

§ 10.450

will take into account the claim for refund under this subpart in connection with the liquidation of the entry.

(2) *Liquidated entry.* If the port director determines that a claim for a refund filed under this subpart should be allowed and the entry covering the good has been liquidated, whether or not the liquidation has become final, the entry must be reliquidated in order to effect a refund of duties pursuant to this subpart. If the entry is otherwise to be reliquidated based on administrative review of a protest or petition for reliquidation or as a result of judicial review, the port director will reliquidate the entry taking into account the claim for refund under this subpart.

(d) *Denial of claim*—(1) *General.* The port director may deny a claim for a refund filed under §10.441 of this part if the claim was not filed timely, if the importer has not complied with the requirements of §10.441 of this part, if the certification submitted under §10.441(b)(2) of this part cannot be accepted as valid (see §10.413 of this part), or if, following initiation of an origin verification under §10.470 of this part, the port director determines either that the imported good did not qualify as an originating good at the time of importation or that a basis exists upon which preferential tariff treatment may be denied under §10.470 of this part.

(2) *Unliquidated entry.* If the port director determines that a claim for a refund filed under this subpart should be denied and the entry covering the good has not been liquidated, the port director will deny the claim in connection with the liquidation of the entry, and written notice of the denial and the reason for the denial will be given to the importer.

(3) *Liquidated entry.* If the port director determines that a claim for a refund filed under this subpart should be denied and the entry covering the good has been liquidated, whether or not the liquidation has become final, the claim may be denied without reliquidation of the entry. If the entry is otherwise to be reliquidated based on administrative review of a protest or petition for reliquidation or as a result of judicial review, such reliquidation may include

19 CFR Ch. I (4–1–06 Edition)

denial of the claim filed under this subpart. In either case, the port director will give written notice of the denial and the reason for the denial to the importer.

RULES OF ORIGIN

§ 10.450 Definitions.

For purposes of §§10.450 through 10.463:

(a) *Adjusted value.* “Adjusted value” means the value determined in accordance with Articles 1 through 8, Article 15, and the corresponding interpretative notes of the Customs Valuation Agreement, adjusted, if necessary, to exclude any costs, charges, or expenses incurred for transportation, insurance, and related services incident to the international shipment of the merchandise from the country of exportation to the place of importation and the value of packing materials and containers for shipment as defined in §10.450(m) of this subpart;

(b) *Exporter.* “Exporter” means a person who exports goods from the territory of a Party;

(c) *Fungible goods or materials.* “Fungible goods or materials” means goods or materials that are interchangeable for commercial purposes and whose properties are essentially identical;

(d) *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.* “Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” means the principles, rules, and procedures, including both broad and specific guidelines, that define the accounting practices accepted in the territory of a Party;

(e) *Good.* “Good” means any merchandise, product, article, or material;

(f) *Goods wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of one or both of the Parties.* “Goods wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of one or both of the Parties” means:

(1) Mineral goods extracted in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(2) Vegetable goods, as such goods are defined in the Harmonized System, harvested in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(3) Live animals born and raised in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(4) Goods obtained from hunting, trapping, or fishing in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(5) Goods (fish, shellfish, and other marine life) taken from the sea by vessels registered or recorded with a Party and flying its flag;

(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;

(g) *Importer*. "Importer" means a person who imports goods into the territory of a Party;

(h) *Issued*. "Issued" means prepared by and, where required under a Party's domestic law or regulation, signed by the importer, exporter, or producer of the good;

(i) *Location of the producer*. "Location of the producer" means site of production of a good;

(j) *Material*. "Material" means a good that is used in the production of another good, including a part, ingredient, or indirect material;

(k) *Non-originating good*. "Non-originating good" means a good that does not qualify as originating under this subpart;

(l) *Non-originating material*. "Non-originating material" means a material that does not qualify as originating under this subpart;

(m) *Packing materials and containers for shipment*. "Packing materials and containers for shipment" means the goods used to protect a good during its transportation to the United States, and does not include the packaging materials and containers in which a good is packaged for retail sale;

(n) *Producer*. "Producer" means a person who engages in the production of a good in the territory of a Party;

(o) *Production*. "Production" means growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, raising, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing, assembling, or disassembling a good;

(p) *Recovered goods*. "Recovered goods" means materials in the form of individual parts that are the result of:

(1) The complete disassembly of used goods into individual parts; and

(2) The cleaning, inspecting, testing, or other processing of those parts as necessary for improvement to sound working condition by one or more of the following processes: welding, flame spraying, surface machining, knurling, plating, sleeving, and rewinding in order for such parts to be assembled with other parts, including other recovered parts in the production of a remanufactured good of Annex 4.18, US-CFTA;

(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.