or Mexico.

(b) *Individual relative value and duty comparison principle.* For purposes of this section, relative value shall be determined, and the comparison between the duties referred to in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the duties referred to in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall be made, separately with ref-

erence to each individual exported good, including where two components or materials are used to produce one exported good or one component or material is divided among multiple exported goods.

Example. Upon importation of Chemical X into the United States, Company A entered Chemical X and paid \$2.00 in duties. Company A processed Chemical X into Products Y and Z, each having the same relative value; that is, \$1.00 in duty is attributable to Product Y and \$1.00 in duty is attributable to Product Z. Company A exported Product Y to Canada and Canada assessed a free rate of duty. Company A exported Product Z to Mexico and Mexico assessed the equivalent of US\$2.00 in duty. There is no entitlement to drawback on the export of Product Y to Canada because zero is the lesser amount when compared to the \$1.00 in duty attributable to Product Y as a result of the separation of Chemical X into Products Y and Z. There would be entitlement to drawback on the export to Mexico, consisting of the \$1.00 duty attributable to Product Z, because that amount is the lesser amount when comparing the duty paid to the United States and the US\$ equivalent duty paid to Mexico.

(c) *Direct identification manufacturing drawback under 19 U.S.C. 1313(a).* Upon presentation of the NAFTA drawback claim under 19 U.S.C. 1313(a), in which the amount of drawback payable is based on the lesser amount of the customs duties paid on the good either to the United States or to Canada or Mexico, the amount of drawback refunded shall not exceed 99 percent of the duty paid on such imported merchandise into the United States.

Example 1. Upon the importation of Product X to the United States from Japan, Company A paid \$2.00 in duties. Company A manufactured the imported Product X into Product Y, and subsequently exported it to Mexico. Mexico assessed the equivalent of US\$11.00 in duties upon importation of Product Y. Upon presenting a drawback claim in the United States, in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1313(a), Company A would be entitled to a refund of 99 percent of the \$2.00, or \$1.98. The \$2.00 paid by Company A (less 1 percent) on the importation of Product X into the United States is a lesser amount of duties than the total amount of customs duties paid to Mexico (the equivalent of US\$11.00) on Product Y.

Example 2. Upon the importation of Product X into the United States from Hong Kong, Company A entered Product X and paid \$5.00 in duties. Company A manufactured Product X into Product Y, sold it to