

(u) *Tariff preference level*. “Tariff preference level” means a quantitative limit for certain non-originating textiles and textile apparel goods that may be entitled to preferential tariff treatment as if such goods were originating based on the goods meeting the production requirements set forth in § 10.421 of this subpart.

(v) *Textile or apparel good*. “Textile or apparel good” means a good listed in the Annex to the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (commonly referred to as ATC), which is part of the WTO Agreement;

(w) *Territory*. “Territory” means:

(1) With respect to Chile, the land, maritime and air space under its sovereignty, and the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf within which it exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with international law and its domestic law; and

(2) With respect to the United States,

(i) The customs territory of the United States, which includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico,

(ii) The foreign trade zones located in the United States and Puerto Rico, and

(iii) Any areas beyond the territorial seas of the United States within which, in accordance with international law and its domestic law, the United States may exercise rights with respect to the seabed and subsoil and their natural resources;

(x) *WTO Agreement*. “WTO Agreement” means the *Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization* of April 15, 1994.

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

§ 10.410 Filing of claim for preferential tariff treatment upon importation.

(a) *Declaration*. In connection with a claim for preferential tariff treatment for an originating good under the US-CFTA, the U.S. importer must make a written declaration that the good qualifies for such treatment. The written declaration is made by including on the entry summary, or equivalent documentation, the symbol “CL” as a prefix to the subheading of the HTSUS under which each qualifying good is classified, or by the method specified

for equivalent reporting via electronic interchange.

(b) *Corrected declaration*. If, after making the declaration required under paragraph (a) of this section, the U.S. importer has reason to believe that the declaration or the certification on which the 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, submit a letter or other written statement to the CBP office where the original declaration was filed specifying the correction and pay any duties that may be due.

§ 10.411 Certification of origin.

(a) *Contents*. An importer who claims preferential tariff treatment on a good must submit, at the request of the port director, a certification that the good qualifies as originating. A certification submitted to CBP under this paragraph:

(1) Need not be in a prescribed format but must be in writing or must be transmitted electronically pursuant to any electronic means authorized by CBP for that purpose;

(2) Must include the following information:

(i) The legal name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the importer of record of the good (if known);

(ii) The legal name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the exporter of the good (if different from the producer);

(iii) The legal name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the producer of the good (if known);

(iv) A description of the good, which must be sufficiently detailed to relate it to the invoice and the HS nomenclature;

(v) The HTSUS tariff classification, to six or more digits, as necessary for the specific change in tariff classification rule for the good set forth in General Note 26(n), HTSUS;

(vi) The preference criterion as set forth in paragraph (e) of this section;

(vii) For multiple shipments of identical goods, the blanket period in “mm/dd/yyyy to mm/dd/yyyy” format (12-month maximum); and