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1906, the value of the textile component shall not be included in the dutiable value of the article. For purposes of determining whether a reduction in the dutiable value of an imported article may be allowed under this section:

(a) The terms “textile component” and “fabric” have reference only to goods covered by the definition of “textile or apparel product” set forth in §102.21(b)(5) of this chapter;

(b) The operations performed abroad on the textile component shall conform to the requirements and examples set forth in §10.16 insofar as they may be applicable to a textile component; and

(c) The valuation and documentation provisions of §§10.17, 10.18, 10.21 and 10.24 shall apply.

[T.D. 95–69, 60 FR 46196, Sept. 5, 1995; T.D. 95–69, 60 FR 55995, Nov. 6, 1995]

§ 10.26 Articles assembled or processed in a beneficiary country in whole of U.S. components or ingredients; articles assembled in a beneficiary country from textile components cut to shape in the United States.

(a) No article (except a textile article, apparel article, or petroleum, or any product derived from petroleum, provided for in heading 2709 or 2710, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)) shall be treated as a foreign article or as subject to duty:

(1) If the article is assembled or processed in a beneficiary country in whole of fabricated components that are a product of the United States; or

(2) If the article is assembled in a beneficiary country in whole of both textile components described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and components that are products of the United States;

(3) Neither the components after their exportation from the United States, nor the article before its importation into the United States, enters into the commerce of any foreign country other than a beneficiary country.

(b) No article (except a textile or apparel product) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 1, 1996, shall be treated as a foreign article or as subject to duty:

(1) If the article is assembled in a beneficiary country in whole of textile components cut to shape (but not to length, width, or both) in the United States from foreign fabric; or

(2) If the article is assembled in a beneficiary country in whole of both textile components described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and components that are products of the United States; and

(3) Neither the components after their exportation from the United States, nor the article before its importation into the United States, enters into the commerce of any foreign country other than a beneficiary country.

(c) For purposes of this section:

(1) The terms “textile article”, “apparel article”, and “textile or apparel product” cover all articles, other than footwear and parts of footwear, that are classifiable in an HTSUS subheading which carries a textile and apparel category number designation;

(2) The term “beneficiary country” has the meaning set forth in §10.191(b)(1); and

(3) A component, material, ingredient, or article shall be deemed to have not entered into the commerce of any foreign country other than a beneficiary country if:

(i) The component, material, or ingredient was shipped directly from the United States to a beneficiary country, or the article was shipped directly to the United States from a beneficiary country, without passing through the territory of any non-beneficiary country; or

(ii) Where the component, material, ingredient, or article passed through the territory of a non-beneficiary country while en route to a beneficiary country or the United States:

(A) The invoices, bills of lading, and other shipping documents pertaining to the component, material, ingredient, or article show a beneficiary country or the United States as the final destination and the component, material, ingredient, or article was neither sold at wholesale or retail nor subjected to any processing or other operation in the non-beneficiary country; or

(B) The component, material, ingredient, or article remained under the control of the customs authority of the non-beneficiary country and was not subjected to operations in that non-beneficiary country other than loading...
TEMPORARY IMPORTATIONS UNDER BOND

§ 10.31 Entry; bond.

(a)(1) Entry of articles brought into the United States temporarily and claimed to be exempt from duty under Chapter 98, Subchapter XIII, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), unless covered by an A.T.A. carnet or a TECRO/AIT carnet as provided in part 114 of this chapter, shall be made on Customs Form 3461 or 7533, supported by the documentation required by §142.3 of this chapter. However, when §10.36 or §10.36a is applicable, or the aggregate value of the article is not over $250, the form prescribed for the informal entry of importations by mail, in baggage, or by other means, may be used. When entry is made on Customs Form 3461 or 7533, an entry summary, Customs Form 7501, shall be filed within 10 days after time of entry, in accordance with subpart B, part 142 of this chapter.

(2) If Customs Form 7501 is filed at time of entry, it shall serve as both the entry and entry summary, and Customs Form 3461 or 7533 shall not be required. Customs Form 7501 shall be in original only, except for entries under subheading 9813.00.05, HTSUS, which require a duplicate copy for statistical purposes. When articles are entered under an A.T.A. carnet or a TECRO/AIT carnet, the importation voucher of the carnet shall serve as the entry.

(3) In addition to the data usually shown on a regular consumption entry summary, each temporary importation bond entry summary shall include:
   (i) The HTSUS subheading number under which entry is claimed.
   (ii) A statement of the use to be made of the articles in sufficient detail to enable the port director to determine whether they are entitled to entry as claimed, and
   (iii) A declaration that the articles are not to be put to any other use and that they are not imported for sale or sale on approval.

(b) The port director, if he is satisfied as to the importer’s identity and good faith, may admit a vehicle or craft brought in by a nonresident to take part in a race or other specific contest for which no money purse is awarded, under the provisions of subheading 9813.00.35, HTSUS, without formal entry or security for exportation. If at the time of arrival it appears that the article is likely to remain in the United States beyond 90 days, formal entry and bond shall be taken.

(c) When any article has been admitted without formal entry or security for exportation and the importer thereafter desires to prolong his stay beyond 90 days, an entry covering the article and security for its exportation shall be accepted at any port where the article may be presented for entry. The time during which the imported article may remain in the United States under the entry shall be computed from the date of its original arrival in the United States. The estimated duties for the purpose of fixing the amount of any bond required by paragraph (f) of this section shall be the estimated duties which would have been required to be deposited had the article been entered under an ordinary consumption entry on the date of the original arrival.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) The entry or invoice shall: (1) Describe each article in detail; (2) set forth the value of each article; and (3) set forth any marks or numbers thereon or other distinguishing features thereof. In the case of a vehicle, aircraft, or pleasure boat entered under subheading 9813.00.05, HTSUS and §10.36a, the registration number, and engine or motor number, and the body number (if available) shall also be shown on the entry. Examination of the imported articles shall be made whenever the circumstances warrant, and occasionally in any event to an extent which will enable the Customs officer to determine that the importation is in agreement with the invoice or entry as to identity and quantity and for the purpose of accepting the entry under the applicable provisions of