

to engage in the following transactions with respect to securities listed on a national securities exchange, including the withdrawal of such securities from blocked accounts:

- (1) Exchange of certificates necessitated by reason of changes in corporate name, par value or capitalization,
- (2) Exchanges of temporary for permanent certificates,
- (3) Exchanges or deposits under plans of reorganization,
- (4) Exchanges under refunding plans, or
- (5) Exchanges pursuant to conversion privileges accruing to securities held.

(b) This section does not authorize the following transactions:

- (1) Any exchange of securities unless the new securities and other proceeds, if any, received are deposited in the blocked account in which the original securities were held immediately prior to the exchange.
- (2) Any exchange of securities registered in the name of any designated national, unless the new securities received are registered in the same name in which the securities exchanged were registered prior to the exchange.
- (3) Any exchange of securities issued by a person engaged in the business of offering, buying, selling, or otherwise dealing, or trading in securities, or evidences thereof, issued by another person.
- (4) Any transaction with respect to any security by an issuer or other obligor who is a designated national.

[16 FR 767, Jan. 27, 1951]

§ 500.536 Certain transactions with respect to merchandise affected by § 500.204.

(a) With respect to merchandise the importation of which is prohibited by § 500.204, all Customs transactions are authorized except the following:

- (1) Entry for consumption (including any appraisement entry, any entry of goods imported in the mails, regardless of value, and any other informal entries);
- (2) Entry for immediate exportation;
- (3) Entry for transportation and exportation;
- (4) Withdrawal from warehouse;

(5) Transfer or withdrawal from a foreign-trade zone; or

(6) Manipulation or manufacture in a warehouse or in a foreign-trade zone.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section is intended solely to allow certain restricted disposition of merchandise which is imported without proper authorization. Paragraph (a) does not authorize the purchase or importation of any merchandise.

(c) The purchase outside the United States for importation into the United States of merchandise specified in § 500.204 (other than merchandise to which § 500.204(a)(1) is applicable) and the importation of such merchandise into the United States (including transactions listed in paragraph (a) of this section) are authorized if there is presented to the collector of customs in connection with such importation the original of an appropriate certificate of origin as defined in paragraph (d) of this section and provided that the merchandise was shipped to the United States directly, or on a through bill of lading, from the country issuing the appropriate certificate of origin.

(d) A certificate of origin is appropriate for the purposes of this section only if:

(1) It is a certificate of origin the availability of which for Foreign Assets Control purposes has been announced in the FEDERAL REGISTER by the Office of Foreign Assets Control; and

(2) It bears a statement by the issuing agency referring to the Foreign Assets Control Regulations and stating that the certificate has been issued under procedures agreed upon with the United States Government.

[18 FR 2080, Apr. 14, 1953, as amended at 19 FR 5483, Aug. 27, 1954; 20 FR 1379, Mar. 8, 1955; 40 FR 7649, Feb. 21, 1975; 50 FR 5753, Feb. 12, 1985; 54 FR 5232, Feb. 2, 1989]

§ 500.549 Proof of origin.

Specific licenses for importation of goods the origin of which is North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Cambodia, or South Viet-Nam are generally not issued unless the applicant submits satisfactory documentary proof of the location of the goods outside North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Cambodia, or South Viet-Nam prior to the applicable

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effective date and of the absence of any interest of North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Cambodia, or South Viet-Nam in the goods at all times on or since that date. Since the type of documents which would constitute satisfactory proof varies depending upon the facts of the particular case, it is not possible to state in advance the type of documents required. However, it has been found that affidavits, statements, invoices, and other documents prepared by manufacturers, processors, sellers or shippers cannot be relied on and are therefore not by themselves accepted by the Office of Foreign Assets Control as satisfactory proof of origin. Independent corroborating documentary evidence, such as insurance documents, bills of lading, etc., may be accepted as satisfactory proof.

[41 FR 16555, Apr. 20, 1976]

§ 500.550 Transactions related to informational and informational materials.

(a) All financial and other transactions directly incident to the importation or exportation of information or informational materials as defined in § 500.332 of this part are authorized.

(b) Transactions relating to the dissemination of information or informational materials are authorized, including remittance of royalties paid for information or informational materials that are reproduced, translated, subtitled, or dubbed. This section does not authorize the remittance of royalties or other payments relating to works not yet in being, or for marketing and business consulting services, or artistic or other substantive alteration or enhancements to information or informational materials, as provided in § 500.206(c).

[54 FR 5232, Feb. 2, 1989, as amended at 60 FR 8934, Feb. 16, 1995]

§ 500.551 Reimports.

Specific licenses are issued for reimportation of merchandise subject to § 500.204 on proof of the export of the identical merchandise from the United States. Persons planning to export any such merchandise for exhibition, repair, or for any other purpose should first ascertain that reimportation will

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be authorized. Generally, reimportation is authorized only if Customs Form 4455 was completed at the time of export.

[40 FR 7650, Feb. 21, 1975]

§ 500.552 Research samples.

Specific licenses are issued for importation of commodities subject to § 500.204 for bona fide research purposes in sample quantities only.

[40 FR 7650, Feb. 21, 1975]

§ 500.553 Prior contractual commitments not a basis for licensing.

Specific licenses are not issued on the basis that an unlicensed firm commitment or payment has been made in connection with a transaction prohibited by § 500.204. Contractual commitments to engage in transactions subject to the prohibitions in § 500.204 should not be made, unless the contract specifies that the transaction is authorized by a general license or that it is subject to the issuance of a specific Foreign Assets Control license.

[40 FR 7650, Feb. 21, 1975]

§ 500.554 Gifts of North Korean, North Vietnamese, Cambodian, or South Vietnamese origin.

(a) Except as stated in paragraph (b) of this section and in § 500.550, specific licenses are not issued for the importation of North Korean, North Vietnamese, Cambodian, or South Vietnamese origin goods sent as gifts to persons in the United States or acquired abroad as gifts by persons entering the United States. However, licenses are issued, upon request, for the return of such goods to the donors in countries other than North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Cambodia, or South Viet-Nam.

(b) Specific licenses are issued for the importation directly from North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Cambodia, or South Viet-Nam:

(1) Of goods which are claimed by the importer to have been sent as a bona fide gift and

(2) Of goods which are claimed to have been acquired in North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Cambodia, or South Viet-Nam as a bona fide gift, subject to the conditions that: