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textile products, arriving in the customs territory of the United States for one consignee on the same conveyance on the same day, the combined value of which is over \$250, shall not be entered under the informal entry procedures set forth in subpart C, part 143 or procedures set forth in §141.52 of this chapter. Port directors shall refuse separate informal entries and require a formal entry and visa or export license, as appropriate, for all such merchandise. A consignee for purposes of this section is the ultimate consignee and does not include a freight forwarder or Customs broker not importing for its own account.

(b) *Denial of entry pursuant to directive.* Textiles and textile products subject to section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), whether or not the requirements set forth in §12.130 have been met, will be denied entry where the factory, producer or manufacturer named in the entry documents for such textiles or textile products is named in a directive published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements as a company found to be illegally transshipping, closed or unable to produce records to verify production. In these circumstances, no additional information will be accepted or considered by Customs for purposes of determining the admissibility of such textiles or textile products.

[T.D. 84-171, 49 FR 31253, Aug. 3, 1984, as amended by T.D. 99-68, 64 FR 48092, Sept. 2, 1999]

§ 12.132 Textile and apparel goods under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

(a) *Country of origin declaration.* The provisions of §12.130(f) of this part regarding submission of a country of origin declaration shall apply to all textile and apparel goods which are subject to the provisions of Annex 300-B of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Although a separate country of origin declaration shall not be required for such goods for NAFTA purposes, the following additional requirements shall apply for purposes of this section:

(1) All commercial importations of textile and apparel goods shall be accompanied by the appropriate declaration;

(2) A declaration by each U.S., Canadian, and/or Mexican manufacturer or producer of the goods, and, if there are multiple manufacturers or producers, a separate declaration by each manufacturer or producer shall be furnished by the importer. Packaging operations shall not be considered manufacture or production for purposes of this paragraph; and

(3) If the port director is unable to determine the country of origin of the goods because the information contained in a declaration is incomplete, the shipment to which that declaration pertains shall not be entitled to preferential tariff treatment or any other benefit under the NAFTA for which it would otherwise be eligible.

(b) *Certificate of eligibility.* In connection with a claim for NAFTA preferential tariff treatment involving non-originating textile and apparel goods subject to the tariff preference level provisions of appendix 6.B. to Annex 300-B of the NAFTA and Additional U.S. Notes 3 through 6 to Section XI, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, the importer shall submit to Customs a Certificate of Eligibility covering the goods. The Certificate of Eligibility shall be properly completed and signed by an authorized official of the Canadian or Mexican government and shall be presented to Customs at the time the claim for preferential tariff treatment is filed under §181.21 of this chapter.

[T.D. 94-1, 58 FR 69470, Dec. 30, 1993, as amended by T.D. 94-52, 59 FR 31520, June 20, 1994; T.D. 95-98, 60 FR 58518, Nov. 28, 1995]

SOFTWOOD LUMBER FROM CANADA

§ 12.140 Entry of softwood lumber from Canada.

The requirements set forth in this section are applicable for as long as the Softwood Lumber Agreement, entered into on May 29, 1996, by the Governments of the United States and Canada, remains in effect.

(a) *Encumbrance regarding export permit and export fee.* In the case of softwood lumber first manufactured

into a product classifiable in subheading 4407.10.00, 4409.10.10, 4409.10.20, or 4409.10.90, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), in the Province of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, or Alberta, the requirement that the Government of Canada issue an export permit and collect the appropriate export fees under the Softwood Lumber Agreement attaches to and encumbers the product when it is imported into the United States. Such imported merchandise remains subject to the encumbrance until the Government of Canada issues an export permit and collects the appropriate fees. The merchandise shall be released by Customs subject to the following conditions: The importer of record assumes an obligation to ensure within 20 working days of release that such export permit is issued by the Government of Canada and to provide sufficient information to satisfy U.S. Customs that the encumbrance no longer attaches or, if the merchandise remains encumbered at the expiration of 20 working days, to pay any liquidated damages assessed under the Customs bond.

(b) *Reporting requirements.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d) of this section, in the case of a softwood lumber product classifiable in HTSUS subheading 4407.10.00, 4409.10.10, 4409.10.20, or 4409.10.90 that is imported from Canada and that was manufactured (that is, subjected to any processing operation other than mere loading, unloading or processing necessary to maintain the condition of the product) in Canada, whether or not such product was previously subjected to any processing operation outside Canada, the following information shall be included on the entry summary, Customs Form 7501, or on an electronic equivalent:

(1) The Canadian province or territory in which the product was first manufactured; and

(2) In the case of a product first manufactured into a product classifiable in HTSUS subheading 4407.10.00, 4409.10.10, 4409.10.20, or 4409.10.90 in the Province of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, or Alberta:

(i) The export permit number issued by the Government of Canada for the product; and

(ii) An indication of the export fee payment status of the product for which the permit was issued according to the following categories:

(A) Category A: No payment of an export fee because the exported product falls within the base amount of 14.7 billion board feet. This category includes products for which the export permit was issued without an indication of the export fee status;

(B) Category B: Payment of the export fee applicable to a product exported in excess of 14.7 billion board feet but not in excess of 15.35 billion board feet;

(C) Category C: Payment of the export fee applicable to a product exported in excess of 15.35 billion board feet;

(D) Category D: No payment of an export fee where the product was exported in excess of 14.7 billion board feet because the average price of a benchmark softwood lumber price exceeds a prescribed trigger price during any quarterly period as determined by the Governments of Canada and the United States. If the issued permit pertains to this category, the specific quarterly period shall also be indicated on the Customs Form 7501 or electronic equivalent;

(E) Category R: Payment of the repriced lower fee base export fee applicable to certain products first manufactured in British Columbia; or

(F) Category S: Payment of the repriced upper fee base export fee applicable to certain products first manufactured in British Columbia.

(c) *Untimely issuance of export permit.* If an export permit for the product has not been issued by the Government of Canada on or before the required date for filing the entry summary documentation as provided in §142.12(b) or §142.23 of this chapter, the importer shall have a maximum of 10 additional working days to file the entry summary documentation setting forth all of the information specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. If an export permit for the product has not been issued by the Government of Canada

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within the maximum time period specified in this paragraph, the entry summary or electronic equivalent shall be filed on the next business day and shall be completed in pertinent part as follows:

(1) The export permit number field shall be completed by inserting as many eights as are necessary to complete the field; and

(2) The export fee payment status field shall be completed by inserting an "A" followed by two zeros.

(d) *Absence of export permit number and fee status data for certain remanufactured softwood lumber products.* In the case of a softwood lumber mill product classifiable in HTSUS subheading 4407.10.00, 4409.10.10, 4409.10.20, or 4409.10.90 that is imported from Canada and that was first manufactured in Canada in the Province of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, or Alberta, if no export permit for the product is issued by the Government of Canada because the product was previously subjected to processing operations outside Canada, the entry summary, Customs Form 7501, or an electronic equivalent, shall include the Canadian province or territory in which the product was first manufactured and also shall be completed in pertinent part as follows:

(1) The export permit number field shall be completed by inserting as many nines as are necessary to complete the field; and

(2) The export fee payment status field shall be completed by inserting an "A" followed by two zeros.

[T.D. 97-9, 62 FR 8622, Feb. 26, 1997, as amended by T.D. 00-36, 65 FR 33253, May 23, 2000]

STEEL PRODUCTS

§ 12.145 **Entry or admission of certain steel products.**

In any case in which a steel import license number is required to be obtained under regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, that license number must be included:

(a) On the entry summary, Customs Form 7501, or on an electronic equivalent, at the time of filing, in the case of merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in

the customs territory of the United States; or

(b) On Customs Form 214, at the time of filing under Part 146 of this chapter, in the case of merchandise admitted into a foreign trade zone.

[T.D. 03-13, 68 FR 13839, Mar. 21, 2003]

MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

§ 12.150 **Merchandise prohibited by economic sanctions; detention; seizure or other disposition; blocked property.**

(a) *Generally.* Merchandise from certain countries designated by the President as constituting a threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States shall be detained until the question of its release, seizure, or other disposition has been determined under law and regulations issued by the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) (31 CFR Chapter V).

(b) *Seizure.* When an unlicensed importation of merchandise subject to OFAC's regulations is determined to be prohibited, no entry for any purpose shall be permitted and, unless the immediate reexportation or other disposition of such merchandise under Customs supervision has previously been authorized by OFAC, the merchandise shall be seized.

(c) *Licenses.* OFAC's regulations may authorize OFAC to issue licenses on a case-by-case basis authorizing the importation of otherwise prohibited merchandise under certain conditions. If such a license is issued subsequent to the attempted entry and seizure of the merchandise, importation shall be conditioned upon the importer:

(1) Agreeing in writing to hold the Government harmless, and

(2) Paying any storage and other Customs fees, costs, or expenses, as well as any mitigated forfeiture amount or monetary penalty imposed or assessed by Customs or OFAC, or both.

(d) *Blocked property.* Merchandise which constitutes property in which the government or any national of certain designated countries has an interest may be blocked (frozen) pursuant to OFAC's regulations and may not be