§ 10.425  Transit and transshipment of non-originating cotton or man-made fiber fabric or apparel goods.

(a) General. A good will not be considered eligible for preferential tariff treatment under an applicable TPL by reason of having undergone production that occurs entirely in the territory of Chile, the United States, or both, that would enable the good to qualify for preferential tariff treatment if subsequent to that production the good undergoes further production or any other operation outside the territories of Chile and the United States, other than unloading, reloading, or any other

than unloading, reloading, or any other operation necessary to preserve it in good condition or to transport the good to the United States; and

This document consists of ___ pages, including all attachments.”

(b) Responsible official or agent. The certificate of eligibility required to be submitted under this section must be signed and dated by a responsible official of the importer or by the importer’s authorized agent having knowledge of the relevant facts.

(c) Language. The certificate of eligibility must be completed either in the English or Spanish language. If the certificate is completed in Spanish, the importer must also provide to the port director, upon request, a written English translation of the certificate;

(d) Applicability of certificate of eligibility. A certificate of eligibility may be applicable to:

(1) A single importation of a good into the United States, including a single shipment that results in the filing of one or more entries and a series of shipments that results in the filing of one entry; or

(2) Multiple importations of identical goods into the United States that occur within a specified blanket period, not exceeding 12 months, set out in the certificate.

§ 10.423  Certificate of eligibility not required.

(a) General. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an importer will not be required to submit a certificate of eligibility for:

(1) A non-commercial importation of a good; or

(2) A commercial importation of a good whose value does not exceed U.S. $2,500, or the equivalent amount in Chilean currency.

(b) Exception. If the port director determines that an importation described in paragraph (a) of this section may reasonably be considered to have been carried out or planned for the purpose of evading compliance with the rules and procedures governing TPL claims for preference under the US-CFTA, the port director will notify the importer in writing that for that importation the importer must submit to CBP a valid certificate of eligibility. The importer must submit such a certificate within 30 calendar days from the date of the written notice. Failure to timely submit the certificate will result in denial of the claim for preferential tariff treatment.

§ 10.424  Effect of noncompliance; failure to provide documentation regarding transshipment of non-originating cotton or man-made fiber fabric or apparel goods.

(a) Effect of noncompliance. If the importer fails to comply with any requirement under this subpart, including submission of a certificate of eligibility under §10.422 of this subpart, the port director may deny preferential tariff treatment to the imported good.

(b) Failure to provide documentation regarding transshipment. Where the requirements for preferential tariff treatment set forth elsewhere in this subpart are met, the port director nevertheless may deny preferential tariff treatment to a good for which a TPL claim is made if the good is shipped through or transshipped in a country other than Chile or the United States, and the importer of the good does not provide, at the request of the port director, copies of documents demonstrating to the satisfaction of the port director that the requirements set forth in §10.425 of this subpart were met.

§ 10.425  Transit and transshipment of non-originating cotton or man-made fiber fabric or apparel goods.

(a) General. A good will not be considered eligible for preferential tariff treatment under an applicable TPL by reason of having undergone production that occurs entirely in the territory of Chile, the United States, or both, that would enable the good to qualify for preferential tariff treatment if subsequent to that production the good undergoes further production or any other operation outside the territories of Chile and the United States, other than unloading, reloading, or any other