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SCHEDULE B

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING
STATISTICAL RETURNS OF EXPORTS
OF DOMESTIC COMMODITIES

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1928

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
JULIUS KLEIN, Director

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PRICE 20 CENTS
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Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1927

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 15, 1927.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Beginning with the 1st day of January, 1928, the annexed schedule will govern in the classification of domestic commodities exported from the United States to foreign countries.

1. *Articles shipped abroad temporarily, such as automobiles for touring purposes, commercial samples, motion-picture films, circuses, and race horses for exhibition, which are to be returned to the United States and are not intended for sale, should not be returned as exports when shipped out nor as imports when brought back.* (Art. 1128, Customs Regs.)

Commodities which, on arriving in the United States, are shown by the manifest, bill of lading, or invoice to be destined to a foreign country and are entered for shipment in transit through or for transshipments in the ports of the United States will not be included in the statistics of exports from the United States but will be returned in a special in-transit report. (Arts. 1157, 1165, Customs Regs.)

2. The kinds, quantities, and values of articles exported shall be compiled from the export declaration furnished by the shipper to the collector of customs at the port of exportation, prepared on the official form—Customs Form No. 7525—in accordance with the instructions of T. D. 38410. (Arts. 1133, 1158, 1160, and 1161, Customs Regs.)

3. Collectors will require that the kinds and quantities of exported articles be shown in the shipper's export declaration in accordance with the classification of Schedule B. If on examination any declarations are found to be inaccurate or incomplete in the description of articles, quantities, or values, or insertion of the intermediate country instead of the country of final destination, or containing any error apparent on the face of the declaration, the correction thereof will be required before the declaration is accepted. (Art. 1141, Customs Regs.)

4. *Separation of domestic from foreign merchandise.*—The value of articles grown, produced, or manufactured in the United States should be stated in the column "United States products," including foreign goods exported which have been changed from the condition in which imported by refining, grinding, or other process of manufacture. Only foreign goods which have undergone no change in form or condition by the application of labor in the United States should be included in the column of "Foreign products." (Art. 1134, Customs Regs.)

5. *Value of exports.*—The values stated should be the actual cost or selling price, if the goods are sold, including the cost of cases and other containers and actual or estimated inland freight charges from the interior place of shipment to the seaport of border point of exportation. If shipped on consignment without a sale having been made, the market value at the time of exportation in the ports of the United States from which exported should be stated.

When oils and other liquids are shipped in steel drums, acids in carboys, and other goods in containers of high value as compared with the value of the contents, and the inclusion of the value of the containers with the value of the contents would raise the unit price of the commodity above the usual average price, the exporter should show in the declaration the quantity and value of the containers separately from the quantity and value of the contents, showing in another item the total value of the commodity including containers. This should be done in all cases when the containers are not sold to the foreign customer but are to be returned to the United States.

Freight and other charges from the port of departure in the United States to the place of destination in the foreign country or noncontiguous territory to which shipped must not be included in the export value. (Art. 1135, Customs Regs.)

Values should be stated in whole dollars only, ignoring fractions of less than 50 cents and counting 50 cents and upward as $1. (Art. 1138, Customs Regs.)

6. *Description of articles.*—The merchandise must be described in specific and not in general terms. Such designations as "fruits," "provisions," "groceries," "canned goods," "hardware," "machinery," or any other general term must not be used, but the articles should be described in suffiicent detail to permit of their classification under the proper classes of this schedule, giving total quantity and value of each article but omitting details as to different sizes or kinds of the same article.

The number of packages, boxes, barrels, bales, etc., must be specified, with quantities in the unit stated in this schedule, in net weight, exclusive of the weight of barrels, boxes, or other *bulky* coverings and of salt or pickle in the case of salted or pickled fish and meats.

In stating quantities, fractions of less than one-half will be ignored and fractions of one-half or over stated as whole numbers. (Arts. 1138, 1140, Customs Regs.)

7. *Shippers' export declarations confidential.*—Shippers' declarations must be treated as confidential and their contents not disclosed to outside parties. (Arts. 1131, 1323, Customs Regs.)

8. *Baggage.*—No shippers' export declarations are required for personal effects carried as baggage. (Art. 1175, Customs Regs.)

9. *Parcel-post exports.*—Postal export declarations on Form No. S250 are required for exports by parcel post valued at $25 and over, shipped by business concerns in the United States to business concerns outside continental United States.

10. *Country of destination of exports.*—If the country of ultimate destination of the commodities is different from the country for which the vessel or car departs, collectors will require exporters and shippers to state in the export declarations the country to which the commodities are sold or destined for a market.

Special care should be taken to state the final destination of goods shipped through Canada to Europe and of goods to be transshipped in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, and France to other countries.

11. The export declarations are to be transmitted by collectors of customs to the Section of Customs Statistics at New York in the form and manner prescribed in the regulations and instructions issued by the Treasury Department.

Collectors and shippers are invited, when the proper class under which a given article should be returned is in doubt, to submit such cases to the Section of Customs Statistics at New York or the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of this department for decision.

12. Collectors should impress upon exporters that the data in the export declarations are the only information available for compiling the statistics of exports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of this department. Faulty descriptions and incorrect quantities and values will cause inaccuracies in the published statistics. It is desirable that the declarations be prepared by the actual exporter, who has personal knowledge of the goods shipped. Forwarding or shipping agents acting for the exporter in preparing the declarations should be furnished with complete information, as the data in bills of lading or railroad waybills are not in sufficient detail. The class number of Schedule B under which the goods are to be classified in the statistical reports should be filled in on the declaration by the exporter. An observance of these instructions will insure greater accuracy in the official export statistics.

HERBERT HOOVER,
Secretary of Commerce.