

### § 141.3

first importation, is liable to duty on every subsequent importation into the Customs territory of the United States, but this does not apply to the following:

(a) Personal and household effects taken abroad by a resident of the United States and brought back on his return to this country (see §148.31 of this chapter);

(b) Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment taken abroad by an individual and brought back on his return to this country (see §148.53 of this chapter);

(c) Automobiles and other vehicles taken abroad for noncommercial use (see §148.32 of this chapter);

(d) Metal boxes, casks, barrels, carboys, bags, quicksilver flasks or bottles, metal drums, or other substantial outer containers exported from the United States empty and returned as usual containers or coverings of merchandise, or exported filled with products of the United States and returned empty or as the usual containers or coverings of merchandise (see §10.7(b), (c), (d), and (e) of this chapter);

(e) Articles exported from the United States for repairs or alterations, which may be returned upon the payment of duty on the value of repairs or alterations at the rate or rates which would otherwise apply to the articles in their repaired or altered conditions (see §10.8 of this chapter);

(f) Articles exported for exhibition under certain conditions (see §§10.66 and 10.67 of this chapter);

(g) Domestic animals taken abroad for temporary pasturage purposes and returned within 8 months (see §10.74 of this chapter);

(h) Articles exported under lease to a foreign manufacturer (see §10.108 of this chapter); or

(i) Any other reimported articles for which free entry is specifically provided.

### § 141.3 Liability for duties includes liability for taxes.

The importer's liability for duties includes a liability for any internal revenue taxes which attach upon the importation of merchandise, unless otherwise provided by law or regulation.

### 19 CFR Ch. I (4-1-06 Edition)

### § 141.4 Entry required.

(a) *General.* All merchandise imported into the United States is required to be entered, unless specifically excepted.

(b) *Exceptions.* The following are the exceptions to the general rule:

(1) The exemptions listed in General Note 3(e) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

(2) Vessels (not including vessels classified in headings 8903 and 8907 and subheadings 8905.90.10 and 8906.00.10 or in Chapter 98, HTSUS, such as under subheadings 9804.00.35 or 9813.00.35). See also Chapter 89, Additional U.S. Note 1, HTSUS.

(3) Instruments of international traffic described in §10.41a and §10.41b(b) of this chapter, under the conditions provided for in those sections. See also Chapter 98, Subpart III, U.S. Notes 3 and 4, HTSUS.

(4) Railway locomotives classified in heading 8601 or 8602, HTSUS, and freight cars classified in heading 8606, HTSUS, on which no duty is owed (see paragraph (d) of this section). See Chapter 86, Additional U.S. Note 1, HTSUS; see also 19 CFR part 123 for reporting requirements for railway equipment brought into the United States from Canada or Mexico.

(c) *Undeliverable articles.* The exemption from entry for undeliverable articles under General Note 19(e), HTSUS, is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The person claiming the exemption must submit a certification (documentary or electronic) that:

(i) The merchandise was intended to be exported to a foreign country;

(ii) The merchandise is being returned within 45 days of departure from the United States;

(iii) The merchandise did not leave the custody of the carrier or foreign customs;

(iv) The merchandise is being returned to the United States because it was undeliverable to the foreign consignee; and

(v) The merchandise was not sent abroad to receive benefit from, or fulfill obligations to, the United States as a result of exportation.

(2) Upon request by CBP, the person claiming the exemption shall provide

evidence required to support the claim for exemption.

(d) *Railway locomotives and freight cars.* For railway locomotives and freight cars described in Additional U.S. Note 1 of Chapter 86, HTSUS, to be excepted and released in accordance with paragraph (b)(4) of this section, the importer must first file a bond on CBP Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in either §113.62 or 113.64 of this chapter.

(e) *Informal entry.* Merchandise qualifying for informal entry by regulation, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1498, is exempt from formal entry under 19 U.S.C. 1484 and this part, but must be entered as required under applicable regulations (see part 143, subpart C, and §§10.151 through 10.153, 128.24, 145.31, 145.32, 148.12, 148.13, 148.51, and 148.62 of this chapter).

[T.D. 94-51, 59 FR 30295, June 13, 1994; T.D. 95-29, 60 FR 18348, Apr. 11, 1995; 60 FR 21043, May 1, 1995; T.D. 97-82, 62 FR 51770, Oct. 3, 1997; T.D. 00-81, 65 FR 68887, Nov. 15, 2000; T.D. 02-14, 67 FR 15098, Mar. 29, 2002; T.D. 02-28, 67 FR 36097, May 23, 2002; CBP Dec. 04-28, 69 FR 52600, Aug. 27, 2004; CBP Dec. 05-31, 70 FR 53062, Sept. 7, 2005]

**§ 141.5 Time limit for entry.**

Merchandise for which entry is required will be entered within 15 calendar days after landing from a vessel, aircraft or vehicle, or after arrival at the port of destination in the case of merchandise transported in bond. Merchandise for which timely entry is not made will be treated in accordance with §4.37 or §122.50 or §123.10 of this chapter.

[T.D. 02-65, 67 FR 68035, Nov. 8, 2002]

**Subpart B—Right To Make Entry and Declarations on Entry**

**§ 141.11 Evidence of right to make entry for importations by common carrier.**

(a) *Merchandise not released directly to carrier.* Except where merchandise is released directly to the carrier in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, one of the following types of evidence of the right to make entry shall be filed in connection with the entry of merchandise imported by common carrier:

(1) A bill of lading or air waybill, presented by the holder thereof, properly endorsed when endorsement is required under the law. A nonnegotiable bill of lading, or air waybill, may not be endorsed by the named consignee to give someone else the right to make entry. If the person making entry intends to use the original bill of lading or air waybill to obtain a duplicate bill of lading, duplicate air waybill, or carrier's certificate from the carrier, the exchange shall be made before the entry is filed, and the duplicate bill of lading, duplicate air waybill, or carrier's certificate shall be used to make entry in accordance with paragraph (a) (3) or (4) of this section. For purposes of this part, the rights of the consignor relating to an air waybill as prescribed by the Warsaw Convention (49 Stat. 3017) shall be protected.

(2) An extract from a bill of lading or air waybill certified to be genuine by the carrier bringing the merchandise to the port of entry. Customs officers shall not certify extracts from bills of lading or air waybills.

(3) A certified duplicate bill of lading or air waybill, with the carrier's certificate being in substantially the following form:

DUPLICATE BILL OF LADING OR AIR WAYBILL  
CERTIFICATE

\_\_\_\_\_, 19—  
The undersigned carrier, bringing the within-described merchandise to this port, hereby certifies that this signed copy of the bill of lading or air waybill is genuine and may be used for the purpose of making Customs entry as provided for in section 484(i), Tariff Act of 1930.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of carrier)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Agent)

(4) A carrier's certificate, which may be executed on the official entry form, or, in appropriate cases, by means of a rubber-stamped or typewritten combined carrier's certificate and release order with one signature on a copy of the bill of lading, airway bill, shipping receipt, or other comparable document. The rubber-stamped or typewritten certificate shall be in substantially the following form, which may be varied to