

SCHEDULE B

**STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF  
DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED  
FROM THE UNITED STATES**

AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING  
STATISTICAL RETURNS OF EXPORTS  
OF DOMESTIC COMMODITIES  

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EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1938

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
DANIEL C. ROPER, Secretary  
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE  
ALEXANDER V. DYE, Director

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UNITED STATES  
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### STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

#### AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING STATISTICAL RETURNS OF EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COMMODITIES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, December 1, 1937.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Beginning with the 1st day of January, 1938, the annexed schedule will govern in the classification of domestic commodities exported from the United States to foreign countries and noncontiguous territories of the United States. Before such shipments may leave this country, either by rail or water, the United States Government requires that specific information with respect to each shipment be shown on a "Shipper's Export Declaration," Customs Form 7525, and that such declaration be filed with the United States Customs Collector at the port or border point of exit in this country.

1. *Penalty.*—Collectors shall collect from the carrier the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) as liquidated damages for each Shipper's Export Declaration not produced within the time prescribed by the regulations, or any lawful extension thereof. (Art. 1270, Customs Regulations of 1937.) (T. D. 47832.)

2. *Source of Statistical Information.*—Export statistics of the Department of Commerce are compiled from these Shipper's Export Declarations, Customs Form 7525, and all data required therein must be furnished in accordance with the instructions of T. D. 38410 (Arts. 165, 1281, 1305, 1308, and 1314, Customs Regulations of 1937). The information given therein will be held as confidential.

Collectors should impress upon exporters that the data in the Shipper's 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.

The Shipper's Export Declaration (see note 1) must be prepared in duplicate for shipments to all countries except Canada (see note 2) by the shipper, owner, or their authorized agent.

*Note 1.*—*Shipments from one foreign country to another foreign country shipped in transit through the United States.*—Shipper's Export Declaration (Customs Form 7525) is not required on shipments from and to foreign countries transported through the United States in bond. (Customs Form 7513 should be used.)

*Note 2.*—*Shipments to Canada.*—On shipments destined to Canada the Shipper's Export Declaration must be prepared in triplicate, the third copy being required by Canadian Customs.

If the Shipper's Export Declaration is prepared by an agent of the shipper or owner, the authority to sign such declaration must be in the form of a properly executed power of attorney, or in a less formal written authorization, such as that printed on the Shipper's Export Declaration (Customs Form 7525). The production of a power of attorney

or authorization may be waived if the collector of customs has personal knowledge that the person signing such declaration is authorized to do so, or is held out to the public by such shipper or owner as their agent. In every event the data required in the declaration must be correct and must be based on personal knowledge of the facts stated therein, or on invoices or information furnished by the shipper or owner.

3. *Types of Shipments.*—Customs Form 7525, Shipper's Export Declaration, should be used for:

(a) all domestic export shipments to foreign countries and to noncontiguous territories of the United States,

(b) shipments withdrawn from bonded warehouses or from bonded manufacturing warehouses for exportation,

(c) shipments exported with benefit of drawback.

Customs Form 7513, Export Declaration on in transit bonded goods, transfer ticket, and permit to export, should be used for shipments from and to foreign countries transported through the United States in bond. (Arts. 906 (a) (b), 1304, 1309, and 1312, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

4. *Preparation and Accuracy of Statistical Information.*—Shipper's Export Declarations must be legible and must be prepared on typewriter, in ink, or with indelible pencil. Collectors will require that the data therein be complete and be inserted in the spaces provided therefor on the declaration form. 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. (Arts. 174 and 1289, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

5. *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 declaration 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, and through Chile or Peru destined to Bolivia. (Art. 1285 (b), Customs Regulations of 1937.)

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 sufficient detail to permit of their classification under the proper classes of this schedule, giving total quantity and value of each article, but omitting invoice details as to different marks, sizes, or kinds of the same article.

7. *Quantities.*—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. Tons, where required, should be given in long tons of 2,240 pounds, unless otherwise specified. (Art. 1288, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

In stating quantities, fractions of less than one half will be ignored and fractions of one half or over stated as whole numbers. (Art. 1286, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

8. *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 or 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. (Revised Statutes 337; Art. 1283, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

When oils, other liquids, and compressed gases 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.

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. 1283, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

Values should be stated in whole dollars only, ignoring fractions of less than 50 cents and counting 50 cents and upward as \$1. (Art. 1286, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

Separation of domestic exports and foreign exports—

(a) The export declaration must show foreign goods separately from goods of domestic production. Only those goods will be reported as foreign which have undergone no change in form or condition or enhancement in value by the application of labor in the United States. Articles made from foreign materials or changed from the condition in which imported by repacking, grinding, refining, or smelting will be classed as of domestic production or manufacture.

(b) Articles exported which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States and articles of foreign origin which have been changed in form and enhanced in value by labor or manufacture in the United States are to be classified in accordance with Schedule B, statistical classification of domestic commodities exported from the United States, issued by the Department of Commerce.

(c) Articles exported which had been previously imported, and which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries, and are exported in the same condition in which imported, will be classified in accordance with the Department of Commerce Schedule F, statistical classification of foreign merchandise exported from the United States. (Art. 1282, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

The value of all articles grown, produced, or manufactured in whole or in part in the United States (domestic exports), must be stated in the column marked "United States Products," on Customs Form 7525.

The value of articles of foreign origin exported from the United States in the same condition as when imported (foreign exports (reexports)), must be stated in the column marked "Foreign Products," on Customs Form 7525.

9. *Mail Exportations*.—Postal export declarations on Form No. S-250 are required for exports by mail valued at \$25 and over, shipped by business concerns in the United States to business concerns outside continental United States. Form No. S-250 may be secured from the local Post Office or from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and the District Offices of the Bureau located in the principal cities.

10. *In Transit Shipments*.—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 transshipment 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. 906 (a) (b), 1304, 1309, and 1312, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

11. *Baggage*.—No Shipper's Export Declarations are required for personal effects or baggage of travelers carried on passenger trains to Canada or Mexico. (Art. 1322, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

12. *Temporary Exportations*.—Articles shipped abroad temporarily, such as automobiles for touring purposes, commercial samples, 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. 1276 (b), Customs Regulations of 1937.)

13. *Documentation.*—When shipments are forwarded by rail at one time in such quantity as to require loading in or on more than one car, a separate declaration should be furnished for each car in the shipment, in order to preclude any possibility of delay at the port or border points of exit in event the cars become separated enroute.

If separate declarations are not furnished, or if a shipment is divided at the border port of exit, part being exported in one car and part in another, the agent of the carrier will note the amount shipped on the duplicate declaration. A declaration covering the balance of the shipment must be prepared by the carrier's agent from records of the prior shipment and be presented to the collector when the balance is shipped. The number of the original declaration must be noted on each of the copies and duplicates. (Art. 1318, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

*Oaths.*—Original declaration for shipments by vessel, valued at more than \$100, must be verified by oath before a notary public, customs officer, or other person authorized to administer oaths. The oath is not required on declarations covering shipments to Canada or Mexico by railroad, but the original export declaration must be signed by the shipper, owner, or their authorized agent. (Art. 1305, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

On shipments from interior points, the declaration should, wherever possible, be delivered to the rail carrier at point of origin or be mailed to the consignee, broker, steamship line, or agent designated to attend to the exportation at the port or border point of exit.

When declarations are delivered to rail carrier at point of origin, they must be attached to the waybill or be mailed to the agent of the delivering carrier at the port or border point of exit so as to reach there prior to arrival of the shipment covered thereby.

Upon arrival of the goods at the port or border point of exit the declarations will be delivered to the Collector of Customs, who will retain the original, certify and deliver the duplicate to the party designated to attend to the exportation, as a permit to export and as evidence that the original declaration has been filed with the Collector of Customs.

If the shipment originates at, or the declaration is prepared at the port or border point of exit, the shipper, owner, or his authorized agent must deliver the declaration in duplicate to the Collector of Customs. In case of emergency the declaration in duplicate, if properly prepared and executed, may be delivered to the exporting vessel to be attached to the manifest filed for clearance thereof. (Art. 1317, Customs Regulations of 1937.) (T. D. 38410 (3), (4), (5).)

14. *Disposition of Documents.*—The export declarations are to be transmitted by collectors of customs to the Section of Customs Statistics at New York immediately after clearance of vessels or departure of trains, in accordance with Article 20 of T. D. 38410, in the form and manner prescribed in the regulations and instructions issued by the Treasury Department. (Art. 1303, Customs Regulations of 1937.)

15. *Classification Decisions.*—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 to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of this Department for decision.

16. *Classification Schedules: Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic Commodities Exported from the United States.*—Exporters should secure a copy of Commerce Department Schedule R (Classification of Commodities Governing Statistical Returns of

Exports) as the information contained therein is necessary for the accurate preparation of these declarations. Schedule B may be obtained for a nominal charge from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from the District Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, located in the principal cities of the United States.

Schedule F, Statistical Classification and Code Number of Foreign Products. This schedule may be secured free of charge from Collectors of Customs, the District Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, located in the principal cities, or from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Schedule H, Statistical Classification and Code Numbers of Shipments of Merchandise to Alaska. This schedule may be secured from Collectors of Customs, the District Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, located in the principal cities of the United States, and from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

17. *Forms to be Used in Reporting Exports to Foreign Countries.*—Form 7525, Shipper's Export Declaration, can be secured from the Collector of Customs at a nominal charge, or they may be printed by private parties, provided they conform strictly to the official form, in size, wording, color, and arrangement, including the instructions on the back of the document.

Rail carriers will not furnish blank customs forms to exporters.

Form 7513, Export Declaration on In Transit Bonded Goods must be secured from a collector of customs.

Form S-250, Postal Export Declaration for reporting merchandise valued at \$25 and over shipped by mail, must be requisitioned from the local Post Office, District Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce located in the principal cities, or the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. There is no charge for Form S-250, Postal Export Declaration.

DANIEL C. ROPER,  
*Secretary of Commerce.*