§ 10.451 Originating goods.

A good imported into the customs territory of the United States will be considered an originating good under the US-CFTA only if:

(6) Goods produced on board factory ships from the goods referred to in paragraph (f)(5) provided such factory ships are registered or recorded with that Party and fly its flag;

(7) Goods taken by a Party or a person of a Party from the seabed or beneath the seabed outside territorial waters, provided that a Party has rights to exploit such seabed;

(8) 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;

(9) Waste and scrap derived from:
   (i) Production 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, provided such goods are fit only for the recovery of raw materials;

(10) Recovered goods derived in the territory of a Party from used goods, and utilized in the Party’s territory in the production of remanufactured goods; and

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

(q) Remanufactured goods. “Remanufactured goods” means industrial goods assembled in the territory of a Party, listed in Annex 4.18, US-CFTA, that:
   (1) Are entirely or partially comprised of recovered goods;
   (2) Have the same life expectancy and meet the same performance standards as new goods; and
   (3) Enjoy the same factory warranty as such new goods; and

(r) Self-produced material. “Self-produced material” means a material that is produced by the producer of a good and used in the production of that good; and

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

§ 10.455 Value of materials.

(a) Calculating the regional value content. For purposes of calculating the regional value content of a good under General Note 26(n), HTSUS, and for purposes of applying the de minimis (see § 10.459) provisions of subdivision (e) of the note, 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 with respect to that importation;

(2) In the case of a material acquired in the territory where the good is produced, except for a material to which paragraph (a)(3) of this section applies, the producer’s price actually paid or payable for the material;

(3) In the case of a material provided to the producer without charge, or at a price reflecting a discount or similar reduction, the sum of—

(i) All expenses incurred in the growth, production or manufacture of the material, including general expenses, and

(ii) A reasonable amount for profit; or

(4) In the case of a material that is self-produced, the sum of—

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

(ii) A reasonable amount for profit.

(b) Permissible additions to, and deductions from, the value of materials. The

---

U.S. Customs and Border Protection, DHS; Treasury § 10.455

(a) The good is wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of Chile or of the United States, or both; or

(b) The good is produced entirely in the territory of Chile or of the United States, or both, satisfies all other applicable requirements of this subpart, and

(1) Each of the non-originating materials used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS, and

(2) The good otherwise satisfies any applicable regional value content or other requirements specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS; or

(c) The good is produced entirely in the territory of Chile or the United States, or both, exclusively from originating materials.

§ 10.452 Exclusions.

A good will not be considered to be an originating good and a material will not be considered to be an originating material by virtue of having undergone:

(a) Simple combining or packaging operations; or

(b) Mere dilution with water or with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the good or material.

§ 10.453 Treatment of textile and apparel sets.

Notwithstanding the specific rules specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS, textile and apparel goods classifiable as goods put up in sets for retail sale as provided for in General Rule of Interpretation 3, HTSUS, will not be regarded as originating goods unless each of the goods in the set is an originating good or the non-originating goods in the set do not exceed 10 percent of the adjusted value of the set.

§ 10.454 Regional value content.

Where General Note 26, subdivision (n), HTSUS, sets forth a rule that specifies a regional value content test for a good, the regional value content of such good may be calculated, at the choice of the person claiming the tariff treatment authorized by this note for such good, on the basis of the build-down method or the build-up method described in this section, unless otherwise specified in the note.

(a) Build-down method. For the build-down method, the regional value content must be calculated on the basis of the formula \( RVC = \frac{(AV-VNM)}{AV} \times 100 \), where \( RVC \) is the regional value content, expressed as a percentage; \( AV \) is the adjusted value; and \( VNM \) is the value of non-originating materials used by the producer in the production of the good; or

(b) Build-up method. For the build-up method, the regional value content must be calculated on the basis of the formula \( RVC = \frac{VOM}{AV} \times 100 \), where \( RVC \) is the regional value content, expressed as a percentage; \( AV \) is the adjusted value; and \( VOM \) is the value of originating materials used by the producer in the production of the good.