under §181.21 of this chapter. If the port
director is unable to determine the
country of origin of the products, they
will not be entitled to preferential tar-
iff treatment or any other benefit
under the NAFTA for which they would
otherwise be eligible.

(CBP Dec. 05–32, 70 FR 58013, Oct. 5, 2005)

APPENDIX TO PART 102—TEXTILE AND
APPEARAL MANUFACTURER IDENTI-
FICATION

RULES FOR CONSTRUCTING THE
MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION CODE (MID)

1. Pursuant to §102.23(a) of this part, all
commercial importations of textile or ap-
parel products, as defined in that paragraph,
must identify on CBP Form 3461 (Entry/Im-
mediate Delivery) and CBP Form 7501 (Entry
Summary), and in all electronic data trans-
misions that require identification of the
manufacturer, the manufacturer of such
products through a manufacturer identifica-
tion code (MID) constructed from the name
and address of the entity performing the or-
ing-conferring operations. The MID may be
up to 15 characters in length, with no spaces
inserted between the characters.

2. The first 2 characters of the MID consist
of the ISO code for the actual country of
origin of the goods. The one exception to this
rule is Canada. “CA” is not a valid country
code for the MID; instead, one of the ap-
propriate province codes listed below must be
used:
   ALBERTA—XA
   BRITISH COLUMBIA—XC
   MANITOBA—XM
   NEW BRUNSWICK—XB
   NEWFOUNDLAND (LABRADOR)—XW
   NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—XT
   NOVA SCOTIA—XN
   NUNAVUT—XV
   ONTARIO—XO
   PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—XP
   QUEBEC—XQ
   SASKATCHEWAN—XS
   YUKON TERRITORY—XY

3. The next group of characters in the MID
consists of the first three characters in each
of the first two “words” of the manufactur-
er’s name. If there is only one “word” in the
name, then only the first three characters
from the name are to be used. For example,
“Almagamated Plastics Corp.” would yield “AMAPLA,” and “Bergstrom” would yield “BER.” If there are two or more initials to-
tgether, they are to be treated as a single
word. For example, “A.B.C. Company” or “A
B C Company” would yield “ABCOM,”
“O.A.S.I.S. Corp.” would yield “OASCOR,”
“Dr. S. A. Smith” would yield “DRSA,” and
“Shavings L Inc.” would yield “SHABL.”

The English words “a,” “an,” “and,” “or,”
and “the” in the manufacturer’s name are to
be ignored. For example, “The Embassy
of Spain” would yield “EMBSPA.” Portions of
a name separated by a hyphen are to be
handled as a single word. For example,
“Rawles-Aden Corp.” or “Rawles—Aden
Corp.” would both yield “RAWCOR.” Some
names include numbers. For example, “20th
Century Fox” would yield “20TCEN” and
“Concept 2000” would yield “CON200.”

4. The next group of characters in the MID
consists of the first four numbers in the larg-
est number on the street address line. For
eexample, “11455 Main Street, Suite 9999”
would yield “1145.” A suite number or a post
office box is to be used if it contains the
largest number. For example, “232 Main
Street, Suite 1234” would yield “1234.” If
the numbers in the street address are spelled
out, such as “One Thousand Century Plaza,”
no numbers representing the manufacturer’s
address will appear in this section of the
MID. However, if the address is “One Thou-
sand Century Plaza, Suite 345,” this would
yield “345.” When commas or hyphens sepa-
rate numbers, all punctuation is to be ig-
nored and the number that remains is to be
used. For example, “12,34,56 Alaska Road”
and “12–34–56 Alaska Road” would yield
“1234.” When numbers are separated by a
space, both numbers are recognized and the
larger of the two numbers is to be selected.
For example, “Apt. 509 2727 Cleveland St.”
would yield “2727.”

5. The last characters in the MID consist of
the first three letters in the city name. For
example, “Tokyo” would yield “TOK,” “St.
Michel” would yield “STM,” “18-Mile High”
would yield “MIL,” and “The Hague” would
yield “HAG.” Numbers in the city name or
line are to be ignored. For city-states, the
first three letters are to be taken from the
country name. For example, Hong Kong
would yield “HON,” Singapore would yield
“SIN,” and Macau would yield “MAC.”
6. As a general rule, in constructing a MID, all punctuation, such as commas, periods, apostrophes, and ampersands, are to be ignored. All single character initials, such as the “S” in “Thomas S. Delvaux Company,” are also to be ignored, as are leading spaces in front of any name or address.

7. Examples of manufacturer names and addresses and their corresponding MIDs are listed below:

- LA VIE DE FRANCE, 243 Rue de la Payees, 62591 Bremond, France; FRLAVIE243BRE
- 20TH CENTURY TECHNOLOGIES, 5 Ricardo Munoz, Suite 5880, Caracas, Venezuela; VE2OTCN5880CAR
- Fabrica de Artigos de Vestuario TOP JOB, Grand River Building, PI 2-4, Macau; MOTOPJOB24MAC
- THE GREENHOUSE, 45 Royal Crescent, Birmingham, Alabama 35204; USGRE45BIR
- CARLUCCIO AND JONES, 88 Canberra Avenue, Sidney, Australia; AUCARJON88SID
- N. MINAMI & CO., LTD., 2-6, 8-Chome Isogami-Dori, Fukiai-Ku, Kobe, Japan; JPMINCO86KOB
- BOCCACCIO S.P.A., Visa Mendotti, 61, 8320 Verona, Italy; ITBOCSPA61VER
- MURLA-PRAXITELES INC., Athens, Greece; GRMURINCAH
- SIGMA COY E.X.T., 4000 Smyrna, Italy, 1640 Delgado; ITSIGCOY1640SMY
- COMPANHIA TEXTIL KARSTEN, Calle Grande, 25-27, 67890 Lisbon, Portugal, PTKAR2527LIS
- HURON LANDMARK, 1840 Huron Road, Windsor, ON, Canada N9C 2L5; XOHURLAN1840WIN
- A.B.C. COMPANY, 55-5 Hung To Road, P.O. Box 1234, Kowloon, Hong Kong; HKABCCOM1234HON.


PART 103—AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

Sec.
103.0 Scope.

Subpart A—Production of Documents/ Disclosure of Information Under the FOIA

103.1 Public reading rooms.
103.2 Information available to the public.
103.3 Publication of information in the Federal Register.
103.4 Public inspection and copying.
103.5 Specific requests for records.
103.6 Grant or denial of initial request.
103.7 Administrative appeal of initial determination.
103.8 Time extensions.
103.9 Judicial review.
103.10 Fees for services.
103.11 Specific Customs Service records subject to disclosure.
103.12 Exemptions.
103.13 Segregability of records.

Subpart B—Production or Disclosure in Federal, State, Local, and Foreign Proceedings

103.21 Purpose and definitions.
103.22 Procedure in the event of a demand for Customs information in any federal, state, or local civil proceeding or administrative action.
103.23 Factors in determining whether to disclose information pursuant to a demand.
103.24 Procedure in the event a decision concerning a demand is not made prior to the time a response to the demand is required.
103.25 Procedure in the event of an adverse ruling.
103.26 Procedure in the event of a demand for Customs information in a state or local criminal proceeding.
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Subpart C—Other Information Subject to Restricted Access

103.31 Information on vessel manifests and summary statistical reports.
103.31a Advance electronic information for air, truck, and rail cargo.
103.32 Information concerning fines, penalties, and forfeitures cases.
103.33 Release of information to foreign agencies.
103.34 Sanctions for improper actions by Customs officers or employees.
103.35 Confidential commercial information; exempt.


NOTES: Section 103.31 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1431.
Section 103.31a also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2071 note and 6 U.S.C. 943.
Section 103.33 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1626.
Section 103.34 also issued under 18 U.S.C. 1965.
Section 103.35 also issued under E.O. 12600 of June 23, 1987.


§ 103.0 Scope.

This part governs the production/disclosure of agency-maintained documents/information requested pursuant to various disclosure laws and/or legal