

consummation by April 1, 1998, and there are no legal or regulatory barriers to consummation, the authority to abandon will automatically expire.

Decided: March 25, 1997.

By the Board, David M. Konschnik,  
Director, Office of Proceedings.

**Vernon A. Williams,**  
*Secretary.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Customs Service

#### List of Foreign Entities Violating Textile Transshipment and Country of Origin Rules

**AGENCY:** Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

**ACTION:** General notice.

**SUMMARY:** This document notifies the public of foreign entities which have been issued a penalty claim under section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1930, for certain violations of the customs laws. This list is authorized to be published by § 592A of the Tariff Act of 1930.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For information regarding any of the operational aspects, contact Michael Compeau, Chief, Seizures and Penalties, at 202-927-0762. For information regarding any of the legal aspects, contact Ellen McClain, Office of Chief Counsel, at 202-927-6900.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Section 333 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) (Pub. L. 103-465, 108 Stat. 4809) (signed December 8, 1994), entitled Textile Transshipments, amended Part V of title IV of the Tariff Act of 1930 by creating a section 592A (19 U.S.C. 1592a), which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to publish in the **Federal Register**, on a biannual basis, a list of the names of any producers, manufacturers, suppliers, sellers, exporters, or other persons located outside the customs territory of the United States, when these entities have been issued a penalty claim under section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1930, for certain violations of the customs laws, provided that certain conditions are satisfied.

The violations of the customs laws referred to above are the following: (1) Using documentation, or providing documentation subsequently used by the importer of record, which indicates a false or fraudulent country of origin or

source of textile or apparel products; (2) Using counterfeit visas, licenses, permits, bills of lading, or similar documentation, or providing counterfeit visas, licenses, permits, bills of lading, or similar documentation that is subsequently used by the importer of record, with respect to the entry into the customs territory of the United States of textile or apparel products; (3) Manufacturing, producing, supplying, or selling textile or apparel products which are falsely or fraudulently labeled as to country of origin or source; and (4) Engaging in practices which aid or abet the transshipment, through a country other than the country of origin, of textile or apparel products in a manner which conceals the true origin of the textile or apparel products or permits the evasion of quotas on, or voluntary restraint agreements with respect to, imports of textile or apparel products.

If a penalty claim has been issued with respect to any of the above violations, and no petition in response to the claim has been filed, the name of the party to whom the penalty claim was issued will appear on the list. If a petition, supplemental petition or second supplemental petition for relief from the penalty claim is submitted under 19 U.S.C. 1618, in accord with the time periods established by §§ 171.32 and 171.33, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 171.32, 171.33) and the petition is subsequently denied or the penalty is mitigated, and no further petition, if permitted, is received within 30 days of the denial or allowance of mitigation, then the administrative action shall be deemed to be final and administrative remedies will be deemed to be exhausted. Consequently, the name of the party to whom the penalty claim was issued will appear on the list. However, provision is made for an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury by the person named on the list, for the removal of its name from the list. If the Secretary finds that such party has not committed any of the enumerated violations for a period of not less than 3 years after the date on which the party's name was published, the name will be removed from the list as of the next publication of the list.

##### Reasonable Care Required

Section 592A also requires any importer of record entering, introducing, or attempting to introduce into the commerce of the United States textile or apparel products that were either directly or indirectly produced, manufactured, supplied, sold, exported, or transported by such named person to show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, that such importer has

exercised reasonable care to ensure that the textile or apparel products are accompanied by documentation, packaging, and labeling that are accurate as to its origin. Under section 592A, reliance solely upon information regarding the imported product from a person named on the list does not constitute the exercise of reasonable care.

Textile and apparel importers who have some commercial relationship with one or more of the listed parties must exercise a degree of reasonable care in ensuring that the documentation covering the imported merchandise, as well as its packaging and labeling, is accurate as to the country of origin of the merchandise. This degree of reasonable care must rely on more than information supplied by the named party.

In meeting the reasonable care standard when importing textile or apparel products and when dealing with a party named on the list published pursuant to section 592A, an importer should consider the following questions in attempting to ensure that the documentation, packaging, and labeling is accurate as to the country of origin of the imported merchandise. The list of questions is not exhaustive but is illustrative.

(1) Has the importer had a prior relationship with the named party?

(2) Has the importer had any detentions and/or seizures of textile or apparel products that were directly or indirectly produced, supplied, or transported by the named party?

(3) Has the importer visited the company's premises and ascertained that the company has the capacity to produce the merchandise?

(4) Where a claim of substantial transformation is made, has the importer ascertained that the named party actually substantially transforms the merchandise?

(5) Is the named party operating from the same country as is represented by that party on the documentation, packaging or labeling?

(6) Have quotas for the imported merchandise closed or are they nearing closing from the main producer countries for this commodity?

(7) What is the history of this country regarding this commodity?

(8) Have you asked questions of your supplier regarding the origin of the product?

(9) Where the importation is accompanied by a visa, permit, or license, has the importer verified with the supplier or manufacturer that the visa, permit, and/or license is both valid and accurate as to its origin? Has the

importer scrutinized the visa, permit or license as to any irregularities that would call its authenticity into question?

On October 2, 1996, Customs published a Notice in the **Federal Register** (61 FR 51492) which identified 14 (fourteen) entities which fell within the purview of § 592A of the Tariff Act of 1930.

#### 592A List

For the period ending March 31, 1997, Customs has identified 14 (fourteen) foreign entities that fall within the purview of section 592A of the Tariff Act of 1930. This list reflects the addition of 1 new entity to the 14 entities named on the list published on October 2, 1996, and the removal of one entity, Hangzhou Tongda Textile Group, from the list. The parties on the current list were assessed a penalty claim under 19 U.S.C. 1592, for one or more of the four above-described violations. The administrative penalty action was concluded against the parties by one of the actions noted above as having terminated the administrative process.

The names and addresses of the 14 foreign parties which have been assessed penalties by Customs for violations of section 592 are listed below pursuant to § 592A. This list supersedes any previously published list. The names and addresses of the 14 foreign parties are as follows:

Azmat Bangladesh, Plot Number 22-23, Sector 2 EPZ, Chittagong 4233, Bangladesh.  
 Bestraight Limited, Room 5K, World Tech Centre, 95 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
 Cotton Breeze International, 13/1578 Govindpuri, New Delhi, India.  
 Hanin Garment Factory, 31 Tai Yau Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
 Hip Hing Thread Company, No. 10, 6/F Building A, 221 Texaco Road, Waikai Industrial Centre, Tsuen Wan, N.T. Hong Kong.  
 Hyattex Industrial Company, 3F, No. 207-4 Hsin Shu road, Hsin Chuang City, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan.  
 Jentex Industrial, 7-1 Fl., No. 246, Chang An E. Rd., Sec. 2, Taipei, Taiwan.  
 Li Xing Garment Company Limited, 2/F Long Guang Building, Number 2 Manufacturing District, Sanxiang Town, Zhongshan, Guangdong, China.  
 Meigao Jamaica Company Limited, 134 Pineapple Ave., Kingston, Jamaica.  
 Meiya Garment Manufacturers Limited, No. 2 Building, 3/F, Shantou Special Economic Zone, Shantou, China.  
 Poshak International, H-83 South Extension, Part-I (Back Side), New Delhi, India.  
 Topstyle Limited, 6/F, South Block, Kwai Shun Industrial Center, 51-63 Container Port Road, Kwai Chung, New Territories, Hong Kong.  
 United Fashions, C-7 Rajouri Garden, New Delhi, India.

Yunnan Provincial Textiles Import & Export, 576 Beijing Road Kunming, Yun Nan, China.

Any of the above parties may petition to have its name removed from the list. Such petitions, to include any documentation that the petitioner deems pertinent to the petition, should be forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, United States Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20229.

#### Additional Foreign Entities

In the October 1996 **Federal Register** notice, Customs also solicited information regarding the whereabouts of 38 foreign entities, which were identified by name and known address, concerning alleged violations of section 592. Persons with knowledge of the whereabouts of those 38 entities were requested to contact the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, United States Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20229.

In this document, a new list is being published which contains the names and last known addresses of 40 entities. This reflects the addition of two new entities to the list.

Customs is soliciting information regarding the whereabouts of the following 40 foreign entities concerning alleged violations of section 592. Their name and last known address are listed below:

Bahadur International, 250 Naraw Industrial Area, New Delhi, India.  
 Madan Exports, E-106 Krishna Nagar, New Delhi, India.  
 Gulnar Fashion Export, 14 Hari Nagar, Ashram, New Delhi, India.  
 Janardhan Exports, E-106 Krishna Nagar, New Delhi, India.  
 Morrin International, E-106 Krishna Nagar, New Delhi, India.  
 Jai Arjun Mfg., Co., B 4/40 Paschim Vihar, New Delhi, India.  
 Eroz Fashions, 535 Tuglakabad Extension, New Delhi, India.  
 China Artex Corp. Beijing Arts, 132-16 Changan Avenue, Beijing, China.  
 Shenzhen Long Gang Ji Chuen, Shenzhen, Long Gang Zhen, China.  
 Traffic, D1/180 Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, India.  
 Raj Connections, E-106 Krishna Nagar, Delhi, India.  
 Bao An Wing Shing Garment Factory, Ado Shi Qu, Bao An Shen Zhen, China.  
 Guidetex Garment Factory, 12 Qian Jin Dong Jie, Yao Tai Xian Yuan Li, Canton, China.  
 Dechang Garment Factory, Shantou S.E.Z., Cheng Hai, Cheng Shing, China.  
 Guangdong Provincial Improved, 60 Ren Min Road, Guangdong, China.  
 Kin Cheong Garment Factory, No. 13 Shantan Street, Sikou Country, Taishan, Kwangtung, China.

Gold Tube Ltd., No. 55 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
 Sam Hing Bags Factory, Ltd., #35 Tai Ping West Road, Jiu Jaing, Ghangdong, China.  
 Luen Kong Handbag Factory, 33 Nanyuan Road, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.  
 Changping High Stage Knitting, Yuan Jing Yuan, Chau Li Qu Chang, Guangdong, China.  
 Arsian Company Ltd, XII Khorcolo, Waanbaatar, Mongolia.  
 Kin Fung Knitting Factory, Block A&B, 4th Flr Por Mee Bldg., 500 Casle Peak Rd., Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
 Cahaya Suria Sdn Bhd, Lot 5, Jalan 3, Kedah, Malaysia.  
 Crown Garments Factory Sdn Bhd, Lot 112, Jalan Kencana, Bagan Ajam, Malaysia.  
 Glee Dragon Garment Mfg. Ltd., 328 Castle Peak Rd., Room G 10Fl, Tsuen Kam Centre, Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
 Richman Garment Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 7th Fl, Singapore Industrial Bldg., 338 Kwun Tong Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
 Herrel Company, 64 Rowell Road, Suva, Fiji.  
 Belwear Co., Ltd., Flat C, 3rd Floor, Yuk Yat Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
 Hambridge Ltd., 9 Fl., Lladro Building 72-80, Hoi Yuen Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
 Kingston Garment Ltd., Lot 42-44 Caracas Dr., Kingston, Jamaica.  
 Modern International Inc., 3941, Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
 Poltex Sdn, 8 Jalan Serdang, Kedah, Malaysia.  
 Sam Hing International Enterprise, 5 Guernsey St., Guilford NSW, Australia.  
 Societe Prospere De Vetements S.A., Lome, Togo.  
 Confecciones Kalinda S.A., Zona Franca, Los Alcarizos, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.  
 Royal Mandarin Knitworks Co., Flat C 21/F, So Tau Centre, 11-15 Sau Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., Hong Kong.  
 Wong's International, Nairamdliyn 26, Ulaanbaatar 11, Naaun, Mongolia.  
 Lin Fashions S.A., Lot 111, San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic.  
 Samsung Corporation, CPO Box 1144, Seoul, Korea.  
 United Textile and Weaving, P.O. Box 40355, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

If you have any information as to a correct mailing address for any of the above 40 firms, please send that information to the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229.

Dated: March 27, 1997.

**Audrey Adams,**

*Acting Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations.*

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