

# CURRENT STATUS OF THE TARIFF SITUATION

13 May 2025

Elimination of De Minimis regulations are requiring more comprehensive clearance processes

	Section 321 (De Minimis)	Informal Clearance (Type 11)	Formal Clearance (Type 01)
Values	≤ 800 USD	≤ 2,500 <sup>1</sup> USD	> 2,500 <sup>1</sup> USD
Import Duty	✗	✓ All applicable duties, incl. standard duty, anti-dumping duty, IEEPA duty	✓ All applicable duties, incl. standard duty, anti-dumping duty, IEEPA duty
Tariff Code	✗	✓ 10-digit HTSUS	✓ 10-digit HTSUS
Manufacturer ID	✗	✓	✓
Bond	✗	✗	✓ Yes <i>if acting as importer of record</i>
Customs fee (Merchandise Processing Fee)	✗ Unless cleared through an express operator then 1.31 USD per AWB	2.62 USD (air non-express) 7.85 USD (vessel) 11.78 USD (postal) 1.31 USD per AWB if cleared through an express operator	0.3464% ad valorem (min 32.71 USD, max 634.62 USD)
Remarks	No longer allowed for China/Hong Kong-origin goods. Shipments from China/ Hong Kong < 250 USD must undergo formal clearance <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>For commercial items:</b> All applicable duties, including IEEPA</li><li>• <b>For postal items:</b> 54% or minimum 100 USD per postal item (effective as of May 14)<sup>1</sup></li></ul>		

1. No clear expiration date for de minimis tariff regulations outlined in Section 4 of the Executive Order, likely to align with 90-days tariff decrease exemption

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# COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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## How is “country of origin” determined?

Country of origin is not the shipping country

Country of origin is determined based on whether the product is

- Wholly obtained in a specific country (e.g., mined, harvested)
- Substantially transformed in a specific country (e.g., altering of form, appearance, character, or use)

## What if multiple countries are involved in making a product?

The country of origin (COO) is generally the country where the last substantial transformation occurred

## Can the “country of origin” be disputed?

- Disagreements between countries can arise, especially for transshipped goods or complex supply chains
- Disagreements can lead to tariff reclassification, increased duties, or potential penalties
- To prevent disagreements, importers can consult the Chamber of Commerce for guidance on determining the correct country of origin for imported goods

## What documents prove country of origin?

- Certificate of Origin
- Commercial invoice
- Production records

