

(d) *Bond.* The licensed cartman or lighterman shall as a condition precedent to the issuance of a temporary identification card to his employee be required to post a bond in a penal sum, the amount to be determined by the port director, to guarantee return of the temporary identification card by the holder upon its withdrawal or upon issuance of a permanent identification card and to cover any loss or damage caused to the United States by the holder of the temporary identification card. The bond shall be on Customs Form 301 and contain the bond conditions set forth in §113.63 of this chapter and be in such amount as determined by the port director.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984]

PART 113—CUSTOMS BONDS

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§ 113.0

APPENDIX A TO PART 113—AIRPORT CUSTOMS SECURITY AREA BOND

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1623, 1624.

Subpart E also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1484, 1551, 1565.

SOURCE: T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 113.0 Scope.

This part sets forth the general requirements applicable to bonds. It contains the general authority and powers of the Commissioner of Customs in requiring bonds, bond approval and execution, bond conditions, general and special bond requirements, the requirements which must be met to be either a principal or a surety, the requirements concerning the production of documents, the authority and manner of assessing liquidated damages and requirements for cancelling the bond or charges against a bond.

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 ex-

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tend 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 secured. When the proper bond in a sufficient amount is filed with the entry summary or with the entry, or when the entry summary is filed at the time of entry, an application will not be required.

(b) *Continuous bond application.* If a person wants to secure multiple transactions relating to the importation or entry of merchandise or the operation of a bonded smelting or refining warehouse, a bond application, which may be in the form of a letter, shall be submitted to the port director.

(1) *Information required.* The application shall contain the following information:

(i) The general character of the merchandise to be entered; and

(ii) The total amount of ordinary Customs duties (including any taxes required by law to be treated as duties) accruing on all merchandise imported by the principal during the calendar year preceding the date of the application, plus the estimated amount of any other tax or taxes on the merchandise to be collected by Customs. The total amount of duties and taxes shall be that which would have been required to be deposited had the merchandise been entered for consumption even though some or all of the merchandise may have been entered under bond. If the value or nature of the merchandise to be imported will change in any mate-

rial respect during the next year the change shall be identified. If no imports were made during the calendar year prior to the application, a statement of the duties and taxes it is estimated will accrue on all importations during the current year shall be submitted.

(2) *Application updates.* If the port director approves a bond based upon the application, whenever there is a significant change in the information provided under this paragraph, the principal on the bond shall submit a new application containing an update of the information required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section. The new application shall be filed no later than 30 days after the new facts become known to the principal.

(c) *Certification.* Any application submitted under this section shall be signed by the applicant and contain the following certification:

I certify that the factual information contained in this application is true and accurate and any information provided which is based upon estimates is based upon the best information available on the date of this application.

§ 113.13 Amount of bond.

(a) *Minimum amount of bond.* The amount of any Customs bond shall not be less than \$100, except when the law or regulation expressly provides that a lesser amount may be taken. Fractional parts of a dollar shall be disregarded in computing the amount of a bond. The bond always shall be stated as the next highest dollar.

(b) *Guidelines for determining amount of bond.* In determining whether the amount of a bond is sufficient, the port director or drawback office in the case of a bond relating to repayment of erroneous drawback payment (see §113.11) should at least consider:

(1) The prior record of the principal in timely payment of duties, taxes, and charges with respect to the transaction(s) involving such payments;

(2) The prior record of the principal in complying with Customs demands for redelivery, the obligation to hold unexamined merchandise intact, and other requirements relating to enforcement and administration of Customs and other laws and regulations;

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(3) The value and nature of the merchandise involved in the transaction(s) to be secured;

(4) The degree and type of supervision that Customs will exercise over the transaction(s);

(5) The prior record of the principal in honoring bond commitments, including the payment of liquidated damages; and

(6) Any additional information contained in any application for a bond.

(c) *Periodic review of bond sufficiency.* The port directors and drawback offices shall periodically review each bond filed in their respective port or drawback office in the case of a bond relating to repayment of erroneous drawback payment (see § 113.11) to determine whether the bond is adequate to protect the revenue and insure compliance with the law and regulations. If the port director or drawback office determines that the bond is inadequate, the principal shall be immediately notified in writing. The principal shall have 30 days from the date of notification to remedy the deficiency.

(d) *Additional security.* Notwithstanding the provisions of this section or any other provision of this chapter, if a port director or drawback office believes that acceptance of a transaction secured by a continuous bond would place the revenue in jeopardy or otherwise hamper the enforcement of Customs laws or regulations, he shall require additional security.

§ 113.14 Approved form of bond inadequate.

If the port director believes that none of the conditions contained in subpart G of this part is applicable to a transaction sought to be secured, the port director shall draft conditions which will cover the transaction, but before execution of the bond the conditions shall be submitted to Headquarters, Attention: Director, International Trade Compliance Division, for approval.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 91-77, 56 FR 46115, Sept. 10, 1991; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999]

§ 113.15 Retention of approved bonds.

All bonds approved by the port director, except the bond containing the

agreement to pay court costs (condemned goods) (see § 113.72) shall remain on file in the port office unless the port director is directed in writing by the Director, International Trade Compliance Division, as to other disposition. The bond containing the agreement to pay court costs (condemned goods), shall be transmitted to the United States attorney, as required by section 608, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1608). The bond relating to repayment of erroneous drawback payment containing the conditions set forth in § 113.65 shall be retained in the appropriate drawback office.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 91-77, 56 FR 46115, Sept. 10, 1991; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999]

Subpart C—Bond Requirements

§ 113.21 Information required on the bond.

(a)(1) *Identification of principal and sureties.* The names of the principal and sureties and their respective places of residence shall appear in the bond. In the case of a corporate principal or surety, its legal designation and the address of its principal place of business shall appear.

(2) *Identification of trade names and unincorporated divisions of a corporate principal.* The principal may list on the bond trade names and the names of unincorporated divisions of the corporate principal which do not have a separate and distinct legal status who are authorized to use the bond in their own name.

(b) *Date of execution.* Each bond shall bear the date it was actually executed.

(c) *Statement of the amount.* The amount of the bond shall be stated in figures.

(d) *Use of abbreviations.* Abbreviations shall not be used except in dates and the state of incorporation of the principal or the surety.

(e) *Blank spaces on the bond.* Lines shall be drawn through all spaces and blocks on the bond which are not filled in.

§ 113.22 Witnesses required.

(a) *Generally.* The signature of each party to a bond executed by a noncorporate principal or surety shall be witnessed by two persons, who shall sign their names as witnesses, and include their addresses.

(b) *Witness for both principal and surety.* When two persons signing as witnesses act for both principal and surety, they shall so indicate by stating on the bond "as to both".

(c) *Corporate principal or surety.* No witnesses are required where bonds are executed by properly authorized officers or agents of a corporate principal or corporate surety. For requirements concerning the execution of a bond by an authorized officer or agent of a corporate principal or surety, see §§113.33 and 113.37 of this part.

§ 113.23 Changes made on the bond.

(a) *Definition of the types of changes—*
(1) *Modification or interlineation.* Modifications or interlineations are changes which go to the substance of the bond, or are basic revisions of the bond.

(2) *Alterations or erasures.* Alterations or erasures consist of minor changes, such as the correction of typographical errors, or change of address, which do not go to the substance, or result in basic revision of the bond.

(b) *Prior to signing.* When erasures, alterations, modifications, or interlineations are made on the bond prior to its signing by the parties to the bond, a statement by an agent of the surety company or by the personal sureties to that effect shall be placed upon the bond.

(c) *After signing.* If erasures or alterations are made after the bond is signed, but prior to the approval of the bond by Customs, the consent of all the parties shall be written on the bond. Except in cases where a change in the bond is expressly authorized by regulation, or by the Commissioner, no modification or interlineation shall be made on the bond after execution. When a modification or interlineation is desired, a new bond will be executed.

(d) *After approval of the bond by Customs.* Except in cases where a change in the bond is expressly authorized by regulations, or instructions from the Commissioner, the port director shall

not permit a change as defined in paragraph (a) of this section after the bond has been approved by Customs. When changes are desired, a new bond is required, which, when approved, shall supersede the existing bond.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984; 49 FR 44867, Nov. 9, 1984]

§ 113.24 Riders.

(a) *Types of riders.* The port director may accept the following types of bond riders.

(1) *Name change of principal.* A bond rider to change the name of a principal on a bond may be used only when the change in name does not change the legal identity or status of the principal. If a new corporation is created as a result of a merger, reorganization or similar action, a bond rider for a name change of the principal can not be used. A new bond would be required.

(2) *Address change.* A bond rider may be used to change the address of a principal on a bond.

(3) *Addition and deletion of trade names and unincorporated divisions of a corporate principal.* A bond rider may be used to add to or delete from a bond trade names and the names of unincorporated divisions of a corporate principal which do not have a separate and distinct legal status.

(b) *Where filed.* A rider must be filed at the port where the bond was approved.

(c) *Attachment of rider to bond.* All riders expressly authorized by the Commissioner shall be securely attached to the related bond to prevent their loss or misplacement.

(d) *Format of rider.* The riders shall be signed, sealed, witnessed, executed, include a certificate as to corporate principal, if applicable, and otherwise comply with the requirements of this part. The riders shall contain the following conditions:

(1) *Name change of principal.*

By this rider to the Customs Form 301,— (bond number), dated —, executed by —, (former name), as principal, —, (importer number), the, — (new name), hereby certifies that it is the same entity formerly known as —, (former name), and the principal and surety agree that they are responsible for any act secured by this bond done under principal's former name. Principal and

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surety agree to be bound under this bond to the same extent as if this bond had been executed in the principal's new name. This rider is effective on — (date).

(2) *Address change.*

By this rider to Customs Form 301, — (bond number) executed on — (date), by —, (principal's name), as principal, —, (importer number), and — (surety's name and code), as surety, which is effective on — (date), the principal, surety or both, intend that the bond be amended to show — (new address) as their address. The principal, surety or both, as may be appropriate agree to be bound as though this bond has been executed with the new address(s) shown.

(3) *Addition or deletion of trade names and unincorporated divisions of a corporate principal—(i) Addition rider.*

By this rider to the Customs Form 301, —, (bond number), executed on —, (date), by —, (principal's name), as principal, —, (importer number) and —, (surety's name and code), as surety, which is effective on — (date), the principal and surety agree that the below listed names are unincorporated units of the principal or are trade or business names used by the principal in its business and that this bond covers its business and that this bond covers any act done in those names to the same extent as though done in the name of the principal. The principal and surety agree that any such act shall be considered to be the act of the principal.

(ii) *Deletion rider.*

By this rider to the Customs Form 301, —, (bond number), executed on —, (date), by —, (principal's name) as principal, —, (importer number and —, (surety's name and surety code), as surety, which is effective on —, (date), the principal and surety agree that the below listed names of unincorporated units of the principal or trade or business names used by the principal in its business are deleted from the bond effective upon the date of approval of the rider by the appropriate Customs bond approval official.

§ 113.25 Seals.

When a seal is required, the seal shall be affixed adjoining the signatures of principal and surety, if individuals, and the corporate seal shall be affixed close to the signatures of persons signing on behalf of a corporation. Bonds shall be under seal in accordance with the law of the state in which executed. However, when the charter or governing statute of a corporation requires its

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acts to be evidenced by its corporate seal, such seal is required.

§ 113.26 Effective dates of bonds and riders.

(a) *General.* Bonds including the application, if required by §113.12, and riders may be filed up to 30 days before the effective date in order to provide adequate time for Customs administrative review and processing.

(b) *Single transaction bond.* A single transaction bond is effective on the date of the transaction identified on the Customs Bond, Customs Form 301.

(c) *Continuous bond.* A continuous bond is effective on the effective date identified on the Customs Bond, Customs Form 301.

(d) *Riders for name change of principal, address change, and addition of trade names and unincorporated divisions of a corporate principal.* Riders for a name change of principal, address change, and addition of trade names and unincorporated divisions of a corporate principal are effective on the effective date identified on the rider.

(e) *Rider to delete trade names and unincorporated divisions of a corporate principal.* A rider to delete trade names and unincorporated divisions of a corporate principal is effective on the effective date identified on the rider if the date is at least 10 business days after the date the port receives the rider. If the rider is not received 10 business days before the identified effective date or no effective date is identified on the rider, it will be effective on the close of business of the tenth business day after it is received in the port.

§ 113.27 Effective dates of termination of bond.

(a) *Termination by principal.* A request by a principal to terminate a bond shall be made in writing to the port director or drawback office in the case of a bond relating to repayment of erroneous drawback payment where the bond was approved. The termination shall take effect on the date requested if the date is at least 10 business days after the date of receipt of the request. Otherwise the termination shall be effective on the close of business 10 business days after the request is received at the port or drawback office. If no

termination date is requested, the termination shall take effect on the tenth business day following the date of receipt of the request by the port director, or drawback office in the case of bonds relating to repayment of erroneous drawback payment.

(b) *Termination by surety.* A surety may, with or without the consent of the principal, terminate a Customs bond on which it is obligated. The surety shall provide reasonable written notice to both the director of the port where the bond was approved or appropriate drawback office in the case of bonds relating to repayment of an erroneous drawback payment and the principal of the intent to terminate. The written notice shall state the date on which the termination shall be effective and shall be sent to both Customs and the principal by certified mail, with a return receipt requested. Thirty days shall constitute reasonable notice unless the surety can show to the satisfaction of the port director, or drawback office in the case of bonds relating to repayment of an erroneous drawback payment, that a lesser time is reasonable under the facts and circumstances.

(c) *Effect of termination.* If a bond is terminated no new Customs transactions shall be charged against the bond. A new bond in an appropriate amount on Customs Form 301, containing the appropriate bond conditions set forth in subpart G of this part, shall be filed before further Customs activity may be transacted.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984; 49 FR 44867, Nov. 9, 1984]

Subpart D—Principals and Sureties

§ 113.30 Information pertaining to principals and sureties on the bond.

The general information pertaining to the principal and surety which must be given in the body of the bond is set forth in § 113.21.

§ 113.31 Same party as principal and surety; attorney in fact.

(a) *Same party as principal and surety.* The same person, partnership, or corporation cannot be both principal and surety on a bond.

(b) *Attorney in fact for principal or surety.* In executing a bond, a person may act as:

- (1) Attorney in fact for both principal and surety;
- (2) Surety and attorney in fact for the principal; or
- (3) Principal and attorney in fact for the surety.

§ 113.32 Partnerships as principals.

(a) *Names of partners on the bond—(1) In general.* Unless written notice of the full names of all partners in the partnership has been previously filed with the port director or drawback office in the case of a bond relating to repayment of erroneous drawback payment, the names of all persons composing the partnership shall appear in the body of the bonds.

(2) *Limited partnerships.* Bonds submitted by limited partnerships need only have the firm name and the names of the general partners authorized to bind the firm on them. The bond must be accompanied by a copy of the partnership agreement. For this purpose, a partnership or a limited partnership means any business association recognized as such under the laws of the state where the association is organized.

(b) *Execution.* Partnership bonds shall be executed in the firm name, with the name of the member or attorney of the firm executing it appearing immediately below the firm signature.

(c) *Action of one principal binding on all principals of the partnership.* Pursuant to section 495, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1495), when a bond is executed by any member of the partnership, the bond shall be binding on the other partners in like manner and to the same extent as if such other partners had personally joined in the execution. However, in the case of a limited partnership, the limited partners will not be bound by the actions of any other partner in the firm, except as provided for in the partnership agreement.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 86-204, 51 FR 42998, Nov. 28, 1986]

§ 113.33 Corporations as principals.

(a) *Name of corporation on the bonds.* The name of a corporation executing a Customs bond as a principal, may be printed or placed thereon by means of a rubber stamp or otherwise, followed by the written signature of the authorized officer or attorney.

(b) *Signature and seal of the corporation on the bond.* The bond of a corporate principal shall be signed by an authorized officer or attorney of the corporation and the corporate seal shall be affixed immediately adjoining the signature of the person executing the bond, as provided for in § 113.25.

(c) *Bond executed by an officer of corporation.* When a bond is executed by an officer of a corporation, a power of attorney shall not be required if the person signing the bond on behalf of the corporation is known to the port director or drawback office to be the president, vice president, treasurer, or secretary of the corporation. The officer's signature shall be prima facie evidence of that officer's authority to bind the corporation. When a power of attorney is required it shall conform to the requirements of subpart C, part 141, of this chapter.

(d) *Bond executed by an attorney in fact.* When an attorney in fact executes a bond on behalf of a corporate principal and a power of attorney has not been filed with the port director (unless exempted from filing by § 141.46 of this chapter), there shall be attached a power of attorney executed by an officer of the corporation whose authority to execute the power shall be shown as prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) *Subsidiaries as co-principals.* The provisions of this section shall be applicable to each corporate subsidiary which joins its parent corporation by signing the bond as co-principal.

§ 113.34 Co-principals.

A bond with a co-principal may be used by a person having a distinct legal status (e.g., individual, partnership, corporation) to join another person with the same distinct legal status on the bond. A bond with a co-principal shall not be used to join an entity which does not have a distinct legal status (e.g. an unincorporated division

of a corporation). However, an entity which does not have a distinct legal status may use another bond if listed on the bond by the principal at the time of execution or by subsequent rider (see § 113.24). A bond with co-principal may not be used to join different legal entities (e.g. an individual and a corporation, a partnership and a corporation).

§ 113.35 Individual sureties.

(a) *Number required.* If individuals sign as sureties, there shall be two sureties on the bond, unless the port director is satisfied that one surety is sufficient to protect the revenue and insure compliance with the law and regulations.

(b) *Qualifications to act as surety.* (1) *Residency and citizenship.* Each individual surety on a Customs bond must be both a resident and citizen of the United States.

(2) *Married women.* A married woman may be accepted as a surety, unless the state in which the bond is executed prohibits her from acting in that capacity.

(3) *Granting of power of attorney.* Any individual other than a married woman in a state where she is prohibited from acting as a surety may grant a power of attorney to sign as surety on Customs bonds. Unless the power is unlimited, all persons to which the power relates shall be named.

(4) *Property requirements.* Each individual surety must have property available as security within the limits of the port where the contract of suretyship is to be approved. The current market value of the property less any encumbrance must be equal to or greater than the amount of the bond. If one individual surety is accepted, the individual surety must have property the value of which, less any encumbrance, is equal to or greater than twice the amount of the bond.

(c) *Oath and evidence of solvency.* Before being accepted as a surety, the individual shall:

(1) Take an oath on Customs Form 3579, setting forth:

(i) The amount of assets over and above all debts and liabilities and such exemptions as may be allowed by law; and

(ii) The general description and the location of one or more pieces of real estate owned within the limits of the port and the value thereof over and above all encumbrances.

(2) Produce such evidence of solvency and financial responsibility as the port director may require.

(d) *Determination of financial responsibility.* An individual surety shall not be accepted on a bond until the port director is satisfied as to the financial responsibility of the individual. The port director may refer the matter to the special agent-in-charge for immediate investigation to verify the financial responsibility of the surety.

(e) *Continuancy of financial responsibility.* In order to follow the continued solvency and financial responsibility of individual sureties, the port director shall require a new oath and determine the financial responsibility of each individual surety as prescribed in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section at least once every 6 months, and more often if deemed advisable.

§ 113.36 Partner acting as surety on behalf of a partner or on behalf of a partnership.

A member of a partnership shall not be accepted as an individual surety on a bond executed by the partnership as principal. A partner may be an individual surety for a fellow partner on a bond if (a) the transaction is in an individual capacity and unrelated to the partnership, (b) sufficient unencumbered nonpartnership property is available as security, and (c) the individual qualifies as an individual surety under the provisions of § 113.35 of this part.

§ 113.37 Corporate sureties.

(a) *Lists of corporations and limits of their bonds.* Treasury Department Circular 570 contains a list of corporations authorized to act as sureties on bonds, with the amount in which each may be accepted. Unless otherwise directed by the Commissioner of Customs, no corporation shall be accepted as surety on a bond if not named in the current Circular as amended by FEDERAL REGISTER notice and no bond shall be for a greater amount than the respective limit stated in the Circular, unless the

excess is protected as prescribed in § 223.11, Bureau of Government Financial Operations Regulations (31 CFR 223.11).

(b) *Name of corporation on the bond.* The name of a corporation executing a Customs bond, as a surety, may be printed or placed thereon by means of a rubber stamp or otherwise, followed by the written signature of the authorized officer or attorney.

(c) *Name of agent or attorney on the bond.* The agent or attorney acting for a corporate surety shall have stamped, printed, or typed on each bond executed by him, below his signature, his full name as it appears on the bond.

(d) *Social security number of agent or attorney on the bond.* In the appropriate place on each bond executed by the agent or attorney acting for a corporate surety, the agent or attorney shall place his/her social security number, as it appears on the corporate surety power of attorney.

(e) *Signature and seal of the corporation on the bond.* A bond executed by a corporate surety shall be signed by an authorized officer or attorney of the corporation and the corporate seal shall be affixed immediately adjoining the signature of the person executing the bond, as provided for in § 113.25.

(f) *Two or more corporate sureties as sureties on the same obligation.* Two or more corporate sureties may be accepted as sureties on any obligation the amount of which does not exceed the limitations of their aggregate qualifying power as fixed and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount for which each corporate surety may act as surety in all cases must be within the limitation prescribed by the Secretary, unless the excess is protected as prescribed in § 223.11, Bureau of Government Financial Operations Regulations (31 CFR 223.11). Each corporate surety shall limit its liability to a definite specified amount, in terms, upon the face of the bond by attaching the following:

CORPORATE SURETIES AGREEMENT FOR
LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

— (name of surety), — (surety code), a surety company incorporated under laws of the State of —, authorized to conduct a

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surety business in the State of —, and having its principal place of business at — (address), and — (names of surety), — (surety code), a surety company incorporated under the laws of the State of — and having its principal place of business at — (address), as sureties, and — (name of principal), as principal, are jointly and severally obligated to the United States in the amount of — (\$) on a bond executed on — (date of execution) with each surety jointly and severally obligate with the principal in the amounts listed below and no more:

- (name of surety) — (\$)
— (name of surety) — (\$)

By this agreement the principal and sureties bind themselves and agree that for the purpose of allowing a joint action against any or all of them, and for that purpose only, this agreement and the bond under which they are obligated and which is incorporated by reference into this agreement, shall be treated as the joint and several as well as the several obligation of each of the parties.

- Signed and sealed this — day of —19—
—Principal
—Surety
—Surety
—Port Director (Drawback Office)

(g) Power of attorney for the agent or attorney of the surety. Corporations may execute powers of attorney to act in their behalf in the following manner:

(1) Execution and contents. The corporate surety power of attorney shall be executed on Customs Form 5297, and shall contain the following information:

- (i) Corporate surety name and number,
(ii) Name and address of agent or attorney, and social security number of agent or attorney,
(iii) Port(s) where the agent or attorney is authorized to act,
(iv) Date of execution of power of attorney,
(v) Seal of the corporate surety,
(vi) Signature of any two principal officers of corporation, and
(vii) Dollar amount of authorization.

(2) Filing. The corporate surety power of attorney executed on Customs Form 5297 shall be filed with Customs. The original(s) of the corporate surety power of attorney shall be retained at the port where it(they) was(were) filed.

(3) Use at port where power of attorney not filed before receipt of computer printout. If the grantee desires to use the

power of attorney at a port covered by the power of attorney, other than the one where the power of attorney was filed, before the first computer printout reflecting this power of attorney is received, the Customs Form 5297, shall be filed in triplicate (original and two copies), rather than duplicate. The second copy shall be validated by Customs and returned to the grantee. The grantee, at the time of filing a bond at a port other than the port where the power of attorney was filed, shall provide this validated copy of the power of attorney as proof of the grant of authority. The validity of this copy of the power of attorney shall expire when the first computer printout reflecting this power of attorney is received.

(4) Term and revocation. Corporate surety powers of attorney shall continue in force and effect until revoked. Any surety desiring that a designated agent or attorney be divested of a power of attorney must execute a revocation on Customs Form 5297. The revocation shall take effect on the close of business on the date requested provided the corporate surety power of attorney is received 5 days before the date requested; otherwise the revocation will be effective at the close of business 5 days after the request is received at the port office.

(5) Change on the power of attorney. No change shall be made on the Customs Form 5297 after it has been approved by Customs except the following: (i) Grantee name change, (ii) grantee address change, and (iii) the addition of port(s) to the corporate surety power of attorney on file. To make any other change to the power of attorney two separate Customs Forms 5297 shall be submitted, one revoking the previous power of attorney, and one containing a new grant of authority.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984; 49 FR 44867, Nov. 9, 1984; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50020, Sept. 27, 1995]

§ 113.38 Delinquent sureties.

(a) Acceptance as surety when in default as principal on another Customs bond. No person shall be accepted as surety on any Customs bond while in default as principal on any other Customs bond.

(b) *Acceptance as surety when in default as surety on another Customs bond.* A surety on a Customs bond which is in default may be accepted as surety on other Customs bonds only to the extent that the surety assets are unencumbered by the default.

(c)(1) *Nonacceptance of bond by port director.* A port director may refuse to accept a bond secured by an individual or corporate surety when the surety, without just cause, is significantly delinquent either in the number of outstanding bills or dollar amounts thereof. If the port director believes that a substantial question of law exists as to whether a breach of bond obligation has occurred he should request internal advice under the provisions of §177.11 from the Director, International Trade Compliance Division, Customs Headquarters.

(2) *Nonacceptance of bond upon instructions by Commissioner.* The Commissioner may, when he believes the circumstances warrant, issue instructions to the port directors that they shall not accept a bond secured by an individual or corporate surety when that surety, without just cause, is significantly delinquent either in the number of outstanding bills or dollar amounts thereof.

(3) *Notice of surety.* The appropriate Customs officer may take the above actions only after the surety has been provided reasonable notice with an opportunity to pay delinquent amounts, provide justification for the failure to pay, or demonstrate the existence of a significant legal issue justifying further delay in payment.

(4) *Review and final decision.* After a review of any submission made by the surety under paragraph (c)(3) of this section, if the appropriate Customs officer is still of the opinion bonds secured by the surety should not be accepted, written notice of the decision shall be provided to the surety in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at least five days before the date that Customs will no longer accept the bonds of the surety. When notice is sent to the surety of the decision not to accept the surety's bonds the appropriate Customs officer shall notify the Director, International Trade Compliance Division, Customs

Headquarters. Notice shall be given to the importing public by posting a copy of the decision in the customhouse. The decision shall also be published in the Customs Bulletin.

(5) *Duration of decision.* Any decision not to accept a given surety's bond shall remain in effect for a minimum of five days or until all outstanding delinquencies are resolved, whichever is later.

(6) *Actions consistent with requirements.* Any action not to accept the bonds of a surety under paragraphs (c) (1) and (2) of this section shall be consistent with the requirements of this section.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 91-77, 56 FR 46115, Sept. 10, 1991; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50020, Sept. 27, 1995; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999; T.D. 99-64, 64 FR 43266, Aug. 10, 1999]

§ 113.39 Procedure to remove a surety from Treasury Department Circular 570.

If a port director or Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Officer is unsatisfied with a surety company because the company has neglected or refused to pay a valid demand made on the surety company's bond or otherwise has failed to honor an obligation on that bond, the port director may take the following steps to recommend that the surety company be removed from Treasury Department Circular 570.

(a) *Report to Headquarters.* A port director or Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Officer shall send the following evidence to Headquarters, Attn: Director, International Trade Compliance Division.

- (1) A copy of the bond in issue;
- (2) A copy of the entry or other evidence which shows that there was a default on the bond;
- (3) A copy of all notices, demands or correspondence sent to the surety company requesting the honoring of the bond obligation;
- (4) A copy of all correspondence from the surety company; and
- (5) A written report of the facts known to the port director or Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Officer showing the unsatisfactory performance by the surety company of the bond obligation(s).

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(b) *Review by Headquarters.* The Director, International Trade Compliance Division, shall review submitted evidence and determine whether further action against the surety company is warranted. If it is determined that further action is warranted, a report recommending appropriate action will be submitted to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, as required by §223.18(a), Bureau of Government Financial Operations Regulations (31 CFR 223.18(a)). The port director and Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Officer will be informed in writing of Headquarters action regarding their request for removal of the surety.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 91-77, 56 FR 46115, Sept. 10, 1991; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50020, Sept. 27, 1995; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999]

§ 113.40 Acceptance of cash deposits or obligations of the United States in lieu of sureties on bonds.

(a) *General provision.* In lieu of sureties on any bond required or authorized by any law, regulation, or instruction which the Secretary of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Customs is authorized to enforce, the port director is authorized to accept United States money, United States bonds (except for savings bonds), United States certificates of indebtedness, Treasury notes, or Treasury bills in an amount equal to the amount of the bond.

(b) *Authority to sell United States obligations on default.* At the time of deposit of any obligation of the United States, other than United States money, with the port director or other appropriate Customs officer, the obligor shall deliver a duly executed power of attorney and agreement authorizing the port director or other appropriate Customs officer, as, in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions of the bond, to sell the obligation so deposited and to apply the proceeds of sale, in whole or in part, to the satisfaction of any damages, demands, or deficiency arising by reason of default. The format of the power of attorney and agreement, when the obligor is a corporation, is set forth below, and shall be modified as appropriate when the obligor is either an individual or a partnership:

POWER OF ATTORNEY AND AGREEMENT

(FOR CORPORATION)

—, (name of corporation) a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of —, and having its principal office in the City of —, State of —, as authorized by a resolution of the board of directors of the corporation, passed on the — day of —, 19—, a duly certified copy of which is attached, does constitute and appoint — (name and official title of bond-approving officer), and his successors in office, as attorney for said corporation, for and in the name of the corporation to collect or to sell, assign, and transfer the securities described as follows:

The securities having been deposited by it as security for the performance of the agreements undertaken in a bond with the United States, executed on the date of — —, 19—, the terms and conditions of which are incorporated by reference into this power of attorney and agreement and made a part hereof. The undersigned agrees that in case of any default in the performance of any of the agreements the attorney shall have full power to collect the securities or any part thereof, or to sell, assign, and transfer the securities or any part thereof at public or private sale, without notice, free from any equity of redemption and without appraisal or valuation, notice and right to redeem being waived and to apply the proceeds of the sale or collection in whole or in part to the satisfaction of any obligation arising by reason of default. The undersigned further agrees that the authority granted by this agreement is irrevocable. The corporation for itself, its successors and assigns, ratifies and confirms whatever the attorney shall do by virtue of this agreement.

Witnessed, signed, and sealed, this — day of — 19—.

[Corporate seal.]

By —

Before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the County of —, in the State of — (or the District of Columbia), personally appeared — (name and title of officer) and for and in behalf of said —, a corporation, acknowledged the execution of the foregoing power of attorney.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this — day of —, 19—.

[Notarial seal.]

Notary Public —

NOTE: Securities must be described by title, date of maturity, rate of interest, denomination, serial number, and whether coupon or registered. Failure to give a complete description will warrant rejection of this power of attorney.

(c) *Application of United States money on default.* If cash is deposited in lieu of sureties on the bond, the port director or other appropriate Customs officer, as appropriate is authorized to apply the cash, in whole or in part, to the satisfaction of any damages, demands, or deficiency arising by reason of a default under the bond.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984; 49 FR 44867, Nov. 9, 1984]

Subpart E—Production of Documents

§ 113.41 Entry made prior to production of documents.

When entry is made prior to the production of a required document, the importer shall indicate in the "Missing Documents" box (box 16) on Customs Form 7501 the missing document, whether the importer gives a bond or stipulates to produce the document.

§ 113.42 Time period for production of documents.

Except when another period is fixed by law or regulations, any document for the production of which a bond or stipulation is given shall be delivered within 120 days from the date of notice from Customs requesting such document, or within any extension of such time which may be granted pursuant to § 133.43(a). If the period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, delivery on the next business day shall be accepted as timely.

[T.D. 85-167, 50 FR 40363, Oct. 3, 1985]

§ 113.43 Extension of time period.

(a) *Application received within time period.* If a document referred to in § 113.42 is not produced within 120 days from the date of the transaction in connection with which the bond was given, the port director, in his discretion, upon written application of the importer, may extend the period for one further period of 2 months.

(b) *Late application.* No application for the extension of the period of any bond given to assure the production of a missing document shall be allowed by the port director if the application is received later than 2 months after the expiration of the period of the bond,

and any extension shall not be allowed by the port director for a period of more than 2 months from the date of expiration of the period.

(c) *Acceptance of a free-entry or reduced-duty document prior to liquidation.* When a bond is given for the production of any free-entry or reduced-duty document and a satisfactory document is produced prior to liquidation of the entry or within the period during which a valid reliquidation may be completed, provided the failure to file was not due to willful negligence or fraudulent intent, it shall be accepted as satisfying the requirement that it be filed in connection with the entry, and the bond charge for its production shall be cancelled.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 85-167, 50 FR 40363, Oct. 3, 1985]

§ 113.44 Assent of sureties to an extension of a bond.

(a) *Extension prescribed by law or regulations.* The assent of the sureties to any extension of the period prescribed in a bond is not necessary when the extension is authorized by law or regulations.

(b) *Other extension.* The assent of the sureties shall be obtained before any extension of the period prescribed in a bond other than an extension authorized by law or regulation, is allowed.

§ 113.45 Charge for production of a missing document made against a continuous bond.

When a continuous bond secures the production of a missing document and the bond is breached by the principal's failure to timely produce that document, the claim for liquidated damages shall be in an amount equal to the amount of the single entry bond that would have been taken had the transaction been covered by a single entry bond.

§ 113.46 Cancellation of bond charges resulting from failure to produce documents.

Section 172.22 of this chapter sets forth provisions relating to cancellation of bond charges resulting from failure to produce documents.

Subpart F—Assessment of Damages and Cancellation of Bond

§ 113.51 Cancellation of bond or charge against the bond.

The Commissioner of Customs may authorize the cancellation of any bond provided for in this part or any charge that may have been made against the bond, in the event of a breach of any condition of the bond, upon payment of a lesser amount or penalty or upon such other terms and conditions as may be deemed sufficient.

§ 113.52 Failure to satisfy the bond.

If any Customs bond, except one given only for the production of free-entry or reduced-duty documents (see §§ 113.43(c) and 172.22(c) of this chapter), is unsatisfied upon the expiration of 90 days after liability has accrued under the bond, the matter shall be reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution unless measures have been taken to file an application for relief or protest in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or to satisfactorily settle the matter.

§ 113.53 Waiver of Customs requirement supported by a bond.

(a) *Waiver by the Commissioner of Customs.* When a Customs requirement supported by a bond is waived by the Commissioner of Customs, the waiver may be:

- (1) Unconditional, in which case the importer is relieved from the payment of liquidated damages;
- (2) Conditioned upon prior settlement of the bond obligation by payment of liquidated damages; or
- (3) Conditioned upon such other terms and conditions as the Commissioner may deem sufficient.

(b) *Waiver by the port director.* When a Customs requirement supported by a bond is waived by the port director pursuant to the authority conferred by these regulations, the waiver shall be unconditional.

§ 113.54 Cancellation of erroneous charges.

(a) *Bonds.* Section 172.31 of this chapter sets forth provisions relating to the cancellation of charges against the

bond when it is determined that the act or omission forming the basis for the claim for liquidated damages did not in fact occur.

(b) *Carnets.* Section 114.34 of this chapter sets forth provisions relating to the cancellation of erroneous charges involving carnets.

§ 113.55 Cancellation of export bonds.

(a) *Manner of cancellation.* A bond to assure exportation as defined in § 101.1 of this chapter may be cancelled:

(1) *Upon exportation.* Upon the listing of the merchandise on the outward manifest or outward bill of lading, the inspector's certificate of lading, the record of clearance of the vessel or of the departure of the vehicle, and the production of a foreign landing certificate if the certificate is required by the port director.

(2) *Upon payment of liquidated damages.* Upon the payment of liquidated damages.

(b) *Cancellation of bond charges of an international carrier.* The conditions of the bond of an international carrier may be considered as having been complied with upon the production of the applicable documents listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(c) *Foreign landing certificate.* A foreign landing certificate, when required, shall be produced within six months from the date of exportation and shall be signed by a revenue officer of the foreign country to which the merchandise is exported, unless it is shown that the country has no Customs administration, in which case the certificate may be signed by the consignee or by the vessel's agent at the place of landing. Landing certificates are required in the following cases:

(1) *Mandatory.* A landing certificate shall be required in every case to establish the exportation of narcotic drugs or any equipment, stores (except such articles as are placed on board vessels or aircraft under the provisions of section 309 or 317, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317)), or machinery for vessels.

(2) *Optional with the port director.* A landing certificate may be required by the port director for merchandise exported from the United States, or residue cargo, when a certificate is

deemed necessary for the protection of the revenue.

(3) *Waiver.* Except as provided in § 4.88 of this chapter, in cases where landing certificates are required and they cannot be produced, an application for waiver thereof may be made to the Commissioner of Customs through the port director, accompanied by such proof of exportation and landing abroad as may be available.

(d) *Articles less than \$10.* In the case of articles for which the ordinary Customs duty estimated at the time of entry did not exceed \$10 and which are exported without Customs supervision, but within the period during which the articles are authorized to remain in the Customs territory of the United States under bond (including any lawful extension), the bond may be cancelled upon production of evidence of exportation satisfactory to the port director.

Subpart G—Customs Bond Conditions

§ 113.61 General.

Each section in this subpart identifies specific coverage for a particular Customs activity. When an individual or organization files a bond with Customs the activity in which they plan on engaging will be identified on the bond. The bond conditions listed in this subpart which correspond to that activity will be incorporated by reference into the bond.

§ 113.62 Basic importation and entry bond conditions.

A bond for basic importation and entry shall contain the conditions listed in this section and may be either a single entry or a continuous bond, except that a bond taken in the case of merchandise subject to an exclusion order of the International Trade Commission under 19 U.S.C. 1337 shall be a single entry bond.

BASIC IMPORTATION AND ENTRY BOND CONDITIONS

(a) *Agreement to Pay Duties, Taxes, and Charges.* (1) If merchandise is imported and released from Customs custody or withdrawn from a Customs bonded warehouse into the commerce

of, or for consumption in, the United States, or under § 181.53 of this chapter is withdrawn from a duty-deferral program for exportation to Canada or Mexico or for entry into a duty-deferral program in Canada or Mexico, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to:

(i) Deposit, within the time prescribed by law or regulation, any duties, taxes, and charges imposed, or estimated to be due, at the time of release or withdrawal; and

(ii) Pay, as demanded by Customs, all additional duties, taxes, and charges subsequently found due, legally fixed, and imposed on any entry secured by this bond.

(2) If the principal enters any merchandise into a Customs bonded warehouse, the obligors agree:

(i) To pay any duties, taxes, and charges found to be due on any of that merchandise which remains in the warehouse at the expiration of the warehousing time limit set by law; and

(ii) That the obligation to pay duties, taxes, and charges on the merchandise applies whether it is properly withdrawn by the principal, or by the principal's transferee, or is unlawfully removed by the principal or any other person, without regard to whether the merchandise is manipulated, unless payment was made or secured to be made by some other person.

(3) Under this agreement, the obligation to pay any and all duties, taxes, and charges due on any entry ceases on the date the principal timely files with the port director a bond of the owner in which the owner agrees to pay all duties, taxes, and charges found due on that entry; provided a declaration of the owner has also been properly filed.

(b) *Agreement to Make or Complete Entry.* If all or part of imported merchandise is released before entry under the provisions of the special delivery permit procedures under 19 U.S.C. 1448(b), released before completion of the entry under 19 U.S.C. 1484(a), or withdrawn from warehouse under 19 U.S.C. 1557(a) (see § 10.62b of this chapter), the principal agrees to file within the time and in the manner prescribed by law and regulation, documentation to enable Customs to:

(1) Determine whether the merchandise may be released from Customs custody;

(2) Properly assess duties on the merchandise;

(3) Collect accurate statistics with respect to the merchandise; and

(4) Determine whether applicable requirements of law and regulation are met.

(c) *Agreement to Produce Documents and Evidence.* If merchandise is released conditionally to the principal before all required documents or other evidence is produced, the principal agrees to furnish Customs with any document or evidence as required by law or regulation, and within the time specified by law or regulations.

(d) *Agreement to Redeliver Merchandise.* If merchandise is released conditionally from Customs custody to the principal before all required evidence is produced, before its quantity and value are determined, or before its right of admission into the United States is determined, the principal agrees to redeliver timely, on demand by Customs, the merchandise released if it:

(1) Fails to comply with the laws or regulations governing admission into the United States;

(2) Must be examined, inspected, or appraised as required by 19 U.S.C. 1499; or

(3) Must be marked with the country of origin as required by law or regulation.

It is understood that any demand for redelivery will be made no later than 30 days after the date that the merchandise was released or 30 days after the end of the conditional release period (whichever is later).

(e) *Agreement to Rectify Any Non-Compliance with Provisions of Admission.* If merchandise is released conditionally to the principal before its right of admission into the United States is determined, the principal, after notification, agrees to mark, clean, fumigate, destroy, export or do any other thing to the merchandise in order to comply with the law and regulations governing its admission into the United States within the time period set in the notification.

(f) *Agreement for Examination of Merchandise.* If the principal obtains per-

mission to have any merchandise examined elsewhere than at a wharf or other place in charge of a Customs officer, the principal agrees to:

(1) Hold the merchandise at the place of examination until the merchandise is properly released;

(2) Transfer the merchandise to another place on receipt of instructions from Customs made before release; and

(3) Keep any Customs seal or cording on the merchandise intact until the merchandise is examined by Customs.

(g) *Reimbursement and Exoneration of the United States.* The obligors agree to:

(1) Pay the compensation and expenses of any Customs officer, as required by law or regulation; and

(2) Exonerate the United States and its officers from any risk, loss, or expense arising out of principal's importation, entry, or withdrawal of merchandise.

(h) *Agreement on Duty-Free Entries or Withdrawals.* If the principal enters or withdraws any merchandise, without payment of duty and tax, or at a reduced rate of duty and tax, as permitted under the law, the principal agrees:

(1) To use and handle the merchandise in the manner and for the purpose entitling it to duty-free treatment;

(2) If a fishing vessel, to present the original approved application to Customs within 24 hours on each arrival of the vessel in the Customs territory of the United States from a fishing voyage;

(3) To furnish timely proof to Customs that any merchandise entered or withdrawn under any law permitting duty-free treatment was used in accordance with that law; and

(4) To keep safely all withdrawn beverages remaining on board while the vessel is in port, as may be required by Customs.

(i) *Agreement to comply with Customs Regulations applicable to Customs security areas at airports.* If access to the Customs security areas at airports is desired, the principal (including its employees, agents, and contractors) agrees to comply with the Customs Regulations in this chapter applicable to Customs security areas at airports. If the principal defaults, the obligors

(principal and surety, joint and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages of \$1000 for each default or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

(j) *Agreement to comply with electronic entry filing requirements.* If the principal is qualified to utilize electronic entry filing as provided for in part 143, subpart D, of this chapter, the principal agrees to comply with all conditions set forth in that subpart and to send and accept electronic transmissions without the necessity of paper copies.

(k) *Agreement to ensure and establish issuance of softwood lumber export permit and collection of export fees.* In the case of a softwood lumber product imported from Canada that is subject to the requirement that the Government of Canada issue an export permit pursuant to the Softwood Lumber Agreement, the principal agrees, as set forth in §12.140(a) of this chapter, to assume the obligation to ensure within 20 working days of release of the merchandise, and establish to the satisfaction of Customs, that the applicable export permit has been issued by the Government of Canada.

(l) *Consequence of default.* (1) If the principal defaults on agreements in this condition other than conditions (a), (g), or (i) the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages equal to the value of the merchandise involved in the default, or three times the value of the merchandise involved in the default if the merchandise is restricted merchandise or alcoholic beverages, or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation except that in the case of merchandise subject to an exclusion order of the International Trade Commission under 19 U.S.C. 1337 which has been released before such order becomes final, the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages in the amount specified in the order for failure to redeliver such merchandise.

(2) It is understood and agreed that whether the default involves merchandise is determined by Customs and that the amount to be collected under these conditions shall be based upon the quantity and value of the merchandise as determined by Customs. Value as used in these provisions means value as determined under 19 U.S.C. 1401a.

(3) If the principal defaults on agreements in this condition other than conditions (a) or (g) and the default does not involve merchandise, the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages of \$1,000 for each default or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

(4) If the principal defaults on agreements in the condition set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section only, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages equal to two times the unpaid duties, taxes and charges estimated to be due or \$1,000, whichever is greater. A default on the condition set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section shall be presumed if any monetary instrument authorized for the payment of estimated duties, taxes and charges by §24.1(a) of this chapter is returned unpaid by a financial institution, or if a payment authorized under Automated Clearinghouse (see §24.25 of this chapter) is not transmitted electronically to Customs in a timely manner. If the principal defaults on agreements in both of the conditions as set forth in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (b) of this section, the measure of liquidated damages assessed shall be as provided in paragraph (l)(1) of this section for a default of the agreements in the condition set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. For purposes of this paragraph, the phrase "unpaid duties, taxes and charges" shall include any appropriate ad valorem fees described in §24.23 of this chapter, fees relating to dutiable mail described in §24.22(f) of this chapter, and harbor maintenance fees described in §24.24(e)(3) (i) and (ii) of this chapter.

(5) If the principal defaults on agreements in the condition set forth in paragraph (k) of this section only, the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages equal to \$100 per thousand board feet of the imported lumber.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 88-46, 53 FR 29230, Aug. 3, 1988; T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988; T.D. 90-92, 55 FR 49884, Dec. 3, 1990; T.D. 93-37, 58 FR 30984, May 28, 1993; T.D. 96-14, 61 FR 2911, Jan. 30, 1996; T.D. 96-18, 61 FR 6780, Feb. 22, 1996; T.D. 97-9, 62 FR 8623, Feb. 26, 1997; T.D. 98-56, 63 FR 32945, June 16, 1998]

§ 113.63 Basic custodial bond conditions.

A basic custodial bond shall contain the conditions listed in this section and shall be a continuous bond.

BASIC CUSTODIAL BOND CONDITIONS

(a) *Receipt of Merchandise.* The principal agrees:

(1) To operate as a custodian of any bonded merchandise received, including merchandise collected for transport to his facility, and to comply with all regulations regarding the receipt, carriage, safekeeping, and disposition of such merchandise;

(2) To accept only merchandise authorized under Customs Regulations;

(3) To maintain all records required by regulations relating to merchandise received into bond, and to produce the records upon demand by an authorized Customs officer;

(4) If authorized to use the alternative transfer procedure set forth in §144.34(c) of this chapter, to operate as constructive custodian for all merchandise transferred under those procedures, thereby assuming primary responsibility for the continued proper custody of the merchandise notwithstanding its geographical location;

(5) If authorized to operate a container station under the Customs Regulations, to report promptly to Customs each arrival of a container and its merchandise by delivery of the manifest and the application for transfer, or by other approved notice.

(b) *Carriage and Safekeeping of Merchandise.* The principal agrees:

(1) If a bonded carrier, to use only authorized means of conveyance;

(2) To keep safe any merchandise placed in its custody including, when approved by Customs, repacking and transferring such merchandise when necessary for its safety or preservation;

(3) To comply with Customs Regulations relating to the handling of bonded merchandise; and

(4) If authorized to use the alternative transfer procedure set forth in §144.34(c) of this chapter, to keep safe any merchandise so transferred.

(c) *Disposition of Merchandise.* The principal agrees:

(1) If a bonded carrier, to report promptly the arrival of merchandise at the destination port by delivering to Customs the manifest or other approved notice;

(2) If a cartage or lighterage business, to deliver promptly and safely to Customs any merchandise placed in the principal's custody together with any related cartage and lighterage ticket and manifest;

(3) To dispose of merchandise in a manner authorized by Customs Regulations; and

(4) To file timely with Customs any report required by Customs Regulations.

(5) In the case of Class 9 warehouses, to provide reasonable assurance of exportation of merchandise withdrawn under the sales ticket procedure of §144.37(h) of this chapter.

(d) *Agreement to Redeliver Merchandise to Customs.* If the principal is designated a bonded carrier, or licensed to operate a cartage or lighterage business, or authorized to use the alternative transfer procedure set forth in §144.34(c) of this chapter, the principal agrees to redeliver timely, on demand by Customs, any merchandise delivered to unauthorized locations or to the consignee without the permission of Customs. It is understood that the demand for redelivery shall be made no later than 30 days after Customs discovers the improper delivery.

(e) *Compliance with Licensing and Operating Requirements.* The principal agrees to comply with all Customs laws and regulations relating to principal's facilities, conveyances, and employees.

(f) *Agreement to comply with Customs Regulations applicable to Customs security areas at airports.* If access to Customs security areas at airports is desired, the principal (including its employee, agents, and contractors) agrees to comply with the Customs Regulations applicable to Customs security areas at airports. If the principal defaults, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages of \$1000 for each default or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

(g) *Reimbursement and Exoneration of the United States.* The principal and surety agree to:

(1) Pay the compensation and expenses of any Customs officer as required by law or regulation;

(2) Pay the cost of any locks, seals, and other fastenings required by Customs Regulations for securing merchandise placed in the principal's custody;

(3) Pay for any expenses connected with the suspension or termination of the bonded status of the premises;

(4) Exonerate the United States and its officers from any risk, loss, or expense arising out of the principal's custodial operation; and

(5) Pay any charges found to be due Customs arising out of the principal's custodial operation.

(h) *Consequence of Default.* (1) If the principal defaults on conditions (a) through (e) in this agreement, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages equal to the value of the merchandise involved in the default or three times the value of the merchandise involved in the default if the merchandise is restricted merchandise or alcoholic beverages, or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

(2) It is understood and agreed that the amount to be collected under conditions (a) through (e) of this agreement shall be based upon the quantity and value of the merchandise as determined by Customs. Value as used in these provisions means value as determined under 19 U.S.C. 1401a.

(3) If the principal defaults on conditions (a) through (e) in this agreement and the default does not involve merchandise, the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages of \$1,000 for each default or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation. It is understood and agreed that whether the default involves merchandise is determined by Customs.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984; 49 FR 44867, Nov. 9, 1984, as amended by T.D. 86-178, 51 FR 34959, Oct. 1, 1986; T.D. 88-46, 53 FR 29230, Aug. 3, 1988; T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988; 54 FR 33672, Aug. 16, 1989; T.D. 92-81, 57 FR 37701, Aug. 20, 1992; T.D. 94-81, 59 FR 51495, Oct. 12, 1994; T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15840, Apr. 3, 1997]

§ 113.64 International carrier bond conditions.

A bond for international carriers shall contain the conditions listed in this section and may be either a single entry or continuous bond.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIER BOND CONDITIONS

(a) *Agreement to Pay Penalties, Duties, Taxes, and Other Charges.* If any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft, or any master, owner, or person in charge of a vessel, vehicle or aircraft incurs a penalty, duty, tax or other charge provided by law or regulation the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay the sum upon demand by Customs. If the principal (carrier) fails to pay passenger processing fees to Customs no later than 31 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which they were collected pursuant to § 24.22(g) of this chapter, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages equal to two times the passenger processing fees which have been collected but not timely paid to Customs as prescribed by regulation.

(b) *Agreement on Unlading, Safekeeping, and Disposition of Merchandise, Supplies, Crew Purchases, Etc.* The principal agrees to comply with all laws and Customs Regulations applicable to unlading, safekeeping, and disposition of merchandise, supplies, crew purchases, and other articles on board the vehicle, vessel, or aircraft; and to redeliver the foregoing to Customs upon demand as provided by Customs Regulations. If principal defaults, obligors agree to pay liquidated damages equal to the value of the merchandise involved in the default or three times the value of the merchandise involved in the default if the merchandise is restricted merchandise or alcoholic beverages, or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation. It is understood and agreed that the amount to be collected under this condition shall be based upon the quantity and value of the merchandise as determined by Customs. Value as used in these provisions means value as determined under 19 U.S.C. 1401a.

(c) *Agreement to Deliver Export Documents.* If the principal's vessel, vehicle,

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or aircraft is granted clearance without filing a complete outward manifest and all required export documents, the principal agrees to file timely the required manifest and all required export documents. If the principal defaults, the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages of \$50 per day for the first 3 days, and \$100 per day thereafter, up to \$1,000 in total.

(d) *Agreement to comply with Customs Regulations applicable to Customs security areas at airports.* If access to Customs security areas at airports is desired, the principal (including its employees, agents, and contractors) agrees to comply with the Customs Regulations applicable to Customs security areas at airports. If the principal defaults, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages of \$1000 for each default or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

(e) *Exoneration of the United States.* The obligors agree to exonerate the United States and its officers from any risk, loss, or expense arising out of entry or clearance of the carrier, or handling of the articles on board.

(f) *Unlawful disposition.* (1) Principal agrees that it will not allow seized or detained merchandise, marked with warning labels of the fact of seizure or detention, to be placed on board a vessel, vehicle, or aircraft for exportation or to be otherwise disposed of without written permission from Customs, and that if it fails to prevent such placement or other disposition, it will redeliver the merchandise to Customs within 30 days, upon demand made within 10 days of Customs discovery of the unlawful placement or other disposition.

(2) Principal agrees that it will act, in regard to merchandise in its possession on the date the redelivery demand is issued, in accordance with any Customs demand for redelivery made within 10 days of Customs discovery that there is reasonable cause to believe that the merchandise was exported in violation of the export control laws.

(3) Obligors agree that if the principal defaults in either of these obligations, they will pay, as liquidated damages, an amount equal to three times

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the value of the merchandise which was not redelivered.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 85-123, 50 FR 29954, July 23, 1985; T.D. 87-124, 52 FR 37135, Oct. 5, 1987; T.D. 88-46, 53 FR 29230, Aug. 3, 1988; 53 FR 44186, Nov. 2, 1988; T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988; T.D. 93-37, 58 FR 30984, May 28, 1993]

§ 113.65 Repayment of erroneous drawback payment bond conditions.

A bond for repayment of erroneous drawback shall contain the conditions listed in this section and may be either a single entry or continuous bond.

REPAYMENT OF ERRONEOUS DRAWBACK PAYMENT BOND CONDITIONS

(a) *Agreement Under Exporter's Summary Procedure.* If the principal is permitted to file drawback claims under the exporter's summary procedure and the principal's drawback claims are paid before a final determination that the principal:

(1) Is entitled to the drawback claimed.

(2) Correctly described the exported articles in the claim.

(3) Correctly stated the facts of exportation in the claim; the principal and surety, jointly and severally agree to refund, on demand, any money claimed by Customs to have been erroneously paid as a result of an incorrect statement on the drawback claim, and

(4) The principal agrees to pay any charges due Customs as provided by law or regulation.

(b) *Agreement Under Accelerated Payment of Drawback.* If the principal receives an accelerated payment of drawback based on the principal's calculation of the drawback claim, the principal and surety, jointly and severally agree to refund on demand the full amount of any overpayment, as determined on liquidation of the drawback claim.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 86-178, 51 FR 34959, Oct. 1, 1986; T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988]

§ 113.66 Control of containers and instruments of international traffic bond conditions.

A bond for control of containers and instruments of international traffic

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shall contain the conditions listed in this section and shall be a continuous bond.

CONTROL OF CONTAINERS AND INSTRUMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC BOND CONDITIONS

(a) *Agreement to Enter Any Diverted Instrument of International Traffic.* If the principal brings in and takes out of the Customs territory of the United States an instrument of international traffic without entry and without payment of duty, as provided by the Customs Regulations and section 322(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the principal agrees to:

(1) Report promptly to Customs when the instrument is diverted to point-to-point local traffic in the Customs territory of the United States or when the instrument is otherwise withdrawn in the Customs territory of the United States from its use as an instrument of international traffic;

(2) Promptly enter the instrument unless exempt from entry; and

(3) Pay any duty due on the instrument at the rate in effect and in its condition on the date of diversion or withdrawal.

(b) *Agreement to Comply With the Provisions of subheading 9801.00.10, or 9803.00.50 Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).* If the principal gets free release of any serially numbered shipping container classifiable under subheading 9801.00.10 or 9803.00.50, HTSUS, the principal agrees:

(1) Not to advance the value or improve its condition abroad or claim (or make a previous claim) drawback on, any container released under subheading 9801.00.10, HTSUS;

(2) To pay the initial duty due and otherwise comply with every condition in subheading 9803.00.50, HTSUS, on any container released under that item;

(3) To mark that container in the manner required by Customs;

(4) To keep records which show the current status of that container in service and the disposition of that container if taken out of service; and

(5) To remove or strike out the markings on that container when it is taken out of service or when the principal transfers ownership of it.

(c) *Agreement to comply with application approved under 19 CFR 10.41b(b).* If the principal establishes a program for the cross-border movements of shipping devices based upon an application approved as provided in §10.41b(b) of this chapter (19 CFR 10.41b(b)), the principal agrees:

(1) To timely file complete and accurate reports on the shipping devices, and to pay any applicable duty due on the devices and repairs made to such devices, as provided in the approved application;

(2) To retain complete and accurate records regarding the shipping devices, and to make such records available to Customs for inspection and audit upon reasonable notice, as also required in the approved application; and

(3) To otherwise comply with every other condition of the approved application.

(d) *Consequence of Default.* (1) If the principal defaults on agreements in these conditions, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages equal to the value of the merchandise involved in the default or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

(2) It is understood and agreed that the amount to be collected under these conditions shall be based upon the quantity and value of the merchandise as determined by Customs.

(3) If the principal defaults on the agreements in these conditions and the default does not involve merchandise, the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages of \$1,000 for each default or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation. It is understood and agreed that whether the default involves merchandise is determined by Customs.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51255, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 96-20, 61 FR 7990, Mar. 1, 1996]

§ 113.67 Commercial gauger and commercial laboratory bond conditions.

COMMERCIAL GAUGER BOND CONDITIONS

(a) *Commercial gauger bond conditions.* A commercial gauger's bond shall contain the conditions listed in this section and shall be a continuous bond.

(1) If the principal is a commercial gauger whose reports of gauging or whose samples are accepted for Customs purposes, the principal agrees to:

(i) Gauge or sample merchandise according to the standards and procedures set out in the Customs Regulations;

(ii) Abide by the requirements set out in § 151.13(b) of this chapter; and

(iii) Submit properly any required report, proof, abstract, or sample to Customs.

(2)(i) If the principal defaults, the obligors (principal and surety) agree to pay liquidated damages equal to the value of the merchandise involved in the default or three times the value of the merchandise involved in the default if the merchandise is restricted merchandise or alcoholic beverages or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

(ii) If the principal defaults on the agreements in these conditions and the default does not involve merchandise, the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages of \$1,000 for each default or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

(iii) It is understood and agreed that whether the default involves merchandise is determined by Customs, that the amount to be collected under this condition shall be based on the quantity and value of the merchandise as determined by Customs and that value as used in these provisions means value as determined under 19 U.S.C. 1401a.

COMMERCIAL LABORATORY BOND CONDITIONS

(b) *Commercial laboratory bond conditions.* A commercial laboratory's bond shall contain the conditions listed in this subsection and shall be a continuous bond.

(1) If the principal is a commercial laboratory whose laboratory analysis reports are accepted for Customs purposes, the principal agrees to:

(i) Conduct laboratory analyses according to the standards and procedures set out in the Customs Regulations;

(ii) Abide by the requirements set out in §§ 151.12(c) and 151.14 of this chapter; and

(iii) Submit properly any required report, proof, abstract, or sample to Customs.

(2)(i) If the principal defaults, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages equal to the value of the merchandise involved in the default or three times the value of the merchandise involved in the default if the merchandise is restricted merchandise or alcoholic beverages or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

(ii) If the principal defaults on the agreements in these conditions and the default does not involve merchandise, the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages of \$1,000 for each default or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

(iii) It is understood and agreed that whether the default involves merchandise is determined by Customs, that the amount to be collected under this condition shall be based on the quantity and value of the merchandise as determined by Customs and that value as used in these provisions means value as determined under 19 U.S.C. 1401a.

[T.D. 87-39, 52 FR 9787, Mar. 26, 1987, as amended by T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988; T.D. 99-67, 64 FR 48534, Sept. 7, 1999]

§ 113.68 Wool and fur products labeling acts and fiber products identification act bond conditions.

A bond to comply with wool and fur products labeling acts and fiber products identification act shall contain the conditions listed in this section and shall be a single entry bond.

WOOL AND FUR PRODUCTS LABELING ACTS AND FIBER PRODUCTS IDENTIFICATION ACT

(a) If the principal obtains release from Customs custody of any wool or fur product (hereafter "merchandise") that is subject to the provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, the Fur Products Labeling Act, or the

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Fiber Products Identification Act, the principal guarantees that the merchandise complies with every provision of those Acts, as applicable.

(b) If any of the released merchandise does not comply with each applicable provision of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, the Fur Products Labeling Act, or the Fiber Products Identification Act, the obligors (principal or surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages equal to two times the value of the merchandise involved in the default and duty thereon. It is understood and agreed that the amount to be collected under this condition shall be based upon the quantity and value of the merchandise as determined by Customs. Value as used in these provisions means value as determined under 19 U.S.C. 1401a.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988]

§ 113.69 Production of bills of lading bond conditions.

A bond to produce a bill of lading shall contain the conditions listed in this section and shall be a single entry bond.

PRODUCTION OF BILL OF LADING BOND CONDITIONS

If the principal obtains release of any merchandise before filing a valid bill of lading on that merchandise with Customs, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to:

- (a) Produce timely a valid bill of lading for the merchandise; and
- (b) Relieve the United States and its employees from all liability, to indemnify the United States and its employees against loss, and defend any action brought on a claim for loss based on the release without production of a valid bill of lading.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988]

§ 113.70 Bond condition to indemnify United States for detention of copyrighted material.

A bond to indemnify the United States for detention of copyrighted material shall contain the conditions list-

ed in this section and shall be a single entry bond.

BOND CONDITION TO INDEMNIFY UNITED STATES FOR DETENTION OF COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL

If Customs detains any articles alleged by the principal to be a piratical copy of material covered by the principal's copyright pending a final determination whether the articles are prohibited entry under the copyright laws, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to hold the United States and its employees, and the importer or owner of those articles, jointly and severally, harmless from any material depreciation of those articles and any loss or damage caused by the detention in the event it is finally determined that the articles are not a piratical copy of the material.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988]

§ 113.71 Bond condition to observe neutrality.

A bond to observe neutrality shall contain the conditions listed in this section and shall be a single entry bond.

BOND CONDITION TO OBSERVE NEUTRALITY

(a) If clearance is granted to the principal's vessel, which is armed or is built for a war-like purpose, with a cargo of arms and munitions, so that it is likely to be used to commit hostilities against people or countries with whom the Government of the United States is at peace, the principal guarantees that the vessel will not be used to commit hostilities against any country, state, colony, or people with whom the Government is at peace.

(b) If the principal defaults, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages equal to twice the value of the vessel and cargo.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988]

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§ 113.72 Bond condition to pay court costs (condemned goods).

A bond to pay court costs (condemned goods) shall contain the condition listed in this section and shall be a single entry bond.

BOND CONDITION TO PAY COURT COSTS
(CONDEMNED GOODS)

If any seized goods belonging to principal are condemned the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay all costs of the condemnation proceedings.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988]

§ 113.73 Foreign trade zone operator bond conditions.

A bond of a foreign trade zone operator shall contain the conditions listed in this section and shall be a continuous bond.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE OPERATOR BOND
CONDITIONS

If the principal is authorized to operate a foreign trade zone or subzone:

(a) *Receipt, Handling, and Disposition of Merchandise.* The principal agrees to comply with:

(1) The law and Customs Regulations relating to the receipt (including merchandise received and receipted for transport to his zone), admission, status, handling, transfer, and removal of merchandise from the foreign trade zone or subzone, and

(2) The Customs Regulations concerning the maintenance of inventory control and recordkeeping systems covering merchandise in the foreign trade zone or subzone. If the principal defaults and the default involves merchandise other than domestic merchandise for which no permit for admission is required, the obligors (principal and surety, jointly and severally) agree to pay liquidated damages equal to the value of the merchandise involved in the default, or three times the value of the merchandise involved in the default if the merchandise is restricted merchandise or alcoholic beverages, or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation. It is under-

stood and agreed that whether the default involves merchandise is a determination made by Customs, that the amount to be collected under this condition shall be based upon the quantity and value of the merchandise as determined by Customs, and that value as used in these provisions means value as determined under 19 U.S.C. 1401a. If the principal defaults and the default does not involve merchandise, the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages of \$1,000 for each default, or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulations.

(b) *Agreement to Pay Duties, Taxes, and Charges.* The obligors agree to pay any duties, taxes, and charges found to be due on any merchandise, properly admitted to the foreign trade zone or subzone, which is found to be missing from the zone or cannot be accounted for in the zone, it being expressly understood and agreed that the amount of said duties, taxes, and charges shall be determined solely by Customs.

(c) *Reimbursement and Exoneration of the United States.* The obligors agree to:

(1) Exonerate the United States and its officers from any risk, loss, or expense arising from the principal's operation of the foreign trade zone or subzone;

(2) Pay the compensation and expenses of any Customs officer, as required by law or regulations.

(d) *Payment of Annual Fee.* The principal agrees to pay timely any annual fee or fees as provided in the Customs Regulations. If the principal defaults, the obligors agree to pay liquidated damages equal to the amount of the annual fee due but not paid and an amount equal to one percent of the annual fee for each of the first seven days the annual fee is in arrears, two percent of the annual fee for each of the succeeding seven days the annual fee is in arrears, and three percent of the annual fee for each day thereafter in which the annual fee is in arrears.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 86-16, 51 FR 5063, Feb. 11, 1986; T.D. 88-72, 53 FR 45902, Nov. 15, 1988; T.D. 94-81, 59 FR 51495, Oct. 12, 1994]

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APPENDIX A TO PART 113—AIRPORT
CUSTOMS SECURITY AREA BOND

AIRPORT CUSTOMS SECURITY AREA BOND

Name
Address
Surety (SEAL)

(name of principal)
of _____
and _____

Name
Address

[54 FR 10536, Mar. 14, 1989]

(name of surety)
of _____
are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of _____ dollars (\$____), for the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

PART 114—CARNETS

Sec.
114.0 Scope.

Subpart A—General Provisions

- 114.1 Definitions.
- 114.2 Customs Conventions and Agreements.
- 114.3 Carnets.

Subpart B—Issuing and Guaranteeing Associations

- 114.11 Approval.
- 114.12 Termination of approval.

Subpart C—Processing of Carnets

- 114.21 Acceptance.
- 114.22 Coverage of carnets.
- 114.23 Maximum period.
- 114.24 Additions.
- 114.25 Replacement of carnets.
- 114.26 Discharge, nonacceptance, or cancellation of carnets.

Subpart D—Miscellaneous

- 114.31 Restrictions.
- 114.32 Samples for taking orders.
- 114.33 Action against carnet user.
- 114.34 Cancellation of erroneous charges.

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1623, 1624.

SOURCE: T.D. 70-134, 35 FR 9261, June 13, 1970, unless otherwise noted.

§ 114.0 Scope.

This part is concerned with the use of international Customs documents known as carnets. It also contains provisions concerning the approval of associations to issue carnets in the United States covering merchandise to be exported and to guarantee carnets issued abroad covering merchandise to be imported. The carnet serves simultaneously as a Customs entry document and as a Customs bond.

WITNESS our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, 19_____.

WHEREAS, the principal (including the principal's employees, agents, and contractors) desires access to Customs airports security areas located at _____ Airport during the period of one year beginning on the _____ day of _____, 19_____, and ending on the _____ day of _____, 19_____, both dates inclusive;

Now, Therefore, the Condition of this Obligation is Such That—

The principal agrees to comply with the Customs Regulations applicable to Customs security areas at airports.

If the principal defaults on the condition of this obligation, the principal and surety jointly and severally, agree to pay liquidated damages of \$1,000 for each default or such other amount as may be authorized by law or regulation.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the Presence of—

Name
Address

Name
Address
Principal (SEAL)

Name
Address

Name
Address