

(d) *Not legally marked merchandise.* When merchandise found to be not legally marked is exported or destroyed under Customs supervision after once having been released from Customs custody, as provided for in section 304(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304(f)), such exportation or destruction shall not exempt such merchandise from the payment of duties other than the marking duties.

(Sec. 558, 46 Stat. 744, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1558; R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

[T.D. 72–258, 37 FR 20171, Sept. 27, 1972, as amended by T.D. 83–212, 48 FR 46771, Oct. 14, 1983; T.D. 90–51, 55 FR 28191, July 10, 1990]

## PART 159—LIQUIDATION OF DUTIES

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AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1500, 1504, 1624. Subpart C also issued under 31 U.S.C. 5151.

SOURCE: T.D. 73–175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

### § 159.0 Scope.

This part sets forth general rules for the liquidation of entries. Certain specific procedures affecting liquidation appear in other parts of this chapter; e.g., part 158 of this chapter covers allowance for lost or damaged merchandise.

### Subpart A—General Provisions

#### § 159.1 Definition of liquidation.

*Liquidation* means the final computation or ascertainment of the duties or drawback accruing on an entry.

#### § 159.2 Liquidation required.

All entries covering imported merchandise, except temporary importation bond entries and those for transportation in bond or for immediate exportation, shall be liquidated.

#### § 159.3 Rounding of fractions.

(a) *Value.* In the computation of duty on entries, ad valorem rates shall be applied to the values in even dollars, fractional parts of a dollar less than 50 cents being disregarded and 50 cents or

more being considered as \$1, with all merchandise in the same invoice subject to the same rate of duty to be treated as a unit. However, the total dutiable value of the invoice shall not be increased or decreased by more than the rounding of the total dutiable value to an even dollar. When necessary, fractional parts of a dollar, whether more or less than 50 cents, shall be dropped or taken up as whole dollars in order to avoid such an increase or decrease. If in such cases it is necessary to drop fractional parts of a dollar amounting to 50 cents or more, the lower fractions shall be dropped, and if it is necessary to take up as whole dollars fractional parts less than 50 cents, the larger fractions shall be taken. In the case of two equal fractions, the one subject to the lower rate of duty shall be dropped or taken up, as the case may be. In determining a rate of duty dependent upon value, fractional parts of a dollar shall be considered.

(b) *Quantities subject to specific duty.* Except in the case of alcoholic beverages treated under §159.4, if a rate of duty is specific and \$1 or less per unit, fractional quantities, if less than one-half, shall be disregarded, and if one-half or more shall be treated as a whole unit. Subject to the same exception, if a specific rate is more than \$1 per unit, duty shall be assessed upon the exact quantity with any fractional part expressed in the form of a decimal extended to two places.

**§159.4 Alcoholic beverages.**

(a) *Quantities subject to duties.* Customs duties and internal revenue taxes on alcoholic beverages provided for in headings 2207 and 2208, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), (19 U.S.C. 1202), and subject to internal revenue taxes shall be collected only on the number of proof gallons and fractional parts thereof, entered or withdrawn for consumption. No internal revenue tax shall be collected on distilled spirits in bulk which have been transferred to Internal Revenue bonded premises in accordance with §141.102(b) of this chapter. Customs duties and internal revenue taxes on alcoholic beverages other than sub-headings 2206.00.30 and 2206.00.90,

HTSUS, and distilled spirits provided for in headings 2207 and 2208, shall be collected only on the number of wine gallons and fractional parts thereof, entered or withdrawn for consumption.

(b) *Computation of duties.* In the computation of Customs duties on alcoholic beverages provided for in headings 2207 and 2208 (19 U.S.C. 1202), which are also subject to internal revenue taxes, the methods prescribed for the computation of internal revenue taxes on such beverages shall be followed. The following methods apply to the specific beverages shown:

(1) *Distilled spirits.* The quantity of distilled spirits imported in barrels, kegs, or similar containers shall be ascertained in accordance with the regulations of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Where distilled spirits are imported in bottles, jugs, or similar containers, Customs duties and taxes shall be collected on the exact quantity contained in each case or other outer container, fractional parts of a gallon being carried out to three decimal places utilizing the proof gallon method of computation.

(2) *Wine.* Customs duties and taxes on wines shall be on the basis of a wine gallon of liquid measure equivalent to 231 cubic inches and shall be paid proportionally on all fractional parts of a wine gallon. Fractions of less than one-tenth gallon shall be converted to the nearest one-tenth gallon, and five-hundredths gallon shall be converted to the next full one-tenth gallon.

(3) *Beer and similar fermented beverages.* Customs duties and taxes on beer, ale, porter, stout, and other similar fermented beverages, including sake, of any name or description containing one-half of 1 percent or more of alcohol by volume, brewed or produced from malt, wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor, shall be collected in accordance with section 5051(a), Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 5051(a)).

(Sec. 315, 46 Stat. 695, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1315)

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 78-329, 43 FR 43455, Sept. 26, 1978; T.D. 80-271, 45 FR 75641, Nov. 17, 1980; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51270, Dec. 21, 1988]

**§ 159.5 Cigars, cigarettes, and cigarette papers and tubes.**

The internal revenue taxes imposed on cigars, cigarettes, and cigarette papers and tubes under section 5701 or 7652, Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 5701 or 7652), are determined in accordance with section 5703 of that Code (26 U.S.C. 5703) at the time of removal; that is, on the quantity removed from Customs custody under the entry or withdrawal for consumption. The Customs duties, unlike those on alcoholic beverages, do not necessarily apply only to such quantities.

(Sec. 315, 46 Stat. 695, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1315)

**§ 159.6 Difference between liquidated duties and estimated duties.**

(a) *Difference under \$20 in original liquidation.* When there is a net difference of less than \$20 between the total amount of duties, fees, and taxes assessed in the liquidation of any entry (other than an informal, mail, or baggage entry) and the total amount of estimated duties, fees, and taxes deposited, including any supplemental deposit, the difference shall be disregarded and the entry endorsed "as entered." In the case of an informal, mail, or baggage entry, the amount of duties, fees, and taxes computed by a Customs officer when the entry is prepared by, or filed with, him shall be considered the liquidated assessment.

(b) *Difference under \$20 in reliquidation.* When there is a net difference of less than \$20 between the total amount of duties, fees, and taxes found due in the reliquidation of any entry and the total amount of duties, fees, and taxes assessed in the prior liquidation of the entry, the difference shall be disregarded except in the following cases:

(1) *Reliquidation at importer's request.* When reliquidation of any entry is made at the importer's request, such as reliquidation following the allowance of a protest under section 514, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514), or a request for correction under section 520(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1520(c)), any refund determined to be due shall be refunded even if less than \$20.

(2) *Court decision.* Any refund or increase determined to be due as the re-

sult of the reliquidation of an entry in accordance with a court decision and judgment order shall be refunded or collected as the case may be.

(c) *Difference of \$20 or more collected or refunded.* If there is a difference of \$20 or more between the duties, fees, and taxes assessed in the liquidation of an entry and the total estimated duties, fees, and taxes deposited, or between the total duties, fees, and taxes assessed in the reliquidation of an entry and those assessed in the prior liquidation, the entry shall be endorsed to show the difference and bills or refund checks shall be issued.

(d) *Customs duties and fees and internal revenue taxes netted for \$20 limit.* The assessments of Customs duties and fees and internal revenue taxes shall be separately stated on the entry at the time of liquidation, but the amounts of any differences shall be netted when applying the \$20 minimum for issuance of a bill or refund check.

(Sec. 7, 52 Stat. 1081, as amended, sec. 505, 46 Stat. 732, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1321, 1505)

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 78-394, 43 FR 49791, Oct. 25, 1978; T.D. 94-51, 59 FR 30296, June 13, 1994]

**§ 159.7 Rewarehouse entries.**

The liquidation of the original warehouse entry shall be followed in determining the liability for duties on a rewarehouse entry, except in the following cases:

(a) *Merchandise excluded from liquidation of original warehouse entry.* When any of the following types of merchandise are withdrawn from warehouse for transportation to another port, they shall be excluded from the liquidation of the original warehouse entry, and the liability for duties shall be determined by a liquidation of the rewarehouse entry made at the port where the merchandise is withdrawn for consumption or for exportation:

(1) Alcoholic beverages provided for in headings 2203 through 2208, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202), and subject to internal revenue taxes;

(2) Cigars, cigarettes, and cigarette papers and tubes subject to internal revenue taxes;

(3) Tariff-rate quota merchandise; and

(4) Wool or hair subject to duty at a rate per clean kilogram under Chapter 51, HTSUS.

(b) *Reliquidation required by change in rate.* When a rate of Customs duty or tax is changed by an act of Congress or a proclamation of the President, any necessary reliquidation of Customs duty or tax on merchandise covered by a rewarehouse entry which may be required by reason of the change in rate shall be made at the port where the merchandise is held in Customs custody on the effective date of the change.

(c) *Shortage, irregular delivery, non-delivery, and other cases.* In cases involving shortage, irregular delivery, or nondelivery under the original warehouse withdrawal for transportation, or in other cases when the port director of the port where the merchandise is entered for rewarehouse is of the opinion that circumstances make it inadvisable to follow the liquidation of the original warehouse entry, he shall make an appropriate adjustment in the amount of duties to be assessed under the rewarehouse entry.

(Sec. 557, 46 Stat. 744, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1557)

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51270, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 90-78, 55 FR 40168, Oct. 2, 1990]

#### § 159.8 Allowance for loss, injury, etc.

Allowance in duties for any merchandise which is lost, stolen, destroyed, injured, abandoned, or short-shipped shall be made in accordance with the provisions of part 158 of this chapter.

#### § 159.9 Notice of liquidation and date of liquidation for formal entries.

(a) *Bulletin notice of liquidation.* Notice of liquidation of formal entries shall be made on a bulletin notice of liquidation, Customs Form 4333.

(b) *Posting of bulletin notice.* The bulletin notice of liquidation shall be posted for the information of importers in a conspicuous place in the customhouse at the port of entry (or Customs station, when the entries listed were filed at a Customs station outside the limits of a port of entry), or shall be lodged at some other suitable place in the customhouse in such a manner that

it can readily be located and consulted by all interested persons, who shall be directed to that place by a notice maintained in a conspicuous place in the customhouse stating where notices of liquidation of entries are to be found.

(c) *Date of liquidation—(1) Generally.* The bulletin notice of liquidation shall be dated with the date it is posted or lodged in the customhouse for the information of importers. This posting or lodging shall be deemed the legal evidence of liquidation. For electronic entry summaries, the date of liquidation will be the date of posting of the bulletin notice of liquidation. Customs will endeavor to provide the filer with electronic notification of this date as an informal, courtesy notice of liquidation.

(2) *Exception: Entries liquidated by operation of law.* (i) Entries liquidated by operation of law at the expiration of the time limitations prescribed in section 504, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1504), and set out in §§ 159.11 and 159.12, shall be deemed liquidated as of the date of expiration of the appropriate statutory period.

(ii) The bulletin notice of liquidation shall be posted or lodged in the customhouse within a reasonable period after each liquidation by operation of law and shall be dated as of the date of expiration of the statutory period.

(iii) A protest under section 514, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514), and part 174 of this chapter shall be filed within 90 days from the date the bulletin notice of liquidation of an entry by operation of law is posted or lodged in the customhouse.

(d) *Courtesy notice of liquidation.* Customs will endeavor to provide importers or their agents with Customs Form 4333-A, "Courtesy Notice," for all entries scheduled to be liquidated or deemed liquidated by operation of law. This notice shall serve as an informal, courtesy notice and not as a direct, formal and decisive notice of liquidation.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 79-221, 44 FR 46829, Aug. 9, 1979; T.D. 90-1, 54 FR 52933, Dec. 26, 1989; T.D. 90-92, 55 FR 49888, Dec. 3, 1990]

**§ 159.10 Notice of liquidation and date of liquidation for informal, mail, and baggage entries.**

(a) *Usual date of liquidation.* Except in the cases provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, the effective date of liquidation for informal, mail, and baggage entries shall be:

(1) The date of payment by the importer of duties due on the entry;

(2) The date of release by Customs or the postmaster when the merchandise is released under such an entry free of duty; and

(3) The date a free entry is accepted for articles released under a special permit for immediate delivery under part 142 of this chapter.

(b) *Date of liquidation when duty cannot be determined at time of entry.* When the proper rate or amount of duty cannot be determined at the time of entry because the merchandise is subject to a tariff-rate quota, because of a missing document which, if for free entry, is not produced prior to the release of the merchandise to the importer, or because of any other reason, the printed notice of liquidation appearing on the receipt issued for any money collected on the entry shall be voided. When the tariff status of the merchandise either as dutiable or free is finally ascertained it shall be noted on the entry. The effective date of liquidation shall be the date of posting or lodging of the notice of liquidation required by paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(c) *Notice of liquidation—(1) Dutiable entries.* Where duties are paid on an entry in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, notice of liquidation is furnished by a suitable printed statement appearing on the receipt issued for duties collected. No other notice of liquidation shall be given, but notice of reliquidation of any such entry shall be given on Customs Form 4333 posted or lodged in the place and manner specified in § 159.9(b).

(2) *Free entries.* Notice of liquidation is furnished by release of the merchandise under a free entry in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section, or by acceptance of the free entry in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section after release under a special permit for immediate delivery. No fur-

ther notice of the liquidation of such entries shall be given.

(3) *Entries where duty cannot be determined at time of entry.* When the proper rate or amount of duty cannot be determined at the time of entry as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, notice of liquidation shall be given on a bulletin notice of liquidation, Customs Form 4333, in the manner specified in § 159.9 for formal entries.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 90-1, 54 FR 52933, Dec. 26, 1989]

**§ 159.11 Entries liquidated by operation of law.**

(a) *Time limit generally.* Except as provided in § 159.12, an entry not liquidated within 1 year from the date of entry of the merchandise, or the date of final withdrawal of all merchandise covered by a warehouse entry, shall be deemed liquidated by operation of law at the rate of duty, value, quantity, and amount of duties asserted by the importer at the time of filing an entry summary for consumption in proper form, with estimated duties attached, or a withdrawal for consumption in proper form, with estimated duties attached. Notice of liquidation shall be given on the bulletin notice of liquidation, Customs Form 4333, as provided in §§ 159.9 and 159.10(c)(3). Customs will endeavor to provide a courtesy notice of liquidation on Customs Form 4333-A in accordance with § 159.9(d).

(b) *Applicability.* The provisions of this section and § 159.12 shall apply to entries of merchandise for consumption or withdrawals of merchandise for consumption made on or after April 1, 1979, but shall not apply to vessel repair entries or drawback entries.

[T.D. 79-221, 44 FR 46829, Aug. 9, 1979, as amended by T.D. 90-1, 54 FR 52933, Dec. 26, 1989]

**§ 159.12 Extension of time for liquidation.**

(a) *Reasons—(1) Extension.* The port director may extend the 1-year statutory period for liquidation for an additional period not to exceed 1 year if:

(i) *Information needed by Customs.* Information needed by Customs for the proper appraisal or classification of the merchandise is not available, or

(ii) *Importer's request.* The importer requests an extension in writing before the statutory period expires and shows good cause why the extension should be granted. "Good cause" is demonstrated when the importer satisfies the port director that more time is needed to present to Customs information which will affect the pending action, or there is a similar question under review by Customs.

(2) *Suspension.* The 1-year liquidation period may be suspended as required by statute or court order.

(b) *Notice of extension.* If the port director extends the time for liquidation, as provided in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, he promptly shall notify the importer or the consignee and his agent and surety on Customs Form 4333-A, appropriately modified, that the time has been extended and the reasons for doing so.

(c) *Notice of suspension.* If the liquidation of an entry is suspended as required by statute or court order, as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the port director promptly shall notify the importer or the consignee and his agent and surety on Customs Form 4333-A, appropriately modified, of the suspension.

(d) *Additional extensions—(1) Information needed by Customs.* If an extension has been granted because Customs needs more information and the port director thereafter determines that more time is needed, he may extend the time for liquidation for an additional period not to exceed 1 year provided he issues the notice required by paragraph (b) of this section before termination of the prior extension period.

(2) *At importer's request.* If the statutory period has been extended for 1 year at the importer's request, and the importer thereafter determines that additional time is necessary, he may request another extension in writing before the original extension expires, giving reasons for his request. If the port director finds that good cause (as defined in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section) exists, he shall issue a notice extending the time for liquidation for an additional period not to exceed 1 year.

(e) *Limitation on extensions.* The total time for which extensions may be

granted by the port director may not exceed 3 years.

(f) *Time limitation—(1) Generally.* An entry not liquidated within 4 years from either the date of entry, or the date of final withdrawal of all the merchandise covered by a warehouse entry, shall be deemed liquidated by operation of law at the rate of duty, value, quantity, and amount of duty asserted by the importer at the time of filing the entry summary for consumption in proper form, with estimated duties attached, or the withdrawal for consumption in proper form, with estimated duties attached, unless liquidation continues to be suspended by statute or court order. Customs will endeavor to provide a courtesy notice of liquidation on Customs Form 4333-A, in accordance with § 159.9(d), in addition to the bulletin notice specified in § 159.9(c)(2)(ii).

(2) *Suspension of liquidation by statute or court order.* When liquidation of an entry continues to be suspended beyond the 4-year period specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section due to a statute or court order, the entry shall be liquidated within 90 days after removal of the suspension.

(g) *Notice of liquidation.* If an entry is liquidated after an extension expires or a suspension is removed, notice of liquidation shall be given on the bulletin notice of liquidation, Customs Form 4333, as provided in §§ 159.9 and 159.10(c)(3). Customs will endeavor to provide a courtesy notice of liquidation on Customs Form 4333-A in accordance with § 159.9(d).

[T.D. 79-221, 44 FR 46829, Aug. 9, 1979, as amended by T.D. 90-1, 54 FR 52933, Dec. 26, 1989]

## Subpart B—Weight, Gage, and Measure

### § 159.21 Quantity upon which duties based.

Insofar as duties are based upon the quantity of any merchandise, such duties shall be based upon the quantity of such merchandise at the time of its importation, except in the following cases:

(a) *Manipulation in warehouse.* If any merchandise covered by a warehouse

entry has been cleaned, sorted, re-packed, or otherwise changed in condition under section 562, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1562), withdrawals shall be passed and the entry liquidated on the basis of the weight, gauge, or measure of such merchandise in its manipulated condition with an appropriate notation in the duty statement that the duties are assessed on the basis of the manipulated condition of the merchandise.

(b) *Alcoholic beverages.* Duties on certain alcoholic beverages are assessed only on the quantities entered or withdrawn for consumption (see § 159.4).

(c) *Cigars, cigarettes, and cigarette papers and tubes.* Although Customs duties on cigars, cigarettes, and cigarette papers and tubes are assessed on the quantities imported, the internal revenue taxes on such merchandise are assessed only on the quantities entered or withdrawn for consumption (see § 159.5).

(Sec. 315, 46 Stat. 695, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1315)

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 80-142, 45 FR 36386, May 30, 1980]

**§ 159.22 Net weights and tares.**

(a) *Determination of net weight.* The net weight of merchandise dutiable by net weight, or upon a value dependent upon net weight, shall be determined insofar as possible by obtaining the actual weight, or by deducting the actual or schedule tare from the gross weight. Actual tare may be determined on the basis of tests when the tares of the packages in a shipment are reasonably uniform.

(b) *Invoice net weight or tare.* When the actual net weight or tare cannot reasonably be determined and no schedule tare is applicable, liquidation may be made on the basis of the invoice net weight or tare.

(c) *Schedule tare.* The following tares, which, from experience, have proved to be the average for certain classes of merchandise shall be known as schedule tares and shall be applied, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section:

Apple boxes. 2.984 kilograms per box. This schedule tare includes the paper wrappers, if any, on the apples.

China clay in so-called half-ton casks: 26.856 kilograms per cask.

Figs in skeleton cases: Actual tare for outer containers plus 13 percent of the gross weight of the inside wooden boxes and figs.

Fresh tomatoes: 113 grams per 100 paper wrappings.

Lemons and oranges: 283 grams per box and 142 grams per half box for paper wrappings, and actual tare for outer containers.

Ocher, dry, in casks: Eight percent of the gross weight.

Ocher, in oil, in casks: Twelve percent of the gross weight.

Pimientos in tins imported from Spain: The following schedule drained weight shall be used as the Customs dutiable weight in the liquidation of entries, the difference between the weight of the new contents of pimientos in tins and such drained weight being the allowance made in liquidation for tare for water:

Size can	Drained weight
3 kilo .....	13.6 kilograms-case of 6 tins.
794 grams .....	16.7 kilograms-case of 24 tins.
425 grams .....	8.0 kilograms-case of 24 tins.
198 grams .....	3.9 kilograms-case of 24 tins.
113 grams .....	2.4 kilograms-case of 24 tins.

Tobacco, leaf not stemmed: 5.9 kilograms per bale: Sumatra: actual tare for outside coverings, plus 1.9 kilograms for the inside matting and, if a certificate is attached to the invoice certifying that the bales contain paper wrapping and specifying whether light or heavy paper has been used, either 113 grams or 227 grams for the paper wrapping according to the thickness of paper used.

(d) *Actual tare.* In the following circumstances, the actual tare shall be ascertained and in so doing the weigher shall empty and weigh as many casks, boxes, and other coverings as he may deem necessary:

(1) If the importer is not satisfied with the invoice tare or with the schedule tare;

(2) If the port director is of the opinion that the invoice or schedule tare does not correctly represent the tare of the merchandise; or

(3) If the weigher has reason to believe that the invoice or schedule tare is greater than the real tare.

(e) *Estimated tare.* When it is impracticable to ascertain the actual tare, the weigher shall state in his report what, in his judgment, constitutes a fair tare allowance.

(f) *Weight for value purposes.* In determining the total dutiable value of merchandise which is subject to ad valorem duty and appraised on the basis of weight, liquidation shall be made on the same basis as appraisement. For example, if appraisement is made on the basis of gross weight, the unit value shall be multiplied by the total gross weight in computing the total value even though net weight may be used for other purposes in liquidation, such as in determining total specific duties.

(Sec. 507, 46 Stat. 732; 19 U.S.C. 1507)

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51270, Dec. 21, 1988]

### Subpart C—Conversion of Foreign Currency

#### § 159.31 Rates to be used.

Except as otherwise specified in this subpart, no rate or rates of exchange shall be used to convert foreign currency for Customs purposes other than a proclaimed rate or certified rate or rates.

#### § 159.32 Date of exportation.

The date of exportation for currency conversion shall be fixed in accordance with § 152.1(c) of this chapter.

#### § 159.33 Proclaimed rate.

If a rate of exchange has been proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 5151(b) for the currency involved, such proclaimed rate shall be used unless it varies by 5 percent or more from the certified daily rate for the date of exportation as set forth in § 159.35. In determining the percentage of variation between the proclaimed rate and the certified rate, the difference between the two rates shall be divided by the certified rate.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 97-82, 62 FR 51771, Oct. 3, 1997]

#### § 159.34 Certified quarterly rate.

(a) *Countries for which quarterly rate is certified.* For the currency of each of the following foreign countries, there will be published in the Customs Bulletin, for the quarter beginning January 1, and for each quarter thereafter, the rate or rates first certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for such foreign currency for a day in that quarter:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of South Africa, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

(b) *When certified quarterly rate is used.* The certified quarterly rate established under paragraph (a) of this section shall be used for Customs purposes for any date of exportation within the quarter, except in the following cases:

(1) *Proclaimed rate.* If a rate has been proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury under § 159.33 which does not vary by 5 percent or more from the appropriate certified daily rate, notice of such variance shall be published in the Customs Bulletin and the proclaimed rate shall be used for Customs purposes in connection with merchandise exported on such date.

(2) *Certified daily rate.* If the certified daily rate for the date of exportation varies by 5 percent or more from the certified quarterly rate, notice of such variation and the rate or rates certified for such day shall be published in the Customs Bulletin, and such certified daily rate shall be used for Customs purposes in connection with merchandise exported on such day.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 81-117, 46 FR 24944, May 4, 1981]

#### § 159.35 Certified daily rate.

The daily buying rate of foreign currency which is determined by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and certified to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 5151(e)

shall be used for the conversion of foreign currency whenever a proclaimed rate or certified quarterly rate is not applicable under the provisions of §§ 159.33 and 159.34. If the date of exportation is one on which banks are generally closed in New York City, then the certified daily rate for the last preceding business day shall be considered the certified daily rate for the day of exportation.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 97-82, 62 FR 51771, Oct. 3, 1997]

**§ 159.36 Multiple certified rates.**

The following procedures shall apply when the Federal Reserve Bank of New York certifies two or more rates of exchange (e.g., official and free) for a foreign currency:

(a) *Rates to be published.* When the Federal Reserve Bank of New York certifies two or more rates of exchange for the currency of any country, those rates will be published in the Customs Bulletin.

(b) *Laws of country of exportation followed.* When multiple rates have been certified for a foreign currency, the rate to be used for Customs purposes shall be the type of certified rate which the port director is satisfied, from information in his own files, information obtained and presented to him by the importer, or information obtained from other sources, is uniformly applicable under the laws and regulations of the country of exportation to the particular class of merchandise on the date of exportation. In cases where two or more types of certified rates are uniformly applicable on a percentage bases, each type of certified rate shall be used for the percentage of value to which it is applicable. The percentages used shall be those which reflect realistically the percentage for which each type of rate is uniformly applicable under the laws and regulations of the country of exportation on the date of exportation.

(c) *Procedure when multiple certified rates not uniformly applicable.* If the port director has credible information that a type of rate or combination of types of rates which would otherwise be applicable under paragraph (b) of this section were not required or per-

mitted, as the case may be, under the laws and regulations of the country of exportation to be used uniformly during any period in connection with the payment for all merchandise of the class involved, he shall immediately submit a detailed report to the Commissioner of Customs, and shall suspend appraisement and liquidation as to all merchandise of the class involved exported to the United States during the period involved, until instructions are received from the Commissioner of Customs.

(d) *Rate for merchandise different from rate for costs.* If the port director has credible information that a type of rate or combination of types of rates not applicable to payment for the merchandise was required or permitted in payment of costs, charges, or expenses, the currency conversions for the exchange covering payment for the merchandise and for the exchange covering such costs, charges, or expenses shall be calculated separately. In deducting nondutiable costs, charges, or expenses, the foreign exchange shall be at the rate or rates actually used in payment of such costs, charges, or expenses, whether or not certified in accordance with § 159.34 or § 159.35. If the costs, charges or expenses are dutiable, they shall be calculated according to the rules set forth in this subpart. In the event that any type of rate uniformly applicable to payment of such dutiable costs, charges, or expenses for merchandise of the class involved was a type of rate not certified in accordance with § 159.34 or § 159.35, the port director shall immediately submit a detailed report to the Commissioner of Customs, and shall suspend appraisement and liquidation as to all merchandise of the class involved exported to the United States during the period involved, until instructions are received from the Commissioner.

**§ 159.37 Suspension of certification of rates.**

Whenever the Federal Reserve Bank of New York advises that its certification of rates for a currency is being suspended pending determination of the question whether it will certify multiple rates for that currency, the following procedures shall apply:

(a) *Notification of suspension.* Customs field officers will be informed when certification of a currency is being suspended. Currency information received from the Federal Reserve Bank, or otherwise available, which might be helpful in calculating estimated duties during the period of suspension will be furnished to the Customs field officers.

(b) *Suspension of liquidation.* In any case where for the purposes of the assessment and collection of duties it is necessary to determine the proper rate or rates for a currency during the period when it has been suspended from certification, appraisement and liquidation shall be suspended until resumption of certification.

(c) *Resumption of certification.* When certification is resumed by the Federal Reserve Bank, the procedures in § 159.36 shall apply.

#### § 159.38 Rates for estimated duties.

For purposes of calculating estimated duties, the port director shall use the rate or rates appearing to be applicable under the instructions in this subpart to the merchandise involved. When it is not yet known what certified rate or rates are applicable or no rate has been certified, the port director shall take into account all the information in his possession and shall use the highest rate or combination of rates (i.e., the rate or combination of rates showing the highest amount of United States money), certified or uncertified as the case may be, which could be applicable.

### Subpart D—Special Duties

#### § 159.41 Antidumping duties.

Antidumping duties shall be assessed in accordance with part 353, chapter III of this title.

[T.D. 80-271, 45 FR 75641, Nov. 17, 1980]

#### § 159.42 Discriminating duties.

The discriminating duties provided for in subsection 1 of paragraph J, section IV, Tariff Act of 1913, as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915 (19 U.S.C. 128, 131), and the discriminating duties and penalties provided for in section 338, Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1338), shall be imposed only in pursuance of

specific instructions from the Commissioner of Customs.

#### § 159.43 Duties contingent upon foreign export duties, charges, or restrictions.

U.S. Note 1 to Section X, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), provides for the imposition under certain conditions of additional duties on merchandise covered thereby. The assessment of these additional duties is dependent upon action by the President, and notice of such action, if taken, will be published in the Customs Bulletin.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51270, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 97-82, 62 FR 51771, Oct. 3, 1997]

#### § 159.44 Special duties on merchandise imported under agreements in restraint of trade.

Whenever it appears that imported articles may be subject to the special duties provided for in section 802, Act of September 8, 1916 (15 U.S.C. 73), the port director shall report the matter to the Commissioner of Customs and await instructions with respect to the imposition of such duties.

(Sec. 802, 803, 39 Stat. 799; 15 U.S.C. 73, 74)

#### § 159.45 Additional duty for unauthentic claims of antiquity.

When additional duty is imposed in accordance with § 10.53 of this chapter for an unauthentic claim of antiquity, such duty shall be assessed in addition to any other duty imposed on the merchandise by law.

#### § 159.46 Marking duties.

(a) *Based on dutiable value.* The marking duty prescribed by section 304(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304(f)), shall be assessed upon the dutiable value as defined in section 503, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1503).

(b) *Suspension of liquidation.* The liquidation of entries shall not be suspended merely because the merchandise covered thereby is not legally marked, but, upon special application by the importer, the liquidation may be deferred for a reasonable time to permit the marking, destruction, or exportation of the merchandise.

## § 159.47

(Sec. 304, 46 Stat. 687, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1304)

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 90-51, 55 FR 28191, July 10, 1990]

### **§ 159.47 Countervailing duties.**

Countervailing duties shall be assessed in accordance with part 353, chapter III, of this title.

[T.D. 80-271, 45 FR 75641, Nov. 17, 1980]

## **Subpart E—Suspension of Liquidation**

### **§ 159.51 General.**

Liquidation of entries shall be suspended only when provided by law or regulation, or when directed by the Commissioner of Customs. Liquidation of entries shall not be suspended simply because issues involved therein may be before the Customs Court in pending litigation, since the importer may seek relief by protesting the entries after liquidation.

### **§ 159.52 Warehouse entry not liquidated until final withdrawal.**

Liquidation of a warehouse or rewarehouse entry shall be suspended until all merchandise covered by the entry has been accounted for within the bonded period by withdrawal, abandonment, or destruction, or until the bonded period has expired if the merchandise has not been so accounted for before that time.

### **§ 159.53 Proof of duty-free or reduced-duty status.**

Various provisions in part 10 of this chapter provide for suspending liquidation of entries covering certain merchandise entered at a conditionally free or conditionally reduced rate of duty, pending production of required proof. Upon production of the required proof, or upon failure to produce the proof within the required time, the entries shall be liquidated accordingly.

### **§ 159.54 Open bonds for production of documents.**

The liquidation of entries on which bonds are open for the production of documents affecting the rate of duty shall be suspended pending the per-

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formance or nonperformance under the bond, unless production of the document is waived in accordance with § 141.92 of this chapter.

### **§ 159.55 Possible prohibited food, drugs, or other articles.**

(a) *Suspension of liquidation.* The liquidation of each entry covering merchandise the subject of § 12.1 of this chapter (which pertains to certain foods, drugs, cosmetics, economic poisons, hazardous substances, dangerous caustic or corrosive substances, and related items) shall be suspended until it is determined whether admission of the merchandise into the United States is permitted under the law.

(b) *Allowance for exportation or destruction.* In any case where the admission of such merchandise into the United States is refused and the merchandise is exported under Customs supervision in accordance with § 158.45(b) of this chapter, or destroyed under Customs supervision in accordance with § 158.41 of this chapter, the merchandise is exempt from duty and any duties collected thereon shall be refunded.

(Sec. 558, 46 Stat. 744, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1558)

### **§ 159.57 Merchandise affected by an American manufacturer's cause of action sustained by the court.**

Liquidation of entries for merchandise of the character covered by a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury published in accordance with § 175.24 of this chapter, entered or withdrawn for consumption after the date of publication of a decision of the U.S. Court of International Trade sustaining in whole or in part the cause of action of an American manufacturer, producer, or wholesaler, shall be suspended until final disposition is made of the cause of action. Upon final disposition, such entries shall be liquidated, or, if necessary, reliquidated in accordance with the final judicial decision.

(Sec. 516, 46 Stat. 735, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1516)

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 85-90, 50 FR 21430, May 24, 1985]

**§ 159.58 Dumping and countervailing duties; action by port director.**

(a) *Antidumping matters.* Upon receipt of notification from the Commissioner, each port director shall suspend liquidation on merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after the date of publication of the "Notice of Preliminary Affirmative Antidumping Determination," "Notice of Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination" or "Notice of Violation of Agreement" as provided by part 353, chapter III, of this title. Each port director shall immediately notify the importer, consignee, or agent of each entry of merchandise in question with respect to which liquidation is suspended. The notice shall indicate the relevant ascertained and determined or estimated antidumping duty.

(b) *Countervailing matters.* Upon receipt of notification from the Commissioner, each port director shall suspend liquidation on merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after the date of publication of the "Notice of Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination," "Notice of Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination" or "Notice of Violation of Agreement," as provided by part 355, Chapter III, of this title. Each port director shall immediately notify the importer, consignee, or agent of each entry of merchandise in question with respect to which liquidation is suspended. The notice shall indicate the relevant ascertained and determined or estimated countervailing duty.

[T.D. 80-271, 45 FR 75642, Nov. 17, 1980]

## PART 161—GENERAL ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

Sec.

161.0 Scope.

### Subpart A—General Provisions

161.2 Enforcement for other agencies.

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161.12 Eligibility for compensation.

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161.16 Filing of claim for informant compensation.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1600, 1619, 1624.

Section 161.2 also issued under 12 U.S.C. 95a; 18 U.S.C. 545; 19 U.S.C. 1595(a); 22 U.S.C. 401, 1934, 2349aa8-9; 42 U.S.C. 1804, 1807; 50 U.S.C. 1641 *et seq.*, 1701 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. App. 1-44, 2411.

SOURCE: T.D. 72-211, 37 FR 16487, Aug. 15, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

### § 161.0 Scope.

This part provides general information concerning Customs enforcement of certain import and export laws administered by other federal agencies, the filing of offers in compromise of government claims, the eligibility of individuals for informant compensation, and the filing of claims for informant compensation.

[T.D. 98-22, 63 FR 11826, Mar. 11, 1998]

## Subpart A—General Provisions

### § 161.2 Enforcement for other agencies.

(a) *Laws enforced by Customs Service for administering agencies.* Some of the laws enforced in whole or in part by the Customs Service for administering agencies are:

(1) Importations and exportations of arms, ammunition, implements of war, helium gas, and other munitions of war are governed by laws administered by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and Department of State;

(2) Importations and exportations of controlled substances are governed by laws administered by the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice;

(3) Importations, exportations, and transactions involving identified goods, services, and technology with any of those countries designated as subject to economic sanctions under the laws and regulations administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

(4) Importations and exportations of atomic energy source material, fissionable material, and equipment and devices for utilizing or producing fissionable material are subject to laws administered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and