

(g) *Incomplete or insufficient information.* If the port director is unable to determine the country of origin of an article from the information set forth in the declaration, the declarant shall submit such additional information as requested. Release of the article from Customs custody will be denied until the determination is made based upon the information provided or the best information available. In this regard if incomplete or insufficient information is provided, the port director may consider the experience and costs of domestic industry in similar manufacturing or processing operations.

(h) *Shipments covered by an informal entry.* While a declaration is not required for shipments covered by an informal entry, the port director may require such other evidence of the country of origin as deemed necessary. The filing of the appropriate declaration will be required in a case involving consolidation of individual shipments under §§12.131 and 143.22 of this chapter.

(i) *Date of exportation.* For quota, visa or export license requirements, and statistical purposes, the date of exportation for textiles or textile products, subject to section 204, Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, shall be the date the vessel or carrier leaves the last port in the country of origin, as defined by this section. Contingency of diversion in another foreign territory or country shall not change the date of exportation for quota, visa or export license requirements or for statistical purposes.

[T.D. 85-38, 50 FR 8723, Mar. 5, 1985, as amended by T.D. 86-57, 51 FR 8315, Mar. 11, 1986; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 93-27, 58 FR 19349, Apr. 14, 1993; T.D. 94-4, 59 FR 113, Jan. 3, 1994; T.D. 95-69, 60 FR 46197, Sept. 5, 1995]

§12.131 Entry of textiles and textile products.

Separate shipments of textiles and textile products, including samples, which originate from a country subject to visa or export license requirements for exports of textiles and textile products, arriving in the customs territory of the United States for one consignee on the same conveyance on the same day, the combined value of which is

over \$250, shall not be entered under the informal entry procedures set forth in subpart C, part 143 or procedures set forth in §141.52 of this chapter. Port directors shall refuse separate informal entries and require a formal entry and visa or export license, as appropriate, for all such merchandise. A consignee for purposes of this section is the ultimate consignee and does not include a freight forwarder or Customs broker not importing for its own account.

[T.D. 84-171, 49 FR 31253, Aug. 3, 1984]

§12.132 Textile and apparel goods under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

(a) *Country of origin declaration.* The provisions of §12.130(f) of this part regarding submission of a country of origin declaration shall apply to all textile and apparel goods which are subject to the provisions of Annex 300-B of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Although a separate country of origin declaration shall not be required for such goods for NAFTA purposes, the following additional requirements shall apply for purposes of this section:

(1) All commercial importations of textile and apparel goods shall be accompanied by the appropriate declaration;

(2) A declaration by each U.S., Canadian, and/or Mexican manufacturer or producer of the goods, and, if there are multiple manufacturers or producers, a separate declaration by each manufacturer or producer shall be furnished by the importer. Packaging operations shall not be considered manufacture or production for purposes of this paragraph; and

(3) If the port director is unable to determine the country of origin of the goods because the information contained in a declaration is incomplete, the shipment to which that declaration pertains shall not be entitled to preferential tariff treatment or any other benefit under the NAFTA for which it would otherwise be eligible.

(b) *Certificate of eligibility.* In connection with a claim for NAFTA preferential tariff treatment involving non-originating textile and apparel goods subject to the tariff preference level provisions of appendix 6.B. to

Annex 300-B of the NAFTA and Additional U.S. Notes 3 through 6 to Section XI, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, the importer shall submit to Customs a Certificate of Eligibility covering the goods. The Certificate of Eligibility shall be properly completed and signed by an authorized official of the Canadian or Mexican government and shall be presented to Customs at the time the claim for preferential tariff treatment is filed under § 181.21 of this chapter.

[T.D. 94-1, 58 FR 69470, Dec. 30, 1993, as amended by T.D. 94-52, 59 FR 31520, June 20, 1994; T.D. 95-98, 60 FR 58518, Nov. 28, 1995]

SOFTWOOD LUMBER FROM CANADA

§ 12.140 Entry of softwood lumber from Canada.

The requirements set forth in this section are applicable for as long as the Softwood Lumber Agreement, entered into on May 29, 1996, by the Governments of the United States and Canada, remains in effect.

(a) *Encumbrance regarding export permit and export fee.* In the case of softwood lumber first manufactured into a product classifiable in subheading 4407.10.00, 4409.10.10, 4409.10.20, or 4409.10.90, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), in the Province of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, or Alberta, the requirement that the Government of Canada issue an export permit and collect the appropriate export fees under the Softwood Lumber Agreement attaches to and encumbers the product when it is imported into the United States. Such imported merchandise remains subject to the encumbrance until the Government of Canada issues an export permit and collects the appropriate fees. The merchandise shall be released by Customs subject to the following conditions: The importer of record assumes an obligation to ensure within 20 working days of release that such export permit is issued by the Government of Canada and to provide sufficient information to satisfy U.S. Customs that the encumbrance no longer attaches or, if the merchandise remains encumbered at the expiration of 20 working days, to pay any liquidated

damages assessed under the Customs bond.

(b) *Reporting requirements.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d) of this section, in the case of a softwood lumber product classifiable in HTSUS subheading 4407.10.00, 4409.10.10, 4409.10.20, or 4409.10.90 that is imported from Canada and that was manufactured (that is, subjected to any processing operation other than mere loading, unloading or processing necessary to maintain the condition of the product) in Canada, whether or not such product was previously subjected to any processing operation outside Canada, the following information shall be included on the entry summary, Customs Form 7501, or on an electronic equivalent:

(1) The Canadian province or territory in which the product was first manufactured; and

(2) In the case of a product first manufactured into a product classifiable in HTSUS subheading 4407.10.00, 4409.10.10, 4409.10.20, or 4409.10.90 in the Province of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, or Alberta:

(i) The export permit number issued by the Government of Canada for the product; and

(ii) An indication of the export fee payment status of the product for which the permit was issued according to the following categories:

(A) Category A: No payment of an export fee because the exported product falls within the base amount of 14.7 billion board feet. This category includes products for which the export permit was issued without an indication of the export fee status;

(B) Category B: Payment of the export fee applicable to a product exported in excess of 14.7 billion board feet but not in excess of 15.35 billion board feet;

(C) Category C: Payment of the export fee applicable to a product exported in excess of 15.35 billion board feet; or

(D) Category D: No payment of an export fee where the product was exported in excess of 14.7 billion board feet because the average price of a benchmark softwood lumber price exceeds a prescribed trigger price during any quarterly period as determined by