

Dated: November 22, 1995.

Lawrence J. Goffney, Jr.,

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of  
Commerce and Deputy Commissioner of  
Patents and Trademarks.*

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## COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

### Establishment of a New Export Visa Arrangement for Certain Cotton, Wool, Man-Made Fiber, Silk-Blend and Other Vegetable Fiber Textiles and Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Mauritius

November 28, 1995.

**AGENCY:** Committee for the  
Implementation of Textile Agreements  
(CITA).

**ACTION:** Issuing a directive to the  
Commissioner of Customs establishing  
export visa requirements.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** December 1, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
Jennifer Aldrich, International Trade  
Specialist, Office of Textiles and  
Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce,  
(202) 482-4212.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Executive Order 11651 of March  
3, 1972, as amended; section 204 of the  
Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7  
U.S.C. 1854).

The Governments of the United States  
and Mauritius agreed to establish a new  
Export Visa Arrangement for certain  
cotton, wool, man-made fiber, silk-blend  
and other vegetable fiber textiles and  
textile products, produced or  
manufactured in Mauritius and  
exported from Mauritius on and after  
December 1, 1995. Goods exported  
during the period December 1, 1995  
through December 31, 1995 shall not be  
denied entry for lack of a visa. All goods  
exported after January 1, 1996 must be  
accompanied by an appropriate export  
visa.

In the letter published below, the  
Chairman of CITA directs the  
Commissioner of Customs to prohibit  
entry of certain textile products,  
produced or manufactured in Mauritius  
and exported from Mauritius on and  
after December 1, 1995 for which the  
Government of the Mauritius has not  
issued an appropriate export visa.

A facsimile of export visa stamp is on  
file at the U.S. Department of Commerce  
in Room 3100.

A description of the textile and  
apparel categories in terms of HTS

numbers is available in the  
CORRELATION: Textile and Apparel  
Categories with the Harmonized Tariff  
Schedule of the United States (see  
Federal Register notice 59 FR 65531,  
published on December 20, 1994).  
Information regarding the 1996  
CORRELATION will be published in the  
Federal Register at a later date.

Interested persons are advised to take  
all necessary steps to ensure that textile  
products that are entered into the  
United States for consumption, or  
withdrawn from warehouse for  
consumption, will meet the visa and  
certification requirements set forth in  
the letter published below to the  
Commissioner of Customs.

Philip J. Martello,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the  
Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

Committee for the Implementation of Textile  
Agreements

November 28, 1995.

Commissioner of Customs,  
*Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC  
20229.*

Dear Commissioner: Under the terms of  
section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956,  
as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854); pursuant to the  
Export Visa Arrangement of September 12,  
1995 between the Governments of the United  
States and Mauritius; and in accordance with  
the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of  
March 3, 1972, as amended, you are directed  
to prohibit, effective on December 1, 1995,  
entry into the Customs territory of the United  
States (i.e., the 50 states, the District of  
Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto  
Rico) for consumption and withdrawal from  
warehouse for consumption of cotton, wool,  
man-made fiber, silk-blend, and other  
vegetable fiber textiles and textile products in  
Categories 200-239, 300-369, 400-469, 600-  
670, and 800-899, including merged and part  
categories, produced or manufactured in  
Mauritius and exported from Mauritius on  
and after December 1, 1995 for which the  
Government of the Mauritius has not issued  
an appropriate export visa fully described  
below. Should additional categories, merged  
categories or part categories become subject  
to import quota the entire category(s) or part  
category(s) shall be included in the coverage  
of this arrangement. Goods exported during  
the period December 1, 1995 through  
December 31, 1995 shall not be denied entry  
for lack of an export visa.

A visa must accompany each commercial  
shipment of the aforementioned textile  
products. A circular stamped marking in blue  
ink will appear on the front of the original  
commercial invoice. The original visa shall  
not be stamped on duplicate copies of the  
invoice. The original invoice with the  
original visa stamp will be required to enter  
the shipment into the United States.  
Duplicates of the invoice and/or visa may not  
be used for this purpose.

Each visa stamp shall include the  
following information:

1. The visa number. The visa number shall  
be in the standard nine digit letter format,

beginning with one numerical digit for the  
last digit of the year of export, followed by  
the two character alpha country code  
specified by the International Organization  
for Standardization (ISO) (the code for  
Mauritius is "MU"), and a six digit numerical  
serial number identifying the shipment; e.g.,  
5MU123456.

2. The date of issuance. The date of  
issuance shall be the day, month and year on  
which the visa was issued.

3. The original signature of the issuing  
official and the printed name of the issuing  
official of the Government of Mauritius.

4. The correct category(s), merged  
category(s), part category(s), quantity(s) and  
unit(s) of quantity in the shipment as set  
forth in the U.S. Department of Commerce  
Correlation and in the Harmonized Tariff  
Schedule of the United States, annotated or  
successor documents shall be reported in the  
spaces provided within the visa stamp (e.g.,  
"Cat. 434-210 DZ").

Quantities must be stated in whole  
numbers. Decimals or fractions will not be  
accepted. Merged category quota  
merchandise may be accompanied by either  
the appropriate merged category visa or the  
correct category visa corresponding to the  
actual shipment (e.g., Categories 347/348  
may be visaed as 347/348 or if the shipment  
consists solely of 347 merchandise, the  
shipment may be visaed as "Cat. 347," but  
not as "Cat. 348"). If, however, a merged  
quota category such as 340/640 has a quota  
sublimit on Category 340, then there must be  
a "Category 340" visa for the shipment if it  
includes Category 340 merchandise.

U.S. Customs shall not permit entry if the  
shipment does not have a visa, or if the visa  
number, date of issuance, signature, category,  
quantity or units of quantity are missing,  
incorrect or illegible, or have been crossed  
out or altered in any way. If the quantity  
indicated on the visa is less than that of the  
shipment, entry shall not be permitted. If the  
quantity indicated on the visa is more than  
that of the shipment, entry shall be permitted  
and only the amount entered shall be charged  
to any applicable quota.

The complete name and address of a  
company actually involved in the  
manufacturing process of the textile product  
covered by the visa shall be provided on the  
front of the textile document.

If the visa is not acceptable then a new  
correct visa or a visa waiver must be  
presented to the U.S. Customs Service before  
any portion of the shipment will be released.  
A visa waiver may be issued by the U.S.  
Department of Commerce at the request of  
the Government of Mauritius. The waiver, if  
used, only waives the requirement to present  
a visa with the shipment. It does not waive  
the quota requirement.

If the visaed invoice is deficient, the U.S.  
Customs Service will not return the original  
document after entry, but will provide a  
certified copy of that visaed invoice for use  
in obtaining a new correct original visaed  
invoice, or a visa waiver.

If import quotas are in force, U.S. Customs  
Service shall charge only the actual quantity  
in the shipment to the correct category limit.  
If a shipment from Mauritius has been  
allowed entry into the commerce of the