

**§ 10.201**

**19 CFR Ch. I (4-1-08 Edition)**

country or in the U.S. Virgin Islands, as applicable); and that such rum accounts for at least 90 percent of the alcoholic content by volume, as shown below, of each spirituous beverage so produced.

Marks and numbers	Description of products and of processing	Alcoholic content of products; alcoholic content (%) attributable to rum <sup>1</sup>
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>The production records must establish, for each lot of beverage produced, the quantity of rum the growth, product or manufacture of a CBI beneficiary country or of the U.S. Virgin Islands under 19 U.S.C. 2703(a)(6) that is used in producing the finished beverage; the alcoholic content by volume of the finished beverage; and the alcoholic content by volume of the finished beverage, expressed as a percentage, that is attributable to the qualifying rum. If rum from two or more qualifying sources (e.g., rum the growth, product or manufacture of a CBI beneficiary country or of the U.S. Virgin Islands and other rum the growth, product or manufacture of another CBI country) are used in processing the beverage, the alcoholic content requirement may be met by aggregating the alcoholic content of the finished beverage that is attributable to rum from each of the qualifying sources used in processing the finished beverage, as reflected in the production records.

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_

(2) *Availability of supporting documents.* The information, including any supporting documents and records, necessary for the preparation of the declaration, as described in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, must be available for submission to the port director, if requested. The declaration and any supporting evidence may be subject to such verification as deemed necessary by the port director. The specific documentary evidence necessary to support the declaration consists of those documents and records which satisfactorily establish:

- (i) The receipt of the rum by the Canadian processor, including the date of receipt and the name and address of the party from whom the rum was received (the owner or exporter in the beneficiary country or the U.S. Virgin Islands); and
- (ii) For each lot of beverage produced and included in the declaration, the specific identification of the production lot(s) involved; the quantity of qualifying rum that is used in producing the finished beverage, including a description of the processing and of the finished products; the alcoholic

content by volume of the finished beverage; and the alcoholic content by volume of the finished beverage, expressed as a percentage, that is attributable to the qualifying rum.

(g) *Importer system for review of necessary recordkeeping.* The importer will establish and implement a system of internal controls which demonstrate that reasonable care was exercised in its claim for duty-free treatment under the CBI. These controls should include tests to assure the accuracy and availability of records that establish:

- (1) The origin of the rum;
- (2) The direct shipment of the rum from a beneficiary country or from the U.S. Virgin Islands to Canada;
- (3) The alcohol content of the finished beverage imported from Canada; and
- (4) The direct shipment of the finished beverage from Canada to the United States.

(h) *Submission of documents to Customs.* The importer must be prepared to submit directly to the port director, if requested, those documents and/or supporting records as described in paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of this section, for a period of 5 years from the date of entry of the related spirituous beverages under section 213(a)(6) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2703(a)(6)), as provided in §163.4(a) of this chapter. If requested, the importer must submit such documents and/or supporting records to the port director within 60 calendar days of the date of the request or such additional period as the port director may allow for good cause shown.

[T.D. 02-59, 67 FR 62882, Oct. 9, 2002]

**Subpart C—Andean Trade Preference**

SOURCE: Sections 10.201 through 10.208 appear at T.D. 98-76, 63 FR 51292, Sept. 25, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 10.201 Applicability.**

Title II of Pub. L. 102-182 (105 Stat. 1233), entitled the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) and codified at 19 U.S.C. 3201 through 3206, authorizes the President to proclaim duty-free treatment for all eligible articles from any

beneficiary country and to designate countries as beneficiary countries. The provisions of §§ 10.202 through 10.207 set forth the legal requirements and procedures that apply for purposes of obtaining that duty-free treatment for certain articles from a beneficiary country which are identified for purposes of that treatment in General Note 11, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), and in the “Special” rate of duty column of the HTSUS. Provisions regarding preferential treatment of apparel and other textile articles under the ATPA are contained in §§ 10.241 through 10.248, and provisions regarding preferential treatment of tuna and certain other non-textile articles under the ATPA are contained in §§ 10.251 through 10.257.

[T.D. 03-16, 68 FR 14486, Mar. 25, 2003; 68 FR 67338, Dec. 1, 2003]

#### § 10.202 Definitions.

The following definitions apply for purposes of §§ 10.201 through 10.207:

(a) *Beneficiary country.* Except as otherwise provided in § 10.206(b), the term “beneficiary country” refers to any country or successor political entity with respect to which there is in effect a proclamation by the President designating such country or successor political entity as a beneficiary country in accordance with section 203 of the ATPA (19 U.S.C. 3202).

(b) *Eligible articles.* The term “eligible” when used with reference to an article means merchandise which is imported directly from a beneficiary country as provided in § 10.204, which meets the country of origin criteria set forth in § 10.205 and the value-content requirement set forth in § 10.206, and which, if the requirements of § 10.207 are met, is therefore entitled to duty-free treatment under the ATPA. However, the following merchandise shall not be considered eligible articles entitled to duty-free treatment under the ATPA:

(1) Textiles and apparel articles which were not eligible articles for purposes of the ATPA on January 1, 1994, as the ATPA was in effect on that date, except as otherwise provided in §§ 10.241 through 10.248;

(2) Rum and tafia classified in sub-heading 2208.40, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States;

(3) Sugars, syrups, and sugar-containing products subject to over-quota duty rates under applicable tariff-rate quotas; or

(4) Tuna prepared or preserved in any manner in airtight containers, except as otherwise provided in §§ 10.251 through 10.257.

(c) *Entered.* The term “entered” means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States.

(d) *Wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country.* The expression “wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country” has the same meaning as that set forth in § 10.191(b)(3) of this part.

[T.D. 98-76, 63 FR 51292, Sept. 25, 1998, as amended by T.D. 03-16, 68 FR 14486, Mar. 25, 2003; 68 FR 67338, Dec. 1, 2003]

#### § 10.203 Eligibility criteria in general.

An article classifiable under a sub-heading of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for which a rate of duty of “Free” appears in the “Special” subcolumn followed by the symbol “J” or “J\*” in parentheses is eligible for duty-free treatment, and will be accorded such treatment, if each of the following requirements is met:

(a) *Imported directly.* The article is imported directly from a beneficiary country as provided in § 10.204.

(b) *Country of origin criteria.* The article complies with the country of origin criteria set forth in § 10.205.

(c) *Value content requirement.* The article complies with the value content requirement set forth in § 10.206.

(d) *Filing of claim and submission of supporting documentation.* The claim for duty-free treatment is filed, and any required documentation in support of the claim is submitted, in accordance with the procedures set forth in § 10.207.

#### § 10.204 Imported directly.

In order to be eligible for duty-free treatment under the ATPA, an article shall be imported directly from a beneficiary country into the customs territory of the United States. For purposes