

## **PART 30—FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS**

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#### APPENDIX C TO PART 30—ELECTRONIC (AES) FILING CODES

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 13 U.S.C. 301-307; 19 U.S.C. 3901-3913; Reorganization Plan 5 of 1950 (3 CFR 1949-1953 Comp., 1004); E.O. 13312; and Department of Commerce Organization Order No. 35-2A, July 22, 1987, as amended, and No. 35-2B, December 20, 1996, as amended.

SOURCE: 41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 30 appear at 68 FR 42538, July 17, 2003.

NOTE: The term "CBP Director" or "District Director of CBP" as used in this part 30 means the Regional Commissioner of CBP if the transaction is at the port of New York City; the district director of customs if at the headquarters port of a customs district other than New York City; and the customs officer in charge of the port if at a nonheadquarters port.

### Subpart A—General Requirements—U.S. Principal Party In Interest (USPPI)

#### § 30.1 General statement of requirement for Shipper's Export Declarations.

(a) Shipper's Export Declarations shall be filed by U.S. principal party in interest or the authorized agent in accordance with the definitions, specifications, and requirements of these regulations for all commodities, gold

and silver, except as specifically exempted herein, shipped as follows:

(1) To foreign countries or areas, including Foreign Trade Zones located therein, (see § 30.58 for exemptions for shipments from the United States to Canada) from any of the following:

- (i) The United States, including the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
- (ii) Puerto Rico.
- (iii) Foreign Trade Zones in the United States or Puerto Rico.

(iv) The Virgin Islands of the United States.

(2) Between nonforeign areas as specified below then:<sup>1</sup>

(i) To Puerto Rico from the United States.

(ii) To the United States from Puerto Rico.

(iii) To the Virgin Islands of the United States from the United States or Puerto Rico.

(b) SEDs shall be filed for merchandise moving as described above regardless of the method of transportation. Instructions for the filing of SEDs for vessels, aircraft, railway cars, etc., when sold foreign appear in § 30.33. Export information that is required to be filed for items identified on the Commerce Control List (CCL) of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR Supplement No. 1 to part 774) or the State Department's U.S. Munitions List (USML) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR, part 121) is to be filed electronically through AES. This requirement to file information via AES applies to those items that would otherwise require the filing of an SED. Exemptions from these requirements and exceptions to some of the provisions of these regulations for particular types of transactions are found in subparts C and D of this part.

(c) In lieu of filing paper SEDs as provided elsewhere in this section, when an SED would be required, the USPPI or the authorized agent is required to

<sup>1</sup> Shipper's Export Declarations are not required for shipments from the United States or Puerto Rico to the United States Possessions, except to the Virgin Islands of the United States, or from a U.S. Possession destined to the United States, Puerto Rico, or another U.S. Possession.

file shipper's export information electronically through the AES for the export of items identified on the CCL of the EAR (15 CFR Supp. No. 1 to part 774) or the USML of the ITAR (22 CFR part 121) as provided for in subpart E of this part, Electronic Filing Requirements—Shipper's Export Information. Information for items identified on the USML, including those exported under an export license exemption, must be filed electronically prior to export, unless exempted from the AES filing requirement by the State Department. For USML shipments, refer to the ITAR (22 CFR parts 120–130) for requirements concerning the AES proof of filing citation and filing time requirements. USPPIs or their authorized agents are required to file export information through the AES for shipments of rough diamonds classified under Harmonized System subheadings 7102.10, 7102.21, and 7102.31 and exported (reexported) in accordance with the Clean Diamond Trade Act and the Rough Diamonds Control Regulations (31 CFR part 592) as provided for in subpart E of this part. Use of the SED form is not permitted for reporting exports of rough diamonds. Entities serving as data entry and other forms of processing centers are not authorized to either collect or file export information on shipments of rough diamonds using any export reporting option. The USPPi or the authorized agent filing SEDs for the export of items not on the CCL, the USML, or exported (reexported) under the provisions of the Clean Diamond Trade Act and the Rough Diamonds Control Regulations (31 CFR part 592) has the option of filing this information electronically as provided for in subpart E of this part.

(d) *Electronic transmissions and intangible transfers.* Electronic transmissions to be received outside the United States and other intangible transfers, such as downloaded software, technical data, and technology, are not subject to this part, but may be subject to export control requirements under other

laws and regulations. See 15 CFR parts 730 through 774 of the EAR.

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 41 FR 29374, July 16, 1976; 41 FR 42645, Sept. 28, 1976; 50 FR 13017, Apr. 2, 1985; 55 FR 49615, Nov. 30, 1990; 64 FR 40976, July 28, 1999; 65 FR 42561, July 10, 2000; 68 FR 42538, July 17, 2003; 68 FR 59878, Oct. 20, 2003]

### §30.2 Related export control requirements.

(a) Under the provisions of the Export Administration Regulations of the Office of Export Administration in the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce (15 CFR Parts 368–399),<sup>2</sup> Shipper's Export Declarations are also required for shipments of Merchandise from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries or areas. In these regulations, the term U.S. Possessions includes the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam Island, American Samoa, Wake Island, Midway Island, and Canton and Enderbury Islands.

(b) For all shipments to foreign countries or areas, the Shipper's Export Declaration is an export control document. In preparing and filing export declarations for shipments to foreign countries and areas, therefore, the shipper must comply with all pertinent export control regulations as well as the requirements of the statistical regulations of this part. For convenience, a few provisions of the Export Administration Regulations and of the CBP regulations closely related to statistical requirements have been incorporated in these regulations. Information concerning export control regulations and information concerning agencies other than the Department of Commerce exercising export control

<sup>2</sup>See also the Export Administration Regulations of the Office of Export Administration, which may be purchased from the Government Printing Office or Department of Commerce District Offices.

authority for particular types of commodities may be obtained from the Office of Export Administration, International Trade Administration, Washington, D.C. 20230, or from Department of Commerce District Offices.

(c) Export shipments to all foreign destinations, including those filed electronically through the AES, are subject to export control regulations. This applies to mandatory, as well as voluntary AES filing. Executive Order 13312, signed July 29, 2003, implements the Clean Diamond Trade Act, which authorizes the President to implement the Kimberley Process Certification scheme in the United States. The Kimberley Process was developed to stem the worldwide movement of rough diamond exports linked to the finance of armed conflicts in certain world areas ("conflict" diamonds), specifically in some Southern African countries. The Kimberley Process Certificate serves as the mechanism to verify the absence of "conflict" diamonds from diamonds exported (reexported) from the United States.

(13 U.S.C. 302; 5 U.S.C. 301; Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950, Department of Commerce Order No. 35-2A, August 4, 1975, 40 FR 42765)

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 47 FR 7213, Feb. 18, 1982; 68 FR 59878, Oct. 20, 2003]

### § 30.3 Shipper's Export Declaration forms.

(a) Official forms, or privately printed forms conforming in every respect to the official forms, shall be used in complying with requirements for Shipper's Export Declarations as follows:

(1) Except for shipments for which the Shipper's Export Declaration for In transit Goods (Commerce Form 7513) is required as specified below, the Shipper's Export Declaration shall be prepared on Commerce Form 7525-V or on Commerce Form 7525-V-Alternate (Intermodal). The arrangement of Form 7525-V-Alternate (Intermodal) conforms to and is designed for simultaneous preparation with various other shipping documents commonly used, such as the dock receipt, short form bill of lading, etc. Form 7525-V-Alternate (Intermodal) is acceptable in lieu of Form 7525-V without limitation.

(2) For merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, Puerto

Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States from one foreign country or area to another, including such merchandise destined from one foreign place to another and transhipped in ports of the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, and for foreign merchandise exported from General Order Warehouses, the Shipper's Export Declaration for Intransit Goods (Commerce Form 7513) shall be filed. Form 7513 shall also be filed for merchandise subject to government inspection, examination, or permit arriving from a foreign country which is rejected and exported. (Although Form 7513 provides that it is to be used for foreign merchandise, it should be used also for U.S. merchandise which after having been exported has been returned to or through the United States and is again being exported under any of the conditions described in this paragraph. Except for rejected merchandise, Form 7513 is not to be used for the reexportation of goods for which entry has been made on CBP Forms 7501 or 7502.)

(b) The Shipper's Export Declaration and the Continuation Sheet<sup>3</sup> to the Shipper's Export Declaration (both forms designated Commerce Form 7525-V), and the Shipper's Export Declaration for In-transit Goods (Commerce Form 7513) may be purchased for a nominal price from CBP Directors, Department of Commerce District Offices, and the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or they may be privately printed. Supplies of the Alternate Intermodal Shipper's Export Declaration and the Continuation Sheet to the Alternate Intermodal Shipper's Export Declaration are not available from Government sales offices but must be privately printed. Sample official Alternate Intermodal Forms and their Continuation Sheets may be obtained from the Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Privately printed Shipper's Export Declaration forms must conform strictly to the respective official form in size, wording, color, quality (weight

<sup>3</sup> See § 30.10 for instructions as to use of the continuations Sheet.

of paper stock), and arrangement, including the Office of Management and Budget approval number printed in the upper-right hand corner of the face of form. The quality (weight) of paper stock used in printing the Shipper's Export Declaration form is not less than 16 nor more than 20 pounds commercial substance. Occasional shippers may obtain copies of Shipper's Export Declarations free of charge from local CBP Directors, Post Offices, and Department of Commerce District Offices.

(13 U.S.C. 302; 5 U.S.C. 301; Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950, Department of Commerce Order No. 35-2A, August 4, 1975, 40 FR 42765)

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 47 FR 29829, July 9, 1982; 50 FR 23402, June 4, 1985]

### §30.4 Preparation and signature of Shipper's Export Declaration (SED).

(a) *General requirements (SED)*. For purposes of this part, all references to preparing and filing the paper SED also pertain to preparing and filing the AES electronic record. The SED or AES record is a dual purpose document used by the Census Bureau for statistical reporting purposes only, and by the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) and other government agencies for export control purposes. For purposes of this part, the provisions apply only to statistical reporting requirements. The Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) or the AES record must be prepared and signed by a principal party in interest or by a forwarding or other agent authorized by a principal party in interest. The person who signs the SED must be in the United States at the time of signing. That person, whether exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) or agent, is responsible for the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the SED or AES record, except insofar as that person can demonstrate that he or she reasonably relied on information furnished by others. The Census Bureau recognizes "routed export transactions" as a subset of export transactions. A routed export transaction is where the foreign principal party in interest authorizes a U.S. forwarding or other agent to facilitate export of items from the United States. See paragraph (c) of this section for responsibilities of parties in a routed export transaction.

(1) *Exporter (U.S. principal party in interest)*. For purposes of completing the paper SED or AES record in all export transactions, the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) is listed as the "U.S. principal party in interest" on the SED or AES record. In all export transactions, the person listed in the U.S. principal party in interest block on the paper SED or in the U.S. principal party in interest field of the AES record is the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) in the transaction. The U.S. principal party in interest is the person in the United States that receives the primary benefit, monetary or otherwise, of the transaction. Generally that person is the U.S. seller, manufacturer, order party, or foreign entity. The foreign entity must be listed as the U.S. principal party in interest on the SED or AES record, if it is *in the United States* when the items are purchased or obtained for export. The foreign entity must then follow the provisions for preparing and filing the SED or AES record specified in §§30.4 and 30.7 pertaining to the U.S. principal party in interest. In most cases, the forwarding or other agent is not a principal party in interest.

(i) If a U.S. manufacturer sells merchandise directly for export to a foreign principal party in interest, the U.S. manufacturer must be listed as the U.S. principal party in interest on the SED or AES record.

(ii) If a U.S. manufacturer sells merchandise, as a domestic sale, to a U.S. buyer (wholesaler/distributor) and that U.S. buyer sells the merchandise for export to a foreign principal party in interest, the U.S. buyer (wholesaler/distributor) must be listed as the U.S. principal party in interest on the SED or AES record.

(iii) If a U.S. order party directly arranges for the sale and export of merchandise to a foreign buyer, the U.S. order party must be listed as the U.S. principal party in interest on the SED or AES record. The order party is that person in the United States who conducted the direct negotiations or correspondence with the foreign principal party in interest and who, as a result of these negotiations, received the order from the foreign principal party in interest.

(iv) If a foreign entity is *in the United States* when the items are purchased or obtained for export, it is the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) and must be listed as the U.S. principal party in interest on the SED or AES record (see §30.4(a)(1)).

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1): The EAR defines the "exporter" as the person in the United States who has the authority of a principal party in interest to determine and control the sending of items out of the United States (see 15 CFR Part 772 of the EAR). For statistical purposes the Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations (FTSR) have a different definition of "exporter" from the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). Under the FTSR the "exporter" will always be the U.S. principal party in interest. For purposes of licensing responsibility under the EAR, the U.S. agent of the foreign principal party in interest may be the "exporter" or applicant on the license, in certain routed export transactions (see 15 CFR 758.3 of the EAR).

(2) *Forwarding or other agent.* The forwarding or other agent is that person in the United States who is authorized by a principal party in interest to perform the services required to facilitate the export of items from the United States. The forwarding or other agent must be authorized by the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) or, in the case of a routed export transaction, the foreign principal party in interest to prepare and file the SED or the AES record. In a routed export transaction, the forwarding or other agent can be the exporter for export control purposes under the EAR. However, the forwarding or other agent is never the "U.S. principal party in interest" in the U.S. principal party in interest block on the paper SED or in the "U.S. principal party in interest" field of the AES record unless the forwarding or other agent acts as an "order party." (See paragraph (a)(1)(iii) for definition of order party)

(3) *Principal parties in interest.* Those persons in a transaction that receive the primary benefit, monetary or otherwise, of the transaction. Generally, the principals in a transaction are the seller and the buyer. In most cases, a forwarding or other agent is not a principal party in interest.

(b) *Responsibilities of parties in export transactions.* (1) *Exporter (U.S. principal*

*party in interest) responsibilities.* (i) The exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) can prepare and file the SED or AES record itself, or it can authorize a forwarding or other agent to prepare and file the SED or AES record on its behalf. If the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) prepares the SED or AES record itself, the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) is responsible for the accuracy of all the export information reported on the SED or AES record, for signing the paper SED, filing the paper SED with U.S. CBP, or transmitting the AES record to U.S. CBP.

(ii) When the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) authorizes a forwarding or other agent to complete the SED or AES record on its behalf, the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) is responsible for:

(A) Providing the forwarding or other agent with the export information necessary to complete the SED or AES record;

(B) Providing the forwarding or other agent with a power of attorney or written authorization to complete the SED or AES record, or signing the authorization block printed on the paper SED (block 23 on Commerce Form 7525-V and block 29 on Commerce Form 7525-V-ALT); and

(C) Maintaining documentation to support the information provided to the forwarding or other agent for completion of the SED or AES record, as specified in §30.11.

(2) *Forwarding or other agent responsibilities.* The forwarding or other agent, when authorized by an exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) to prepare and sign the SED or prepare and file the AES record in an export transaction, is responsible for:

(i) Accurately preparing the SED or AES record based on information received from the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) and other parties involved in the transaction;

(ii) Obtaining a power of attorney or written authorization to complete the SED or AES record, or obtaining a paper SED with a signed authorization from the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest);

(iii) Maintaining documentation to support the information reported on

the SED or AES record, as specified in §30.11; and

(iv) Upon request, providing the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) with a copy of the export information filed in the form of a completed SED, an electronic facsimile, or in any other manner prescribed by the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest).

(c) *Responsibilities of parties in a routed export transaction.* (1) *Exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) responsibilities.* In a routed export transaction where the foreign principal party in interest authorizes a U.S. forwarding or other agent to prepare and file the SED or AES record, the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) must maintain documentation to support the information provided to the forwarding or other agent for preparing the SED or AES record as specified in §30.11 and provide such forwarding or other agent with the following information to assist in preparing the SED or AES record:

(i) Name and address of the U.S. principal party in interest;

(ii) U.S. principal party in interest's, IRS, EIN;

(iii) Point of origin (State or FTZ);

(iv) Schedule B description of commodities;

(v) Domestic (D), foreign (F), or FMS (M) code;

(vi) Schedule B Number;

(vii) Quantity/unit of measure;

(viii) Value;

(ix) Upon request from the foreign principal party in interest or its agent, the Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) or sufficient technical information to determine the ECCN; and

(x) Any information that it knows will affect the determination of license authority.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (c)(1): For items in paragraph (c)(1)(ix) and (x) of this section, where the foreign principal party in interest has assumed responsibility for determining and obtaining license authority, the EAR sets forth the information sharing requirements that apply at 15 CFR 758.3(c) of the EAR.

(2) *Forwarding or other agent responsibilities.* In a routed export transaction, the forwarding or other agent is responsible for; obtaining a power of attorney or written authorization from

the foreign principal party in interest to prepare and file the SED or AES record on its behalf; preparing, signing, and filing the SED or AES record based on information obtained from the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) or other parties involved in the transaction; maintaining documentation to support the information reported on the SED or AES record, and upon request by the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest), provide appropriate documentation to the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) verifying that the information provided by the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) was accurately reported on the SED or AES record. The forwarding or other agent must also provide the following export information on the SED or AES record:

(i) Date of exportation;

(ii) Bill of lading/airway bill number;

(iii) Ultimate consignee;

(iv) Intermediate consignee;

(v) Forwarding or other agent name and address;

(vi) Country of ultimate destination;

(vii) Loading pier;

(viii) Method of transportation;

(ix) Exporting carrier;

(x) Port of export;

(xi) Port of unloading;

(xii) Containerized;

(xiii) Weight;

(xiv) ECCN;

(xv) License Authority;

(xvi) Signature in the certification block on the paper SED (block 24 on Commerce Form 7525-V and block 36 on Commerce Form 7525-V-ALT). In a routed export transaction the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) must be listed as U.S. principal party in interest on the SED or on the AES record;

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (c)(2): For items in paragraph (c)(2)(xiv) and (xv) of this section, where the foreign principal party in interest has assumed responsibility for determining and obtaining license authority, the EAR sets forth the information sharing requirements that apply at 15 CFR 758.3(c) of the EAR.

(d) *Information on the Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) or Automated Export System (AES) record.* The data provided on the SED or AES electronic record shall be complete, correct, and based

on personal knowledge of the facts stated or on information furnished by the parties involved in the export transaction. All parties involved in export transactions, including U.S. forwarding or other agents, should be aware that invoices and other commercial documents may not necessarily contain all the information needed to prepare the SED or AES record. The parties must ensure that all the information needed for completing the SED or AES record, including correct export licensing information, is provided to the forwarding or other agent for the purpose of correctly preparing the SED or AES record as stated in this section.

(e) *Authorizing a Forwarding or other agent.* In a power of attorney or other written authorization, authority is conferred upon an agent to perform certain specified acts or kinds of acts on behalf of a principal (see 15 CFR 758.1(h) of the EAR). In cases where a forwarding or other agent is filing export information on the SED or AES record, the forwarding or other agent must obtain a power of attorney or written authorization from a principal party in interest to file the information on its behalf. A power of attorney or written authorization should specify the responsibilities of the parties with particularity, and should state that the forwarding or other agent has authority to act on behalf of a principal party in interest as its true and lawful agent for purposes of the export transaction in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States.

(f) *Format requirements for SEDs:* The SED shall be prepared in English and shall be typewritten or prepared in ink or other permanent medium (except indelible pencil). The use of duplicating processes, as well as the overprinting of selected items of information, is acceptable.

(g) *Copies of SEDs:* All copies of the SEDs must contain all of the information called for in the signature space as to name of firm, address, name of signer, and capacity of signer. The original SED must be signed in ink, but signature on other copies is not required. The use of signature stamps is acceptable. A signed legible carbon or other

copy of the export declaration is acceptable as an "original" of the SED.

[65 FR 42561, July 10, 2000]

### §30.5 Number of copies of Shipper's Export Declaration required.

(a) Except as provided elsewhere in these regulations the Shipper's Export Declaration shall be delivered to the carrier or postmasters, as specified in §§30.12 and 30.15, in the following number of copies:

(1) In duplicate for shipments, except by mail, destined to all foreign countries except Canada.

(2) One copy only for shipments to Canada (see §30.58 for exemption for shipments from the United States to Canada) and nonforeign areas.

(3) One copy only for mail shipments to all destinations.

(b) In addition to the standard requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, additional copies of Shipper's Export Declarations may be required for export control purposes by the regulations of the Office of Export Administration or other Government agencies or in particular circumstances by the CBP Director or by the postmaster.

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 55 FR 49615, Nov. 30, 1990]

### §30.6 Requirements as to separate Shipper's Export Declarations.

Except as specifically provided in subpart C, a separate Shipper's Export Declaration (in the required number of copies—see §30.5) is required for each shipment (consisting of one or more kinds of merchandise) from one consignor to one consignee on a single carrier. In addition, more than one declaration is required for an individual shipment as follows:

(a) For consignments by rail, truck, or other vehicle, requiring more than one rail car, truck, or other vehicle, a separate export declaration is required for the merchandise carried in each such rail car, truck, or other vehicle. However, CBP Directors are authorized to waive this requirement where multiple car shipments are made under a single bill of lading or other loading document and are cleared simultaneously.

(b) [Reserved]

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 55 FR 47049, Nov. 9, 1990]

### §30.7 Information required on Shipper's Export Declarations.

The following information shall be furnished in the appropriate spaces provided on the paper copy of the Shipper's Export Declaration and shall conform to the requirements set forth in this section. (See §30.92 for information as to the statistical classification Schedules C and D referred to in this section. Also, see §30.8 for information required on Form 7513 in addition to these requirements.) For information required to be filed electronically see §30.63.

(a) *Port of export.* The name of the U.S. CBP port of exportation shall be entered in terms of Schedule D, *Classification of CBP Districts and Ports*. (See §30.20(c) for definition of port of exportation.) For shipments by mail, the name of the Post Office where the package is mailed shall be inserted in the space for U.S. port of export.

(b) *Method of transportation.* Except on Commerce Form 7513, the method of transportation by which the goods are exported (or shipped to a nonforeign area where the declaration covers such a shipment) i.e., vessel (including ferry), air, or other, shall be indicated by check mark in the appropriate space. For shipments by means of transportation other than vessel or air the specific method of transportation (rail, truck, pipeline, etc.) used should be entered. "Other" should be checked for exported aircraft being flown away, vessels exported under their own power or afloat, or for other vehicles exported other than aboard another carrier, and the manner in which exported should be specified; e.g., "flown away," "in tow," etc.

(c) *Exporting carrier.* Information concerning the specific exporting carrier shall be reported as follows:

(1) For shipments by vessel, the name and flag nationality of the ship and the number or name of the pier at which the goods were laden shall be shown.

(2) For shipments by air, the name of the airline shall be reported.

(3) For shipments by other than vessel or air, the carrier shall be identified

by name and number or other available designation.

In all cases, the information shall be furnished as to the carrier which transports the merchandise to a foreign country or to an ultimate destination in a nonforeign area, and not as to a different carrier which may have transported the goods to the seaport, airport, or border port of export for final shipment.

(d) *Name of the U.S. principal party in interest and U.S. principal party in interest's Employer Identification Number (EIN).* For purposes of completing the paper SED or AES record the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) is the U.S. principal party in interest. The name and address (number, street, city, state, ZIP Code) of the U.S. principal party in interest and the U.S. principal party in interest's EIN shall be entered where requested on the SED or AES electronic record. The EIN shall be the U.S. principal party in interest's own and not another's EIN.

(1) *Name of the U.S. principal party in interest.* In all export transactions, the person listed in the U.S. principal party in interest block on the SED or in the U.S. principal party in interest field on the AES record must be the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) in the transaction. The U.S. principal party in interest is the person in the United States that receives the primary benefit, monetary or otherwise, of the export transaction. Generally that person is the U.S. seller, manufacturer, order party, or foreign entity, if in the United States when the items are purchased or obtained for export. The foreign entity must then follow the provisions for preparing and filing the SED or AES record specified in §§30.4 and 30.7 pertaining to the U.S. principal party in interest. (See §30.4 for details on the specific reporting responsibilities of exporter (U.S. principal party in interest)).

(2) *U.S. principal party in interest's Employer Identification Number (EIN).* An exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) shall report its own Internal Revenue Service (IRS) EIN in the U.S. principal party in interest's (IRS) EIN block/field on the SED. If, and only if, no IRS EIN has been assigned to the

exporter (U.S. principal party in interest), the exporter's (U.S. principal party in interest) own SSN, preceded by the symbol "SS," must be reported on the paper SED. On the AES record the appropriate SSN symbol must be reported. When a foreign entity is in the United States when the items are purchased or obtained for export it is the exporter (U.S. principal party in interest). In such situations, when the foreign entity does not have an EIN or SSN, a border crossing number, passport number, or any number assigned by U.S. CBP must be reported on the SED or the AES record. On the paper SED, the appropriate number should be preceded by the symbol "T." On the AES record, the appropriate AES identifier code as specified in the Automated Export System Trade Interface Requirements (AESTIR) must be reported. Use of another's EIN or SSN is prohibited.

(3) Address (number, street, city, state, Zip Code) of the USPPI. In all export transactions, the USPPI shall report the address location from which the merchandise actually starts its journey to the port of export. For example, an SED covering merchandise laden aboard a truck at a warehouse in Georgia for transport to Florida for loading onto a vessel for export to a foreign country shall show the address of the warehouse in Georgia. If the USPPI does not have a facility (processing plant, warehouse, distribution center, or retail outlet, etc.) at the location from which the goods began their export journey, report the USPPI address from which the export was directed. For shipments of multiple origins reported on a single SED, report the address from which the greatest value begins its export journey or, if such information is not known at the time of export, the address from which the export is directed.

(e) *Forwarding or other agent.* The name, address, and EIN or Social Security Number (SSN) of the duly authorized forwarding or other agent (if any) of a principal party in interest must be recorded where required on the SED or AES record. (See § 30.4 for details on the specific reporting responsibilities of forwarding or other agents).

(f) *Ultimate consignee.* The name and address (place, country) of the ultimate consignee whether by sale in the United States or abroad or by consignment shall be stated on the export declaration. For exports to foreign countries, the ultimate consignee shall be the same person so designated in the validated export license or authorized to be ultimate consignee under the applicable general license in conformity with Export Administration Regulations.

(g) *Intermediate consignee.* The name and address of the intermediate consignee (if any) shall be stated. For exports to foreign countries, the intermediate consignee shall be the person named as such in the validated export license or authorized to act as such under the applicable general license and in conformity with the Export Administration Regulations. If there is no intermediate consignee, the word "none" shall be entered on the Shipper's Export Declaration. (On Form 7513 the name and address of the intermediate consignee (if any) in a foreign country must be shown below the description of commodities across columns 1 through 6.)

(h) *Foreign port of unloading.* For shipments by vessel and by air the foreign port and country of unloading (i.e., the foreign port and country at which the merchandise will be unladen from the exporting carrier) shall be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration in addition to the country of ultimate destination. The reporting of "optional" ports of unloading is not permissible except as provided in the Export Administration Regulations.<sup>4</sup> Where optional ports of unloading are named on the Shipper's Export Declaration under the permissible conditions, a photocopy, carbon, or other legible copy of the originally filed Shipper's Export Declaration indicating the actual port of unloading shall be filed by the exporter or his agent with the CBP Director as soon as the actual port of unloading is known to the exporter. (See § 30.16 of these regulations.) Information as to port of

<sup>4</sup>See Export Administration Regulations. (See footnote 2 to § 30.2)

unloading is required for shipments by vessel and air only.

(i) *Country of destination.* Country of destination shall be reported on the Shipper's Export Declaration in terms of the names designated in Schedule C-E, *Classification of Country and Territory Designations for U.S. Export Statistics*, as follows:

(1) For shipments under validated export licenses, the country of ultimate destination shown on the export declaration shall conform to the country of ultimate destination as shown on the license.

(2) For shipments not moving under validated export license, the country of ultimate destination as known to the exporter at the time of exportation shall be shown on the export declaration. "Country of ultimate destination" means the country in which the goods are to be consumed or further processed or manufactured. The country to which the goods are being shipped is not the country of ultimate destination for purposes of preparing the Shipper's Export Declaration if the exporter has knowledge at the time the goods leave the United States that they are intended for reexport or transshipment in their present form to another known country. For goods shipped to Canada, Panama, Hong Kong, Belgium or The Netherlands for example, special care should be exercised before reporting these countries as the ultimate destination, since these are countries through which merchandise from the United States is frequently transshipped. If the shipper does not know the ultimate destination of the goods, the country of destination to be shown on the export declaration is the last country, as known to the exporter at the time of shipment from the United States, to which the goods are to be shipped in their present form. (For instructions as to the reporting of country of destination for vessels sold or transferred from the United States to foreign ownership, see §30.33.)

(j) *Transportation Reference Number.* Enter the Transportation Reference Number as follows:

(1) *Vessel shipments.* Report the booking number for all sea shipments. The booking number is the reservation number assigned by the carrier to hold

space on the vessel for cargo being exported. This number is required to be reported for all vessel shipments.

(2) *Air shipments.* Report the master air waybill number for all air shipments. The air waybill number is the reservation number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the airplane for cargo being exported. The reporting of this number is optional.

(3) *Rail shipments.* Report the bill of lading (BOL) number for all rail shipments. The BOL number is the reservation number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the rail car for cargo being exported. The reporting of this number is optional.

(4) *Truck shipments.* Report the Freight or Pro Bill number for all truck shipments. The Freight or Pro Bill number is the number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the truck for cargo being exported. The Freight or Pro Bill number correlates to a bill of lading number, air waybill number or Trip number for multi-modal shipments. The reporting of this number is optional.

(k) [Reserved]

(l) *Description of commodities and Schedule B number.* The correct commodity number as provided in Schedule B, *Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States*, shall be entered in the space provided on the Shipper's Export Declaration form, and a description of the merchandise shall be supplied in the "Description of Commodities" column in sufficient detail to permit the verification of the Schedule B commodity number. The name of the commodity, in terms which can be identified or associated with the language used in Schedule B (usually the commercial name of the commodity), and any and all characteristics of the commodity which distinguish it from commodities of the same name covered by other Schedule B classifications shall be clearly and fully stated. Include marks, numbers, or other identification shown on packages and the number and kinds of packages (*i.e.*, boxes, barrels, baskets, bales, etc.). Careful reference to the Schedule B classification scheme for related commodities as well as for the commodity being shipped is necessary in order to

establish which particular characteristics must be stated in the description to permit verification of the correct Schedule B commodity number and to eliminate any question that some other commodity number might apply. A description of commodities in the kind of detail specified above is a separate requirement, and the furnishing of the correct Schedule B commodity number does not relieve the exporter of furnishing, in addition, a complete and accurate commodity description in accordance with this requirement. If the shipment is moving under a validated license, the description shown on the export declaration shall conform with that shown on the validated export license. However, where the description on the license does not state all of the characteristics of the commodity which are needed to completely verify the commodity number, as described above, the missing characteristics, as well as the description shown on the license, shall be stated in the commodity description on the Shipper's Export Declaration.

(m) *Export license number and expiration date (or general license symbol).* For exports to foreign countries the export license number and expiration date, or the general license symbol shall be shown below the description of the commodity.

(n) *Net quantity.* Where a unit of quantity is specified in Schedule B for the commodity number in which the item is classified, net quantity is required to be reported in the specified unit, and the unit in which reported should be indicated on the declaration following the net quantity figure. Where the unit of quantity specified in Schedule B is "No." (number), "Each" or the abbreviation "Ea." may be indicated on the declaration as the unit of quantity. If no unit of quantity is specified in Schedule B for a numbered classification, but a validated export license for the item specifies a unit of quantity, the net quantity shall be reported on the declaration in terms of the unit of quantity specified in the validated license. If neither Schedule B nor an applicable validated license specifies a unit of quantity for the item, net quantity is not required to be reported, and an "X" should be entered

in the "net quantity" column on the Shipper's Export Declaration. Where Schedule B calls for two units of quantity, net quantity shall be reported in terms of both units. Where the specified unit is in terms of weight (ounces, pounds, etc.) the net quantity should reflect the net weight, exclusive of the weight of barrels, boxes, or other bulky coverings, and exclusive of salt or pickle in the case of salted or pickled fish or meats. *Note, however,* That for a few commodities where "content lb.," "dry weight," or some similar weight unit is specified in Schedule B, the net quantity to be reported on the Shipper's Export Declaration may be less than the net weight. In the expression of net quantities, fractions of one-half unit or upward will be counted as a whole unit, and fractions of less than one-half unit will be ignored, except that where the total net quantity is less than one-half of the unit prescribed for the commodity in Schedule B "Less than one-half (unit)" should be reported. (For example, where the unit for a given commodity is in terms of "M board feet," a net quantity of 8,400 board feet would be reported as "8 M bd. ft." and a net quantity of 900 board feet would be reported as "1 M bd. ft."; however, a total net quantity of 450 board feet should not be ignored but should be reported as "less than one-half M bd. ft.")

(o) *Gross (shipping) weight.* Enter the gross shipping weight in kilograms on the SED or the AES record, including the weight of containers, for air, vessel, truck, and rail methods of transportation. However, for containerized cargo in lift vans, cargo vans, or similar substantial outer containers, the weight of such containers should not be included in the gross weight of the commodities. If the gross shipping weight information is not available for individual Schedule B items because commodities covered by more than one Schedule B number are contained in the same shipping container, approximate shipping weights should be used for each Schedule B item in the container. The total estimated weights must equal the actual shipping weight of the entire container or containers and contents.

(p) "D" (Domestic) or "F" (Foreign).

(1) The export declaration covering exports to foreign countries shall show foreign goods separately from goods of domestic production. Exports of foreign merchandise include those commodities which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries which entered the United States, including U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, as imports and which at the time of exportation have undergone no change in form or condition or enhancement in value by further manufacture in the United States, including U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Possessions.

(2) Exports of domestic merchandise include those commodities which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, including U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Possessions (including commodities incorporating foreign components), and those articles of foreign origin which have been enhanced in value or changed from the form in which imported by further manufacture or processing in the United States, including U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Possessions.

(3) The above distinction between domestic and foreign merchandise is intended only for use in reporting on the Shipper's Export Declaration and is intended for statistical purposes only.

(4) On the Shipper's Export Declaration in the column headed "Specify 'D' or 'F'", domestic merchandise shall be identified by the designation "D" and foreign merchandise shall be identified by the designation "F." On the Shipper's Export Declaration for In-Transit Goods, Form 7513, one of the following statements, whichever is appropriate, shall be shown across the body of the form within columns 1 through 6:

(i) For in-transit shipments of domestic (U.S.) merchandise, "The merchandise described herein is of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States;" and

(ii) For in-transit shipments of foreign merchandise, "The merchandise described herein is of foreign origin."

(5) *Foreign Military Sales (FMS) indicator.* For any export that represents the delivery of goods or the repair of military equipment under provisions of

the FMS program (including those financed under the Foreign Military Finance (FMF) Program), an "M" indicator code should be included in Item (16) on Commerce Form 7525-V and in Item (23) on Commerce Form 7525-V-ALT (Intermodal) of the paper SED, with an "FS" Export Information Code on the Commodity Line Item Description (CL1) field of the Automated Export System (AES) record layout, and a "3" indicator code in field 2 (Type) of the Automated Export Reporting Program (AERP) record layout. This indicator code should be used in lieu of the domestic (D) or foreign (F) indicator code required in those fields on the SED Form, the AES record, and the AERP record. The FMS indicator code will serve to identify more accurately that segment of U.S. exports that represent FMS deliveries in the U.S. export statistics.

(q) *Value.* (1) In general, the value to be reported on the Shipper's Export Declaration or AES record shall be the value at the U.S. port of export (selling price or cost if not sold, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges to U.S. port of export) (nearest whole dollar; omit cents figures). The "Selling price" for goods exported pursuant to sale, and the value to be reported on the SED or AES record, is the exporter's (U.S. principal party in interest) price to the foreign principal party in interest, net any unconditional discounts from list price, but without deducting any discounts which are conditional upon a particular act or performance on the part of the customer. Commissions to be paid by an exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) to his agent abroad, or to be deducted from the selling price by the agent abroad should be excluded. For goods shipped on consignment without a sale actually having been made at the time of export, the "selling price" to be reported on the SED or AES record is the market value at the time of export at the United States port from which exported.

(2) The value reported on the Shippers' Export Declaration shall exclude: The cost of loading on the exporting vessel, aircraft, car or vehicle at the port of exportation; freight, insurance,

and any other charges or transportation costs beyond the port of export; and any duties, taxes, or other assessments imposed by foreign countries. The value reported shall include inland or domestic freight or other charges to the seaport, airport, or border port of exportation.

(3) The value to be reported as defined above is (or is equivalent to) an f.a.s. (Free alongside ship) value. Therefore, where goods are sold f.o.b. a U.S. point other than the port of exportation, freight, insurance, and other costs to the border, sea, or airport of exportation shall be added to the selling price (as defined above) for purposes of reporting value on the Shipper's Export Declaration. If the actual amount of such domestic costs is not available, an estimate of the domestic costs shall be added. Where goods are sold at a "delivered" price, c.i.f. foreign destination, the cost of loading on the exporting carrier at the port of exportation, if any, and freight, insurance, and other costs beyond the port of exportation should be subtracted from the price for purposes of reporting value on the Shipper's Export Declaration. If the actual amount of such costs is not available, an estimate of the costs should be subtracted. Costs added to or subtracted from the selling price in accordance with the above instructions should not be itemized or shown separately on the Shipper's Export Declaration, but the value reported should be the value after the making of such adjustments, where they are required to arrive at "value at U.S. port of export." In the expression of values in export declarations, fractions of a dollar less than 50 cents should be ignored, and fractions of 50 cents or upward should be counted as \$1.

(4) For definitions of the value to be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration for special types of transactions where the commodities are not being exported pursuant to commercial sales, or where subsidies, government financing or participation, or other unusual conditions are involved, see §30.30.

(r) *Date of exportation.* Information as to date of exportation is not required to be reported for shipments by vessel or by mail. For other shipments, the date of departure (or date of clearance,

if date of departure is not known) shall be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration as the date of exportation.

(s) *Designation of agent and signature.* For information regarding the use of the space provided on Form 7525-V and 7525-V-Alternate (Intermodal) for authorization of agent, and for requirements as to signature, see §30.4.

(t) *Point (state) of origin or Foreign Trade Zone number.* (Not required for in-transit merchandise documented on Form 7513.) (1) The state in which the merchandise actually begins its movement in international trade; that is, the state in which the merchandise actually starts its journey to the port of export. For example, a Shipper's Export Declaration covering merchandise laden aboard a truck at a warehouse in Georgia for transport to Florida for loading onto a vessel for export to a foreign country shall show Georgia as the state of origin. This may not be the state where the merchandise was produced, mined, or grown, or necessarily the state where the exporter is located. The state designation to be shown shall be the U.S. Postal Service's standard two-letter state abbreviation.

(2) For shipments of multistate origin, reported on a single SED, report state of the commodity of the greatest value or, if such information is not known at the time of export, the state in which the commodities are consolidated for export.

(3) For merchandise exported from a U.S. Foreign Trade Zone, the letters "FTZ" followed by the Foreign Trade Zone number shall be reported.

(u) *Containerized.* (Not required for in-transit merchandise documented on Form 7513.) This information is required to be shown for vessel shipments only. A containerized shipment is one transported in any size van-type container such as 8'x8'x20' or 8'x8'x40'. Cargo originally booked as *containerized cargo* as well as that placed in containers at the vessel operator's option shall be included.

(v) *Parties to transaction.* (Not required for in-transit merchandise documented on Form 7513.) An export between related parties is one—

(1) From a U.S. person (U.S. exporter) to a foreign business enterprise (foreign consignee) in which at anytime

during the fiscal year, the U.S. person owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities of the foreign enterprise, if an incorporated business enterprise; or an equivalent interest, if an unincorporated business enterprise, including a branch; or

(2) From a U.S. business enterprise (U.S. exporter) to a foreign person (foreign consignee) that, at anytime during the fiscal year, owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities of the U.S. business enterprise, if an incorporated business enterprise; or an equivalent interest if an unincorporated business enterprise, including a branch.

(13 U.S.C. 302; 5 U.S.C. 301; Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950; Department of Commerce Organization Order No. 35-2 A, Aug. 4, 1975, 40 FR 42765)

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 59839, Nov. 22, 1977; 43 FR 50675, Oct. 31, 1978; 43 FR 56030, Nov. 30, 1978; 44 FR 1971, Jan. 8, 1979; 45 FR 29567, May 5, 1980; 47 FR 29829, July 9, 1982; 50 FR 23402, June 4, 1985; 63 FR 41187, Aug. 3, 1998; 64 FR 40976, July 28, 1999; 65 FR 42563, July 10, 2000; 68 FR 42538, July 17, 2003]

### §30.8 Additional information required on Shipper's Export Declaration for In-Transit Goods (Form 7513).

In addition to the information required under §30.7, the following information shall be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration for In-Transit Goods, Form 7513:

(a) *U.S. port of arrival.* The U.S. port at which the merchandise covered by the declaration arrived from a foreign country shall be shown.

(b) *Country from which shipped.* The name of the foreign country where the goods were loaded on the carrier which transported the merchandise to the United States from a foreign country shall be indicated.

(c) *Date of arrival.* The date on which the merchandise arrived in the United States shall be entered.

(d) *Country of origin.* The name of the country of origin as defined in §30.70(f) shall be indicated.

### §30.9 Requirements for separation and alignment of items on Shipper's Export Declarations.

For each Schedule B classification (see §30.7(l)) for which merchandise is included in the shipment, a separate item shall be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration and the separate description of commodities, shipping weight, "D" or "F" designation, Schedule B commodity number, net quantity and value for the item shall be correctly aligned horizontally, and clearly distinguishable from information applying to other Schedule B items on the same declaration. However, where merchandise covered by a single Schedule B classification is moving under more than one general license, under more than one validated export license, or under a validated export license which shows two or more listings for the same Schedule B number, a separate item shall be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration for each license or for each listing on the license.<sup>5</sup> For merchandise moving under validated license, information required by export control regulations as to export license number and expiration date, and information as to whether the export is a partial or complete shipment against the license, shall be shown immediately below the corresponding description of commodities on the Shipper's Export Declaration. Where two or more items are classified under the same Schedule B number and moving under the same general license, or where no license is required, the quantities, values and shipping weights of such invoice items, wherever practical, should be combined and the information shown on a single horizontal line of the Shipper's Export Declaration. Commodities of U.S. manufacture incorporating foreign components shall be reported under the Schedule B number for the exported commodity, and a separate item shall not be shown for the imported components. If the exporter desires to record the imported components separately on the export

<sup>5</sup> See §30.6 for prohibition against reporting general license commodities on the same Shipper's Export Declaration with commodities moving under a validated license.

declaration for purposes of identification with a temporary import bond, a notation may be made in the "Description of Commodities" column as to the imported components that have been incorporated in the exported commodity. In the preparation of the export declaration, shippers shall conform to the line spacing on all copies.

[41 FDR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 50 FR 23403, June 4, 1985]

### § 30.10 Continuation sheets for Shipper's Export Declaration.

When more horizontal lines than the number provided on the Shipper's Export Declaration form are required to list all of the merchandise covered by the declaration, Continuation Sheets should be utilized.<sup>6</sup> In lieu of official Continuation Sheets, additional copies of the Shipper's Export Declaration form with no portion torn off or removed, may be used as continuation sheets. All continuation sheets shall be numbered in proper sequence and securely stapled to the first sheet, which must be the export declaration itself. Each continuation sheet shall show the CBP port of exportation and the country of ultimate destination for the shipment. The following statement with the blank filled in as appropriate shall be inserted on the last line of the description column of the Shipper's Export Declaration itself:

"This declaration consists of this sheet and No. \_\_\_\_\_ continuation sheets."

[41 FDR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 50 FR 23403, June 4, 1985]

### § 30.11 Authority to require production of documents.

For purposes of verifying the completeness and accuracy of the information reported as required under §§ 30.7 and 30.8, and for other purposes under the regulations in this part, CBP is authorized to require the owners and operators of exporting carriers, as well as the exporters or their agents, either at the time of exportation or within a period of 3 years subsequent thereto, to produce for inspection or copying shipping documents, invoices, orders, packing lists, correspondence, as well as

<sup>6</sup> See § 30.3(b).

any other relevant documents and to furnish other information bearing upon a particular exportation. The Bureau of the Census is similarly authorized to require the production of such documents. CBP shall refuse to accept Shipper's Export Declarations containing known errors and omissions, and may require their correction, but acceptance by the CBP Director shall not be construed as evidence that all requirements have been met, and such acceptance shall not relieve the exporter of the responsibility to furnish complete and correct information at a later time if all requirements have in fact not been properly met.

### § 30.12 Time and place for presenting the SED, exemption legends or proof of filing citations.

The following conditions govern the time and place to present paper SEDs, exemption legends, or proof of filing citations. It is the duty of the USPPPI or the authorized agent to deliver the required number of copies of the SED, the exemption legends, or the proof of filing citations when the cargo is tendered to the exporting carrier. Information on items identified on the CCL of the EAR (15 CFR Supp. No. 1 to Part 774) or the USML of the ITAR (22 CFR part 121) that would otherwise require the filing of an SED, must be filed through the AES. Information for items identified on the USML, including those exported under an export license exemption, must be filed electronically prior to export, unless exempted from the SED filing requirements by the State Department. For State Department USML shipments, refer to the ITAR (22 CFR parts 120-130) for more specific requirements concerning the AES proof of filing citation and filing time. Failure of the USPPPI or the authorized agent of either the USPPPI or foreign principal party in interest to comply with these requirements constitutes a violation of the provisions of these regulations, and renders such principal party or the authorized agent subject to the penalties provided for in § 30.95 of this part.

(a) *Postal exports.* SEDs for exports of items being sent by mail, as required in § 30.1 of this part, shall be presented to

the postmaster with the packages at the time of mailing.

(b) *Pipeline exports.* SEDs for exports being sent by pipeline are not required to be presented prior to exportation; however, they are required to be filed within four (4) working days after the end of each calendar month. These SEDs must be filed with the CBP Port Director having jurisdiction for the pipeline, and the filer must deliver the SED in the number of copies specified in § 30.5 of this part to cover exports to each consignee during the calendar month.

(c) *Exports by other methods of transportation.* For exports sent other than by mail or pipeline, the required number of copies of SEDs as prescribed in § 30.5 of this part shall be delivered to the exporting carrier when the cargo is tendered to the exporting carrier.

(d) *Exports filed via AES.* For exports filed through the AES, it is the duty of the USPPPI or the authorized agent to deliver to the exporting carrier, the AES exemption legends as provided for in § 30.65 of this part or the AES proof of filing citation as provided for in 22 CFR (parts 120-130) of the ITAR when the cargo is tendered to the exporting carrier for transport to the foreign country.

[68 FR 42539, July 17, 2003]

#### §§ 30.13-30.14 [Reserved]

#### § 30.15 Procedure for presentation of declarations covering shipments from an interior point.

For shipments from an interior point, the Shipper's Export Declaration in the number of copies required in § 30.5 may be prepared and delivered by the exporter or his agent to the inland carrier to accompany the merchandise to the exporting carrier at the seaport, airport, or border port of exportation, or it may be otherwise delivered directly to the exporting carrier. In either case, the Shipper's Export Declaration must be in the exporting carrier's possession prior to exportation. (See § 30.6 for requirements for a separate set of Shipper's Export Declarations, for each car, truck or other vehicle, covering only the merchandise exported in that car, truck, or vehicle.)

#### § 30.16 Corrections to Shipper's Export Declarations.

The Exporter (U.S. principal party in interest) (or its agent) must report corrections, cancellations, or amendments to information reported on Shipper's Export Declarations to the CBP Director at the port of exportation (or, in the case of mail shipments directly to the U.S. Census Bureau, National Processing Center, Attention: Foreign Trade Section, 1201 East 10th Street, Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132) as soon as the need to make such correction, cancellation, or amendment is determined. Such corrections, cancellations, or amendments may be made directly onto the originally filed Shipper's Export Declaration if the originally filed declarations have not already been mailed to the Bureau of the Census. If the originally filed Shipper's Export Declarations have already been mailed to the Bureau of the Census, a photocopy, carbon, or other legible copy of the originally filed Shipper's Export Declaration, on which the incorrect data are neatly lined out and the corrected data entered thereon, shall be promptly filed with the CBP Director at the port of exportation (or, in the case of mail shipments, with the Postmaster at the post office where the shipment was mailed). Such correction copies should have the words "CORRECTION COPY" conspicuously shown in the upper right portion of the form. The provisions of this paragraph relating to the reporting of corrections, amendments, or cancellations of information, shall not be construed as a relaxation of the requirements of the laws and regulations pertaining to the preparation and filing of Shipper's Export Declarations.

[42 FR 56604, Oct. 27, 1977, as amended at 65 FR 42564, July 10, 2000]

### Subpart B—General Requirements—Exporting Carriers

#### § 30.20 General statement of requirement for the filing of manifests and Shipper's Export Declarations by carriers.

(a) Carriers transporting merchandise from the United States, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Possessions to foreign

countries; from the United States or Puerto Rico to the Virgin Islands of the United States; or between Puerto Rico and the United States; shall not be granted clearance, where clearance is required, and shall not depart, where clearance is not required, until manifests (for vessels, aircraft, and rail carriers) and Shipper's Export Declarations have been filed with the CBP Director as specified in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section, except as provided in § 30.24. Where for reasons beyond the control of the exporting carrier, a given declaration (or declarations) has not been received prior to exportation or departure, and the merchandise has been laden, such carrier shall not as a result of this circumstance be required to off-load the merchandise, or to delay its clearance (where clearance is required) or departure (if clearance is not required). However, the provisions of § 30.24 remain applicable.

(b) For carriers transporting merchandise from the United States to Puerto Rico, the complete manifest, as required, and all required Shipper's Export Declarations shall be filed within one business day after arrival, as defined in 19 CFR 4.2(b), with the CBP Director in Puerto Rico, except as provided in § 30.24.

(c) Except as otherwise specifically provided, declarations should not be filed at the place where the shipment originates if it is to be transhipped within the United States area before being dispatched to a foreign country or to its final destination in a nonforeign area. This applies to shipments originating in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands of the United States being forwarded to the United States for transshipment to another destination, and to shipments originating in the United States and being forwarded to Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands of the United States for transshipment, as well as to merchandise being transhipped in CBP Districts within the States of the United States. In such cases, the declarations should be filed only with the CBP Director at the actual port of exportation.

(d) For purposes of these regulations, the port of exportation is defined as the CBP port at which or nearest to

which the land surface carrier transporting the merchandise crosses the border of the United States into foreign territory, or, in the case of exportation by vessel or air, the CBP port where the merchandise is loaded on the vessel or aircraft which is to carry the merchandise to a foreign country or to a nonforeign area of ultimate destination.

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 41 FR 42645, Sept. 28, 1976; 58 FR 41424, Aug. 4, 1993]

### § 30.21 Requirements for the filing of manifests.

Carriers transporting merchandise via vessel, aircraft, or rail are required to file an outbound manifest (along with the required SEDs, supporting documentation and/or the exemption statement or the proof of filing citation) to the CBP Port Director at the port of exportation. Outbound vessel manifests may be filed via paper or electronically through the vessel transportation module, a component of the AES, as provided in CBP Regulations, 19 CFR, §§ 4.63 and 4.76. SEDs may be filed via paper or electronically via the AES.

(a) *Paper SED—paper manifest.* If filing paper SEDs and paper manifest, attach the copies of the SEDs to the manifest. For each item of cargo transported via vessel, the Transportation Reference Number on the SED covering the item must be shown on the manifest.

(b) *Paper SED—electronic manifest.* If filing paper SEDs and the electronic outbound vessel manifest, carriers are responsible for submitting paper SEDs directly to the CBP Port Director.

(c) *Electronic SED (AES)—paper manifest.* If filing the SED information electronically (AES) and paper outbound manifest, carriers must annotate the outbound manifest with the appropriate AES exemption legends as provided in § 30.65 of this part.

(d) *Electronic SED (AES) and manifest.* If filing the SED information and outbound vessel manifest electronically through the AES, the carrier must adhere to the instructions specified in CBP Regulations (19 CFR, § 4.76) and § 30.60 of this part and transmit the appropriate AES proof of filing citation as provided in § 30.65 of this part.

(e) *When an SED is not required.* If an item does not require the filing of an SED, the appropriate exemption legends must be annotated on the outbound manifest or other appropriate commercial documents as provided in § 30.50 of this part.

(f) *Exports to Puerto Rico.* When filing paper manifests for shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico, the manifest shall be filed with the CBP Port Director where the merchandise is unladen in Puerto Rico.

(1) *Vessels.* Vessels transporting merchandise as specified in § 30.20 of this part (except vessels exempted by paragraph (f)(4) of this section) shall file a complete Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302-A. In addition, vessel carriers are required to perform the following:

(i) *Bunker fuel.* The manifest for vessels (including vessels carrying bunker fuel to be laden aboard vessels on the high seas) clearing for foreign countries shall show quantities and values of bunker fuel taken aboard at that port for fueling use of the vessel, apart from such quantities as may have been laden on vessels as cargo.

(ii) *Coal and fuel oil.* The quantity of coal shall be reported in metric tons (2240 pounds), and the quantity of fuel oil shall be reported in barrels of 158.98 liters (42 gallons). Fuel oil shall be described in such manner as to identify diesel oil as distinguished from other types of fuel oil.

(2) *Aircraft.* Aircraft transporting merchandise as specified in § 30.20 of this part, shall file a complete manifest on CBP Form 7509, as required in CBP Regulations, 19 CFR 122.72 through 122.76. All the cargo so laden shall be listed and shall show, for each item, the air waybill number or marks and numbers on packages, the number of packages, and the description of the goods.

(3) *Rail carriers.* Rail carriers transporting merchandise as specified in § 30.20 of this part shall file a car manifest. Such manifest shall be filed with the CBP Port Director at the port of exportation, giving the marks and numbers, the name of the shipper or consignor, description of goods and the destination thereof. The manifest may be a waybill, or copy thereof, or a copy

of the manifest prepared for foreign customers.

(4) *Carriers not required to file manifests.* Carriers exempted from filing manifests are required, upon request, to present to the CBP Port Director the proof of filing citations, SED exemption legends, or AES exemption legends for each shipment. Failure of the carrier to do so constitutes a violation of the provisions of these regulations, and renders such carrier subject to the penalties provided for in § 30.95 of this part.

[68 FR 42539, July 17, 2003]

**§ 30.22 Requirements for the filing of SEDs or AES exemption legends and AES proof of filing citations by departing carriers.**

(a) To meet the requirements of § 30.20 for the filing of Shipper's Export Declarations, every departing carrier transporting merchandise as specified in § 30.20, including vessels, aircraft, rail carriers, trucks and other vehicles, ferries, and every other carrier shall deliver to the CBP Director at the port of exportation (for shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico, at the port of arrival in Puerto Rico), with the manifest of the carrier, if a manifest is required by the regulations in this part, Shipper's Export Declarations prepared and signed by the exporters, or their agents, covering all the cargo for which such Shipper's Export Declarations are required by the regulations in this part. When the export information for a shipment is filed electronically via the AES, the carrier is responsible for transmitting the appropriate AES exemption legend as provided in § 30.65 of this part and the AES proof of filing citation as provided in the ITAR (22 CFR, part 121) for USML shipments. Such transmittal shall be without material change or amendment of the proof of filing citation as provided to the carrier by the USPPI or the authorized agent.

(b) The exporting carrier shall be responsible for the accuracy of the following items of information (where required) on the declaration: Name of carrier (including flag if vessel carrier), U.S. CBP port of exportation, method of transportation from the United States, foreign port of unloading, the

bill of lading or air waybill number, and whether or not containerized. If the export information is filed electronically via the AES, the carrier is responsible for transmitting to the CBP Port Director at the port of exportation the appropriate AES exemption legend as provided in § 30.65 of this part and the AES proof of filing citation as provided in ITAR (22 CFR, part 121) for USML shipments. Such transmittal shall be without material change or amendment of the exemption legend or the proof of filing citation as provided to the carrier by the USPPPI or the authorized agent. For shipments to Canada exempt from Shipper's Export Declaration filing requirements (See § 30.58), the exporting carrier shall enter the U.S. CBP port of exportation and method of transportation from the United States on the bill of lading, air waybill, or other documents that they prepare.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, when a transportation company finds, prior to the filing of declarations and manifest as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, that due to circumstances beyond the control of the transportation company or to inadvertence, a portion of the merchandise covered by an individual Shipper's Export Declaration has not been exported on the intended carrier, the transportation company shall correct the descriptions and the quantity, value and shipping weight (if any) amounts shown on the declaration to reflect the amount actually exported on the carrier named in the Shipper's Export Declaration. If a short shipment of this type is discovered by the carrier after the Shipper's Export Declaration in question has been delivered to the District Director of CBP, the transportation company will immediately notify the District Director of CBP so that a correction can be made by the Director on all copies of the declaration if it is still in his possession. If the statistical copy of the declaration has been transmitted by the Director to the Bureau of the Census at the time of such notification, the Director will require the exporter (or his agent) to file a "Correction Copy" of the originally filed Shipper's Export Declaration as described in § 30.16 of these reg-

ulations. If the balance of the short-shipped merchandise is subsequently exported, a new Shipper's Export Declaration, complete in all detail, will be required. If the short-shipped merchandise is exported on a carrier of the transportation company named in the original declaration, and if such exportation is made within a reasonable period, the District Director of CBP may accept a declaration executed by such transportation company; otherwise the new declaration shall be executed by the exporter or his agent. In any event, the new declaration shall contain the following statement:

These commodities or technical data were included, but not shipped, on a Shipper's Export Declaration filed at \_\_\_\_\_ (Port) on \_\_\_\_\_ (Date).

(d) When a shipment by air covered by a single Shipper's Export Declaration is divided by the transportation company and exported in more than one aircraft of the transportation company, the "split shipment" procedure provided in § 30.41 shall be followed by the transportation company in delivering manifests and Shipper's Export Declarations to the District Director of CBP.

(e) Exporting carriers are authorized to amend incorrect shipping weights reported on Shipper's Export Declarations, and to prorate total shipping weights among the individual commodities, where such carriers are able to do so based upon information in their possession.

(f) Information on items identified on the CCL of the EAR (15 CFR Supp. No. 1 to part 774) or the USML of the ITAR (22 CFR, part 121) that would otherwise require the filing of an SED, must be filed through AES. The exporting carrier must not accept paper SEDs or cargo that does not have the appropriate AES filing exemption legend as set forth in § 30.65 of this part and the AES proof of filing citation as provided for in the ITAR (22 CFR, part 121) for USML shipments. Acceptance of paper SEDs or cargo for items on the CCL or USML without the appropriate exemption legend or proof of filing citation constitutes a violation of the provisions of these regulations, and renders

such carrier subject to the penalties provided for in § 30.95 of this part.

(13 U.S.C. 302; 5 U.S.C. 301; Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950; Department of Commerce Organization Order No. 35-2A, Aug. 4, 1975, 40 FR 42765)

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 43 FR 56030, Nov. 30, 1978; 44 FR 1971, Jan. 8, 1979; 55 FR 49615, Nov. 30, 1990; 58 FR 41424, Aug. 4, 1993; 68 FR 42540, July 17, 2003]

**§ 30.23 Requirements for the filing of Shipper's Export Declarations by pipeline carriers.**

The operator of a pipeline may transport merchandise to a foreign country without prior filing of Shipper's Export Declarations, on the condition that within 4 days following the end of each calendar month the pipeline operator will deliver to the CBP Director Shipper's Export Declarations prepared by the exporter or his agent covering all exportations through the pipeline to each consignee during the month. If the merchandise transported by pipeline is identified on the CCL of the EAR (15 CFR Supplement No. 1 to part 774) or the USML of the ITAR (22 CFR, Part 121), and requires an SED, the data regarding the shipment must be filed electronically through the AES.

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 68 FR 42540, July 17, 2003]

**§ 30.24 Clearance or departure of carriers under bond on incomplete manifest or Shipper's Export Declarations.**

(a) For purposes of the regulations in this part, except when carriers are transporting merchandise from the United States to Puerto Rico, clearance (where clearance is required) or permission to depart (where clearance is not required) may be granted to any carrier by the CBP Director prior to the filing of a complete manifest as required under the regulations in this part, or prior to the filing by the carrier of all required Shipper's Export Declarations, provided that a bond as specified in paragraph (b) of this section is filed with the CBP Director. The condition of the bond shall be that a complete manifest, where a manifest is required by the regulations in this part and all required Shipper's Export Declarations, shall be filed by the carrier

not later than the fourth business day after clearance (where clearance is required) or departure (where clearance is not required) of the carrier except as otherwise specifically provided in paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this section. For carriers transporting merchandise from the United States to Puerto Rico, if the complete manifest, as required, and all required Shipper's Export Declarations are not available for filing with the CBP Director in Puerto Rico within one business day after arrival, a bond, as specified in paragraph (b) of this section shall be filed with the CBP Director in Puerto Rico.

(1) For shipments aboard a U.S. flag carrier between the United States and Puerto Rico, or from the United States or Puerto Rico to the Virgin Islands of the United States, the condition of the bond shall be that a complete manifest (where a manifest is required) and all required Shipper's Export Declarations shall be filed by the carrier not later than the seventh business day after departure or in the case of shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico, the seventh business day after arrival.

(2) For rail carriers to Canada, the condition of the bond shall be that the manifest and all required Shipper's Export Declarations shall be filed not later than the 15th business day after departure.

In the event that any required manifest and all required Shipper's Export Declarations are not filed by the carrier within the period provided by the bond, then a penalty of \$50 shall be exacted for each day's delinquency beyond the allowed period of 4 days, 7 days, or 15 days, as appropriate; and if the completed manifest, where required, and all required Shipper's Export Declarations are not filed within 3 days following the period of 4 days, 7 days, or 15 days, allowed under the bond, then for each succeeding day of delinquency a penalty of \$100 shall be exacted, but no penalty shall exceed \$1,000 in total. Remission or mitigation of the penalties provided herein may be granted in those cases where, in the judgment of the administering authority provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the penalties were incurred without willful negligence or fraud, or

other circumstances justify a remission or mitigation.

(b) Bonds filed in accordance with the provisions of this § 30.24 may take the form of a single entry bond on CBP Form 7567 in the amount of \$1,000 or of a term or blanket bond on CBP Form 7569 in the amount of \$10,000 or such larger amount as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, or in other approved form. Except as provided below in this paragraph, there shall be shown on the bond, or on a separate listing which refers to and is made a part of the bond, a pro forma list of shipments on board the departing carrier for which Shipper's Export Declarations have not been filed with the CBP Director. The list shall show for each such shipment the name of the shipper, the country to which exported, marks and numbers of the packages, the number and kind of packages, a description of the goods and the value (or estimated value). However, where such waiver will not interfere with the ability of the CBP Director to check on performance under the bond, or with the identification of the shipment for purposes of obtaining statistical information in the event of failure of performance under the bond, the CBP Director may waive the requirement for the pro forma list of shipments for which declarations are missing, or may accept a list containing less than the items of information enumerated above. Approval of bonds and administration of the provisions of the regulations in this part relating to performance by carriers under such bonds, including remission and mitigation of penalties incurred by the carriers, are hereby delegated to the Commissioner of CBP or his delegate to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of section 623 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and the regulations of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection issued pursuant thereto.

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 58 FR 41425, Aug. 4, 1993]

## Subpart C—Special Provisions Applicable Under Particular Circumstances

### § 30.30 Values for certain types of transactions.

The following special arrangements govern the values to be reported for shipments of the following unusual types:

(a) *Subsidized exports of agricultural products.* Where provision is made for the payment of an export subsidy to the exporter for the exportation of agricultural commodities under a program of the Department of Agriculture, the value required to be shown on the export declaration is the f.a.s. value as defined in § 30.7(q), based on the selling price paid by the foreign importer, excluding the amount of the subsidy.

(b) *GSA exports of excess personal property.* For exports of General Services Administration excess personal property, the value to be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration will be the total of the estimated "fair value," if any, at which the property was transferred to GSA by the holding agency, plus charges, when applicable, to the port of export, such as packing, rehabilitation, inland freight or drayage. The estimated "fair value" may be zero, or it may be a percentage of the original or estimated acquisition costs. (Export Declarations for such shipments will bear the notation "Excess Personal Property, GSA Regulations 1-III, 303.03.")

### § 30.31 Identification of certain non-statistical and other unusual transactions.

In order to enable the Bureau of the Census to make a judgment as to the statistical or other status of certain export transactions, Shipper's Export Declarations covering the following types of transactions should carry a statement beneath the commodity description clearly identifying the transactions as such:

(a) Merchandise exported for repair only, and other temporary exports to

be returned to the United States which are not sold and do not enter the trade of the country to which shipped, e.g., merchandise for exhibition (not for exhibition and possible sale), horses or other animals for breeding or grazing, etc.

(b) The return of merchandise previously imported for repair only and other returns to the foreign shipper of temporarily imported merchandise (declared as such on importation) on which no alteration or processing has been performed; e.g., foreign merchandise being returned to the country of origin after importation into the United States for exhibition only.

(c) Shipments of material in connection with construction, maintenance, and related work being done on projects for the U.S. Armed Forces. Equipment and other material shipped for temporary use on such projects and intended for return to the United States should be identified separately from construction material or other goods which will become a part of or which will be consumed in the construction or maintenance work.

### § 30.32 [Reserved]

### § 30.33 Vessels, planes, cargo vans, and other carriers and containers sold foreign.

(a) Vessels, locomotives, rail cars, ferries, trucks, other vehicles, trailers, pallets, cargo vans, lift vans, or similar shipping containers are not considered "shipped" in terms of these regulations in this part when they are moving, either loaded or empty, without transfer of ownership or title, in their capacity as carriers of merchandise or as instruments of such carriers, and Shipper's Export Declarations are not required therefor when so moving.

(b) However, Shipper's Export Declarations shall be filed for such items, when moving as merchandise pursuant to sale or other transfer from ownership in the United States to ownership abroad. When a new vessel built in the United States for foreign account clears under a certificate of record (Commerce Form 1316) a Shipper's Export Declaration must be furnished by the agents or prepared by CBP for statistical purposes. If a vessel, car, vehicle, or container, whether in service or

newly built or manufactured, is sold or transferred to foreign ownership while in the CBP area of the United States or at a port in such area, Shipper's Export Declarations shall be filed in accordance with the general requirements of the regulations in this part, at the port through or from which the vessel, car, vehicle, or container first leaves the United States after sale or transfer. If the vessel, car, vehicle, or shipping container is outside the CBP area of the United States at the time of sale or transfer to foreign ownership, Shipper's Export Declarations shall be filed at the last port of clearance or departure from the United States prior to sale or transfer. The country of destination to be shown on the Shipper's Export Declaration for vessels sold foreign is the country of new ownership. The country for which the vessel clears, or the country of registry of the vessel, should not be reported as the country of destination on the Shipper's Export Declaration unless such country is the country of new ownership.

### § 30.34 Return of exported cargo to the United States prior to reaching its final destination.

(a) When a vessel carrying cargo which cleared from a port in the U.S. CBP area returns to the U.S. CBP area before it reaches its destination and discharges any or all of its cargo in the United States, the CBP Director at the port of unloading shall notify the Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census, of this fact. The letter of notification shall contain the following information: Name of the carrier, dates of clearance, manifest numbers assigned at the various CBP ports at which cargo was laden and the final disposition of all cargo. If the vessel returns to the port at which the cargo was originally laden, the letter of notification shall also include the bill of lading numbers shown on each export declaration filed at the time of clearance.

(b) For shipments by air where the Shipper's Export Declarations are filed at the port of lading, if it becomes necessary because of an emergency to unload part or all of the cargo at another port in the U.S. CBP area (other than the port in Puerto Rico or U.S. Possession which is its final destination), the

Shipper's Export Declarations filed at the port of lading need not be cancelled if the merchandise is reloaded on another plane at the second port within a reasonable time and proceeds to its country of destination. If there is unreasonable delay in reloading, the originally filed declarations should be cancelled and new declarations should be filed at the second port of lading. If for any reason, the merchandise remains permanently in the United States, the CBP Director at the first port of lading must be notified to cancel the Shipper's Export Declarations which have been filed. This provision is not intended as an exception from the requirements of §30.12 as to the place at which Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed; it is intended only for cases where an emergency requires an unintended unloading after the requirements of §30.12 have been met.

**§§ 30.35-30.36 [Reserved]**

**§30.37 Exceptions from the requirement for reporting complete commodity detail on the Shipper's Export Declaration.**

(a) Where it can be determined that particular types of U.S. Government shipments, or shipments for Government projects, are of such nature that they should not be included in the export statistics, and further, where no detriment to the export control program would be involved, special arrangements can sometimes be made to waive compliance with specific portions of the requirements of §30.7 with respect to the reporting of detailed information on the Shipper's Export Declaration. Such exceptions will be made only upon application by the exporter and specific authorization to the CBP Director and the exporter for the particular project or shipment, approved by both the Bureau of the Census and the Office of Export Administration, and will be conditioned upon a prescribed identification which must appear upon the declarations. The particular types of shipments for which such exceptions may be possible are as follows:

(1) Shipments to a contractor under a Department of Defense or other armed service contract for the construction of

facilities for the use of the U.S. armed services.

(2) Temporary exports by or to U.S. Government agencies.

(3) Shipments of supplies and material to contractors in the Panama Canal Zone for the construction and/or maintenance of the Panama Canal Zone and its facilities.

(b) Special exemptions to specific portions of the requirements of §30.7 with respect to the reporting of detailed information on the Shipper's Export Declaration may also be granted by the Bureau of the Census with the concurrence of the Office of Export Administration for certain Department of Defense shipments, or shipments made on behalf of the Department of Defense, to foreign governments under the cash reimbursable provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Program (military sales), if and when arrangements have been made for the Bureau of the Census to obtain the desired statistical information other than through the reporting of complete commodity detail on the Shipper's Export Declaration.

**§ 30.38 [Reserved]**

**§ 30.39 Authorization for reporting statistical information other than by means of individual Shipper's Export Declarations filed for each shipment.**

(a) The Census Bureau, with the concurrence of appropriate government agencies, may authorize exemptions from the requirement of §30.6 that a separate Shipper's Export Declaration be filed for each shipment.

(b) Application for certification and approval to file shipper's export data electronically using the Automated Export System (AES) can be made directly to the Census Bureau in accordance with the provisions specified in §30.60. Certification and approval procedures and qualification standards for filing shipper's export data electronically are contained in §30.62.

(c) Authorization for other alternative methods of filing shipper's export information will be issued only when, in the judgment of the Census Bureau, complete and accurate information will be available on a prescribed basis from the records of the

applicant and where the alternate filing method for shipments represents a reduction of reporting cost or burden. Where export control is a consideration, such authorizations will be granted only when, in the judgment of the appropriate controlling government agency, the applicant has demonstrated that it has established adequate internal operating procedures and has taken other satisfactory safeguards to assure compliance with export control regulations of the appropriate government agency or agencies.

[64 FR 40976, July 28, 1999]

#### § 30.40 Single declaration for multiple consignees.

As a further exception to the requirements of § 30.6, shipper's are authorized, subject to the approval of the CBP Director, to file one Shipper's Export Declaration (in duplicate) for all shipments, other than those made to U.S. Government agencies, offices, establishments, or representatives of any of these which are laden on one vessel or aircraft and destined to go to one port in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Canal Zone. For such shipments no consignee information needs to be furnished whether such shipments are made to one or several consignees.

[41 FR 42645, Sept. 28, 1976]

#### § 30.41 "Split shipments" by air.

When a shipment by air covered by a single Shipper's Export Declaration is divided by the exporting transportation company at the port where the declaration is filed, and part of the shipment is exported on one aircraft and part on another aircraft of the same transportation company, the following procedure shall apply:

(a) The carrier will deliver the manifest copy of the declaration to the District Director of CBP with the manifest covering the flight on which the first part of the split shipment is exported, and will make no changes on the declaration. However, the manifest will show in the "number of packages" column the actual portion of the declared total quantity being carried and will carry a notation to indicate "Split Shipment."

(b) On each subsequent manifest covering a flight on which any part of a split shipment is exported, a prominent notation "SPLIT SHIPMENT" will be made adjacent to the item on the manifest for ready identification. For the last shipment the notation will read "SPLIT SHIPMENT, FINAL."

Each subsequent manifest covering a part of a split shipment shall also show in the "number of packages" column only the merchandise carried on that particular flight and a reference to the total amount originally declared for export, e.g., 5 of 11, or 5/11; and immediately following the line showing the portion of the split shipment carried on that flight, a notation will be made showing the air waybill number shown on the original Shipper's Export Declaration and the portions of the originally declared total carried on each previous flight together with the number and date of each such previous flight, e.g., original Shipper's Export Declaration AWB 123; 2 of 11 flight 36A, June 6; 4 of 11, flight 40X, June 10.

(c) Export declarations will not be required for these subsequent shipments.

### Subpart D—Exemptions from the Requirements for the Filing of Shipper's Export Declarations

#### § 30.50 Procedure for shipments exempt from the requirements for Shipper's Export Declarations.

Except as provided below, where an exemption from the requirement for the filing of a Shipper's Export Declaration is provided in this subpart, a notation describing the basis for the exemption shall be made on the bill of lading, air waybill, or other loading document for carrier use, with a reference to the number of the section in this part where the particular exemption is provided so that the carrier at the time of lading, and the CBP Director at the time of exportation, may verify that no declaration is required. If none of the above named documents is used, the person transporting the merchandise must be prepared to identify to the CBP Director at the port of exportation, at the time of exportation

but prior to departure, any merchandise which is exempt from the requirement for the filing of a Shippers' Export Declaration and explain to the CBP Director the basis for the exemption. Where shipments are exempt from the requirement for Shipper's Export Declarations on the basis of value and destination, the appearance of the value and destination on the bill of lading, air waybill, or other loading document for carrier use, shall be acceptable as evidence of the exemption, and no reference need be made to the particular section of these regulations where the exemption is provided.

**§ 30.51 Government shipments not generally exempt.**

Except as provided below in this subpart, Shipper's Export Declarations are required for exports by or to U.S. Government agencies, whether or not shipped on a Government bill of lading. No general exemption is provided for Government shipments, as such.

**§ 30.52 Special exemptions for shipments to the U.S. armed services.**

Shipper's Export Declarations are not required for the following types of shipments to the U.S. armed services:

(a) All commodities, whether shipped commercially or through government channels, consigned to the U.S. armed services for their exclusive use, including shipments to armed services exchange systems. (This exemption does not apply to shipments which are for the ultimate use of the U.S. armed services but which are not consigned to the U.S. armed services. However, special exceptions to the requirements of these regulations which may in some circumstances apply to shipments for the ultimate use of the U.S. armed services but not so consigned are provided in § 30.37.)

(b) Department of Defense Military Assistance Program Grant-Aid shipments being transported as Department of Defense cargo under the provisions of CBP Circular Letters VES-5-MA, March 8, 1954, (MC 133), VES-5-MA, June 17, 1954 (MC 133 S.1), VES-5-MA, May 24, 1956 (MC 133 S.2) and RES-20-MC, January 25, 1960 (CC 76). Under arrangements with the Department of Defense, information on these ship-

ments for inclusion in U.S. export statistics will be furnished directly to the Bureau of the Census by the Department of Defense. This exception from the filing of Shipper's Export Declarations does not apply to Military Assistance Program Grant-Aid shipments to which a foreign government has taken title before exportation or to any Grant-Aid Military-Aid Program shipment moving in any manner other than as Department of Defense cargo. (See § 30.37 for possible exceptions to the full reporting requirements of § 30.7 for certain military sales shipments not exempt from the requirement for the Shipper's Export Declaration.)

**§ 30.53 Special exemptions for certain shipments to U.S. Government agencies and employees.**

Shipper's Export Declarations are not required for the following types of shipments to U.S. Government agencies and employees:

(a) Office furniture, office equipment, and office supplies shipped to and for the exclusive use of U.S. Government offices.

(b) Household goods and personal property shipped to and for the exclusive and personal use of U.S. Government employees.

(c) Food, medicines, and related items and other commissary supplies shipped to U.S. Government offices or employees for the exclusive use of such employees, or to U.S. Government employee cooperative or other associations for subsequent sale or other distribution to such employees.

(d) Books, maps, charts, pamphlets, and similar articles shipped by U.S. Government offices to U.S. or foreign libraries, government establishments or similar institutions.

(e) All commodities shipped to and for the exclusive use of the Panama Canal Zone Government or the Panama Canal Company.

**§ 30.54 [Reserved]**

**§ 30.55 Miscellaneous exemptions.**

Shipper's Export Declarations are not required for the following kinds of shipments:

(a) Diplomatic pouches and their contents.

(b) Human remains and accompanying appropriate receptacles and flowers.

(c) Shipments from one point in the United States to another thereof by routes passing through Mexico.

(d) Shipments from one point in Mexico to another point thereof by routes through the United States.

(e) Shipments, other than by vessel, or merchandise for which no validated export licenses are required, transported in bond through the United States, and exported from another U.S. port, or transshipped and exported directly from the port of arrival.

(f) Shipments to foreign libraries, government establishments, or similar institutions, as provided in § 30.53(d).

(g) Shipments of single gift parcels as authorized by the Bureau of Industry and Security under License Exception GFT, see 15 CFR 740.12 of the EAR.

(h) Except as noted in paragraph (h)(2) of this section exports of commodities where the value of the commodities, shipped from one exporter to one consignee on a single exporting carrier, classified under an individual Schedule B number, is \$2,500 or less.

(1) This exemption applies to individual Schedule B commodity numbers regardless of the total shipment value. In instances where a shipment contains a mixture of individual Schedule B commodity numbers valued \$2,500 or less and individual Schedule B commodity numbers valued over \$2,500, only those commodity numbers valued \$2,500 or more need be reported on a Shipper's Export Declaration or AES record.

(2) This exemption does not apply to exports:

(i) Destined for Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Serbia (excluding Kosovo), Sudan and Syria.

(ii) Requiring a Department of Commerce license (15 CFR Parts 730 through 774 of the EAR).

(iii) Requiring a Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls export license under the International Traffic In Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR Parts 120 through 130).

(iv) Subject to the ITAR but exempt from license requirements.

(v) Requiring a Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration

export permit (21 CFR Part 1312). This exemption shall be conditioned upon the filing of such reports as the Bureau of the Census shall periodically require to compile statistics on \$2,500 and under shipments.

(vi) Classified as rough diamonds under 6-digit Harmonized System sub-headings 7102.10, 7102.21, and 7102.31, regardless of value.

(i) Shipments of interplant correspondence, executed invoices and other documents, and other shipments of company business records from a U.S. firm to its subsidiary or affiliate.

(j) Shipments of pets as baggage, accompanied or unaccompanied, of persons leaving the United States, including members of crews on vessels and aircraft.

(k) Shipments for use in connection with NASA tracking systems under Office of Export Administration Project License DL-5355-S.

(l) Shipments of aircraft parts and equipment, and food, saloon, slop chest, and related stores, provisions, and supplies for use on aircraft, by a U.S. airline to its own installations, aircraft, and agents abroad, under Department of Commerce, Office of Export Administration General License RCS.

(m) Shipments for use in connection with NOAA operations under the Office of Export Administration General License G-NOAA.

(n) Exports of technology and software as defined in 15 CFR Part 772 of the EAR that do not require an export license, except that an SED or AES record is required for mass market software. For purposes of the FTSR, mass market software is defined as software that is generally available to the public by being sold at retail selling points, or directly from the software developer or supplier, by means of over the counter transactions, mail order transactions, telephone transactions, or electronic mail order transactions, and designed for installation by the user without further substantial technical support by the developer or supplier.

(o) Intangible exports of software and technology, such as downloaded software and technical data, including technology and software that requires

an export license and mass market software exported electronically.

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 47 FR 7214, Feb. 18, 1982; 55 FR 21187, May 23, 1990; 55 FR 49615, Nov. 30, 1990; 63 FR 45697, Aug. 27, 1998; 65 FR 42564, July 10, 2000; 68 FR 59879, Oct. 20, 2003]

### § 30.56 Conditional exemptions.

Shipper's Export Declarations are not required for the following classes of commodities when they are not shipped as cargo under a bill of lading or an air waybill and do not require a validated export license, but the exporter should be prepared to make oral declaration to the CBP Director, if required:

(a) Baggage and personal effects, accompanied or unaccompanied, of persons leaving the United States, including members of crews on vessels and aircraft, such as:

(1) Usual and reasonable kinds and quantities of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, medicinal supplies, food, souvenirs, games, and similar personal effects and their containers.

(2) Usual and reasonable kinds and quantities of furniture, household effects, household furnishings, and their containers.

(3) Usual and reasonable kinds and quantities of vehicles, such as passenger cars, station wagons, trucks, trailers, motorcycles, bicycles, tri-cycles, perambulators, and their containers.

*Provided*, That the above-indicated baggage and personal effects (i) shall include only such articles as are owned by such person or members of his immediate family; (ii) shall be in his possession at the time of or prior to his departure from the United States for the foreign country; (iii) are necessary and appropriate for the use of such person or his immediate family; (iv) are intended for his use or the use of his immediate family; and (v) are not intended for sale.

(b) Tools of trade are usual and reasonable kinds and quantities of commodities and software, and their containers, that are intended for use by individual exporters or by employees or representatives of the exporting company in furthering the enterprises and undertakings of the exporter abroad.

Commodities and software eligible for this exemption are those that do not normally require an export license or that are exported without a license as specified in 15 CFR 740.9 of the EAR (15 CFR chapter VII, subchapter C) and are subject to the following provisions:

(1) Are owned by the individual exporter or exporting company;

(2) Accompany the individual exporter, employee or representative of the exporting company;

(3) Are necessary and appropriate and intended for the personal and/or business use of the individual exporter, employee or representative of the company or business;

(4) Are not for sale; and

(5) Are returned to the United States no later than one year from the date of export.

(c) Carriers' stores (including merchandise carried in ships aboard carriers for sale to passengers), supplies, and equipment for departing vessels, planes, or other carriers, including usual and reasonable kinds and quantities of bunker fuel, deck engine and steward department stores, provisions and supplies, medicinal and surgical supplies, food stores, slop chest articles, and saloon stores or supplies for use or consumption on board and not intended for unloading in a foreign country, and including usual and reasonable kinds and quantities of equipment and spare parts for permanent use on the carrier when necessary for proper operation of such carrier and not intended for unloading in a foreign country. Hay, straw, feed, and other appurtenances necessary to the care and feeding of livestock while enroute to a foreign destination are considered part of carriers' stores of carrying vessels, trains, planes, etc.

(d) Dunnage of usual and reasonable kinds and quantities necessary and appropriate to stow or secure cargo on the outgoing or any immediate return voyage of an exporting carrier, when exported solely for use as dunnage and not intended for unloading in a foreign country.

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 62 FR 49437, Sept. 22, 1997]

**§ 30.57 Information on export declarations for shipments of types of goods covered by § 30.56 not conditionally exempt.**

(a) In those cases where Shipper's Export Declarations are required for articles enumerated in § 30.56 (a) through (d) only by virtue of their being shipped under a bill of lading or an air waybill (no validated license is required) the export declaration should clearly show in the column for commodity description, in lieu of the complete commodity description a statement that the shipment consists of baggage, personal effects, household effects, ship's stores, crew's effects, or as appropriate. In such cases, Schedule B commodity numbers should not be shown on the declarations.

(b) In those cases where the articles enumerated in § 30.56 (a) through (d) require a validated export license (whether or not shipped under a bill of lading or an air waybill) the Shipper's Export Declaration must identify the shipment as baggage, personal effects, etc., and must contain all the information normally required for any exportation made under a validated export license, i.e. complete commodity description, license number, Schedule B number, quantity, value, etc.

**§ 30.58 Exemption for shipments from the United States to Canada.**

(a) Except as noted in paragraph (c) of this section, shipments originating in the United States where the country of ultimate destination (see § 30.7(i)) is Canada are exempt from the Shipper's Export Declaration requirements of this part. This exemption also applies to shipments from one point in the United States or Canada to another point thereof by routes passing through the other country.

(b) The Harbor Maintenance Fee applies to shipments by vessel exempt from Shipper's Export Declaration requirements by virtue of being destined to Canada.

(c) This exemption does not apply to the following shipments: (The Bureau of the Census also reserves the right to reinstate the Shipper's Export Declaration requirements of this part in specific instances for the purpose of ensuring statistical accuracy.)

(1) Requiring a Department of Commerce license.

(2) Requiring a Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls, export license under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR-22 CFR parts 121-130).

(3) Subject to the ITAR but exempt from license requirements.

(4) Requiring a Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, export declaration (21 CFR part 1313).

(5) For storage in Canada but ultimately destined for third countries, the specific country of destination being unknown at the time of export to Canada (see § 30.39 for reporting requirements).

(6) Shipments of rough diamonds exported (reexported) to Canada for use or consumption in Canada.

(7) For all exports of items subject to the EAR (15 CFR Parts 730 through 799) that will be transhipped through Canada to a third destination, that would require an SED, AES record, or Commerce license if shipped directly to the final destination from the United States (see § 30.55(h)(2), including exports of items subject to the EAR that will be transhipped through Canada to Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Serbia (excluding Kosovo), Sudan, and Syria.

[55 FR 49615, Nov. 30, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 42564, July 10, 2000; 68 FR 59879, Oct. 20, 2003]

**Subpart E—Electronic Filing Requirements—Shipper's Export Information**

SOURCE: 64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 30.60 General requirements for filing export and manifest data electronically using the Automated Export System (AES).**

The Automated Export System (AES) transmissions by exporters or their authorized filing agents that meet the requirements of this subpart constitute the Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) for purposes of this part. This section outlines the general requirements for participating in the AES. Several filing options are available for transmitting

shipper's export data. The first option is the standard paper filing of the SED. The AES also provides AES participants with three electronic filing options for submission of shipper's export data.

(a) *Participation.* Filing using the AES is mandatory for those items identified on the CCL of the EAR (15 CFR Supplement No. 1 to part 774) or the USML of the ITAR (22 CFR, part 121) and that would otherwise require the filing of an SED. Filing using the AES also is mandatory for all exports (reexports) of rough diamonds regardless of destination, method of transport, or value. All other participation in the AES is voluntary. Information for items identified on the CCL or the USML filed via AES must be filed by the USPPI or the authorized agent. A Data Entry Center (DEC), service center, or port authority may transmit an AES record for CCL or USML items, completed by the USPPI or the authorized agent, without obtaining a power of attorney or written authorization. A DEC, service center, or port authority must have a power of attorney or written authorization from the USPPI or foreign principal party in interest if it completes any export information in AES for CCL or USML shipments. Filers may also use a software package designed by an AES certified software vendor. Certified trade participants (filing agents) can transmit to and receive data from the AES pertaining to merchandise being exported from the United States. Participants in the AES process, who may apply for AES certification, include USPPIs or the authorized agents, ocean carriers, software vendors, or any organization acting as a service center. Once becoming certified, an AES filer (filing agent) must agree to stay in complete compliance with all export rules and regulations.

(b) *Letter of Intent.* The first requirement for all participation in AES, including approval for Option 4 filing privileges, is to submit a complete and accurate Letter of Intent to the Census Bureau. The Letter of Intent is a written statement of a company's desire to participate in AES. It must set forth a commitment to develop, maintain, and adhere to CBP and Census Bureau per-

formance requirements and operations standards. Once the Letter of Intent is received, a U.S. CBP Client Representative and a Census Bureau Client Representative will be assigned to work with the company. The Census Bureau will forward additional information to prepare the company for filing export data using the AES. The format and content for preparing the Letter of Intent is provided in Appendix A of this part.

(c) *General filing and transmission requirements.* The data elements required for filing shipper's export data electronically are contained in §30.63. For AES, the difference is that the certified filer must transmit the shipper's export information electronically using the AES, rather than delivering the paper SED to the carrier. When transmitting export information electronically, the AES filers must comply with the data transmission procedures determined by CBP and the Census Bureau (See §30.62 for AES certification, qualifications, and standards).

(d) *General responsibilities of exporters, filing agents, and sea carriers—(1) Exporter and authorized filing agent responsibilities.* The exporter and/or their authorized agents, certified for AES filing, are responsible for:

(i) Transmitting complete and accurate information to the AES (see §30.4 (a) and §30.7 (d)(1), (2), and (e) for a delineation of responsibilities of exporters and authorized forwarding agents);

(ii) Transmitting information to the AES in a timely manner in accordance with the provisions and requirements contained in this subpart;

(iii) Responding to messages identified as fatal error, warning, verify, or reminder generated by AES in accordance with the provisions contained in this subpart;

(iv) Providing the exporting carrier with the required exemption statements or citations when an item or shipment is exempt from SED filing requirements in accordance with provisions contained in this subpart;

(v) Transmitting corrections or cancellations to information transmitted to the AES as soon as the need for such changes is determined in accordance with provisions contained in this subpart; and

(vi) Maintaining all necessary and proper documentation related to the AES export transaction in accordance with provisions contained in this subpart.

(2) *Sea carrier responsibilities.* The exporting sea carrier also is responsible for transmitting timely, accurate, and complete manifests and bills of lading information to AES for all cargo being shipped. The exporting sea carrier is also responsible for transmitting booking, receipt of booking, departure, and manifest messages to AES. CBP and Census Bureau officials, with written agreement of the exporting sea carrier, can provide for alternative methods of filing manifest and SED information to that found in this Subpart. For exporting carrier responsibilities, see Subpart B, of this part, General Requirements—Exporting Carriers. For electronic filing of manifest information using the AES, see 19 CFR 4.76, *Procedures and responsibilities for electronic filing of sea manifests through AES.*

[64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 42540, July 17, 2003; 68 FR 59879, Oct. 20, 2003]

### § 30.61 Electronic filing options.

As an alternative to filing paper SEDs (Option 1), two electronic filing options (Option 2 and 4) for transmitting shipper's export information are available to U.S. principal parties or the authorized filing agent. The electronic filing Option 4 takes into account that complete information concerning export shipments is not always available prior to exportation. Information on the export of items identified on the CCL of the EAR (15 CFR Supplement No. 1 to part 774) or the USML of the ITAR (22 CFR, part 121) that would otherwise require the filing of an SED must be filed using Option 2. Option 4 may only be used when the appropriate licensing agency has granted the USPPI authorization to use this option. The available AES electronic filing options are as follows:

(a) *AES with full information transmitted prior to exportation (Option 2).* Option 2 provides for the electronic filing of all information required for exports to AES prior to exportation (see § 30.63 for information required to be reported electronically). Full predeparture in-

formation is always required to be transmitted to AES for the following specific types of shipments:

(1) Used self-propelled vehicles (except those shipped between the United States and Puerto Rico) as defined in 19 CFR 192.1

(2) Essential and precursor chemicals requiring a permit from the Drug Enforcement Administration;

(3) Shipments defined as "sensitive" by Executive Order; and

(4) Shipments where full export information is required prior to exportation by a federal government agency.

(5) Shipments of rough diamonds exported (reexported) in accordance with the Clean Diamond Trade Act and the Rough Diamonds Control Regulations (31 CFR part 592).

(b) *AES with no information transmitted prior to exportation (Option 4).* Option 4 is only available for approved USPPIs and requires no export information to be transmitted electronically using AES prior to exportation. For approved Option 4 filers, all shipments (other than those requiring an export license, unless specifically approved by the licensing agency for Option 4 filing, and those specifically required under electronic filing Option 2), by all methods of transportation, may be exported with transmission as soon as it is known, but no later than ten (10) working days from the date of exportation. Shipments of used vehicles between the United States and Puerto Rico may be filed using Option 4. Certified AES authorized filing agents or service centers may transmit information post departure on behalf of approved Option 4 USPPIs, or the USPPI may transmit the data. All USPPIs filing a Letter of Intent for Option 4 filing privileges will be cleared through a formal review process by CBP, the Census Bureau, and other federal government agencies participating in the AES (partnership agencies) in accordance with provisions contained in § 30.62. The USPPI or the authorized agent must provide the exporting carrier with the USPPI's Option 4 AES exemption legend as described in § 30.65.

[64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 42540, July 17, 2003; 68 FR 59879, Oct. 20, 2003]

### § 30.62 AES Certification, qualifications, and standards.

Certification for AES filing will apply to the USPPPI, authorized forwarding agent, ocean carrier, or any organization acting as a service center transmitting export information electronically using the AES.

(a) *AES certification process.* Applicants interested in AES filing must submit a Letter of Intent to the Census Bureau in accordance with the provisions contained in § 30.60. CBP and the Census Bureau will assign client representatives to work with the applicant to prepare them for AES certification. The AES applicant must perform an initial two-part communication test to ascertain whether the applicant's system is capable of both transmitting data to, and receiving data from, the AES. The applicant must demonstrate specific system application capabilities. The capability to correctly handle these system applications is the prerequisite to certification for participation in the AES. The applicant must successfully transmit the AES certification test. The CBP's and Census Bureau's client representatives provide assistance during certification testing. These representatives make the sole determination as to whether or not the applicant qualifies for certification. Upon successful completion of certification testing, the applicant's status is moved from testing mode to operational mode. Upon certification, the filer will be required to maintain an acceptable level of performance in AES filings. The certified AES filer may be required to repeat the certification testing process at any time to ensure that operational standards for quality and volume of data are maintained. The Census Bureau will provide the certified AES filer with a certification notice after the applicant has been approved for operational status. The certification notice will include:

- (1) The date that filers may begin transmitting "live" data electronically using AES;
- (2) Reporting instructions; and
- (3) Examples of the required AES exemption legends.

(b) *AESDirect certification process.* Applicants interested in *AESDirect* filing

or its by-products *AESWebLink*, *AESPCLink*, or *AES EDI Upload* must complete the online *AESDirect* registration form. After submitting the registration, an *AESDirect* filing account is created for the filing company. The applicant will receive separate e-mails providing an *AESDirect* user name, temporary administrator code, and temporary password. The filer uses the temporary administrator code to create a permanent administrator code that allows the user to create a permanent password. The user name and new permanent password will allow the filer to complete certification testing. Upon successful completion of the certification testing, notification by e-mail will be sent when an account is fully activated for filing via *AESDirect*. Print the page congratulating the filer on passing the test for retention purposes. The activation notice will specify which AES filing status the account has been authorized.

(c) *Filing agent certification.* Once an authorized filing agent has successfully completed the certification process, the USPPPI using that agent does not need further AES certification. The certified filing agent must have a properly executed power of attorney, a written authorization from the USPPPI or foreign principal party in interest, or an SED signed by the USPPPI to transmit their data electronically using the AES. The USPPPI or authorized agent that utilizes a service center or port authority must complete certification testing, unless the service center or port authority has a formal power of attorney or written authorization from the USPPPI to file the export information on behalf of the USPPPI.

(d) *AES filing standards.* The certified AES filer's data will be monitored and reviewed for quality, timeliness, and coverage. The Census Bureau will notify the AES filer if the filer fails to maintain an acceptable level of quality, timeliness, and coverage in the transmission of export data or fails to maintain compliance with Census Bureau regulations contained in this Section. The Census Bureau, if necessary, will take appropriate action to correct the specific situation(s). In the case of *AESDirect*, when submitting a registration form to *AESDirect*, the registering

company is certifying that it will be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. This includes complying with the following security requirements:

(1) *AESDirect* user names, administrator codes, and passwords are to be neither written down nor disclosed to any unauthorized user or any persons outside of the registered company. Filers must change administrator codes or passwords for security purposes when prompted to do so.

(2) Registered companies are responsible for those persons having a user name, administrator code, and password. If an employee with access to the user name, administrator code, and password leaves the company or otherwise is no longer an authorized user, the company must change the password, administrator code, and user name in the system and must do so immediately in order to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of Title 13 data.

(3) Antivirus software must be installed and set to run automatically on all computers that access *AESDirect*. All *AESDirect* registered companies will maintain subscriptions with their antivirus software vendor to keep antivirus lists current. Registered companies are responsible for performing full scans of these systems on a regular basis and eliminating any virus contamination. If the registered company's computer system is infected with a virus, the company should refrain from using *AESDirect* until it is virus free. Failure to comply with these requirements will result in immediate loss of privilege to use *AESDirect* until the registered company can establish to the satisfaction of the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division Computer Security Officer that the company's computer systems accessing *AESDirect* are virus free.

(e) *Criteria for denial of applications requesting Option 4 filing status; appeal procedure.* Approval for Option 4 filing privileges will apply only to exporters. However, forwarding agents may apply for Option 4 filing privileges on behalf of an individual exporter. Option 4 applicants must submit a Letter of Intent to the Census Bureau in accordance with the provisions contained in § 30.60.

(1) *Option 4 approval process.* The Census Bureau will distribute the Letters of Intent for Option 4 filing privileges to CBP and the other partnership agencies participating in the AES Option 4 approval process. Failure to meet the standards of the Census Bureau, CBP, or one of the partnership agencies is reason for nonselection or denial of the application for Option 4 filing privileges. Each partnership agency will develop its own internal Option 4 acceptance standards, and each agency will notify the Census Bureau of the applicant's failure to meet that agency's acceptance standards. If the Census Bureau does not receive either notification of denial, or a request for extension from the partnership agency within thirty (30) calendar days after the date of referral of the Letter of Intent to the partnership agency, the applicant is deemed to be approved by that agency. The Census Bureau will provide the Option 4 applicant with an approval or denial letter. If a denial letter is issued, the Census Bureau will indicate the partnership agency that denied the application. The applicant must contact the denying partnership agency for the specific reason(s) for denial.

(2) *Grounds for denial of Option 4 filing status.* The Census Bureau may deny an exporter's application for Option 4 filing privileges for any of the following reasons:

(i) Applicant is not an established exporter, as defined in this chapter, with regular operations;

(ii) Applicant has failed to submit SEDs to the Census Bureau for processing in a timely and accurate manner;

(iii) Applicant has a history of non-compliance with Census Bureau export laws and regulations contained in this chapter;

(iv) Applicant has been indicted, convicted, or is currently under investigation for a felony involving a violation of federal export laws or regulations and the Census Bureau has evidence of probable cause supporting such violation, or the applicant is in violation of Census Bureau laws or regulations contained in this chapter; and

(v) Applicant has made or caused to be made in the Letter of Intent a false

or misleading statement or omission with respect to any material fact.

(3) *Notice of nonselection and appeal procedures for Option 4 filing.* The Census Bureau will notify applicants in writing of the decision to either deny or approve the applicant for Option 4 filing privileges within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Letter of Intent by the Census Bureau, or if a decision cannot be reached at that time, the applicant will be notified of an expected date for a final decision as soon as possible after the thirty (30) calendar days. Applicants for Option 4 filing privileges denied Option 4 status by other partnership agencies must contact those agencies regarding the specific reason(s) for nonselection and for their appeal procedures. Applicants denied Option 4 status by the Census Bureau will be provided with a specific reason for nonselection and a Census Bureau point of contact in the notification letter. Option 4 applicants may appeal the Census Bureau's nonselection decision by following the appeal procedure and reapplication restriction provided in paragraph (b) (5) of this section.

(4) *Revocation of Option 4 filing privileges.* The Census Bureau may revoke Option 4 exporters for the following reasons:

(i) The exporter has made or caused to be made in the Letter of Intent a false or misleading statement or omission with respect to material fact;

(ii) The exporter submitting the Letter of Intent is indicted, convicted, or is currently under investigation for a felony involving a violation of federal export laws or regulations and the Census Bureau has evidence of probable cause supporting such violation, or the applicant is in violation of Census Bureau laws or regulations contained in this chapter;

(iii) The exporter has failed to substantially comply with existing Census Bureau or other agency export regulations; or

(iv) The Census Bureau determines that continued participation in Option 4 by an exporter would pose a significant threat to national security interests such that their continued participation in Option 4 should be terminated.

(5) *Notice of revocation; appeal procedure.* Approved Option 4 filers whose Option 4 filing privileges have been revoked by other agencies must contact those agencies for their specific revocation and appeal procedures. When the Census Bureau makes a determination to revoke an approved Option 4 filer's AES Option 4 filing privileges, the exporter will be notified in writing of the reason(s) for the decision. The exporter may challenge the Census Bureau's decision by filing an appeal within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the notice of decision. In most cases, the revocation shall become effective when the exporter has either exhausted all appeal proceedings, or thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of the notice of revocation, if no appeal is filed. However, in cases when required by national security interests, revocations will become effective immediately upon notification. Appeals should be addressed to the Chief, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. The Census Bureau will issue a written decision to the exporter within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of receipt of the appeal by the Census Bureau. If a written decision is not issued within thirty (30) calendar days, a notice of extension will be forwarded within that time period. The exporter will be provided with the reasons for the extension of this time period and an expected date of decision. Approved Option 4 exporters who have had their Option 4 filing status revoked may not reapply for this status for one year following written notification of the revocation. Such applications will not be considered before the one-year time period.

[64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 42541, July 17, 2003]

**§ 30.63 Information required to be reported electronically through AES (data elements).**

The information (data elements) listed in this section is required for shipments transmitted electronically through AES. The data elements as they pertain to electronic reporting are defined as paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section. Those data elements that are defined in more detail in other sections of the FTSR are so noted. The

data elements identified as "mandatory" must be reported for each transmission. The data elements identified as "conditional" must be reported if they are required for or apply to the specific shipment. The data elements identified as "optional" may be reported at the discretion of the exporter.

(a) Mandatory data elements are as follows:

(1) *USPPI/USPPI identification*—(i) *Name and address of the USPPI.* For details on the reporting responsibilities of USPPIs, see § 30.4 and § 30.7 (d)(1), (2), (3), and (e).

(ii) *USPPI's profile.* The USPPI's EIN or Social Security Number (SSN) and the USPPI's name, address, contact, and telephone number must be reported with every shipment. If neither EIN or SSN is available for the USPPI, as in the case of a foreign entity being shown as the USPPI as defined in § 30.7(d), the border crossing number, passport number, or any other number assigned by CBP is required to be reported. (See § 30.7(d)(2) for a detailed description of the EIN.)

(2) *Date of exportation/date of arrival.* The exporter or the authorized forwarding or other agent in the export transaction must report the date the merchandise is scheduled to leave the United States for all modes of transportation. If the actual date is not known, report the best estimate of departure. The estimated date of arrival must be reported for shipments to Puerto Rico. (See § 30.7(r) for additional information.)

(3) *Ultimate consignee.* The ultimate consignee is the person, party, or designee on the export license who is located abroad and actually receives the export shipment. The ultimate consignee known at the time of export must be reported. For goods sold en route, report "SOLD EN ROUTE" and report corrected information as soon as it is known. (See § 30.7(f) for more information.)

(4) *U.S. state of origin.* Report the 2-character postal abbreviation for the state in which the merchandise begins its journey to the port of export. (See § 30.7(t)(1) and (2) for more information.)

(5) *Country of ultimate destination.* Report the 2-character International Standards Organization (ISO) code for the country of ultimate destination. The country of ultimate destination, as shown on the export license, or the country as known to the exporter or principal party in interest in the export transaction at the time of export is the country in which the merchandise is to be consumed or further processed or manufactured. For goods sold en route, report the country of the first port of call and then report corrected information as soon as it is known. (See § 30.7(i) for more information.)

(6) *Method of transportation.* The method of transportation is defined as that by which the goods are exported or shipped. Report one of the codes listed in Part I of Appendix C of this part. (See § 30.7(b) for detailed information on method of transportation.)

(7) *Conveyance name.* The name of the carrier (sea—vessel name; others—carrier name) must be reported by the exporter or the exporter's agent as known at the time of shipment for all shipments leaving the country by sea, air, truck, or rail. Terms such as "airplane," "train," "truck," or "international footbridge" are not acceptable and will generate an error message. (See § 30.7(c) for more information.)

(8) *Carrier identification.* Report the 4-character Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC) for vessel, rail, and truck shipments and the 2- or 3-character International Air Transport Association (IATA) Code for air shipments to identify the carrier actually transporting the merchandise out of the United States.

(9) *Port of export.* Report the code of the CBP port of export in terms of Schedule D, "Classification of CBP Districts and Ports." (See §§ 30.7(a) and 30.20(c) and (d) for more information on port of export.)

(10) *Related/nonrelated indicator.* Indicate if the shipment is between related parties. Report the information as defined in § 30.7(v).

(11) *Domestic or foreign indicator.* Indicate if the commodities are of domestic or foreign production. Report the information as defined in § 30.7(p).

(12) *Commodity classification number.* Report the 10-digit commodity classification number as provided in Schedule B, "Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States" (Schedule B). The 10-digit commodity classification number provided in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) may be reported in lieu of the Schedule B Commodity classification number except as noted in the headnotes of the HTS. Shipments of rough diamonds at the 10-digit Schedule B level that are classified under 6-digit Harmonized System subheadings 7102.10, 7102.21, and 7102.31 must be reported electronically through the AES. (See § 30.7(l) for detailed information.)

(13) *Commodity description.* Report the commercial description in sufficient detail to permit the verification of the commodity classification number. (See § 30.7(l) for more information regarding reporting the description.)

(14) *First net quantity/unit of measure.* Report the primary net quantity in the specified unit of measure and the unit of measure as prescribed in the Schedule B or HTS or as specified on the export license.

(15) *Gross shipping weight.* Report the gross shipping weight in kilograms for vessel, air, truck, and rail shipments. Include the weight of containers, but exclude the weight of carrier equipment. (See § 30.7(o) for more information.)

(16) *Value.* The value shall be the selling price or cost if not sold, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the U.S. port of export. Report the value in U.S. currency. (See § 30.7(q) for more information.)

(17) *Export information code.* Report the appropriate 2-character export information code as provided in Part II of Appendix C of this part.

(18) *Shipment reference number.* The filer of the export shipment provides a unique shipment reference number that allows for the identification of the shipment in their system. This shipment reference number must be unique for five years.

(19) *Line item number.* Report a line number for each commodity for a unique identification of the commodity.

(20) *Hazardous material indicator.* This is a "Yes" or "No" indicator identifying the shipment as hazardous as defined by the Department of Transportation.

(21) *In-bond code.* Report one of the 2-character in-bond codes listed in Part IV of Appendix C of this part to indicate the type of In-Bond or Not In-Bond shipment.

(22) *License code.* Report the 3-character code listed in Part III of Appendix C of this part to indicate the type of license, permit, license exemption, or no license required.

(b) Conditional data elements are as follows:

(1) *Forwarding agent/forwarding agent identification—(i) Name and address of the forwarding agent.* The forwarding agent is any person in the United States or under jurisdiction of the United States who is authorized by the exporter to perform the services required to facilitate the export of merchandise out of the United States or the person named in the validated export license. (See §§ 30.4(a) and 30.7(e) for details on responsibilities of forwarding agents).

(ii) *Forwarding agent's profile.* The forwarding agent's identification number, EIN, DUNS, or SSN and name and address must be reported with the initial shipment. Subsequent shipments may be identified by the identification number.

(2) *Intermediate consignee.* The intermediate consignee is the intermediary (if any) who acts in a foreign country as an agent for the exporter or the principal party in interest or the ultimate consignee for the purpose of effecting delivery of the export shipment to the ultimate consignee or the person named on the export license. (See § 30.7(g) for more information.)

(3) *Foreign Trade Zone number.* Report the unique 5-character code assigned by the Foreign Trade Board that identifies the Foreign Trade Zone from which merchandise is withdrawn for export. (See § 30.7(t)(3) for more information.)

(4) *Foreign port of unloading.* For sea shipments only, the code of the foreign port of unloading should be reported in terms of the 5-digit codes designated in Schedule K, "Classification of Foreign

Ports by Geographic Trade Area and Country." For air shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico, report the Puerto Rico port of unloading. For air shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States, report the United States port of unloading. Report the code of the port of unloading in terms of Schedule D, "Classification of CBP Districts and Ports." (See §30.7(h) for more information on port of unloading.)

(5) *License number/Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) citation.* For licensable commodities, report the license number of the license issued for the merchandise. If no license is required, report the regulatory citation exempting the merchandise from licensing or the conditions under which the merchandise is being shipped that make it exempt from licensing.

(6) *Export Control Classification Number.* Report the Export Control Classification Number for merchandise as required by the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730 through 774).

(7) *Second net quantity/unit of measure.* When Schedule B requires two units of quantity to be reported, report the second net quantity in the specified unit of measure and the unit of measure as prescribed in the Schedule B or HTS. (See §30.7(n) for more information.)

(8) *Used self-propelled vehicles.* Report the following items of information for used self-propelled vehicles as defined in 19 CFR 192.1:

(i) *Vehicle Identification Number.* Report the unique Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) in the proper format;

(ii) *Product Identification Number.* Report the Product Identification Number (PIN) for those used self-propelled vehicles for which there are no VINs;

(iii) *Vehicle title number.* Report the unique title number issued by the Motor Vehicle Administration; and

(iv) *Vehicle title state.* Report the 2-character postal abbreviation for the state or territory of the vehicle title.

(9) *Entry number.* Report the Import Entry Number when the export transaction is to be used as proof of export for import transactions such as In-Bond, Temporary Import Bond, Drawback, and so forth.

(10) *Waiver of prior notice.* This is a "Yes" or "No" indicator to determine if the person claiming drawback received a waiver of prior notice for the exported merchandise.

(11) *Transportation reference number.* Report the booking number for all sea shipments. The booking number is the reservation number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the vessel for the cargo being exported.

(12) *Equipment number.* Report the container number for containerized shipments. This number may be reported in conjunction with the booking number.

(13) *Filing option indicator.* Report the 1-character filing option that indicates Option 2 or 4 filing.

(14) *Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) registration number.* The number assigned by DDTC to persons who are required to register per Part 122 of the ITAR (22 CFR, 120-130), that has an authorization (license or exemption) from DDTC to export the article.

(15) *DDTC Significant Military Equipment (SME) indicator.* A term used to designate articles on the USML for which special export controls are warranted because of their capacity for substantial military utility or capability. See §120.7 of the ITAR 22 CFR, parts 120-130, for a definition of SME and §121.1 for items designated as SME articles.

(16) *DDTC eligible party certification indicator.* Certification by the U.S. exporter that the exporter is an eligible party to participate in defense trade. See ITAR 22 CFR 120.1(c). This certification is required only when an exemption is claimed.

(17) *DDTC USML category code.* The USML category of the article being exported (22 CFR, part 121).

(18) *DDTC Unit of Measure (UOM).* This unit of measure is the UOM covering the article being shipped as described on the export authorization or declared under an ITAR exemption.

(19) *DDTC quantity.* This quantity is for the article being shipped. The quantity is the total number of units that corresponds to the DDTC Unit of Measure Code.

(20) *DDTC exemption number.* The exemption number is the specific citation from the Code of Federal Regulations

(22 CFR, parts 120–130) that exempts the shipment from the requirements for a license or other written authorization from DDTC.

(21) *DDTC export license line number.* The line number of the State Department export license that corresponds to the article being exported.

(c) *Optional data elements are as follows:*

(1) *Transportation Reference Number for other than vessel shipments.*

(i) *Air shipments.* Report the master air waybill for air shipments. The air waybill number is the reservation number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the airplane for cargo being exported.

(ii) *Rail shipments.* Report the bill of lading (BOL) number for all rail shipments. The BOL number is the reservation number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the rail car for cargo being exported.

(iii) *Truck shipments.* Report the Freight or Pro Bill number for all truck shipments. The Freight or Pro Bill number is the number assigned by the carrier to hold space on the truck for cargo being exported. The Freight or Pro Bill number correlates to a bill of lading number, air waybill number of Trip number for multi-modal shipments.

(2) *Seal number.* Report the security seal number of the seal placed on the equipment.

[64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 42541, July 17, 2003; 68 FR 59879, Oct. 20, 2003]

### § 30.64 Transmitting and correcting AES information.

(a) The exporter or their authorized filing agent is responsible for electronically transmitting corrections, cancellations, or amendments to shipment information previously transmitted using the AES. Corrections, cancellations, or amendments should be made as soon as possible after exportation when the error or omission is discovered.

(b) For shipments where the exporter or their authorized filing agent has received an error message from AES, the corrections must take place as required. A fatal error message will cause the shipment to be rejected. This error

must be corrected prior to exportation of the merchandise. For shipments where a warning message is received, the correction must be made within four (4) working days of receipt of the transmission, otherwise AES will generate a reminder message to the filer. For shipments with a verify message, corrections when warranted, should be made as soon as possible after notification of the error by the AES.

### § 30.65 Annotating the proper exemption legends or proof of filing citations for shipments transmitted electronically.

(a) Items identified on the USML must meet the predeparture reporting requirements identified in the ITAR (22 CFR, part 120–130) for the State Department requirements concerning AES proof of filing citations and time and place of filing.

(b) The USPPPI or the authorized agent is responsible for annotating the proper exemption legend or proof of filing citation on the bill of lading, air waybill, or other commercial loading document for presentation to the carrier prior to tendering the cargo to the exporting carrier. The carrier is responsible for transmitting the appropriate exemption legend or proof of filing citation to the CBP Port Director at the port of exportation as stated in § 30.21 and § 30.22 of this part. Such transmittal shall be without material change or amendment of the exemption legend or proof of filing citation as provided to the carrier by the USPPPI or the authorized agent. The exemption legend or proof of filing citation will identify that the shipment information has been accepted as transmitted and electronically filed using the AES. The exemption legend or proof of filing citation must appear on the bill of lading, air waybill, or other commercial loading documentation and the manifest and must be clearly visible and include any of the following:

(1) The exemption legend or proof of filing citation will include the statement, “NO SED REQUIRED—AES,” followed by the filer’s identification number and a unique shipment reference number referred to as the External Transaction Number (XTN) or the

returned confirmation number provided by AES when the transmission is accepted, referred to as the Internal Transaction Number (ITN).

(2) Shipments of USML articles must meet the predeparture reporting requirements in the ITAR (22 CFR parts 120-130).

(3) For shipments of rough diamonds, the proof of filing citation shall include the statement, "NO SED REQUIRED—AES," followed by the returned confirmation number provided by the AES when the transmission is accepted, referred to as the ITN. The ITN is required to be shown on the Kimberley Process Certificate for all exports (reexports) of rough diamonds to certify that the diamonds have been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, as defined in section 3 of Public Law 108-19 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act and implemented in the Rough Diamonds Control Regulations (31 CFR part 592).

(4) For USPPIs who have been approved to participate in Filing Option 4, the exemption statement, "NO SED REQUIRED—AES4," followed by the USPPI's EIN followed by the filer's identification number if other than the USPPI files the data.

[68 FR 42542, July 17, 2003, as amended at 68 FR 59879, Oct. 20, 2003]

### § 30.66 Support, documentation and record keeping requirements.

(a) *Support.* "ASKAES@census.gov" is an online service that allows electronic filers to seek assistance pertaining to AES. AES*Direct* is supported by a help desk available twelve (12) hours a day, seven (7) days a week.

(b) *Documentation.* Filers using the AES*Direct* are able to print out from the AES*Direct* a validated record of the filer's submission. Filers using AES are able to print records containing date of submission and a unique identification number for each AES record submitted. The Census Bureau will maintain an electronic file of data sent through AES to ensure that an individual is able to receive from the system, a validated record of the submission. The USPPI or the authorized agent of the USPPI or the authorized agent of the foreign principal party in interest may request a copy of the electronic record

submitted as provided for in § 30.91 of this part.

(c) *Recordkeeping.* All parties to the export transaction (owners and operators of the exporting carriers and U.S. principal party and/or the authorized agents) must retain documents or records pertaining to the shipment for five (5) years from the date of export. CBP, the Census Bureau, and other participating agencies may require that these documents be produced at any time within the 5-year time period for inspection or copying. These records may be retained in an elected format, including electronic or hard copy as provided in the applicable agency's regulations. Acceptance of the documents by CBP or the Census Bureau does not relieve the USPPI or the authorized agent from providing complete and accurate information after the fact. The Department of State or other regulatory agencies may have additional recordkeeping requirements for exports.

[68 FR 42542, July 17, 2003]

## Subpart F—General Requirements—Importers

SOURCE: 41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999.

### § 30.70 Statistical information required on import entries.

Information for statistics on merchandise entering the United States from foreign countries, U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, and from the Virgin Islands of the United States, and other nonforeign areas (except Puerto Rico), is required to be reported by importers on the following CBP entry and withdrawal forms respectively required by U.S. CBP regulations for individual transactions: Custom Forms 7500, 7501, 7502, 7505, 7506, 7519, 7521, and 7535, and on CBP Form 7512 when used as an intransit entry to document immediate exportation or transportation and exportation. Upon request, the importer or import broker must provide the Census Bureau with information or documentation necessary to verify the accuracy or resolve problems regarding

the reported import transaction received by the Census Bureau. The following items of information for statistics shall be reported on the respective forms:<sup>7</sup>

(a) *District and port code.* (All forms.) The CBP district code number and the port code number (as shown in Schedule D, *Classification of CBP Districts and Ports*) for the CBP port of entry or filing shall be supplied. (Where CBP does not require that the District and Port codes be inserted by importers, the codes will be filled in by CBP so that all entries and withdrawals received by the Bureau of the Census will bear these codes.)

(b) *Importing vessel or carrier.* (Not required for merchandise entering U.S. CBP territory from U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.) (1) (CBP Forms 7501, 7502, 7512, and 7521.) Information is required as to the carrier or means of transportation by which the merchandise was transported from a foreign country to the first port of unloading in the United States. If the merchandise has been further transported in bond between ports in the United States after having been unladen from the carrier on which it arrived in the United States, the name of the domestic carrier shall not be substituted, and the information furnished shall reflect the name of the carrier or means of transportation by which the merchandise arrived in the first U.S. port of unloading.

(2) For merchandise arriving in the United States by vessel, the name of the importing vessel is required. The importing vessel is the vessel which transported the merchandise from the foreign port of lading to the first U.S. port of unloading.

(3) For merchandise arriving in the United States by air, the name and nationality of the importing airline is required. The importing airline is the airline which carried the merchandise from the foreign port of lading to the first U.S. port of unloading, and not a domestic airline carrying the merchan-

dise after the initial unloading in the United States.

(4) For merchandise arriving in the United States by means of transportation other than vessel or air, the means of transportation from the foreign country is required, in such terms as "parcel post," "registered mail," "railroad," "trucks," "pipeline," etc.

(c) *Foreign port of lading.* (1) (CBP Forms 7501, 7502, 7512 and 7521.) For merchandise arriving in the United States by vessel or air, the name and country of the foreign port at which the merchandise was actually loaded on the vessel or aircraft that carried the merchandise to the United States is required. This information is not required for merchandise entering the U.S. CBP territory from a U.S. Foreign Trade Zone. For shipments originating in either Canada or Mexico by rail, truck, pipeline, or other nonvessel/nonair mode of transportation, supply the name of the province (Canada) or state (Mexico) where the merchandise was first loaded for exportation to the United States.

(2) For merchandise transshipped overseas in the course of shipment to the United States, whether or not covered by a through bill of lading, the information furnished shall reflect only the foreign port at which the merchandise was loaded on the vessel, aircraft, or other carrier which transported it to the first U.S. port of unloading. Neither the foreign port of original lading nor any port of lading other than the last foreign port of lading shall be substituted. When a single CBP form covers merchandise loaded at more than one foreign port, the foreign port of lading shall be indicated separately in the "Marks and numbers and Country of origin" column immediately below the Country of origin designation and on the same line as the merchandise laden at each foreign port.

(3) For merchandise entering the U.S. CBP territory from a U.S. Foreign Trade Zone, the number of the Foreign Trade Zone, preceded by the letters "FTZ" shall be shown in this space.

(d) *U.S. port of unloading.* (Not required for merchandise entering U.S. CBP territory from U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.) (1) (CBP Forms 7501, 7502, 7512, and 7521.) For merchandise arriving in

<sup>7</sup>The information required for statistical purposes is in most cases also required by CBP regulations for other purposes. (See § 30.80 for special reporting instructions for merchandise entering United States CBP Territory from United States Foreign Trade Zones.)

the United States by vessel or air, the U.S. port (as listed in Schedule D) at which the merchandise was unloaded from the importing vessel or aircraft is required, whether or not such port is a CBP port of entry. (For example, if entry is filed at the Port of Los Angeles for merchandise unloaded from the importing vessel at Long Beach, California, the entry should show Long Beach as the port of unloading.)

(2) When merchandise is transported in bond from the U.S. port where unladen from the importing vessel or carrier to another U.S. port or ports to be entered for consumption or warehouse, the port of unloading required to be shown on the consumption or warehouse entry is the port or point where the merchandise was unladen from the importing vessel or carrier before transportation in bond.

(e) *Date of importation.* (All forms.) For merchandise arriving in the United States by vessel, the month, day, and year on which the importing vessel transporting the merchandise from the foreign country arrived within the limits of the U.S. port at which the merchandise was or is to be unladen is required. The date of importation to be reported for merchandise arriving in the United States other than by vessel is the date on which the merchandise arrives within the limits of the United States.

(f) *Country of origin.* (1) (All forms.) Country of origin shall be reported in the "marks and numbers and country of origin" column on entry and withdrawal forms (in the "marks and numbers" column on Forms 7512 and 7500), the "country of origin" space on the Special CBP Invoice form, and in a conspicuous place on commercial invoices supplied to CBP where the Special CBP Invoice form is not required. On multipage entries, country of origin should be shown on each page.

(2) Country of origin shall be reported in terms of the names designated in Schedule C-I, "*Classification of Country and Territory Designations for U.S. Import Statistics*," unless a more specific geographic area is required to be shown for other purposes. The country of origin is defined as the country in which the product was mined, grown or manufactured. Further labor, work

or material added to an article in another foreign country or the Virgin Islands of the United States must effect a substantial transformation in order to render such other country the "country of origin." Such substantial transformations include smelting of ores, refining of crude products, and the like. The country of origin is not changed when the merchandise is subjected in another country merely to minor manipulations, such as sorting, grading, and the like. When the merchandise is invoiced in or exported from a country other than that in which it originated, the actual country of origin shall be specified rather than the country of invoice or exportation. The country of origin for imports of scrap and waste is the country in which the merchandise was reduced to scrap or waste. In the case of such commodities as industrial diamonds or antiques, if the origin of the merchandise is not known or cannot be ascertained with reasonable effort, the country from which the merchandise has been shipped shall be shown and shall be indicated as the "Country of Shipment."

(3) Except as provided below, the country of origin shown on import entries and withdrawals should be based on information furnished by the foreign supplier on import invoices. The importer should inform his foreign supplier of the requirements and definitions of this section and instruct the foreign supplier to furnish information on the invoice as to country of origin in accordance with the above definition. If an invoice from the foreign supplier is not available at the time of entry, the importer shall enter the correct country of origin according to his best knowledge. In any case where the importer has reliable knowledge that the country of origin shown on the invoice is incorrect, he shall enter on the form the correct country of origin according to his best knowledge, indicating that it is a correction.

(4) When a single CBP form covers merchandise from more than one country of origin, the country of origin shall be indicated separately against each item (or group of items).

(g) *Description of merchandise.* (All forms.) Except on CBP Form 7512 when used as an Immediate Exportation or

Transportation and Exportation entry, the description of merchandise shall be in terms of the Tariff Act in accordance with the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated for Statistical Reporting (TSUSA) and in sufficient detail to permit the identification of the TSUSA statistical reporting number to which each commodity properly belongs. The name of the commodity and any and all characteristics of the commodity which distinguish it from commodities of the same name covered by other TSUSA statistical reporting numbers shall be clearly and fully stated. For merchandise classified in TSUSA classifications for which the instruction "specify by name" is shown in TSUSA the specific name of the commodity or a further identifying description in addition to the description in the more general terms of the commodity classification definition is required. When CBP Form 7512 is used as an Immediate Exportation or Transportation and Exportation entry importers need only report in terms of the first five digits of TSUSA (i.e., in terms of TSUS).

(h) *Gross weight in pounds.* (CBP Forms 7501, 7502, 7512, and 7521, for merchandise transported to the United States by vessel or air only.) Gross shipping weight in pounds shall be reported in column (2a) immediately below the description of merchandise (in "Gross Weight in Pounds" column on Form 7512 on the same horizontal line with value). Separate gross weight information is required for the merchandise covered by each reporting number, but if gross weight is not available for each reporting number included in one or more packages, approximate shipping weight for each item shall be estimated and reported. The total of these estimated weights should equal the actual gross shipping weight of the entire package or packages. However, for containerized cargo carried in lift vans, cargo vans, or similar substantial outer containers, the weight of such containers should not be included in the gross shipping weight of the merchandise covered by each reporting number.

(i) *Net quantity.* (All forms except 7535.) When a unit of quantity is specified in TSUSA for the reporting num-

ber under which the item is reported, net quantity shall be reported in the specified unit, and (except where the unit is "No." (number)) the unit in which reported shall also be shown on the entry following the net quantity figure. In cases where two units of quantity are shown for the commodity in TSUSA, net quantity shall be reported on the import entry in each of the specified units with the unit indicated in each case. The quantity in terms of the unit marked with a superior "v" in TSUSA should be shown on the entry on the same horizontal line with the value. The quantity in terms of any other units specified in TSUSA should be shown below the first quantity and should be enclosed in parentheses. If no unit of quantity is specified in TSUSA for the reporting number under which the item is reported, net quantity is not required to be reported on the import entry, and an "X" shall be entered in the "net quantity" column. Where the unit of quantity specified in TSUSA is "tons," long tons of 2,240 pounds shall be reported unless short tons of 2,000 pounds are specified in TSUSA. Quantities shall be shown in whole units unless fractions of units are required for CBP purposes.

(j) *Value.* (All forms.) Except on CBP Form 7512 when used as an Immediate Exportation or Transportation and Exportation entry, the dollar value shall be reported on the forms in accordance with the definitions set forth in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) and sections 402 and 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Moreover, the value shall be reported in accordance with the format prescribed in the U.S. CBP Regulations. (On CBP Form 7512 when used as an Immediate Exportation entry, only the CBP value in accordance with sections 402 and 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, need be reported.)

(k) *TSUSA reporting number.* (All forms.) Except on CBP Form 7512 when used as an in-transit entry, the reporting number according to the current edition of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated shall be shown in the column provided on the form. The reporting number assigned

shall reflect the correct TSUSA classification of the merchandise and be consistent with the rate of duty applicable to the commodity. Where correct reporting as indicated in TSUSA requires the use of more than one TSUSA commodity number, all required reporting numbers will be shown for an item on the CBP form. On CBP Form 7512 when used as an Immediate Exportation or Transportation and Exportation entry, the reporting number, in terms of the first five digits of TSUSA (TSUS), is required to be shown in the column provided on the form for "Description and Quantity of Merchandise." This code should appear to the right of that column, on the same line as the reported gross weight and value.

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 59839, Nov. 22, 1977; 47 FR 29829, July 9, 1982; 65 FR 42565, July 10, 2000]

### Subpart G—Special Provisions for Particular Types of Import Transactions

SOURCE: 41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999.

#### § 30.80 Imports from Canada.

(a) When certain softwood lumber products described under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 4407.1000, 4409.1010, 4409.1090, and 4409.1020 are imported from Canada, import entry records are required to show a valid Canadian Province of Manufacture Code. The Canadian Province of Manufacture is determined on a first mill basis (the point at which the item was first manufactured into a covered lumber product). For purposes of determination, Province of Manufacture is the first province where the subject merchandise underwent a change in tariff classification to the tariff classes cited in this paragraph (a). The Province of Manufacture Code should replace the Country of Origin code on the CF 7501, Entry Summary form. For electronic Automated Broker Interface (ABI) entry summaries, the Canadian Province Code should be transmitted in positions 6-7 of the A40 records. These requirements apply only for imports of

certain softwood lumber products for which the Country of Origin is Canada.

(b) All other imports from Canada, including certain softwood lumber products not covered in paragraph (a) of this section, will require the two-letter designation of the Canadian Province of Origin to be reported on U.S. entry summary records. This information is required only for United States imports that under applicable CBP rules of origin are determined to originate in Canada. For nonmanufactured goods determined to be of Canadian origin, the Province of Origin is defined as the Province where the exported goods were originally grown, mined, or otherwise produced. For goods of Canadian origin that are manufactured or assembled in Canada, with the exception of the certain softwood lumber products described in paragraph (a) of this section, the Province of Origin is that in which the final manufacture or assembly is performed prior to exporting that good to the United States. In cases where the province in which the merchandise was manufactured or assembled or grown, mined, or otherwise produced is unknown, the province in which the Canadian vendor is located can be reported. For those reporting on paper forms the Province of Origin code replaces the country of origin code on the CF 7501, Entry Summary form.

(c) All electronic Automated Broker Interface (ABI) entry summaries for imports originating in Canada also require the new Canadian Province of Origin code to be transmitted for each entry summary line item in the A40 record positions 6-7.

(d) The Province of Origin code replaces the Country of Origin code only for imports that have been determined, under applicable CBP rules, to originate in Canada. Valid Canadian Province/Territory codes are:

XA—Alberta  
 XB—New Brunswick  
 XC—British Columbia  
 XM—Manitoba  
 XN—Nova Scotia  
 XO—Ontario  
 XP—Prince Edward Island  
 XQ—Quebec  
 XS—Saskatchewan  
 XT—Northwest Territories  
 XV—Nunavut

XW—Newfoundland  
 XY—Yukon

[61 FR 60532, Nov. 29, 1996; 61 FR 65319, Dec. 12, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 24943, May 10, 1999]

**§ 30.81 Imports of merchandise into Guam.**

(a) Carriers of merchandise to Guam shall not be permitted to unload cargo in Guam until the master or other person in charge of the carrier shall deliver to the Government of Guam at the place of unloading a manifest, cargo list, freight list or equivalent document showing a detailed account of merchandise destined for Guam on board such carrier, with the numbers and description of the packages according to their usual name or designation.

(b) For each shipment imported into Guam except as listed in paragraph (d) of this section, the importer in Guam shall furnish to the Government of Guam at the port of entry of the merchandise at the time of or prior to taking possession of such merchandise, the commercial invoice covering the shipment attached to a copy of the bill of lading or air waybill signed by the carrier. (Where the shipment is one for which no bill of lading (or air waybill) is utilized only a copy of the commercial invoice need be furnished.) In individual cases, where warranted in the opinion of the Government of Guam, the Government of Guam may release merchandise to the consignee prior to receipt of the commercial invoice and/or bill of lading or air waybill in the case of perishable articles or other merchandise, the immediate delivery of which is necessary.

(c) Information concerning individual transactions furnished to the Government of Guam pursuant to these regulations may not be disclosed by those having possession of or access to any copies of such information for official purposes, to anyone other than the exporter or importer except as specifically directed by the Bureau of the Census.

(d) The following kinds of shipments are not to be included in the statistics on shipments from the United States to Guam and the documentation prescribed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this

section shall not be required for statistical purposes:

(1) Shipments to the U.S. Armed Forces;

(2) Shipments of office furniture, office equipment, and office supplies, to and for the exclusive use of U.S. Government offices;

(3) Baggage and personal effects, accompanied or unaccompanied, of persons leaving the U.S., and tools of trade, as described in § 30.56(a) and (b).

**§ 30.82 Identification of U.S. merchandise returned for repair and reexport.**

Import entries covering U.S. merchandise imported temporarily for repair or alteration and reexport are required to show the following statement: "Imported for Repair and Reexport."

**§ 30.83 Statistical copy of mail and informal entries.**

A legible copy of all mail and informal entries is required for statistical purposes. In addition to the information required to be shown for customs purposes, the value is also required to be shown for all merchandise including that not subject to duty.

**Subpart H—General Administrative Provisions**

SOURCE: 41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 40977, July 28, 1999.

**§ 30.90 Confidential information, import entries and withdrawals.**

The contents of the statistical copies of import entries and withdrawals on file with the Bureau of the Census are treated as confidential and will not be released without authorization by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, in accordance with the policy set forth in 19 CFR 103.4 (CBP Regulations) relating to the copies on file in CBP offices.

**§ 30.91 Confidential information, Shipper's Export Declarations.**

(a) *Confidential status.* The Shipper's Export Declaration is an official Department of Commerce form, prescribed jointly by the Bureau of the

Census and the Bureau of Industry and Security. Information required thereon is confidential, whether filed electronically or in any other approved format, for use solely for official purposes authorized by the Secretary of Commerce. Use for unauthorized purposes is not permitted. Information required on the Shipper's Export Declarations may not be disclosed to anyone except the exporter or his agent by those having possession of or access to any copy for official purposes, except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) *Copying of information to manifests not permitted.* Since certain types of information from the outward manifests of ocean carriers can be made public under the provisions of the CBP Regulations, carriers are not permitted to copy information to manifests (or to bills of lading used in lieu of a listing of cargo on a manifest) from Shipper's Export Declarations in their possession for official purposes, except for (1) the bill of lading number on the declaration, (2) information on the declaration which is identical with bills of lading or other sources of information available to the carrier, and (3) items of information which are required by Export Administration Regulations to be identical or consistent on both documents.

(c) *Supplying of copies by exporters for unofficial purposes not permitted.* The regulations in this part spell out precise definitions to be followed in reporting information on Shipper's Export Declarations. Strict adherence to these definitions is necessary if the official purposes for which the forms are required are to be effectively accomplished. Because of the possibility that for other purposes different definitions would be appropriate, the supplying by exporters of any copies (or of the information from copies) for any unofficial purpose is considered detrimental to official objectives and is not permitted.

(d) *Limitations on issuance and reproduction of copies.* Consistent with the policy stated in paragraph (c) of this section, and with the confidential status of the document generally, the following limitations are placed upon the issuance of copies to exporters or their agents:

(1) A copy of a Shipper's Export Declaration may be supplied to exporters or their agents only when such a copy is needed by the exporter to comply with: (i) Official requirements for presentation of a copy to the exporting carrier as authorization for export, (ii) export control requirements, or (iii) U.S. Department of Agriculture requirements for proof of export in connection with subsidy payments. Copies issued to exporters or their agents under paragraph (d)(1) (i) or (ii) of this section will be stamped as follows by the CBP Director:

Certified pursuant to the Export Administration Regulations or to fulfill the requirements of a Federal Agency and not for any other purpose. May not be reproduced in any form.

(2) Use of copies of the Shipper's Export Declaration in connection with claims for exemption from internal revenue taxes or state taxes is not permitted.

(e) *Determination by the Secretary of Commerce.* When the Secretary of Commerce or delegate determines that the withholding of information provided by an individual Shipper's Export Declaration is contrary to the national interest, the Secretary or delegate may make such information available, taking such safeguards and precautions to limit dissemination as deemed appropriate under the circumstances. In recommendations regarding such actions, the Bureau of the Census will, in general, consider that it is not contrary to the national interest to withhold information on Shipper's Export Declarations from private individuals or businesses (except the exporter or the agent of the exporter) or from state or local government agencies or officials, regardless of the purposes for which the information may be requested. In recommendations regarding any other requests for access to official copies, a judgment in the light of circumstances will be made as to whether it is contrary to the national interest to apply the exemption, keeping in view that the maintenance of confidentiality has

in itself an important element of national interest.

(13 U.S.C.302; and 5 U.S.C. 301; Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950, Department of Commerce Organization Order No. 35-2A, August 4, 1975, 40 FR 42765)

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 47 FR 7213, Feb. 18, 1982; 48 FR 52701, Nov. 22, 1983; 64 FR 40981, July 28, 1999]

### § 30.92 Statistical classification schedules.

The following statistical classification schedules referred to in the regulations in this part are hereby incorporated by reference. Information as to where copies may be obtained is indicated. Copies are available for public inspection at the offices of local CBP Directors and Department of Commerce District Offices.

*TSUSA—Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated for Statistical Reporting*, as currently revised, shows the 7-digit statistical reporting number to be used in preparing import entries and withdrawal forms. TSUSA may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, local CBP Directors, or Department of Commerce District Offices located in principal cities. Purchase price includes the basic schedule plus revisions as currently issued for an indefinite period.

*Schedule B—Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States*, as currently revised, shows the detailed commodity classification requirements and 7-digit statistical reporting numbers to be used in preparing Shipper's Export Declarations, as required by these regulations. Schedule B may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, local CBP Directors, or Department of Commerce District Offices located in principal cities. Purchase price includes the basic schedules and supplements issued irregularly, covering revision in the schedule for an indefinite period.

*Schedule C-E—Classification of Country and Territory Designations for U.S. Export Statistics*. Free from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

*Schedule C-I—Classification of Country and Territory Designations for U.S. Import Statistics*. Free from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

*Schedule D—Classification of CBP Districts and Ports*. Free from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

(13 U.S.C. 302; 5 U.S.C. 301; Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950; Department of Commerce Organization Order No. 35-2A, Aug. 4, 1975, 40 FR 42765)

[41 FR 9134, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 59840, Nov. 22, 1977; 43 FR 56031, Nov. 30, 1978; 44 FR 1971, Jan. 9, 1979]

### § 30.93 Emergency exceptions.

In individual cases of emergency, where strict enforcement of the regulations in this part would create undue hardship, the Foreign Trade Division of the Bureau of the Census, with the concurrence of the Office of Export Administration in cases where export control requirements are also involved, may authorize such postponements of or exceptions to the requirements of the regulation in this part as are warranted by the circumstances and not inconsistent with the aims of this chapter.

### § 30.94 Instructions to CBP.

Instructions of a continuing nature to CBP with respect to the forwarding of statistical copies of forms and the preparation of special statistical reports not involving requirements upon the public will not be included in the regulations in this part, but will, instead be transmitted to CBP through appropriate administrative channels.

### § 30.95 Penalties for violations.

(a) *Exports (reexports) of rough diamonds*. The Clean Diamond Trade Act, section 8(c), authorizes the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE), as appropriate, to enforce the laws and regulations governing exports of rough diamonds, including with respect to the validation of the Kimberley Process Certificate by the exporting authority. The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) also has enforcement authority pursuant to section 5(a) of the Clean Diamond Trade Act (the Act), Executive Order 13312, and the Rough Diamonds Control Regulations (31 CFR part 592). The CBP, the BICE, and OFAC, pursuant to

section 5(a) of the Act, are further authorized to enforce provisions of section 8(a) of the Act that provide for the following civil and criminal penalties:

(1) A civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 may be imposed on any person who violates, or attempts to violate, any order or regulation issued under the Act.

(2) A criminal penalty not to exceed \$50,000, or;

(i) If a natural person, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, may be imposed for willful violation of any license, order, or regulation issued under the Act.

(ii) If a corporation, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both may be imposed on any officer, director, or agent of the corporation for willful violation of any license, order, or regulation issued under the Act.

(b) *Exports of other than rough diamonds.* Any person who violates any provisions of this part, except for violations of the provisions relating to delayed filing of documents under bond as provided by §30.24 and violations of section 8 of Public Law 108-19, the Clean Diamond Trade Act, shall be liable to the United States in an amount not exceeding \$1,000 for each violation, as authorized by section 305, chapter 9, title 13 U.S.C.

[68 FR 59879, Oct. 20, 2003]

**§30.99 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.**

(a) *Purpose.* This subpart will comply with the requirements of section 3507(f) of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) which requires that agencies display a current control number assigned by the Director of OMB for each agency information collection requirement.

(b) *Display.*

15 CFR section where identified and described	Current OMB control no.
30.1 through 30.7 .....	0607-0001, -0018, -0150, -0152
30.8 .....	0607-0001
30.9 through 30.11 .....	0607-0001, -0018, -0152
30.12 and 30.15 .....	0607-0001, -0018, -0152
30.16 .....	0607-0001, -0018, -0150, -0152
30.20 through 30.24 .....	0607-0001, -0018, -0150, -0152
30.30 through 30.31 .....	0607-0018, -0150, -0152
30.33 through 30.35 and 30.37.	0607-0001, -0018, -0150, -0152
30.39 .....	0607-0018, -0150, -0152
30.40, 30.41, and 30.50 through 30.53.	0607-0001, -0018, -0150, -0152

15 CFR section where identified and described	Current OMB control no.
30.54 .....	0607-0018
30.55 through 30.57 .....	0607-0001, -0018, -0150, -0152
30.82 .....	0607-0018, -0152
30.91 through 30.95 .....	0607-0001, -0018, -0150, -0152

[48 FR 56744, Dec. 23, 1983]

**APPENDIX A TO PART 30—FORMAT FOR LETTER OF INTENT, AUTOMATED EXPORT SYSTEM (AES)**

The first requirement for participation in AES is a Letter of Intent. The Letter of Intent is a written statement of a company's desire to participate in the AES. It must set forth a commitment to develop, maintain, and adhere to CBP and Census performance requirements and operations standards. Once the letter of intent is received, a CBP Client Representative and U.S. Census Bureau Client Representative will be assigned to the company. Census will forward additional information to prepare the company for participation in AES.

A. Letters of Intent should be on company letterhead and must include:

- Company Name, Address (no P.O. Boxes), City, State, Postal Code
- Company Contact Person, Phone Number, Fax Number, E-mail Address
- Technical Contact Person, Phone Number, Fax Number, E-mail Address
- Corporate Office Address, City, State, Postal Code
- Computer Site Location Address, City, State, Postal Code (Where transmissions will be initiated)
- Type of Business—USPPI, Freight Forwarder/Broker, Ocean Carrier, Software Vendor, Service Center, etc. (Indicate all that apply)
  - Freight Forwarders/Brokers, indicate the number of USPPIs for whom you file export information (SEDs)
  - USPPIs, indicate whether you are applying for AES Option 2 or Option 4
- U.S. Ports of Export Currently Utilized
- Average Monthly Volume of Export Shipments (Monthly SED volume)
- Average Monthly Value of Export Shipments (Monthly SED volume)
- Filer Code—EIN, SSN or SCAC (Indicate all that apply)
- Software Vendor Name, Contact, and Phone Number (if using vendor provided software)
- Look-a-Like Remote to Copy (as provided by vendor)
- Modes of Transportation used for export shipments (Air, Vessel, Truck, Rail, etc.)
- Types of Merchandise exported
- Types of Licenses or Permits
- Anticipated Implementation Date

B. The following self-certification statement, signed by an officer of the company, must be included in your letter of intent: "We (COMPANY NAME) certify that all statements made and all information provided herein are true and correct. I understand that civil and criminal penalties, including forfeiture and sale, may be imposed for making false or fraudulent statements herein, failing to provide the requested information or for violation of U.S. laws on exportation (13 U.S.C. 305; 22 U.S.C. 401; 18 U.S.C. 1001; 50 U.S.C. App. 2410)."

C. The AES Option 4 privilege allows a USPPi to submit complete data at any time prior to or after exportation provided complete data are submitted within 10 working days after exportation. Participants will be reviewed by several government agencies prior to acceptance into the Option 4 program.

D. Send AES or Option 4 Letter of Intent to: Chief, Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233 or the copy can be faxed to: 301-457-1159.

[64 FR 40981, July 28, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 42543, July 17, 2003]

**APPENDIX B TO PART 30 [RESERVED]**

**APPENDIX C TO PART 30—ELECTRONIC (AES) FILING CODES**

*Part I—Method of Transportation Codes*

- 10 Sea
- 11 Sea Containerized
- 12 Sea (Barge)
- 20 Rail
- 21 Rail Containerized
- 30 Truck
- 31 Truck Containerized
- 32 Auto
- 33 Pedestrian
- 34 Road, Other
- 40 Air
- 41 Air Containerized
- 50 Mail
- 60 Passenger, Hand Carried
- 70 Fixed Transport (Pipeline and Powerhouse)

*Part II—Export Information Codes*

- LC Shipments valued \$2,500 or less per classification number that are required to be reported
- TP Temporary exports of domestic merchandise
- IP Shipments of merchandise imported under a Temporary Import Bond for further manufacturing or processing
- IR Shipments of merchandise imported under a Temporary Import Bond for repair
- DB Drawback
- CH Shipments of goods donated for charity
- FS Foreign Military Sales

- OS All other exports
- HV Shipments of personally owned vehicles
- HH Household and personal effects
- SR Ship's stores
- TE Temporary exports to be returned to the United States
- TL Merchandise leased for less than a year
- IS Shipments of merchandise imported under a Temporary Import Bond for return in the same condition
- CR Shipments moving under a carnet
- GP U.S. government shipments
- LV Shipments valued \$2,500 or less that are not required to be reported
- SS Carriers' stores for use on the carrier
- MS Shipments consigned to the U.S. Armed Forces
- GS Shipments to U.S. government agencies for their use
- DP Diplomatic pouches
- HR Human remains
- UG Gift parcels under Bureau of Industry and Security License Exception GFT
- IC Interplant correspondence
- SC Instruments of international trade
- DD Other exemptions:
  - Currency
  - Airline tickets
  - Bank notes
  - Internal revenue stamps
  - State liquor stamps
  - Advertising literature
  - Shipments of temporary imports by foreign entities for their use
- RJ Inadmissible merchandise (For Manifest Use Only by AES Carriers)
- RP Shipment information filed through Census Bureau's AERP
- AE Shipment information filed through AES
- ZD Duty deferred shipments filed via AES
- FI Impelled foreign military sales
- CI Impelled goods donated for charity
- OI All other impelled exports (See §§30.50 through 30.58 for information on filing exemptions.)

*Part III—License Codes*

Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) Licenses

- C30 BIS Licenses
- C31 SCL
- C32 NLR (CCL/NS Column 2)
- C33 NLR (All Others)
- C34 Future Use
- C35 LVS
- C36 GBS
- C37 CIV
- C38 TSR
- C39 CTP
- C40 TMP
- C41 RPL
- C42 GOV
- C43 GFT
- C44 TSU

C45 BAG  
 C46 AVS  
 C47 APR  
 C48 KMI  
 C49 TAPS  
 C50 ENC  
 C51 AGR

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)  
 Codes

N01 NRC Form 250/250A  
 N02 NRC General License

Department of State, Directorate of Defense  
 Trade Controls (DDTC) Codes

SAG Agreements  
 S00 License Exemption Citation  
 S05 DSP-5  
 S61 DSP-61  
 S73 DSP-73  
 S85 DSP-85  
 S94 DSP-94

Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign  
 Assets Control (OFAC) Codes

T10 OFAC Specific License  
 T11 OFAC General License

Other License Types

OPA Other Partnership Agency Licenses  
 not listed above  
 SCA Canadian ITAR Exemption

For export license exemptions under International Traffic in Arms Regulations, refer to 22 CFR, Parts 120—130 of the ITAR for the list of export license exemptions.

*Part IV—In-Bond Codes*

70 Not-In-Bond  
 36 Warehouse Withdrawal for Immediate  
 Exportation  
 37 Warehouse Withdrawal for Transportation  
 and Exportation  
 67 Immediate Exportation from a Foreign  
 Trade Zone  
 68 Transportation and Exportation from a  
 Foreign Trade Zone

[64 FR 40982, July 28, 1999, as amended at 68  
 FR 42543, July 17, 2003]

**PART 40—TRAINING OF FOREIGN  
 PARTICIPANTS IN CENSUS PRO-  
 CEduRES AND GENERAL STATIS-  
 TICS**

Sec.

40.1 Type of grant.  
 40.2 Qualifications.  
 40.3 Cooperation with bilateral technical as-  
 sistance programs of the United States.  
 40.4 Administrative provisions on selection  
 of participants and funding of costs.  
 40.5 Other cooperative arrangements.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 22 U.S.C. 1456; 31  
 U.S.C. 686. Memorandum of Agreement be-  
 tween the Department of Commerce and the  
 Foreign Operations Administration Con-  
 cerning Foreign Technical Assistance Work,  
 signed June 10, 1954.

SOURCE: 28 FR 119, Jan. 4, 1963, unless oth-  
 erwise noted.

**§40.1 Type of grant.**

Training grants will be awarded by the Agency for International Development (AID), in its capacity as the bilateral technical assistance agency for the United States Government, to foreign participants for training, observation, and research in the fields of censuses and statistics at the Bureau of the Census. In compliance with the needs of the participants and consistent with resources of the Bureau, training programs will be developed along the lines of a combined interne-training and/or training-in research types, and may include any or all of the following:

(a) Conference courses designed to provide the trainee with adequate background information on (1) organization and administration of the United States Bureau of the Census, (2) subject-matter areas for which the Bureau of the Census collects and compiles statistical information, (3) nature and scope of the major statistical programs maintained by other federal government agencies, (4) techniques and scope of the periodic censuses and statistical surveys, and statistical compilations undertaken by the Bureau of the Census, and (5) relation of censuses to other statistical data collected and analyzed by U.S. agencies.

(b) Seminars laboratory exercises and observation of work in the Census Bureau and other agencies with specific applicability to the participant such as (1) development of census and survey questionnaires, (2) methods of field and mail enumeration, (3) procedures for editing and coding statistical forms, (4) use of office machines, electromechanical tabulation equipment, and automatic data processing systems for mass processing of statistical data, (5) definitions and scope of the subject matters involved in the censuses and statistical programs of