10. The United States shall provide that a good is not an originating good if the good:

(a) undergoes subsequent production or any other operation outside the territories of the Parties other than unloading; reloading; separation from a bulk shipment; storing; labeling or marking required by the United States; or any other operation necessary to preserve it in good condition or to transport the good to the territory of the United States; or

(b) does not remain under customs control in the territory of a non-Party.

11. The United States shall provide that an importer may make a claim for preferential tariff treatment for a good listed in the Tariff Schedule of the United States based on the importer's knowledge or on information in the importer's possession that the good is originating.

12. The United States shall provide that, for the purposes of claiming preferential tariff treatment, the importer shall make a statement forming part of the import documentation that the good qualifies as an originating good.

13. The United States may require that an importer be prepared to submit, upon request, a statement setting forth the reasons that the good qualifies as an originating good, including pertinent manufacturing information. The statement need not be in a prescribed format and may be submitted electronically, where feasible.

14. The United States may request any information or documentation necessary to demonstrate that a good is originating and qualified for preferential tariff treatment. The importer may arrange for the exporter or producer to provide such information or documentation directly to the United States.

15. The United States may deny a claim for preferential tariff treatment if:

(a) it determines that the good does not qualify for preferential tariff treatment;

(b) pursuant to paragraph 14, it has not received sufficient information to determine that the good qualifies for preferential tariff treatment; or

(c) the importer fails to comply with the requirements of these Rules of Origin and Origin Procedures.

16. The United States shall establish or maintain one or more inquiry points to address inquiries from interested persons concerning any matter with respect to the implementation or application of preferential tariff treatment under this Agreement, and shall make information concerning the procedures for making such inquiries publicly available online.

Product-Specific Rules of Origin

17. For the purposes of interpreting the Product-Specific Rules of Origin set forth in paragraphs 18 and 19 and the table below:

(a) "chapter" means a chapter of the Harmonized System;

(b) "heading" means the first four digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System; and

(c) "subheading" means the first six digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System.

18. For the purposes of interpreting the Product-Specific Rules set forth in this paragraph, paragraph 19, and the table below:

(a) the specific rule that applies to the good is set out in Column 2 and adjacent to the national tariff line of the good at the 8-digit level;

(b) the requirement of a change in tariff classification applies only to non-originating materials;

(c) where a specific rule of origin is defined using the criterion of a change in tariff classification, and it is written to exclude tariff provisions at the level of a chapter, heading, or subheading of the Harmonized System, it shall be construed to mean that the rule of origin requires that materials classified in those excluded provisions be originating for the good to qualify as originating. Such materials shall be considered originating if they are wholly obtained or produced entirely in the United States or Japan, or if they have been substantially transformed in the United States or Japan from any materials from or produced outside the Parties, as provided in U.S. law;

(d) when a heading or subheading is subject to alternative specific rules of origin, the rule will be considered to be met if a good satisfies one of the alternatives; and

(e) when General Rule of Interpretation (GRI) 2(a) of the HTSUS is referred to as an exception to a change in tariff classification, this means that such change will not be acceptable for purposes of meeting the change in tariff classification requirement if the change results from the assembly of parts into an incomplete or unfinished good which is classifiable in the same manner as a complete or finished good pursuant to GRI 2(a) of the HTSUS.