

1513-0031

19 U.S.C.

Sec. 1311. Bonded manufacturing warehouses

All articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, and without having an internal-revenue stamp affixed thereto, shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported, be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury Regulations as bonded warehouses, class six: Provided, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided further, That the manufacture of distilled spirits from grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, including all dilutions or mixtures of them or either of them, shall not be permitted in such manufacturing warehouses.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

No flour, manufactured in a bonded manufacturing warehouse from wheat imported after ninety days after June 17, 1930, shall be withdrawn from such warehouse for exportation without payment of a duty on such imported wheat equal to any reduction in duty which by treaty will apply in respect of such flour in the country to which it is to be exported.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands, and labels used in putting up the same may, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may, under the aforesaid regulations, be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this privilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery, or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of the business carried on therein.

Articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse or articles manufactured therefrom may be withdrawn or removed therefrom for direct shipment and exportation or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond to foreign countries or to the Philippine Islands under the supervision of the officer duly designated therefor by the appropriate customs officer of the port, who shall certify to such shipment and exportation, or lading for transportation, as the case may be, describing the articles by their mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of exportation, and the name of the vessel: Provided, That the by-products incident to the processes of manufacture, including waste derived from cleaning rice in bonded warehouses under the Act of March 24, 1874, ch. 65, 18 Stat. 24, in said bonded warehouses may be withdrawn for domestic consumption on the payment of duty equal to the duty which would be assessed and collected by law if such waste or by-products were imported from a foreign country: Provided, That all waste material may be destroyed under Government supervision. All labor performed and services rendered under these provisions shall be under the supervision of a duly designated officer of the customs and at the expense of the manufacturer.

A careful account shall be kept by the appropriate customs officer of all merchandise delivered by him to any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and a sworn

monthly return, verified by the customs officers in charge, shall be made by the manufacturer containing a detailed statement of all imported merchandise used by him in the manufacture of exported articles.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse, and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of the ingredients to be used therein.

Articles manufactured under these provisions may be withdrawn under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for transportation and delivery into any bonded warehouse for the sole purpose of export therefrom: Provided, That cigars manufactured in whole of tobacco imported from any one country, made and manufactured in such bonded manufacturing warehouses, may be withdrawn for home consumption upon the payment of the duties on such tobacco in its condition as imported under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the payment of the internal-revenue tax accruing on such cigars in their condition as withdrawn, and the boxes or packages containing such cigars shall be stamped to indicate their character, origin of tobacco from which made, and place of manufacture.

The provisions of section 3433 of the Revised Statutes shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to any bonded manufacturing warehouse established under this chapter and to the merchandise conveyed therein.

Distilled spirits and wines which are rectified in bonded manufacturing warehouses, class six, and distilled spirits which are reduced in proof and bottled in such warehouses, shall be deemed to have been manufactured within the meaning of this section, and may be withdrawn as hereinbefore provided, and likewise for shipment in bond to Puerto Rico, subject to the provisions of this section, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, there to be withdrawn for consumption or be rewarehoused and subsequently withdrawn for consumption: Provided, That upon withdrawal in Puerto Rico for consumption, the duties imposed by the customs laws of the United States shall be collected on all imported merchandise (in its condition as imported) and imported containers used in the manufacture and putting up of such spirits and wines in such warehouses.

No article manufactured in a bonded warehouse from materials that are goods subject to NAFTA drawback, as defined in section 3333(a) of this title, may be withdrawn from warehouse for exportation to a NAFTA country, as defined in section 3301(4) of this title, without assessment of a duty on the materials in their condition and quantity, and at their weight, at the time of importation into the United States. The duty shall be paid before the 61st day after the date of exportation, except that upon the presentation, before such 61st day, of satisfactory evidence of the amount of any customs duties paid to the NAFTA country on the article, the customs duty may be waived or reduced (subject to section 1508(b)(2)(B) of this title) in an amount that does not exceed the lesser of--

- (1) the total amount of customs duties paid or owed on the materials on importation into the United States, or
- (2) the total amount of customs duties paid on the article to the NAFTA country.

If Canada ceases to be a NAFTA country and the suspension of the operation of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement thereafter terminates, no article manufactured in a bonded warehouse, except to the extent that such article is made from an article that is a drawback eligible good under section 204(a) of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement

Implementation Act of 1988, may be withdrawn from such warehouse for exportation to Canada during the period such Agreement is in operation without payment of a

duty on such imported merchandise in its condition, and at the rate of duty in effect, at the time of importation.

(June 17, 1930, ch. 497, title III, Sec. 311, 46 Stat. 691; June 26, 1936, ch. 830, title IV, Sec. 404, 49 Stat. 1960; Pub. L. 91-271, title III, Sec. 301(b), June 2, 1970, 84 Stat. 287; Pub. L. 96-39, title VIII, Sec. 856(b), July 26, 1979, 93 Stat. 295; Pub. L. 97-446, title II, Sec. 202, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2350; Pub. L. 100-449, title II, Sec. 204(c)(1), Sept. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 1862; Pub. L. 103-182, title II, Sec. 203(b)(1), Dec. 8, 1993, 107 Stat. 2088.)

26 U.S.C.

Sec. 5214. Withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded premises free of tax or without payment of tax

(a) Purposes

Distilled spirits on which the internal revenue tax has not been paid or determined may, subject to such regulations as the Secretary shall prescribe, be withdrawn from the bonded premises of any distilled spirits plant in approved containers--

(1) free of tax after denaturation of such spirits in the manner prescribed by law for--

(A) exportation;

(B) use in the manufacture of ether, chloroform, or other definite chemical substance where such distilled spirits are changed into some other chemical substance and do not appear in the finished product; or

(C) any other use in the arts and industries (except for uses prohibited by section 5273(b) or (d)) and for fuel, light, and power; or

(2) free of tax by, and for the use of, the United States or any governmental agency thereof, any State, any political subdivision of a State, or the District of Columbia, for nonbeverage purposes; or

(3) free of tax for nonbeverage purposes and not for resale or use in the manufacture of any product for sale--

(A) for the use of any educational organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) which is exempt from income tax under section 501(a), or for the use of any scientific university or college of learning;

(B) for any laboratory for use exclusively in scientific research;

(C) for use at any hospital, blood bank, or sanitarium), (including use in making any analysis or test at such hospital, blood bank, or sanitarium), or at any pathological laboratory exclusively engaged in making analyses, or tests, for hospitals or sanitariums; or

(D) for the use of any clinic operated for charity and not for profit (including use in the compounding of bona fide medicines for treatment outside of such clinics of patients thereof); or

(4) without payment of tax for exportation, after making such application and entries, filing such bonds as are required by section 5175, and complying with such other requirements as may by regulations be prescribed; or

(5) without payment of tax for use in wine production, as authorized by section 5373; or

(6) without payment of tax for transfer to manufacturing bonded warehouses for manufacturing in such warehouses for export, as authorized by law; or

(7) without payment of tax for use of certain vessels and aircraft, as authorized by law; or

(8) without payment of tax for transfer to foreign-trade zones, as authorized by law; or

(9) without payment of tax, for transfer (for the purpose of storage pending exportation) to any customs bonded warehouse from which distilled spirits may be

exported, and distilled spirits transferred to a customs bonded warehouse under this paragraph shall be entered, stored, and accounted for under such regulations and bonds as the Secretary may prescribe; or

(10) without payment of tax by a proprietor of bonded premises for use in research, development, or testing (other than consumer testing or other market analysis) of processes, systems, materials, or equipment, relating to distilled spirits or distilled spirits operations, under such limitations and conditions as to quantities, use, and accountability as the Secretary may by regulations require for the protection of the revenue; or

(11) free of tax when contained in an article (within the meaning of section 5002(a)(14)); or

(12) free of tax in the case of distilled spirits produced under section 5181; or

(13) without payment of tax for use on bonded wine cellar premises in the production of wine or wine products which will be rendered unfit for beverage use and removed pursuant to section 5362(d).

(Added Pub. L. 85-859, title II, Sec. 201, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1362; amended Pub. L. 91-172, title I, Sec. 101(j)(29), Dec. 30, 1969, 83 Stat. 529; Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, Secs. 1905(c)(2), 1906(b)(13)(A), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1823, 1834; Pub. L. 95-176, Secs. 3(a), (d), 4(a), Nov. 14, 1977, 91 Stat. 1365; Pub. L. 96-39, title VIII, Sec. 807(a)(28), July 26, 1979, 93 Stat. 285; Pub. L. 96-223, title II, Sec. 232(e)(2)(B), Apr. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 280; Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title IV, Sec. 455(a), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 823.)

Sec. 5362. Removals of wine from bonded wine cellars

(a) Withdrawals on determination of tax

Wine may be withdrawn from bonded wine cellars on payment or determination of the tax thereon, under such regulations as the Secretary shall prescribe.

(b) Transfers of wine between bonded premises

(1) In general

Wine on which the tax has not been paid or determined may, under such regulations as the Secretary shall prescribe, be transferred in bond between bonded premises.

(2) Wine transferred to a distilled spirits plant may not be removed for consumption or sale as wine

Any wine transferred to the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant--

(A) may be used in the manufacture of a distilled spirits product, and

(B) may not be removed from such bonded premises for consumption or sale as wine.

(3) Continued liability for tax

The liability for tax on wine transferred to the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant pursuant to paragraph (1) shall (except as otherwise provided by law) continue until the wine is used in a distilled spirits product.

(4) Transfer in bond not treated as removal for consumption or sale

For purposes of this chapter, the removal of wine for transfer in bond between bonded premises shall not be treated as a removal for consumption or sale.

(5) Bonded premises

For purposes of this subsection, the term "bonded premises" means a bonded wine cellar or the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant.

(c) Withdrawals of wine free of tax or without payment of tax

Wine on which the tax has not been paid or determined may, under such regulations and bonds as the Secretary may deem necessary to protect the revenue, be withdrawn from bonded wine cellars--

(1) without payment of tax for export by the proprietor or by any authorized exporter;

(2) without payment of tax for transfer to any foreign-trade zone;

- (3) without payment of tax for use of certain vessels and aircraft as authorized by law;
- (4) without payment of tax for transfer to any customs bonded warehouse;
- (5) without payment of tax for use in the production of vinegar;
- (6) without payment of tax for use in distillation in any distilled spirits plant authorized to produce distilled spirits;
- (7) free of tax for experimental or research purposes by any scientific university, college of learning, or institution of scientific research;
- (8) free of tax for use by or for the account of the proprietor or his agents for analysis or testing, organoleptic or otherwise; and
- (9) free of tax for use by the United States or any agency thereof, and for use for analysis, testing, research, or experimentation by the governments of the several States and the District of Columbia or of any political subdivision thereof or by any agency of such governments. No bond shall be required of any such government or agency under this paragraph.

(Added Pub. L. 85-859, title II, Sec. 201, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1380; amended Pub. L. 90-73, Sec. 1(a), Aug. 29, 1967, 81 Stat. 175; Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, Secs. 1905(c)(4), 906(b)(13)(A), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1823, 1834; Pub. L. 96-39, title VIII, Sec. 807(a)(44), July 26, 1979, 93 Stat. 287; Pub. L. 96-601, Sec. 2(a), (b), Dec. 24, 1980, 94 Stat. 3495.)

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27 CFR

Sec. 28.25 General.

The proprietor of a duly constituted manufacturing bonded warehouse, established in accordance with law and the regulations in 19 CFR chapter I, may withdraw distilled spirits or wine from any distilled spirits plant or bonded wine cellar, as the case may be, without payment of tax, for use in the manufacture of products for export, or for shipment in bond to Puerto Rico, or for use by foreign governments, organizations, and individuals, as authorized by 26 U.S.C. 5066, 5214(a)(6) and 5362; and 19 U.S.C. 1311. The proprietor of the manufacturing bonded warehouse shall furnish bond in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 28.63 or Sec. 28.64.

(Sec. 311, Tariff Act of 1930, 46 Stat. 691, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1311); sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1362, as amended, 1380, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5214, 5362); sec. 3, Pub. L. 91-659, 84 Stat. 1965, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5066))

[T.D. ATF-88, 46 FR 39814, Aug. 5, 1981, as amended by T.D. TTB-8, 69 FR 3831, Jan. 27, 2004]

Sec. 28.51 General.

Every person required by this part to file a bond or consent of surety must prepare and execute it on the prescribed form and file it in accordance with its instructions and the procedures of this part. The procedures in parts 19, 24 or 25 of this chapter govern bonds covering distilled spirits plants, bonded wine cellars and breweries, respectively.

[T.D. ATF-477, 67 FR 18089, Apr. 15, 2002]

Sec. 28.63 Bond, Form 2736 (5100.12).

Where the proprietor of a manufacturing bonded warehouse desires to withdraw a specific lot of distilled spirits or wines without payment of tax, as authorized in Sec. 28.25, he shall file, as provided in Sec. 28.51, a specific bond, on Form 2736 (5100.12), to cover the transportation of the distilled spirits or wines from the bonded premises from which withdrawn to the manufacturing bonded warehouse. The penal sum of such bond shall be not less than the tax prescribed by law on the quantity of distilled spirits or wines to be withdrawn: Provided, That the maximum penal sum of such bond shall not exceed \$200,000, but in no case shall the penal sum be less than \$1,000.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1352, as amended, 1380, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5175, 5362))

[25 FR 5734, June 23, 1960. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-62, 44 FR 71721, Dec. 11, 1979; T.D. TTB-8, 69 FR 3832, Jan. 27, 2004]

Sec. 28.64 Bond, Form 2737.

(a) General. Where the proprietor of a manufacturing bonded warehouse desires to withdraw distilled spirits and wines from time to time without payment of tax, as authorized in Sec. 28.25, he shall file, as provided in Sec. 28.51, a continuing bond on Form 2737 (5110.67). The bond shall be executed in a penal sum sufficient to cover the tax at the rates prescribed by law on the maximum quantity of distilled spirits and wines which may remain unaccounted for at any one time: Provided, That the maximum penal sum of such bond shall not exceed \$200,000, but in no case shall the penal sum be less than \$1,000. Distilled spirits and wines withdrawn for transfer to a manufacturing bonded warehouse shall remain unaccounted for until the evidence of deposit in such warehouse, as required by this part, has been filed. The proprietor shall, at the time of executing Form 2737 (5110.67), designate the premises from which the withdrawals are to be made, provided that, as to any one bond on Form 2737 (5110.67), such premises shall be located in the same internal revenue region.

(b) Apportioning bonds. If the bond, Form 2737 (5110.67) is in less than the maximum penal sum, the principal shall apportion the bond, in accordance with the requirements on the bond form. The principal may reapportion the bond coverage, if changing conditions make this necessary, by filing a consent of surety, Form 1533, in accordance with its instructions.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1352, as amended, 1380, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5175, 5362))

[25 FR 5734, June 23, 1960. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-62, 44 FR 71721, Dec. 11, 1979; T.D. TTB-8, 69 FR 3832, Jan. 27, 2004]