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(1) Direct shipment from any CBTPA beneficiary country to the United States without passing through the territory of any country that is not a CBTPA beneficiary country;

(2) If the shipment is from any CBTPA beneficiary country to the United States through the territory of any country that is not a CBTPA beneficiary country, the articles in the shipment do not enter into the commerce of any country that is not a CBTPA 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

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

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

(ii) Did not enter into the commerce of the intermediate country except for the purpose of sale other than at retail, and the port director is satisfied that the importation results from the original commercial transaction between the importer and the producer or the producer's sales agent; and

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

[T.D. 00-68, 65 FR 59658, Oct. 5, 2000; 65 FR 67262, Nov. 9, 2000, as amended by T.D. 01-74, 66 FR 50537, Oct. 4, 2001; T.D. 03-12, 68 FR 13832, Mar. 21, 2003]

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§ 10.224 Certificate of Origin.

(a) *General.* A Certificate of Origin must be employed to certify that a textile or apparel article being exported from a CBTPA beneficiary country to the United States qualifies for the preferential treatment referred to in § 10.221. The Certificate of Origin must be prepared by the exporter in the CBTPA beneficiary country in the form specified in paragraph (b) of this section. Where the CBTPA beneficiary country exporter is not the producer of the article, that exporter may complete and sign a Certificate of Origin on the basis of:

(1) Its reasonable reliance on the producer's written representation that the article qualifies for preferential treatment; or

(2) A completed and signed Certificate of Origin for the article voluntarily provided to the exporter by the producer.

(b) *Form of Certificate.* The Certificate of Origin referred to in paragraph (a) of this section must be in the following format:

**Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act
Textile Certificate of Origin**

1. Exporter Name & Address:		3. Importer Name & Address:	
2. Producer Name & Address:		4. Preference Group:	
5. Description of Article:			
Group	<i>Each description below is only a summary of the cited CFR provision.</i>	19 CFR	
A.	Apparel assembled from U.S. formed and cut fabrics and/or knit-to-shape components, from U.S. yarns.	10.223(a)(1)	
B.	Apparel assembled and further processed from U.S. formed and cut fabrics and/or knit-to-shape components, from U.S. yarns.	10.223(a)(2)	
C.	Apparel (except apparel in group K) assembled with U.S. thread, cut from U.S. formed fabrics from U.S. yarns, and may include components knit-to-shape in the United States from U.S. yarns.	10.223(a)(3)	
D.	Apparel knit-to-shape in the region from U.S. yarn (except socks in heading 6115); and knit apparel cut and assembled from regional or regional and U.S. fabrics from U.S. yarn. This group does not include non-underwear t-shirts in group E.	10.223(a)(4)	
E.	Non-underwear t-shirts in subheading 6109.10.00 & 6109.90.10 made of regional fabric from U.S. yarn.	10.223(a)(5)	
F.	Brassieres cut and assembled in the United States and/or one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries.	10.223(a)(6)	
G.	Apparel assembled from fabrics or yarns considered in short supply in the NAFTA, or designated as not available in commercial quantities in the United States.	10.223(a)(7) 10.223(a)(8)	
H.	Handloomed fabrics, handmade articles made of handloomed fabrics, or textile folklore articles – as defined in bilateral consultations.	10.223(a)(9)	
I.	Textile luggage assembled from U.S. formed and cut fabric from U.S. yarns.	10.223(a)(10)	
J.	Textile luggage cut and assembled from U.S. fabric from U.S. yarn.	10.223(a)(11)	
K.	Knit apparel assembled with U.S. thread, cut from U.S. formed fabrics from U.S. yarns, and may include components knit-to-shape in the United States from U.S. yarns.	10.223(a)(12)	
L.	Apparel assembled with U.S. thread from (1) U.S. fabric cut in the United States and the region, or (2) components knit-to-shape in the United States and the region, or (3) a combination of cutting and knitting-to-shape in the United States or the region.	10.223(a)(13)	
6. U.S./Caribbean Fabric Producer Name & Address:		7. U.S./Caribbean Yarn Producer Name & Address:	
		8. U.S. Thread Producer Name & Address:	
9. Handloomed, Handmade, or Folklore Article:		10. Name of Short Supply Fabric or Yarn:	

I certify that the information on this document is complete and accurate and I assume the responsibility for proving such representations. I understand that I am liable for any false statements or material omissions made on or in connection with this document. I agree to maintain, and present upon request, documentation necessary to support this certificate.

11. Authorized Signature:		12. Company:	
13. Name: (Print or Type)		14. Title:	
15. Date: (DD/MM/YY)	16. Blanket Period From: To:	17. Telephone: Facsimile:	

(c) *Preparation of Certificate.* The following rules will apply for purposes of completing the Certificate of Origin set forth in paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) Blocks 1 through 5 pertain only to the final article exported to the United

States for which preferential treatment may be claimed;

(2) Block 1 should state the legal name and address (including country) of the exporter;

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(3) Block 2 should state the legal name and address (including country) of the producer. If there is more than one producer, attach a list stating the legal name and address (including country) of all additional producers. If this information is confidential, it is acceptable to state “available to Customs upon request” in block 2. If the producer and the exporter are the same, state “same” in block 2;

(4) Block 3 should state the legal name and address (including country) of the importer;

(5) In block 4, insert the letter that designates the preference group which applies to the article according to the description contained in the CFR provision cited on the Certificate for that group;

(6) Block 5 should provide a full description of each article. The description should be sufficient to relate it to the invoice description and to the description of the article in the international Harmonized System. Include the invoice number as shown on the commercial invoice or, if the invoice number is not known, include another unique reference number such as the shipping order number;

(7) Blocks 6 through 10 must be completed only when the block in question calls for information that is relevant to the preference group identified in block 4;

(8) Block 6 should state the legal name and address (including country) of the fabric producer;

(9) Block 7 should state the legal name and address (including country) of the yarn producer;

(10) Block 8 should state the legal name and address (including country) of the thread producer;

(11) Block 9 should state the name of the folklore article or should state that the article is handloomed or handmade of handloomed fabric;

(12) Block 10 should be completed if the article described in block 5 incorporates a fabric or yarn described in preference group G and should state the name of the fabric or yarn that has been considered as being in short supply in the NAFTA or that has been designated as not available in commercial quantities in the United States;

(13) Block 11 must contain the signature of the exporter or of the exporter’s authorized agent having knowledge of the relevant facts;

(14) Block 15 should reflect the date on which the Certificate was completed and signed;

(15) Block 16 should be completed if the Certificate is intended to cover multiple shipments of identical articles as described in block 5 that are imported into the United States during a specified period of up to one year (see §10.226(b)(4)(ii)). The “from” date is the date on which the Certificate became applicable to the article covered by the blanket Certificate (this date may be prior to the date reflected in block 15). The “to” date is the date on which the blanket period expires; and

(16) The Certificate may be printed and reproduced locally. If more space is needed to complete the Certificate, attach a continuation sheet.

[T.D. 00-68, 65 FR 59658, Oct. 5, 2000; 65 FR 67263, Nov. 9, 2000, as amended by T.D. 03-12, 68 FR 13833, Mar. 21, 2003]

§ 10.225 Filing of claim for preferential treatment.

(a) *Declaration.* In connection with a claim for preferential treatment for a textile or apparel article described in §10.223, the importer must make a written declaration that the article qualifies for that treatment. The inclusion on the entry summary, or equivalent documentation, of the subheading within Chapter 98 of the HTSUS under which the article is classified will constitute the written declaration. Except in any of the circumstances described in §10.226(d)(1), the declaration required under this paragraph must be based on a Certificate of Origin that has been completed and properly executed in accordance with §10.224 and that covers the article being imported.

(b) *Corrected declaration.* If, after making the declaration required under paragraph (a) of this section, the importer has reason to believe that a Certificate of Origin on which a declaration was based contains information that is not correct, the importer must within 30 calendar days after the date of discovery of the error make a corrected declaration and pay any duties