

total cost means all product costs, period costs, and other costs for a good incurred in the territory of one or more of the Parties;
used means used or consumed in the production of goods; and
value means the value of a good or material for purposes of calculating customs duties or for purposes of applying this Chapter.

Annex 4.6

Exceptions to Article 4.6

Article 4.6 shall not apply to:

- (a) a non-originating material classified under chapter 4 of the Harmonized System, or a non-originating dairy preparation containing over ten percent by weight of milk solids classified under subheading 1901.90 or 2106.90, that is used in the production of a good classified under chapter 4 of the Harmonized System;
- (b) a non-originating material classified under chapter 4 of the Harmonized System, or a non-originating dairy preparation containing over ten percent by weight of milk solids classified under subheading 1901.90, that is used in the production of the following goods: infant preparations containing over ten percent in weight of milk solids classified under subheading 1901.10; mixes and doughs, containing over 25 percent by weight of butterfat, not put up for retail sale, classified under subheading 1901.20; dairy preparations containing over ten percent by weight of milk solids, classified under subheading 1901.90 or 2106.90; heading 21.05; beverages containing milk classified under subheading 2202.90; or animal feeds containing over ten percent by weight of milk solids classified under subheading 2309.90;
- (c) a non-originating material classified under heading 08.05 or subheadings 2009.11 through 2009.30 that is used in the production of a good classified under subheadings 2009.11 through 2009.30, or in fruit or vegetable juice of any single fruit or vegetable, fortified with minerals or vitamins, concentrated or unconcentrated, classified under subheading 2106.90 or 2202.90;
- (d) a non-originating material classified under heading 09.01 or 21.01, that is used in the production of a good classified under heading 09.01 or 21.01;
- (e) a non-originating material classified under heading 10.06 that is used in the production of a good classified under heading 11.02 or 11.03 or subheading 1904.90;
- (f) a non-originating material classified under chapter 15 of the Harmonized System that is used in the production of a good classified under chapter 15 of the Harmonized System;
- (g) a non-originating material classified under heading 17.01 that is used in the production of a good classified under heading 17.01 through 17.03;
- (h) a non-originating material classified under chapter 17 of the Harmonized System that is used in the production of a good classified under subheading 1806.10; or
- (i) except as provided under subparagraph (a) through (h) and in the specific rules of origin under Annex 4.1, a non-originating material used in the production of a good classified under chapter 1 through 24 of the Harmonized System unless the non-originating material is classified under a different subheading than the good for which origin is being determined.

Chapter Five

Customs Administration and Trade Facilitation

Article 5.1: Publication

1. Each Party shall publish, including on the Internet, its customs laws, regulations, and general administrative procedures.
2. Each Party shall designate or maintain one or more inquiry points to address inquiries by interested persons concerning customs matters and shall make available on the Internet information concerning the procedures for making such inquiries.
3. To the extent possible, each Party shall publish in advance any regulations of general application governing customs matters that it proposes to adopt and provide interested persons the opportunity to comment prior to their adoption.

Article 5.2: Release of Goods

1. Each Party shall adopt or maintain simplified customs procedures for the efficient release of goods in order to facilitate trade between the Parties.
2. Pursuant to paragraph 1, each Party shall ensure that its customs authority or other competent authority shall adopt or maintain procedures that:
 - (a) provide for the release of goods within a period no greater than that required to ensure compliance with its customs laws and, to the extent possible, within 48 hours of arrival;
 - (b) allow goods to be released at the point of arrival, without temporary transfer to warehouses or other facilities; and
 - (c) allow importers to withdraw goods from customs before and without prejudice to the final determination by its customs authority of the applicable customs duties, taxes, and fees (A Party may require an importer to provide sufficient guarantee in the form of a surety, a deposit, or some other appropriate instrument, covering the ultimate payment of the customs duties, taxes, and fees in connection with the importation of the good).

Article 5.3: Automation

Each Party's customs authority shall endeavor to use information technology that expedites procedures for the release of goods. When deciding on the information technology to be used for this purpose, each Party shall:

- (a) use, to the extent possible, international standards;
- (b) make electronic systems accessible to the trading community;
- (c) provide for electronic submission and processing of information and data before arrival of the shipment to allow for the release of goods on arrival;
- (d) employ electronic or automated systems for risk analysis and targeting;
- (e) work towards developing compatible electronic systems among the Parties' customs authorities, to facilitate government to government exchange of international trade data; and
- (f) work towards developing a set of common data elements and processes in accordance with World Customs Organization (WCO) Customs Data Model and related WCO recommendations and guidelines.

Article 5.4: Risk Management

Each Party shall endeavor to adopt or maintain risk management systems that enable its customs authority to focus its inspection activities on high-risk goods and that simplify the clearance and movement of low-risk goods, while respecting the confidential nature of the information it obtains through such activities.

Article 5.5: Cooperation

1. With a view to facilitating the effective operation of this Agreement, each Party shall endeavor to provide the other Parties with advance notice of any significant modification of administrative policy or other similar development related to its laws or regulations governing importations that is likely to substantially affect the operation of this Agreement.

2. The Parties shall cooperate in achieving compliance with their respective laws and regulations pertaining to:

(a) the implementation and operation of the provisions of this Agreement governing importations or exportations, including claims of origin and origin procedures;

(b) the implementation and operation of the Customs Valuation Agreement;

(c) restrictions or prohibitions on imports or exports; and

(d) other customs matters as the Parties may agree.

3. Where a Party has a reasonable suspicion of unlawful activity related to its laws or regulations governing importations, the Party may request another Party to provide specific confidential information normally collected in connection with the importation of goods.

4. For purposes of paragraph 3, “a reasonable suspicion of unlawful activity” means a suspicion based on relevant factual information obtained from public or private sources, comprising one or more of the following:

(a) historical evidence of non-compliance with laws or regulations governing importations by an importer or exporter;

(b) historical evidence of non-compliance with laws or regulations governing importations by a manufacturer, producer, or other person involved in the movement of goods from the territory of one Party to the territory of another Party;

(c) historical evidence that some or all of the persons involved in the movement from the territory of the other Party to the territory of another Party of goods within a specific product sector have not complied with a Party’s laws or regulations governing importations; or

(d) other information that the requesting Party and the Party from whom the information is requested agree is sufficient in the context of a particular request.

5. A Party’s request under paragraph 3 shall be in writing, shall specify the purpose for which the information is sought, and shall identify the requested information with sufficient specificity for the other Party to locate and provide the information.

6. The Party from whom the information is requested shall, in accordance with its law and any relevant international agreements to which it is a party, provide a written response containing such information.

7. Each Party shall endeavor to provide another Party with any other information that would assist that Party in determining whether imports from or exports to that Party are in compliance with the other Party’s laws or regulations governing importations, in particular those related to the prevention of smuggling and similar infractions.

8. For purposes of facilitating regional trade, each Party shall endeavor to provide the other Parties with technical advice and assistance for the purpose of improving risk assessment techniques, simplifying and expediting customs procedures, advancing the technical skill of personnel, and enhancing the use of technologies that can lead to improved compliance with regard to laws or regulations governing importations.

9. Building on the mechanisms established in this Article, the Parties shall strive to explore additional avenues of cooperation to enhance each Party’s ability to enforce its laws and regulations governing importations, including by concluding a mutual assistance

agreement between their respective customs authorities within six months after this Agreement is signed. The Parties shall examine whether to establish other channels of communication to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information and to improve coordination on importation issues.

Article 5.6: Confidentiality

1. Where a Party providing information to another Party in accordance with this Chapter designates the information as confidential, the other Party shall maintain the confidentiality of the information. The Party providing the information may require written assurances from the other Party that the information will be held in confidence, will be used only for the purposes specified in the other Party's request for information, and will not be disclosed without the Party's specific permission.
2. A Party may decline to provide information requested by another Party where that Party has failed to act in conformity with assurances provided under paragraph 1.
3. Each Party shall adopt or maintain procedures in which confidential information, including information the disclosure of which could prejudice the competitive position of the person providing the information, submitted in accordance with the administration of the Party's customs laws, shall be protected from unauthorized disclosure.

Article 5.7: Express Shipments

Each Party shall adopt or maintain expedited customs procedures for express shipments while maintaining appropriate customs control and selection. These procedures shall:

- (a) provide a separate, expedited customs procedure for express shipments;
- (b) provide for the submission and processing of information necessary for the release of an express shipment before the express shipment arrives;
- (c) allow submission of a single manifest covering all goods contained in a shipment transported by an express shipment service, through, if possible, electronic means;
- (d) to the extent possible, provide for clearance of certain goods with a minimum of documentation; and
- (e) under normal circumstances, provide for clearance of express shipments within six hours after submission of the necessary customs documents, provided the shipment has arrived.

Article 5.8: Review and Appeal

Each Party shall ensure that with respect to its determinations on customs matters, importers in its territory have access to:

- (a) a level of administrative review independent of the employee or office that issued the determination; and
- (b) judicial review of the determination.

Article 5.9: Penalties

Each Party shall adopt or maintain measures that allow for the imposition of civil or administrative penalties and, where appropriate, criminal sanctions for violations of its customs laws and regulations, including those governing tariff classification, customs valuation, country of origin, and claims for preferential treatment under this Agreement.

Article 5.10: Advance Rulings

1. Each Party, through its customs authority or other competent authority shall issue,

before a good is imported into its territory, a written advance ruling at the written request of an importer in its territory, or an exporter or producer (for greater certainty, an importer, exporter, or producer may submit a request for an advance ruling through a duly authorized representative) in the territory of another Party with regard to:

- (a) tariff classification;
- (b) the application of customs valuation criteria for a particular case, in accordance with the application of the provisions set out in the Customs Valuation Agreement;
- (c) the application of duty drawback, deferral, or other relief from customs duties;
- (d) whether a good is originating in accordance with Chapter Four (Rules of Origin and Origin Procedures);
- (e) whether a good re-entered into the territory of a Party after being exported to the territory of another Party for repair or alteration is eligible for duty free treatment in accordance with Article 3.6 (Goods Re-entered after Repair or Alteration);
- (f) country of origin marking;
- (g) the application of quotas; and
- (h) such other matters as the Parties may agree.

2. Each Party shall provide that its customs authority or other competent authority shall issue an advance ruling within 150 days after a request, provided that the requester has submitted all information that the Party requires, including, if the authority requests, a sample of the good for which the requester is seeking an advance ruling. In issuing an advance ruling, the authority shall take into account facts and circumstances the requester has provided.

3. Each Party shall provide that advance rulings shall be in force from their date of issuance, or another date specified in the ruling, provided that the facts or circumstances on which the ruling is based remain unchanged.

4. The issuing Party may modify or revoke an advance ruling after the Party notifies the requester. The issuing Party may modify or revoke a ruling retroactively only if the ruling was based on inaccurate or false information.

5. Subject to any confidentiality requirements in its law, each Party shall make its advance rulings publicly available.

6. If a requester provides false information or omits relevant facts or circumstances relating to the advance ruling, or does not act in accordance with the ruling's terms and conditions, the importing Party may apply appropriate measures, including civil, criminal, and administrative actions, monetary penalties, or other sanctions.

Article 5.11: Implementation

For each Central American Party and the Dominican Republic:

- (a) Articles 5.2.2(b) and (c) and 5.7 shall apply one year after the date of entry into force of this Agreement;
- (b) Articles 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.4, and 5.10 shall apply two years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement; and
- (c) Article 5.3 shall apply three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 5.12: Capacity Building

The Parties recognize the importance of trade capacity building activities in facilitating the implementation of this Chapter. Accordingly, the initial capacity building priorities of the working group on customs administration and trade facilitation under the Committee

on Trade Capacity Building should be related to implementation of this Chapter and any other priorities that the Committee designates.

Chapter Six

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Objectives

The objectives of this Chapter are to protect human, animal, or plant life or health in the Parties' territories, enhance the Parties' implementation of the SPS Agreement, provide a forum for addressing sanitary and phytosanitary matters, resolve trade issues, and thereby expand trade opportunities.

Article 6.1: Affirmation of the SPS Agreement

Further to Article 1.3 (Relation to Other Agreements), the Parties affirm their existing rights and obligations with respect to each other under the SPS Agreement.

Article 6.2: Scope and Coverage

1. This Chapter applies to all sanitary and phytosanitary measures of a Party that may, directly or indirectly, affect trade between the Parties.
2. No Party may have recourse to dispute settlement under this Agreement for any matter arising under this Chapter.

Article 6.3: Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Matters

1. Not later than 30 days after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, the Parties shall establish a Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Matters, comprising representatives of each Party who have responsibility for sanitary and phytosanitary matters, as set out in Annex 6.3.
2. The Parties shall establish the Committee through an exchange of letters identifying the primary representative of each Party to the Committee and establishing the Committee's terms of reference.
3. The objectives of the Committee shall be to help each Party implement the SPS Agreement, assist each Party to protect human, animal, or plant life or health, enhance consultation and cooperation between the Parties on sanitary and phytosanitary matters, and facilitate trade between the Parties.
4. The Committee shall seek to promote communication and otherwise enhance present or future relationships between the Parties' agencies and ministries with responsibility for sanitary and phytosanitary matters.
5. To the extent possible, the Committee shall seek to facilitate a Party's response to a written request for information from another Party with minimal delay. The Committee shall endeavor to ensure that at the earliest opportunity the responding Party communicates to the requesting Party the steps involved in responding to the request.
6. The Committee shall provide a forum for:
 - (a) enhancing mutual understanding of each Party's sanitary and phytosanitary measures and the regulatory processes that relate to those measures;
 - (b) consulting on matters related to the development or application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures that affect, or may affect, trade between the Parties;
 - (c) addressing bilateral or plurilateral sanitary and phytosanitary matters with a view to facilitating trade between the Parties;
 - (d) consulting on issues, positions, and agendas for meetings of the WTO SPS