

The certification statement may appear as a typed or stamped statement on an appropriate entry document or commercial invoice, or on a preprinted attachment to such entry or invoice; or it may be submitted in blanket form to cover all importations of a particular product for a given period (e.g., calendar year). If the blanket procedure is used, a certification must be filed at each port where the article(s) is entered.

(b) *Facsimile signatures.* The certification statement may be signed by means of an authorized facsimile signature.

(c) *Time of filing.* The certification statement shall be filed with the port director at the time of entry summary. If the certification is not available at that time, a bond shall be given for its production in accordance with §141.66, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 141.66). In case of repeated failure to timely file the certification required under this subsection, the port director may decline to accept a bond for the missing document and demand redelivery of the merchandise under §134.51, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 134.51).

(d) *Notice to subsequent purchaser or repacker.* If the article is sold or transferred to a subsequent purchaser or repacker the following notice shall be given to the purchaser or repacker:

NOTICE TO SUBSEQUENT PURCHASER OR
REPACKER

These articles are imported. The requirements of 19 U.S.C. 1304 and 19 CFR part 134 provide that the articles in their containers must be marked in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly and permanently as the nature of the article or container will permit, in such a manner as to indicate to an ultimate purchaser in the United States, the English name of the country of origin of the article.

(e) *Duties and penalties.* Failure to comply with the certification requirements in paragraph (a) may subject the importer to a demand for liquidated damages under §134.54(a) and for the additional duty under 19 U.S.C. 1304. Fraud or negligence by any person in furnishing the required certification may also result in a penalty under 19 U.S.C. 1592.

(f) *Exceptions.* The requirements of this section do not apply to repack-

aging in a container that can readily be opened for inspection by the ultimate purchaser in the United States, unless such container bears a U.S. address or other potentially misleading marking.

[T.D. 84-127, 49 FR 22795, June 1, 1984]

Subpart D—Exceptions to Marking Requirements

§ 134.31 Requirements of other agencies.

Nothing in this subpart shall be construed as excepting any article (or its container) from the particular requirements of marking provided for in any other provision of any law, such as those of the Federal Trade Commission, Food and Drug Administration, and other agencies.

§ 134.32 General exceptions to marking requirements.

The articles described or meeting the specified conditions set forth below are excepted from marking requirements (see subpart C of this part for marking of the containers):

(a) Articles that are incapable of being marked;

(b) Articles that cannot be marked prior to shipment to the United States without injury;

(c) Articles that cannot be marked prior to shipment to the United States except at an expense economically prohibitive of its importation;

(d) Articles for which the marking of the containers will reasonably indicate the origin of the articles;

(e) Articles which are crude substances;

(f) Articles imported for use by the importer and not intended for sale in their imported or any other form;

(g) Articles to be processed in the United States by the importer or for his account otherwise than for the purpose of concealing the origin of such articles and in such manner that any mark contemplated by this part would necessarily be obliterated, destroyed, or permanently concealed;

(h) Articles for which the ultimate purchaser must necessarily know, or in the case of a good of a NAFTA country, must reasonably know, the country of