

(e) Notice of transfer for articles manufactured or produced in the U.S. which are transferred to a foreign trade zone (§ 191.183).

§ 191.73 Export summary procedure.

(a) *General.* The export summary procedure consists of a Chronological Summary of Exports used to support a drawback claim. It may be submitted as part of the claim in lieu of actual documentary evidence of exportation. It may be used by any claimant for manufacturing drawback, and for unused or rejected merchandise draw-

back, as well as for drawback involving the substitution of finished petroleum derivatives (19 U.S.C. 1313(a), (b), (c), (j), or (p)). It is intended to improve administrative efficiency.

(b) *Format of Chronological Summary of Exports.* The Chronological Summary of Exports shall contain the data provided for in the following sample:

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF EXPORTS

Drawback entry No. _____.
 Claimant _____; Exporter _____ (if different from claimant)
 Period from _____ to _____.

Date of export	Exporter if not claimant	Unique export identifier ¹	Description	Net quantity	Sched. B com. # or HTSUS #	Destination
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

¹ This number is to be used to associate the export transaction presented on the Chronological Summary of Exports to the appropriate documentary evidence of exportation (for example, Bill of Lading, Manifest no., invoice, identification of vessel or aircraft and voyage or aircraft number (see subpart K), etc.).

(c) *Documentary evidence—(1) Records.* The claimant, whether or not the exporter, shall maintain the Chronological Summary of Exports and such additional evidence of exportation required by Customs to establish fully the identity of the exported articles and the fact of exportation. Actual evidence of exportation, as described in § 191.72(a) of this subpart, is the primary evidence of export for drawback purposes.

(2) *Maintenance of records.* The claimant shall submit as part of the claim the Chronological Summary of Exports (see § 191.51). The claimant shall retain records supporting the Chronological Summary of Exports for 3 years after payment of the related claim, and such records are subject to review by Customs.

[T.D. 98-16, 63 FR 11006, Mar. 5, 1998; 63 FR 15289, Mar. 31, 1998]

§ 191.74 Certification of exportation by mail.

If the merchandise on which drawback is to be claimed is exported by mail or parcel post, the official postal records which describe the mail shipment shall be sufficient to prove exportation. The postal record shall be identified on the drawback entry, and shall be retained by the claimant and sub-

mitted as part of the drawback claim (see § 191.51(a)).

[T.D. 98-16, 63 FR 11006, Mar. 5, 1998; 63 FR 15289, Mar. 31, 1998]

§ 191.75 Exportation by the Government.

(a) *Claim by U.S. Government.* When a department, branch, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government exports products with the intention of claiming drawback, it may establish the exportation in the manner provided in §§ 191.72 and 191.73 of this subpart (see § 191.4 of this part).

(b) *Claim by supplier.* When a supplier of merchandise to the Government or any of the parties specified in § 191.82 of this part claims drawback, exportation shall be established under §§ 191.72 and 191.73 of this subpart.

§ 191.76 Landing certificate.

(a) *Requirement.* Prior to the liquidation of the drawback entry, Customs may require a landing certificate for every aircraft departing from the United States under its own power if drawback is claimed on the aircraft or a part thereof, except for the exportation of supplies under § 309 of the Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309). The certificate shall show the exact time of landing in the foreign destination and describe the aircraft or parts subject to