

**Subpart A—General Provisions****§ 113.1 Authority to require security or execution of bond.**

Where a bond or other security is not specifically required by law, the Commissioner of Customs, pursuant to Treasury Department Order No. 165 Revised, as amended (T.D. 53654, 19 FR 7241, November 6, 1954), may by regulation or specific instruction require, or authorize the port director to require, such bonds or other security considered necessary for the protection of the revenue or to assure compliance with any pertinent law, regulation, or instruction.

**§ 113.2 Powers of Commissioner of Customs relating to bonds.**

Whenever a bond is required or authorized by law, regulation, or instruction, the Commissioner of Customs may:

(a) Prescribe the conditions and form of the bond and fix the amount of penalty, whether for the payment of liquidated damages, or of a penal sum, except as otherwise specifically provided by law.

(b) Provide for the approval of the sureties on the bond, without regard to any general provision of law.

(c) Authorize the execution of a term bond, the conditions of which shall extend to and cover similar cases of importations over a period of time, not to exceed one year or such longer period he may fix, when in his opinion special circumstances warrant a longer period.

(d) Authorize the taking of a consolidated bond (single entry or term) in lieu of separate bonds to assure compliance with two or more provisions of law, regulation, or instruction. Such a consolidated bond shall have the same force and effect as the separate bonds in lieu of which it was taken. The Commissioner of Customs may fix the penalty for violation of a consolidated bond without regard to any other provision of law, regulation, or instruction.

**§ 113.3 Liability of surety on a terminated bond.**

The surety, as well as the principal, remains liable on a terminated bond

for obligations incurred prior to termination.

**§ 113.4 Bonds and carnets.**

(a) *Bonds.* All bonds required to be given under the Customs laws or regulations shall be known as Customs bonds.

(b) *Carnets.* A carnet is an international customs document which serves simultaneously as a customs entry document and as a customs bond. Therefore, carnets, provided for in part 114 of this chapter, are ordinarily acceptable without posting further security under the Customs laws or regulations requiring bonds.

**Subpart B—Bond Application and Approval of Bond****§ 113.11 Bond approval.**

Each person who is required by law, regulation, or specific instruction to post a bond to secure a Customs transaction or multiple transactions must submit the bond on Customs Form 301. If the transaction(s) will occur at one Customs port, the bond shall be filed with and approved by the director of that port where the transaction(s) will take place. If the transactions will occur in more than one port the bond may be filed with and approved by any port director. Only one continuous bond for a particular activity will be authorized for each principal. The port director will determine whether the bond is in proper form and provides adequate security for the transaction(s). A bond relating to repayment of an erroneous drawback payment containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.65 shall be filed with the appropriate drawback office for approval.

**§ 113.12 Bond application.**

(a) *Single entry bond application.* In order to insure that the revenue is adequately protected the port director may require a person who will be engaged in a single Customs transaction relating to the importation or entry of merchandise to file a written bond application which may be in the form of a letter. The application shall identify the value and nature of the merchandise involved in the transaction to be