第三種郵便物認可　明治三十五年三月三十日

(t) "(16)" denotes the following rule:

CC, provided that, where non-originating materials of headings 50.07, 51.11 through 51.13, 52.08 through 52.12, 53.09 through 53.11, 54.07, 54.08, 55.12 through 55.16, or chapter 60 are used, each of the non-originating materials is woven, or knitted or crocheted entirely in the Area of one or both Parties; and

(u) "(17)" denotes the following rule:

CC, provided that the good is both cut (or knit to shape) and sewn or otherwise assembled in the Area of one or both Parties.

6. For the purposes of column 4 of the product specific rules set out in this Annex:

(a) "CR" means "Chemical Reaction Origin Rule":

For the purposes of chapters 27 to 40, a "chemical reaction" means a process, including a biochemical process, which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

The following are not considered to be chemical reactions for the purposes of determining whether a good is an originating good:

(i) dissolving in water or other solvents;

(ii) the elimination of solvents including solvent water; or

(iii) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization.

Any good of chapters 27 to 40 that has undergone a chemical reaction shall be considered to be an originating good if the chemical reaction occurred in the Area of a Party;

(b) "D" means "Distillation Rule":

For the purposes of heading 27.10, any good that has undergone one of the following processes of distillation shall be considered to be an originating good, if the process occurred in the Area of a Party:

(i) "atmospheric distillation" - a separation process in which petroleum oils are converted, in a distillation tower, into fractions according to boiling point and the vapour then condensed into different liquefied fractions. For example, liquefied petroleum gas, naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, diesel/heating oil, light gas oils, and lubricating oil are produced from petroleum distillation; or

(ii) "vacuum distillation" - distillation at a pressure below atmospheric but not so low that it would be classed as molecular distillation. Vacuum distillation is useful for distilling high-boiling and heat-sensitive materials such as heavy distillates in petroleum oils to produce light to heavy vacuum gas oils and residuum. In some refineries, gas oils may be further processed into lubricating oils;

(c) "P" means "Purification Origin Rule":

For the purposes of chapters 28 to 35, chapter 38, and chapter 39 (except for goods of 2905.43, 2905.44, 2905.45, 2906.11, 2918.14, 2918.15, 2922.42, 2923.20, 2924.29, 2938.90, 2940.00, 3006.92, 3201.90, 33.01, 35.01, 35.02, 35.03, 35.04, 35.05, 3802.10, 3805.90, 3806.30, 3809.10, 38.23, 3824.60, and 38.25), "purification" means a process of reduction or elimination of impurities resulting in the elimination of not less than 80 per cent of the content of existing impurities of a good.