

§ 123.12 Shipments between U.S. possessions.

An export license is not required for the shipment of defense articles between the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and U.S. possessions. A license is required, however, for the export of defense articles from these areas to foreign countries.

§ 123.13 Domestic aircraft shipments via a foreign country.

A license is not required for the shipment by air of a defense article from one location in the United States to another location in the United States via a foreign country. The pilot of the aircraft must, however, file a written statement with the Port Director of U.S. Customs and Border Protection at the port of exit in the United States. The original statement must be filed at the time of exit with the Port Director of U.S. Customs and Border Protection. A duplicate must be filed at the port of reentry with the Port Director of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, who will duly endorse it and transmit it to the Port Director of U.S. Customs and Border Protection at the port of exit. The statement will be as follows:

DOMESTIC SHIPMENT VIA A FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ARTICLES ON THE U.S. MUNITIONS LIST

Under penalty according to Federal law, the undersigned certifies and warrants that all the information in this document is true and correct, and that the equipment listed below is being shipped from (U.S. port of exit) via (foreign country) to (U.S. port of entry), which is the final destination in the United States.

Description of Equipment

Quantity _____
 Equipment _____
 Value _____
 Signed _____
 Endorsement: U.S. Customs and Border Protection Inspector.
 Port of Exit _____
 Date _____
 Signed _____
 Endorsement: U.S. Customs and Border Protection Inspector.
 Port of Entry _____
 Date _____

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§ 123.14 Import certificate/delivery verification procedure.

(a) The Import Certificate/Delivery Verification Procedure is designed to assure that a commodity imported into the territory of those countries participating in IC/DV procedures will not be diverted, transshipped, or reexported to another destination except in accordance with export control regulations of the importing country.

(b) *Exports.* The Office of Defense Trade Controls may require the IC/DV procedure on proposed exports of defense articles to non-government entities in those countries participating in IC/DV procedures. In such cases, U.S. exporters must submit both an export license application (the completed Form DSP-5) and the original Import Certificate, which must be provided and authenticated by the government of the importing country. This document verifies that the foreign importer complied with the import regulations of the government of the importing country and that the importer declared the intention not to divert, transship or reexport the material described therein without the prior approval of that government. After delivery of the commodities to the foreign consignee, the Department of State may also require U.S. exporters to furnish Delivery Verification documentation from the government of the importing country. This documentation verifies that the delivery was in accordance with the terms of the approved export license. Both the Import Certificate and the Delivery Verification must be furnished to the U.S. exporter by the foreign importer.

(c) *Triangular transactions.* When a transaction involves three or more countries that have adopted the IC/DV procedure, the governments of these countries may stamp a triangular symbol on the Import Certificate. This symbol is usually placed on the Import Certificate when the applicant for the Import Certificate (the importer) states either (1) that there is uncertainty whether the items covered by the Import Certificate will be imported into the country issuing the Import Certificate; (2) that he or she knows that the items will not be imported into the country issuing the Import