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the instructions contained in supplement No. 1 to part 748. Cite the Application Control Number on your original application in Block 24 on the new license application.

(h) Emergency processing. Applicants may request emergency processing of license applications by contacting the Outreach and Educational Services Division of the Office of Exporter Services by telephone on (202) 482-4811 or by facsimile on (202) 482-2927. Refer to the Application Control Number when emergency processing remaking quests. BIS will expedite its evaluation, and attempt to expedite the evaluations of other government agencies, of a license application when, in its sole judgement, the circumstances justify emergency processing. Emergency processing is not available for Special Comprehensive License applications. See §750.7(h) of the EAR for the limit on the validity period of emergency licenses.

[61 FR 12812, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 42569, July 10, 2000; 70 FR 8249, Feb. 18, 2005; 70 FR 22249, Apr. 29, 2005; 73 FR 49330, Aug. 21, 2008]

## §748.5 Parties to the transaction.

The following parties may be entered on the application. The definitions, which also appear in part 772 of the EAR, are set out here for your convenience to assist you in filling out your application correctly.

- (a) Applicant. The person who applies for an export or reexport license, and who has the authority of a principal party in interest to determine and control the export or reexport of items. See §748.4(a) and definition of "exporter" in part 772 of the EAR.
- (b) Other party authorized to receive license. The person authorized by the applicant to receive the license. If a person and address is listed in Block 15 of the application, the Bureau of Industry and Security will send the license to that person instead of the applicant.
- (c) Purchaser. The person abroad who has entered into the transaction to purchase an item for delivery to the ultimate consignee. In most cases, the purchaser is not a bank, forwarding agent, or intermediary. The purchaser and ultimate consignee may be the same entity.

- (d) Intermediate consignee. The person that acts as an agent for a principal party in interest and takes possession of the items for the purpose of effecting delivery of the items to the ultimate consignee. The intermediate consignee may be a bank, forwarding agent, or other person who acts as an agent for a principal party in interest.
- (e) *Ultimate consignee*. The principal party in interest located abroad who receives the exported or reexported items. The ultimate consignee is not a forwarding agent or other intermediary, but may be the end-user.
- (f) End-user. The person abroad that receives and ultimately uses the exported or reexported items. The enduser is not a forwarding agent or intermediary, but may be the purchaser or ultimate consignee.

[65 FR 42569, July 10, 2000, as amended at 73 FR 49330, Aug. 21, 2008]

## § 748.6 General instructions for license applications.

- (a) Instructions. General instructions for filling out license applications are in Supp. No. 1 to this part. Special instructions for applications involving certain transactions are listed in §748.8 and described fully in Supp. No. 2 to this part.
- (b) Application Control Number. Each application has an application control number. The Application Control Number, consisting of a letter followed by six digits, is for use by BIS when processing applications, and by applicants when communicating with BIS concerning pending applications. This number is used for tracking purposes within the U.S. Government. The Application Control Number is not a license number.
- (c) Approval or denial in entirety. License applications may be approved in whole or in part, denied in whole or in part, or returned without action. However, you may specifically request that your license application be considered as a whole and either approved or denied in its entirety.
- (d) Combining items on license applications. Any items may be combined on a single application, however, if the items differ dramatically (e.g., computers and shotguns) the number of

BIS offices to which a license application may be referred for review may increase significantly. Accordingly, it is recommended that you limit items on each license application to those that are similar and/or related.

- (e) Attachments to applications. Documents required to be submitted with applications filed via SNAP-R must be submitted as PDF files using the procedures described in SNAP-R. Documents required to be submitted with paper applications must bear the application control number to which they relate and, if applicable, be stapled to the paper form. Where necessary, BIS may require you to submit additional information beyond that stated in the EAR confirming or amplifying information contained in your license application.
- (f) Changes in facts. Answers to all items on the license application will be deemed to be continuing representations of the existing facts or circumstances. Any material or substantive change in the terms of the order, or in the facts relating to the transaction, must be promptly ported to BIS, whether a license has been granted or the license application is still under consideration. If a license has been granted and such changes are not excepted in §750.7(c) of the EAR, they must be reported immediately to BIS, even though shipments against the license may be partially or wholly completed, during the validity period of the license.
- (g) Request for extended license validity period. An extended validity period will generally be granted if your transaction is related to a multi-year project, when production lead time will not permit export or reexport during the normal validity period or for other similar circumstances. A continuing requirement to supply spare or replacement parts will not normally justify an extended validity period. To request an extended validity period, include justification for your request in Block 24 on the application.

 $[61\ FR\ 12812,\ Mar.\ 25,\ 1996,\ as\ amended\ at\ 73\ FR\ 49330,\ Aug.\ 21,\ 2008]$ 

## § 748.7 Applying electronically for a license or Classification request.

(a) Authorization. You may apply electronically once you have been au-

thorized to do so by BIS. Written requests may be faxed to (202) 219–9179 or (202) 219–9182 (Washington, DC), faxed to (949) 660–9347 (Newport Beach, CA), or submitted to the address identified in §748.1(d)(2) of this part. Both the envelope and letter must be marked "Attn: Electronic Submission Request." There are no prerequisites for obtaining permission to submit electronically or limitations in terms of country eligibility. However, BIS may direct for any reason that any electronic application be resubmitted in writing, in whole or in part.

- (1) Requesting approval to submit applications electronically. To submit applications electronically, your company must submit a written request to BIS. Written requests may be faxed to (202) 219-9179 or (202) 219-9182 (Washington, DC), faxed to (949) 660-9347 (Newport Beach, CA), or submitted to one of the addresses identified in §748.2(c) of this part. Both the envelope and letter must be marked "Attn: Electronic Submission Request". Your letter must contain your company's name, and the address, telephone number, and name of the principal contact person in your company. Before approving your request, BIS will provide you with language for a number of required certifications. Once you have completed the necessary certifications, you may be approved by BIS to submit applications electronically.
- (2) Assignment and use of company and personal identification numbers. (i) Each company granted permission to submit applications electronically will be assigned a company identification number. Each person approved by BIS to submit applications electronically for the company will be assigned a personal identification number ("PIN") by BIS. A PIN will be assigned to you only if your company has certified to BIS that you are authorized to act for it in making electronic submissions under the EAR.
- (ii) Your company may reveal the assigned company identification number only to the PIN holders, their supervisors, employees, or agents of the company with a commercial justification for knowing the company identification number.