

(j) *Incorporated.* “Incorporated” means physically incorporated into a good as a result of production with respect to that good.

(k) *Indirect materials.* “Indirect materials” means a good used in the production, testing or inspection of another good 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 that other good, including:

- (1) Fuel and energy;
- (2) Tools, dies and molds;
- (3) Spare parts and materials used in the maintenance of equipment and buildings;
- (4) Lubricants, greases, compounding materials and other materials used in production or used to operate equipment and buildings;
- (5) Gloves, glasses, footwear, clothing, safety equipment and supplies;
- (6) Equipment, devices, and supplies used for testing or inspecting the goods;
- (7) Catalysts and solvents; and
- (8) Any other goods that are not incorporated into the good but whose use in the production of the good can reasonably be demonstrated to be a part of that production.

(l) *Material.* “Material” means a good that is incorporated into another good as a result of production with respect to that other good, and includes parts, ingredients, subassemblies, and components.

(m) *Minor processing.* “Minor processing” means the following:

- (1) Mere dilution with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the good;
- (2) Cleaning, including removal of rust, grease, paint, or other coatings;
- (3) Application of preservative or decorative coatings, including lubricants, protective encapsulation, preservative or decorative paint, or metallic coatings;
- (4) Trimming, filing or cutting off small amounts of excess materials;
- (5) Unloading, reloading or any other operation necessary to maintain the good in good condition;

(6) Putting up in measured doses, packing, repacking, packaging, repackaging;

(7) Testing, marking, sorting, or grading;

(8) Ornamental or finishing operations incidental to textile good production designed to enhance the marketing appeal or the ease of care of the product, such as dyeing and printing, embroidery and appliques, pleating, hemstitching, stone or acid washing, permanent pressing, or the attachment of accessories notions, findings and trimmings; or

(9) Repairs and alterations, washing, laundering, or sterilizing.

(n) *Production.* “Production” means growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing or assembling a good.

(o) *Simple assembly.* “Simple assembly” means the fitting together of five or fewer parts all of which are foreign (excluding fasteners such as screws, bolts, etc.) by bolting, gluing, soldering, sewing or by other means without more than minor processing.

(p) *Value.* “Value” means, with respect to §102.13:

(1) In the case of a good, its customs value or transaction value within the meaning of the appendix to part 181 of this chapter; or

(2) In the case of a material, its customs value or value within the meaning of the appendix to part 181 of this chapter.

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Subpart B—Rules of Origin

§ 102.11 General rules.

The following rules shall apply for purposes of determining the country of origin of imported goods other than textile and apparel products covered by §102.21.

(a) The country of origin of a good is the country in which:

- (1) The good is wholly obtained or produced;
- (2) The good is produced exclusively from domestic materials; or
- (3) Each foreign material incorporated in that good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification set out in §102.20 and satisfies any other applicable requirements of that

section, and all other applicable requirements of these rules are satisfied.

(b) Except for a good that is specifically described in the Harmonized System as a set, or is classified as a set pursuant to General Rule of Interpretation 3, where the country of origin cannot be determined under paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) The country of origin of the good is the country or countries of origin of the single material that imparts the essential character to the good, or

(2) If the material that imparts the essential character to the good is fungible, has been commingled, and direct physical identification of the origin of the commingled material is not practical, the country or countries of origin may be determined on the basis of an inventory management method provided under the appendix to part 181 of this chapter.

(c) Where the country of origin cannot be determined under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section and the good is specifically described in the Harmonized System as a set or mixture, or classified as a set, mixture or composite good pursuant to General Rule of Interpretation 3, the country of origin of the good is the country or countries of origin of all materials that merit equal consideration for determining the essential character of the good.

(d) Where the country of origin of a good cannot be determined under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this section, the country of origin of the good shall be determined as follows:

(1) If the good was produced only as a result of minor processing, the country of origin of the good is the country or countries of origin of each material that merits equal consideration for determining the essential character of the good;

(2) If the good was produced by simple assembly and the assembled parts that merit equal consideration for determining the essential character of the good are from the same country, the country of origin of the good is the country of origin of those parts; or

(3) If the country of origin of the good cannot be determined under paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section, the country of origin of the good is the last

country in which the good underwent production.

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§ 102.12 Fungible goods.

When fungible goods of different countries of origin are commingled the country of origin of the goods:

(a) Is the countries of origin of those commingled goods; or

(b) If the good is fungible, has been commingled, and direct physical identification of the origin of the commingled good is not practical, the country or countries of origin may be determined on the basis of an inventory management method provided under the appendix to part 181 of the Customs Regulations.

§ 102.13 De Minimis.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, foreign materials that do not undergo the applicable change in tariff classification set out in §102.20 or satisfy the other applicable requirements of that section when incorporated into a good shall be disregarded in determining the country of origin of the good if the value of those materials is no more than 7 percent of the value of the good or 10 percent of the value of a good of Chapter 22, Harmonized System.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to a foreign material incorporated in a good provided for in Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, or 20 of the Harmonized System.

(c) Foreign components or materials that do not undergo the applicable change in tariff classification set out in §102.21 or satisfy the other applicable requirements of that section when incorporated into a textile or apparel product covered by that section shall be disregarded in determining the country of origin of the good if the total weight of those components or materials is not more than 7 percent of the total weight of the good.

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§ 102.15 Disregarded materials.

(a) The following materials shall be disregarded when determining whether the good undergoes the applicable change in tariff classification set out