

container) from the particular requirements of marking provided for in any other provision of law.

[T.D. 80-88, 45 FR 18921, Mar. 24, 1980, as amended by T.D. 90-51, 55 FR 28190, July 10, 1990]

§ 134.4 Penalties for removal, defacement, or alteration of marking.

Any intentional removal, defacement, destruction, or alteration of a marking of the country of origin required by section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304), and this part in order to conceal this information may result in criminal penalties of up to \$5,000 and/or imprisonment for 1 year, as provided in 19 U.S.C. 1304(h).

[T.D. 72-262, 37 FR 20318, Sept. 29, 1972, as amended by T.D. 90-51, 55 FR 28191, July 10, 1990]

Subpart B—Articles Subject to Marking

§ 134.11 Country of origin marking required.

Unless excepted by law, section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304), requires that every article of foreign origin (or its container) imported into the United States shall be marked in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of the article (or container) will permit, in such manner as to indicate to an ultimate purchaser in the United States the English name of the country of origin of the article, at the time of importation into the Customs territory of the United States. Containers of articles excepted from marking shall be marked with the name of the country of origin of the article unless the container is also excepted from marking.

§ 134.12 Foreign articles reshipped from a U.S. possession.

Articles of foreign origin imported into any possession of the United States outside its Customs territory and reshipped to the United States are subject to all marking requirements applicable to like articles of foreign origin imported directly from a foreign country to the United States.

§ 134.13 Imported articles repacked or manipulated.

(a) *Marking requirement.* An article within the provisions of this section shall be marked with the name of the country of origin at the time the article is withdrawn for consumption unless the article and its container are exempted from marking under provisions of subpart D of this part at the time of importation.

(b) *Applicability.* The provisions of this section are applicable to the following articles:

(1) Articles repacked in a bonded warehouse under § 19.8 of this chapter;

(2) Articles manipulated under section 562, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1562), and § 19.11 of this chapter;

(3) Articles manipulated, but not manufactured, in a foreign-trade zone under § 146.32 of this chapter.

§ 134.14 Articles usually combined.

(a) *Articles combined before delivery to purchaser.* When an imported article is of a kind which is usually combined with another article after importation but before delivery to an ultimate purchaser and the name indicating the country of origin of the article appears in a place on the article so that the name will be visible after such combining, the marking shall include, in addition to the name of the country of origin, words or symbols which shall clearly show that the origin indicated is that of the imported article only and not that of any other article with which the imported article may be combined after importation.

(b) *Example.* Labels and similar articles so marked that the name of the country of origin of the label or article is visible after it is affixed to another article in this country shall be marked with additional descriptive words such as “Label made (or printed) in (name of country)” or words of similar meaning. See subpart C of this part for marking of bottles, drums, or other containers.

(c) *Applicability.* This section shall not apply to articles of a kind which are ordinarily so substantially changed in the United States that the articles in their changed condition become

§ 134.21

19 CFR Ch. I (4–1–06 Edition)

products of the United States. An article excepted from marking under subpart D of this part is not within the scope of section 304(a)(2), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304(a)(2)), and is not subject to the requirements of this section.

Subpart C—Marking of Containers or Holders

§ 134.21 Special marking.

This subpart includes only country of origin marking requirements and exceptions under section 304(b), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304(b)), for containers or holders. Special marking may be required by the Internal Revenue Service on alcoholic beverage bottles and other requirements may be imposed by reason of the nature of the contents by other Government agencies.

§ 134.22 General rules for marking of containers or holders.

(a) *Contents excepted from marking.* When an article is excepted from the marking requirements by subpart D of this part, the outermost container or holder in which the article ordinarily reaches the ultimate purchaser shall be marked to indicate the country of origin of the article whether or not the article is marked to indicate its country of origin.

(b) *Containers or holders treated as imported articles.* Containers or holders for imported merchandise which are subject to treatment as imported articles under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), shall be marked to indicate clearly the country of their own origin in addition to any marking which may be required to show the country of origin of their contents; however, no marking is required for any good of a NAFTA country which is a usual container.

(c) *Containers or holders bearing a U.S. address.* Containers or holders of imported merchandise bearing the name and address of an importer, distributor, or other person or company in the United States shall be marked in close proximity to the U.S. address to indicate clearly the country of origin of the contents with a marking such as

“Contents made in France” or “Contents Product of Spain.”

(d) *Usual containers—(1) “Usual container” defined.* For purposes of this subpart, a usual container means the container in which a good will ordinarily reach its ultimate purchaser. Containers which are not included in the price of the goods with which they are sold, or which impart the essential character to the whole, or which have significant uses, or lasting value independent of the contents, will generally not be regarded as usual containers. However, the fact that a container is sturdy and capable of repeated use with its contents does not preclude it from being considered a usual container so long as it is the type of container in which its contents are ordinarily sold. A usual container may be any type of container, including one which is specially shaped or fitted to contain a specific good or set of goods such as a camera case or an eyeglass case, or packing, storage and transportation materials.

(2) *A good of a NAFTA country which is a usual container.* A good of a NAFTA country which is a usual container, whether or not disposable and whether or not imported empty or filled, is not required to be marked with its own country of origin. If imported empty, the importer must be able to provide satisfactory evidence to Customs at the time of importation that it will be used only as a usual container (that it is to be filled with goods after importation and that such container is of a type in which these goods ordinarily reach the ultimate purchaser).

(e) *Exceptions.* Containers or holders of imported articles are not required to be marked if:

(1) *Excepted articles.* They are containers or holders of articles within the exceptions set forth in paragraph (f), (g), or (h) in §134.32 or they are containers of a good of a NAFTA country within the exceptions set forth in paragraph (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (p) or (q) of §134.32.

(2) *Excepted containers or holders.* The container or holder itself is within an exception set forth in subpart D of this part.