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must have documentation that demonstrates that the conditions set forth in 10.175(d)(1) through (3) were met;

(5) Must have records that demonstrate the cost or value of the materials produced in the United States and the cost or value of the materials produced in a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country or countries and the direct costs of processing operations incurred in the beneficiary sub-Saharan African country that were relied upon by the importer to determine that the article met the 35 percent value content requirement set forth in §10.176(a) and paragraph (c) of this section. A properly completed GSP declaration in the form set forth in (10.173(a)) is one example of a record that would serve this purpose; and

(6) Must be prepared to produce the records referred to in paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(4), and (e)(5) of this section within 30 days of a request from Customs and must be prepared to explain how those records and the internal controls referred to in paragraph (e)(3) of this section justify the importer's claim for duty-free treatment.

[T.D. 00-67, 65 FR 59675, Oct. 5, 2000]

CANADIAN CRUDE PETROLEUM

#### §10.179 Canadian crude petroleum subject to a commercial exchange agreement between United States and Canadian refiners.

(a) Crude petroleum (as defined in Chapter 27, Additional U.S. Note 1, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202)) produced in Canada may be admitted free of duty if the entry is accompanied by a certificate from the importer establishing that:

(1) The petroleum is imported pursuant to a commercial exchange agreement between United States and Canadian refiners which has been approved by the Secretary of Energy;

(2) An equivalent amount of domestic or duty-paid foreign crude petroleum on which the importer has executed a written waiver of drawback, has been exported to Canada pursuant to the export license and previously has not been used to effect the duty-free entry of like Canadian products; and, (3) An export license has been issued by the Secretary of Commerce for the petroleum which has been exported to Canada.

(b) The provisions of this section may be applied to:

(1) Liquidated or reliquidated entries if the required certification is filed with the director of the port where the original entry was made on or before the 180th day after the date of entry; and

(2) Articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, pursuant to a commercial exchange agreement.

(c) Verification of the quantities of crude petroleum exported to or imported from Canada under such a commercial exchange agreement shall be made in accordance with import verification provided in Part 151, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR part 151, subpart C).

[T.D. 81–292, 46 FR 58069, Nov. 30, 1981, as amended by T.D. 89–1, 53 FR 51252, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 91–82, 56 FR 49845, Oct. 2, 1991]

#### CERTAIN FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN BEEF

### §10.180 Certification.

(a) The foreign official's meat-inspection certificate required by U.S. Department of Agriculture regulations (9 CFR 327.4) shall be modified to include the certification below when fresh, chilled, or frozen beef is to be entered under the provisions of subheadings 0201.20.10, 0201.30.02, 0202.20.02, 0202.20.10, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). The certification shall be made, prior to exportation of the beef, by an official of the government of the exporting country and filed with Customs with the entry summary or with the entry when the entry summary is filed at the time of entry. The requirements of this section shall be in addition to those requirements contained in 9 CFR 327.4. Appropriate officials of the exporting country should consult with the U.S. Department of Agriculture as to the beef grades or standards within their country that satisfy the certification requirement. Exporters or importers of beef to be entered under the provisions of subheadings 0201.20.10, 0201.30.02,

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0202.20.02, 0202.20.10, HTSUS, should consult with the U.S. Department of Agriculture prior to exportation in order to insure that the beef will satisfy the certification requirements. This certification is relevant only to U.S. Customs tariff classification and is not applicable to marketing of beef under U.S. Department of Agriculture grading standards, a matter within U.S. Department of Agriculture's jurisdiction.

#### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the herein described fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, meets the specifications prescribed in regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (7 CFR 2853.106 (a) and (b)).

(b) Appropriate officials of the following countries have agreed with the U.S. Department of Agriculture as to the grades or standards for fresh, chilled, or frozen beef within their respective countries which will satisfy the certification requirements of paragraph (a) of this section: Canada.

[T.D. 82–8, 47 FR 945, Jan. 8, 1982, as amended by T.D. 89–1, 53 FR 51252, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 97–82, 62 FR 51769, Oct. 3, 1997]

WATCHES AND WATCH MOVEMENTS FROM U.S. INSULAR POSSESSIONS

### §§10.181–10.182 [Reserved]

## CIVIL AIRCRAFT

### § 10.183 Duty-free entry of civil aircraft, aircraft engines, ground flight simulators, parts, components, and subassemblies.

(a) Applicability. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this section applies to aircraft, aircraft engines, and ground flight simulators, including their parts, components, and subassemblies, that qualify as civil aircraft under General Note 6(b) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) by meeting the following requirements:

(1) The aircraft, aircraft engines, ground flight simulators, or their parts, components, and subassemblies, are used as original or replacement equipment in the design, development, testing, evaluation, manufacture, repair, maintenance, rebuilding, modification, or conversion of aircraft; and

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(2) They are either:

(i) Manufactured or operated pursuant to a certificate issued by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) under 49 U.S.C. 44704 or pursuant to the approval of the airworthiness authority in the country of exportation, if that approval is recognized by the FAA as an acceptable substitute for the FAA certificate;

(ii) Covered by an application for such certificate, submitted to and accepted by the FAA, filed by an existing type and production certificate holder pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44702 and implementing regulations (Federal Aviation Administration Regulations, title 14, Code of Federal Regulations); or

(iii) Covered by an application for such approval or certificate which will be submitted in the future by an existing type and production certificate holder, pending the completion of design or other technical requirements stipulated by the FAA (applicable only to the quantities of parts, components, and subassemblies as are required to meet the stipulation).

(b) Department of Defense or U.S. Coast Guard use. If purchased for use by the Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard, aircraft, aircraft engines, and ground flight simulators, including their parts, components, and subassemblies, are subject to this section only if they are used as original or replacement equipment in the design, development, testing, evaluation, manufacture, repair, maintenance, rebuilding, modification, or conversion of aircraft and meet the requirements of either paragraph (a)(2)(i) or (a)(2)(ii) of this section.

(c) Claim for admission free of duty. Merchandise qualifying under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section is entitled to duty-free admission in accordance with General Note 6, HTSUS, upon meeting the requirements of this section. An importer will make a claim for duty-free admission under this section and General Note 6, HTSUS, by properly entering qualifying merchandise under a provision for which the rate of duty "Free (C)" appears in the "Special" subcolumn of the HTSUS and by placing the special indicator "C" on the entry summary. The fact that qualifying merchandise