

about the end-use (or end-user) of a product.

(B) The product's capabilities do not fit the buyer's line of business; for example, a small bakery places an order for several sophisticated lasers.

(C) The product ordered is incompatible with the technical level of the country to which the product is being shipped. For example, semiconductor manufacturing equipment would be of little use in a country without an electronics industry.

(D) The customer has little or no business background. For example, financial information unavailable from normal commercial sources and corporate principals unknown by trade sources.

(E) The customer is willing to pay cash for a very expensive item when the terms of the sale call for financing.

(F) The customer is unfamiliar with the product's performance characteristics but still wants the product.

(G) Routine installation, training or maintenance services are declined by the customer.

(H) Delivery dates are vague, or deliveries are planned for out-of-the-way destinations.

(I) A freight forwarding firm is listed as the product's final destination.

(J) The shipping route is abnormal for the product and destination.

(K) Packaging is inconsistent with the stated method of shipment or destination.

(L) When questioned, the buyer is evasive or unclear about whether the purchased product is for domestic use, export, or reexport.

(M) Customer uses only a "P.O. Box" address or has facilities that appear inappropriate for the items ordered.

(N) Customer's order is for parts known to be inappropriate, or for which the customer appears to have no legitimate need (e.g., there is no indication of prior authorized shipment of system for which the parts are sought).

(O) Customer is known to have, or is suspected of having unauthorized dealings with parties and/or destinations in ineligible countries.

(ii) When any of the above characteristics have been identified, but through follow-up inquiries or investigation have not been satisfactorily resolved,

the consignee should not transact any business with the customer under the SCL. Apply for a license according to part 748 of the EAR. You should explain the basis for the concern regarding the proposed customer, and state that you are an SCL consignee. Also, cite the SCL number, and your consignee number;

(14) A system for assuring compliance with controls over exports and reexports for missile-related end-uses and end-users described in § 744.3 of the EAR;

(15) A system for assuring compliance with control over exports and reexports of chemical precursors and biological agents and related items and end-uses described in §§ 742.2 and 744.4 of the EAR;

[61 FR 12835, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 25466, May 9, 1997]

§ 752.12 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) *SCL holder and consignees.* In addition to the recordkeeping requirements of part 762 of the EAR, the SCL holder and each consignee must maintain copies of manuals, guidelines, policy statements, internal audit procedures, reports, and other documents making up the ICP of each party included under an SCL. Also, all parties must maintain copies of the most current Denied Persons List (see Supplement No. 2 to part 764 of the EAR) as well as all updates, and all other regulatory materials necessary to ensure compliance with the SCL, such as relevant changes to the EAR, product classification, additions, deletions, or other administrative changes to the SCL, transmittal letters and consignee's confirmations of receipt of these materials.

(b) *SCL holder.* The SCL holder is responsible for complying with the special reporting requirements for exports of certain commodities, software and technology under the Wassenaar Arrangement as described in § 743.1 of the EAR.

(c) *Consignees.* All consignees must retain all records of the types of activities identified in § 752.2(a)(3) of this part. Records on such sales or reexports must include the following:

(1) Full name and address of individual or firm to whom sale or reexport was made;

§ 752.13

(2) Full description of each item sold or reexported;

(3) Units of quantity and value of each item sold or reexported; and

(4) Date of sale or reexport.

[61 FR 12835, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 66 FR 461, Jan. 3, 2002]

§ 752.13 Inspection of records.

(a) *Availability of records.* You and all consignees must make available all of the records required by § 752.12 of this part and § 762.2 of the EAR for inspection, upon request, by BIS or by any other representative of the U.S. Government, in accordance with part 762 of the EAR.

(b) *Relationship of foreign laws.* Foreign law may prohibit inspection of records by a U.S. Government representative in the foreign country where the records are located. In that event, the consignee must submit with the required copies of Form BIS-752 an alternative arrangement for BIS to review consignee activities and determine whether or not the consignee has complied with U.S. export control laws and regulations, which must be approved by BIS.

(c) *Failure to comply.* Parties failing to comply with requests to inspect documents may be subject to orders denying export privileges described in part 764 of the EAR or to the administrative actions described in part 766 of the EAR.

§ 752.14 System reviews.

(a) *Post-license system reviews.* BIS may conduct system reviews of the SCL holder as well as any consignee. Generally, BIS will give reasonable notice to SCL holders and consignees in advance of a system review. The review will involve interviews with company officials, the inspection of records, and the review of ICPs. BIS may conduct special unannounced system reviews if BIS has reason to believe an SCL holder or consignee has improperly used or has failed to comply with the SCL.

(b) *Other reviews.* BIS may require an SCL holder or consignee to submit to its office a list of all sales made under the SCL during a specified time-frame. Also, BIS may request from any consignee a list of transactions during a specified period involving direct ship-

15 CFR Ch. VII (1-1-04 Edition)

ments of items received under SCLs to customers of other consignees and sales to customers in reexport territories authorized by BIS on the consignee's validated Form BIS-752.

§ 752.15 Export clearance.

(a) *Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) or Automated Export System (AES) record.* The SED or AES record covering an export made under an SCL must be prepared in accordance with requirements of the Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations (15 CFR part 30) and § 758.1 of the EAR.

(1) *Item descriptions.* Item descriptions on the SED or AES record must indicate specifically the ECCN and item description conforming to the applicable CCL description and incorporating any additional information where required by Schedule B (e.g., type, size, name of specific item, etc.).

(2) *Value of shipments.* There is no value limitation on shipments under the SCL; however, you must indicate the value of each shipment on the respective SED or AES record.

(3) *SCL number.* The SED or AES record must include the SCL number followed by a blank space, and then the consignee number identifying the SCL's approved consignee to whom the shipment is authorized.

(b) *Destination control statement.* The SCL holder and consignees must enter a destination control statement on all copies of the bill of lading or air waybill, and the commercial invoice covering exports under the SCL, in accordance with the provisions of § 758.6 of the EAR. Use of a destination control statement does not preclude the consignee from reexporting to any of the SCL holder's other approved consignees or to other countries for which specific prior approval has been received from BIS. In such instances, reexport is not contrary to U.S. law and, therefore, is not prohibited. Another destination control statement may be required or approved by BIS on a case-by-case basis.

[61 FR 12835, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 25466, May 9, 1997; 65 FR 42570, July 10, 2000; 68 FR 50473, Aug. 21, 2003]