U.S. CLEARANCE OVERVIEW

	Section 321 (De Minimis)	Informal Clearance (Type 11)	Formal Clearance (Type 01)
Туре	Commercial/ Postal (excl. CN/HK)	Commercial	Commercial
Values	≤ 800 USD	≤ 2,500 USD	> 0 USD, mandatory for > 2,500 USD
Import duty	×	30% + product-specific duties	30% + product-specific duties
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)1.31 USD per AWB if cleared through an express operator	0.3464% ad valorem (min 32.71 USD, max 634.62 USD)
Filing	ACE manifest or CN22/ CN23/ ITMATT	ACE manifest (incl. invoice, airway bill, packing list)	Multiple CBP Forms (incl. invoice, airway bill, packing list, customs bond)
Tariff code	×	10-digit HTSUS	10-digit HTSUS
Manufacturer ID	×		
Bond	×	×	Yes if acting as importer of record
Remarks	No longer allowed for China/ Hong Kong-origin items	Not applicable for regulated or restricted goods	

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COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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



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