

Date of export	Exporter if not claimant	Unique export identifier	Description	Net quantity	Sched. B com. # or HTSUS #	Destination
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

¹This number is to be used to associate the export transaction presented on the Chronological Summary of Exports to the appropriate documentary evidence of exportation (for example, Bill of Lading, Manifest no., invoice, identification of vessel or aircraft and voyage or aircraft number (see subpart K), etc.).

(c) *Documentary evidence.* (1) *Records.* The claimant, whether or not the exporter, shall maintain the Chronological Summary of Exports and such additional evidence of exportation required by Customs to establish fully the identity of the exported articles and the fact of exportation. Actual evidence of exportation, as described in §191.72(a) of this subpart, is the primary evidence of export for drawback purposes.

(2) *Maintenance of records.* The claimant shall submit as part of the claim the Chronological Summary of Exports (see §191.51). The claimant shall retain records supporting the Chronological Summary of Exports for 3 years after payment of the related claim, and such records are subject to review by Customs.

[T.D. 98-16, 63 FR 11006, Mar. 5, 1998; 63 FR 15289, Mar. 31, 1998]

§ 191.74 Certification of exportation by mail.

If the merchandise on which drawback is to be claimed is exported by mail or parcel post, the official postal records which describe the mail shipment shall be sufficient to prove exportation. The postal record shall be identified on the drawback entry, and shall be retained by the claimant and submitted as part of the drawback claim (see §191.51(a)).

[T.D. 98-16, 63 FR 11006, Mar. 5, 1998; 63 FR 15289, Mar. 31, 1998]

§ 191.75 Exportation by the Government.

(a) *Claim by U.S. Government.* When a department, branch, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government exports products with the intention of claiming drawback, it may establish the exportation in the manner provided in §§191.72 and 191.73 of this subpart (see §191.4 of this part).

(b) *Claim by supplier.* When a supplier of merchandise to the Government or

any of the parties specified in §191.82 of this part claims drawback, exportation shall be established under §§191.72 and 191.73 of this subpart.

§ 191.76 Landing certificate.

(a) *Requirement.* Prior to the liquidation of the drawback entry, Customs may require a landing certificate for every aircraft departing from the United States under its own power if drawback is claimed on the aircraft or a part thereof, except for the exportation of supplies under §309 of the Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309). The certificate shall show the exact time of landing in the foreign destination and describe the aircraft or parts subject to drawback in sufficient detail to enable Customs officers to identify them with the documentation of exportation.

(b) *Written notice of requirement and time for filing.* A landing certificate shall be filed within one year from the written Customs request, unless Customs Headquarters grants an extension.

(c) *Signature.* A landing certificate shall be signed by a revenue officer of the foreign country of the export's destination, unless the embassy of that country certifies in writing that there is no Customs administration in that country, in which case the landing certificate may be signed by the consignee or the carrier's agent at the place of unloading.

(d) *Inability to produce landing certificates.* A landing certificate shall be waived by the requiring Customs authority if the claimant demonstrates inability to obtain a certificate and offers other satisfactory evidence of export.

Subpart H—Liquidation and Protest of Drawback Entries

§ 191.81 Liquidation.

(a) *Time of liquidation.* Drawback entries may be liquidated after:

(1) Liquidation of the import entry becomes final; or

(2) Deposit of estimated duties on the imported merchandise and before liquidation of the import entry.

(b) *Claims based on estimated duties.* (1) Drawback may be paid on estimated duties if the import entry has not been liquidated, or the liquidation has not become final (because of a protest being filed) (see also §173.4(c) of this chapter), and the drawback claimant and any other party responsible for the payment of liquidated import duties each files a written request for payment of each drawback claim, waiving any right to payment or refund under other provisions of law, to the extent that the estimated duties on the unliquidated import entry are included in the drawback claim for which drawback on estimated duties is requested under this paragraph. The drawback claimant shall, to the best of its knowledge, identify each import entry that has been protested or that is the subject of a request for reliquidation (19 U.S.C. 1520(c)(1)) and that is included in the drawback claim. A drawback entry, once finally liquidated on the basis of estimated duties, shall not be adjusted by reason of a subsequent final liquidation of the import entry.

(2) However, if final liquidation of the import entry discloses that the total amount of import duty is different from the total estimated duties deposited, except in those cases when drawback is 100% of the duty, the party responsible for the payment of liquidated duties, as applicable, shall:

(i) Be liable for 1 percent of all increased duties found to be due on that portion of merchandise recorded on the drawback entry; or

(ii) Be entitled to a refund of 1 percent of all excess duties found to be paid on that portion of the merchandise recorded on the drawback entry.

(c) *Claims based on voluntary tenders or other payments of duties.* (1) *General.* Subject to the requirements in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, drawback may be paid on voluntary tenders of the unpaid amount of lawful ordinary Customs duties or any other payment of lawful ordinary Customs duties for an entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption (see

§191.3(a)(1)(iii) of this part), provided that:

(i) The tender or payment is specifically identified as duty on a specifically identified entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption;

(ii) Liquidation of the specifically identified entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption became final prior to such tender or payment; and

(iii) Liquidation of the drawback entry in which that specifically identified import entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption is designated has not become final.

(2) *Written request and waiver.* Drawback may be paid on claims based on voluntary tenders or other payments of duties under this subsection only if the drawback claimant and any other party responsible for the payment of the voluntary tenders or other payments of duties each files a written request for payment of each drawback claim based on such voluntary tenders or other payments of duties, waiving any claim to payment or refund under other provisions of law, to the extent that the voluntary tenders or other payment of duties under this paragraph are included in the drawback claim for which drawback on the voluntary tenders or other payment of duties is requested under this paragraph.

(d) *Claims based on liquidated duties.* Drawback shall be based on the final liquidated duties paid that have been made final by operation of law (except in the case of the written request for payment of drawback on the basis of estimated duties, voluntary tender of duties, and other payments of duty, and waiver, provided for in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section).

(e) *Liquidation procedure.* When the drawback claim has been completed by the filing of the entry and other required documents, and exportation (or destruction) of the articles has been established, the drawback office shall determine drawback due on the basis of the complete drawback claim, the applicable general manufacturing drawback ruling or specific manufacturing drawback ruling, and any other relevant evidence or information.

§ 191.82

(f) *Relative value; multiple products.* (1) *Distribution.* Where two or more products result from the manufacture or production of merchandise, drawback shall be distributed to the several products in accordance with their relative value at the time of separation.

(2) *Value.* The value to be used in computing the distribution of drawback where two or more products result from the manufacture or production of merchandise under drawback conditions shall be the market value (see §191.2(u) of this part), unless another value is approved by Customs.

(g) *Payment.* The drawback office shall authorize the amount of the refund due as drawback to the claimant.

[T.D. 98-16, 63 FR 11006, Mar. 5, 1998; 63 FR 15289, Mar. 31, 1998]

§ 191.82 Person entitled to claim drawback.

Unless otherwise provided in this part (see §§191.42(b), 191.162, 191.175(a), 191.186), the exporter (or destroyer) shall be entitled to claim drawback, unless the exporter (or destroyer), by means of a certification, waives the right to claim drawback and assigns such right to the manufacturer, producer, importer, or intermediate party (in the case of drawback under 19 U.S.C. 1313(j)(1) and (2), see §191.33(a) and (b)). Such certification shall also affirm that the exporter (or destroyer) has not and will not assign the right to claim drawback on the particular exportation or destruction to any other party. The certification provided for in this section may be a blanket certification for a stated period.

§ 191.83 Person entitled to receive payment.

Drawback is paid to the claimant (see §191.82).

§ 191.84 Protests.

Procedures to protest the denial, in whole or in part, of a drawback entry shall be in accordance with part 174 of this chapter (19 CFR part 174).

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Subpart I—Waiver of Prior Notice of Intent To Export; Accelerated Payment of Drawback

§ 191.91 Waiver of prior notice of intent to export.

(a) *General—(1) Scope.* The requirement in §191.35 of this part for prior notice of intent to export merchandise which may be the subject of an unused merchandise drawback claim under §313(j) of the Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1313(j)), may be waived under the provisions of this section.

(2) *Effective date for claimants with existing approval.* For claimants approved for waiver of prior notice as of April 6, 1998, such approval of waiver of prior notice shall remain in effect, under the Customs Regulations in effect as of the time of the approval of waiver of prior notice, for a period of 1 year after April 6, 1998. The previously approved waiver of prior notice shall terminate at the end of such 1-year period unless the claimant applies for waiver of prior notice under this section. If a claimant approved for waiver of prior notice as of April 6, 1998 applies for waiver of prior notice under this section within such 1-year period, the claimant may continue to operate under its existing waiver of prior notice until Customs approves or denies the application for waiver of prior notice under this section, subject to the provisions in this section (see, in particular, paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section).

(3) *Limited successorship for waiver of prior notice.* When a claimant (predecessor) is approved for waiver of prior notice under this section and all of the rights, privileges, immunities, powers, duties and liabilities of the claimant are transferred by written agreement, merger, or corporate resolution to a successor, such approval of waiver of prior notice shall remain in effect for a period of 1 year after such transfer. The approval of waiver of prior notice shall terminate at the end of such 1-year period unless the successor applies for waiver of prior notice under this section. If such successor applies for