

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(c) *Entered.* The term “entered” means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States.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

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of this requirement, the words “imported directly” mean:

(a) Direct shipment from any beneficiary country to the United States without passing through the territory of any non-beneficiary country; or

(b) If shipment from any beneficiary country to the United States was through the territory of a non-beneficiary country, the articles in the shipment did not enter into the commerce of the non-beneficiary country while en route to the United States, and the invoices, bills of lading, and other shipping documents show the United States as the final destination; or

(c) If shipment from any beneficiary country to the United States was through the territory of a non-beneficiary country and the invoices and other documents do not show the United States as the final destination, then the articles in the shipment, upon arrival in the United States, are imported directly only if they:

(1) Remained under the control of the customs authority in the intermediate country;

(2) Did not enter into the commerce of the intermediate country except for the purpose of sale other than at retail, and the articles are imported into the United States as a result of the original commercial transaction between the importer and the producer or the latter’s sales agent; and

(3) Were not subjected to operations in the intermediate country other than loading and unloading, and other activities necessary to preserve the articles in good condition.

## § 10.205 Country of origin criteria.

(a) *General.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an article may be eligible for duty-free treatment under the ATPA if the article is either:

(1) Wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country; or

(2) A new or different article of commerce which has been grown, produced, or manufactured in a beneficiary country.

(b) *Exceptions.* No article shall be eligible for duty-free treatment under the ATPA by virtue of having merely un-

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dergone simple (as opposed to complex or meaningful) combining or packaging operations, or mere dilution with water or mere dilution with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the article. The principles and examples set forth in §10.195(a)(2) of this part shall apply equally for purposes of this paragraph.

## § 10.206 Value content requirement.

(a) *General.* An article may be eligible for duty-free treatment under the ATPA only if the sum of the cost or value of the materials produced in a beneficiary country or countries, plus the direct costs of processing operations performed in a beneficiary country or countries, is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of the article at the time it is entered.

(b) *Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands and CBI beneficiary countries.* For purposes of determining the percentage referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, the term “beneficiary country” includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and any CBI beneficiary country as defined in §10.191(b)(1) of this part. Any cost or value of materials or direct costs of processing operations attributable to the Virgin Islands or any CBI beneficiary country must be included in the article prior to its final exportation to the United States from a beneficiary country as defined in §10.202(a).

(c) *Materials produced in the United States.* For purposes of determining the percentage referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, an amount not to exceed 15 percent of the appraised value of the article at the time it is entered may be attributed to the cost or value of materials produced in the customs territory of the United States (other than the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico). The principles set forth in paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall apply in determining whether a material is “produced in the customs territory of the United States” for purposes of this paragraph.

(d) *Cost or value of materials—*(1) “Materials produced in a beneficiary country or countries” defined. For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, the words