

## Understanding the Rules of Origin in the JUSFTA

The rule	Explanatory note
<p>The JUSFTA eliminates customs duties (tariffs) on almost all products of one party when imported into the other party.</p> <p>To benefit from this preference, the product must be an “originating goods of the other Party.” (Article 2, JUSFTA)</p>	<p>"Rules of origin" means the specific provisions, developed from principles established by national or international agreements ("origin criteria"), applied by a country to determine the origin of goods. (The Kyoto Convention (Specific Annex K, Chapter 1, Rules of Origin)</p>
	<p><b>Goods manufactured in QIZ</b></p> <p>The JUSFTA does not affect merchandise entered from a Qualifying Industrial Zone (QIZ). Because duty reductions for some products will be staged, importers may choose to continue exporting qualifying merchandise under the QIZ.</p>
	<p>Jordan also benefits from the US Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).</p> <p>More information can be found on:  <a href="https://www.cbp.gov/trade/priority-issues/trade-agreements/special-trade-legislation/generalized-system-preferences">https://www.cbp.gov/trade/priority-issues/trade-agreements/special-trade-legislation/generalized-system-preferences</a></p>
<p>FTA origin rules set out in Annex 2.2</p>	<p>Rules of Origin (RoOs) are important because countries have deferent trade arrangements and polices with their different trading parties. The RoOs help ensure that the benefit of free trade goes to your trading partners.</p>
<p><b>Annex 2.2. provide the following:</b></p>	
<p>1. This Agreement shall apply to any article if:</p> <p>(a) that Article is <b>wholly</b> the growth, product or manufacture of a Party or is a new or different article of commerce that has been grown, produced, or manufactured in a Party;</p> <p><b>(b) that article is imported directly from one Party into the other Party; and</b></p>	<p>The annex applies to “Goods”.</p> <p>Goods are defined to be all those commodities which are classifiable under the Harmonized System (HS).</p> <p>JUSFTA benefits apply to tariff items listed in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and identified by “JO” in the Special column.</p>

<p>(c) the sum of (i) the cost or value of the materials produced in the exporting Party, plus (ii) the direct costs of processing operations performed in the exporting Party is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of the article at the time it is entered into the other Party.</p>	<p>Available at:  <a href="https://hts.usitc.gov/current">https://hts.usitc.gov/current</a></p> <p>The agreement does not apply to services, or intellectual property.</p> <p>The JUSFTA have <b>these basic rules</b>  <b>The goods must be either</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "wholly obtained"; or</li> <li>- "substantial transformation", and/ or</li> <li>- the 35% domestic content requirement</li> </ul> <p>these rules determine the product’s country of origin</p> <p>another important requirement for obtaining the tariff preference is the - "<b>direct transport" rule</b> - this rule is intended to reinforce the country of origin requirements</p> <p>The provisions of the annex go on to explain what is meant by these rules.</p> <p>The annex also provides the process that customs authorities from both parties will follow as well as the process to be followed by importers’ for filing their duty free treatment claims.</p>
<p>2. No article shall be considered a new or different article of commerce under this Agreement and no material shall be eligible for inclusion as domestic content under this Agreement by virtue of having merely undergone (a) simple combining or packaging operations or (b) mere dilution with water or with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the article or material.</p>	<p><b>Simple transformation processes</b> such as combining or packaging operations or mere dilution with water or with another substance does not confer origin.</p>
<p>3. For purposes of this Agreement, the expression “<b>wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Party</b>” refers both to any article which has been entirely grown, produced, or manufactured in a Party and to all materials incorporated in an article which have been entirely grown, produced, or manufactured in a Party, as</p>	<p>Goods produced wholly in a given country shall be taken as originating in that country.</p> <p>The following only shall be taken to be produced wholly in a given country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) mineral products extracted from its soil, from its territorial waters or from its seabed;</li> <li>b) vegetable products harvested or gathered in</li> </ul>

<p>distinguished from articles or materials imported into a Party from a non-participating country, whether or not such articles or materials were substantially transformed into new or different articles of commerce after their importation into the Party.</p>	<p>that country;  c) live animals born and raised in that country;  d) products obtained from live animals in that country;  e) products obtained from hunting or fishing conducted in that country;  f) products obtained by maritime fishing and other products taken from the sea by a vessel of that country;  g) products obtained aboard a factory ship of that country solely from products of the kind covered by paragraph (f) above;  h) products extracted from marine soil or subsoil outside that country’s territorial waters, provided that the country has sole rights to work that soil or subsoil;  ij) scrap and waste from manufacturing and processing operations, and used articles, collected in that country and fit only for the recovery of raw materials;  k) goods produced in that country solely from the products referred to in paragraphs (a) to (ij) above.</p> <p>Source: Revised Kyoto Convention, Specific Annex K / Chapter 1</p> <p>Also you can visit the US Customs and Border protection at:  <a href="https://www.cbp.gov/trade/nafta/guide-customs-procedures/rules-origin/wholly-obtained">https://www.cbp.gov/trade/nafta/guide-customs-procedures/rules-origin/wholly-obtained</a></p>
<p>4. For the purposes of this Agreement, “country of origin” requires that an article or material, not wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Party, be substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce, having a new name, character, or use distinct from the article or material from which it was so transformed.</p>	<p>If an imported product consists of components that are from more than one country, a criterion known as <b>substantial transformation is used to confer origin.</b></p> <p>In most cases, the origin of the good is determined to be the last place in which it was substantially transformed into a new and distinct article of commerce based on a change in name, character, or use.</p> <p>For determining origin, the JUSFTA provides</p>

	<p>for one or more of the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the character/name/use of the article;</li> <li>- the nature of the article’s manufacturing process, as compared to the processes used to make the imported parts, components, or other materials used to make the product;</li> <li>- the value added by the manufacturing process (as well as the cost of production, the amount of capital investment, or labor required) compared to the value imparted by other component parts; and</li> <li>- whether the essential character is established by the manufacturing process or by the essential character of the imported parts or materials.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Footnote No. 1: For the purposes of this Agreement, the processing of goods imported under Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) subheading 0805 into goods classified under HS subheadings 2009.11 through 2009.30 does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph 1(a).</i></p>	<p><i>The footnote ensures that the production of citrus juice from fruit may not be considered a substantial transformation, and does not benefit from the tariff preference. Citrus juice would only be originating if the fruit was grown in Jordan / U.S. and made into juice there.</i></p>
<p>5. For purposes of determining the 35 percent domestic content requirement under this Agreement, the cost or value of materials which are used in the production of an article in one Party, and which are products of the other Party, may be counted in an amount up to 15 percent of the appraised value of the article. Such materials must in fact be products of the importing Party under the country of origin criteria set forth in this Agreement.</p>	<p>The JUSFTAs also require a local content test.</p> <p>A local content test requires a product to contain a minimum percentage of domestic value-added (as reflected by the origin of physical components or parts, as well as labor and manufacturing processes) that originated in one of the partners.</p> <p>The amount of local content required under the JUSFTA is at least 35% of the appraised value of the product.</p>
<p>6. (a) For purposes of this Agreement, the cost or value of materials produced in a Party includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The manufacturer’s actual cost for the materials,</li> <li>(ii) When not included in the manufacturer’s actual cost for the</li> </ul>	<p>15 percentage of U.S. content may count toward meeting the content test. This is referred to the “Shared Production” or Accumulation Rule.</p>

<p>materials, the freight, insurance, packing, and all other costs incurred in transporting the materials to the manufacturer's plant,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iii) The actual cost of waste or spoilage (material list), less the value of recoverable scrap, and</li> <li>(iv) Taxes and/or duties imposed on the materials by a Party, provided they are not remitted upon exportation.</li> </ul> <p>(b) Where a material is provided to the manufacturer without charge, or at less than fair market value, its cost or value shall be determined by computing the sum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) All expenses incurred in the growth, production, or manufacture of the material, including general expenses,</li> <li>(ii) an amount for profit, and</li> <li>(iii) Freight, insurance, packing, and all other costs incurred in transporting the material to the manufacturer's plant.</li> </ul> <p>(c) If the pertinent information is not available, the appraising officer may ascertain or estimate the value thereof using all reasonable ways and means at his disposal.</p>	<p>Articles 6 and 7 of the Annex go on to elaborate the cost or value of the materials produced for the calculation of the local contention requirement.</p>
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7. Direct costs of processing operations

(a) For purposes of this Agreement, direct costs of processing operations performed in a Party mean those costs either directly incurred in, or which can be reasonably allocated to, the growth, production, manufacture, or assembly, of the specific article under consideration. Such costs include, but are not limited to the following, to the extent that they are includible in the appraised value of articles imported into a Party:

- (i) all actual labor costs involved in the growth, production, manufacture, or assembly, of the specific article, including fringe benefits, on-the-job training, and the cost of engineering, supervisory, quality control, and similar personnel;
- (ii) dies, molds, tooling and depreciation on machinery and equipment which are allocable to the specific article;
- (iii) research, development, design, engineering, and blueprint costs insofar as they are allocable to the specific article; and
- (iv) costs of inspecting and testing the specific article.

(b) Those items that are not included as direct costs of processing operations are those which are not directly attributable to the articles or are not costs of manufacturing the product. These include, but are not limited to:

- (i) profit; and
- (ii) general expenses of doing business which are either not allocable to the specific article or are not related to the

<p>growth, production, manufacture, or assembly of the article, such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, advertising, and salesmen’s salaries, commissions, or expenses.</p>	
<p>8. For purposes of this Agreement, “imported directly” means:</p> <p>(a) direct shipment from one Party into the other Party without passing through the territory of any intermediate country; or</p> <p>(b) if shipment is through the territory of an intermediate country, the articles in the shipment do not enter into the commerce of any intermediate country and the invoices, bills of lading, and other shipping documents, show the other Party as the final destination, or</p> <p>(c) if shipment is through an intermediate country and the invoices and other documents do not show the other Party as the final destination, then the articles in the shipment, upon arrival in that Party are imported directly only if they</p> <p>(i) remain under the control of the customs authority in an intermediate country;</p> <p>(ii) do not enter into the commerce of an intermediate country</p>	<p><b>DIRECT SHIPMENT RULES</b></p> <p>The <b>JUSFTA direct shipment rules requiring goods to be shipped directly from the Jordan to the U.S. or from the U.S. to Jordan.</b></p> <p>For example: direct air flights or sea shipments</p> <p><b>Exception are provided, whereby:</b></p> <p>Good are shipped through third countries, in such a case:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the shipping documents (invoice, bills of lading) accompanying the shipment must show the U.S / Jordan as the final destination, and</li> <li>- the goods must not enter the commerce of the third countries en-route.</li> </ul> <p>This means that the shipment must remain under customs control and may not "enter the commerce" (i.e. be sold or offered for sale in the country of transit).</p> <p>The goods in shipment while in the intermediate country may only be subjected to</p>

<p>except for the purpose of a sale other than at retail, provided that the articles are imported as a result of the original commercial transaction between the importer and the producer or the producer's sales agent; and</p> <p>(iii) have not been subjected to operations other than loading and unloading, and other activities necessary to preserve the article in good condition.</p>	<p>activities necessary to preserve the goods such as removal of dust that accumulates during shipment, ventilation, replacing damaged packing materials and containers, or removal of units of the good that are spoiled or damaged and present a danger to the remaining units in the shipment.</p>
<p>9. Textile and apparel products</p> <p>(a) General rule. A textile or apparel product shall be considered to be wholly the growth, product or manufacture of a Party, or a new or different article of commerce that has been grown, produced, or manufactured in a Party; only if</p> <p>(i) the product is wholly obtained or produced in a Party;</p> <p>(ii) the product is a yarn, thread, twine, cordage, rope, cable, or braiding, and,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) the constituent staple fibers are spun in that Party, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) the continuous filament is extruded in that Party;</p> <p>(iii) the product is a fabric, including a fabric classified under chapter 59 of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, and the constituent fibers, filaments, or yarns are woven, knitted, needled, tufted, felted, entangled, or transformed by any other fabric-making process in that Party; or</p>	<p>The JUSFTA contains specific rules for determining the country of origin of textile and apparel products.</p> <p>They must be applied when determining origin for textile and apparel products. They are intended to ensure The purpose of the special textile rules is to ensure that minimal assembly or pass-through operations will not qualify a product for duty-free treatment.</p> <p>There are two components to the textile and apparel origin rules: a "general rule" (Annex 2.2., Article 9(a)) and "special rules" (Annex 2.2, Article 9(b)), which are exceptions to the general rule.</p> <p>Under these special rules, the origin of a textile or apparel product is defined as the country in which a specific processing or assembly operation takes place.</p> <p>The general rule of origin for textile and apparel articles is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "If the imported good is yarn, then the origin is that country in which the constituent fibers are spun into the yarn.</li> <li>- "Similarly, if the imported good is thread, twine, cordage, rope, cable, or</li> </ul>

<p>(iv) the product is any other textile or apparel product that is wholly assembled in that Party from its component pieces.</p> <p>(b) Special rules.</p> <p>(i) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a) (iv), and except as provided in subparagraphs (b)(iii) and (b)(iv), whether this Agreement shall apply to a good that is classified under one of the following HTS headings or subheadings shall be determined under subparagraphs (i), (ii), or (iii) of subparagraph (a), as appropriate: 5609, 5807, 5811, 6209.20.50.40, 6213, 6214, 6301, 6302, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307.10, 6307.90, 6308, or 9404.90.</p> <p>(ii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a) (iv), and except as provided in subparagraphs (b)(iii) and (b)(iv), this Agreement shall apply to a textile or apparel product which is knit to shape in a Party.</p> <p>(iii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a) (iv), this Agreement shall apply to goods classified under HTS heading 6117.10, 6213.00, 6214.00, 6302.22, 6302.29, 6302.52, 6302.53, 6302.59, 6302.92, 6302.93, 6302.99, 6303.92, 6303.99, 6304.19, 6304.93, 6304.99, 9404.90.85, or 9404.90.95, except for goods classified under such headings as of cotton or of wool or consisting of fiber blends containing 16 percent or more by weight of cotton, if the fabric in the goods is both dyed and printed, when such dyeing and printing is</p>	<p>braiding, the country of origin is that country in which the constituent fibers are spun or the constituent fibers are extruded, as the relevant manufacturing technology requires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If the imported good is fabric, then the origin is that country in which the individual yarns, fibers or filaments were combined (by a process of weaving, knitting, or otherwise) to form the imported fabric.</li> <li>- If the imported good is clothing or other finished article, then the origin is that country in which the article was wholly assembled by sewing and/or tailoring of all the cut component pieces of fabric into the imported garment (for example, the complete assembly and tailoring of all cut pieces of a suit-type jacket, suits, or shirts).</li> </ul> <p>The exception to the general rule are articles Produced from Yarns/Articles Produced from Fabric.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The first exception to the general rules applies to the textile and apparel products described in the list below. This exception applies a stricter rule of origin for the listed products than the general rules.</li> <li>- If the imported article falls on this list, then its country of origin will be that country in which the individual yarns are spun (articles of Heading 5609) or the country in which those yarns are formed into a fabric (articles of the remaining headings on the list below).</li> <li>- The reason for this exception is that these articles are generally complete or their intended commercial use once the fabric is formed. Once the fabric is formed, only minor finishing operations (cutting to length or width or hemming, for</li> </ul>
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<p>accompanies by 2 or more of the following finishing operations: bleaching, shrinking, fulling, napping, decating, permanent stiffening, weighting, permanent embossing, or moireing.</p> <p>(iv) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a) (iii), this Agreement shall apply to fabric classified under the HTS as of silk, cotton, man-made fiber, or vegetable fiber if the fabric is both dyed and printed in a Party, and such dyeing and printing is accompanied by 2 or more of the following finishing operations: bleaching, shrinking, fulling, napping, decating, permanent stiffening, weighting, permanent embossing, or moireing.</p> <p>(c) Multi country rule. If the application of this Agreement cannot be determined under subparagraphs (a) and (b), then this Agreement shall apply if</p> <p>(i) the most important assembly or manufacturing process occurs in a Party, or</p> <p>(ii) if the application of this Agreement cannot be determined under subparagraph (c)(i), the last important assembly or manufacturing occurs in a Party.</p>	<p>example) are required to complete these kind of articles.</p> <p>The articles subject to this exception are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5609: Articles of yarn, strip or the like of heading</li> <li>- 5404 or 5405: twine, cordage, rope or cablesnesi</li> <li>- 5807: Labels, badges and similar articles of textile materials, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size, not embroidered</li> <li>- 5811: Quilted textile products in the piece, composed of one or more layers of textile materials assembled with padding by stitching or otherwise, other than embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs</li> <li>- 6209.20.50.40: Cotton diapers for babies</li> <li>- 6213: Handkerchiefs</li> <li>- 6214: Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like</li> <li>- 6301: Blankets and traveling rugs</li> <li>- 6302: Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen</li> <li>- 6304: Bedspreads, furnishings</li> <li>- 6305: Sacks and bags of a kind used for packing goods</li> <li>- 6306: Tarpaulins, awnings and sun blinds; tents; sails for boats, sailboards or land craft; camping goods</li> <li>- 6307.10: Floor cloths, dust cloths, dusters and similar cleaning cloths</li> <li>- 6307.90: Labels, cords, tassels, corset and footwear lacings, toys for pets, wall banners, surgical towels, surgical drapes, tufted towels, pillow shells, quilt and comforter shells, national flags, moving pads, and other made-up textile articles not specifically provided for elsewhere in the Harmonized System</li> <li>- 6308: Needlecraft sets consisting of woven fabric and yarn, whether or not with accessories, for making up into</li> </ul>
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	<p>rugs, tapestries, embroidered tablecloths or napkins, or similar textile articles, put up in packings for retail sale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 9404.90: Bedding articles (pillows, cushions, quilts, comforters)</li> </ul> <p>In certain cases, articles on this list may undergo significant additional processing after the fabric has been formed. In such cases they may be considered as originating.</p> <p>Articles Knit to Shape products will be considered as originating if the parts are knitted or crocheted directly to the shape used in the finished product. Minor cutting, trimming or sewing does not affect whether component materials are knit to shape. Knit-to-shape applies when 50 percent or more of the exterior surface area (not including patch pockets, appliques, etc.) is formed by major parts that have been knitted or crocheted directly to the shape used in the good."</p> <p>The JUSFTA allows for exceptions to the general rule with respect to the items listed below if they have undergone significant processing after the fabric was formed</p> <p>These items are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6117.10: Knitted or crocheted shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like</li> <li>- 6213.00: Handkerchiefs, not knitted or crocheted</li> <li>- 6214.00: Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, not knitted or crocheted</li> <li>- 6302.22: Printed bed linen, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers</li> <li>- 6302.29: Printed bed linen, not knitted or crocheted, of other textile materials (but not cotton)</li> <li>- 6302.52: Table linen made of flax</li> <li>- 6302.53: Table linen made of man-made</li> </ul>
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	<p>fibers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6302.59: Table linen made of other textile materials (but not cotton)</li> <li>- 6302.92: Toilet and kitchen linen made of flax</li> <li>- 6302.93: Toilet and kitchen linen made of man-made fibers</li> <li>- 6302.99: Toilet and kitchen linen made of other textile materials (but not cotton)</li> <li>- 6303.92: Curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds, and curtain or bed valances, not knitted or crocheted and made of synthetic fibers</li> <li>- 6303.99: Curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds, and curtain or bed valances, not knitted or crocheted and made of other textile materials (but not cotton)</li> <li>- 6304.19 Bedspreads</li> <li>- 6304.93: Furnishing materials other than blankets and traveling rugs, bedspreads, or those kind of articles that are listed above from Headings 6302-6303, made of synthetic materials and not knitted or crocheted</li> <li>- 6304.99: Furnishing materials other than blankets and traveling rugs, bedspreads, or those kind of articles that are listed above from Headings 6302-6303, made of synthetic materials and not knitted or crocheted</li> <li>- 9404.90.85: Quilts, eiderdowns, comforters and similar articles (but not cotton)</li> <li>- 9404.90.95: Bedding articles, other than mattresses, or pillows, cushions and similar furnishing or quilts, comforters and similar articles (but not of cotton)</li> </ul> <p>Goods listed above, even if not wholly assembled in one partner, or even if the fabric is not formed in one partner, will be eligible for duty-free treatment if the fabric is both dyed and printed and undergoes two or more</p>
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specified operations in the one of the partners.

This exception applies if such articles are not made either of wool or cotton or not made of fiber blends containing 16% or more by weight cotton. The required processing for such products is the following:

fabric used in garment or article is printed and dyed
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fabric is subjected to two or more of the following finishing operations:
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Bleaching</li><li>✓ Shrinking</li><li>✓ Fulling</li><li>✓ Napping</li><li>✓ Decating</li><li>✓ Permanent stiffening</li><li>✓ Weighting</li><li>✓ Permanent embossing</li><li>✓ Moirering</li></ul> |
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Dyed and Printed Fabrics in such products a substantial transformation will be recognized if the fabric (regardless where it is formed) undergoes the following processing in the one of the partner countries, if the following process is applied:

fabric is both dyed and printed in a partner
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fabric is also subjected to two or more of the following finishing operations in that country:
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Bleaching</li><li>✓ Shrinking</li><li>✓ Fulling</li><li>✓ Napping</li><li>✓ Decating</li><li>✓ Permanent stiffening</li><li>✓ Weighting</li></ul> |
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	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Permanent embossing</li> <li>✓ Moirering</li> </ul> </div> <p>“Multicountry” or Fall Back Rule: if a determination of origin cannot be made through application of the general or the special rules, a residual or fall-back rule is required in order to determine country of origin of the imported good.</p> <p>This residual rule provides that the country of origin is that country in which the most important assembly or most important manufacturing operation takes place.</p> <p>This is a decision that must be made on a case-by-case basis. If the most important assembly or manufacturing operation cannot be determined, then the country of origin is the last country in which an important assembly or manufacturing operation occurred.</p>
<p>10. Whenever an importer enters an article as eligible for the preferential treatment provided by this Agreement –</p> <p>(a) the importer shall be deemed to certify that such article qualifies for the preferential treatment provided by this Agreement.</p> <p>(b) the importer shall be prepared to submit to the customs authorities of the importing country, upon request, a declaration setting forth all pertinent information concerning the production or manufacture of the article. The information on the declaration should contain at least the following pertinent details:</p> <p>(i) a description of the article, quantity, numbers, and marks of</p>	<p>This provisions outlined the procedure to be followed by exporters / importers when claiming duty-free treatment.</p> <p>The JUSFTA does not require presentation of a certificate of origin.</p> <p>The exporter must make a preference claim under a Declaration (a model form is made available at the end of this document)</p> <p>The declaration sets forth the pertinent information concerning the article’s production or manufacture and all supporting documentation upon which the declaration is based. The exported is expected to "self-certify".</p> <p>Failure to provide the declaration and/or sufficient evidentiary documentation will</p>

<p>packages, invoice numbers, and bills of lading;</p> <p>(ii) a description of the operations performed in the production of the article in a Party and identification of the direct costs of processing operations;</p> <p>(iii) a description of any materials used in production of the article which are wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of either Party, and a statement as to the cost or value of such materials;</p> <p>(iv) a description of the operations performed on, and a statement as to the origin and cost or value of, any foreign materials used in the article which are claimed to have been sufficiently processed in a Party so as to be materials produced in that Party; and</p> <p>(v) a description of the origin and cost or value of any foreign materials used in the article which have not been substantially transformed in a Party.</p> <p>This declaration shall be prepared, signed, and submitted by the importer upon request by the importing Party. A declaration should only be requested when the importing Party has reason to question the accuracy of the certification that, by operation of subparagraph (a), is deemed to have occurred, or when the importing Party's procedures for assessing the risk of improper or incorrect entry of an imported article indicate that verification of an entry is appropriate, or when a random verification is conducted. The information necessary for the preparation of the declaration shall be retained in the files of the importer for a period of 5 years.</p>	<p>result in the claim's denial.</p> <p>This information must be retained for five years.</p> <p>The JUSFTA provides no exemption from payment of the merchandise processing fee.</p> <p>This document also contains the US Customs and border control Jordan- Us FTA summary table.</p>
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<p>11. In order to further the administration of this Agreement, the Parties agree to assist each other in obtaining information for the purpose of reviewing transactions made under this Agreement in order to verify compliance with the conditions set forth in this Agreement.</p>	
<p>12. The Parties will consult from time to time on the interpretation of these provisions and on any practical problems which may arise with a view to prevent unnecessary barriers to trade which are inconsistent with the objectives of this Agreement. In this connection, amendments of the present rules could be proposed.</p>	
<p>13. Within six months of the entry into force of this agreement, the Parties shall enter into discussions with a view to deciding the extent to which the cost or value of materials which are products of a territory contiguous to Jordan may be counted in the appraised value of the Article for purposes of determining the 35 percent content requirement under this Agreement.</p>	

Source: <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/free-trade-agreements/Jordan>

**Model FTA Declaration**

DECLARATION

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (name), hereby declare that the articles described below were produced or manufactured in \_\_\_\_\_ (country) by means of processing operations performed in that country as set forth below and incorporate materials produced in the country named above:

Number and date of invoices	Description of articles and quantity	Processing operations performed on articles		Materials Produced in Jordan or the U.S.	
		Description of processing operations and country of processing	Direct costs of processing operations	Description of material, production process, and country of production	Cost or value of material

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_

# Jordan FTA Summary

Provision	JORDAN (JOFTA)
<b>GENERAL INFO &amp; DATES</b>	
Agreement Name	US-Jordan Free Trade Area Agreement
Implementation Date	December 17, 2001
Expiration	None
Duty Phase-Out	January 1, 2010 (10 years)
Merchandise Processing Fee (MPF)	No Exemption
Imported Directly	May NOT enter the commerce of a 3rd country except for non-retail sale where the importation is the result of the original transaction, may not undergo further production in a 3rd country; 19 CFR 10.711, GN 18(c)(vi)
Primary Responsibility for Compliance	Importer
<b>CITATIONS</b>	
HTSUS General Note (GN)	GN 18
US Code	19 USC 2112 note
CFR	19 CFR 10.701-712 (Subpart K)
Marking Rules	19 CFR 134
Special Program Indicator	"JO"
Verification Authority	Annex 2.2(10); 19 CFR 10.712



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# Jordan FTA Summary

CITATIONS	
HTS General Note (GN)	GN 18
US Code	19 USC 2112 note
CFR	19 CFR 10.701-712 (Subpart K)
Marking Rules	19 CFR 134
Special Program Indicator	"JO"
Verification Authority	Annex 2.2(10); 19 CFR 10.712
ORIGINATION, ETC.	
Rules of Origin Citations	General Note 18(b), 19 CFR 10.709, 10.710
Rules of Origin	"Wholly the growth, product, or manufacture" or Value Content + Substantial Transformation
Tariff Shift Rules	No
Tariff Shift Rules Updated to Comply with 2007 HTSUS	N/A
Tariff Shift Rules Updated to Comply with 2012 HTSUS	N/A
Chemical Reaction and Related Rules of Origin	No
Special Origination Rules	No
Drawback Restrictions	No
Repair & Alteration Provision	No
Documentation required in the importer's possession at the time of claim	No, freeform "Declaration" with the elements in 19 CFR 10.704 upon request by CBP



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# Jordan FTA Summary

<b>VALUE</b>	
<b>Regional Value Content (RVC) Citations</b>	19 CFR 10.710; GN 18(iv), (v)
<b>Regional Value Content (RVC) Calculation Methods and Most Common Thresholds</b>	Jordanian materials + direct cost of processing must at least equal 35% of appraised value (up to 15% US content)
<b>Special Regimen for Automotive Goods</b>	No
<b>De Minimis Provision</b>	No
<b>De Minimis and Sets, Non-Textile</b>	No
<b>INVENTORY MANAGEMENT METHODS</b>	
<b>Fungible Goods &amp; Materials</b>	No
<b>CLAIMS &amp; DETERMINATIONS</b>	
<b>Post-Importation Claims</b>	Post Entry Amendment (PEA) or Post Summary Correction (PSC)
<b>Reconciliation Claims</b>	No
<b>Determinations Communicated to Exporter</b>	Yes, if correspondence with exporter
<b>Pattern of Conduct Clause</b>	No



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