

## § 18.14

to the opposite coast without stopping at any other port on the first coast.

[28 FR 14755, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 70-121, 35 FR 8222, May 26, 1970; T.D. 77-241, 42 FR 54937, Oct. 12, 1977; T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 20067, May 29, 1987; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16517, Mar. 29, 2000]

### § 18.14 Shipment of baggage in transit to foreign countries.

The baggage of any person in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another may be shipped over a bonded route for exportation. Such baggage shall be shipped under the regulations prescribed in § 18.13, except that the card or poster shall be printed on yellow paper and shall read "Baggage in bond for export." See § 123.64 of this chapter for the regulations applicable to baggage shipped in transit through the United States between points in Canada or Mexico.

[28 FR 14755, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 70-121, 35 FR 8222, May 26, 1970]

## MERCHANDISE IN TRANSIT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

### § 18.20 Entry procedure; forwarding.

(a) When an importation is entered for transportation and exportation, except as provided for in subparts D, E, F and G of part 123 of this chapter (relating to merchandise in transit through the U.S. between two points in contiguous foreign territory), a carnet, three copies of an air waybill (see § 122.92 of this chapter), or four copies of Customs Form 7512 shall be required. The port director, however, may require additional copies of Customs Form 7512 or the Goods Manifest of the carnet for use in connection with the delivery of the merchandise to, the bonded carrier. In lieu of additional copies of a Goods Manifest, the port director may accept copies of a bill of lading covering the merchandise. Acceptance of transportation and exportation entries shall be subject to the requirements prescribed in § 18.11(b) for entry of merchandise for immediate transportation without appraisalment.

(b) Except in respect to merchandise covered by a carnet (see § 18.1(a) (2) and (3)), in places where no bonded common carrier facilities are reasonably avail-

## 19 CFR Ch. I (4-1-02 Edition)

able and merchandise is permitted to be transported otherwise than by a bonded common carrier, the port director may permit entry in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph (a) of this section if he is satisfied that the revenue will not be endangered. A bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.62 of this chapter in an amount equal to double the estimated duties shall be required when the port director deems such action necessary. (See § 113.55 of this chapter for cancellation of export bonds.)

(c) The merchandise shall be forwarded in accordance with the general provisions for transportation in bond, §§ 18.1 through 18.8.

[28 FR 14755, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4489, Mar. 6, 1971; T.D. 74-227, 39 FR 32015, Sept. 4, 1974; T.D. 82-116, 47 FR 27262, June 24, 1982; T.D. 84-212, 49 FR 39047, Oct. 3, 1984; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41168, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 92-82, 57 FR 38275, Aug. 24, 1992]

### § 18.21 Restricted and prohibited merchandise.

(a) Merchandise subject upon importation to examination, disinfection, or further treatment under quarantines and Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, shall be released for transportation or exportation only upon written permission of, or under regulations issued by, that Bureau. (See §§ 12.10 to 12.15 of this chapter.)

(b) Narcotics and other articles prohibited admission into the commerce of the United States shall not be entered for transportation and exportation and any such merchandise offered for entry for that purpose shall be seized, except that exportation or transportation and exportation may be permitted upon written authority from the proper governmental agency and/or compliance with the regulations of such agency.

(c) Articles in transit manifested merely as drugs, medicines, or chemicals, without evidence to satisfy the port director that they are non-narcotic, shall be detained and subjected, at the carrier's risk and expense, to such examination as may be necessary to satisfy the port director whether or

not they are of a narcotic character. A properly verified certificate of the shipper, specifying the items in the shipment and stating whether narcotic or not, may be accepted by the port director to establish the character of such a shipment.

(d) Explosives shall not be entered for transportation and/or exportation under a transportation and exportation entry, or an immediate transportation entry unless the importer has first obtained a license or permit from the proper governmental agency.

[28 FR 14755, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 84-77, 49 FR 13491, Apr. 5, 1984; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999]

#### § 18.22 Procedure at port of exit.

(a) If transfer is necessary, the procedure shall be as prescribed in § 18.3(d).

(b) Upon the arrival at the port of exit of express shipments of articles shown by the manifest, Customs Form 7512, to be baggage and to be deliverable to the owner on board the exporting vessel, such articles may be transferred by the express company, without a permit from the port director and without the use of a transfer ticket or other Customs formality, from its terminal to the exporting vessel for lading under Customs supervision, if the express company is bonded as a common carrier and is responsible under its bond for the delivery of the articles to the Customs officer in charge of the exporting vessel. The manifest shall show the name of the owner of the baggage and the name of the vessel on which he intends to sail.

#### § 18.23 Change of destination; change of entry.

(a) The foreign destination of such merchandise may be changed by the parties in interest upon notice to the director of the port of exit from the United States. The director of the port of exit, in his discretion, may report the application for a change of foreign destination to the director of the port of entry.

(b) Such merchandise may be entered for consumption or warehouse or under any other form of entry. If the merchandise is subject on importation to quarantine and regulations administered by the Bureau of Entomology and

Plant Quarantine, it shall be entered for consumption or warehouse only upon written permission of, or under regulations issued by, that Bureau. (See §§ 12.10 to 12.15 of this chapter.)

#### § 18.24 Retention of goods on dock; splitting of shipments.

(a) Upon written application of a party in interest and the written consent of the owner of the dock, the port director, in his discretion, may allow in-transit merchandise, including merchandise covered by a carnet, to remain on the dock under the supervision of a Customs officer without extra expense to the Government for a period not exceeding 90 days. Upon further application, additional extensions of 90 days or less, but not to exceed 1 year from the date of importation, may likewise be granted by the port director. The port director may take possession of the merchandise at any time.

(b) The splitting up of a shipment for exportation shall be permitted when exportation in its entirety is not possible by reason of the different destinations to which portions of the shipment are destined, when the exporting vessel cannot properly accommodate the entire quantity, or in similar circumstances. In the case, however, of merchandise being transported under cover of a carnet, splitting up of a shipment shall not be permitted.

[T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4489, Mar. 6, 1971, as amended by T.D. 82-116, 47 FR 27262, June 24, 1982; T.D. 00-57, 65 FR 53574, Sept. 5, 2000]

EXPORTATION FROM CUSTOMS CUSTODY OF MERCHANDISE UNENTERED OR COVERED BY AN UNLIQUIDATED CONSUMPTION ENTRY, OR MERCHANDISE DENIED ADMISSION BY THE GOVERNMENT

#### § 18.25 Direct exportation.

(a) Except as otherwise provided for in subpart F of part 145 of this chapter, relating to exportations by mail, when no entry has been made or completed for merchandise in Customs custody, or when the merchandise is covered by an unliquidated consumption entry, or when merchandise which has been entered in good faith is found to be prohibited under any law of the United States, and such merchandise is to be