(6) Office supplies for sales promotion, marketing and after-sales service of goods, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer;

(7) Telephone, mail and other communications, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer;

(8) Rent and depreciation of sales promotion, marketing and after-sales service offices and distribution centers;

(9) Property insurance premiums, taxes, cost of utilities, and repair and maintenance of sales promotion, marketing and after-sales service offices and distribution centers, where such costs are identified separately for sales promotion, marketing and after-sales service of goods on the financial statements or cost accounts of the producer; and

(10) Payments by the producer to other persons for warranty repairs;

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

(v) Shipping and packing costs. “Shipping and packing costs” means the costs incurred in packing a good for shipment and shipping the good from the point of direct shipment to the buyer, excluding the costs of preparing and packaging the good for retail sale;

(w) Total cost. “Total cost” means all product costs, period costs, and other costs for a good incurred in the territory of one or more of the Parties.

§ 10.595 Regional value content.

(a) General. Except for goods to which paragraph (d) of this section applies, where General Note 29(n), HTSUS, sets forth a rule that specifies a regional value content test for a good, the regional value content of such good must be calculated by the importer, exporter, or producer of the good on the basis of the build-down method described in paragraph (b) of this section or the build-up method described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Build-down method. Under the build-down method, the regional value content of a good imported into the customs territory of the United States will be considered an originating good under the CAFTA-DR only if:

(a) Each non-originating material used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification specified in General Note 29(n), HTSUS, and the good satisfies all other applicable requirements of General Note 29, HTSUS; or

(b) The good otherwise satisfies any applicable regional value content or other requirements specified in General Note 29(n), HTSUS, and satisfies all other applicable requirements of General Note 29, HTSUS; or

(c) The good is produced entirely in the territory of one or more of the Parties exclusively from originating materials.

§ 10.594 Originating goods.

Except as otherwise provided in this subpart and General Note 29(m), HTSUS, a good imported into the customs territory of the United States will be considered an originating good under the CAFTA-DR only if:

(a) The good is wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of one or more of the Parties;

(b) The good is produced entirely in the territory of one or more of the Parties and:

(1) Each non-originating material used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification specified in General Note 29(n), HTSUS, and the good satisfies all other applicable requirements of General Note 29, HTSUS; or

(2) The good otherwise satisfies any applicable regional value content or other requirements specified in General Note 29(n), HTSUS, and satisfies all other applicable requirements of General Note 29, HTSUS; or

(c) The good is produced entirely in the territory of one or more of the Parties exclusively from originating materials.

§ 10.596 Special rules for determining origin.

(a) Articles exclusively from originating materials. Where an originating good is produced exclusively from originating materials, the good will be considered an originating good under the CAFTA-DR only if:

(b) Articles from originating material and non-originating materials. Where an originating good is produced from originating material and non-originating material, the good will be considered an originating good under the CAFTA-DR only if:

(c) Articles from originating materials and non-originating materials. Where an originating good is produced from originating materials and non-originating materials, the good will be considered an originating good under the CAFTA-DR only if:

(d) Articles from non-originating materials. Where a non-originating good is produced from non-originating materials, the good will be considered an originating good under the CAFTA-DR only if:

(e) Articles from originating and non-originating materials. Where a non-originating good is produced from originating and non-originating materials, the good will be considered an originating good under the CAFTA-DR only if: