Importing into the United States
A Guide for Commercial Importers

A Notice To Our Readers

On March 1, 2003, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or CBP, was born as an agency of the Department of Homeland Security, merging functions of the former Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Border Patrol, and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Many changes took place in preparation for this merger and many have occurred since in order to safeguard U.S. borders against high-risk cargo, contraband, and unsafe imports. We encourage you to visit our Website (www.cbp.gov) for the latest information on specific laws, regulations or procedures that may affect your import transactions.

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This edition of *Importing Into the United States* contains material pursuant to the Trade Act of 2002 and the Customs Modernization Act (Title VI of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act), commonly referred to as the Mod Act.

The Customs Modernization Act (Title VI of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act [P.L. 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057]) became effective December 8, 1993. Its provisions have fundamentally altered the relationship between importers and CBP by shifting to the importer, the legal responsibility for declaring the value, classification, and rate of duty applicable to entered merchandise.

A prominent feature of the Mod Act is a relationship between CBP and importers that is characterized by *informed compliance*. (See Section Three of this book, which starts on page 26, for details and definitions.) A key component of informed compliance is the shared responsibility between CBP and the import community, wherein CBP communicates its requirements to the importer, and the importer, in turn, uses reasonable care to assure that CBP is provided with accurate and timely data pertaining to his or her importations.

Importing Into the United States provides wide-ranging information about the importing process and import requirements. We have made every effort to include essential requirements, but it is not possible for a book this size to cover all import laws and regulations. Also, this publication does not supersede or modify any provision of those laws and regulations. Legislative and administrative changes are always under consideration and can occur at any time. Quota limitations on commodities are also subject to change. Therefore, reliance solely on the information in this book may not meet the “reasonable care” standard required of importers.

We urge interested parties to contact their nearest CBP office for information on

最后修订 2006

进口美国商业进口商指南

致读者通知

*2003*年*3*月*1*日，美国海关与边境保护局*(CBP)*作为国土安全部的一个机构成立，合并了原海关总署、移民和归化局、边境巡逻队以及动植物卫生检验局的职能。为筹备此次合并发生了许多变化，此后也发生了许多变化，以保护美国边境免受高风险货物、违禁品和不安全进口产品的侵害。我们鼓励您访问我们的网站(*www.cbp.gov*)，获取可能影响您进口交易的具体法律、法规或程序的最新信息。

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本版进口美国包含依据2002年贸易法和海关现代化法(北美自由贸易协定实施法第六章)--通常称为《现代化法》--的资料。

《海关现代化法》(《北美自由贸易协定实施法》第六编[P.L.103-182, 107 Stat.2057])于1993年12月8日生效。其条款从根本上改变了进口商与CBP之间的关系，将申报报关货物价值、归类及适用税率的法律责任转移给进口商。

《Mod Act》的一个显著特征是CBP与进口商之间的关系以知情合规为特征。(有关详情和定义，请参阅本书第26页开始的第三部分。)知情合规的一个关键组成部分是CBP与进口界之间的共同责任，即CBP向进口商传达其要求，而进口商则利用合理注意确保向CBP提供与其进口相关的准确和及时的数据。

进口到美国提供了关于进口流程和进口要求的广泛信息。我们已尽一切努力纳入基本要求，但一本这样篇幅的书不可能涵盖所有进口法律和法规。此外，本出版物不取代或修改这些法律和法规的任何条款。立法和行政变更始终在考虑之中，且可能随时发生。商品配额限制也可能发生变化。因此，仅依赖本书中的信息可能无法满足进口商所需的“合理注意”标准。

我们敦促有关各方联系最近的CBP办公室，以获取有关

本译本由机器翻译生成，供快速理解条文与内部培训使用；
涉及合规判断或法律适用时，请咨询专业顾问，并以官方英文文本为准。
翻译您自己的文件，请选择桐鸾译馆 · https://www.ivyivy.com.cn
扫码关注服务号

specific issues or questions. CBP ports of entry, with their addresses and phone numbers, can be found on our Website under “Ports.”

We cannot overemphasize that although the information in this book is provided to promote understanding of, and compliance with, importing laws and regulations, the information provided here is for general purposes only. Importers may also wish to obtain guidance from private-sector experts who specialize in importing, for example, licensed customs brokers, attorneys or consultants.

Federal agencies whose laws CBP helps to enforce are listed throughout this book, as well as in the Appendix and on our Website.

具体问题或疑问的信息。CBP入境口岸及其地址和电话号码可在我们网站的“口岸”栏目下找到。

我们无论如何强调都不为过：尽管本书中的信息旨在促进对进口法律和法规的理解与合规，但此处提供的信息仅供一般参考之用。进口商也可寻求专门从事进口业务的私营部门专家的指导，例如持牌报关代理人、律师或顾问。

CBP协助执行其法律的联邦机构在本书各处以及附录和我们网站上均有列出。

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U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION: MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

1. Organization

Mission

Before September 11, 2001, the major responsibility of the former U.S. Customs Service was to administer the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. When Customs subsequently merged with other border enforcement agencies to become U.S. Customs and Border Protection, CBP's priority mission became homeland security: detecting, deterring and preventing terrorists and their weapons from entering the United States.

This mission fits ideally with CBP's long-established responsibilities for protecting and facilitating international trade. CBP retains its traditional enterprise of protecting the nation's revenue by assessing and collecting duties, taxes and fees incident to international traffic and trade. Further, by providing procedural guidance to the import community, CBP enhances and increases compliance with domestic and international customs laws and regulations. CBP thus helps importers assure that their shipments are free from terrorist or other malicious interference, tampering, or corruption of containers or commodities.

Today, CBP is the nation's premiere border enforcement agency, and it accomplishes this new mandate in part by executing the responsibilities for which it has always been known: controlling, regulating, and facilitating the movement of carriers, people, and commodities between the United States and other nations; protecting the American consumer and the environment against the introduction of hazardous, toxic or noxious products into the United States; protecting domestic industry and labor against unfair foreign competition; and detecting, interdicting, and investigating smuggling and other illegal practices aimed at illegally entering narcotics, drugs, contraband or other prohibited articles into the United States.

CBP is also responsible for detecting, interdicting, and investigating fraudulent activities intended to avoid the payment of duties, taxes and fees, or activities meant to evade the legal requirements of international traffic and trade; and for detecting, interdicting, and investigating illegal international trafficking in arms, munitions, currency, and acts of terrorism at U.S. ports of entry.

Organization

Field Operations Offices

CBP operates through a field-office structure that consists of 20 Field Operations

美国海关与边境保护局：使命与组织

1. 组织

使命

2001年9月11日之前，前美国海关总署的主要职责是执行经修订的1930年关税法。当海关随后与其他边境执法机构合并成为美国海关与边境保护局时，CBP的首要使命变为国土安全：侦查、威慑和防止恐怖分子及其武器进入美国。

这一使命与CBP长期确立的保护和促进国际贸易的职责理想契合。CBP保留其传统事业，即通过评估和征收国际运输和贸易附带的关税、税款和费用来保护国家收入。此外，通过向进口界提供程序指导，CBP增强并提高了对国内和国际海关法律和法规的合规。CBP thus帮助进口商确保其货物免受恐怖分子或其他恶意干扰、篡改或集装箱或商品腐败的影响。

如今，CBP是美国首屈一指的边境执法机构，它部分通过执行其一直为人所知的职责来完成这一新使命：控制、监管和促进承运人、人员和商品在美国与其他国家之间的流动；保护美国消费者和环境免受危险、有毒或有害产品进入美国；保护国内产业和劳工免受不公平的外国竞争；以及侦查、拦截和调查旨在将麻醉品、毒品、违禁品或其他禁止物品非法带入美国的走私和其他非法行为。

CBP还负责侦查、拦截和调查旨在逃避关税、税费支付的欺诈活动，或旨在规避国际交通和贸易法律要求的行为；并负责在美国入境口岸侦查、拦截和调查武器、弹药、货币的非法国际贩运以及恐怖主义行为。

组织

现场运营办公室

CBP通过由20个现场行动办公室组成的现场办公室结构运作

offices around the United States. These field offices provide managerial oversight and operational assistance to 324 ports of entry around the nation and 14 preclearance offices in Canada and the Caribbean.

Established according to geographic region, Field Operations offices are the means by which CBP Headquarters distributes key policies and procedures to CBP officers and importing staff around the country. Each field office supervises a certain number of service or area ports, which are larger, full-service ports with staff subdivisions designated to handle commercial transactions, as well as smaller ports of entry that handle less traffic.

Field Operations offices provide guidance to the ports under their geographic jurisdiction to ensure the dissemination and implementation of CBP guidelines, policies and procedures. Import transactions are conducted at service ports, area ports, and ports of entry, so these locations will be of primary interest to the trade community. CBP is also responsible for administering the customs laws of the United States Virgin Islands.

Ports Of Entry

Ports of entry conduct the daily, port-specific operations like clearing cargo, collecting duties and other monies associated with imports, and processing passengers arriving from abroad. Port personnel are the face at the border for nearly all cargo carriers and people entering the United States. Ports of entry are the level at which CBP enforces import and export laws and regulations and implements immigration policies and programs. Port officers also perform agricultural inspections to protect the USA from potential carriers of animal and plant pests or diseases that could cause serious damage to America's crops, livestock, pets, and the environment.

For a detailed listing of ports of entry, please refer to: *http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/ports/*.

分布在美国各地。这些现场办公室为全国324个入境口岸以及加拿大和加勒比地区的14个预清关办公室提供管理监督和运营协助。

现场行动办公室按地理区域设立，是CBP总部向全国CBP官员和进口工作人员传达关键政策和程序的途径。每个现场办公室监管一定数量的服务口岸或区域口岸--这些是规模较大、提供全面服务的口岸，设有专门处理商业交易的人员分支机构--以及处理较少流量的小型入境口岸。

现场行动办公室为其地理管辖范围内的口岸提供指导，以确保CBP指南、政策和程序的传播与实施。进口交易在服务口岸、区域口岸和入境口岸进行，因此这些地点将是贸易界主要关注的对象。CBP还负责执行美属维尔京群岛的海关法律。

入境口岸

入境口岸执行日常的、针对具体口岸的运营工作，例如清关货物、征收与进口相关的关税和其他款项，以及处理从国外抵达的旅客。口岸工作人员几乎是所有进入美国的货物承运人和人员在边境面对的面孔。入境口岸是CBP执行进出口法律法规以及实施移民政策和计划的层级。口岸官员还执行农业检查，以保护美国免受可能携带动植物害虫或疾病的潜在携带者侵害，这些害虫或疾病可能对美国的农作物、牲畜、宠物和环境造成严重损害。

有关入境口岸的详细清单，请参阅：*http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/ports/*.

U.S. CBP OFFICERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

- Bold indicates the presence of a CBP Attaché, Representative, International Operations Specialist and/or Technical Representative by 1 May, 2006.
- * Indicates that a CBP Attaché, Representative and/or International Operations Specialist is currently waiting to deploy.

Brussels, Belgium
CBP Attaché
U.S. Mission to the European Union
27 Blvd. Du Regent
1000 Brussels
011-32-2-508-2770

Ottawa, Canada
CBP Attaché
Embassy of the United States
P.O. Box 866 station B
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5T1
Tel: 613-688-5496

*Hong Kong
CBP Representative
11/F., St. John's Building
33 Garden Road, Central
Hong Kong
Tel: 011-852-2230-5100

Rome, Italy
CBP Representative
American Embassy
Via Veneto 119/A
00187 Rome
Tel: 011-39-06-4674-2475

Tokyo, Japan
CBP Representative
American Embassy
10-5, Akasaka 1-Chome
Minato-ku
Tokyo 107-8420 Japan
Tel: 011-813-3224-5433

U.S 驻外国的CBP官员

- 粗体表示截至2006年5月1日设有CBP参赞、代表、国际运营专家和/或技术代表。
- * 表示CBP参赞、代表和/或国际运营专家目前正在等待部署。

比利时布鲁塞尔美国驻欧盟使团CBP参
赞摄政大道27号

加拿大渥太华美国大使馆CBP参
赞 B站866号信箱安大略省渥太
华 K1P 5T1

*香港CBP代表圣约翰大厦
11楼

香港中环花园道33号电
话：011-852-2230-5100

意大利罗马美国大使馆 CBP
代表 Via Veneto 119/A
00187 罗马

日本东京美国大使馆 CBP
代表 10-5, Akasaka 1-
Chome Minato-ku 东京
107-8420 日本

Mexico City, Mexico
CBP Attaché
American Embassy
Paseo de la Reforma 305
Colonia Cuauhtemoc
Mexico City, D.F., Mexico
C.P. 06500
Tel: 011-52-55-5080-2000

New Delhi, India
CBP Representative
24 Kasturba Gandhi Marg.
New Delhi
110021 India
Tel: 011-91-11-2331-0080

* Panama City, Panama
CBP Representative
American Embassy
Calle 38 & Avenida Balboa
Panama City, Panama
Tel: 011-507-225-7562

Singapore
CBP Representative
American Embassy
27 Napier Road
Singapore 258508
Tel: 011-65-476-9020

Pretoria, South Africa
ICE Attaché
American Embassy
877 Pertorius
Arcadia, Pretoria 001
Tel: 011-27-12-342-8062

*Bangkok, Thailand
CBP Representative
Sindhorn Building
130-1332 Wireless Road
Tower 2, 12th Floor
Bangkok 10330
Tel: 011-66-2-205-5015

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墨西哥墨西哥城美国大使馆
CBP参赞改革大道305号库
奥特莫克区墨西哥城联邦区
邮政编码06500

电话：011-52-55-5080-2000

印度新德里 CBP代表卡斯特巴
·甘地路24号新德里110021
印度

电话：011-91-11-2331-0080

* 巴拿马巴拿马城 CBP代表
美国大使馆 Calle 38 &
Avenida Balboa Panama
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南非比勒陀利亚 ICE参赞
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勒陀利亚001

电话：011-27-12-342-8062

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Sindhorn大厦 130-1332
Wireless路 2号楼，12层
曼谷 10330

电话：011-66-2-205-5015

London, United Kingdom
CBP Representative
American Embassy
24/31 Grosvenor Square
London, W1A 1AE
Tel: 011-44-207-894-0070

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英国伦敦 CBP代表美国大使
馆格罗夫纳广场24/31号伦敦
W1A 1AE

电话：011-44-207-894-0070

SUGGESTIONS TO THE EXPORTER
FOR FASTER CLEARANCE OF YOUR MERCHANDISE:

1. Include all information required on your customs invoices.
2. Prepare your invoices carefully. Type them clearly. Allow sufficient space between lines. Keep the data within each column.
3. Make sure that your invoices contain the information that would be shown on a well-prepared packing list.
4. Mark and number each package so it can be identified with the corresponding marks and numbers appearing on your invoice.
5. Show a detailed description on your invoice of each item of merchandise contained in each individual package.
6. Mark your goods legibly and conspicuously with the country of origin unless they are specifically exempted from country-of-origin marking requirements, and with such other marking as is required by the marking laws of the United States. Exemptions and general marking requirements are detailed in Chapters 29 and 30.
7. Comply with the provisions of any special laws of the United States that may apply to your goods, such as laws relating to food, drugs, cosmetics, alcoholic beverages, radioactive materials, and others. (See Chapters 33, 34 and 35.)
8. Observe the instructions closely with respect to invoicing, packaging, marking, labeling, etc., sent to you by your customer in the United States. He or she has probably made a careful check of the requirements that will have to be met when your merchandise arrives.
9. Work with CBP to develop packing standards for your commodities.
10. Establish sound security procedures at your facility and while transporting your goods for shipment. Do not give narcotics smugglers the opportunity to introduce narcotics into your shipment.
11. Consider shipping on a carrier participating in the Automated Manifest System (AMS).
12. If you use a licensed customs broker for your transaction, consider using a firm that participates in the Automated Broker Interface (ABI).

给出口商的建议：加快您的货物清关：

1. 在您的海关发票上包含所有必需的信息。
2. 仔细准备您的发票。清晰地打印。行间留出足够空间。将数据保持在每一列内。
3. 确保您的发票包含一份准备良好的装箱单上会显示的信息。
4. 标记并编号每个包装，使其能够与您发票上出现的相应标记和编号相对应。
5. 在您的发票上详细描述每个单独包装内所含的每项商品。
6. 除非您的货物被特别豁免原产地标记要求，否则应以清晰且醒目的方式在原产地标记您的货物，并加上美国标记法律要求的其他标记。豁免和一般标记要求详见第29章和第30章。
7. 遵守可能适用于您货物的美国任何特别法律的规定，例如与食品、药品、化妆品、酒精饮料、放射性材料等有关的法律。(见第33章、第34章和第35章。)
8. 严格遵守您在美国的客户发送给您的关于开具发票、包装、标记、贴标等的指示。他或她很可能已经仔细检查了您的货物到达时必须满足的要求。
9. 与CBP合作，为您的商品制定包装标准。
10. 在您的设施内以及运输货物待运期间建立完善的安保程序。不要给毒品走私者机会将毒品引入您的货物中。
11. 考虑使用参与自动舱单系统(AMS)的承运人运输。
12. 如果您为交易使用持牌报关代理人，考虑使用参与自动经纪人接口(ABI)的公司。

ENTRY OF GOODS

2. Entry Process

When a shipment reaches the United States, the importer of record (i.e., the owner, purchaser, or licensed customs broker designated by the owner, purchaser, or consignee) will file entry documents for the goods with the port director at the goods' port of entry. Imported goods are not legally entered until after the shipment has arrived within the port of entry, delivery of the merchandise has been authorized by CBP, and estimated duties have been paid. It is the importer of record's responsibility to arrange for examination and release of the goods.

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1484, the importer of record must use reasonable care in making entry.

NOTE: In addition to contacting CBP, importers should contact other agencies when questions arise about particular commodities. For example, questions about products regulated by the Food and Drug Administration should be forwarded to the nearest FDA district office (check local phone book under U.S. government listings) or to the Import Division, FDA Headquarters, 301.443.6553. The same is true for alcohol, tobacco, firearms, wildlife products (furs, skins, shells), motor vehicles, and other products and merchandise regulated by the other federal agencies for which CBP enforces entry laws. Appropriate agencies are identified on page 197.

Addresses and phone numbers for these agencies are listed in the appendix.

Goods may be entered for consumption, entered for warehouse at the port of arrival, or they may be transported in-bond to another port of entry and entered there under the same conditions as at the port of arrival. Arrangements for transporting the merchandise in-bond to an in-land port may be made by the consignee or by a customs broker or by any other person with an interest in the goods for that purpose. Unless your merchandise arrives directly at the port where you wish to enter it, you may be charged additional fees by the carrier for transportation to that port unless other arrangements have been made. Under some circumstances, your goods may be released through your local port of entry, even if they arrive at a different U.S. port from a foreign country. Prior to the goods' arrival, arrangements for entry must be made at the CBP port of entry where you intend to file your duties and documentation.

Goods to be placed in a foreign trade zone are not entered at the customhouse. See Chapter 41 for more information on foreign trade zones.

Evidence Of Right To Make Entry

Goods may only be entered by their owner, purchaser, or a licensed customs broker. When the goods are consigned “to order,” the bill of lading, properly endorsed by

货物入境

2. 入境流程

当货物抵达美国时，登记进口商(即所有人、购买人或由所有人、购买人或收货人指定的持牌报关代理人)将向货物入境口岸的口岸主管提交该货物的报关文件。进口货物只有在货物已抵达入境口岸范围内、CBP已授权交付该商品且已支付估算关税之后，才在法律上完成报关。安排货物的查验和发布是登记进口商的责任。

依据19 U.S.C.1484，登记进口商在报关时必须合理注意。

注意：除联系CBP外，进口商在遇到有关特定商品的问题时还应联系其他机构。例如，有关受食品和药物管理局监管产品的问题，应转交最近的FDA地区办公室(可查阅当地电话簿中的美国政府 listings)，或转交FDA总部进口司，电话301.443.6553。对于酒精、烟草、firearms、野生动植物产品(毛皮、皮革、贝壳)、机动车辆以及其他受其他联邦机构监管且由CBP执行报关法律的商品和货物，情况也是如此。相关适当机构见第197页。

这些机构的地址和电话号码列于附录中。

货物可以申报进入消费，也可以在到达口岸申报存入仓库，或者可以保税运输至另一入境口岸并在该处按与到达口岸相同的条件申报。安排商品保税运输至内陆口岸可由收货人、报关代理人或任何对该货物有相关利益的其他人作出。除非您的商品直接抵达您希望申报入境的口岸，否则承运人可能会就运输至该口岸向您收取额外费用，除非另有安排。在某些情况下，即使您的货物从外国抵达不同的美国口岸，您的货物也可能通过您当地入境口岸发布。在货物到达之前，必须在您打算提交关税和文件的CBP入境口岸作出报关安排。

拟放入对外贸易区的货物不在海关报关。有关对外贸易区的更多信息，见第41章。

报关权利证明货物只能由其所有人、购买人或持牌报关代理人办理报关。当货物以“凭指示”方式托运时，经适当背书的提单

the consignor, may serve as evidence of the right to make entry. An air waybill may be used for merchandise arriving by air.

In most instances, entry is made by a person or firm certified by the carrier bringing the goods to the port of entry. This entity (i.e., the person or firm certified) is considered the “owner” of the goods for customs purposes.

The document issued by the carrier for this purpose is known as a “Carrier’s Certificate.” An example of this certificate is shown in the Appendix. In certain circumstances, entry may be made by means of a duplicate bill of lading or a shipping receipt. When the goods are not imported by a common carrier, possession of the goods by the importer at the time of arrival shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the right to make entry.

Entry For Consumption

Entering merchandise is a two-part process consisting of: (1) filing the documents necessary to determine whether merchandise may be released from CBP custody, and (2) filing the documents that contain information for duty assessment and statistical purposes. Both of these processes can be accomplished electronically via the Automated Broker Interface (ABI) program of the Automated Commercial System (ACS).

Entry Documents

Within 15 calendar days of the date that a shipment arrives at a U.S. port of entry, entry documents must be filed at a location specified by the port director. These documents are:

- Entry Manifest (CBP Form 7533) or Application and Special Permit for Immediate Delivery (CBP Form 3461) or other form of merchandise release required by the port director,
- Evidence of right to make entry,
- Commercial invoice or a pro forma invoice when the commercial invoice cannot be produced,
- Packing lists, if appropriate,
- Other documents necessary to determine merchandise admissibility.

If the goods are to be released from CBP custody at the time of entry, an entry summary for consumption must be filed and estimated duties deposited at the port of entry within 10 working days of the goods' entry.

Surety

The entry must be accompanied by evidence that a bond has been posted with CBP to cover any potential duties, taxes, and charges that may accrue. Bonds may be secured through a resident U.S. surety company, but may be posted in the form of United

发货人适当背书的提单可作为报关权的证据。空运单可以
用于空运抵达的货物。

在大多数情况下，报关由将货物运至入境口岸的承运人认证的个人或公司进行。该实体(即被认证的个人或公司)就海关目的而言被视为货物的“所有人”。

承运人为该目的签发的文件称为“承运人证明”。该证明的示例见附录。在某些情况下，可通过提单副本或运输收据进行报关。当货物不是由公共承运人进口时，进口商在到达时对货物的占有应被视为报关权的充分证据

进行录入。

消费报关

货物报关是一个分为两部分的过程，包括：(1)提交确定货物是否可从CBP监管下放行所需的文件，以及(2)提交包含用于关税评估和统计目的信息的文件。这两个过程均可通过自动商业系统(ACS)的自动经纪人接口(ABI)程序以电子方式完成。

入境文件

在货物到达美国入境口岸之日起15个日历日内，必须在口岸主任指定的地点提交报关文件。这些
文件包括：

- 报关单(CBP Form 7533)或立即交付申请和特别许可(CBP Form 3461)或口岸主任要求的其他货物放行表格，
- 入境权证明，
- 商业发票，或在无法出示商业发票时的形式发票，
- 装箱单(如适用),
- 确定商品可接受性所需的其他文件。

如果货物在入境时要从CBP监管下放行，则一项入境申报
消费报关单必须在货物报关后 10 个工作日内提交，并在报关口岸缴纳预估关税。

担保人报关必须附有证据，证明已向 CBP 提交保证金，以覆盖可能产生的任何关税、税费和费用。保证金可通过美国居民担保公司获得，但也可以以 United 的形式提交

States currency or certain United States government obligations. In the event that a customs broker is employed for the purpose of making entry, the broker may permit the use of his bond to provide the required coverage.

Entry Summary Documentation

Following presentation of the entry, the shipment may be examined, or examination may be waived. The shipment is then released if no legal or regulatory violations have occurred. Entry summary documentation is filed and estimated duties are deposited within 10 working days of the entry of the merchandise at a designated customhouse. Entry summary documentation consists of:

- Return of the entry package to the importer, broker, or his authorized agent after merchandise is permitted release,
- Entry summary (CBP Form 7501),
- Other invoices and documents necessary to assess duties, collect statistics, or determine that all import requirements have been satisfied. This paper documentation can be reduced or eliminated by using features of the ABI.

Immediate Delivery

An alternate procedure that provides for immediate release of a shipment may be used in some cases by applying for a special permit for immediate delivery on CBP Form 3461 prior to arrival of the merchandise. Carriers participating in the Automated Manifest System can receive conditional release authorizations after leaving the foreign country and up to five days before landing in the United States. If the application is approved, the shipment will be released expeditiously after it arrives. An entry summary must then be filed in proper form, either on paper or electronically, and estimated duties deposited within 10 working days of release. Immediate-delivery release using Form 3461 is limited to the following types of merchandise:

- Merchandise arriving from Canada or Mexico, if the port director approves it and an appropriate bond is on file,
- Fresh fruits and vegetables for human consumption arriving from Canada or Mexico and removed from the area immediately contiguous to the border and placed within the importer’s premises within the port of importation,
- Shipments consigned to or for the account of any agency or officer of the U.S. government,
- Articles for a trade fair,
- Tariff-rate quota merchandise and, under certain circumstances, merchandise subject to an absolute quota. Absolute-quota items require a formal entry at all times,
- In very limited circumstances, merchandise released from warehouse followed within 10 working days by a warehouse withdrawal for

货币或某些美国政府债务的形式提交。如果雇用报关代理人进行报关，该代理人可允许使用其保证金提供所需覆盖。

入境摘要单证

提交报关后，货物可接受查验，或可免除查验。如果未发生任何法律或法规违规，则货物随后放行。报关单汇总文件应在货物于指定海关报关后10个工作日内提交并缴纳预估关税。报关单汇总文件包括：

- 在货物获准放行后，将报关文件包退还给进口商、报关代理人或其授权代理人，
- 报关摘要(CBP Form 7501),
- 评估关税、收集统计数据或确定所有进口要求均已满足所需的其他发票和文件。通过使用ABI的功能，可以减少或消除这些纸质文件。

即时交付在某些情况下，可在商品到达之前通过使用CBP Form 3461申请即时交付特别许可，从而采用一种规定货物即时发布的替代程序。参与自动舱单系统的承运人可在离开外国后、且在抵达美国前最多五天获得有条件发布授权。如果申请获批，货物将在到达后迅速发布。随后必须在发布后10个工作日内以适当形式提交报关单汇总，可以纸质或电子方式提交，并缴纳估算关税。使用Form 3461的即时交付发布仅限于以下类型的商品：

- 来自加拿大或墨西哥的货物，如果口岸主任批准且已提交适当的保证金，
- 供人食用、来自加拿大或墨西哥的新鲜水果和蔬菜，且从紧邻边境的地区运出并在进口口岸范围内的进口商场所内放置的，
- 发运至任何机构或官员，或以其账户为收货人的货物
  U.S government,
- 用于贸易博览会的物品，
- 关税配额商品，以及在某些情况下受绝对配额限制的商品。绝对配额商品在任何时候都需要正式报关，
- 在极为有限的情况下，从仓库放行的商品，且在10个工作日内随后进行仓库提货用于

consumption,

- Merchandise specifically authorized by CBP Headquarters to be entitled to release for immediate delivery.

Entry For Warehouse

If one wishes to postpone release of the goods, they may be placed in a CBP bonded warehouse under a warehouse entry. The goods may remain in the bonded warehouse up to five years from the date of importation. At any time during that period, warehoused goods may be re-exported without paying duty, or they may be withdrawn for consumption upon paying duty at the duty rate in effect on the date of withdrawal. If the goods are destroyed under CBP supervision, no duty is payable.

While the goods are in the bonded warehouse, they may, under CBP supervision, be manipulated by cleaning, sorting, repacking, or otherwise changing their condition by processes that do not amount to manufacturing. After manipulation, and within the warehousing period, the goods may be exported without the payment of duty, or they may be withdrawn for consumption upon payment of duty at the rate applicable to the goods in their manipulated condition at the time of withdrawal. Perishable goods, explosive substances, or prohibited importations may not be placed in a bonded warehouse. Certain restricted articles, though not allowed release from custody, may be warehoused.

Information regarding bonded manufacturing warehouses is contained in section 311 of the Tariff Act (19 U.S.C. 1311).

Unentered Goods

If no entry has been filed for the goods at the port of entry, or at the port of destination for in-bond shipments, within 15 calendar days after their arrival, the goods may be placed in a general-order warehouse at the importer’s risk and expense. If the goods are not entered within six months from the date of importation, they can be sold at public auction or destroyed. Perishable goods, however, and goods subject to depreciation and explosive substances may be sold sooner.

Storage charges, expenses of sales, internal revenue or other taxes, duties, fees, and amounts for the satisfaction of liens must be taken out of the money obtained from the sale of the unentered goods. Claims for the surplus proceeds of sale may be filed with the port director at whose instruction the merchandise was sent to sale. Any claim for such proceeds must be filed within 10 days of sale and supported with an original bill of lading. A photostatic copy or certified copy of the bill of lading may be used if only part of a shipment is involved in the sale. Carriers, not port directors, are required to notify a bonded warehouse of unentered merchandise. Once notified, the bonded warehouse operator/manager shall arrange for the unentered merchandise to be transported to his or her premises for storage at the consignee’s risk and expense. If the goods are subject to internal revenue taxes, but will not bring enough to pay the taxes if sold at public auction,

消费，

• 经美国海关与边境保护局总部特别授权有资格放行以供立即交付的商品。

保税仓库报关如果希望推迟发布货物，可以在保税仓库报关下将货物存入CBP保税仓库。货物自进口之日起可在保税仓库中存放最多五年。在此期间任何时候，仓库存放的货物可以再出口而无需缴纳关税，或者可以在缴纳关税后提取用于消费，关税税率按提取之日生效的税率计算。如果货物在CBP监督下销毁，则无需缴纳关税。

货物在保税仓库期间，可在CBP监管下通过清洁、分拣、重新包装或其他不构成制造的处理方式改变其状态。经处理后，在仓储期内，货物可出口而无需缴纳关税，或可在缴纳关税后提取用于消费，税率按提取时经处理货物的适用税率计算。易腐货物、爆炸性物质或禁止进口的物品不得存入保税仓库。某些受限物品虽不允许放行，但可存入仓库。

有关保税制造仓库的信息载于《关税法》第311条(19 U.S.C.1311)。

未报关货物如货物在到达后15个日历日内未在入境口岸或保税运输货物的目的地口岸提交报关，货物可被置于普通令仓库，风险和费用由进口商承担。如货物自进口之日起六个月内未报关，可公开拍卖或销毁。但易腐货物、易贬值货物及爆炸性物质可提前出售。

仓储费用、销售费用、国内税收或其他税费、关税、规费及满足留置权的金额必须从未报关货物销售所得款项中扣除。剩余销售款项的索赔可向指示该商品出售的口岸主任提出。任何此类款项的索赔必须在销售后10天内提出，并附上正本提单。如仅涉及一批货物中的部分货物，可使用提单的影印本或核证副本。承运人(而非口岸主任)须将未报关商品通知保税仓库。一旦收到通知，保税仓库经营人/管理人应安排将未报关商品运至其场所存储，风险和费用由收货人承担。如货物须缴纳国内税收，但公开拍卖所得不足以缴纳税款，

they are subject to destruction.

Mail Entries

Importers have found that in some cases it is to their advantage to use the national postal service—that is, a country's mail system, rather than courier services—to import merchandise into the United States. Some benefits to be gained are:

- Ease in clearing shipments through CBP. The duties on parcels valued at $2,000 or less are collected by the letter carrier who delivers the parcel to the addressee (see note on page 16),
- Savings on shipping charges: smaller, low-valued packages can often be sent less expensively through the mails,
- No formal entry required on duty-free merchandise not exceeding $2,000 in value,
- No need to clear shipments personally if under $2,000 in value.

Joint CBP and postal regulations provide that all parcel post packages must have a CBP declaration securely attached to the outer wrapping giving an accurate description of the contents and their value. This declaration can be obtained at post offices worldwide. Commercial shipments must also be accompanied by a commercial invoice enclosed in the parcel bearing the declaration.

Each mail parcel containing an invoice or statement of value should be marked on the outer wrapper, on the address side, “Invoice enclosed.” If the invoice or statement cannot be conveniently enclosed within the sealed parcel, it may be securely attached to the parcel. Failure to comply with any of these requirements will delay clearance of the shipment through CBP.

Packages other than parcel post—for example, letter-class mail, commercial papers, printed matter, or samples of merchandise—must bear on the address side a label, Form C1, provided by the Universal Post Union, or the endorsement “May be opened for customs purposes before delivery,” or similar words definitely waiving the privacy of the seal and indicating that CBP officers may open the parcel without recourse to the addressee. Parcels not labeled or endorsed in this manner and found to contain prohibited merchandise, or containing merchandise that is subject to duty or tax, are subject to forfeiture.

A CBP officer prepares the CBP entry (a form) for mail importations not exceeding $2,000 in value, and the letter carrier at the destination delivers the parcel to the addressee upon payment of duty. If the value of a mail importation exceeds $2,000, the addressee is notified to prepare and file a formal CBP entry (also called a

它们可能会被销毁。

邮件报关

进口商发现，在某些情况下，使用国家邮政服务--即一国的邮件系统而非快递服务--将商品进口到美国对他们有利。可获得的一些好处包括：

- 通过美国海关与边境保护局清关较为便利。价值在2,000美元或以下的包裹的关税由将包裹投递给收件人的邮递员收取(见第16页注释),
- 节省运费：较小、低价值的包裹通常可以通过邮件以更低的成本寄送，
- 价值不超过2,000美元的免税商品无需正式报关，
- 价值低于2000美元的货物无需亲自清关。

CBP与邮政法规联合规定，所有包裹邮包必须具有一份 CBP 申报单牢固地附在外包装上，准确说明内装物品及其价值。该申报单可在世界各地的邮局获取。商业货物还必须随附一份商业发票，置于包裹内并附有该申报单。

每个含有发票或价值声明的邮包，应在地址一侧的外包装上标注“内附发票”。如果发票或声明无法方便地装入密封邮包内，可将其牢固地附在邮包上。未能遵守上述任何要求将延误货物通过 CBP 的清关。

除包裹邮件以外的其他包裹--例如信件类邮件、商业文件、印刷品或商品样品--必须在地址面贴有万国邮政联盟提供的 C1 表格标签，或注明“可在投递前为海关目的开拆”，或类似明确放弃封口私密性并表明 CBP 官员可无需征得收件人同意即开拆包裹的字样。未按此方式贴标或注明的包裹，如被发现装有违禁商品，或装有应缴关税或税款商品，将被没收。

CBP 官员为价值不超过 $2,000 的邮件进口准备 CBP 报关单(一种表格)，目的地的邮递员在收件人缴纳关税后将包裹投递给收件人。如果邮件进口的价值超过 $2,000，则通知收件人准备并提交正式的 CBP 报关单(也称为

consumption entry) for it at the CBP port nearest him. A commercial invoice is required with the entry.

A CBP processing fee of $5.00 will be assessed on each item of dutiable mail for which a CBP officer prepares documentation. The postal carrier will collect this nominal fee on all dutiable or taxable mail along with the duty owed. There is also a postal fee (in addition to prepaid postage) authorized by international postal conventions and agreements as partial reimbursement to the Postal Service for its extra work in clearing packages through CBP and delivering them.

NOTE: The following general exceptions apply to the $2,000 limit:

- Articles classified in Subchapters III and IV, Chapter 99, Harmonized Tariff Schedule,
- Billfolds and other flat goods,
- Feathers and feather products,
- Flowers and foliage, artificial or preserved,
- Footwear,
- Fur, articles of,
- Gloves,
- Handbags,
- Headwear and hat braids,
- Leather, articles of,
- Luggage,
- Millinery ornaments,
- Pillows and cushions,
- Plastics, miscellaneous articles of,
- Rawhides and skins,
- Rubber, miscellaneous articles of,
- Textile fibers and products,
- Toys, games, and sports equipment, and
- Trimmings.

The limit for these articles is $250, except for textiles (fibers and products). Virtually all commercial shipments of textiles require formal entry, regardless of value. Unaccompanied shipments of made-to-measure suits from Hong Kong, a category that includes single suits for personal consumption, also require a formal entry regardless of the suit’s value.

Transportation Of Merchandise In Bond

Not all merchandise imported into the United States and intended for domestic commerce is entered at the port where it arrives. The importer may prefer to enter the goods at a different location in the United States, in which case the merchandise will

消费报关)在其最近的美国海关与边境保护局口岸办理。报关时需要提供商业发票。

对于美国海关与边境保护局官员为其准备单证的每件应税邮件，将收取5.00美元的海关处理费。邮政承运人将在所有应税或应征税邮件上连同应付关税一并收取此名义费用。此外还有一项邮政费用(除预付邮资外)，经国际邮政公约和协定授权，作为对邮政局在通过美国海关与边境保护局清关和投递包裹方面额外工作的部分补偿。

注：以下一般例外适用于2,000美元限额：

- 归类于《协调关税表》第99章第III和IV分章的商品，
- 钱包及其他扁平制品，
- 羽毛及羽毛制品，
- 人造或经保存的花卉和枝叶，
- 鞋类，
- 毛皮及其制品，
- 手套，
- 手提包，
- 头饰和帽辫，
- 皮革及其制品，
- 行李，
- 制帽装饰品，
- 枕头和靠垫，
- 塑料及其制品，杂项制品，
- 生皮和皮张，
- 橡胶杂项制品，
- 纺织纤维及产品，
- 玩具、游戏和体育设备，以及
- 饰边。

这些物品的限额为250美元，但纺织品(纤维和产品)除外。
几乎所有商业纺织品货物无论价值多少都需要正式报关。来自香港的无人陪同的定制西装货物(该类别包括供个人消费的单套西装)无论西装价值多少也需要正式报关。

保税货物运输并非所有进口到美国并拟用于国内商业的货物都在其到达口岸报关。进口商可能更愿意在美国的不同地点对货物进行报关，在这种情况下，货物将

have to be further transported to that location. In order to protect United States revenue in these cases, the merchandise must travel in a bonded status from the port of arrival to the intended port of entry. This process is referred to as *traveling under Immediate Transportation procedures* and is accomplished by the execution of CBP Form 7512 (Transportation Entry and Manifest of Goods Subject to CBP Inspection and Permit). The merchandise is then placed with a carrier who accepts it under its bond for transportation to the intended destination, where the normal merchandise entry process will occur.

3. Right To Make Entry

Entry By Importer

Merchandise arriving in the United States by commercial carrier must be entered by the owner, purchaser, his or her authorized regular employee, or by the licensed customs broker designated by the owner, purchaser, or consignee. U.S. CBP officers and employees are not authorized to act as agents for importers or forwarders of imported merchandise, although they may give all reasonable advice and assistance to inexperienced importers.

Customs brokers are the only persons who are authorized by the tariff laws of the United States to act as agents for importers in the transaction of their customs business. Customs brokers are private individuals or firms licensed by CBP to prepare and file the necessary customs entries, arrange for the payment of duties found due, take steps to effect the release of the goods in CBP custody, and otherwise represent their principals in customs matters. The fees charged for these services may vary according to the customs broker and the extent of services performed.

Every entry must be supported by one of the forms of evidence of the right to make entry outlined in this chapter. When a customs broker makes entry, a CBP power of attorney is made in the name of the customs broker. This power of attorney is given by the person or firm for whom the customs broker is acting as agent. Ordinarily, the authority of an employee to make entry for his or her employer is established most satisfactorily by a CBP power of attorney.

Entries Made By Others

Entry of goods may be made by a nonresident individual or partnership, or by a foreign corporation through a U.S. agent or representative of the exporter, a member of the partnership, or an officer of the corporation.

The surety on any CBP bond required from a nonresident individual or organization must be incorporated in the United States. In addition, a foreign corporation in whose name merchandise is entered must have a resident agent in the state where the port of entry is located who is authorized to accept service of process on the foreign corporation’s behalf.

必须进一步运输至该地点。在这些情况下，为保护美国税收，货物必须以保税状态从到达口岸运至预定报关口岸。此过程称为在即时运输程序下运输，通过签署CBP Form 7512(受CBP检查和许可的货物运输报关单和舱单)完成。随后货物交由承运人，承运人根据其保税承诺接受货物并运至预定目的地，在那里进行正常的货物报关程序。

3. 报关权

进口商申报

通过商业承运人运抵美国的货物，必须由所有人、购买人、其授权的正式雇员，或由所有人、购买人或收货人指定的持牌报关代理人办理报关。美国 CBP 官员和雇员无权作为进口商或进口货物货运代理人的代理人，但可以向缺乏经验的进口商提供一切合理的建议和协助。

报关代理人是美国关税法授权在进口商海关业务交易中作为其代理人的唯一人员。报关代理人是经CBP许可的私人个人或公司，负责准备和提交必要的海关报关，安排支付应付关税，采取措施实现CBP保管货物的发布，并在海关事务中代表其委托人。这些服务的收费可能因报关代理人和所执行服务的范围而异。

每份报关都必须有本章所列的某种证明有权办理报关的证据作为支持。当由报关代理人办理报关时，以报关代理人的名义出具 CBP 授权委托书。该授权委托书由报关代理人作为代理人代为行事的人或公司出具。通常，雇员为其雇主办理报关的授权，最令人满意的方式是通过 CBP 授权委托书来确立。

他人作出的申报

货物的报关可以由非居民个人或合伙企业办理，也可以由外国公司通过出口商的美国代理人或代表、合伙企业成员或公司高级职员办理。

要求非居民个人或组织提供的任何 CBP 保证金的保证人必须是在美国注册成立的。此外，以其名义办理货物报关的外国公司，必须在报关港口所在州设有一名常驻代理人，该代理人有权代表该外国公司接受法律文书送达。

A licensed customs broker named in a CBP power of attorney may make entry on behalf of the exporter or his representative. The owner's declaration made by a nonresident individual or organization which the customs broker may request must be supported by a surety bond providing for the payment of increased or additional duties found due. Liability for duties is discussed in Chapter 13. An owner's declaration executed in a foreign country is acceptable, but it must be executed before a notary public and bear the notary's seal. Notaries public will be found in all American embassies around the world and in most of the larger consulates.

Power Of Attorney

A nonresident individual, partnership, or foreign corporation may issue a power of attorney to a regular employee, customs broker, partner, or corporation officer to act in the United States for the nonresident employer. Any person named in a power of attorney must be a resident of the United States who has been authorized to accept service of process on behalf of the person or organization issuing the power of attorney. The power of attorney to accept service of process becomes irrevocable with respect to customs transactions duly undertaken. Either the applicable CBP form (see Appendix) or a document using the same language as the form is acceptable. References to acts that the issuer has not authorized the agent to perform may be deleted from the form or omitted from the document. A power of attorney from a foreign corporation must be supported by the following documents or their equivalent when foreign law or practice differs from that in the United States:

- A certificate from the proper public officer of the country showing the legal existence of the corporation, unless the fact of incorporation is so generally known as to be a matter of common knowledge.
- A copy of that part of the charter or articles of incorporation which shows the scope of the corporation's business and its governing body.
- A copy of the document or part thereof by which the person signing the power of attorney derives his authority, such as a provision of the charter or articles of incorporation, a copy of the resolution, minutes of the board of directors' meeting, or other document by which the governing body conferred this authority. In this case, a copy is required of the bylaws or other document giving the governing board the authority to designate others to appoint agents or attorney.

A nonresident individual or partnership or a foreign corporation may issue a power of attorney to authorize the persons or firms named in the power of attorney to issue like powers of attorney to other qualified residents of the United States and to empower the residents to whom such powers of attorney are issued to accept service of process on behalf of the nonresident individual or organizations.

A power of attorney issued by a partnership must be limited to a period not to

一名在CBP授权委托书中列名的持牌报关行可进行申报
代表出口商或其代表。非居民个人或组织作出的所有人声明(报关代理人可能要求)必须由提供支付增加的或额外的应付关税的保证担保支持。关税责任在第13章讨论。在国外执行的所有人声明是可接受的，但必须在公证人面前执行并带有公证人的印章。公证人将在世界各地的所有美国大使馆和大多数较大领事馆中找到。

授权书

非居民个人、合伙企业或外国公司可以向非居民雇主的正式员工、报关代理人、合伙人或公司高管签发授权书，以在美国代表非居民雇主行事。授权书中指定的任何人必须是美国居民，并已授权代表签发授权书的个人或组织接受诉讼文书送达。接受诉讼文书送达的授权书对于适当进行海关交易变得不可撤销。可以使用适用的CBP表格(见附录)或使用与表格相同语言的文档。可以删除或省略表格或文档中提及发行人未授权代理人执行的行为。外国公司的授权书必须由以下文件或其等效文件支持，当外国法律或实践与美国不同时：

- 由该国适当的公职人员出具的证明该公司合法存在的证书，除非公司注册这一事实已广为人知而成为常识。
- 公司章程或公司设立章程中显示公司业务范围和其治理机构的那部分的副本。
- 签署授权委托书的人据以取得其授权的文件或其部分的副本，例如章程或公司设立章程的条款、决议副本、董事会会议记录，或治理机构据以授予该授权的其他文件。在此情况下，需要提供章程细则或其他文件的副本，该文件赋予治理机构指定他人任命代理人或律师的权限。

非居民个人、合伙企业或外国公司可以签发一份
授权委托书，用以授权授权委托书中指定的人员或公司向其他合格的美国居民签发类似的授权委托书，并授权接受此类授权委托书签发的居民代表非居民个人或组织接受法律文书送达。

由合伙企业签发的授权委托书必须限定在不超过

exceed two years from the date of execution and shall state the names of all members of the partnership. One member of a partnership may execute a power of attorney for the transaction of customs business of the partnership. When a new firm is formed by a change of membership, the prior firm's power of attorney is no longer effective for any customs purpose. The new firm will be required to issue a new power of attorney for the transaction of its customs business. All other powers of attorney may be granted for an unlimited period.

CBP Form 5291, or a document using the same language as the form, is also used to empower an agent other than an attorney-at-law or customs broker to file protests on behalf of an importer under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended. (See 19 CFR 141.32.)

Foreign corporations may comply with CBP regulations by executing a power of attorney on the corporation's letterhead. A form of power of attorney used for this purpose is given below. A nonresident individual or partner may use this same form.

The X Corporation, _____
(Address, city, and country)

organized under the laws of _____ hereby authorizes

_____
(Name or names of employee or officer in United States)

_____
(and address or addresses)

to perform on behalf of the said corporation any and all acts specified in CBP Form 5291, Power of Attorney; to accept service of process in the United States on behalf of the X Corporation; to issue powers of attorney on CBP Form 5291 authorizing a qualified resident or residents of the United States to perform on behalf of the X Corporation all acts specified in CBP Form 5291; and to empower such resident or residents to accept service of process in the United States on behalf of the said X Corporation.

Because the laws regarding incorporation, notation, and authentication of documents vary from country to country, the agent to be named in the power of attorney should consult the port director of CBP at the port of entry where proof of the document's existence may be required as to the proper form to be used and the formalities to be met.

4. Examination Of Goods And Entry Documents

自执行之日起不得超过两年，并应说明合伙企业所有成员的姓名。合伙企业的一名成员可以签署授权书以处理合伙企业的海关业务。当通过成员变更形成新公司时，先前公司的授权书对于任何海关目的不再有效。新公司将需要签发新的授权书以处理其海关业务。所有其他授权书可以授予无限期。

CBP Form 5291，或使用与该表格相同措辞的文件，也用于授权除律师或报关代理人以外的代理人，根据经修订的《1930年关税法》第514条代表进口商提出异议。(见 19 CFR 141.32。)

外国公司可以通过在公司信笺上签署授权委托书来遵守 CBP 法规。用于此目的的授权委托书格式如下。非居民个人或合伙人可以使用同一格式。

X公司，_____
(地址、城市和国家)

根据 _____ 法律组建，特此授权

_____
(在美国的员工或高级职员的姓名)

_____
(及地址或各地址)

代表上述公司执行CBP Form 5291《授权书》中规定的任何及所有行为；代表X公司在美国接受法律文书送达；签发CBP Form 5291授权书，授权一名或多名美国合格居民代表X公司执行CBP Form 5291中规定的所有行为；并授权该等居民代表上述X公司在美国接受法律文书送达。

由于有关公司注册、公证和文件认证的法律因国家而异，授权委托书中拟指定的代理人应咨询报关港口所在地 CBP 的港口主任，了解应使用的适当格式和应满足的手续，因为在该港口可能需要提供文件存在的证明。

4. 货物和入境文件的检查

Examination of goods and documents is necessary to determine, among other things:

- The value of the goods for customs purposes and their dutiable status,
- Whether the goods must be marked with their country of origin or require special marking or labeling. If so, whether they are marked in the manner required,
- Whether the shipment contains prohibited articles,
- Whether the goods are correctly invoiced,
- Whether the goods are in excess of the invoiced quantities or a shortage exists,
- Whether the shipment contains illegal narcotics.

Prior to the goods' release, the port director will designate representative quantities for examination by CBP officers under conditions that will safeguard the goods. Some kinds of goods must be examined to determine whether they meet special requirements of the law. For example, food and beverages unfit for human consumption would not meet the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration.

One of the primary methods of smuggling narcotics into the United States is in cargo shipments. Drug smugglers will place narcotics inside a legitimate cargo shipment or container to be retrieved upon arrival in the United States. Because smugglers use any means possible to hide narcotics, all aspects of the shipment are examined, including container, pallets, boxes, and product. Only through intensive inspection can narcotics be discovered.

Textiles and textile products are considered trade-sensitive and as such may be subject to a higher percentage of examinations than other commodities.

CBP officers will ascertain the quantity of goods imported, making allowances for shortages under specified conditions and assessing duty on any excess. The invoice may state the quantities in the weights and measures of the country from which the goods are shipped or in the weights and measures of the United States, but the entry must state the quantities in metric terms.

Excess Goods And Shortages

In order to facilitate duty allowances for goods that do not arrive and to determine whether excess goods are contained in the shipment, the importer (or foreign exporter) is advised to pack the goods in an orderly fashion; properly mark and number the packages in which the goods are contained; list each package's contents on the invoice; and place marks and numbers on the invoices that correspond to those packages.

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查验货物和单据对于确定以下事项是必要的，其中包括物品：

- 货物的海关估价及其应税状态，
- 货物是否必须标注其原产地，或是否需要特殊标记或标签。如是，其标记方式是否符合要求，
- 货物是否包含违禁物品，
- 货物是否被正确开具发票，
- 货物是否超出 invoice 所列数量或存在短缺，
- 该批货物是否含有非法麻醉品。

在货物放行之前，港口主任将指定代表供CBP官员在保障货物安全的条件下进行查验的数量。某些种类的货物必须经过查验，以确定其是否符合法律的特殊要求。例如，不适合人类食用的食品和饮料不符合食品药品管理局的要求。

将麻醉品走私进入美国的主要方法之一是货物运输。毒品走私者会将麻醉品藏匿在合法货物或集装箱内，待抵达美国后取出。由于走私者使用一切可能的手段藏匿麻醉品，因此货物的各个方面都要接受查验，包括集装箱、托盘、箱子和产品。只有通过深入检查才能发现麻醉品。

纺织品和纺织产品被视为贸易敏感商品，因此可能比其他商品接受更高比例的查验。

CBP官员将确定进口货物的数量，在特定条件下对短少予以扣除，并对任何溢余征收关税。发票可以按货物装运国的度量衡或美国的度量衡列明数量，但报关必须以公制列明数量。

溢余货物与短少为便于对未到达货物给予关税扣除，并确定货物中是否含有溢余货物，建议进口商(或外国出口商)有序包装货物；正确标记和编号所装货物的包装件；在发票上列明每件包装的内容物；并在发票上标注与这些包装件相对应的标记和编号。

If the CBP officer finds any package that contains an article not specified on the invoice, and there is reason to believe the article was omitted from the invoice by fraud, gross negligence, negligence on the part of the seller, shipper, owner, or agent, a monetary penalty may be imposed, or in some cases, the merchandise may be seized or forfeited. (See e.g., 19 U.S.C. 1592.)

If, during the examination of any package that has been designated for examination, the CBP officer finds a deficiency in quantity, weight or measure, he or she will make a duty allowance for the deficiency. An allowance in duty may be made for those packages not designated as long as the importer notifies the port director of the shortage before liquidation of the entry becomes final and establishes to the port director's satisfaction that the missing goods were not delivered.

Damage Or Deterioration

Goods that the CBP officer finds to be entirely without commercial value at the time of arrival in the United States because of damage or deterioration are treated as a "nonimportation." No duties are assessed on these goods. When damage or deterioration is present with respect to part of the shipment only, allowance in duties is not made unless the importer segregates, under CBP supervision, the damaged or deteriorated part from the remainder of the shipment. When the shipment consists of fruits, vegetables, or other perishable merchandise, allowance in duties cannot be made unless the importer, within 96 hours of unloading the merchandise and before it has been removed from the pier, files an application for an allowance with the port director. Allowance or reduction of duty for partial damage or loss as a result of rust or discoloration is precluded by law on shipments consisting of any article partially or wholly manufactured of iron or steel, or any manufacture of iron or steel.

Tare

In determining the quantity of goods dutiable on net weight, a deduction is made from the gross weight for just and reasonable tare. Tare is the allowance for a deficiency in the weight or quantity of the merchandise caused by the weight of the box, cask, bag, or other receptacle that contains the merchandise and that is weighed with it. The following schedule tares are provided for in the CBP Regulations:

Apple boxes. 3.6 kilograms (8 lb.) per box. This schedule tare includes the paper wrappers, if any, on the apples.

China clay in so-called half-ton casks. 32.6 kilograms (72 lb.) per cask.

Figs in skeleton cases. Actual tare for outer containers plus 13 percent of the gross weight of the inside wooden boxes and figs.

Fresh tomatoes. 113 grams (4 oz.) per 100 paper wrappings.

如果CBP官员发现任何包裹中包含未在
invoice，且有理由相信该物品因欺诈、重大过失、卖方、托运人、所有人或代理人的过失而被遗漏于 invoice 之外，则可能被处以罚款，或在某些情况下，货物可能被扣押或

被没收。(参见例如 19 U.S.C.1592。)

如果在查验任何被指定查验的包装时，CBP 官员发现数量、重量或尺寸存在短缺，他或她将对该短缺给予关税减免。对于未被指定查验的包装，只要进口商在报关清关核定成为最终之前通知港口主任短缺情况，并使港口主任确信缺失的货物未被交付，也可以给予关税减免。

损坏或变质

CBP官员认定在抵达美国时因损坏或变质而完全无商业价值的货物，视为"非进口"。该等货物不征收关税。当仅部分货物存在损坏或变质时，除非进口商在CBP监管下将损坏或变质部分与其余货物分离，否则不予关税扣减。当货物为水果、蔬菜或其他易腐商品时，除非进口商在卸货后96小时内且在货物运离码头之前向港口主任提交扣减申请，否则不予关税扣减。对于由铁或钢部分或全部制成的任何物品的货物，法律禁止因锈蚀或变色造成的部分损坏或损失而给予关税扣减或减免，

或任何钢铁制品。

皮重

在确定按净重计征关税的货物数量时，应从毛重中扣除公正合理的皮重。皮重是对因盛装货物并与其一同称重的箱子、桶、袋或其他容器重量所造成的货物重量或数量短缺的扣除。CBP 法规规定了以下法定皮重：

苹果箱。每箱 3.6 千克(8 磅)。该法定皮重包括苹果上的纸包装(如有)。

所谓半吨桶装的中国黏土。每桶32.6千克(72磅)。**骨架箱装的无花果。**外层容器按实际皮重，加上内层木箱和无花果毛重的13%。

新鲜番茄。每100张纸包装113克(4盘司)。

Lemons and oranges. 283 grams (10 oz.) per box and 142 grams (5 oz.) per half-box for paper wrappings, and actual tare for outer containers.

Ocher, dry, in casks. Eight percent of the gross weight; in oil in casks, 12 percent of the gross weight.

Pimentos in tins, imported from Spain.

Size can	**Drained weights**
3 kilos	13.6 kilograms (30 lb.)—case of 6 tins
794 grams (28 oz.)	16.7 kilograms (36.7 lb.)—case of 24 tins
425 grams (15 oz.)	8.0 kilograms (17.72 lb.)—case of 24 tins
198 grams (7 oz.)	3.9 kilograms (8.62 lb.)—case of 24 tins
113 grams (4 oz.)	2.4 kilograms (5.33 lb.)—case of 24 tins

Tobacco, leaf not stemmed. 59 kilograms (13 lb.) per bale; Sumatra: actual tare for outside coverings, plus 1.9 kilograms (4 lb.) for the inside matting and, if a certificate is attached to the invoice certifying that the bales contain paper wrappings and specifying whether light or heavy paper has been used, either 113 grams (4 oz.) or 227 grams (8 oz.) for the paper wrapping according to the thickness of paper used.

For other goods dutiable on the net weight, an actual tare will be determined. An accurate tare stated on the invoice is acceptable for CBP purposes in certain circumstances.

If the importer of record files a timely application with the port director of CBP, an allowance may be made in any case for excessive moisture and impurities not usually found in or upon the particular kind of goods.

5. Packing Of Goods—Commingling

Packing

Information on how to pack goods for the purpose of transporting them may be obtained from shipping manuals, carriers, forwarding agents, and other sources. This chapter, therefore, deals with packing goods being exported in a way that will permit CBP officers to examine, weigh, measure, and release them promptly.

Orderly packing and proper invoicing go hand in hand. You will speed up the clearance of your goods through CBP if you:

- Invoice your goods in a systematic manner,
- Show the exact quantity of each item of goods in each box, bale, case, or other package,

柠檬和橙子。每箱283克(10盎司)，每半箱纸包装142克(5盎司)，外层容器按实际皮重。

桶装干赭石。按毛重的8%；桶装油性赭石，按毛重的12%。

罐装甜椒，从西班牙进口。

尺寸可以	**排空重量**
3公斤	13.6公斤(30磅)--每箱6罐
794克(28盎司)	16.7公斤(36.7磅)--每箱24罐
425克(15盎司)	8.0公斤(17.72磅)- 24罐装一箱
198克(7盎司)	3.9公斤(8.62磅)- 24罐装一箱
113克(4盎司)	2.4千克(5.33磅)- 24罐装一箱

未去梗烟叶。每包59千克(13磅)；苏门答腊烟叶：外部覆盖物按实际皮重，加上内层席垫1.9千克(4磅)，并且，如果发票附有证明包内含有纸包装并注明所用纸张为轻质或重质的证书，则根据所用纸张厚度，纸包装按113克(4盎司)或227克(8盎司)计。

对于按净重计征关税的其他货物，将确定实际皮重。一份发票上所述的准确皮重在某些情况下可为CBP所接受情况。

如果登记进口商及时向 CBP 港口主任提出申请，在任何情况下均可对通常不存在于或附着于特定种类货物上的过量水分和杂质给予扣除。

5. **货物包装-混装**

包装有关为运输目的如何包装货物的信息可从运输手册、承运人、货运代理和其他来源获取。因此，本章涉及的是出口货物的包装方式，使CBP官员能够迅速查验、称重、测量并发布。

整齐的包装和规范的发票开具是相辅相成的。如果您做到以下几点，将加快您的货物通过 CBP 的清关速度：

- 以系统化的方式为您的货物开具发票，
- 显示每个箱子、包、盒或其他包装，

- Put marks and numbers on each package,
- Show those marks or numbers on your invoice opposite the itemization of goods contained in the package that bears those marks and numbers.

When packages contain goods of one kind only, or when the goods are imported in packages the contents and values of which are uniform, the designation of packages for examination and the examination for CBP purposes are greatly facilitated. If the contents and values differ from package to package, the possibility of delay and confusion is increased. Sometimes, because of the kinds of goods or because of the unsystematic manner in which they are packed, the entire shipment must be examined.

Pack and invoice your goods in a manner which makes a speedy examination possible. Always bear in mind that it may not be possible to ascertain the contents of your packages without full examination unless your invoice clearly shows the marks and numbers on each package (whether box, case, or bale) and specifies the exact quantity of each item of adequately described goods in each marked and numbered package.

Also, be aware that CBP examines cargo for narcotics that may, unbeknownst to the shipper or the importer, be hidden inside. This can be time-consuming and expensive for both the importer and for CBP. Narcotics inspections may require completely stripping a container in order to physically examine a large portion of the cargo. This labor-intensive handling of cargo, whether by CBP, labor organizations, or private individuals, results in added costs, increased delays, and possible damage to the product. Importers can expedite this inspection process by working with CBP to develop packing standards that will permit effective CBP examinations with a minimum of delay, damage, and cost.

A critical aspect in facilitating inspections is how the cargo is loaded. “Palletizing” cargo—loading it onto pallets or other consolidated units—is an effective way to expedite such examinations. Palletization allows for quick cargo removal in minutes using a forklift compared to the hours it would take manually. Another example is leaving enough space at the top of a container and an aisle down the center to allow access by a narcotic-detector dog.

Your cooperation in this respect will help CBP officers decide which packages must be opened and examined; how much weighing, counting, or measuring must be done, and whether the goods are properly marked. It will simplify the ascertainment of tare and reduce the number of samples to be taken for laboratory analysis or for other customs purposes. It will facilitate verification of the packages and contents, as well as the reporting by CBP officers of missing or excess goods. And it will minimize the possibility that the importer may be asked to resubmit for examination packages that were already released under the belief that the ones originally designated for examination were sufficient for that purpose.

- 在每个包装上标注标记和编号，
- 在发票上，将那些标记或号码标注在带有该标记和号码的包装内所含货物的逐项列明内容的对应位置。

当包装内仅含单一类型货物，或当货物进口时对于内容物和价值统一的包装件，指定查验包装件以及为CBP目的进行查验会大为便利。如果各包装件的内容物和价值不同，延误和混乱的可能性就会增加。有时，由于货物的种类或包装方式缺乏条理，整批货物都必须接受查验。

以能够快速查验的方式包装货物并制作发票。始终牢记，除非发票清楚显示每件包装件(无论是箱子、木箱还是包件)上的标记和编号，并具体列明每件标有标记和编号的包装件中经充分描述的每一项目的准确数量，否则可能无法在不进行全部查验的情况下确定包装件的内容物。

另外，请注意，CBP会检查货物中是否藏有毒品，这些毒品可能在托运人或进口商不知情的情况下被藏匿其中。这可能对进口商和CBP而言都耗时且昂贵。毒品检查可能需要完全拆解集装箱，以便对大部分货物进行实际检查。这种劳动密集型的货物处理，无论是CBP、劳工组织还是私人进行，都会导致额外成本、延误增加以及产品可能受损。进口商可以与CBP合作制定包装标准，以便CBP能够以最少的延误、损坏和成本进行有效检查，从而加快这一检查过程。

便利查验的一个关键方面是货物的装载方式。"托盘化"--将货物装载到托盘或其他集装单元上--是加快此类查验的有效方法。托盘化可以使用叉车在几分钟内快速卸货，而人工操作则需要数小时。另一个例子是在集装箱顶部和中央通道留出足够空间，以便麻醉品探测犬进入。

您在这方面的合作将有助于CBP官员决定哪些包裹必须打开检查；需要进行多少称重、计数或测量，以及货物是否已正确标记。这将简化皮重的确定，并减少为实验室分析或其他海关目的而抽取的样品数量。这将便于核实包裹和内容物，以及CBP官员报告缺失或多余货物。并且它将最大限度地减少进口商可能被要求重新提交已放行包裹进行检查的可能性，因为原先指定检查的包裹被认为已足以满足检查目的。

Packing a combination of different types of goods makes it impracticable for CBP officers to determine the quantity of each type of product in an importation. Such packing can also lead to a variety of other complications in the entry process. No problem will arise, however, from the orderly packing of several different kinds of properly invoiced goods in a single package. It is indiscriminate packing that causes difficulty.

Commingling

Except as mentioned hereafter, whenever articles subject to different rates of duty are so packed together or combined such that CBP officers cannot readily determine the quantity or value of each class of articles without physically separating the shipment or the contents of any package, the combined articles will be subject to the highest rate of duty applicable to any part of the commingled lot, unless the consignee or his agent separates the merchandise under CBP supervision.

The three methods of ready ascertainment specified by General Note 3(f) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule are:

(1) Sampling,
(2) Verification of packing lists or other documents filed at the time of entry, or
(3) Evidence showing performance of commercial settlements tests generally accepted in the trade and filed in the time and manner as prescribed in the CBP Regulations.

Segregation of merchandise is at the risk and expense of the consignee. It must be done within 30 days (unless a longer time is granted) after the date of personal delivery or the date of mailing a notice to the consignee by the port director that the goods are commingled. The compensation and expenses of the CBP officers supervising the segregation must be borne by the consignee.

Assessing duty on the commingled lot at the highest applicable rate does not apply to any part of a shipment if the consignee or his agent furnishes satisfactory proof that:

1. Such part is commercially negligible, is not capable of segregation without excessive cost, and will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise; and
2. The commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

Any article for which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all CBP purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty, with which it is commingled.

将不同类型的货物组合包装使得无法
CBP官员确定一次进口中每种产品的数量。此类包装还可能导致报关过程中的各种其他复杂情况。然而，将几种不同种类的、已正确开具发票的货物有序地包装在一个包装中不会产生问题。造成困难的是不加区分的包装。

混合包装

除下文所述情况外，每当适用不同关税税率的物品被如此包装在一起或混合在一起，以致CBP官员在不实际分离货物或任何包装内容物的情况下无法轻易确定每类物品的数量或价值时，混合物品将适用该混合批次中任何部分所适用的最高关税税率，除非收货人或其代理人CBP监督下分离该商品。

Harmonized Tariff Schedule 第3(f)条一般注释规定的三种易于确定的方法为：

(1) 抽样，
(2) 核查报关时提交的装箱单或其他文件，或
(3) 显示按照CBP Regulations规定的时间和方式提交的、贸易中普遍接受的商业结算测试履约的证据。

商品分离的风险和费用由收货人承担。分离必须
在港口主任向收货人亲自递交通知或邮寄通知，说明货物混装之日起30天内(除非获准更长时间)完成。监督分离的CBP官员的报酬和费用必须由收货人承担。

对混装批按最高适用税率征收关税，不适用于货物的任何部分，如果收货人或其代理人提供令其满意的证明：

1. 该部分在商业上微不足道，无法在不产生过高成本的情况下分离，并且不会在其用于制造过程或其他用途之前进行分离；且
2. 混装并非为了逃避支付合法关税。

任何提供此类证明的物品，就所有CBP而言，均应被视为
作为物品的一部分用于其混合时所适用的下一较低关税税率的目的。

In addition, the highest-rate rule does not apply to any part of a shipment if satisfactory proof is furnished that:

1. The value of the commingled articles is less than the aggregate value would be if the shipment were segregated;
2. The shipment is not capable of segregation without excessive cost and will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise; and
3. The commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

Any merchandise for which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all CBP purposes to be dutiable at the rate applicable to the material present in greater quantity than any other material.

The above rules do not apply if the tariff schedules provide a particular tariff treatment for commingled articles.

此外，如果满足以下条件，最高税率规则不适用于货物的任何部分：
已提供令人满意的证明，证明：

1. 混合物品的价值低于如果货物分开时的总价值；
2. 该装运无法在不产生过高成本的情况下分离，并且不会在其用于制造过程或其他用途之前进行分离；且
3. 混装并非为了逃避支付合法关税。

凡提供此类证明的任何商品，在各方面均应视为
为CBP目的，按适用于数量多于任何其他材料的材料的税率征收关税。

如果关税表对混装物品规定了特定的关税待遇，则上述规则不适用。

INFORMED COMPLIANCE

6. Definition

Informed compliance is a shared responsibility between CBP and the import community wherein CBP effectively communicates its requirements to the trade, and the people and businesses subject to those requirements conduct their regulated activities in accordance with U.S. laws and regulations. A key component of informed compliance is that the importer is expected to exercise reasonable care in his or her importing operations.

Informed compliance benefits both parties: When voluntary compliance is achieved, CBP resources need not be expended on redundant examinations or entry reviews for the importer's cargo found to be dependably compliant. From the trade perspective, when voluntary compliance is attained, compliant importers are less likely to have their shipments examined or their entries reviewed.

CBP publishes a wealth of information to assist the import community in complying with CBP requirements. We issue rulings and informed compliance publications on a variety of technical subjects and processes. Most of these materials can be found on-line *at www.cbp.gov*.

We urge importers to make sure they are using the latest versions of any printed materials.

7. Reasonable Care Checklists

Reasonable care is an explicit responsibility on the part of the importer. Despite its seemingly simple connotation, the term reasonable care defies easy explanation because the facts and circumstances surrounding every import transaction differ, from the experience of the importer to the nature of the imported articles. Consequently, neither CBP nor the importing community can develop a reasonable care checklist capable of covering every import transaction.

CBP recommends that the import community examine the list of questions below. These questions may suggest methods that importers may find useful in avoiding compliance problems and in meeting the responsibilities of reasonable care.

These questions are intended to promote compliance with CBP laws and regulations, but be aware that the list is advisory, not exhaustive. The checklist is intended as a guide and *has no legal, binding or precedential effect on CBP or the importing community.*

The questions apply whether the importer of record conducts the transactions(s)

知情合规

6. 定义

知情合规是CBP与进口界之间的共同责任，其中CBP有效地向贸易界传达其要求，而受这些要求约束的人员和企业按照美国法律和法规开展其受监管活动。知情合规的一个关键组成部分是，进口商应在其进口业务中行使合理注意。

知情合规对双方都有利：当实现自愿合规时，CBP无需将资源花费在对被发现可靠合规的进口商货物的重复检查或报关审查上。从贸易界的角度来看，当实现自愿合规时，合规的进口商的货物被检查或报关被审查的可能性较小。

CBP发布大量信息以协助进口界遵守CBP要求。我们就各种技术主题和流程发布裁定和知情合规出版物。这些材料大部分可在网上*www.cbp.gov*找到。

我们敦促进口商确保使用任何印刷版的最新版本材料。

7. 合理谨慎检查清单

合理注意是进口商的明确责任。尽管其含义看似简单，但合理注意一词难以简单解释，因为每项进口交易的事实和情况各不相同，从进口商的经验到进口物品的性质。因此，CBP和进口界都无法制定出能够涵盖每项进口交易的合理注意检查清单。

CBP建议进口界审查以下问题清单。这些问题可能会提示进口商在避免合规问题和履行合理注意责任方面可能有用的方法。

这些问题旨在促进对CBP法律法规的合规，但请注意，该清单仅供参考，并非详尽无遗。该核对清单仅作为指南，对*CBP*及进口界不具有任何法律、约束性或先例效力。

无论进口记录人是否进行该交易，这些问题均适用。

him- or herself, or whether the importer hires others to do it.

General Questions for All Transactions:

1. If you have not retained an expert (e.g., lawyer, customs broker, accountant, or customs consultant) to assist you in complying with CBP requirements, do you have access to the *CBP Regulations* (Title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations), the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (generally referred to as the Harmonized Tariff Schedule), and *CBPBulletin and Decisions*? (All three are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Tel. 202.512.1800.) Do you have access to the CBP Website at ***www.cbp.gov***, or other research service that provides the information to help you establish reliable procedures and facilitate compliance with CBP law and regulations?

2. Has a responsible, knowledgeable individual within your organization reviewed your CBP documentation to assure that it is full, complete and accurate? If the documentation was prepared outside your organization, do you have a reliable method to assure that you receive copies of the information submitted to CBP, that it is reviewed for accuracy, and that CBP is apprised of needed corrections in a timely fashion?

3. If you use an expert to help you comply with CBP requirements, have you discussed your importations in advance with that person, and have you provided him or her with complete, accurate information about the import transaction(s)?

4. Are identical transactions or merchandise handled differently at different ports or CBP offices within the same port? If so, have you brought this fact to CBP officials' attention?

Questions by Topic: Merchandise Description & Tariff Classification

Basic Question: Do you know what you ordered, where it was made, and what it is made of?

1. Have you provided a complete, accurate description of your merchandise to CBP in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1481? (Also, see 19 CFR 141.87 and 19 CFR 141.89 for special merchandise description requirements.)

2. Have you provided CBP with the correct tariff classification of your merchandise in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1484?

3. Have you obtained a CBP ruling regarding the description of your merchandise or its tariff classification (see 19 CFR Part 177)? If so, have you followed the ruling and apprised appropriate CBP officials of those facts (i.e., of the ruling and your

他/她自己，或进口商是否雇用他人来完成。

所有交易的一般问题：

1. 如果您未聘请专家(例如律师、报关代理人、会计师或海关顾问)协助您遵守CBP要求，您是否可以获取*CBP Regulations*(《联邦法规汇编》第19编)、美国协调关税表(通常称为协调关税表)以及*CBPBulletin and Decisions*?(三者均可从Superintendent of Documents获取，电话202.512.1800。)您是否可以访问CBP网站**www.cbp.gov**，或其他研究服务，以获取帮助您建立可靠程序并促进遵守CBP法律和法规的信息?

2. 您组织内是否有负责任、知识渊博的人员审查了您的CBP文件，以确保其完整、完全和准确?如果文件是在您组织外部准备的，您是否有可靠的方法确保您收到提交给CBP的信息副本、审查其准确性，并及时告知CBP所需的更正?

3. 如果您聘请专家帮助您遵守CBP要求，您是否事先与该人员讨论了您的进口事宜，并且您是否向其提供了关于进口交易的完整、准确信息?

4. 相同的交易或商品在不同港口或同一港口内的不同CBP办公室是否处理方式不同?如果是，您是否已将此事实提请CBP官员注意?

按主题分类的问题：商品描述与关税归类

基本问题：您是否知道您订购了什么、在哪里制造以及它由什么制成

1. 您是否已按照19 U.S.C.1481向CBP提供了您商品的完整、准确描述?(另请参阅19 CFR 141.87和19 CFR 141.89关于特殊商品描述要求。)

2. 您是否已按照19 U.S.C.1484向CBP提供了您商品的正确关税归类?

3. 您是否已获得CBP关于您商品描述或其关税归类的裁定(见19 CFR Part 177)?如果是，您是否遵循了该裁定并将这些事实(即裁定和您的

compliance with it)?

4. Where merchandise description or tariff classification information is not immediately available, have you established a reliable procedure for obtaining it and providing it to CBP?

5. Have you participated in a CBP classification of your merchandise in order to get it properly described and classified?

6. Have you consulted the tariff schedules, CBP informed compliance publications, court cases or CBP rulings to help you properly describe and classify the merchandise?

7. Have you consulted with an expert (e.g., lawyer, customs broker, accountant, customs consultant) to assist in the description and/or classification of the merchandise?

8. If you are claiming a conditionally free or special tariff classification or provision for your merchandise (e.g., GSP, HTS Item 9802, NAFTA), how have you verified that the merchandise qualifies for such status? Do you have the documentation necessary to support the claim? If making a NAFTA preference claim, do you have a NAFTA certificate of origin in your possession?

9. Is the nature of your merchandise such that a laboratory analysis or other specialized procedure is advised for proper description and classification?

10. Have you developed reliable procedures to maintain and produce the required entry documentation and supporting information?

Valuation

Basic Questions: Do you know the "price actually paid or payable" for your merchandise? Do you know the terms of sale? Whether there will be rebates, tie-ins, indirect costs, additional payments? Whether "assists" were provided or commissions or royalties paid ? Are amounts actual or estimated? Are you and the supplier "related parties"?

1. Have you provided CBP with a proper declared value for your merchandise in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1484 and 19 U.S.C. 1401a?

2. Have you obtained a CBP ruling regarding valuation of the merchandise (see 19 CFR Part 177)? Can you establish that you followed the ruling reliably? Have you brought those facts to the attention of CBP?

是否遵守该规定)?

4. 在商品描述或关税归类信息不能立即获得的情况下，您是否已建立可靠的程序来获取该信息并将其提供给CBP?

5. 您是否参与了CBP对您货物的归类，以便对其进行正确描述和归类?

6. 您是否查阅了关税表、CBP知情合规出版物、法院案例或CBP裁定，以帮助您正确描述和归类货物?

7. 您是否咨询了专家(例如律师、报关代理人、会计师、海关顾问)，以协助货物的描述和/或归类?

8. 如果您为您的货物申请有条件免税或特殊关税归类或条款(例如GSP、HTS Item 9802、NAFTA)，您如何核实货物符合该资格?您是否有支持该申请所需的文件?如果提出NAFTA优惠申请，您是否持有NAFTA原产地证书?

9. 您的货物性质是否建议进行实验室分析或其他专门程序以进行正确描述和归类?

10. 您是否制定了可靠的程序来维护和生成所需的报关文件及支持信息?

估价

基本问题：您知道您商品的"实付或应付价格"吗?你知道销售条款吗?是否会有回扣、搭售、间接成本、额外付款?是否提供了"协助"，或支付了佣金或特许权使用费?金额是实际数还是估计数?你和供应商是否属于"关联方"?

1. 您是否根据19 U.S.C.1484和19 U.S.C.1401a向CBP提供了您货物的正确申报价值?

2. 您是否已获得关于商品估价的CBP裁定(参见19 CFR第177部分)?你能确定自己可靠地遵守了该裁决吗?你是否已将这些事实提请CBP注意?

2. Have you consulted the CBP valuation laws and regulations, *CBP Valuation Encyclopedia*, CBP informed compliance publications, court cases and CBP rulings to assist you in valuing merchandise?

4. If you purchased the merchandise from a "related" seller, have you reported that fact upon entry? Have you assured that the value reported to CBP meets one of the "related party" tests?

5. Have you assured that all legally required costs or payments associated with the imported merchandise (assists, commissions, indirect payments or rebates, royalties, etc.) have been reported to CBP?

6. If you are declaring a value based upon a transaction in which you were/are not the buyer, have you substantiated that the transaction is a bona fide "sale at arm's length" and that the merchandise was clearly destined to the United States at the time of sale?

7. If you are claiming a conditionally free or special tariff classification or provision for your merchandise (GSP, HTS Item 9802, NAFTA), have you reported the required value information and obtained the documentation necessary to support the claim?

8. Have you produced the required entry documentation and supporting information?

Country of Origin/Marking/Quota

Basic Question: Have you ascertained the correct country of origin for the imported merchandise?

1. Have you reported the correct country of origin on CBP entry documents?

2. Have you assured that the merchandise is properly marked upon entry with the correct country of origin (if required) in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1304 and any other applicable special marking requirements (watches, gold, textile labeling, etc)?

3. Have you obtained a CBP ruling regarding the proper marking and country of origin of the merchandise (see 19 CFR Part 177)? If so, have you followed the ruling and brought that fact to the attention of CBP?

4. Have you consulted with a customs expert regarding the correct country-of-origin/proper marking of your merchandise?

2. 您是否查阅了CBP估价法律法规、*CBP*估价百科全书、CBP知情合规出版物、法院判例和CBP裁定，以协助您对货物进行估价?

4. 如果您从"关联"卖方购买货物，您是否在报关时报告了该事实?您是否确保向CBP报告的价值符合"关联方"测试之一?

5. 您是否确保与进口货物相关的所有法律要求的成本或付款(协助、佣金、间接付款或回扣、特许权使用费等)已向CBP报告?

6. 如果您基于您过去/现在不是买方的交易申报价值，您是否证实该交易是善意的"公平交易"，且货物在销售时明确运往美国?

7. 如果您为您的货物申请有条件免税或特殊关税归类或条款(GSP、HTS Item 9802、NAFTA)，您是否报告了所需的价值信息并获得了支持该申请所需的文件?

8. 你是否已制作所需的入境文件和支持信息?

原产国/标记/配额

基本问题：您是否确定了进口货物的正确原产地?

1. 您是否已在CBP入境文件上申报正确的原产国?

2. 您是否确保货物在报关时按照19 U.S.C.1304及任何其他适用的特殊标记要求(手表、黄金、纺织品标签等)正确标记了正确的原产地(如要求)?

3. 您是否获得了CBP关于货物正确原产地标记和原产地的裁定(见19 CFR Part 177)?如果是，您是否遵循了该裁定并将该事实提请CBP注意?

4. 您是否就您货物的正确原产地/正确标记咨询了海关专家?

5. Have you apprised your foreign supplier of CBP country-of-origin marking requirements prior to importation of your merchandise?

6. If you are claiming a change in the origin of the merchandise or claiming that the goods are of U.S. origin, have you taken required measures to substantiate your claim (e.g., do you have U.S. milling certificates or manufacturers' affidavits attesting to production in the United States)?

7. If importing textiles or apparel, have you ascertained the correct country of origin in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 3592 (Section 334, P.L. 103-465) and assured yourself that no illegal transshipment or false or fraudulent practices were involved?

8. Do you know how your goods are made, from raw materials to finished goods, by whom and where?

9. Have you ensured that the quota category is correct?

10. Have you checked the *Status Report on Current Import Quotas* (Restraint Levels), issued by CBP, to determine if your goods are subject to a quota category with "part" categories?

11. Have you obtained correct visas for those goods subject to visa categories?

12. For textile articles, have you prepared a proper country declaration for each entry, i.e., a single country declaration (if wholly obtained/produced) or a multi-country declaration (if raw materials from one country were transformed into goods in a second)?

13. Can you produce all entry documentation and supporting information, including certificates of origin, if CBP requires you to do so?

Intellectual Property Rights

Basic Question: Have you determined whether your merchandise or its packaging use any trademarks or copyrighted material or are patented? If so, can you establish that you have a legal right to import those items into and/or use them in the United States?

1. If you are importing goods or packaging bearing a trademark registered in the United States, have you established that it is genuine and not restricted from importation under the "gray-market" or parallel-import requirements of United States law (see 198 CFR 133.21), or that you have permission from the trademark holder to import the merchandise?

5. 您是否在货物进口前向您的外国供应商告知了CBP原产地标记要求?

6. 如果您声称货物原产地发生变化或声称货物为美国原产，您是否采取了必要措施来证实您的声称(例如，您是否有美国碾磨证书或制造商宣誓书证明在美国生产)?

7. 如果进口纺织品或服装，您是否根据19 U.S.C.3592(Section 334, P.L.103-465)确定了正确的原产地，并确保自身不涉及非法转运或虚假或欺诈行为?

8. 您是否知道您的货物从原材料到成品是如何制造的、由谁制造以及在哪里制造?

9. 您是否已确保配额类别正确?

10. 您是否查阅了CBP发布的当前进口配额状况报告(限制水平)，以确定您的货物是否属于带有"部分"类别的配额类别?

11. 你是否已为那些属于签证类别的商品取得正确的签证?

12. 对于纺织品，您是否每次报关都准备了正确的国家声明，即单一国家声明(如果完全获得/生产)或多国声明(如果来自一个国家的原材料在第二国转化为货物)?

13. 如果CBP要求，您能否出示所有报关文件和支持信息，包括原产地证书?

知识产权

基本问题：您是否确定您的货物或其包装是否使用任何商标或受版权保护的材料或是否受专利保护?如果是，您能否证明您有合法权利将这些物品进口到美国和/或在其中使用?

1. 如果您进口带有美国注册商标的货物或包装，您是否确定其为真品且不受美国法律"灰色市场"或平行进口要求的进口限制(见198 CFR 133.21)，或者您已获得商标持有人进口该货物的许可?

2. If you are importing goods or packaging that contain registered copyrighted material, have you established that this material is authorized and genuine? If you are importing sound recordings of live performances, were the recordings authorized?

3. Is your merchandise subject to an International Trade Commission or court-ordered exclusion order?

4. Can you produce the required entry documentation and supporting information?

Miscellaneous

1. Have you assured that your merchandise complies with other agencies' requirements (e.g., FDA, EPA, DOT, CPSC, FTC, Agriculture, etc.) and obtained licenses or permits, if required, from them?

2. Are your goods subject to a Commerce Department dumping or countervailing-duty investigation or determination? If so, have you complied with CBP reporting requirements of this fact (e.g., 19 CFR 141.61)?

3. Is your merchandise subject to quota/visa requirements? If so, have you provided a correct visa for the goods upon entry?

4. Have you assured that you have the right to make entry under the CBP Regulations?

5. Have you filed the correct type of CBP entry (e.g., TIB, T&E, consumption entry, mail entry)?

Additional Questions for Textile and Apparel Importers

Section 333 of the Uruguay Round Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 1592a) authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to publish a list of foreign producers, manufacturers, suppliers, sellers, exporters, or other foreign persons found to have violated 19 U.S.C. 1592 by using false, fraudulent or counterfeit documentation, labeling, or prohibited transshipment practices in connection with textiles and apparel products. Section 1592a also requires any importer of record who enters or otherwise attempts to introduce into United States commerce textile or apparel products that were directly or indirectly produced, manufactured, supplied, sold, exported, or transported by such named person(s) to show, to the Secretary's satisfaction, that the importer has exercised reasonable care to ensure that the importations are accompanied by accurate documentation, packaging and labeling regarding the products' origin. Under section 1592a, reliance solely upon information from a person named on the list does not constitute the exercise of reasonable care. Textile and apparel importers who have a

2. 如果您进口包含注册版权材料的货物或包装，您是否确定该材料是授权且真实的?
如果您进口现场表演的录音制品，这些录音是否获得授权?

3. 您的货物是否受国际贸易委员会或法院命令的排除令约束?

4. 你能提供所需的入境文件和辅助信息吗?

杂项

1. 您是否已确保您的商品符合其他机构的要求(例如FDA、EPA、DOT、CPSC、FTC、农业部等)，并在需要时从这些机构获得了许可证或执照?

2. 您的货物是否受到商务部倾销或反补贴税调查或裁定的约束?如果是，您是否遵守了CBP关于此事实的报告要求(例如19 CFR 141.61)?

3. 您的商品是否受配额/签证要求的限制?如果是这样，您在货物入境时是否提供了正确的签证?

4. 您是否已确认您有权根据CBP法规进行报关?

5. 您是否提交了正确类型的CBP报关(例如TIB、T&E、消费报关、邮件报关)?

纺织品和服装进口商的附加问题

《乌拉圭回合实施法案》第333条(19 U.S.C.1592a)授权财政部长公布一份外国生产商、制造商、供应商、卖方、出口商或其他外国人的名单，这些主体被认定在与纺织品和服装产品相关的事务中，通过使用虚假、欺诈性或伪造的文件、标签或禁止的转运行为，违反了19 U.S.C.1592。第1592a条还要求任何登记进口商，凡进口或以其他方式试图将直接或间接由该等被列名主体生产、制造、供应、销售、出口或运输的纺织品或服装产品引入美国商业的，须向部长证明令其满意，即该进口商已行使合理注意，确保进口货物随附关于产品原产地的准确文件、包装和标签。根据第1592a条，仅依赖名单上所列主体提供的信息不构成行使合理注意。拥有

commercial relationship with any of the listed parties must exercise reasonable care in ensuring that the documentation covering the imported merchandise, its packaging and its labeling, accurately identify the importation's country of origin. This demonstration of reasonable care must rely upon more information than that supplied by the named party.

In order to meet the reasonable care standard when importing textile or apparel products and when dealing with a party named on this list, an importer should consider the following questions to ensure that the documentation, packaging and labeling are accurate regarding country-of-origin considerations. This list is illustrative, not exhaustive:

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

2. Has the importer had any seizures or detentions 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 to ascertain that the company actually has the capacity to produce the merchandise?

4. Where a claim of an origin-conferring process is made in accordance with 19 CFR 102.21, has the importer ascertained that the named party actually performed that process?

5. Is the named party really operating from the country that he or she claims on the documentation, packaging or labeling?

6. Have quotas for the imported merchandise closed, or are they near closing, from the main producer countries for this commodity?

7. Does the country have a dubious or questionable history regarding this commodity?

8. Have you questioned your supplier about the product's origin?

9. If the importation is accompanied by a visa, permit or license, has the importer verified with the supplier or manufacturer that the document is of valid, legitimate origin? Has the importer examined that document for any irregularities that would call its authenticity into question?

8. Compliance Assessment/Compliance Measurement

Of primary interest to the trade community is the compliance assessment, which is the systematic evaluation of an importer's systems supporting his or her CBP-related operations. The assessment includes testing import and financial transactions, reviewing

与名单上任何一方存在商业关系者，必须行使合理注意，确保涵盖进口商品、其包装及其标签的文件准确标明进口货物的原产地。这种合理注意的证明必须依赖于比指定方所提供信息更多的信息。

为在进口纺织品或服装产品时以及与名单上指定方打交道时达到合理注意标准，进口商应考虑以下问题，以确保文件、包装和标签在原产地方面准确无误。本清单为示例性，并非穷尽性：

1. 进口商此前是否与指定当事方有过往来?

2. 进口商是否曾发生由指定方直接或间接生产、供应或运输的纺织品或服装产品被扣押或扣留的情况?

3. 进口商是否访问过该公司场所，以确认该公司实际具备生产该商品的能力?

4. 在根据19 CFR 102.21提出赋予原产地工序主张的情况下，进口商是否已确认指定方实际执行了该工序?

5. 指定方是否确实在其文件、包装或标签上所声称的国家运营?

6. 该商品的主要生产国对该进口商品的配额是否已关闭，或是否接近关闭?

7. 该国在该商品方面是否有可疑或存疑的历史?

8. 您是否已就产品原产地问题询问过您的供应商?

9. 如果进口附有签证、许可证或执照，进口商是否已向供应商或制造商核实该文件具有有效、合法的来源?进口商是否检查过该文件是否存在任何可能质疑其真实性的异常之处?

8. **合规评估/合规衡量**

贸易界最为关注的是合规评估，即对进口商支持其CBP相关运营的系统进行系统性评价。该评估包括测试进口和财务交易、审查

the adequacy of the importer's internal controls, and determining the importer's compliance levels in key areas. Compliance assessments are conducted in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1509.

The assessment is conducted by an interdisciplinary team composed of a CBP auditor, import specialist, account manager, industry expert (highly knowledgeable of the electronics or auto parts or surgical equipment industries, for example), and possibly other CBP specialists (attorneys, inspectors, scientists). The compliance assessment utilizes professionally accepted statistical sampling and auditing techniques to review selected import transactions from the company's previous fiscal year.

Compliance assessments will evaluate the company's applicable customs operations such as:

- Record keeping,
- Merchandise classification/trade statistics,
- Merchandise quantities,
- Antidumping/countervailing duty operations,
- Quota conformity,
- Merchandise value,
- Warehouse or foreign trade zone operations,
- Merchandise transshipment,
- Special trade programs (GSP, CBI, others).

Companies found in compliance with CBP laws and regulations will get a report stating that fact. Companies whose systems are determined to be noncompliant will also get a report and will be asked to formulate, in cooperation with CBP advisors, a compliance improvement plan specifying corrective actions the company will take to increase compliance levels. Serious violations of law or regulation may result in CBP referring the company for a formal investigation or other enforcement actions.

By law, CBP is required to provide the importer with advance notice of an intended assessment and an estimate of its duration. Importers are entitled to an entry conference, during which the assessment's purpose will be explained and its duration provided. Using information from CBP databases about the company or the importer's industry, the compliance assessment team may have prepared questionnaires seeking specific information about the importer's internal procedures. These questionnaires will be distributed at the entry conference.

Upon completion of the assessment, CBP will schedule a closing conference, at which its preliminary findings will be explained. A closing conference may not be scheduled for companies found to have serious enforcement issues. If no enforcement action is taken, CBP will provide the company with a written report of the assessment's

进口商内部控制是否充分，并确定进口商在关键领域的合规水平。合规评估依据19 U.S.C.1509进行。

评估由跨学科团队进行，该团队由CBP审计员、进口专家、客户经理、行业专家(例如，对电子、汽车零部件或手术设备行业有深入了解)以及可能的其他CBP专家(律师、检查员、科学家)组成。合规评估利用专业公认的统计抽样和审计技术，审查公司上一财政年度选定的进口交易。

合规评估将评估公司适用的海关业务，例如：

- 记录保存，
- 商品归类/贸易统计，
- 商品数量，
- 反倾销/反补贴税操作，
- 配额合规性，
- 商品价值，
- 仓库或对外贸易区运营，
- 商品转运，
- 特殊贸易计划(GSP、CBI 及其他)。

符合CBP法律法规的公司将获得一份报告
说明该事实。系统被认定不合规的公司也将收到一份报告，并被要求与CBP顾问合作制定一份合规改进计划，具体说明公司将采取哪些纠正措施以提高合规水平。严重违反法律或法规的行为可能导致CBP将该公司移交正式调查或其他执法行动。

根据法律，CBP 必须就拟进行的评估及其预计持续时间向进口商提供事先通知。进口商有权参加报关会议，会上将解释评估的目的并提供其持续时间。利用 CBP 数据库中关于该公司或进口商所在行业的信息，合规评估团队可能已准备好问卷，寻求有关进口商内部程序的具体信息。这些问卷将在报关会议上分发。

评估完成后，CBP将安排一次总结会议，在会上解释其初步调查结果。对于被发现存在严重执法问题的公司，可能不会安排总结会议。如果未采取执法行动，CBP将向该公司提供一份评估的书面报告

results.

The Importer Audit/Compliance Assessment Team Kit (also called the CAT Kit), which provides extensive details of the assessment procedure, can be found at CBP Website, www.cbp.gov, or by calling the CBP Regulatory Audit Division office nearest you.

Compliance Measurement is the primary tool CBP uses to assess the accuracy of port-of-entry transactions and to determine the compliance rate for all commercial importations. By using statistical sampling methods, a valid compliance level for all commercial importations can be obtained. One of CBP's goals is to assure that at least 99 percent of the import revenues legally owed the United States government are collected. Cargo is sampled for compliance with international trade laws at the port of entry, at the time of entry into the United States. Importers should be aware that misclassification of merchandise, among other violations, will be detected through the compliance measurement process.

9. A Notice To Small-Business Importers

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act was designed to create a more cooperative regulatory environment between federal agencies and small businesses.

Your comments are important. The Small Business and Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and 10 regional Fairness Boards were established to receive comments from small businesses about federal agency enforcement activities and to rate each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on the enforcement actions of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, call 1.888.REG.FAIR (1.888.734.3247).

结果。

进口商审计/合规评估团队工具包(也称为CAT工具包)提供了评估程序的详细信息，可在CBP网站www.cbp.gov上找到，或致电离您最近的CBP法规审计司办公室。

合规衡量是CBP用于评估口岸报关交易准确性并确定所有商业进口报关合规率的主要工具。通过使用统计抽样方法，可以获得所有商业进口报关的有效合规水平。CBP的目标之一是确保至少99%的依法应向美国政府缴纳的进口税收得以征收。货物在口岸、进入美国时进行抽样，以检查其是否符合国际贸易法律。进口商应当知悉，除其他违规行为外，商品归类错误将通过合规衡量流程被发现。

9. 致小企业进口商的通告

《小企业监管执法公平法》旨在在联邦机构和小企业之间创造更加合作的监管环境。

您的意见很重要。设立小企业监管执法监察员及10个地区公平委员会，旨在接收小企业关于联邦机构执法活动的意见，并评估各机构对小企业的回应情况。如您希望就美国海关与边境保护局的执法行动提出意见，请致电1.888.REG.FAIR(1.888.734.3247)。

INVOICES

10. Commercial Invoice

A commercial invoice, signed by the seller or shipper, or his agent, is acceptable for CBP purposes if it is prepared in accordance with Section 141.86 through 141.89 of the CBP Regulations, and in the manner customary for a commercial transaction involving goods of the kind covered by the invoice. Importers and brokers participating in the Automated Broker Interface may elect to transmit invoice data via the Automated Invoice Interface or EDIFACT and eliminate the paper document. The invoice must provide the following information, as required by the Tariff Act:

- The port of entry to which the merchandise is destined,
- If merchandise is sold or agreed to be sold, the time, place, and names of buyer and seller; if consigned, the time and origin of shipment, and names of shipper and receiver,
- A detailed description of the merchandise, including the name by which each item is known, the grade or quality, and the marks, numbers, and symbols under which it is sold by the seller or manufacturer to the trade in the country of exportation, together with the marks and numbers of the packages in which the merchandise is packed,
- The quantities in weights and measures,
- If sold or agreed to be sold, the purchase price of each item in the currency of the sale,
- If the merchandise is shipped for consignment, the value of each item in the currency in which the transactions are usually made, or, in the absence of such value, the price in such currency that the manufacturer, seller, shipper, or owner would have received, or was willing to receive, for such merchandise if sold in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in the country of exportation,
- The kind of currency,
- All charges upon the merchandise, itemized by name and amount including freight, insurance, commission, cases, containers, coverings, and cost of packing; and, if not included above, all charges, costs, and expenses incurred in bringing the merchandise from alongside the carrier at the port of exportation in the country of exportation and placing it alongside the carrier at the first U.S. port of entry. The cost of packing, cases, containers, and inland freight to the port of exportation need not be itemized by amount if included in the invoice price and so identified. Where the required information does not appear on the invoice as originally prepared, it shall be shown on an attachment to the invoice,
- All rebates, drawbacks, and bounties, separately itemized, allowed upon the exportation of the merchandise,
- The country of origin,

发票

10. 商业发票

由卖方或托运人、或其代理人签署的商业发票，如果按照CBP Regulations第141.86至141.89节编制，并以涉及发票所涵盖种类货物的商业交易的惯常方式编制，则为CBP所接受。参与Automated Broker Interface的进口商和报关行可以选择通过Automated Invoice Interface或EDIFACT传输发票数据，并取消纸质文件。根据《关税法》的要求，发票必须提供以下信息：

- 货物目的港入境口岸，
- 如果货物已售出或同意出售，注明时间、地点以及买卖双方的名称；如果是托运，注明装运时间和原产地，以及托运人和收货人的名称，
- 货物的详细描述，包括每项商品的已知名称、等级或质量，以及卖方或制造商在出口国向行业销售时使用的标记、编号和符号，连同包装货物的包装件标记和编号，
- 重量和度量中的数量，
- 如果已售出或同意出售，以销售货币表示的每项商品的购买价格，
- 如果货物是托运发运，以交易通常使用的货币表示的每项商品的价值，或者，如果没有此类价值，则以该货币表示的价格，即制造商、卖方、托运人或所有人在出口国正常贸易过程中按通常批发数量出售该货物本应收到或愿意收到的价格，
- 货币的种类，
- 商品的所有费用，按名称和金额逐项列明，包括运费、保险费、佣金、箱费、集装箱费、包装物费用和包装成本；以及，如果未包含在上述各项中，将商品从出口国出口口岸承运人旁边运至并放置于第一个美国报关口岸承运人旁边所发生的一切费用、成本和开支。包装、箱、集装箱的费用以及至出口口岸的内陆运费，如果已包含在发票价格中并如此标明，则无需按金额逐项列明。如果所需信息未出现在原始编制的发票上，则应显示在发票的附件上，
- 货物出口时允许的所有回扣、退税和补贴，逐项列明，
- 原产国，

- All goods or services furnished for the production of the merchandise not included in the invoice price.

If the merchandise on the documents is sold while in transit, the original invoice reflecting this transaction and the resale invoice or a statement of sale showing the price paid for each item by the purchaser shall be filed as part of the entry, entry summary, or withdrawal documentation.

The invoice and all attachments must be in the English language, or shall be accompanied by an accurate English translation.

Each invoice shall state in adequate detail what merchandise is contained in each individual package.

If the invoice or entry does not disclose the weight, gauge, or measure of the merchandise necessary to ascertain duties, the importer of record shall pay expenses incurred to obtain this information prior to the release of the merchandise from CBP custody.

Each invoice shall set forth in detail, for each class or kind of merchandise, every discount from the list or other base price that has been or may be allowed in fixing each purchase price or value.

When more than one invoice is included in the same entry, each invoice with its attachments shall be numbered consecutively by the importer on the bottom of the face of each page, beginning with number 1. If an invoice is more than two pages, begin with number 1 for the first page of the first invoice and continue in a single series of numbers through all the invoices and attachments included in one entry. If an entry covers one invoice of one page and a second invoice of two pages, the numbering at the bottom of the page shall be as follows: Inv. 1, p.1; Inv. 2, p.2; Inv. 2, p.3, etc.

Any information required on an invoice may be set forth either on the invoice or on the attachment.

Specific Requirements

1. Separate Invoice Required for Each Shipment. Not more than one distinct shipment from one consignor to one consignee by one commercial carrier shall be included on the same invoice.

2. Assembled Shipments. Merchandise assembled for shipment to the same consignee by one commercial carrier may be included in one invoice. The original bills or invoices covering the merchandise, or extracts therefrom, showing the actual price paid or agreed to be paid, should be attached to the invoice.

• 为生产货物提供的、未包含在发票价格中的所有商品或服务。

如果单据上的货物在运输途中售出，反映该交易的原始发票以及转售发票或显示买方为每项商品支付价格的销售声明，应作为报关、报关单汇总或提货文件的一部分提交。

发票及所有附件必须使用英文，或附有准确的英文翻译。

每份发票应充分详细地说明每个单独包装内装有何种货物。

如果发票或报关未披露确定关税所需的货物重量、规格或尺寸，登记进口商应在货物从CBP监管下放行之前支付获取此信息所产生的费用。

每份发票应详细列明，对于每一类别或种类的货物，在确定每项购买价格或价值时已经或可能允许的从价目表或其他基础价格中的每一项折扣。

当同一报关单中包含多份发票时，进口商应在每页正面的底部对每份发票及其附件从数字1开始连续编号。如果一份发票超过两页，则从第一份发票的第一页开始编号为1，并在同一报关单所包含的所有发票和附件中按单一序列连续编号。如果一份报关单涵盖一页的一份发票和两页的第二份发票，则页面底部的编号应如下：Inv.1, p.1; Inv.2, p.2; Inv.3，等等。

发票上要求的任何信息可以列在发票上或附件上。

具体要求

1. 每批货物须单独提供发票。同一发票不得包含同一发货人经由同一商业承运人向同一收货人发运的一批以上不同货物。

2. 拼装货物。由同一商业承运人为运往同一收货人而拼装的货物可列入同一发票。涵盖该货物的原始账单或发票或其摘录，显示实际支付或约定支付的价格，应附于发票之后。

3. Installment Shipments. Installments of a shipment covered by a single order or contract and shipped from one consignor to one consignee may be included in one invoice if the installments arrive at the port of entry by any means of transportation within a period not to exceed 10 consecutive days.

The invoice should be prepared in the same manner as invoices covering single shipments and should include any additional information that may be required for the particular class of goods concerned. If it is practical to do so, the invoice should show the quantities, values, and other invoice data with respect to each installment, and the identification of the importing conveyance in which each installment was shipped.

4. Production "Assist." The invoice should indicate whether the production of merchandise involved costs for "assists" (e.g., dies, molds, tooling, printing plates, artwork, engineering work, design and development, financial assistance, etc.) that are not included in the invoice price. If assists were involved, state their value, if known, and by whom supplied. Were they supplied without cost, or on a rental basis, or were they invoiced separately? If the latter, attach a copy of the invoice.

Whenever CBP requires information on the cost of production of goods for customs valuation, the importer will be notified by the port director. Thereafter, invoices covering shipments of such goods must contain a statement on the cost of production by the manufacturer or producer.

5. Additional Information Required. Special information may be required on certain goods or classes of goods in addition to the information normally required on the invoice. Although the United States importer usually advises the exporter of these special situations, section 141.89 of the CBP Regulations, which covers the requirements for these goods, has been reproduced in the appendix.

6. Rates of Exchange. In general, no rate(s) of exchange may be used to convert foreign currency for customs purposes other than the rate(s) proclaimed or certified in 31 U.S.C. 5151. For merchandise imported from a country having a currency for which two or more rates of exchange have been certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the invoice will show the exchange rate or rates used in converting the United States dollars received for the merchandise into the foreign currency and the percentage of each rate if two or more rates are used. If a rate or combination of rates used to pay costs, charges, or expenses is different from those used to pay for the merchandise, state that rate or combination of rates separately. When dollars have not been converted at the time the invoice is prepared, state that fact on the invoice, in which case the invoice shall also state the rate or combination of rates at which the dollars will be converted, or that it is not known what rate or rates will be used. Rates of exchange are not required for merchandise unconditionally free of duty or subject only to a specific rate of duty not depending on value.

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3. 分期发运。同一订单或合同项下、由同一发货人发往同一收货人的货物的各分期批次，如各批次在任何运输方式下于不超过连续10日的期间内到达报关港口，可列入同一发票。

发票应按照涵盖单批货物的发票的相同方式编制，并应包含特定类别货物可能需要的任何附加信息。如果可行，发票应显示每批货物的数量、价值和其他发票数据，以及每批货物所装运的进口运输工具的标识。

4. 生产"协助"。发票应注明商品生产是否涉及未包含在发票价格中的"协助"费用(例如，模具、铸模、工具、印版、图稿、工程工作、设计与开发、财务援助等)。如果涉及协助，请注明其价值(如已知)及提供方。这些协助是无偿提供、以租赁方式提供，还是单独开具发票?如果是后者，请附上发票副本。

每当CBP要求提供用于海关估价的货物生产成本信息时，港口主任将通知进口商。此后，涵盖此类货物发运的发票必须包含制造商或生产商关于生产成本的声明。

5. 所需附加信息。某些货物或某类货物除发票通常要求的信息外，可能还需提供特殊信息。尽管美国进口商通常会就这些特殊情形告知出口商，但涵盖这些货物要求的《美国海关与边境保护局条例》第141.89节已转载于附录中。

6. 汇率。一般而言，除31 U.S.C.5151中公布或认证的汇率外，不得使用其他汇率将外币折算用于海关目的。对于从某一国家进口的商品，如纽约联邦储备银行已认证该国货币有两种或两种以上汇率，发票应显示将收到的该商品美元货款折算为外币所使用的汇率，如使用两种或两种以上汇率，还应显示每种汇率的百分比。如用于支付成本、费用或开支的汇率或汇率组合与用于支付商品货款的汇率不同，应单独注明该汇率或汇率组合。如在编制发票时美元尚未折算，应在发票上注明该事实，在此情况下，发票还应注明美元将按何种汇率或汇率组合折算，或注明尚不清楚将使用何种汇率。对于无条件免税或仅适用不取决于价值的特定关税税率的商品，不要求提供汇率。

11. Other Invoices

Pro Forma Invoice

If the required commercial invoice is not filed at the time the merchandise is entered, a statement in the form of an invoice (a *pro forma* invoice) must be filed by the importer at the time of entry. A bond is given for production of the required invoice not later than 120 days from the date of the entry summary, or entry if there is no entry summary. If the invoice is needed for statistical purposes, it must generally be produced within 50 days from the date on which the entry summary is required to be filed.

The exporter should bear in mind that unless he or she forwards the required invoice in time, the American importer will incur a liability under his bond for failure to file the invoice with the port director of CBP before the 120-day period expires.

Although a pro forma invoice is not prepared by the exporter, it is of interest to exporters as it gives a general idea of the kind of information needed for entry purposes. A pro forma invoice indicates what the importer may find necessary to furnish CBP officers at the time a formal entry is filed for a commercial shipment, if a properly prepared CBP or commercial invoice is not available at the time the goods are entered. An acceptable format for a pro forma invoice is reproduced in the appendix.

Some of the additional information specified for the commodities under section 141.89 of the CBP Regulations may not be required when entry is made on a pro forma invoice. However, the pro forma invoice must contain sufficient data for examination, classification, and appraisement purposes.

Special Invoices

Special invoices are required for some merchandise. See 19 CFR 141.89.

12. Frequent Errors In Invoicing

Foreign sellers or shippers must exercise care in preparing invoices and other documents used to enter goods into the commerce of the United States in order for their importers to avoid difficulties, delays, or possibly even penal sanctions. Each document must contain all information required by law or regulations, and every statement of fact contained in the documents must be true and accurate. Any inaccurate or misleading statement of fact in a document presented to a CBP officer in connection with an entry, or the omission from the document of required information, may result in delays in merchandise release, the detention of the goods, or a claim against the importer for domestic value. Even though the inaccuracy or omission was unintentional, the importer may be required to establish that he exercised due diligence and was not negligent, in order to avoid sanctions with consequent delay in obtaining possession of goods and closing the transaction. (See 19 U.S.C. 1592.)

11. 其他发票

形式发票

如果在商品报关时未提交所需的商业发票，进口商必须在报关时提交一份发票形式的声明(形式发票)。应提供保证金，以保证在报关单汇总之日起120天内(如果没有报关单汇总，则为报关之日起120天内)提交所需发票。如果发票需要用于统计目的，通常必须在要求提交报关单汇总之日起50天内提交。

出口商应牢记，除非他或她及时转发所需的发票，否则美国进口商将因其未能在120天期限届满前向CBP港口主任提交发票而承担其保证书下的责任。

尽管形式发票不是由出口商编制的，但它对出口商有意义，因为它概括说明了报关目的所需的信息类型。形式发票表明，如果在货物报关时没有可用的正确编制的CBP发票或商业发票，进口商在就商业货运提交正式报关时可能认为有必要向CBP官员提供哪些信息。附录中转载了形式发票的可接受格式。

当以形式发票报关时，《CBP法规》第141.89节下为商品规定的某些附加信息可能不需要提供。但是，形式发票必须包含足以用于检查、归类和估价目的的数据。

专用发票

某些商品需要专用发票。见 19 CFR 141.89。

12. 发票开具中的常见错误

外国卖方或托运人在编制用于将货物报关进入美国商业的发票和其他文件时必须谨慎，以便其进口商避免困难、延误，甚至可能的刑事制裁。每份文件必须包含法律或法规要求的所有信息，文件中包含的每一项事实陈述都必须真实准确。向CBP官员提交的与报关有关的文件中任何不准确或误导性的事实陈述，或文件中遗漏所需信息，可能导致货物放行延误、货物扣留，或就国内价值向进口商提出索赔。即使不准确或遗漏是无意的，进口商也可能被要求证明其已尽职且无过失，以避免制裁以及随之而来的取得货物占有权和完成交易的延误。(见19 U.S.C.1592。)

It is particularly important that all statements relating to merchandise description, price or value, and amounts of discounts, charges, and commissions be truthfully and accurately set forth. It is also important that the invoices set forth the true name of the actual seller and purchaser of the goods, in the case of purchased goods, or the true name of the actual consignor and consignee when the goods are shipped otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase. It is important, too, that the invoice otherwise reflect the real nature of the transaction pursuant to which the goods were shipped to the United States.

The fundamental rule is that both the shipper and importer must furnish CBP officers with all pertinent information with respect to each import transaction to assist CBP officers in determining the tariff status of the goods. Examples of omissions and inaccuracies to be avoided are:

- The shipper assumes that a commission, royalty, or other charge against the goods is a so-called “nondutiable” item and omits it from the invoice.
- A foreign shipper who purchases goods and sells them to a United States importer at a delivered price shows on the invoice the cost of the goods to him instead of the delivered price.
- A foreign shipper manufactures goods partly with the use of materials supplied by the United States importer, but invoices the goods at the actual cost to the manufacturer without including the value of the materials supplied by the importer.
- The foreign manufacturer ships replacement goods to his customer in the United States and invoices the goods at the net price without showing the full price less the allowance for defective goods previously shipped and returned.
- A foreign shipper who sells goods at list price, less a discount, invoices them at the net price, and fails to show the discount.
- A foreign shipper sells goods at a delivered price but invoices them at a price f.o.b. the place of shipment and omits the subsequent charges.
- A foreign shipper indicates in the invoice that the importer is the purchaser, whereas he is in fact either an agent who is receiving a commission for selling the goods or a party who will receive part of the proceeds of the sale of the goods sold for the joint account of the shipper and consignee.
- Invoice descriptions are vague, listing only parts of numbers, truncated or coded descriptions, or lumping various articles together as one when several distinct items are included.

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特别重要的是，所有与货物描述有关的声明，
价格或价值，以及折扣、费用和佣金的金额应真实、准确地列明。同样重要的是，发票应列明所购货物的实际卖方和买方的真实名称，或者当货物并非因购买而发运时，列明实际发货人和收货人的真实名称。同样重要的是，发票应以其他方式反映货物运往美国所依据的交易的真正性质。

基本规则是，托运人和进口商都必须向CBP官员提供有关每笔进口交易的所有相关信息，以协助CBP官员确定货物的关税状态。应避免的遗漏和不准确示例包括：

- 托运人假定对货物的佣金、特许权使用费或其他费用是所谓的“免税”项目，并将其从发票中省略。
- 购买货物并以交货价出售给美国进口商的外国托运人，在发票上显示的是货物对其的成本，而不是交货价。
- 外国发货人部分使用美国进口商提供的材料制造货物，但按制造商的实际成本开具发票，未计入进口商所提供材料的价值。
- 外国制造商向其美国客户发运替换货物，并按净价开具发票，未显示全价减去先前发运并退回的有缺陷货物的折让。
- 外国发货人以标价减折扣销售货物，按净价开具发票，但未显示该折扣。
- 外国发货人以交货价销售货物，但按装运地f.o.b.价格开具发票，并省略了后续费用。
- 外国发货人在发票中表明进口商为购买方，而实际上进口商要么是收取销售货物佣金的代理人，要么是将收取为发货人和收货人共同账户销售货物所得部分收益的一方。
- 发票描述含糊不清，仅列出具编号的部分内容、截断或编码的描述，或在包含若干不同物品时将各种物品混列为一项。

ASSESSMENT OF DUTY

13. Dutiable Status Of Goods

Rates Of Duty

All goods imported into the United States are subject to duty or duty-free entry in accordance with their classification under the applicable items in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. An annotated loose-leaf edition of the tariff schedule may be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. (See 19 U.S.C. 1202.)

When goods are dutiable, *ad valorem*, specific, or compound rates may be assessed. An ad valorem rate, which is the type of rate most often applied, is a percentage of the value of the merchandise, such as five percent ad valorem. A specific rate is a specified amount per unit of weight or other quantity, such as 5.9 cents per dozen. A compound rate is a combination of both an ad valorem rate and a specific rate, such as 0.7 cents per kilo plus 10 percent ad valorem.

Free of Duty or Dutiable

Rates of duty for imported merchandise may vary depending upon the country of origin. Most merchandise is dutiable under the most-favored-nation—now referred to as *normal trade relations*—rates in the General column under column 1 of the tariff schedule. Merchandise from countries to which these rates have *not* been extended is dutiable at the full or “statutory” rates in column 2 of the tariff schedule.

Free rates are provided for many subheadings in columns 1 and 2 of the tariff schedule. Duty-free status is also available under various conditional exemptions which are reflected in the *Special* column under column 1 of the tariff schedule. It is the importer’s burden to show eligibility for a conditional exemption from duty.

One of the more frequently applied exemptions from duty occurs under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). GSP-eligible merchandise qualifies for duty-free entry when it is from a beneficiary developing country and meets other requirements as discussed in Chapter 17. Other exemptions are found under the subheadings in Chapter 98 of the tariff schedule. These subheadings include, among other provisions, certain personal exemptions, exemptions for articles for scientific or other institutional purposes, and exemptions for returned American goods.

Rulings On Imports

CBP makes its decision on the dutiable status of merchandise when the entry is liquidated after the entry documents have been filed. When advance information is needed, do not depend on a small “trial” or “test” shipment because there is no guarantee that the next shipment will receive the same tariff treatment. Small importations may slip by, particularly if they are processed under informal procedures that apply to small shipments or in circumstances warranting application of a flat rate. An exporter,

关税评估

13. 货物的应税状态及税率

所有进口到美国的货物均须根据其在《美国协调关税表》适用项目下的归类缴纳关税或免税入境。关税表带注释的活页版可从华盛顿特区20402美国政府印刷局购买。(见19 U.S.C.1202。)

货物应征税时，可按从价、从量或复合税率计征。从价税率是最常适用的税率类型，即按货物价值的百分比计征，如从价百分之五。从量税率是按每单位重量或其他数量计征的特定金额，如每打5.9美分。复合税率是从价税率与从量税率的结合，如每公斤0.7美分加从价百分之十。

免税或应税

进口商品的关税税率可能因原产地而异。大多数商品按最惠国--现称为正常贸易关系--税率征税，即关税表第1栏通用栏中的税率。来自未给予上述税率的国家/地区的商品，按关税表第2栏的完整或“法定”税率征税。

关税表第1栏和第2栏中的许多子目规定了免税税率。在关税表第1栏下的*Special*栏所反映的各种有条件豁免下，也可获得免税地位。证明符合有条件关税豁免资格的责任由进口商承担。

较为频繁适用的一项关税豁免来自普遍优惠制(GSP)。符合GSP条件的商品，如来自受益发展中国家并满足第17章所述的其他要求，即有资格免关税报关。其他豁免见于关税税则第98章的各个子目。这些子目除其他规定外，还包括某些个人豁免、用于科学或其他机构用途的物品的豁免，以及退回美国货物的豁免。

进口裁定

CBP在报关文件提交后对报关进行清关核定时，就商品的应税状态作出决定。当需要预先信息时，不要依赖小批量的"试运"或"测试"货物，因为无法保证下一批货物会获得相同的关税待遇。小批量进口可能被漏过，特别是当它们按照适用于小批量货物的非正式程序处理，或在需要适用统一税率的情况下处理时。出口商，

importer, or other interested party may get advance information on any matter affecting the dutiable status of merchandise by writing to the port director where the merchandise will be entered or to:

Director, National Commodity Specialist Division
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
One Penn Plaza, 11th Floor
New York, New York 10119

or to:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Attention: Office of Regulations and Rulings
Washington, DC 20229

Detailed information on the procedures for the issuance of administrative rulings is given in 19 CFR Part 177.

Binding Decisions

While you will find that, for many purposes, CBP ports are your best sources of information, informal information obtained on tariff classifications is not binding. Under 19 CFR part 177, the importing public may obtain a binding ruling, which can be relied upon for placing or accepting orders or for making other business determinations, under Chapters 1 through 97 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule or by writing to:

National Commodity Specialist Division
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
One Penn Plaza, 11th Floor
New York, New York 10119

The ruling will be binding at all ports of entry unless revoked by the CBP Office of Regulations and Rulings.

The following information is required in ruling requests:

- The names, addresses and other identifying information of all interested parties (if known) and the manufacturer ID code (if known),
- The name(s) of the port(s) at which the merchandise will be entered (if known),
- A description of the transaction; for example, a prospective importation of (merchandise) from (country),
- A statement that there are, to the importer’s knowledge, no issues on the commodity pending before CBP or any court, and

进口商或其他利害关系方可致函货物将申报入境的口岸主任，或致函以下地址，就影响货物应税地位的任何事项获取预先信息：

国家商品专家司司长美国海关与边境保护局 One
Penn Plaza, 11th Floor New York, New York 10119

或致：

美国海关与边境保护局收件人：法规与裁定办
公室 Washington, DC 20229

关于行政裁定发布程序的详细信息载于19 CFR Part 177。

约束性裁定尽管您会发现，在许多情况下，CBP口岸是您获取信息的最佳来源，但就关税归类获得的非正式信息不具有约束力。根据19 CFR Part 177，进口公众可获得约束性裁定，该裁定可用于下订单或接受订单，或用于作出其他商业决定，依据的是《协调关税表》第1章至第97章，或通过致函以下地址：

国家商品专家司美国海关与边境保护局
One Penn Plaza, 11th Floor New York,
New York 10119

该裁定在所有入境口岸均具有约束力，除非被CBP办公室撤销
法规与裁定办公室。

裁决申请中需要提供以下信息：

- 所有利害关系方的名称、地址及其他身份信息(如已知)以及制造商ID代码(如已知),
- 货物将申报入境的口岸名称(如已知),
- 交易描述；例如，预期从(国家)进口(货物),
- 一项声明，表明据进口商所知，CBP或任何法院均无关于该商品的未决问题，以及

- A statement as to whether classification advice has previously been sought from a CBP officer, and if so, from whom, and what advice was rendered, if any.

A request for a tariff classification should include the following information:

- A complete description of the goods. Send samples, if practical, sketches, diagrams, or other illustrative material that will be useful in supplementing the written description,
- Cost breakdowns of component materials and their respective quantities shown in percentages, if possible,
- A description of the principal use of the goods, as a class or kind of merchandise, in the United States,
- Information as to commercial, scientific or common designations, as may be applicable, and
- Any other information that may be pertinent or required for the purpose of tariff classification.

To avoid delays, your request should be as complete as possible. If you send a sample, do not rely on it to tell the whole story. Also, please note that samples may be subjected to laboratory analysis, which is done free of charge. If a sample is destroyed during laboratory analysis, however, it cannot be returned.

Information submitted and incorporated in response to a request for a CBP decision may be disclosed or withheld in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, as amended 5 U.S.C. 552, 19 CFR 177.8(a)(3).

Protests

The importer may disagree with the dutiable status after the entry has been liquidated. A decision at this stage of the entry transaction is requested by filing a protest and application for further review on CBP Form 19. For entries filed before December 18, 2006, the time limit is within 90 days after liquidation, but for entries filed after that date, it is now 180 days (see CFR part 174; see 19 USC 1514(c)(3) as amended by section 2103(2)(B), Pub. L.108-429. The same legislation also eliminated the 1 year to file protests for clerical errors and mistakes of fact for entries after 12/18/04). If CBP denies a protest, the adverse decision may be appealed to the U.S. Court of International Trade.

- 一项声明，说明先前是否已向CBP官员寻求归类建议，如已寻求，向何人寻求，以及提供了何种建议(如有)。

关税归类请求应包含以下信息：

- 货物的完整描述。如可行，请寄送样品、草图、示意图或其他有助于补充书面描述的说明性材料，
- 组件材料及其各自数量的成本明细，如可能，以百分比表示，
- 货物作为一类或一种商品在美国的主要用途描述，
- 关于商业、科学或通用名称的信息(如适用)，以及
- 任何其他可能相关或为关税归类目的所需的信息。

为避免延误，您的请求应尽可能完整。如果您发送样品，不要依赖它来了解全部情况。另外，请注意样品可能会接受实验室分析，该分析免费进行。但是，如果样品在实验室分析过程中被销毁，则无法退还。

为回应CBP裁定请求而提交并纳入的信息，可依据经修订的《信息自由法》5 U.S.C.552、19 CFR 177.8(a)(3)的规定予以披露或不予披露。

异议进口商在报关清关核定后可能不同意应税状态。在此报关交易阶段要求作出决定，需通过提交 CBP Form 19 上的异议和进一步审查申请。对于 2006 年 12 月 18 日之前提交的报关，时限为清关核定后 90 天内，但对于该日期之后提交的报关，现为 180 天(见 CFR part 174；见经 Pub.L.108-429 第 2103(2)(B) 条修订的 19 USC 1514(c)(3)。同一立法还取消了针对 12/18/04 之后报关的 clerical errors 和 mistakes of fact 的 1 年异议提交期限)。如果 CBP 驳回异议，不利决定可向美国国际贸易法院上诉。

Liability For Duties

There is no provision under which U.S. duties or taxes may be prepaid in a foreign country before exportation to the United States. This is true even for gifts sent by mail.

In the usual case, liability for the payment of duty becomes fixed at the time an entry for consumption or for warehouse is filed with CBP. The obligation for payment is upon the person or firm in whose name the entry is filed. When goods have been entered for warehouse, liability for paying duties may be transferred to any person who purchases the goods and desires to withdraw them in his or her own name.

Paying a customs broker will not relieve the importer of his or her liability for customs charges (duties, taxes, and other debts owed CBP) should those charges not be paid by the broker. Therefore, if the importer pays the broker by check, he or she should give the broker a separate check, made payable to “U.S. Customs and Border Protection” for those customs charges, which the broker will then deliver to CBP.

If the entry is made in the name of a customs broker, the broker may obtain relief from statutory liability for the payment of increased or additional duties found due if (1) the actual owner of goods is named, and (2) the owner’s declaration whereby the owner agrees to pay the additional duty and the owner’s bond are both filed by the broker with the port director within 90 days of the date of entry.

14. Containers or Holders

CBP designates such items as lift vans, cargo vans, shipping tanks, pallets and certain articles used to ship goods internationally as *instruments of international traffic*. So long as this designation applies, these articles are not subject to entry or duty when they arrive, whether they are loaded or empty. Other classes of merchandise containers may also be designated as instruments of international traffic upon application to the Commissioner of CBP for such a designation. If any article so designated is diverted to domestic use, however, it must be entered and duty paid, if applicable.

Containers specially shaped or fitted to contain a specific article or set of articles, suitable for long term use and entered with the articles for which they are intended, are classifiable with the accompanying articles if they are of a kind normally sold therewith. Examples of such containers are: camera cases, musical instrument cases, gun cases, drawing instrument cases, and necklace cases. This rule does not apply to containers that give the importation as a whole its essential character.

Subject to the above rule, packing materials and packing containers entered with goods packed in them are classified with these goods if they are of a kind normally used

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关税责任

没有任何规定允许在出口至美国之前在国外预缴美国关税或税款。即使是通过邮寄发送的礼品也是如此。

通常情况下，缴纳关税的责任在向CBP提交消费报关或仓库报关时即已确定。缴纳义务由以其名义提交报关的人或公司承担。当货物已申报入仓库后，缴纳关税的责任可转移给购买该货物并希望以其本人名义提取货物的任何人。

如果报关代理人未支付海关费用(关税、税款及欠CBP的其他债务)，向报关代理人付款并不能免除进口商对这些费用的责任。因此，如果进口商以支票向报关代理人付款，其应就这些海关费用向报关代理人单独开具一张抬头为“U.S.Customs and Border Protection”的支票，然后由报关代理人将该支票交付CBP。

如果报关是以报关代理人名义进行的，若满足以下条件，该报关代理人可以免除因缴纳被认定应缴的增税或附加关税而产生的法定责任：(1) 指明了货物的实际所有人，且(2) 所有人同意支付附加关税的所有人声明以及所有人的保证金，均由报关代理人在报关之日起90天内向港口主管提交。

14. 集装箱或容器 CBP 将此类物品指定为国际运输工具，如 lift vans、cargo vans、shipping tanks、pallets 及某些用于国际运输货物的物品。只要该指定适用，这些物品在到达时无论装载或空载均无需报关或缴纳关税。其他类别的商品集装箱也可向 CBP 专员申请指定为国际运输工具。但是，如果任何如此指定的物品转用于国内用途，则必须报关并缴纳关税(如适用)。

专门成形或适配用于盛装特定物品或成套物品、适合长期使用、并与其所盛装的物品一同报关的容器，如果属于通常随该物品一同销售的类别，则与随附物品一并归类。此类容器的例子包括：照相机套、乐器盒、枪套、绘图仪器盒和项链盒。本规则不适用于赋予整体进口货物基本特征的容器。

在符合上述规则的前提下，与所包装货物一同报关的包装材料和包装容器，如果属于通常用于

for packing such goods. However, this does not apply to packing materials or containers that are clearly suitable for repetitive use.

15. Temporary Free Importations

Temporary Importation Under Bond (TIB)

Goods of the types enumerated below, when not imported for sale or for sale on approval, may be admitted into the United States under bond, without the payment of duty, for exportation within one year from the date of importation. Generally, the amount of the bond is double the estimated duties. The one-year period for exportation may, upon application to the port director, be extended for one or more further periods which, when added to the initial one year, shall not exceed a total of three years. There is an exception in the case of articles covered in item 14: the period of the bond may not exceed six months and may not be extended.

Merchandise entered under TIB must be exported or destroyed before expiration of the bond period, or any extension, to avoid assessment of liquidated damages in the amount of the bond.

All goods entered under TIB are subject to quota compliance.

Classes Of Goods

(1) Merchandise to be repaired, altered, or processed (including processes which result in an article being manufactured or produced in the United States), provided that the following conditions are met:

The merchandise will not be processed into an article manufactured or produced in the United States if the article is:

- Alcohol, distilled spirits, wine, beer, or any dilution or mixture of these,
- Perfume or other commodity containing ethyl alcohol, whether denatured or not,
- A product of wheat.

If merchandise is processed and results in an article being manufactured or produced in the United States other than those described above:

- A complete accounting will be made to CBP for all articles, wastes, and irrecoverable losses resulting from the processing, and
- All articles will be exported or destroyed under CBP supervision within the bonded period. Valuable waste must also be exported or so destroyed unless duty, if applicable, is paid.

包装此类货物的类别，则与这些货物一并归类。但是，这并不适用于明显适合重复使用的包装材料或容器。

15. 临时免税进口

保税临时进口(TIB)

下列所列类型的货物，如非为销售或为试销而进口，可凭保证函免税进入美国，条件是在进口之日起一年内复出口。一般而言，保证函金额为估算关税的两倍。经向港口主任申请，复出口的一年期限可延长一个或多个附加期限，但加上最初的一年，总计不得超过三年。第14项所列物品属例外：保证函期限不得超过六个月，且不得延长。

根据TIB报关的货物必须在保税期或任何延长期届满之前出口或销毁，以避免按保证金金额被评定违约金。

所有根据TIB进口的货物均须遵守配额合规要求。

货物类别

(1) 待修理、改装或加工的货物(包括导致物品在美国制造或生产的加工过程)，前提是满足以下条件：

如果该物品属于以下情形，则货物不得被加工成在美国制造或生产的物品：

- 酒精、蒸馏酒、葡萄酒、啤酒，或上述任何稀释液或混合物，
- 含乙醇的香水或其他商品，无论是否变性，
- 一种小麦制品。

如果货物经过加工并导致产生上述以外的在美国制造或生产的物品：

- 将就加工产生的所有物品、废料和不可回收损失向CBP作出完整核算，且
- 所有物品将在保税期内于CBP监管下出口或销毁。有价值的废料也必须出口或如此销毁，除非支付了适用的关税。

(2) Models of women’s wearing apparel imported by manufacturers for use solely as models in their own establishments; these articles require quota compliance.

(3) Articles imported by illustrators and photographers for use solely as models in their own establishments to illustrate catalogs, pamphlets, or advertising matter.

(4) Samples solely for use in taking orders for merchandise; these samples require quota compliance.

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(2) 由制造商进口、仅作为其自身场所内模特使用的女装模特；这些物品需要遵守配额合规要求。

(3) 由插画师和摄影师进口、仅作为其自身场所内模特用于说明目录、小册子或广告材料的物品。

(4) 仅用于接受货物订单的样品；这些样品需要遵守配额合规要求。

(5) Articles solely for examination with a view to reproduction or for examination and reproduction (except photoengraved printing plates for examination and reproduction); and motion-picture advertising films.

(6) Articles intended solely for testing, experimental, or review purposes, including plans, specifications, drawings, blueprints, photographs, and articles for use in connection with experiments or for study. If articles under this category are destroyed in connection with the experiment or study, proof of such destruction must be presented to satisfy the obligation under the bond to export the articles.

(7) Automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, airplanes, airships, balloons, boats, racing shells, and similar vehicles and craft, and the usual equipment of the foregoing, if brought temporarily into the United States by nonresidents for the purpose of taking part in races or other specific contests. Port directors may defer the exaction of a bond for a period not to exceed 90 days after the date of importation for vehicles and craft to take part in races or other specific contests for other than money purposes. If the vehicle or craft is not exported or the bond is not given within the period of such deferment, the vehicle or craft shall be subject to forfeiture.

(8) Locomotives and other railroad equipment brought temporarily into the United States for use in clearing obstructions, fighting fires, or making emergency repairs on railroads within the United States or for use in transportation otherwise than in international traffic when the Secretary of the Treasury finds that the temporary use of foreign railroad equipment is necessary to meet an emergency. Importers can expedite approval of a request for temporary importation to meet an emergency by including evidence of the existence of the emergency, such as news reports.

(9) Containers for compressed gases, filled or empty, and containers or other articles used for covering or holding merchandise (including personal or household effects) during transportation and suitable for reuse for that purpose.

(10) Professional equipment, tools of trade, repair components for equipment or tools admitted under this item, and camping equipment imported by or for nonresidents for the nonresident’s use while sojourning temporarily in the United States.

(11) Articles of special design for temporary use exclusively in connection with the manufacture or production of articles for export.

(12) Animals and poultry brought into the United States for the purpose of breeding, exhibition, or competition for prizes, and the usual equipment therefor.

(13) Works of free fine arts, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought into the United States by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them for exhibition and in illustration,

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(5) 仅用于为复制而检查或为检查并复制而使用的物品(用于检查并复制的照相制版印刷版除外)；以及电影广告片。

(6) 仅用于测试、实验或审查目的的物品，包括计划、规格、图纸、蓝图、照片，以及与实验或研究相关使用的物品。如果本类别下的物品在实验或研究过程中被销毁，必须提交此类销毁的证明，以满足保证金项下出口物品的义务。

(7) 汽车、摩托车、自行车、飞机、飞艇、气球、船只、赛艇及类似车辆和船只，以及上述物品的通常设备，由非居民临时带入美国参加竞赛或其他特定比赛的。对于参加非以金钱为目的的竞赛或其他特定比赛的车辆和船只，港口主任可将保证函的征收推迟至进口之日起不超过90天的期限。如车辆或船只在推迟期限内未复出口或未提供保证函，该车辆或船只应予没收。

(8) 机车及其他铁路设备临时带入美国，用于在美国境内铁路上清除障碍、灭火或进行紧急修理，或当财政部长认定外国铁路设备的临时使用为应对紧急情况所必需时，用于非国际运输的运输。进口商可通过提供紧急情况存在的证据(如新闻报道)来加快临时进口申请的批准。

(9) 压缩气体容器，无论装满或空置，以及用于在运输过程中遮盖或盛装货物(包括个人或家庭用品)且适合为此目的重复使用的容器或其他物品。

(10) 由非居民进口或为非居民进口、供非居民在美国临时逗留期间使用的专业设备、行业工具、本项下准许的设备和工具的修理部件，以及露营设备。

(11) 专为与出口物品的制造或生产相关而临时使用的特殊设计物品。

(12) 为繁殖、展览或竞赛获奖目的而带入美国的动物和家禽，及其通常所需的设备。

(13) 由从国外抵达的专业艺术家、讲师或科学家带入美国、供其用于展览和说明的自由美术作品、素描、版画、照片，以及哲学和科学仪器，

promotion, and encouragement of art, science or industry in the United States.

(14) Automobiles, automobile chassis, automobile bodies, cutaway portions of any of the foregoing, and parts for any of the foregoing, finished, unfinished, or cutaway, when intended solely for show purposes. These articles may be admitted only on condition that the Secretary of the Treasury has found that the foreign country from which the articles were imported allows or will allow substantially reciprocal privileges with respect to similar exports to that country from the United States. If the Secretary finds that a foreign country has discontinued or will discontinue the allowance of such privileges, the privileges under this item shall not apply thereafter to imports from that country.

Relief From Liability

Relief from liability under bond may be obtained in any case in which the articles are destroyed under CBP supervision, in lieu of exportation, within the original bond period. However, in the case of articles entered under item 6, destruction need not be under CBP supervision where articles are destroyed during the course of experiments or tests during the bond period or any lawful extension, but satisfactory proof of destruction shall be furnished to the port director with whom the customs entry is filed.

ATA Carnet

ATA stands for the combined French and English words “Admission Temporaire—Temporary Admission.” ATA carnet is an international customs document that may be used for the temporary duty-free importation of certain goods into a country in lieu of the usual customs documents required. The carnet serves as a guarantee against the payment of customs duties that may become due on goods temporarily imported and not reexported. Quota compliance is required on merchandise subject to quota; for example, textiles are subject to quota and visa requirements.

A carnet is valid for one year. The traveler or businessperson, however, may make as many trips as desired during the period the carnet is valid provided he or she has sufficient pages for each stop.

The United States currently allows ATA carnets to be used for the temporary admission of professional equipment, commercial samples, and advertising material. Most other countries allow the use of carnets for the temporary admission of these goods and, in some cases, other uses of the ATA carnet are permitted.

Local carnet associations, as members of the International Bureau of the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce, issue carnets to their residents. These associations guarantee the payment of duties to local customs authorities should goods imported under cover of a foreign-issued carnet not be reexported. In the United States, CBP has designated the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, located at 1212 Avenue of the Americas,

促进和鼓励美国的艺术、科学或工业。

(14) 汽车、汽车底盘、汽车车身、上述任何物品的剖切部分，以及上述任何物品的零件，无论成品、半成品或剖切件，仅用于展示目的的。此类物品只有在财政部长认定物品进口来源的外国允许或将允许对从美国向该国出口的类似物品给予实质性互惠待遇的条件下，方可准入。如部长认定某外国已停止或将停止给予此类待遇，则本项下的待遇此后不适用于来自该国的进口。

责任免除

如物品在原始保证函期限内经CBP监管销毁以代替复出口，则在任何情况下均可免除保证函项下的责任。但是，对于按第6项报关的物品，如在保证函期限或任何合法延长期内于实验或测试过程中销毁，则无需在CBP监管下销毁，但须向受理海关报关的港口主任提供令其满意的销毁证明。

ATA单证册

ATA 代表法语和英语组合词“Admission Temporaire- Temporary Admission”。ATA 单证册是一份国际海关文件，可用于某些货物临时免税进口至一国，以替代通常所需的海关文件。该单证册作为担保，用于支付因临时进口且未再出口的货物可能产生的关税。受配额约束的商品需遵守配额合规要求；例如，纺织品受配额和签证要求约束。

报关单证册有效期为一年。但是，旅行者或商务人士在单证册有效期内可进行任意次数的旅行，前提是其有足够的页面供每次停留使用。

美国目前允许ATA单证册用于专业设备、商业样品和广告材料的临时准入。大多数其他国家允许使用单证册临时准入这些货物，并且在某些情况下，ATA单证册还允许其他用途。

地方单证册协会作为总部位于巴黎的国际商会国际局的成员，向其居民签发单证册。如果凭外国签发的单证册进口的货物未再出口，这些协会保证向当地海关当局支付关税。在美国，CBP已指定位于1212 Avenue of the Americas,

New York, NY 10036, Tel. 212.354.4480, as the United States issuing and guaranteeing organization. The Council charges a fee for its service.

ATA carnets can be used in the following countries:

Algeria	Ivory Coast
Australia	Japan
Austria	Republic of South Korea
Belgium	Lebanon
Bulgaria	Luxembourg
Canada	Malaysia
Canary Islands	Malta
China	Mauritius
Croatia	Netherlands
Cyprus	New Zealand
Czech Republic	Norway
Denmark	Poland
Estonia	Portugal
Finland	Romania
France	Senegal
French Polynesia	Singapore
French West Indies	Slovakia
Germany	Slovenia
Gibraltar	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Hong Kong	Sri Lanka
Hungary	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland
India	Thailand
Ireland	Turkey
Israel	United Kingdom
Italy	United States

Egypt and certain other countries have accepted the ATA convention, but have not implemented the use of carnets. As countries are being continuously added to the carnet system, please check with the U.S. Council if a country you wish to visit is not included in the above list.

16. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

The provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) were adopted by the United States with enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1993 (107 Stat. 2057, P.L. 103-182). Nineteen Code of Federal Regulation (19 CFR) Parts 10, 12, 123, 134, 162, 174, 177, and 178 were amended, and new parts 102 and 181 of the CBP Regulations were developed to implement NAFTA's duty provisions.

New York, NY 10036, Tel.212.354.4480的美国国际商会理事会为美国的签发和担保组织。该理事会就其服务收取费用。

ATA单证册可在以下国家使用：

阿尔及利亚	科特迪瓦
澳大利亚	日本
奥地利	韩国
比利时	黎巴嫩
保加利亚	卢森堡
加拿大	马来西亚
加那利群岛	马耳他
中国	毛里求斯
克罗地亚	荷兰
塞浦路斯	新西兰
捷克共和国	挪威
丹麦	波兰
爱沙尼亚	葡萄牙
芬兰	罗马尼亚
法国	塞内加尔
法属波利尼西亚	新加坡
法属西印度群岛	斯洛伐克
德国	斯洛文尼亚
直布罗陀	南非
希腊	西班牙
香港	斯里兰卡
匈牙利	瑞典
冰岛	瑞士
印度	泰国
爱尔兰	土耳其
以色列	英国
意大利	美国

埃及和某些其他国家已接受ATA公约，但尚未实施单证册的使用。由于不断有国家加入单证册体系，如果您希望访问的国家未列入上述名单，请向美国理事会查询。

16. 北美自由贸易协定(NAFTA)

美国通过颁布1993年《北美自由贸易协定实施法》(107 Stat.2057, P.L.103-182)采纳了《北美自由贸易协定》(NAFTA)的规定。对《美国联邦法规》第19编(19 CFR)第10、12、123、134、162、174、177和178部分进行了修订，并制定了CBP法规新的第102和181部分，以实施NAFTA的关税条款。

NAFTA phased out tariffs on almost all “originating” goods traded between Canada and the United States by January 1, 2003, and provides for an additional 5-year phase-out period on certain sensitive commodities traded between Mexico and the United States.

Article 401 of NAFTA eliminates both tariffs and the merchandise processing fees for goods that “originate.” Transshipping goods through Mexico or Canada that were made in another country, or performing only minor processing or packaging operations on them in North America, will not invoke preferential NAFTA duty rates.

The term “originate” means those goods that meet the requirements of NAFTA Article 401. Article 401 defines “originate” in four ways:

1. Goods wholly obtained or produced entirely in the NAFTA region (these contain no foreign inputs);
2. Goods produced entirely in the NAFTA region exclusively from originating materials (these contain foreign materials that have been previously manufactured into originating materials);
3. Goods meeting an Annex 401 specific rule of origin such as a prescribed change in tariff classification, regional value content requirement; and in extremely limited instances,
4. Unassembled goods and goods classified with their parts, which do not meet the tariff-shift rule but contain 60 percent regional value content using the transaction-value method, or 50 percent using the net-cost method.

Annex 401 of NAFTA is codified in General Note 12(t) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and is available at **www.cbp.gov/nafta/rulesorg.htm**.

Entry Procedures

For NAFTA, as with other preferential trade programs, it is the importer’s responsibility to claim the benefits. In the United States, a NAFTA claim is made as follows:

- **NON-COMMERCIAL (PERSONAL) IMPORTATIONS**
  For a non-commercial importation of NAFTA goods, a NAFTA claim may be made in the United States without a certificate of origin or statement**.**

- **COMMERCIAL IMPORTATIONS, LOW-VALUE**
  In order to claim preferential tariff treatment on a commercial shipment of NAFTA goods valued at US $2,500 or less, the entry packet must include the 19 CFR 181.22(d) statement certifying that the goods “originate” (*www.cbp.gov/nafta/docs/us/181sec1-1.html#181.21).*

- **COMMERCIAL IMPORTATIONS, OTHER**
  The importer must have a valid NAFTA certificate of origin, signed by the

NAFTA逐步取消了加拿大之间交易的几乎所有“原产”商品的关税
并于2003年1月1日前对美国生效，同时对墨西哥与美国之间贸易的某些敏感商品规定了额外的5年逐步取消期。

NAFTA第401条取消了“原产”货物的关税和商品加工费。将在他国制造、经由墨西哥或加拿大转运的货物，或在北美仅对其进行轻微加工或包装作业的货物，将不能享受NAFTA优惠关税税率。

“原产”一词是指符合NAFTA第条要求的货物
401. 第401条以四种方式界定“原产”:

1. 完全在NAFTA区域内获得或完全生产的货物(这些货物不含外国投入品);
2. 完全在NAFTA区域内仅用原产材料生产的货物(这些货物含有此前已加工成原产材料的外国材料);
3. 符合附件401特定原产地规则的货物，例如规定的关税归类变更、区域价值成分要求；以及在极为有限的情况下，
4. 未组装货物以及与零件一同归类的货物，不符合关税转移规则，但使用交易价值法含有60%区域价值成分，或使用净成本法含有50%区域价值成分。

NAFTA 附件401已编入《协调关税表》一般注释12(t)。
美国附表，可在**www.cbp.gov/nafta/rulesorg.htm**查阅。

报关程序对于NAFTA，与其他优惠贸易计划一样，由进口商负责申请优惠待遇。在美国，NAFTA申请按如下方式进行：

- **非商业(个人)进口**对于NAFTA货物的非商业进口，可在美国境内提出NAFTA申请，无需原产地证书或声明。

- **商业进口，低价值**为对价值不超过2,500美元的NAFTA货物商业装运申请优惠关税待遇，报关资料包必须包含19 CFR 181.22(d)声明，证明货物“原产”(*www.cbp.gov/nafta/docs/us/181sec1-1.html#181.21)*。

- **商业进口，其他**进口商必须持有有效的NAFTA原产地证书，由

exporter or his agent, when claiming preferential tariff treatment on a commercial shipment of NAFTA goods valued at more than US $2,500.

- **POST-IMPORTATION CLAIMS**
  Importers who may not have a valid NAFTA certificate of origin, or who are unsure whether their goods "originate," or who otherwise choose not to make a NAFTA claim at the time of entry summary have up to one year from the date of importation to make a post-importation claim.

Exporter's Certificate Of Origin

NAFTA Article 502 requires that an importer's NAFTA claim be based on the exporter's certificate of origin. This may be CBP Form 434, the Canadian B-232, or the Mexican Certificado de Origen. When making a NAFTA claim in the United States, the importer must have one of these three certificates of origin or a CBP-approved, privately printed or alternate certificate of origin. For a single shipment, the certificate of origin shall be annotated with the invoice number or other distinguishing marks. For multiple shipments of identical goods, the certificate shall be annotated with a blanket period of up to 12 months.

NAFTA Certificates Of Origin And NAFTA Claims Are Optional

The exporter or producer is never obligated to provide a certificate of origin to a customer. However, since the importer may not claim NAFTA preferential tariff treatment without one, it is in the exporter or producer's interest to provide it. By providing a certificate of origin, the producer is attesting that:

1. The goods originate,
2. He has the substantiating production and accounting documentation, and
3. He will make it available to the customs authorities upon request.

Country of Origin for Marking and Duty Purposes

For goods processed in Canada, Mexico or the United States, NAFTA codified the concept of "substantial transformation," the process by which a good's country of origin is determined for marking and duty purposes. Even though a good may be sufficiently processed in Canada, Mexico or the United States to be marked with that country of origin, it may not be sufficiently manufactured to "originate" under the rules of origin for NAFTA tariff treatment purposes (Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, General Note 12(t)). With certain limited exceptions, only originating goods benefit from NAFTA preferential treatment. For additional marking information, please see *NAFTA: A Guide to Customs Procedures*, available at ***www.cbp.gov/nafta/nafta_new.htm*** or 19 CFR 102 at ***www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html***.

Special Provisions For Sensitive Sectors

The NAFTA Annex 401-origin criteria ensure that most textile- and apparel-related production occur in North America. The basic rule of origin for textiles and apparel is commonly referred to as "yarn forward." This means that the yarn used to form the fabric must be spun in the NAFTA territory, and all subsequent processing must take place in North America. Textiles

出口商或其代理人，当对价值超过2500美元的NAFTA商业货物申请优惠关税待遇时。

- **进口后申请**可能没有有效NAFTA原产地证书的进口商，或不确定其货物是否"原产"的进口商，或另选择在报关单汇总时不提出NAFTA申请的进口商，可在进口之日起一年内提出进口后申请。

出口商原产地证明

NAFTA 第 502 条要求进口商的 NAFTA 申报必须基于出口商的原产地证书。该证书可以是 CBP Form 434、加拿大 B-232 或墨西哥 Certificado de Origen。在美国提出 NAFTA 申报时，进口商必须持有这三种原产地证书之一，或 CBP 批准的私人印制或替代原产地证书。对于单次装运，原产地证书应标注发票号码或其他识别标记。对于相同货物的多次装运，证书应标注最长 12 个月的一揽子有效期。

NAFTA 原产地证书和 NAFTA 申索为可选

出口商或生产商从无义务向客户提供原产地证书。但是，由于进口商没有原产地证书可能无法申请NAFTA优惠关税待遇，因此提供原产地证书符合出口商或生产商的利益。通过提供原产地证书，生产商证明：

1. 货物原产于，
2. 他拥有佐证生产和会计文件，并且
3. 他将在海关当局要求时提供该文件。

用于原产地标记和关税目的的原产地对于在加拿大、墨西哥或美国加工的商品，NAFTA 将"实质性改变"概念编纂成法，即确定商品原产地以用于原产地标记和关税目的的过程。即使商品在加拿大、墨西哥或美国经过充分加工，可标记为该原产地，但该商品可能未经过充分制造，无法根据 NAFTA 关税待遇的原产地规则"原产"(美国协调关税表，总注释 12(t))。除某些有限例外情况外，只有原产商品才能享受 NAFTA 优惠待遇。有关更多原产地标记信息，请参阅*NAFTA*：海关程序指南，可访问**www.cbp.gov/nafta/nafta_new.htm**或 19 CFR 102，网址为**www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html**。

敏感行业特别规定 NAFTA 附件401原产地标准确保大部分纺织品和服装相关生产在北美进行。纺织品和服装的基本原产地规则通常被称为"纱线前置"。这意味着用于形成面料的纱线必须在NAFTA区域内纺成，且所有后续加工必须在北美进行。纺织品

and apparel of man-made filament fibers have an even more restrictive “fiber-forward” rule. Some apparel goods must additionally meet a “visible-lining rule,” meaning that certain linings must be woven or knit in North America.

Transshipment

Goods that are entitled to NAFTA preferential duty rates by virtue of their originating status will lose that status if they leave customs control outside of North America or undergo any operation outside of North America other than unloading, reloading, or any other operation necessary to preserve them in good condition or to transport the goods to Canada, Mexico or the United States.

Repair Or Alteration

Goods may be exported from one NAFTA country to another for repair or alteration and returned free of duty regardless of the origin of the goods. This provision does not apply to alterations that are part of a manufacturing process.

Territory

With respect to the United States, the customs territory includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the foreign trade zones located therein.

Additional NAFTA information can be obtained in *NAFTA: A Guide to Customs Procedures*, available on line at ***www.cbp.gov/nafta/nafta_new.htm*** or from the Code of Federal Regulations at ***www.cbp.gov/nafta/resource.htm***.

17. Generalized System Of Preferences (GSP)

The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is a preferential program that provides duty-free treatment to products of beneficiary designated countries and territories. The program was authorized by the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.) as a means of promoting economic development in the developing countries and was instituted on January 1, 1976. The GSP periodically expires and must be renewed by Congress to remain in effect. CBP provides the trade community with notification of these expirations and renewals.

ELIGIBLE ITEMS

The GSP eligibility list contains a wide range of products classifiable under 3,400 different subheadings in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (Tariff Schedule). These items are identified by the symbols “A”, “A*”, or “A+” in the “Special” subcolumn under column 1 of the tariff schedule. Merchandise classifiable under a subheading designated in this manner may qualify for duty-free entry if imported into the United States directly from any of the designated countries and territories. Items identified by an “*A**” may be excluded from the exemption if imported from certain designated countries.

The list of countries and exclusions, as well as the list of GSP-eligible articles, will change from time to time. For example, countries immediately lose GSP eligibility upon joining

人造长丝纤维的服装具有更严格的“纤维前向”规则。某些服装还必须符合“可见衬里规则”，即某些衬里必须在北美织造或针织。

转运

因原产地位而有权享受NAFTA优惠关税税率的货物，如果离开北美以外的海关监管，或在北美以外进行除卸载、重装或为保持其良好状态或将其运输至加拿大、墨西哥或美国所必需的任何其他操作之外的任何操作，将丧失该地位。

修理或改装

货物可从一个NAFTA国家出口至另一NAFTA国家进行修理或改装并免税复运进境，无论货物原产地为何。该规定不适用于作为制造过程一部分的改装。

领土

就美国而言，关税领土包括50个州、哥伦比亚特区、波多黎各以及位于其中的对外贸易区。

更多NAFTA信息可在*NAFTA*：海关指南中获取程序中获取，可在线查阅**www.cbp.gov/nafta/nafta_new.htm**或从《联邦法规汇编》查阅**www.cbp.gov/nafta/resource.htm**。

17. 普遍优惠制(GSP)

普遍优惠制(GSP)是一项优惠计划，对指定受益国家和地区的产品给予免税待遇。该计划由《1974 年贸易法》(19 U.S.C.2461 et seq.)授权，作为促进发展中国家经济发展的一种手段，并于 1976 年 1 月 1 日开始实施。GSP 定期到期，必须由国会续期才能继续有效。CBP 向贸易界提供有关这些到期和续期的通知。

合格物品

GSP 资格清单包含范围广泛的产品，可归入美国协调关税表(关税表)中 3,400 个不同子目。这些商品在关税表第 1 栏下的“Special”子栏中以符号“A”、“A*”或“A+”标识。归入以此方式指定子目的商品，若从任何指定国家和地区直接进口至美国，可能有资格享受免税报关。以“*A**”标识的商品，若从某些指定国家进口，可能被排除在豁免之外。

国家清单和排除清单，以及符合GSP条件的物品清单，将不时变更。例如，国家在加入后立即失去GSP资格

the European Union. Consult the *Federal Register* at *www.ustr.gov* for the most current information regarding country and/or commodity eligibility. Click on the link to "Trade and Development" and then the link for the "USTR Reference Programs." A GSP guidebook is available at http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Trade_Development/Preference_Programs/GSP/asset_upload_file890_8359.pdf.

Importers and other interested parties may obtain an advance ruling to determine whether a particular product is eligible for GSP treatment, see Chapter 13 for details regarding the issuance of administrative rulings.

Claims

For commercial shipments requiring a formal entry, a claim for duty-free status is made under the GSP by declaring on the entry summary that the country of origin is a designated beneficiary developing country and by placing the symbol "A" as a prefix to the subheading of the tariff schedule for each article for which such treatment is claimed. Eligible merchandise will be entitled to duty-free treatment provided the following conditions are met:

- The merchandise must be the "product of" a beneficiary country. This requirement is satisfied when:
  (1) The goods are wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country, or
  (2) When an article is produced from materials imported into the beneficiary developing country and those imported materials are substantially transformed into a new or different article of commerce in a beneficiary country. A statement to that effect shall be included on the commercial invoice.
- The merchandise must be imported *directly* from any beneficiary country into the customs territory of the United States.
- The cost or value of materials produced in the beneficiary developing country and/or the direct cost of processing performed there must be at least 35 percent of the appraised value of the goods.

The cost or value of materials imported into the beneficiary developing country may be included in calculating the 35-percent value-content requirement of the GSP only if such materials undergo a "double substantial transformation" in the beneficiary developing country. That is, such materials must be substantially transformed in the beneficiary developing country into a new and different intermediate article of commerce, which is then transformed a second time in the production of the final good. The phrase "direct costs of processing" refers to costs directly incurred in, or which can be reasonably allotted to, the processing of the article. Such costs include, but are not limited to: all actual labor costs involved with production of the good; dies, molds, tooling, and depreciation on machinery and equipment; research and development; and costs of inspecting and testing the merchandise. Profit and general expenses are not considered direct costs of processing. General expenses are those that cannot be allocated to the good or costs that do not relate to

欧盟后立即丧失GSP资格。请查阅《联邦公报》(*www.ustr.gov*)以获取有关国家和/或商品资格的最新信息。点击"贸易与发展"链接，然后点击"USTR参考计划"链接。GSP指南可在http://www.gov/assets/Trade_Development/Preference_Programs/GSP/asset_upload_file890 _8359.pdf查阅。

进口商和其他利害关系方可获得预裁定，以确定特定产品是否有资格享受GSP待遇，有关行政裁定发布的详情见第13章。

申请

对于需要正式报关的商业货运，GSP下的免税地位申请通过在报关单汇总上申报原产地为指定受益发展中国家，并在申请此类待遇的每项物品的关税税则子目之前加上符号"A"来提出。合格商品将有权享受免税待遇，前提是满足以下条件：

- 商品必须是受益国的"产品"。满足此要求的情形包括：
  (1) 货物完全是在受益国生长、生产或制造的，或
  (2) 当物品由进口到受益发展中国家的材料生产，且这些进口材料在受益国被实质性改变为新的或不同的商品时。商业发票上应包含此效力的声明。
- 商品必须从任何受益国直接进口到美国关税领土。
- 在受益发展中国家生产的材料的成本或价值，和/或在那里进行的加工的direct成本，必须至少为货物估定价值的35%。

进口到受益发展中国家的材料的成本或价值，只有在这些材料于受益发展中国家经过"双重实质性改变"时，才可计入 GSP 的 35% 价值含量要求的计算。也就是说，这些材料必须在受益发展中国家实质性改变为新的且不同的中间商品，然后在最终货物的生产中第二次改变。"直接加工成本"一词是指直接发生或可合理分摊到物品加工的成本。此类成本包括但不限于：与货物生产相关的所有实际劳动力成本；模具、铸模、工具以及机器设备的折旧；研究与开发；以及检验和测试商品的成本。利润和一般费用不被视为直接加工成本。一般费用是指无法分摊到货物或与

production of the good, such as administrative salaries, insurance, advertising, and salaries for sales employees.

Sources Of Additional Information

CBP rules and regulations on the GSP are incorporated in sections 10.171-10.178 of the CBP Regulations. Address any question you may have on the administrative or operational aspects of the GSP to:

CBP Trade Agreements Branch
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20229

Requests for information concerning additions to or deletions from the list of merchandise eligible under the GSP, or changes to the list of beneficiary developing countries, should be directed to:

Chairman, Trade Policy Staff Subcommittee
Office of U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th St., NW
Washington, DC 20506

GSP Independent Countries

[note: typesetter should have countries in two or three columns per page]

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados 1
Belize[1]
Benin [2]
Bhutan
Bolivia[3]

1 Member countries of the Caribbean Common Market—CARICOM (treated as one country).

2 Member countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union—WAEMU (treated as one country).
3 Member countries of the Cartagena Agreement—Andean Group (treated as one country).

货物的生产，如行政人员工资、保险、广告和销售人员工资。

其他信息来源 CBP关于GSP的规则和条例载于CBP条例第10.171-10.178节。有关GSP行政或操作方面的任何问题，请致函：

美国海关与边境保护局贸易协定处
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20229

关于增补或删除以下清单信息的请求：
符合GSP资格的商品，或受益发展中国家名单的变更，应联系：

美国贸易代表办公室贸易政策工作人员小组委员会主席 600 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20506

GSP独立国家*[注：排版人员应将国家按每页两栏或三栏排列]*

阿富汗阿尔巴尼亚阿尔及利亚安哥拉安提瓜和巴布达阿根廷亚美尼亚巴林孟加拉国巴巴多斯 1 伯利兹

贝宁 2
不丹玻 3
利维亚

1 加勒比共同市场-CARICOM成员国(作为一个国家对待)。

2 西非经济货币联盟-WAEMU成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
3 卡塔赫纳协定-安第斯集团成员国(作为一个国家对待)。

Bosnia and Hercegovina
Botswana 4
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia 5
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Colombia [3]
Comoros
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Kinshasa)
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Djibouti
Dominica 1
Dominican Republic
Ecuador 3
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Gambia, The
Georgia
Ghana
Grenada 1
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau 2

4 Member countries of the Southern Africa Development Community—SADC (treated as one country).
5 Association of South East Asian Nations—ASEAN (GSP-eligible countries only) treated as one country.
3 Member countries of the Cartagena Agreement—Andean Group (treated as one country).
1 Member countries of the Caribbean Common Market—CARICOM (treated as one country).

1 Member countries of the Caribbean Common Market—CARICOM (treated as one country).
2 Member countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union—WAEMU (treated as one country).

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波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那博茨瓦纳 4 巴西保加利亚布基纳法索布隆迪柬埔寨 5 喀麦隆佛得角中非共和国乍得哥伦比亚[3]科摩罗刚果(布拉柴维尔) 刚果(金沙萨) 哥斯达黎加科特迪瓦克罗地亚吉布提多米尼克 1 多米尼加共和国厄瓜多尔 3 埃及萨尔瓦多赤道几内亚厄立特里亚埃塞俄比亚
斐济
加蓬冈比亚格鲁吉亚加纳格林纳达 1 危地马拉几内亚几内亚比绍 2

4 南部非洲发展共同体-SADC成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
5 东南亚国家联盟-ASEAN(仅限GSP合格国家)作为一个国家对待。
3 卡塔赫纳协定-安第斯集团成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
1 加勒比共同市场-CARICOM成员国(作为一个国家对待)。

1 加勒比共同市场-CARICOM成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
2 西非经济货币联盟-WAEMU成员国(作为一个国家对待)。

Guyana 1
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia 5
Iraq
Jamaica 1
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon
Lesotho
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali [2]
Mauritania
Mauritius 4
Moldova
Mongolia
Mozambique
Namibia
Nepal
Niger [4]
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua, New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru 3
Philippines 5
Romania

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4 Member countries of the Southern Africa Development Community—SADC (treated as one country).
5 Association of South East Asian Nations—ASEAN (GSP-eligible countries only) treated as one country.

1 Member countries of the Caribbean Common Market—CARICOM (treated as one country).
4 Member countries of the Southern Africa Development Community—SADC (treated as one country).

3 Member countries of the Cartagena Agreement—Andean Group (treated as one country).
5 Association of South East Asian Nations—ASEAN (GSP-eligible countries only) treated as one country.

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圭亚那 1
地 洪都拉
斯 印度 印
度尼西亚 5
伊拉克 牙
买加

约旦哈萨克斯坦肯尼亚基里巴斯吉尔吉斯斯
坦黎巴嫩莱索托马其顿，前南斯拉夫共和国
马达加斯加马拉维马里[2]毛里塔尼亚毛里求
斯

摩尔多瓦蒙古[4]莫桑比
克纳米比亚尼泊尔尼
日尔[4]尼日利亚阿曼
巴基斯坦巴拿马巴布
亚新几内亚巴拉圭秘
鲁 3 菲律宾

罗马尼亚

4 南部非洲发展共同体-SADC成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
5 东南亚国家联盟-ASEAN(仅限GSP合格国家)作为一个国家对待。

1 加勒比共同市场-CARICOM成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
4 南部非洲发展共同体-SADC成员国(作为一个国家对待)。

3 卡塔赫纳协定-安第斯集团成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
5 东南亚国家联盟-ASEAN(仅限GSP合格国家)作为一个国家对待。

Russia
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis 1
Saint Lucia 1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines [1]
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal 2
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Swaziland
Tanzania 4
Thailand [5]
Togo 2
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago 1
Tunisia
Turkey
Tuvalu
Uganda
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela 3
Yemen, Republic of
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Non-Independent Countries and Territories
Anguilla

1
2 Member countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union—WAEMU (treated as one country).
4 Member countries of the Southern Africa Development Community—SADC (treated as one country).
5 Association of South East Asian Nations—ASEAN (GSP-eligible countries only) treated as one country.
2 Member countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union—WAEMU (treated as one country).
1 Member countries of the Caribbean Common Market—CARICOM (treated as one country).
3 Member countries of the Cartagena Agreement—Andean Group (treated as one country).

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俄罗斯卢旺达圣基茨和
尼维斯 1 圣卢西亚

圣文森特和格林纳丁斯[1]萨摩亚圣多
美和普林西比塞内加尔 2 塞舌尔塞
拉利昂所罗门群岛索马里南非斯里兰
卡苏里南斯威士兰坦桑尼亚

泰国 5
多哥 2 汤加特立尼达和
多巴哥 1 突尼斯土耳其
图瓦卢乌干达乌拉圭乌
兹别克斯坦瓦努阿图委
内瑞拉 3 也门共和国赞
比亚津巴布韦

非独立国家与地区安圭拉

1
2 西非经济货币联盟-WAEMU成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
4 南部非洲发展共同体-SADC成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
5 东南亚国家联盟-ASEAN(仅限GSP合格国家)作为一个国家对待。
2 西非经济货币联盟-WAEMU成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
1 加勒比共同市场-CARICOM成员国(作为一个国家对待)。
3 卡塔赫纳协定-安第斯集团成员国(作为一个国家对待)。

British Indian Ocean Territory
Christmas Island (Australia)
Cocos (Keeling) Island
Cook Islands
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Gibraltar
Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Montserrat [1]
Niue
Norfolk Island
Pitcairn Island
Saint Helena
Tokelau
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands, British
Wallis and Funtuna
West Bank and Gaza Strip
Western Sahara

18. Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA)

The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) is a program that allows duty-free entry of certain merchandise from designated beneficiary countries or territories. This program was enacted by the United States as the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, (CBERA) which became effective January 1, 1984, and has no expiration date.

Beneficiary Countries

The following countries and territories have been designated as beneficiary countries for purposes of the CBI: *[printed in two columns]*

Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Costa Rica
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala

英属印度洋领地圣诞岛(澳大利亚) 科科斯(基林)群岛库克群岛福克兰群岛(马尔维纳斯群岛) 直布罗陀赫德岛和麦克唐纳群岛蒙特塞拉特[1]纽埃诺福克岛皮特凯恩岛圣赫勒拿托克劳特克斯和凯科斯群岛英属维尔京群岛瓦利斯和富图纳西岸和加沙地带西撒哈拉

18. 加勒比盆地倡议(CBI)与加勒比盆地经济复苏法(CBERA)

加勒比盆地倡议(CBI)是一项允许来自指定受益国或领土的某些商品免税入境的计划。该计划由美国颁布为《加勒比盆地经济复苏法案》(CBERA)，于1984年1月1日生效，无到期日。

受惠国

以下国家和地区已被指定为CBI受益国：CBI的目的：*[分两栏印刷]*

安提瓜和巴布达阿鲁
巴巴哈马巴巴多斯伯
利兹哥斯达黎加多米
尼克多米尼加共和国
萨尔瓦多格林纳达危
地马拉

Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Panama
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Virgin Islands, British

Eligible Items

Most products from designated beneficiary countries may be eligible for CBI duty-free treatment. These items are identified by either an “E” or “E*” in the Special column under column 1 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. Merchandise classifiable under a subheading designated in this manner may qualify for duty-free entry if imported into the United States directly from any of the designated countries and territories.

Merchandise from one or more of these countries, however, may be excluded from time to time over the life of the program. Also, the list of beneficiary countries may change from time to time as well. Therefore, importers should consult the latest edition of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* for the most up-to-date information on eligible commodities. General Note 7(a) in the latest edition of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule contains updated information on the current list of beneficiary countries.

Claims

Merchandise will be eligible for CBI duty-free treatment only if the following conditions are met:

- The merchandise must have been produced in a beneficiary country. This requirement is satisfied when:
  1. The goods are wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country, or
  2. The goods have been substantially transformed into a new or different article of commerce in a beneficiary country.
- The merchandise must be imported directly from any beneficiary country into the customs territory of the United States.
- For commercial shipments requiring a formal entry, a claim for preferential tariff treatment under CBI is made by showing that the country of origin is a designated beneficiary country and by inserting the letter “E” as a prefix to the applicable tariff schedule number on CBP Form 7501.

圭亚那海地洪都拉斯牙买加蒙特塞
拉特荷属安的列斯尼加拉瓜巴拿马
圣基茨和尼维斯圣卢西亚圣文森特
和格林纳丁斯特立尼达和多巴哥英
属维尔京群岛

合格物品

来自指定受益国的大多数产品可能有资格享受 CBI 免税待遇。这些物品在 Harmonized Tariff Schedule 第 1 栏下的 Special 栏中以“E”或“E*”标识。按此方式指定的子目归类的商品，如果从任何指定国家和地区直接进口到美国，可能有资格享受免税报关。

然而，在计划实施期间，来自其中一个或多个这些国家的商品可能不时被排除在外。此外，受益国名单也可能不时变化。因此，进口商应查阅最新版美国协调关税表，以获取有关合格商品的最新信息。最新版美国协调关税表中的总注释 7(a) 包含有关当前受益国名单的最新信息。

申请

商品只有在满足以下条件时才有资格享受 CBI 免税待遇
满足：

- 商品必须在受益国生产。满足此要求的情形是：
  1. 货物完全是在受益国生长、生产或制造的，或 2. 货物在受益国已实质性转变为新的或不同的商品。
- 商品必须从任何受益国直接进口到美国关税领土。
- 对于需要正式报关的商业货运，CBI 下的优惠关税待遇申请通过表明原产地为指定受益国，并在 CBP Form 7501 上在适用的关税表编号前插入字母“E”来提出。

- At least 35 percent of the imported article's appraised value must consist of the cost or value of materials produced in one or more beneficiary countries and/or the direct costs of processing operations performed in one or more beneficiary countries. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are defined as beneficiary countries for purposes of this requirement; therefore, value attributable to Puerto Rico or to the Virgin Islands may also be counted. The cost or value of materials produced in the customs territory of the United States other than Puerto Rico may also be counted toward the 35 percent value-added requirement, but only to a maximum of 15 percent of the imported article's appraised value.

The cost or value of materials imported into a beneficiary country from a non-beneficiary country may be included in calculating the 35 percent value-added requirement for an eligible article if the materials are first substantially transformed into new or different articles of commerce which are subsequently used as constituent materials in the production of the eligible article. The phrase "direct costs of processing operations" includes costs directly incurred or reasonably allocated to the production of the article; for example, the cost of actual labor, dies, molds, tooling, depreciation of machinery, research and development, inspection, and testing. Business overhead, administrative expenses and profit, and general business expenses like casualty and liability insurance, advertising, and salespeople's salaries, are not considered direct costs of processing operations.

CBI II Sections 215 and 222

In addition to the origin rules enumerated above, the Customs and Trade Act of 1990 added new criteria for duty-free eligibility under the Caribbean Basin Initiative. First, articles that are the growth, product or manufacture of Puerto Rico and that are subsequently processed in a CBI beneficiary country may also receive duty-free treatment if the three following conditions are met:

- They are imported directly from a beneficiary country into the customs territory of the United States.
- They are advanced in value or improved in condition by any means in a beneficiary country.
- Any material added to the article in a beneficiary country must be a product of a beneficiary country or the United States.

In addition, articles that are assembled or processed in whole from U.S. components or ingredients (other than water) in a beneficiary country may be entered free of duty. Duty-free treatment will apply if the components or ingredients are exported directly to the beneficiary country, and the finished article is imported directly into the customs territory of the United States.

Importers and other interested parties may obtain an advance ruling to determine whether your commodity is eligible for CBI treatment, please see Chapter 13 for details regarding the

• 进口物品的评估价值中至少有35%必须由在一个或多个受惠国生产的材料成本或价值，和/或在一个或多个受惠国进行的加工操作的直接成本构成。就本要求而言，波多黎各联邦和美属维尔京群岛被定义为受惠国；因此，归属于波多黎各或维尔京群岛的价值也可以计入。在除波多黎各以外的美国关税领土内生产的材料的成本或价值也可以计入35%的增值要求，但最多不得超过进口物品评估价值的15%。

如果从非受惠国进口到受惠国的材料首先经过实质性转变，成为新的或不同的商业物品，随后作为组成材料用于合格物品的生产，则该材料的成本或价值可以计入合格物品35%增值要求的计算。"加工操作的直接成本"一词包括直接发生或合理分配到物品生产中的成本；例如，实际劳动力、模具、铸模、工装、机器折旧、研究与开发、检验和测试的成本。企业间接费用、行政费用和利润，以及一般业务费用，如意外伤害和责任保险、广告和销售人员工资，不被视为加工操作的直接成本。

CBI II第215条和第222条除上述原产地规则外，1990年海关与贸易法为加勒比盆地倡议下的免税资格新增了标准。首先，属于波多黎各种植、生产或制造且随后在CBI受惠国加工的物品，若满足以下三个条件，也可获得免税待遇：

• 它们从受益国直接进口到美国关税领土。

• 它们在受益国通过任何方式增值或状况得到改善。

• 在受益国添加到物品中的任何材料必须是受益国或美国的产品。

此外，完全由美国组件组装或加工的物品，或
受惠国境内的配料（水除外）可免税进入。如果组件或配料直接出口至受惠国，且成品直接进口至美国关税领土，则将适用免税待遇。

进口商和其他利益相关方可申请预裁定以确定您的商品是否符合CBI待遇资格，详情请参见第13章关于

issuance of administrative rulings.

Sources Of Additional Information

CBP rules and regulations regarding CBI are incorporated in sections 10.191-10.198 of the CBP Regulations. Address any questions you may have about CBI's administrative or operational aspects to the port director where the merchandise will be entered, or to:

Director, Trade Enforcement and Facilitation Division
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20229

19. Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA)/
Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA)

The Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) provides for the duty-free entry of certain merchandise from designated beneficiary countries. The United States enacted ATPA into law on December 4, 1991, and it expired on December 4, 2001. When the Trade Act of 2002 became law on December 4, 2001, it renewed ATPA through December 31, 2006, and introduced the new Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA) provision. ATPDEA expanded some trade benefits for textiles from ATPA beneficiary countries.

Beneficiary Countries

The following countries have been designated as ATPA/ATPDEA beneficiary countries:

Bolivia Colombia Ecuador Peru

Eligible Items

When ATPA was renewed, portions of the Act were expanded into ATPDEA, which extends preferential treatment for merchandise previously excluded by ATPA. These include certain leather materials, watches and watch parts, petroleum and petroleum derivatives, tuna packaged in foil or other flexible packages, some footwear, and certain textile and apparel articles.

However, many products remain excluded from receiving preferential treatment, including certain textile and apparel items; rum and tafia; and above-quota imports of certain agricultural products like tuna in cans, syrups, sugars, and sugar products, which are subject to tariff-rate quotas.

Non-textile goods for which all ATPA countries are eligible for preferential treatment are identified by a "J" in the "Special" subcolumn under Column 1 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. Goods for which only some ATPA countries qualify for preferential treatment are identified by a "J*." Goods that qualify for preferential treatment in the expanded ATPDEA provision are identified by "J+."

签发行政裁定。

其他信息来源

CBP 有关 CBI 的规则和法规载于 CBP regulations 第 10.191-10.198 节。有关 CBI 行政或操作方面的任何问题，请向商品报关地的港口主管提出，或联系：

贸易执法与便利化司司长美国海关与边境保护局西北宾
夕法尼亚大道1300号华盛顿特区 20229

19. 安第斯贸易优惠法(ATPA)/安第斯贸易促进与毒品根除法
(ATPDEA)

《安第斯贸易优惠法》(ATPA)规定来自指定受惠国的某些商品可免税报关。美国于1991年12月4日将ATPA颁布为法律，该法于2001年12月4日到期。当《2002年贸易法》于2001年12月4日成为法律时，它将ATPA续期至2006年12月31日，并引入了新的《安第斯贸易促进和根除毒品法》(ATPDEA)条款。ATPDEA扩大了来自ATPA受惠国的纺织品的一些贸易优惠。

受益国以下国家已被指定为 ATPA/ATPDEA 受益国：

玻利维亚哥伦比亚厄瓜多尔秘鲁

合格物品 ATPA 续期时，该法的部分内容扩展为 ATPDEA，将优惠待遇扩大到此前被 ATPA 排除的商品。这些包括某些皮革材料、手表和手表零件、石油和石油衍生物、箔或其他柔性包装的金枪鱼、某些鞋类以及某些纺织品和服装物品。

然而，许多产品仍被排除在优惠待遇之外，包括某些纺织品和服装物品；朗姆酒和塔菲亚酒；以及某些农产品(如罐装金枪鱼、糖浆、糖和糖制品)的超配额进口，这些产品受关税配额限制。

所有 ATPA 国家均有资格享受优惠待遇的非纺织品在 Harmonized Tariff Schedule 第 1 栏下的"Special"子栏中以"J"标识。仅部分 ATPA 国家有资格享受优惠待遇的货物以"J*"标识。在扩展的 ATPDEA 条款下有资格享受优惠待遇的货物以"J+"标识。

Certain textile and apparel goods may enter the United States free of duty or restrictions on quantity if they meet certain requirements. The textile and apparel goods eligible for preferential treatment are listed in Chapter 98, subchapter XXI of the-Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

Rules Of Origin

Commercial shipments from designated beneficiary countries that require formal entry may make a claim for preferential tariff treatment under ATPA/ATPDEA by entering the letter "J" on CBP Form 7501 (the entry summary) as a prefix to the appropriate tariff schedule number.

Non-textile merchandise will be eligible for ATPA/ATPDEA duty-free treatment only if the following conditions are met:

- The merchandise must have been produced in a beneficiary country. This requirement is satisfied when:
  (1) The goods are wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country, or
  (2) The goods have been substantially transformed into a new or different article of commerce in a beneficiary country.
- The merchandise must be imported directly from any beneficiary country into the customs territory of the United States.
- At least 35 percent of the article's appraised value must consist of the cost or value of materials produced in one or more ATPA or CBI beneficiary countries and/or the direct costs of processing operations performed in one or more ATPA or CBI beneficiary countries. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are defined as beneficiary countries for purposes of this requirement. In addition, the cost or value of materials produced in the customs territory of the United States (other than Puerto Rico) may be counted toward the 35 percent value-added requirement, but only to a maximum of 15 percent of the appraised value of the imported article.

Certain textile and apparel goods may enter the United States free of duty or restrictions on quantity if they meet certain requirements. The textile and apparel goods eligible for preferential treatment are listed in Chapter 98, subchapter XXI of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

The cost or value of materials imported into ATPA or CBI beneficiary countries from non-beneficiary countries may be included when calculating the 35 percent value-added requirement for an eligible article if the materials are first substantially transformed into new or different articles of commerce and are then used as constituent materials in producing the eligible article. The phrase "direct costs of processing operations" means costs directly incurred or reasonably allocated to producing the article, including the cost of actual labor, dies, molds, tooling, depreciation of machinery, research and development, inspection, and testing. Business

某些纺织品和服装物品如果满足某些要求，可以免税或不受数量限制进入美国。有资格享受优惠待遇的纺织品和服装物品列于 Harmonized Tariff Schedule 第 98 章第 XXI 分章。

原产地规则

来自指定受益国、需要正式报关的商业货运，可通过在 CBP Form 7501(报关单汇总)上在适当的关税表编号前输入字母"J"来申请 ATPA/ATPDEA 下的优惠关税待遇。

非纺织品商品只有在满足以下条件时才有资格享受 ATPA/ATPDEA 免税待遇：

- 商品必须在受益国生产。满足此要求的情形是：
  (1) 货物完全是在受益国生长、生产或制造的，或(2) 货物在受益国已实质性转变为新的或不同的商品。
- 商品必须从任何受益国直接进口到美国关税领土。
- 物品评估价值中至少有35%必须由在一个或多个ATPA或CBI受惠国生产的材料成本或价值，和/或在一个或多个ATPA或CBI受惠国进行的加工操作的直接成本构成。就本要求而言，波多黎各联邦和美属维尔京群岛被定义为受惠国。此外，在除波多黎各以外的美国关税领土内生产的材料的成本或价值可以计入35%的增值要求，但最多不得超过进口物品评估价值的15%。

某些纺织品和服装物品如果满足某些要求，可以免税或不受限制进入美国数量限制。有资格享受优惠待遇的纺织品和服装物品列于 Harmonized Tariff Schedule 第 98 章第 XXI 分章。

从非受惠国进口到ATPA或CBI受惠国的材料成本或价值，如果这些材料首先被实质性转变为新的或不同的商业物品，然后作为生产合格物品的组成材料使用，则在计算合格物品的35%增值要求时可以计入。"加工业务的直接成本"一词是指直接发生或合理分配到生产该物品的成本，包括实际劳动力、模具、铸模、工具、机械折旧、研究与开发、检验和测试的成本。商业

overhead, administrative expenses and profit, and other general business expenses like casualty and liability insurance, advertising, and salespeople's salaries, are not considered direct costs of processing operations.

Further information can be found at:
cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/atpa/

20. U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement (ILFTA)

The United States-Israel Free Trade Area agreement was originally enacted to provide for duty-free treatment for merchandise produced in Israel to stimulate trade between the two countries. This program was authorized by the United States in the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, became effective September 1, 1985, and has no termination date. The Harmonized Tariff Schedule was amended to include General Note 8 implementing the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act.

The ILFTA Implementation Act was amended on October 2, 1996, authorizing the president to implement certain changes affecting the duty status of goods from the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and qualifying industrial zones (QIZs). Presidential Proclamation 6955 of November 13, 1996, created General Note 3(v) to implement the new program for these goods. Pursuant to General Note 3(v), duty-free treatment is allowed for products of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, or a QIZ, imported directly from the West Bank, Gaza Strip, a QIZ or Israel, provided certain requirements are met. Presidential Proclamation 6955 also modified the eligibility requirements for duty-free treatment of articles that are the product of Israel.

General Note 3(a)(v)(G) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule defines a QIZ as any area that:

1) Encompasses portions of the territory of Israel and Jordan or Israel and Egypt;
2) Has been designated by local authorities as an enclave where merchandise may enter without payment of duty or excise taxes; and
3) Has been designated as a QIZ by the United States Trade Representative in a notice published in the *Federal Register*.

Eligible Items

The ILFTA applies to a broad range of tariff items listed in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and identified by "IL" in the "Special" column.

Products Of Israel

An article imported into the customs territory of the United States is eligible for treatment as a "product of Israel" only if:

- The merchandise has been produced in Israel. This requirement is satisfied when
  (1) The goods are wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Israel, or
  (2) The goods have been substantially transformed into a new or different article of commerce in Israel;

间接费用、管理费用和利润，以及伤亡和责任保险、广告和销售人员工资等其他一般业务费用，不被视为加工业务的直接成本。

更多信息可参见：*cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/atpa/*

20. 美国-以色列自由贸易区协定(ILFTA)美国-以色列自由贸易区协定最初制定是为了对在以色列生产的商品提供免税待遇，以促进两国之间的贸易。该计划由美国在1984年《贸易和关税法》中授权，于1985年9月1日生效，且没有终止日期。《美国协调关税表》经过修订，纳入了实施《美国-以色列自由贸易区实施法》的总注释8。

《ILFTA实施法》于1996年10月2日修订，授权总统实施某些影响来自西岸、加沙地带和合格工业区(QIZs)货物关税地位的变更。1996年11月13日的第6955号总统公告创建了第3(v)号一般注释，以实施针对这些货物的新计划。根据第3(v)号一般注释，对于来自西岸、加沙地带或QIZ的产品，如果直接从西岸、加沙地带、QIZ或以色列进口，并且满足某些要求，则允许免税待遇。第6955号总统公告还修改了以色列产品物品免税待遇的资格要求。

Harmonized Tariff Schedule 的 General Note 3(a)(v)(G) 将 QIZ 定义为任何区域即：

1) 包括以色列和约旦或以色列和埃及的部分领土；
2) 已被地方当局指定为飞地，商品可进入该飞地而无需缴纳关税或消费税；且
3) 已由美国贸易代表在联邦公报上发布的通知中指定为QIZ。

合格物品 ILFTA适用于《协调关税表》中列出的广泛关税项目，并在"特殊"栏中以"IL"标识。

以色列产品进口至美国关税领土的物品仅在以下情况下有资格作为"以色列产品"享受待遇：

- 商品在以色列生产。当(1) 货物完全是以色列的种植、产品或制造品，或(2) 货物在以色列经过实质性转型为新的或不同的商品时，该要求即得到满足；

- That article is imported directly from Israel, the West Bank, Gaza Strip, or a QIZ into the customs territory of the United States;
- The sum of:
  (1) The cost or value of the materials produced in Israel, the West Bank, Gaza Strip, or a QIZ, plus
  (2) The direct costs of processing operations performed in Israel, the West Bank, Gaza Strip, or a QIZ

is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of such article at the time it is entered. If the cost or value of materials produced in the customs territory of the United States is included with respect to an eligible article, an amount not to exceed 15 percent of the appraised value of the article at the time it is entered may be applied toward determining the 35 percent.

Products of The West Bank, Gaza Strip, or a Qualifying Industrial Zone

An article imported into the customs territory of the United States is eligible for treatment as a product of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, or a QIZ only if:

- The article is the growth, product, or manufacture of the West Bank, Gaza Strip or a QIZ,
- The article is imported directly from the West Bank, Gaza Strip, a QIZ or Israel into the customs territory of the United States,
- The sum of:
  1. The cost or value of the materials produced in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, a QIZ or Israel, plus
  2. The direct costs of processing operations performed in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, a QIZ or Israel

is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of such article at the time it is entered. If the cost or value of materials produced in the customs territory of the United States is included with respect to an eligible article, an amount not to exceed 15 percent of the appraised value of the article at the time it is entered may be applied toward the 35 percent.

No article may be considered to meet these requirements by virtue of having undergone:

- Simple combining or packaging operations, or
- Mere diluting with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the article.

The phrase “direct costs of processing operations” includes, but is not limited to:

- All actual labor costs involved in the growth, production, manufacture or assembly of the specific merchandise, including fringe benefits, on-the-job training and the costs of engineering, supervisory, quality control and similar

• 该物品从以色列、约旦河西岸、加沙地带或QIZ直接进口到美国关税区；

• 以下各项之和：(1) 在以色列、约旦河西岸、加沙地带或QIZ生产的材料的成本或价值，加上

(2) 在以色列、约旦河西岸、加沙地带或QIZ进行的加工操作的直接成本

不低于该物品入境时估定价值的35%。如果美国关税领土内生产的材料的成本或价值被计入合格物品，则不超过该物品入境时估定价值15%的金额可用于确定35%的比例。

约旦河西岸、加沙地带或合格工业区产品进口至美国关税领土的物品仅有在以下条件下才有资格作为约旦河西岸、加沙地带或QIZ产品享受待遇：

• 该物品是约旦河西岸、加沙地带或QIZ的生长、产品或制造物，

• 该物品从约旦河西岸、加沙地带、QIZ或以色列直接进口到美国关税区，

• 以下各项之和：

1. 在约旦河西岸、加沙地带、QIZ或以色列生产的材料的成本或价值，加上

2. 在约旦河西岸、加沙地带、QIZ或以色列进行的加工操作的直接成本

不低于该物品报关时估定价值的35%。如果就合格物品计入了在美国关税区生产的材料的成本或价值，则不超过该物品报关时估定价值15%的金额可用于满足35%的要求。

任何物品不得因经历以下情况而被视为符合这些要求：

• 简单的组合或包装操作，或
• 仅用水或另一种不会实质性改变物品特性的物质进行稀释。

“加工操作的直接成本”一词包括但不限于：

• 特定商品的生长、生产、制造或组装所涉及的所有实际人工成本，包括附加福利、在职培训以及工程、监督、质量控制和类似

personnel.
- Dies, molds, tooling and depreciation on machinery and equipment that are allocable to the specific merchandise.

Direct costs of processing operations do not include costs that are not directly attributable to the merchandise concerned or are not costs of manufacturing the product, such as:

1. Profit,
2. General expenses of doing business that are either not allocable to the specific merchandise or are not related to the growth, production, manufacture or assembly of the merchandise, such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, advertising and sales staff salaries, or commissions or expenses.

Certificate of Origin Form A

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Certificate of Origin Form A is used as documentary evidence to support duty-free and reduced-rate claims for Israeli articles covered by a formal entry. It does not have to be produced at the time of entry, however, unless CBP requests it at that time.

Form A may be presented on an entry-by-entry basis or may be used as a blanket declaration for a period of 12 months. Form A can be obtained from the Israeli authorizing issuing authority or from:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Two U.N. Plaza
Room 1120
New York, NY 10017
Tel. 212.963.6895

Informal Entries

Form A is not required for commercial or non-commercial shipments covered by an informal entry. However, the port director may require other evidence of the country of origin as deemed necessary.

In order to avoid delays to passengers, the inspecting CBP officer will extend Israeli duty-free or reduced-rate treatment to all eligible articles accompanying the traveler if the available facts satisfy the officer that the merchandise concerned is a product of Israel. In such cases, Form A is not required.

Sources of Additional Information

Questions about the administrative or operational aspects of the ILFTA should be addressed to:

人员。
• 可分配至特定商品的模具、铸模、工具以及机器和设备的折旧。

加工操作的直接成本不包括不能直接归属于
相关商品的成本，或不属于产品制造成本的成本，例如：

1. 利润，
2. 不能分配至特定商品或与商品的生长、生产、制造或组装无关的一般经营费用，例如行政人员工资、意外和责任保险、广告和销售人员工资，或佣金或费用。

原产地证书格式A

联合国贸易和发展会议原产地证书表格A用作支持正式报关所涵盖以色列物品免税和减税申请的单证证据。但是，除非CBP当时要求，否则不必在报关时出示。

表格A可以逐票提交，也可以用作12个月期间的 blanket declaration。表格A可从以色列授权签发机构或以下机构获取：

联合国贸易和发展会议 Two U.N.Plaza Room 1120 New York, NY 10017 电话 212.963.6895

非正式报关

非正式报关所涵盖的商业或非商业货运不要求表格A。但是，口岸主任可在认为必要时要求提供其他原产地证据。

为避免旅客延误，如果现有事实使CBP检查官员确信相关商品是以色列产品，该官员将对旅客随身携带的所有合格物品给予以色列免税或减税待遇。在此类情况下，不要求表格A。

其他信息来源

有关ILFTA行政或操作方面的问题应咨询：

Executive Director, Trade Compliance and Facilitation Division
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Washington, DC 20229

Requests for information about ILFTA policy issues should be directed to:

Chairman, Trade Policy Staff Subcommittee
Office of U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th St., NW
Washington, DC 20506.

21. U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Area Agreement (JFTA)

The United States-Jordan Free Trade Area agreement went into effect on December 17, 2001, and provides for the elimination of tariffs on almost all qualifying goods within 10 years.

Eligible Items

JFTA benefits apply to tariff items listed in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and identified by "JO" in the Special column.

Eligibility Requirements, General

An article imported into the customs territory of the United States is eligible for JFTA preference if:

- It was wholly obtained or produced entirely in Jordan with no foreign inputs; or
- It is a "product of" Jordan, and the sum of (1) the cost of the materials produced in Jordan, plus (2) the direct costs of processing performed in Jordan is not less than 35 percent of the article's appraised value at the time it enters the commerce of the United States. Materials produced in the United States that do not to exceed 15 percent of the article's appraised value may be applied toward the 35 percent threshold; and
- The article is imported directly into the United States.

Eligibility Requirements, Textiles And Apparel

Textile and apparel articles, with exceptions, are subject to the same "substantial transformation plus 35 percent" value-content rule as non-textiles (see General Note 18(d)).

Qualified Industrial Zones

The JFTA does not affect merchandise entered from a Qualifying Industrial Zone (QIZ). Because duty reductions for some products will be staged, importers may chose to continue entering qualifying merchandise under the QIZ, rather than under the JFTA.

贸易合规与便利化司执行主任美国海关与边境保护局华盛顿特区
20229

有关ILFTA政策问题的信息请求应发送至：

贸易政策工作人员小组委员会主席美国贸易代
表办公室西北17街600号华盛顿特区 20506

21. 美国-约旦自由贸易区协定(JFTA)美国-约旦自由贸易区协定于2001年12月17日生效，规定在10年内取消几乎所有合格商品的关税。

符合条件的物品 JFTA优惠适用于美国协调关税表中列出的、在Special栏中标注为"JO"的税则项目。

资格要求，一般规定进口到美国关税区的物品，如果符合以下条件，则有资格享受 JFTA 优惠：

- 完全在约旦获得或生产，不含外国投入；或
- 属于约旦的"产品"，且(1)在约旦生产的材料成本加上(2)在约旦进行的加工直接成本之和不低于该物品进入美国商业时估定价值的35%。在约旦生产的材料不超过该物品估定价值15%的，可计入35%的门槛；且
- 该物品直接进口到美国。

资格要求，纺织品和服装纺织品和服装物品(有例外)适用与非纺织品相同的"实质性改变加35%"价值含量规则(见一般注释18(d))。

合格工业区 JFTA不影响从合格工业区(QIZ)报关的货物。由于某些产品的关税削减将分阶段实施，进口商可以选择继续根据QIZ而非JFTA报关合格货物。

Certification

CBP does not require presentation of a certificate of origin. By making the preference claim, the importer is deemed to certify that the goods meet the requirements of the agreement.

Documentation

The importer shall be prepared to submit to CBP a declaration setting forth the pertinent information concerning the article's production or manufacture and all supporting documentation upon which the declaration is based. This information must be retained in the importer's files for five years. The importer's failure to provide the declaration and/or sufficient evidentiary documentation will result in the claim's denial.

Merchandise Processing Fees

The JFTA provides no exemption from payment of the merchandise processing fee.

Sources Of Additional Information

Additional information is available on CBP's Website at: ***www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/free_trade/usjfta.xml*** or ***www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/textiles_and_quotas/.***

Information can also be found on the U.S. Trade Representative Website, ***www.ustr.gov/Trade_Agreements/Bilateral/Jordan/Section_Index.html.***

References

- Presidential Proclamation 7512, December 7, 2001,
- Public Law 107-43, September 28, 2001,
- Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, General Note 18.

22. Compact of Free Association (FAS)

FAS is a program providing for the duty-free entry of certain merchandise from designated freely associated states. (U.S. Pub. Law 99-239, Compact of Free Assoc. Act of 1985, 48 USC 1681 note. 59 Stat. 1031 and amended Dec. 17, 2003 by House Jt. Res. 63; U.S. Pub. Law 180-188)

The Compact of Free Association between the Federated States of Micronesia and the United States was initialed by negotiators in 1980 and signed in 1982. The Compact was approved by the citizens of the FSM in a plebiscite held in 1983. Legislation on the Compact was adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1986, and signed into law on November 13, 1986.

Beneficiary Countries

The following freely associated states have been designated as beneficiary countries for purposes of the FAS:

Marshall Islands

证明

CBP不要求提交原产地证书。通过提出优惠申请，进口商即被视为证明货物符合协定要求。

文件进口商应准备好向CBP提交一份声明，列明有关该物品生产或制造的相关信息以及该声明所依据的所有支持性文件。该信息必须在进口商档案中保存五年。进口商未能提供声明和/或充分的证据文件，将导致该优惠申请被拒绝。

商品处理费

JFTA不提供免缴商品处理费的豁免。

补充信息来源更多信息可在 CBP 网站上获取：**www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/free_trade/usjfta.xml**或**www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/textiles_and_quotas/.**

信息也可在美国贸易代表办公室网站查阅：**www.ustr.gov/Trade_Agreements/Bilateral/Jordan/Section_Index.html.**

参考

- 总统公告 7512,2001年12月7日，
- 公法 107-43,2001年9月28日，
- 美国协调关税表，第18号总注释。

22. 自由联合协定(FAS) FAS 是一项计划，规定来自指定自由联合国家的某些商品可免税报关。(美国公法 99-239,1985 年自由联合协定法，48 USC 1681 注。59 Stat.1031，并经 2003 年 12 月 17 日众议院联合决议 63 修订；美国公法 180-188)

密克罗尼西亚联邦与美国之间的《自由联系条约》于1980年由谈判人员草签，并于1982年签署。该条约于1983年举行的公民投票中获得密克罗尼西亚联邦公民批准。美国国会于1986年通过了关于该条约的立法，并于1986年11月13日签署成为法律。

受惠国家 以下自由联系国已被指定为FAS的受惠国家：

马绍尔群岛

Federated States of Micronesia
Republic of Palau

Eligible Items

The duty-free treatment is applied to most products from the designated beneficiaries. For commercial shipments requiring formal entry, a claim for duty-free status is made by placing the letter “Z” next to the eligible subheading. The following merchandise is excluded from the duty-free exemption:

- Textile and apparel articles that are subject to textile agreements.
- Footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, and leather wearing apparel that were not eligible for GSP treatment, discussed in Chapter 17, on April 1, 1984.
- Watches, clocks, and timing apparatus of Chapter 91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (except such articles incorporating an opto-electronic display and no other type of display).
- Buttons of subheading 9606.21.40 or 9606.29.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.
- Tuna and skipjack, prepared or preserved, not in oil, in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 7 kilograms each, “in excess” of the consumption quota quantity allowed duty-free entry.
- Any agricultural product of Chapters 2 through 52 inclusive, that is subject to a tariff-rate quota, if entered in a quantity in excess of the in-quota quantity for such products.

Rules Of Origin

Merchandise will be eligible for FAS duty-free treatment only if the following conditions are met:

- The merchandise must have been produced in the freely associated state. This requirement is satisfied when (1) the goods are wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of the freely associated state, or (2) the goods have been substantially transformed into a new or different article of commerce in the freely associated state.
- The merchandise must be imported directly from the freely associated state into the customs territory of the United States.
- At least 35 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the United States must consist of the cost or value of materials produced in the beneficiary country. In addition, the cost or value of materials produced in the customs territory of the United States may be counted toward the 35 percent value-added requirement, but only to a maximum of 15 percent of the appraised value of the imported article. The cost or value of the materials imported into the freely associated state from a non-beneficiary country may be included in

密克罗尼西亚联邦帕劳共和国

合格物品

免税待遇适用于来自指定受益国的大多数产品。对于需要正式报关的商业货运，通过在合格子目旁标注字母“Z”来申请免税地位。以下商品被排除在免税豁免之外：

- 受纺织品协定约束的纺织品和服装物品。
- 1984年4月1日不符合GSP待遇的鞋类、手提包、行李、扁平制品、工作手套和皮革服装，详见第17章。
- 美国协调关税表第91章的手表、钟表及计时器具(包含光电显示器且无其他类型显示器的此类物品除外)。
- 美国协调关税表子目9606.21.40或9606.29.20的纽扣。
- 金枪鱼和鲣鱼，经调制或保藏的，非油浸，密封容器连内容物每件重量不超过7公斤，“超出”允许免税入境的消费配额数量的部分。
- 第2章至第52章(含)的任何农产品，受关税配额约束的，若报关数量超过该产品的配额内数量。

原产地规则

商品只有在符合以下条件时才有资格享受FAS免税待遇满足：

- 商品必须在自由联合国家生产。当(1)货物完全为自由联合国家的生长、产品或制造品，或(2)货物在自由联合国家已实质性转变为新的或不同的商业物品时，即满足此要求。
- 商品必须从自由联合国家直接进口到美国关税领土。
- 进口到美国的物品的完税价值中至少有35%必须由受益国生产的材料的成本或价值构成。此外，在美国关税区生产的材料的成本或价值可计入35%的增值要求，但最多不得超过进口物品完税价值的15%。从非受益国进口到自由联系国的材料的成本或价值可计入

calculating the 35 percent value-added requirement for an eligible article if the materials are first substantially transformed into new or different articles of commerce and are then used as constituent materials in the production of the eligible product.

Sources Of Additional Information

Address any questions you may have about the administrative or operational aspects of the FAS to the port director where the merchandise will be entered or to:

Director
Commercial Compliance Division
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Washington, DC 20229.

23. AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT (AGOA)

The African Growth and Opportunity Act provides duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for certain articles from sub-Saharan African countries that would normally be excluded from GSP provisions. Enacted May 18, 2000, as Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-200, 114 Stat. 251), AGOA became effective on October 1, 2000 and was amended by the Trade Act of 2002. The expanded GSP treatment remains effective through September 30, 2008.

AGOA also provides for the duty-free, quantity-free entry of specific textile and apparel articles provided that strict conditions are met. This preferential treatment for eligible textiles and apparel is subject to certain limitations.

Non-textile, non-apparel AGOA claims are designated by inserting the symbol “D” in the “Rates of Duty 1-Special" column of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule for subheadings covering such articles. Textile and apparel claims are made by entering the appropriate Chapter 98 tariff number, details of which may be found in subchapter XIX of Chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

Beneficiary Countries

There are three types of beneficiary-country designations under AGOA:

- Beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries;
- Lesser-developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries; and
- Beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries eligible for textile/apparel benefits.

The president will monitor and review annually the current or potential eligibility of sub-Saharan African countries to be designated as beneficiary countries. Thus, the list of such countries may change over the life of the program. Importers should consult General Note 16 of the latest edition of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for the current

如果材料首先被实质性转变为新的或不同的商业物品，然后作为成分材料用于合格产品的生产，则计算合格物品35%增值要求。

补充信息来源有关 FAS 行政或操作方面的任何问题，请向商品报关地的港口主任提出，或联系：

商业合规司司长美国海关与边境保护
局华盛顿特区 20229

23. 《非洲增长与机会法案》(AGOA)

非洲增长与机会法根据普遍优惠制(GSP)为来自撒哈拉以南非洲国家的某些通常被排除在GSP条款之外的商品提供免税待遇。该法于2000年5月18日颁布，作为2000年贸易与发展法的第一编(公法106-200,114 Stat.251),AGOA于2000年10月1日生效，并经2002年贸易法修订。扩大的GSP待遇持续有效至2008年9月30日。

AGOA还规定，在满足严格条件的情况下，特定纺织品和服装产品可免税、无数量限制入境。对合格纺织品和服装的这一优惠待遇受到某些限制。

非纺织品、非服装的AGOA申报，通过在美国协调关税表中涵盖此类产品的子目“Rates of Duty 1-Special”栏中插入符号“D”来指定。纺织品和服装申报则通过填写第98章相应的关税编号来进行，详情可见美国协调关税表第98章第XIX分章。

受惠国

《非洲增长与机会法案》(AGOA)项下有三类受惠国指定：

- 撒哈拉以南非洲受惠国；
- 欠发达受益撒哈拉以南非洲国家；以及
- 有资格享受纺织品/服装优惠的撒哈拉以南非洲受惠国。

总统将每年监测和审查撒哈拉以南非洲国家当前或潜在的资格，以指定为受惠国。撒哈拉以南非洲国家被指定为受惠国。因此，此类国家的名单可能在计划实施期间发生变化。进口商应查阅最新版美国协调关税表总注释16以了解当前

information on designated countries.

Countries designated as *beneficiary* sub-Saharan African countries for AGOA purposes are listed in General Note 16 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. Sub-Saharan African countries designated as *lesser-developed beneficiary* countries for AGOA purposes are listed in Chapter 98, subchapter XIX, U.S. Note 2(d), of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. Countries that have established visa systems and can import textiles and apparel merchandise for purposes of AGOA are listed in Chapter 98, subchapter XIX, U.S. Note 1, of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

Eligible Items

Expanded GSP Treatment

The Trade Act of 1974 authorizes the president to provide duty-free treatment under the GSP to certain articles that would otherwise be excluded from such treatment. A variety of products have been designated as eligible for duty-free treatment for beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including:

- Some watches and clocks,
- Certain electronics,
- Certain steel and metals,
- Certain textiles and wearing apparel, and
- Certain semi-manufactured and manufactured glass products.

A complete listing of products eligible for duty-free treatment under AGOA is available on the Web at *www.agoa.gov*. The president may extend duty-free treatment to imports of essentially all products except textiles and apparel, as long as the products:

- Are the “growth, product or manufacture” of a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country,
- Are imported directly from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country into the customs territory of the U.S.,
- Meet a value-added requirement, and
- The president determines that the products are not import-sensitive in the context of imports from beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. Sub-Saharan African beneficiary countries are also exempted from competitive-need limitations.

Sub-Saharan African beneficiary countries are also exempted from competitive-need limitations.

Preferential Treatment for Certain Textile and Apparel Articles

In order for textile or apparel articles to be eligible for preferential treatment, the beneficiary sub-Saharan African country must be designated as eligible for textile/apparel benefits. This designation requires that the United States determine whether the country has

关于指定国家的信息。

为AGOA目的被指定为受益撒哈拉以南非洲国家的国家列于《协调关税表》一般注释16。为AGOA目的被指定为欠发达受益国家的撒哈拉以南非洲国家列于《协调关税表》第98章第XIX分章美国注释2(d)。已建立签证制度并可进口纺织品和服装商品用于AGOA目的的国家列于《协调关税表》第98章第XIX分章美国注释1。

合格物品

扩大普惠制待遇

《1974年贸易法》授权总统根据GSP对某些原本会被排除在此类待遇之外的产品给予免税待遇。多种产品已被指定为撒哈拉以南非洲受惠国可享受免税待遇的产品，包括：

- 部分手表和时钟，
- 某些电子产品，
- 某些钢铁和金属，
- 某些纺织品和服装，以及
- 某些半制成品和制成品玻璃产品。

根据AGOA有资格享受免税待遇的产品的完整清单可在以下网址获取：网址为*www.agoa.gov*。总统可将免税待遇扩展至几乎所有产品的进口，但纺织品和服装除外，只要这些产品：

- 是撒哈拉以南非洲受惠国的“生长、产品或以制造”,
- 从撒哈拉以南非洲受惠国直接进口至美国关税领土，
- 满足增值要求，并且
- 总统认定这些产品在从撒哈拉以南非洲受惠国进口的背景下不具有进口敏感性。撒哈拉以南非洲受惠国还免于竞争需求限制。

撒哈拉以南非洲受惠国还免于竞争需求限制。

某些纺织品和服装制品的优惠待遇

为使纺织品或服装产品有资格享受优惠待遇，撒哈拉以南非洲受惠国必须被指定为有资格享受纺织品/服装优惠。此指定要求美国确定该国是否

satisfied the requirements of AGOA regarding that country's procedures to protect against unlawful transshipments (including an effective visa system) and the implementation of procedures and requirements similar in all material respects to the relevant procedures and requirements under Chapter 5 of the NAFTA. The United States Trade Representative will publish a *Federal Register* notice when it designates a country as eligible for preferential treatment. This information will be available on the Web at *www.ustr.gov* and at *www.agoa.gov*.

AGOA provides duty-free and quota-free benefits to imports of certain textile and apparel articles produced in eligible sub-Saharan African countries. In most instances, these benefits are available regardless of the total volume of apparel exported from eligible countries to the United States. The six broad categories of textile and apparel articles that may receive preferential treatment are listed in Chapter 98, subchapter XIX of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

Additional sources of information

The entire text of the AGOA agreement is available on the Web at *www.agoa.gov*.

CBP rules and regulations about AGOA are incorporated in sections 10.211-10.217 of the CBP Regulations. Additional regulations implementing the GSP provisions are incorporated in section 10.178 of the CBP Regulations. CBP regulations pertaining to AGOA are also available on the Web at ***www.agoa.gov***.

For answers to specific questions or to request a ruling, send inquiries to:

Director
National Commodity Specialist Division
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
One Penn Plaza, 11th Floor
New York, NY 10119

Further information regarding importing procedures is also available on the CBP Website, ***cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/.***

The Office of the United States Trade Representative has prepared an *African Growth and Opportunity Act Implementation Guide* available at the AGOA Website, *www.agoa.gov.* Questions about AGOA not covered in the guidebook may be directed to:

Office of African Affairs
Office of the United States Trade Representative
600 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20508
Tel. 202.395.9514
Fax: 202.395.4505

满足了AGOA关于该国防止非法转运的程序(包括有效的签证制度)以及在所有实质方面与NAFTA第5章相关程序和要求相似的程序和要求的实施方面的要求。美国贸易代表在指定一国符合优惠待遇资格时将在联邦公报上发布通知。该信息将在*www.ustr.gov*和*www.agoa.gov*网站上提供。

AGOA对在合格撒哈拉以南非洲国家生产的特定纺织品和服装产品的进口提供免税和无配额优惠。在大多数情况下，无论合格国家向美国出口的服装总量如何，这些优惠均可享受。可享受优惠待遇的六大类纺织品和服装产品列于美国协调关税表第98章第XIX分章。

其他信息来源

AGOA协定的全文可在以下网址获取：*www.agoa.gov*。

CBP关于AGOA的规则和条例载于CBP条例第10.211-10.217节。实施GSP条款的附加条例载于CBP条例第10.178节。与AGOA相关的CBP条例也可在以下网址获取：**www.agoa.gov**。

如需解答具体问题或申请裁定，请将询问发送至：

主任
国家商品专家处美国海关与边境保护局
One Penn Plaza, 11th Floor New York,
NY 10119

有关进口程序的更多信息也可在 CBP 上获取网站：cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/。

美国贸易代表办公室编写了《非洲增长与机会法实施指南》，可在 AGOA 网站*www.agoa.gov.*获取。指南中未涵盖的关于 AGOA 的问题，可向以下机构提出：

非洲事务办公室美国贸易代表办公室 600 17 th
Street, NW Washington, DC 20508 电话：
202.395.9514

传真：202.395.4505

Additional information on the GSP program is available at the United States Trade Representative Website, *www.ustr.gov*, and from the GSP Information Center, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, at the above address, tel. 202.395.6971, and in Chapter 17 of this book.

Information on apparel cap, fabric and yarn not available in commercial quantities, and on hand-loomed, handmade and folklore articles is available from the Department of Commerce, Office of Textile and Apparel at ***otexa.ita.doc.gov***.

24. United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)

The United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act expands the trade benefits currently available to Caribbean and Central American countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA; see Chapter 18.)

The CBTPA allows specific textile and apparel articles to enter the United States free of duty or restrictions on quantity, provided certain conditions are met. It also extends NAFTA standards of duty to non-textile articles that were previously excluded from duty-free treatment under the CBERA.

CBTPA's trade benefits apply during the transition period that began October 1, 2000, and ends either on September 30, 2008, or on the date on which a free-trade agreement enters into force between the United States and CBTPA beneficiary countries, whichever comes first. (See Title II of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 [P.L. 106-200, 114 Stat. 251], enacted May 18, 2000, for details.)

On August 6, 2002, the president signed into law the Trade Act of 2002, which made a number of changes to the textile and apparel provisions of paragraph (2)(A) of section 213(b) of the CBERA.

Beneficiary Countries

The list of beneficiary countries may change over the life of the program. A current listing of countries eligible for designation as beneficiary countries can be found in General Note 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

CBTPA's enhanced trade benefits are available to countries designated as CBTPA beneficiary countries. To receive these benefits, CBTPA countries must have satisfied the trade pact's requirements that the eligible country has implemented procedures and requirements that are similar in all material respects to the relevant procedures and requirements under Chapter Five of NAFTA.

关于GSP计划的更多信息可在美国贸易代表网站获取，*www.ustr.gov*，以及美国贸易代表办公室GSP信息中心(地址同上)，电话：202.395.6971，另见本书第17章。

关于服装配额上限、商业数量不可获得的织物和纱线，以及手工织造、手工制作和民俗产品的信息，可从商务部纺织品和服装办公室获取，网址：**otexa.ita.doc.gov**。

24. 美国-加勒比盆地贸易伙伴关系法(CBTPA)美国-加勒比盆地贸易伙伴关系法扩大了目前根据加勒比盆地经济复苏法(CBERA；见第18章)向加勒比和中美洲国家提供的贸易优惠。

CBTPA允许特定纺织品和服装产品在满足某些条件的情况下免税或无数量限制进入美国。它还将NAFTA的关税标准扩展至此前根据CBERA被排除在免税待遇之外的非纺织品产品。

CBTPA的贸易优惠适用于过渡期，该过渡期始于2000年10月1日，止于2008年9月30日或美国与CBTPA受惠国之间自由贸易协定生效之日，以较早者为准。(详情见2000年5月18日颁布的《2000年贸易与发展法案》[P.L.106-200, 114 Stat.251]第二编。)

2002年8月6日，总统签署了《2002年贸易法》，该法对CBERA第213(b)条第(2)(A)款的纺织品和服装条款作出了若干修改。

受惠国

受惠国名单在计划实施期间可能会发生变化。有资格被指定为受惠国的当前名单可见美国协调关税表总注释17。

CBTPA的增强贸易优惠提供给被指定为CBTPA受惠国的国家。要获得这些优惠，CBTPA国家必须满足贸易协定的要求，即合格国家已实施在所有实质方面与NAFTA第五章相关程序和要求相似的程序和要求。

Eligible Items

Preferential Treatment for Certain Textile and Apparel Articles

Certain textile and apparel articles may enter the United States free of duty and restrictions on quantity. The textile and apparel articles eligible for preferential treatment are listed in Chapter 98 Sub Chapter XX of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

The CBP regulations that implement the CBTPA include specific documentary, procedural, and other requirements that must be met in order to obtain CBTPA benefits. The CBP regulations and General Note 17 of the HTS should be consulted *before* importing merchandise in order to ensure all requirements have been met.

NAFTA Parity

Except for textile and apparel articles, the CBTPA allows NAFTA tariff treatment for goods previously excluded from the CBI program. Thus, imported footwear, canned tuna, petroleum and petroleum products, watches and watch parts, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves and leather wearing apparel, *when qualifying as CBTPA originating goods*, are eligible for a reduction in duty equal to the rate given to Mexican products under the staged duty-rate reductions set forth in NAFTA.

Claims

Articles that the president has designated as eligible for CBTPA treatment are those whose duty rate in the "Special" subcolumn is followed by the symbol "R" in Chapters 1 through 97 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. Whenever a rate of duty other than "free" appears in this subcolumn for any heading or subheading followed by the symbol "E" or "E*," and a lower rate of duty followed by the symbol "R" also appears in the subcolumn, an eligible article will receive the lower rate of duty.

Certain Beverages Made With Caribbean Rum

The CBTPA provides duty-free treatment to certain liqueurs and spirituous beverages produced in the territory of Canada from rum that is the growth, product or manufacture of a CBTPA beneficiary country or of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Sources of Additional Information

CBP rules and regulations on the CBTPA are incorporated in Sections 10.221-10.228 and 10.231-10.237 of the CBP regulations. Additional information can be found on the CBP Website at ***www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/*** or at ***http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/.***

It is also necessary to consult General Note 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule for specific requirements of CBTPA.

For answers to specific questions or to request a ruling, send inquiries to:

合格物品

某些纺织品和服装制品的优惠待遇

某些纺织品和服装制品可以免关税和数量限制进入美国。有资格享受优惠待遇的纺织品和服装制品列于《美国协调关税表》第98章第XX分章。

实施CBTPA的美国海关与边境保护局法规包含必须满足的特定单证、程序及其他要求，以便获得CBTPA优惠。在进口货物之前，应查阅美国海关与边境保护局法规及HTS第17号总注释，以确保满足所有要求。

NAFTA 对等

除纺织品和服装物品外，CBTPA 允许对先前被排除在 CBI 计划之外的货物给予 NAFTA 关税待遇。因此，进口的鞋类、罐装金枪鱼、石油和石油产品、手表和手表零件、手提包、行李、扁平制品、工作手套和皮革服装，在符合 *CBTPA* 原产货物资格时，有资格享受关税减免，减免幅度等于根据 NAFTA 规定的分阶段关税削减给予墨西哥产品的税率。

申请

总统指定有资格享受CBTPA待遇的制品，是指在《美国协调关税表》第1章至第97章中"Special"子栏关税税率后跟符号"R"的制品。凡任何税目或子目在该子栏中出现"free"以外的关税税率并后跟符号"E"或"E*"，且该子栏中同时出现后跟符号"R"的较低关税税率时，合格制品将适用较低的关税税率。

某些用加勒比朗姆酒制成的饮料

CBTPA对在加拿大境内用朗姆酒生产的某些利口酒和烈性饮料给予免税待遇，该朗姆酒是CBTPA受益国或美属维尔京群岛的生长、产品或以CBTPA受益国或美属维尔京群岛为原产地的制造品。

其他信息来源

美国海关与边境保护局关于CBTPA的规则和法规编入美国海关与边境保护局法规第10.221-10.228节和第10.231-10.237节。更多信息可在美国海关与边境保护局网站查阅：**www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/**或**http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/.**

还必须查阅《美国协调关税表》第17号总注释，以了解CBTPA的具体要求。

如需解答具体问题或申请裁定，请将询问发送至：

Director, National Commodity Specialist Division
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
One Penn Plaza, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10019

Information on CBTPA may also be obtained from:

Office of the United States Trade Representative
Office of the Western Hemisphere
600 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20508
Tel: 202.395.5190
Fax: 202.395.9675

Additional information on quantity limitations; fabric and yarn not available in commercial quantities; and hand-loomed, handmade, and folklore articles may be available at the Department of Commerce Office of Textile and Apparel Website at ***otexa.ita.doc.gov***. The Department of Commerce also provides detailed information on the CBTPA at ***www.mac.doc.gov/CBI/webmain/intro.htm***.

25. The U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement (US-CFTA)

The U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement (US-CFTA) took effect January 1, 2004, with the enactment of the US-CFTA Implementation Act (P. L.108-77; 117 Stat. 909). (Presidential Proclamation 7746, the official announcement of US-CFTA, incorporates by reference Publication 3652 of the U.S. International Trade Commission. Publication 3652 amends the Harmonized Tariff Schedule by adding General Note 26, which implements the duty provisions of the US-CFTA. Title 19, Code of Federal Regulations is being amended to implement the US-CFTA.)

The US-CFTA eliminates duties on goods originating in Chile and the United States over a maximum transition period of 12 years. Under the schedule to eliminate duties, 85 percent of Chilean goods received immediate duty-free status. Duties on the remaining goods will phase out in four-, eight-, 10- and 12-year stages, although Chile and the United States may later choose to accelerate these phase-outs.

Eligible Items

According to the rules set forth in the Agreement and incorporated into our domestic legislation as General Note 26 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, merchandise that originates in Chile or the United States will receive a reduced or free rate of duty. Goods that originate elsewhere and are merely transshipped through Chile will not be entitled to these benefits.

Originating is a term used to describe goods that meet the requirements of Article 4.1 of the Agreement. Article 4.1 defines *originating* as goods that meet one of the following conditions:

国家商品专家处处长美国海关与边境保护局 One
Penn Plaza, 10th Floor New York, NY 10019

关于CBTPA的信息也可从以下途径获取：

美国贸易代表办公室西半球办公室 600 17th
Street, NW Washington, DC 20508

电话：202.395.5190
传真：202.395.9675

关于数量限制的补充信息；面料和纱线无法在
商业数量；以及手织、手工和民俗物品，可在美国商务部纺织与服装办公室网站查阅：**otexa.ita.doc.gov**。美国商务部还在**www.mac.doc.gov/CBI/webmain/intro.htm**提供关于*CBTPA*的详细信息。

25. 美国-智利自由贸易协定(US-CFTA)美国-智利自由贸易协定(US-CFTA)于2004年1月1日生效，同时颁布了《美国-智利自由贸易协定实施法》(P.L.108-77; 117 Stat.909)。(总统公告7746，即US-CFTA的正式公告，通过引用纳入美国国际贸易委员会第3652号出版物。第3652号出版物修订了《协调关税表》，增加了第26号总注释，该注释实施了US-CFTA的关税条款。《联邦法规汇编》第19编正在修订以实施US-CFTA。）

US-CFTA在最长12年的过渡期内取消对原产于智利和美国的货物的关税。根据取消关税的时间表，85%的智利货物获得立即免税地位。其余货物的关税将在4年、8年、10年和12年阶段内逐步取消，尽管智利和美国 later 可选择加速这些逐步取消。

合格物品

根据协定中规定并作为《美国协调关税表》第26号总注释纳入我国国内立法的规则，原产于智利或美国的货物将获得降低或免税的关税税率。原产于其他地方而仅经由智利转运的货物将无权享受这些优惠。

原产是用于描述符合《协定》第4.1条要求货物的术语。第4.1条将原产定义为符合下列条件之一的货物：

- The good is wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of Chile or the United States,
- The good is produced in the territory of Chile or the United States and meets the rule specified in Annex 4.1, through either a tariff shift or tariff-shift-plus-regional-value content rules, or

- The good is produced entirely in the Chile or the United States exclusively from originating materials.

Originating goods that subsequently undergo any operation outside of the territories of Chile or the United States other than unloading, reloading, or other processes necessary to preserve the condition of the good, will lose their originating status. Goods that have undergone simple combining or packaging operations or mere dilution with water or other substances will not be considered originating.

Entry Procedures

Importers may claim preferential duty treatment for commercial shipments requiring a formal entry by prefixing “CL” to the tariff classification number on the CF 7501 (Entry Summary).

Pursuant to Article 4.13(7) of the Agreement, the United States does not require a certificate of origin when the value of the originating goods is US $2,500 or less.

Certification Of Origin

The US-CFTA requires the importer to substantiate the validity of a claim for preferential treatment. At CBP’s request, an importer must submit a certification of origin or other supporting documentation to demonstrate that the imported goods “originate,” as defined by the Act.

A US-CFTA certification of origin is not an official form, as it is in other trade agreements, and does not need to be in a prescribed format. The certification of origin may take many forms, such as a statement on company letterhead, a statement on a commercial invoice or supporting documentation. Whatever form or format is used, however, must contain the following data elements to demonstrate that the goods are US-CFTA originating goods:

- Name and address of the importer,
- Name and address of the exporter,
- Name and address of the producer,
- Description of good,
- Harmonized tariff classification number,
- Preference criterion,
- Commercial invoice number on single shipments,

• 该货物完全在智利或美国境内获得或生产，

• 该货物在智利或美国境内生产，并通过税则归类改变或税则归类改变加区域价值成分规则满足附件4.1规定的规则，或

• 该货物完全在智利或美国境内仅用原产材料生产。

原产货物随后在智利或美国境外进行任何操作智利或美国，除卸货、重新装载或为保存货物状况所必需的其他处理外，将丧失其原产地位。经过简单组合或包装操作或仅用水或其他物质稀释的货物不视为原产。

报关程序进口商可对需要正式报关的商业货运申请优惠关税待遇，方法是在CF 7501(报关单汇总)上的关税归类编号前加注“CL”。

根据协定第4.13(7)条，当原产货物价值为2,500美元或以下时，美国不要求提供原产地证书。

原产地证明 US-CFTA要求进口商证实优惠待遇申请的有效性。应CBP要求，进口商必须提交原产地证明或其他支持性文件，以证明进口货物符合该法定义的“原产”。

US-CFTA原产地证明不是官方表格(与其他贸易协定不同)，无需采用规定格式。原产地证明可采取多种形式，例如公司信头声明、商业发票上的声明或支持性文件。但无论采用何种形式或格式，都必须包含以下数据要素，以证明货物为US-CFTA原产货物：

• 进口商的名称和地址，
• 出口商的名称和地址，
• 生产者的名称和地址，
• 货物描述，
• 协调关税分类编号，
• 优惠标准，
• 单次装运的商业发票号码，

- Identify the blanket period in “mm/dd/yyyy to mm/dd/yyyy” format (12-month maximum) for multiple shipments of identical goods,
- Authorized signature, company, title, telephone, fax, e-mail and certification date,
- Certification that the information is correct.

The certification of origin may cover a single entry or multiple entries in a period not to exceed 12 months. The importer must retain the certificate of origin and supporting documentation in the United States and must provide it to CBP upon request.

Sources Of Additional Information

CBP has drafted regulations that implement the provisions of the US-CFTA. These may be found in sections 10.401 through 10.490, CBP regulations. Also, information has been posted on the CBP Website at: ***www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/***

26. The U.S. – Singapore Free Trade Agreement (US-SFTA)

The provisions of the U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 108-78; 117 Stat. 948; 19 USC 3805 note) took effect on January 1, 2004. Upon implementation, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule was amended to include General Note 25, which contains specific information regarding the U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement. The agreement provides for the immediate or staged elimination of duties and barriers to bilateral trade in goods and services originating in the United States and Singapore over a period of ten years. Customs regulations are being updated to implement the provisions of this agreement.

According to Section 202 of the US-SFTA Implementation Act, in general, non-textile goods shall qualify for preferential tariff treatment as a “product of Singapore” if:

- The good is wholly obtained or produced entirely in Singapore, the U.S. or both;
- Each non-originating material used in the production of the good imported from Singapore either:
    1. Undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification (tariff shift) specified in General Note 25(o) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule as a result of production occurring entirely in Singapore, the United States or both or
    2. The good otherwise satisfies the applicable regional value content or other requirements specified in General Note 25(o).
- The good, as imported, is enumerated in General Note 25(m) as imported from Singapore, a provision known as the Integrated Sourcing Initiative.

A textile or apparel good must meet the terms of General Note 25 in order to receive the preferential tariff treatment under the US-SFTA.

Integrated Sourcing Initiative (ISI)

- 以“mm/dd/yyyy to mm/dd/yyyy”格式标明同一货物多次装运的 blanket 期间(最长12个月),
- 授权签名、公司、职务、电话、传真、电子邮件和证明日期，
- 证明信息准确无误。

原产地证明可涵盖单次报关或一定期限内的多次报关，期限不超过超过12个月。进口商必须在美国保留原产地证书和支持性文件，并应CBP要求提供。

补充信息来源 CBP已起草实施US-CFTA条款的法规。这些法规可在CBP法规第10.401至10.490节中找到。此外，信息已发布在CBP网站：www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/

26. 美国-新加坡自由贸易协定(US-SFTA) 《美国-新加坡自由贸易协定实施法》(公法108-78; 117 Stat.948; 19 USC 3805 note)的条款于2004年1月1日生效。实施后，《协调关税表》经修订纳入第25号总注释，其中包含关于美国-新加坡自由贸易协定的具体信息。该协定规定在十年内立即或分阶段取消对原产于美国和新加坡的货物和服务双边贸易的关税和壁垒。海关法规正在更新以实施该协定的条款。

根据US-SFTA实施法第202条，一般而言，非纺织品货物如符合以下条件，应作为“新加坡产品”享受优惠关税待遇：

- 该货物完全在新加坡、美国或两国境内获得或生产；
- 从新加坡进口的货物生产中使用的每种非原产材料 either:
    1. 由于完全在新加坡、美国或两国境内进行的生产而经历《美国协调关税表》第25(o)号总注释规定的适用税则归类改变(税则归类改变)，或
    2. 该货物以其他方式满足第25(o)号总注释规定的适用区域价值成分或其他要求。
- 该货物在进口时列于第25(m)号总注释中作为从新加坡进口，该条款称为综合采购倡议。

纺织品或服装货物必须符合第25号总注释的条款，才能获得US-SFTA下的根据《美国-新加坡自由贸易协定》享受优惠关税待遇。

综合采购倡议(ISI)

Per Article 3.2(1) of the US-SFTA, certain information technology and medical products listed in General Note 25(m) may be considered originating goods for purposes of the Agreement when shipped between the United States and Singapore, regardless of whether they satisfy the applicable rule of origin. Singapore must be the country of export in order for ISI-eligible goods to receive benefits under the US-SFTA; however, the country of origin of the good may be any country. An ISI product does not qualify as "originating" simply by being imported into Singapore or the United States—shipment from one US-SFTA country to another is required to obtain originating status.

The ISI provision eliminates the requirement that these products must meet specific rules of origin under "tariff shift" or "regional value content" requirements. The only way an ISI material, component, or product would affect a regional-value-content calculation is if an ISI product is shipped from a non-FTA party (Malaysia, for example) to Singapore and then to the United States (and is held there without undergoing any processing) and then shipped back to Singapore where the ISI product is used as input for the manufacture of a non-ISI good.

Upon request, documents must be provided to CBP verifying that goods claiming preferential treatment under this ISI provision were exported directly from the country of Singapore. For purposes of ISI, the territory of Singapore is defined as its land territory, internal waters and territorial sea plus certain maritime zones. The goods must still be marked with the true country of origin—despite receiving originating status under US-SFTA.

Entry Procedures

For commercial shipments requiring a formal entry, a claim for preferential tariff treatment may be filed at the time of entry summary by placing the symbol "SG" as a prefix to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading for each good or line item for which treatment is being claimed. For non-originating apparel goods eligible for preferential treatment under a tariff-preference level (TPL), please refer to General Note 25 and Subchapter X of Chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

Customs Verification

If CBP requests, the importer must submit a statement or supporting documentation containing informational data elements to demonstrate that the imported goods qualify for preferential tariff treatment. There is no official CBP form or required format for certification, and the statement may be submitted electronically.

Importers are required to maintain all records relating to the importation of US-SFTA goods for five years after the date of importation. These include, but are not limited to, records concerning the purchase of, cost of, value of and payment for the good, the purchase of, cost of, value of and payment for all materials used in the production of the good, and the production of the good in its exported form.

Further information on the U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement is available at: ***cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/.***

根据《美国-新加坡自由贸易协定》第3.2(1)条，某些信息技术和医疗第25(m)号总注释所列产品在美国与新加坡之间运输时，无论是否满足适用的原产地规则，均可视为该协定意义上的原产货物。新加坡必须为出口国，ISI合格货物才能获得US-SFTA下的优惠；但货物的原产地可为任何国家。ISI产品仅因进口至新加坡或美国并不当然具备"原产"资格--必须从一个US-SFTA国家运至另一US-SFTA国家才能获得原产地位。

ISI条款取消了这些产品必须满足"税则归类改变"或"区域价值成分"要求下的特定原产地规则的要求。ISI材料、组件或产品影响区域价值成分计算的唯一情形是：ISI产品从非FTA缔约方(例如马来西亚)运至新加坡，再运至美国(并在美国存放而未经过任何加工)，然后运回新加坡，在新加坡将ISI产品用作非ISI产品生产的投入品。

应要求，必须向美国海关与边境保护局提供文件，证明根据本ISI条款主张优惠待遇的货物是直接从新加坡国出口的。就ISI而言，新加坡领土定义为其陆地领土、内水和领海加上某些海域。尽管根据US-SFTA获得原产地位，货物仍必须标有真实原产地。

入境程序

对于需要正式报关的商业货物，可在报关单汇总时提出优惠关税待遇申请，方法是在申请优惠待遇的每项货物或行项目的美国协调关税表子目之前加上符号"SG"作为前缀。对于符合关税优惠水平(TPL)下优惠待遇条件的非原产服装货物，请参阅美国协调关税表第99章第X分章及总注释25。

海关核查

如美国海关与边境保护局要求，进口商必须提交包含信息数据要素的声明或支持性文件，以证明进口货物符合优惠关税待遇资格。美国海关与边境保护局没有官方表格或规定的认证格式，声明可以电子方式提交。

进口商须在进口之日起五年内保存与US-SFTA货物进口相关的所有记录。这些记录包括但不限于：有关货物的购买、成本、价值和付款的记录，用于生产货物的所有材料的购买、成本、价值和付款的记录，以及货物以出口形态生产的记录。

有关《美国-新加坡自由贸易协定》的更多信息，请访问：**cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/international_agreements/.**

27. Antidumping And Countervailing Duties

Antidumping (AD) and countervailing (CVD) duties are additional duties that may be assessed on imported goods intended for sale in the United States at abnormally low prices. These low prices are the result of unfair foreign trade practices that give some imports an unearned advantage over competing U.S. goods.

Dumping is the practice of trying to sell products in the United States at lower prices than those same products would bring in the producer's home market. Dumping also includes trying to sell a product in the United States at a price lower than it cost to manufacture that item. Subsidizing is the practice by some governments of providing financial assistance to reduce manufacturers' costs in producing, manufacturing or exporting particular commodities. Countervailing duties may be assessed to "level the playing field" between domestic and subsidized imported goods. However, to meet the criteria for assessing antidumping or countervailing duties, the imported merchandise must, in addition to being subsidized or sold at less than fair value, also injure a U.S. industry. 2

The Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission (ITC), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection each have a role in administering and enforcing antidumping and countervailing duty laws.

The Commerce Department is responsible for the general administration of these laws. Commerce determines whether the merchandise is being sold at less than fair value, whether it has been subsidized, and what percentage rate of duty will be assessed. The ITC determines whether the product poses an injury3 to a particular U.S. industry. CBP assesses the actual duties—the amount—based upon the rate set by the Commerce Department once the ITC has determined that the import injures a particular industry.

In general, the following processes must be completed before AD or CVD duties are established.

Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations are usually initiated by the Commerce Department through the petition process. A domestic industry or another interested party such as a trade union or industry association petitions the department, although occasionally the Commerce Department may also initiate an investigation. If the party seeking the investigation also wants the ITC to test for injury, that party must

2 CVD cases apply only if the foreign country is a signatory to the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

3 . Section 771(7)(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 defines material injury to a U.S. industry as "harm [that] is not inconsequential, immaterial, or unimportant."

27. 反倾销和反补贴税反倾销(AD)和反补贴(CVD)税是对以异常低价格在美国销售而进口的货物可能征收的额外关税。这些低价格是不公平对外贸易行为的结果，使某些进口货物相对于竞争的美国货物获得不应有的优势。

倾销是指试图在美国以低于相同产品在生产者本国市场上价格的价格销售产品的做法。倾销还包括试图在美国以低于该产品制造成本的价格销售产品。补贴是指一些政府提供财政援助以降低制造商在生产、制造或出口特定商品方面成本的做法。可征收反补贴税，以在国内商品与受补贴进口商品之间"创造公平竞争环境"。然而，t要满足征收反倾销税或反补贴税的标准，进口商品除获得补贴或以低于公平价值的价格销售外，还必须对美国产业造成损害。2

商务部、国际贸易委员会(ITC)和美国海关与边境保护局各自在反倾销和反补贴税法的管理与执行中发挥作用。商务部负责这些法律的一般管理。商务部裁定商品是否以低于公平价值的价格销售、是否获得补贴，以及将按何种百分比税率征收关税。ITC裁定该产品是否对特定美国产业造成损害3。一旦ITC裁定该进口损害特定产业，CBP即根据商务部设定的税率评估实际关税—金额。

一般而言，在确定AD或CVD关税之前，必须完成以下程序。

反倾销和反补贴调查通常由商务部通过申请程序启动。国内产业或其他利害关系方(如工会或行业协会)向商务部提出申请，但商务部偶尔也可自行启动调查。如果寻求调查的一方还希望ITC进行损害测试，该方必须

2 CVD案件仅在外國是世界贸易组织《补贴与反补贴措施协定》签署方时适用。

3. 《1930年关税法》第771(7)(a)条将对美国产业的实质损害定义为"并非无关紧要、非实质或不重要的损害"。

simultaneously—on the same day—file the petition with both the Commerce Department and with the ITC.

If the petition contains the necessary elements**,** the Commerce Department and the ITC will initiate separate investigations that will yield preliminary and final determinations. If appropriate, the Department of Commerce will issue either an antidumping or countervailing duty order and will assess whatever AD or CVD duties the investigation determines are appropriate.

If a test is required for injury to a domestic industry, the ITC will make the first, preliminary determination concerning the likelihood of injury. If that determination is negative, there will be no further investigation or action by the ITC. If it is affirmative, however, the Commerce Department will issue its preliminary determination regarding sales (antidumping) or subsidy (countervailing duty) issues.

After additional review by the Commerce Department and analysis of public comments received in the case, Commerce will issue its final duty determinations. If either determination (AD or CVD) is affirmative, Commerce will direct CBP to suspend liquidation of entries for the merchandise subject to the investigation and to require cash deposits or bonds equal to the amount of the estimated dumping margin (the differential between the fair market value and the U.S. price) or the net subsidy.

After this step, the ITC follows with its final injury determination. If this determination is also affirmative, Commerce will issue an antidumping or countervailing duty order. At that time, Commerce will also direct CBP to collect, with a very limited exception for new shippers, cash deposits of estimated duties.

A negative final determination either by Commerce or the ITC would terminate the investigations, and that termination would remain final for this particular inquiry. Both agencies announce their determinations, including orders and the results of the administration reviews (described below), in the Federal Register.

Each year during the anniversary month of the AD or CVD order, interested parties may review the order with respect to the individual producers or resellers it covers. This review generally looks at the 12 months preceding the anniversary month, but the first review can also include any period for which the suspension of liquidations was directed prior to the normal 12-month period.

If no annual review is requested, Commerce will direct CBP to continue collecting deposits and assessing duties on the subject merchandise at the cash or bond rate in effect on the date of entry, and to continue requiring deposits at that rate for future entries of such merchandise. If a review is requested, Commerce will conduct a review similar to its original investigation, issue revised rates for duty assessment and deposits, and instruct CBP to collect duties and liquidate entries according to the results of its latest review.

同时--在同一天--向商务部和ITC提交申请。

如果申请包含必要要素**,**商务部和ITC将启动单独调查，产生初步和最终裁定。如适当，商务部将发布反倾销或反补贴税令，并征收调查认定适当的AD或CVD关税。

如果需要对国内产业损害进行测试，ITC将首先就损害可能性作出初步裁定。如果该裁定为否定，ITC将不再进一步调查或采取行动。但如果为肯定，商务部将就销售(反倾销)或补贴(反补贴税)问题发布初步裁定。

经商务部进一步审查和对案件中收到的公众评论进行分析后，商务部将发布最终关税裁定。如果任一裁定(AD或CVD)为肯定，商务部将指示美国海关与边境保护局暂停对调查所涉商品的报关清关核定，并要求缴纳相当于估计倾销幅度(公平市场价值与美国价格之间的差额)或净补贴金额的现金保证金或担保。

此步骤之后，ITC随后作出最终损害裁定。如果该裁定也为肯定，商务部将发布反倾销或反补贴税令。届时，商务部还将指示美国海关与边境保护局收取估计关税的现金保证金，对新出口商有非常有限的例外。

商务部或ITC任一方作出否定最终裁定将终止调查，且该终止对本次特定调查为最终结果。两机构均在《联邦公报》上公布其裁定，包括税令和行政复审结果(如下所述)。

每年在AD或CVD税令的周年月份，利害关系方可就税令所涵盖的个别生产商或转售商进行复审。该复审通常审查周年月份之前的12个月，但首次复审还可包括在正常12个月期间之前指示暂停清关核定的任何期间。

如果未请求年度复审，商务部将指示CBP继续按报关之日有效的现金或保证金税率对涉案商品收取保证金并评估关税，并继续对此类商品未来报关按该税率要求缴纳保证金。如果请求复审，商务部将进行类似于其原始调查的复审，发布修订后的关税评估和保证金税率，并指示CBP根据其最新复审结果征收关税和清算报关。

28. Drawback—Refunds Of Duties

Drawback is a refund of monies—customs duties, certain internal revenue taxes and other fees—that were lawfully collected at the time of importation. The Continental Congress established drawback in 1789 to create jobs in the new United States and to encourage manufacturing and exporting.

For drawback to be paid, the imported merchandise must be exported or destroyed under CBP supervision after importation.

Types Of Drawback

Although Section 1313, Title 19, of the United States Code provides for several types of drawback, there are three primary types of drawback of interest to most importers:

- Manufacturing drawback,
- Unused-merchandise drawback, or
- Rejected-merchandise drawback.

Manufacturing drawback is a refund of duties paid on imported merchandise specifically designated for use in manufacturing articles that are subsequently exported or destroyed. For example: two-inch speakers are imported and are incorporated into a certain model clock radio. The speakers themselves are not altered, just used in the production of a new and different article.

Manufacturing operations to produce the new and different article must take place within three years receipt by the manufacturer or producer of the merchandise. The drawback product must be exported or destroyed within five years from the date of importation. Drawback can be paid on merchandise used to manufacture or produce a different article if it was not the merchandise imported but is commercially interchangeable, *i.e.*, of the same kind and quality, or if it falls under the same eight-digit Harmonized Tariff Schedule number as the merchandise to which it is compared, and the party claiming drawback has had possession of it for three years. This is called “substitution.”

Unused-merchandise drawback is a refund of any duty, tax, or eligible fees paid on imported merchandise that is exported or destroyed without undergoing any manufacturing operations and that is never used in the United States. The imported merchandise must be exported within three years of the date it was imported.

Rejected-merchandise drawback is refund of duties on imported merchandise that is exported or destroyed because it:

- Did not conform to sample or specifications,
- Was shipped without the consignee’s consent, or
- Was defective at time of importation.

To qualify for rejected-merchandise drawback, the merchandise in question must be

28. 退税-关税退还退税是退还进口时合法征收的款项——关税、某些国内税收和其他费用。大陆会议于1789年设立退税制度，以在新成立的美国创造就业机会并鼓励制造和出口。

要获得退税，进口货物必须在进口后在美国海关与边境保护局监督下出口或销毁。

退税类型尽管《美国法典》第 19 编第 1313 条规定了多种类型的退税，但大多数进口商关注的主要退税类型有三种：

- 制造业退税，
- 未使用商品退税，或
- 被拒绝货物退税。

制造退税是对已付关税的退还，具体针对进口货物
指定用于制造随后出口或销毁的物品。例如：进口两英寸扬声器并将其装入某型号时钟收音机。扬声器本身未被改变，仅用于生产新的不同物品。生产新的不同物品的制造操作必须在制造商或生产商收到货物后三年内进行。退税产品必须在进口之日起五年内出口或销毁。如果用于制造或生产不同物品的货物不是进口货物但具有商业可互换性，即属于同一种类和品质，或者如果其与所比较的货物属于同一个八位《协调关税表》编号，并且申请退税的一方已持有该货物三年，则可以就用于制造或生产不同物品的货物支付退税。这称为“替代”。

未使用货物退税是退还对已出口或销毁、未经过任何制造操作且从未在美国使用的进口货物所支付的任何关税、税款或合格费用。进口货物必须在进口之日起三年内出口。

被拒货物退税是退还因以下原因而出口或销毁的进口货物的关税：

- 不符合样品或规格，
- 未经收货人同意即已发运，或
- 在进口时存在缺陷。

要符合被拒-货物退税资格，相关货物必须

returned to CBP custody within three years of the date it was originally released from CBP custody.

Guidelines for completing drawback claims are provided in Title 19, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 191. Drawback claims can only be filed at one of the five CBP port offices that have drawback centers:

- Chicago, IL,
- Houston, TX,
- Los Angles, CA,
- New York/Newark, N.J., and
- San Francisco, CA.

Rejected merchandise drawback was amended in 2004 to permit limited substitution of imported merchandise. The import merchandise on which drawback is claimed must be classified under the same 8-digit HTSUS subheading and have the same specific product indicator (such as a part number, product code or sku) as the merchandise that is exported or destroyed and must have been imported within one year of the export or destruction.

Additional questions about drawback should be addressed to:

Chief, Entry and Drawback Management
Office of Field Operations
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20229.

在最初从美国海关与边境保护局监管下放行之日起三年内退回美国海关与边境保护局监管。

填写退税申请的指南见《联邦法规汇编》第19编第191部分。退税申请只能在设有退税中心的五个美国海关与边境保护局港口办公室之一提交：

- 伊利诺伊州芝加哥，
- 德克萨斯州休斯顿，
- 加利福尼亚州洛杉矶，
- 纽约/新泽西州纽瓦克，以及
- 加利福尼亚州旧金山。

被拒货物退税于2004年修订，允许有限的进口货物替代。申请退税的进口货物必须归入相同的8位HTSUS子目，并具有与出口或销毁货物相同的特定产品标识(如零件号、产品代码或sku)，且必须在出口或销毁前一年内进口。

有关退税的其他问题应咨询：

美国海关与边境保护局现场运营办公室报关与退税管理处处长 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20229。

CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE

29. Classification—Liquidation

Classification

Classification, and, when ad valorem rates of duty are applicable, appraisement, are the two most important factors affecting dutiable status. Classification and valuation, whether or not they are pertinent because an ad valorem rate of duty applies, must be provided by commercial importers when an entry is filed. In addition, classifications under the statistical suffixes of the tariff schedules must also be furnished even though this information is not pertinent to dutiable status. Accordingly, classification is initially the responsibility of an importer, customs broker or other person preparing the entry papers. Section 637 of the Customs Modernization Act imposes the requirement that importers exercise reasonable care when classifying and appraising merchandise.

Familiarity with the organization of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States facilitates the classification process. (See Chapter 13 of this booklet relating to dutiable status.) The tariff schedule is divided into various sections and chapters dealing separately with merchandise in broad product categories. These categories cover animal products, vegetable products, products of various basic materials such as wood, textiles, plastics, rubber, and steel and other metal products in various stages of manufacture, for example. Other sections encompass chemicals, machinery and electrical equipment, and other specified or non-enumerated products. The last section, Section XXII, covers certain exceptions from duty and special statutory provisions.

In Sections I through XXI, products are classifiable (1) under items or descriptions which name them, known as an *eo nomine* provision; (2) under provisions of general description; (3) under provisions which identify them by component material; or (4) under provisions which encompass merchandise in accordance with its actual or principal use. When two or more provisions seem to cover the same merchandise, the prevailing provision is determined in accordance with the legal notes and the General Rules of Interpretation for the tariff schedule. Also applicable are tariff classification principles contained in administrative precedents or in the case law of the U.S. Court of International Trade (formerly the U.S. Customs Court) or the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (formerly the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals).

Liquidation

CBP officers at the port of entry or other officials acting on behalf of the port director review selected classifications and valuations, as well as other required import information, for correctness or as a proper basis for appraisement, as well as for agreement of the submitted data with the merchandise actually imported. The entry summary and documentation may be accepted as submitted without any changes. In this situation, the entry is liquidated as entered. Liquidation is the point at which CBP's ascertainment of the rate and amount of duty becomes final for most purposes. Liquidation is accomplished by posting a notice on a public bulletin board at the

分类与价值

29. 归类-清算归类

归类，以及在适用从价关税税率时的估价，是影响应税状态的两个最重要因素。无论是否因适用从价关税税率而相关，商业进口商在提交报关时都必须提供归类和估价。此外，还必须提供关税表统计后缀项下的归类，即使该信息与应税状态无关。因此，归类最初是进口商、报关代理人或其他准备报关单证人员的责任。《海关现代化法》第637条要求进口商在对货物进行归类和估价时行使合理注意。

熟悉美国协调关税表的组织结构有助于归类过程。(参见本手册第13章关于应税状态的内容。)关税表分为多个节和章，分别处理大类产品类别的商品。这些类别涵盖动物产品、植物产品、各种基本材料产品(如木材、纺织品、塑料、橡胶、钢铁)以及处于不同制造阶段的其他金属产品等。其他节涵盖化学品、机械和电气设备以及其他列明或未列明的产品。最后一节，即第XXII节，涵盖某些关税例外和特别法定条款。

在第I节至第XXI节中，产品可按以下方式归类：(1) 按其名称命名的项目或描述，称为*eo nomine*条款；(2) 按一般描述条款；(3) 按以其组成材料识别的条款；或(4) 按根据其实际或主要用途涵盖商品的条款。当两个或多个条款似乎涵盖同一商品时，以何者为准应根据法律注释和关税表《解释总规则》确定。行政先例或美国国际贸易法院(原美国海关法院)或美国联邦巡回上诉法院(原美国海关与专利上诉法院)判例法中的关税归类原则同样适用。

清关核定

入境口岸的CBP官员或代表口岸主任行事的其他官员对选定的归类和估价以及其他所需进口信息进行审查，以确定其正确性或作为估价的适当依据，并审查所提交的数据与实际进口货物是否一致。报关单汇总和单证可按提交内容原样接受，不作任何更改。在此情况下，报关按申报内容进行清关核定。清关核定是CBP对关税税率和金额的确定在大多数目的上成为最终决定的时点。清关核定通过在

customhouse. However, an importer may receive an advance notice on CBP Form 4333A “Courtesy Notice” stating when and in what amount duty will be liquidated. This form is not the liquidation, and protest rights do not accrue until the notice is posted. Time limits for protesting do not start until the date of posting, and a protest cannot be filed before liquidation is posted.

CBP may determine that an entry cannot be liquidated as entered for one reason or another. For example, the tariff classification may not be correct or may not be acceptable because it is not consistent with established and uniform classification practice. If the change required by this determination results in a rate of duty more favorable to an importer, the entry is liquidated accordingly and a refund is authorized for the applicable amount of the deposited estimated duties. On the other hand, a change may be necessary which imposes a higher rate of duty. For example, a claim for an exemption from duty under a free-rate provision or under a conditional exemption may be found to be insufficient for lack of the required supporting documentation. In this situation, the importer will be given an advance notice of the proposed duty rate increase and an opportunity to validate the claim for a free rate or more favorable rate of duty.

If the importer does not respond to the notice, or if the response is found to be without merit, entry is liquidated in accordance with the entry as corrected, and the importer is billed for the additional duty. The port may find that the importer’s response raises issues of such complexity that resolution is warranted by a CBP Headquarters decision through the internal advice procedure. Internal advice from CBP Headquarters may be requested by local CBP officers on their own initiative or in response to a request by the importer.

Protests

After liquidation, an importer may still pursue, on CBP Form 19 (19 CFR 174), any claims for an adjustment or refund, for entries filed before 12-18-06, by filing a protest within 90 days after liquidation. The protest period has been extended to 180 days for entries filed on or after 12-18-06. In order to apply for a Headquarters ruling, a request for further review must be filed with the protest. The same Form 19 can be used for this purpose. If filed separately, application for further review must still be filed within 90 days of liquidation. However, if a ruling on the question has previously been issued in response to a request for a decision on a prospective transaction or a request for internal advice, further review will ordinarily be denied. If a protest is denied, an importer has the right to litigate the matter by filing a summons with the U.S. Court of International Trade within 180 days after denial of the protest. The rules of the court and other applicable statutes and precedents determine the course of customs litigation.

While CBP’s ascertainment of dutiable status is final for most purposes at the time of liquidation, a liquidation is not final until any protest which has been filed against it has been decided. Similarly, the administrative decision issued on a protest is not final until any litigation filed against it has become final.

海关。但是，进口商可能会收到一份提前通知，即 CBP Form 4333A“Courtesy Notice”，说明关税将在何时以及以何种金额进行清关核定。该表格并非清关核定，且在通知张贴之前不产生异议权。提出异议的时限自张贴之日起算，且在清关核定张贴之前不得提出异议。

CBP可能认定某项报关因某种原因无法按申报内容进行清关核定。例如，关税归类可能不正确，或可能因不符合既定统一的归类惯例而不可接受。如果该认定所要求的更改导致对进口商更有利的关税税率，则报关相应进行清关核定，并授权退还已缴纳的适用预估关税金额。另一方面，可能需要进行导致更高关税税率的更改。例如，根据免税条款或条件豁免提出的免税申请可能因缺乏所需证明文件而被认定不充分。在此情况下，进口商将收到拟提高关税税率的预先通知，并有机会验证其免税或更有利关税税率的申请。

如果进口商未对通知作出回应，或如果回应被认定缺乏依据，则报关按经更正后的报关单进行清关核定，并向进口商开具额外关税的账单。口岸可能认定进口商的回应提出了过于复杂的问题，需要通过内部意见程序由CBP总部裁定予以解决。CBP总部内部意见可由当地CBP官员自行提出请求，或应进口商的请求而提出。

异议

清关核定后，进口商仍可依据CBP Form 19(19 CFR 174)，对2006年12月18日之前提交的报关申请任何调整或退税主张，在清关核定后90天内提出异议。对于2006年12月18日或之后提交的报关，异议期已延长至180天。为申请总部裁定，必须在提出异议的同时提交进一步审查请求。同一份Form 19可用于此目的。如单独提交，进一步审查申请仍须在清关核定后90天内提交。但是，如果此前已针对就预期交易作出决定的请求或内部意见请求就该问题作出裁定，进一步审查通常将被拒绝。如果异议被驳回，进口商有权在异议被驳回后180天内向美国国际贸易法院提交传票，就该事项提起诉讼。法院规则及其他适用法规和判例决定海关诉讼的进程。

尽管 CBP 对应税状态的确定在大多数目的上于清关核定时即为最终，但清关核定在针对其提出的任何异议被裁定之前并非最终。同样，就异议作出的行政决定在针对其提起的任何诉讼成为最终之前并非最终。

Entries must be liquidated within one year of the date of entry unless the liquidation needs to be extended for another one-year period not to exceed a total of four years from the date of entry. CBP will suspend liquidation of an entry when required by statute or court order. A suspension will remain in effect until the issue is resolved. Notifications of extensions and suspensions are given to importers, surety companies, and customs brokers who are parties to the transaction.

30. Conversion of Currency

The conversion of foreign currency for customs purposes must be made in accordance with the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 5151. This section states that CBP is to use rates of exchange determined and certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. These certified rates are based on the New York market buying rates for the foreign currencies involved.

In the case of widely used currencies, rates of exchange are certified each day.

The rates certified on the first business day of each calendar quarter are used throughout the quarter except on days when fluctuations of five percent or more occur, in which case the actual certified rates for those days are used. For infrequently used currencies, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York certifies rates of exchanges upon request by CBP. The rates certified are only for the currencies and dates requested.

For CBP purposes, the date of exportation of the goods is the date used to determine the applicable certified rate of exchange. This remains true even though a different rate may have been used in payment of the goods. Information as to the applicable rate of exchange in converting currency for customs purposes in the case of a given shipment may be obtained from a CBP port director.

31. Transaction Value

The entry filer is responsible for using reasonable care to value imported merchandise and provide any other information necessary to enable the CBP officer to properly assess the duty and determine whether any other applicable legal requirement is met. The CBP officer is then responsible for fixing the value of the imported merchandise. The valuation provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 are found in section 402, as amended by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. Pertinent portions are reproduced in the appendix.

Generally, the customs value of all merchandise exported to the United States will be the transaction value for the goods. If the transaction value cannot be used, then certain secondary bases are considered. The secondary bases of value, listed in order of precedence for use, are:

除下列情况外，进口申报须于进口之日起一年内清算，除非清关核定需要再延长一年，总计不超过自报关之日起四年。CBP 将在法规或法院命令要求时中止某项报关的清关核定。中止将持续有效，直至问题得到解决。延期和中止的通知将发送给进口商、担保公司以及作为交易当事方的报关代理人。

30. 货币换算为海关目的进行的外币换算必须按照31 U.S.C.5151的规定进行。该条规定，CBP应使用由纽约联邦储备银行确定并认证的汇率。这些经认证的汇率基于相关外币在纽约市场的买入汇率。

对于广泛使用的货币，每日都会认证汇率。

每个日历季度第一个营业日认证的汇率在整个季度内使用，但出现百分之五或以上波动的日期除外，在此情况下使用这些日期的实际认证汇率。对于不常使用的货币，纽约联邦储备银行应 CBP 请求认证汇率。所认证的汇率仅适用于所请求的货币和日期。

为 CBP 目的，货物的出口日期是用于确定适用认证汇率的日期。即使支付货款时可能使用了不同的汇率，这一点仍然成立。关于特定货运为海关目的折算货币时适用汇率的信息，可从 CBP 港口主管处获得。

31. 成交价格报关申报人有责任以合理注意对进口商品进行估价，并提供任何其他必要信息，使CBP官员能够正确评估关税并确定是否满足任何其他适用的法律要求。随后由CBP官员负责确定进口商品的完税价格。1930年《关税法》的估价条款见于第402条(经1979年《贸易协定法》修订)。相关部分转载于附录。

一般而言，所有出口至美国的商品的完税价格将为该货物的成交价格。如果无法使用成交价格，则考虑某些次要估价基础。次要估价基础按使用优先顺序列示如下：

- Transaction value of identical merchandise,
- Transaction value of similar merchandise,
- Deductive value,
- Computed value.

The order of precedence of the last two values can be reversed if the importer so requests in writing at the time of filing the entry. These secondary bases are discussed in the next two chapters.

- 相同商品的交易价值，
- 类似商品的交易价值，
- 推定价值，
- 计算价值。

如果进口商在提交报关时以书面形式提出请求，最后两种估价基础的优先顺序可以颠倒。

在提交报关单时以书面形式提出请求。这些次要基础将在接下来的两章中讨论。

Transaction Value

The transaction value of imported merchandise is the price actually paid or payable for the merchandise when sold for exportation to the United States, plus amounts for the following items if they are not included in the price:

- The packing costs incurred by the buyer,
- Any selling commission incurred by the buyer,
- The value of any assist,
- Any royalty or license fee that the buyer is required to pay as a condition of the sale,
- The proceeds, accruing to the seller, of any subsequent resale, disposal, or use of the imported merchandise.

The amounts for the above items are added only to the extent that each is not included in the price actually paid or payable and information is available to establish the accuracy of the amount. If sufficient information is not available, then the transaction value cannot be determined and the next basis of value, in order of precedence, must be considered for appraisement. A discussion of these added items follows:

Packing costs consist of the cost incurred by the buyer for all containers and coverings of whatever nature and for the labor and materials used in packing the imported merchandise so that it is ready for export.

Any selling commission incurred by the buyer with respect to the imported merchandise constitutes part of the transaction value. Buying commissions do not. A selling commission means any commission paid to the seller’s agent, who is related to or controlled by, or works for or on behalf of, the manufacturer or the seller.

The apportioned value of any assist constitutes part of the transaction value of the imported merchandise. First the value of the assist is determined; then the value is prorated to the imported merchandise.

An assist is any of the items listed below that the buyer of imported merchandise provides directly or indirectly, free of charge or at a reduced cost, for use in the production or sale of merchandise for export to the United States.

- Materials, components, parts, and similar items incorporated in the imported merchandise,
- Tools, dies, molds, and similar items used in producing the imported merchandise,
- Merchandise consumed in producing the imported merchandise,
- Engineering, development, artwork, design work, and plans and sketches that are undertaken outside the United States.

成交价格

进口货物的成交价格是为出口至美国而销售该货物时实际支付或应付的价格，加上以下项目的金额(如果这些金额未包含在该价格中):

- 买方产生的包装成本，
- 买方产生的任何销售佣金，
- 任何协助的价值，
- 买方作为销售条件必须支付的任何特许权使用费或许可费，
- 因进口货物的任何后续转售、处置或使用而应归于卖方的收益。

上述项目的金额仅在各项不重复的范围内相加

已包含在实付或应付价格中，且有可用信息可确定该金额的准确性。如果可用信息不足，则无法确定成交价格，必须按优先顺序考虑下一估价基础进行估价。以下对上述增列项目进行讨论：

包装成本包括买方为各种性质的容器和覆盖物所发生的成本，以及为使进口货物做好出口准备而进行包装所使用的劳动力和材料的成本。

买方就进口货物发生的任何销售佣金构成成交价格的一部分。采购佣金则不构成。销售佣金是指支付给卖方代理人的任何佣金，该代理人与制造商或卖方存在关联关系或受其控制，或为其工作或代表其行事。

任何协助的分摊价值构成进口货物成交价格的一部分。首先确定协助的价值；然后将该价值分摊至进口货物。

协助是指进口货物买方向卖方直接或间接、免费或以降低的成本提供的、用于生产或销售出口至美国货物的下列任何项目。

- 并入进口货物的材料、组件、零件及类似物品，
- 用于生产进口货物的工具、模具、铸模及类似物品，
- 用于生产进口商品的消耗性商品，
- 在美国境外进行的工程、开发、 artwork、设计工作以及计划和草图。

“Engineering...,” will not be treated as an assist if the service or work is:

- Performed by a person domiciled within the United States,
- Performed while that person is acting as an employee or agent of the buyer of the imported merchandise, and
- Incidental to other engineering, development, artwork, design work, or plans or sketches undertaken within the United States.

In determining the value of an assist, the following rules apply:

- The value is either: (a) the cost of acquiring the assist, if acquired by the importer from an unrelated seller, or (b) the cost of the assist, if produced by the importer or a person related to the importer.
- The value includes the cost of transporting the assist to the place of production.
- The value of assists used in producing the imported merchandise is adjusted to reflect use, repairs, modifications, or other factors affecting the value of the assists. Assists of this type include such items as tools, dies, and molds.

For example, if the importer previously used the assist, regardless of whether he acquired or produced it, the original cost of acquisition or of production must be decreased to reflect the use. Alternatively, repairs and modifications may result in the value of the assist having to be adjusted upward.

- In case of engineering, development, artwork, design work, and plans and sketches undertaken elsewhere than in the United States, the value is:
  1. The cost of obtaining copies of the assist, if the assist is available in the public domain,
  2. The cost of the purchase or lease, if the assist was bought or leased by the buyer from an unrelated person,
  3. The value added outside the United States, if the assist was reproduced in the United States and one or more foreign countries.

So far as possible, the buyer’s commercial record system will be used to determine the value of an assist, especially such assists as engineering, development, artwork, design work, and plans and sketches undertaken elsewhere than in the United States.

Having determined the value of an assist, the next step is to prorate that value to the imported merchandise. The apportionment is done in a reasonable manner appropriate to the circumstances and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. By

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“Engineering...,” 若该服务或工作属于以下情况，则不视为协助：

- 由在美国境内有住所的人执行，
- 在该人作为进口货物买方的雇员或代理人行事期间完成的，以及
- 附属于在美国境内进行的其他工程、开发、 artwork、设计工作或计划或草图。

在确定协助的价值时，适用以下规则：

- 价值为：(a) 如果协助物由进口商从无关卖方处获得，则为获取该协助物的成本，或 (b) 如果协助物由进口商或与进口商有关联的人生产，则为该协助物的成本。
- 价值包括将协助物运输至生产地的成本。
- 用于生产进口货物的协助物的价值应进行调整，以反映使用、修理、修改或其他影响协助物价值的因素。此类协助物包括工具、模具和铸模等物品。

例如，如果进口商先前使用过该协助物，无论其是获得还是生产的，获取或生产的原始成本必须调低以反映使用情况。或者，修理和修改可能导致协助物的价值必须向上调整。

- 对于在美国以外进行的工程、开发、 artwork、设计工作以及计划和草图，其价值为：1. 如果协助物可在公有领域获得，则为获取该协助物副本的成本，
  2. 如果协助物由买方从无关人士处购买或租赁，则为购买或租赁的成本，3. 如果协助物在美国和一个或多个外国复制，则为在美国境外增加的价值。

在尽可能的情况下，将使用买方的商业记录系统来确定协助的价值，尤其是工程、开发、艺术品、设计工作以及在美国境外进行的计划和草图等协助的价值。

在确定协助的价值后，下一步是将该价值分摊至进口货物。分摊应以适合具体情况的合理方式进行，并符合公认会计原则。通过

the latter is meant any generally recognized consensus or substantial authoritative support regarding the recording and measuring of assets and liabilities and changes, the disclosing of information, and the preparing of financial statements.

Royalty or license fees that a buyer must pay directly or indirectly as a condition of the sale of the imported merchandise for exportation to the United States will be included in the transaction value. Ultimately, whether a royalty or license fee is dutiable will depend on whether the buyer had to pay it as a condition of the sale and to whom and under what circumstances it was paid. The dutiable status will have to be decided on a case-by-case basis.

Charges for the right to reproduce the imported goods in the United States are not dutiable. This right applies only to the following types of merchandise:

- Originals or copies of artistic or scientific works,
- Originals or copies of models and industrial drawings,
- Model machines and prototypes,
- Plant and animal species.

Any proceeds resulting from the subsequent resale, disposal, or use of the imported merchandise that accrue, directly or indirectly, to the seller are dutiable. These proceeds are added to the price actually paid or payable if not otherwise included.

The price actually paid or payable for the imported merchandise is the total payment, excluding international freight, insurance, and other c.i.f. charges, that the buyer makes to the seller. This payment may be direct or indirect. Some examples of an indirect payment are when the buyer settles all or part of a debt owed by the seller, or when the seller reduces the price on a current importation to settle a debt he owes the buyer. Such indirect payments are part of the transaction value.

However, if a buyer performs an activity on his own account, other than those that may be included in the transaction value, then the activity is not considered an indirect payment to the seller and is not part of the transaction value. This applies even though the buyer's activity might be regarded as benefiting the seller; for example, advertising.

Exclusions

The amounts to be excluded from transaction value are as follows:

- The cost, charges, or expenses incurred for transportation, insurance, and related services incident to the international shipment of the goods from the country of exportation to the place of importation in the United States.
- Any reasonable cost or charges incurred for:
  1. Constructing, erecting, assembling, maintaining, or providing

后者是指关于资产和负债及其变动的记录和计量、信息的披露以及财务报表编制的任何普遍认可的共识或实质性权威支持。

买方作为进口货物出口至美国的销售条件直接或间接必须支付的特许权使用费或许可费将计入成交价格。最终，特许权使用费或许可费是否应税将取决于买方是否必须作为销售条件支付该费用，以及向谁支付和在何种情况下支付。应税状态将必须逐案确定。

在美国复制进口货物的权利费用不应税。该权利仅适用于以下类型的商品：

- 艺术或科学作品的原件或副本，
- 模型和工业图纸的原件或副本，
- 模型机和原型，
- 动植物物种。

后续转售、处置或使用所产生的任何收益

进口货物直接或间接为卖方带来的收益应征税。如果这些收益未以其他方式包含在内，则应将其加至实付或应付价格中。

进口货物的实付或应付价格是买方向卖方支付的总付款，不包括国际运费、保险费和其他c.i.f.费用。该付款可以是直接或间接的。间接付款的一些例子包括：买方清偿卖方所欠全部或部分债务，或卖方降低当前进口货物的价格以清偿其欠买方的债务。此类间接付款构成成交价格的一部分。

但是，如果买方为其自身利益实施某项活动，且该活动不属于可计入成交价格的活动，则该活动不被视为向卖方的间接付款，也不构成成交价格的一部分。即使买方的活动可能被视为使卖方受益，例如广告，本规定同样适用。

排除项目

应从交易价值中排除的金额如下：

- 货物从出口国国际运输至美国进口地所发生的运输、保险及相关服务的成本、费用或开支。
- 为以下事项产生的任何合理费用或收费：
  1. 建造、架设、组装、维护或提供

technical assistance with respect to the goods after importation into the United States, or

2. Transporting the goods after importation.

- The customs duties and other federal taxes, including any federal excise tax, for which sellers in the United States are ordinarily liable.

NOTE: Foreign inland freight and related charges in bullet 1 (see part 152, CBP Regulations), as well as bullets 2 and 3 above, must be identified separately.

Limitations

The transaction value of imported merchandise is the appraised value of that merchandise, provided certain limitations do not exist. If any of these limitations are present, then transaction value cannot be used as the appraised value, and the next basis of value will be considered. The limitations can be divided into four groups:

- Restrictions on the disposition or use of the merchandise,
- Conditions for which a value cannot be determined,
- Proceeds of any subsequent resale, disposal or use of the merchandise, accruing to the seller, for which an appropriate adjustment to transaction value cannot be made,
- Related-party transactions where the transaction value is not acceptable.

The term “acceptable” means that the relationship between the buyer and seller did not influence the price actually paid or payable. Examining the circumstances of the sale will help make this determination.

Alternatively, “acceptable” can also mean that the transaction value of the imported merchandise closely approximates one of the following test values, provided these values relate to merchandise exported to the United States at or about the same time as the imported merchandise:

- The transaction value of identical merchandise or of similar merchandise in sales to unrelated buyers in the United States,
- The deductive value or computed value for identical merchandise or similar merchandise.

The test values are used for comparison only, they do not form a substitute basis of valuation. In determining whether the transaction value is close to one of the foregoing test values, an adjustment is made if the sales involved differ in:

- Commercial levels,
- Quantity levels,
- The costs, commission, values, fees, and proceeds added to the transaction

货物进口至美国后提供的技术援助，或

2. 进口后运输货物。

• 美国卖方通常应缴纳的关税及其他联邦税，包括任何联邦消费税。

注：第1项(见CBP法规第152部分)中的外国内陆运费及相关费用，以及上述第2项和第3项，必须单独列明。

限制进口货物的成交价格即为该货物的估价价值，前提是不存在某些限制。如果存在任何此类限制，则成交价格不能用作估价价值，将考虑下一估价基础。这些限制可分为四组：

• 对商品的处置或使用的限制，
• 无法确定价值的情形，
• 卖方因该商品任何后续转售、处置或使用而获得的收益，且无法对成交价格作出适当调整的，

• 成交价格不可接受的关联方交易。“可接受”一词是指买卖双方之间的关系未影响实付或应付价格。审查销售情况有助于作出这一认定。

或者，“可接受”也可以指进口货物的成交价格与下列测试价值之一非常接近，前提是这些价值与在与进口货物大致相同的时间出口至美国的货物相关：

• 相同货物或类似货物销售给美国无关联买方的成交价格，

• 相同货物或类似货物的 deductive value 或 computed value。

测试值仅用于比较，不构成替代品
估价基础。在确定成交价格是否接近上述测试价格之一时，如果所涉销售在以下方面存在差异，则进行调整：

• 商业层级，
• 数量水平，
• 计入交易的成本、佣金、价值、费用和收益

value (price paid) if not included in the price,
- The costs incurred by the seller in sales in which he and the buyer are not related that are not incurred by the seller in sales in which he and the buyer are related.

As stated, the test values are alternatives to an examination of the circumstances of the sale. If one of the test values is met, it is not necessary to examine the circumstances of the sale to determine if the relationship influenced the price.

32. Transaction Value Of Identical Or Similar Merchandise

When the transaction value cannot be determined, then an attempt will be made to appraise the imported goods under the transaction value of identical merchandise method. If merchandise identical to the imported goods cannot be found or an acceptable transaction value for such merchandise does not exist, then the next appraisement method is the transaction value of similar merchandise. In either case the value used would be a previously accepted customs value.

The identical or similar merchandise must have been exported to the United States at or about the same time that the merchandise being appraised is exported to the United States.

The transaction value of identical or similar merchandise must be based on sales of identical or similar merchandise, as applicable, at the same commercial level and in substantially the same quantity as the sale of the merchandise being appraised. If no such sale exists, then sales at either a different commercial level or in different quantities, or both, can be used but must be adjusted to take account of any such difference. Any adjustment must be based on sufficient information, that is, information establishing the reasonableness and accuracy of the adjustment.

The term “identical merchandise” means merchandise that is:

- Identical in all respects to the merchandise being appraised,
- Produced in the same country as the merchandise being appraised,
- Produced by the same person as the merchandise being appraised.

If merchandise meeting all three criteria cannot be found, then identical merchandise is merchandise satisfying the first two criteria but produced by a different person than the producer of merchandise being appraised.

NOTE: Merchandise can be identical to the merchandise being appraised and still show minor differences in appearance.

• *Exclusion*: Identical merchandise does not include merchandise that incorporates or

价值(已支付价格)，若未包含在价格中，
• 卖方在与买方无关联的销售中发生、而在与买方有关联的销售中未发生的成本。

如前所述，测试价格是对销售情况审查的替代方法。如果满足其中一项测试价格，则无需审查销售情况以确定关系是否影响了价格。

32. 相同或类似商品的成交价格当无法确定成交价格时，将尝试按照相同商品成交价格方法对进口货物进行估价。如果无法找到与进口货物相同的商品，或该商品不存在可接受的成交价格，则下一种估价方法是类似商品的成交价格。无论哪种情况，所使用的价值都将是先前已接受的完税价格。

相同或类似商品必须在被估价商品出口至美国的大致同一时间已出口至美国。

相同或类似商品的成交价格必须基于相同或类似商品(视情况适用)在与被估价商品销售相同的商业水平上、且数量基本相同的销售。如果不存在此类销售，则可以使用不同商业水平或不同数量(或两者兼有)的销售，但必须进行调整以考虑任何此类差异。任何调整都必须基于充分的信息，即能够证明调整合理性和准确性的信息。

“相同商品”一词是指符合以下条件的商品：

• 在各方面与被估价商品完全相同，
• 与正在估价的商品产于同一国家，
• 由与被估价商品相同的人生产。

如果无法找到满足所有三项标准的商品，则相同货物是指满足前两项标准，但由与被估价货物生产者不同的人生产的货物。

注：货物可以与被估价货物相同，但在外观上仍存在细微差异。

• 排除：相同商品不包括包含或

reflects engineering, development, art work, design work, or plans and sketches provided free or at reduced cost by the buyer and undertaken in the United States.

The term “similar merchandise” means merchandise that is:

- Produced in the same country and by the same person as the merchandise being appraised,
- Like the merchandise being appraised in characteristics and component materials,
- Commercially interchangeable with the merchandise being appraised.

If merchandise meeting the foregoing criteria cannot be found, then similar merchandise is merchandise having the same country of production, like characteristics and component materials, and commercial interchangeability but produced by a different person.

In determining whether goods are similar, some of the factors to be considered are the quality of the goods, their reputation, and existence of a trademark.

• *Exclusion*: Similar merchandise does not include merchandise that incorporates or reflects engineering, development, art work, design work, and plans and sketches provided free or at reduced cost to the buyer and undertaken in the United States.

It is possible that two or more transaction values for identical or similar merchandise, as applicable, will be determined. In such a case the lowest value will be used as the appraised value of the imported merchandise.

33. Other Bases: Deductive And Computed Value
Deductive Value

If the transaction value of imported merchandise, of identical merchandise, or of similar merchandise cannot be determined, then deductive value is the next basis of appraisement. This method is used unless the importer designates computed value as the preferred appraisement method. If computed value was chosen and subsequently determined not to exist for customs valuation purposes, then the basis of appraisement reverts to deductive value.

Basically, deductive value is the resale price in the United States after importation of the goods, with deductions for certain items. In discussing deductive value, the term “merchandise concerned” is used. The term means the merchandise being appraised, identical merchandise, or similar merchandise. Generally, the deductive value is calculated by starting with a unit price and making certain additions to and deductions from that price.

反映由买方无偿或以减少成本的方式提供、并在美国进行的工程、开发、艺术作品、设计工作或计划和草图。

“类似商品”一词是指符合以下条件的商品：

• 与被估价货物在同一国家并由同一人生产，

• 与被估价货物在特征和组件材料上相似，

• 与被估价货物在商业上可互换。如果无法找到符合上述标准的货物，则类似货物是指具有相同生产国、相似特征和组成材料以及商业可互换性，但由不同的人生产的货物。

在确定货物是否类似时，需要考虑的一些因素包括货物质量、其声誉以及商标的存在。

• 排除：类似货物不包括包含或反映免费或以降低的成本向买方提供的、在美国进行的工程、开发、艺术品、设计工作以及计划和草图的货物。

有可能确定相同或类似货物(视情况而定)的两个或多个成交价格。在这种情况下，应使用最低价值作为进口货物的估价价值。

33. 其他基础： deductive 和 computed 价值
deductive 价值

如果无法确定进口货物、相同货物或类似货物的成交价格，则倒扣价格是下一估价基础。除非进口商指定计算价格为优先估价方法，否则使用该方法。如果选择了计算价格但随后确定其就海关估价目的而言不存在，则估价基础恢复为倒扣价格。

基本上，倒扣价格是货物进口后在美国的转售价格，并扣除某些项目。在讨论倒扣价格时，使用“有关货物”一词。该词是指被估价货物、相同货物或类似货物。通常，倒扣价格的计算从单价开始，并对该价格进行某些加项和减项。

Unit Price. One of three prices constitutes the unit price in deductive value. The price used depends on when and in what condition the merchandise concerned is sold in the United States.

1. **Time and Condition:** The merchandise is *sold in the condition as imported at or about the date of importation of the merchandise being appraised*.

   Price: The price used is the unit price at which the greatest aggregate quantity of the merchandise concerned is sold at or about the date of importation.

2. **Time and Condition:** The merchandise concerned is *sold in the condition as imported but not sold at or about the date of importation* of the merchandise being appraised.

   Price: The price used is the unit price at which the greatest aggregate quantity of the merchandise concerned is sold after the date of importation of the merchandise being appraised but before the close of the 90th day after the date of importation.

3. **Time and Condition:** The merchandise concerned is *not sold in the condition as imported and not sold before the close of the 90th day* after the date of importation of the merchandise being appraised.

   Price: The price used is the unit price at which the greatest aggregate quantity of the merchandise being appraised, after further processing, is sold before the 180th day after the date of importation.

This third price is also known as the “further processing price” or “superdeductive.”

The importer has the option to ask that deductive value be based on the further processing price.

Under the superdeductive method the merchandise concerned *is not sold in the condition as imported and not sold before the close of the 90th day* after the date of importation, but is sold before the 180th day after the date of importation.

Under this method, an amount equal to the value of the further processing must be deducted from the unit price in determining deductive value. The amount so deducted must be based on objective and quantifiable data concerning the cost of such work as well as any spoilage, waste or scrap derived from that work. Items such as accepted industry formulas, methods of construction, and industry practices could be used as a basis for calculating the amount to be deducted.

单价。三种价格之一构成 deductive value 中的单价。所使用的价格取决于有关货物在美国销售的时间和状况。

1. **时间和条件：**货物在被估价货物进口之日或大致该日期以进口时的状态销售。

   价格：所使用的价格是在进口之日或大致该日期有关货物以最大总量销售的单价。

2. **时间和条件：**有关货物以进口时的状态销售，但并非在被估价货物进口之日或大致该日期销售。

   价格：所使用的价格是在被估价货物进口之日之后、但在进口之日后的第90天结束之前，有关货物以最大总量销售的单价。

3. **时间与条件：**有关商品并非以进口时的状态销售，且未在待估商品进口日期后第*90*日结束前销售。

   价格：所使用的价格是经进一步加工后待估商品在进口日期后第180日前销售的最大总量所对应的单价。

这第三价格也称为“进一步加工价格”或“超级扣除法。”

进口商可以选择要求以进一步加工后的价格为基础确定 deductive value(deductive value)。

在 superdeductive 方法下，有关商品并非以进口时的状态销售，且未在进口日期后第*90*日结束前销售，但在进口日期后第180日前销售。

在此方法下，确定 deductive value 时，必须从单价中扣除相当于进一步加工价值的金额。如此扣除的金额必须基于有关该工作成本以及该工作产生的任何损坏、浪费或废料的客观且可量化的数据。诸如公认行业公式、构建方法和行业惯例等项目可作为计算拟扣除金额的基础。

Generally, the superdeductive method cannot be used if the further processing destroys the identity of the goods. Such situations will be decided on a case-by-case basis for the following reasons:

- Sometimes, even though the identity of the goods is lost, the value added by the processing can be determined accurately without unreasonable difficulty for importers or for CBP.
- In some cases, the imported goods still keep their identity after processing but form only a minor part of the goods sold in the United States. In such cases, using the superdeductive method to value the imported goods will not be justified.

The superdeductive method cannot be used if the merchandise concerned is sold in the condition as imported before the close of the 90th day after the date of importation of the merchandise being appraised.

Additions. Packing costs for the merchandise concerned are added to the price used for deductive value, provided these costs have not otherwise been included. These costs are added regardless of whether the importer or the buyer incurs the cost. “Packing costs” means the cost of:

- All containers and coverings of whatever nature, and
- Packing, whether for labor or materials, used in placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States.

Deductions. Certain items are not part of deductive value and must be deducted from the unit price. These items are as follows:

- Commissions or profit and general expenses. Any commission usually paid or agreed to be paid, or the addition usually made for profit and general expenses, applicable to sales in the United States of imported merchandise that is of the same class or kind as the merchandise concerned, regardless of the country of exportation.
- Transportation/insurance costs.
  (a) The actual and associated costs of transportation and insurance incurred with respect to international shipments concerned from the country of exportation to the United States, and
  (b) The usual and associated costs of transportation and insurance incurred with respect to shipments of such merchandise from the place of importation to the place of delivery in the United States, provided these costs are not included as a general expense under the preceding item 1.
- Customs duties/federal taxes. The customs duties and other federal taxes

通常，如果进一步加工，则不能使用超演绎法。
破坏了货物的同一性。此类情况将逐案决定，原因如下：

- 有时，即使货物的同一性丧失，加工所增加的价值也可以在没有不合理困难的情况下由进口商或 CBP 准确确定。

- 在某些情况下，进口货物在加工后仍保持其同一性，但仅构成在美国销售货物的一小部分。在此类情况下，使用 superdeductive 方法对进口货物估价将不合理。

如果有关商品被出售，则不能使用超级演绎法。
以进口时的状态，在被估价商品进口日期后第90天结束之前。

加项。有关商品的包装成本计入用于 deductive value 的价格，前提是这些成本未以其他方式包含在内。无论该成本由进口商还是买方承担，这些成本均须计入。“包装成本”指以下成本：

- 任何性质的容器和外包装，以及
- 为使货物处于可包装待运至美国的状况而使用的包装人工或材料成本。

扣减项。某些项目不属于 deductive value，必须从单价中扣除。这些项目如下：

- 佣金或利润及一般费用。通常支付或同意支付的任何佣金，或通常为利润及一般费用而加计的任何金额，适用于与有关货物同等级或同种类的进口货物在美国的销售，无论出口国为何。

- 运输/保险费用。
  (a) 有关从出口国至美国的国际运输所发生的实际及相关运输和保险成本，以及(b) 此类商品从进口地至美国交货地所发生的通常及相关运输和保险成本，前提是这些成本未作为上一第1项下的一般费用包含在内。

- 关税/联邦税。关税及其他联邦税

payable on the merchandise concerned because of its importation plus any federal excise tax on, or measured by the value of, such merchandise for which sellers in the United States are ordinarily liable.

- Value of further processing. The value added by processing the merchandise after importation, provided that sufficient information exists concerning the cost of processing. The price determined for deductive value is reduced by the value of further processing only if the third unit price (the superdeductive) is used as deductive value.

For purposes of determining the deductive value of imported merchandise, any sale to a person who supplies any assist for use in connection with the production or sale for export of the merchandise shall be disregarded.

Computed Value

The next basis of appraisement is computed value. If customs valuation cannot be based on any of the values previously discussed, then computed value is considered. This value is also the one the importer can select to precede deductive value as a basis of appraisement.

Computed value consists of the sum of the following items:

- The cost or value of the materials, fabrication, and other processing used in producing the imported merchandise,
- Profit and general expenses,
- Any assist, if not included in bullets 1 and 2,
- Packing costs.

Materials, Fabrication, and Other Processing. The cost or value of the materials, fabrication, and other processing of any kind used in producing the imported merchandise is based on (a) information provided by or on behalf of the producer, and (b) the commercial accounts of the producer if the accounts are consistent with generally accepted accounting principles applied in the country of production of the goods.

NOTE: If the country of exportation imposes an internal tax on the materials or their disposition and refunds the tax when merchandise produced from the materials is exported, then the amount of the internal tax is not included as part of the cost or value of the materials.

Profit and General Expenses

- The amount is determined by information supplied by the producer and is based on his or her commercial accounts, provided such accounts are consistent with generally accepted accounting principles in the country of production.

因有关商品进口而应缴纳的关税，加上美国卖方通常应承担的、对该商品征收的或按其价值计征的任何联邦消费税。

- 进一步加工的价值。进口后对商品进行加工所增加的价值，前提是存在关于加工成本的充分信息。只有在采用第三单位价格(超 deductive)作为 deductive value 时，deductive value 所确定的价格才减去进一步加工的价值。

为确定进口商品的 deductive value，任何
向为用于有关商品生产或出口销售而提供任何协助的人所作的销售，应不予考虑。

计算价值下一个估价基础是计算价值。如果海关估价不能基于前述任何价值，则考虑计算价值。该价值也是进口商可选择先于 deductive value 作为估价基础的价值。

完税价格由以下各项之和构成：

- 用于生产进口商品的材料、制造和其他加工的成本或价值，
- 利润和一般费用，
- 任何协助，若未包含在第1和第2项中，
- 包装费用。

材料、制造及其他加工。用于生产进口商品的材料、制造及任何其他加工的成本或价值基于(a) 由生产商或代表生产商提供的信息，以及(b) 生产商的商业账目，前提是该账目符合货物生产国所适用的公认会计原则。

注：如果出口国对材料或其处置征收内部税，并在由该材料生产的商品出口时退还该税，则该内部税的金额不作为材料成本或价值的一部分计入。

利润和一般费用

- 该金额由生产商提供的信息确定，并基于其商业账簿，前提是此类账簿符合生产国普遍接受的会计原则。

- The producer’s profit and general expenses must be consistent with those usually reflected in sales of goods of the same class or kind as the imported merchandise that are made by producers in the country of exportation for export to the United States. If they are not consistent, then the amount for profit and general expenses is based on the usual profit and general expenses of such producers.
- The amount for profit and general expenses is taken as a whole.

Basically, a producer’s profit could be low and his or her general expenses high, so that the total amount is consistent with that usually reflected in sales of goods of the same class or kind. In such a situation, a producer’s actual profit figures, even if low, will be used provided he or she has valid commercial reasons to justify them and the pricing policy reflects usual pricing policies in the industry concerned.

Under computed value, “merchandise of the same class and kind” must be imported from the same country as the merchandise being appraised and must be within a group or range of goods produced by a particular industry or industry sector. Whether certain merchandise is of the same class or kind as other merchandise will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

In determining usual profit and general expenses, sales for export to the United States of the narrowest group or range of merchandise that includes the merchandise being appraised will be examined, providing the necessary information can be obtained.

If the value of an assist used in producing the merchandise is not included as part of the producer’s materials, fabrication, other processing, or general expenses, then the prorated value of the assist will be included in computed value. It is important that the value of the assist not be included elsewhere because no component of computed value should be counted more than once in determining computed value.

NOTE*:* The value of any engineering, development, artwork, design work, and plans and sketches undertaken in the United States is included in computed value only to the extent that such value has been charged to the producer.

The cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature, and of packing, whether for labor or material, used in placing merchandise in condition and packed ready for shipment to the United States is included in computed value.

Value If Other Values Cannot Be Determined

If none of the previous five values can be used to appraise the imported merchandise, then the customs value must be based on a value derived from one of the five previous methods, reasonably adjusted as necessary. The value so determined should be based, to the greatest extent possible, on previously determined values. Some

- 生产商的利润和一般费用必须与出口国生产商为出口至美国而销售的与进口商品同等级或同种类的货物销售中通常反映的利润和一般费用一致。如果不一致，则利润和一般费用的金额基于此类生产商通常的利润和一般费用。

- 利润和一般费用的金额是作为一个整体来考虑的。

基本上，生产商的利润可能较低，而其一般费用可能较高，以使总额与同类或同种商品销售中通常反映的金额一致。在此情况下，将使用生产商的实际利润数字，即使较低，前提是他或她有有效的商业理由予以证明，且定价政策反映了有关行业的通常定价政策。

在计算价值下，“同类同种商品”必须从与待估商品相同的国家进口，且必须属于特定行业或行业部门生产的一组或一类货物范围内。某些商品是否与其他商品属于同类或同种，将逐案确定。

在确定通常利润和一般费用时，将审查包括待估商品在内的最窄组别或范围的向美国出口销售，前提是能够获得必要信息。

如果用于生产商品的协助的价值未作为生产商材料、制造、其他加工或一般费用的一部分包含在内，则该协助的分摊价值将计入计算价值。重要的是，该协助的价值不得在其他地方计入，因为在确定计算价值时，计算价值的任何组成部分都不应被重复计算。

注:在美国进行的任何工程、开发、艺术设计、设计工作以及计划和草图的价值，仅在该价值已向生产商收取的范围内计入计算价值。

使商品处于可销售状态并包装准备运往美国所使用的所有容器和任何性质的覆盖物以及包装(无论是人工还是材料)的成本，均计入计算价值。

其他价值无法确定时的价值如果前五种价值均不能用于对进口商品估价，则海关价值必须基于从前五种方法之一推导出的价值，并在必要时作合理调整。如此确定的价值应尽可能基于先前确定的价值。一些

examples of how the other methods can be reasonably adjusted are:

Identical Merchandise (or Similar Merchandise):

1. The requirement that the identical merchandise (or similar merchandise) should be exported at or about the same time as the merchandise being appraised could be flexibly interpreted.
2. Identical imported merchandise (or similar imported merchandise) produced in a country other than the country of exportation of the merchandise being appraised could be the basis for customs valuation.
3. Customs values of identical imported merchandise (or similar imported merchandise) already determined on the basis of deductive value and computed value could be used.

Deductive Method: The 90-day requirement may be administered flexibly (19 CFR 152.107(c)).

34. Rules of Origin

The *origin* of merchandise that is imported into the customs territory of the United States can affect the rate of duty, entitlement for special programs, admissibility, quota, anti-dumping or countervailing duties, procurement by government agencies and marking requirements. In order to determine a product's country of origin, the importer should consult the applicable rules of origin.

There are two basic types of rules of origin: *non-preferential* and *preferential*. Non-preferential rules generally apply in the absence of bilateral or multilateral trade agreements. Preferential rules are applied to merchandise to determine its eligibility for special treatment under various trade agreements or special legislation such as the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), or the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). There are also rules of origin for textile and apparel articles; these are provided for by statute.

A more detailed discussion of these rules may be found in the publications *What Every Member of the Trade Community Should Know About: Rules of Origin* and *What Every Member of the Trade Community Should Know About: Textile & Apparel Rules of Origin*, which are available on the CBP Electronic Bulletin Board and the CBP Website, ***www.cbp.gov.***

其他方法可以合理调整的示例包括：

相同商品(或类似商品):

1. 相同商品(或类似商品)应在与被估价商品大致相同的时间出口的要求可以灵活解释。

2. 在出口国以外的国家生产的相同进口商品（或类似进口商品）可作为被估价商品的海关估价基础。

3. 已经基于 deductive value 和计算价值确定的相同进口商品(或类似进口商品)的海关价值可以使用。

Deductive Method:90 天要求可以灵活执行(19 CFR 152.107(c))。

34. 原产地规则进口到美国关税领土的商品的原产地可能影响税率、特殊计划资格、可准入性、配额、反倾销或反补贴关税、政府机构采购以及原产地标记要求。为确定产品的原产国，进口商应查阅适用的原产地规则。

原产地规则有两种基本类型：非优惠原产地规则和优惠原产地规则。非优惠原产地规则一般在没有双边或多边贸易协定的情况下适用。优惠原产地规则适用于商品，以确定其是否有资格享受各种贸易协定或特别立法下的特殊待遇，例如普遍优惠制(GSP)、北美自由贸易协定(NAFTA)或《非洲增长与机会法》(AGOA)。此外还有纺织品和服装产品的原产地规则；这些规则由法规规定。

关于这些规则的更详细讨论，可参见出版物《贸易界每位成员都应了解的：原产地规则》和《贸易界每位成员都应了解的：纺织品与服装原产地规则》，这些出版物可在 CBP 电子公告板和 CBP 网站**www.cbp.gov 获取。**

MARKING

35. Country-Of-Origin Marking

U.S. customs laws require that each article produced abroad and imported into the United States be marked with the English name of the country of origin to indicate to the ultimate purchaser in the United States what country the article was manufactured or produced in. These laws also require that marking be located in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly and permanently as the nature of the article permits. Articles that are otherwise specifically exempted from individual marking are also an exception to this rule. These exceptions are discussed below.

Marking Required

If the article—or its container, when the container and not the article must be marked—is not properly marked at the time of importation, a marking duty equal to 10 percent of the article's customs value will be assessed unless the article is exported, destroyed or properly marked under CBP supervision before the entry is liquidated.

Although it may not be possible to identify the ultimate purchaser in every transaction, broadly stated, the "ultimate purchaser" may be defined as the last person in the United States who will receive the article in the form in which it was imported. Generally speaking, when an article is imported into and used in the United States to manufacture another article with a different name, character or usage than the imported article, the manufacturer is the ultimate purchaser. If an article is to be sold at retail in its imported form, the retail customer is the ultimate purchaser. A person who subjects an imported article to a process that results in the article's substantial transformation is the ultimate purchaser, but if that process is only minor and leaves the identity of the imported article intact, the processor of the article will not be regarded as the ultimate purchaser.

When an article or its container is required to be marked with the country of origin, the marking is considered sufficiently permanent if it will remain on the article or container until it reaches the ultimate purchaser.

原产地标记

35. 原产国标记

美国海关法律要求，在国外生产并进口到美国的每件物品都必须标有 country of origin 的英文名称，以向美国最终购买者表明该物品制造或生产于哪个国家。这些法律还要求，marking 应位于显眼位置，并尽可能清晰、不可磨灭和永久，且符合物品性质所允许的程度。原本特别豁免单独 marking 的物品也是本规则的例外。这些例外将在下文讨论。

需要标记

如果物品--或其容器，当必须标记的是容器而非物品时--在进口时未正确标记，则将按该物品完税价格的 10% 征收标记关税，除非该物品在报关清关核定前在 CBP 监督下出口、销毁或正确标记。

尽管并非在每笔交易中都能识别出最终购买者，但概括而言，"最终购买者"可定义为美国境内最后一位以该物品进口时的形态接收该物品的人。一般而言，当物品进口至美国并用于制造另一种名称、特征或用途与进口物品不同的物品时，制造商即为最终购买者。如果物品以其进口形态在零售环节销售，则零售客户为最终购买者。使进口物品经过某一加工过程而导致该物品发生实质性改变的人为最终购买者，但若该加工过程仅为次要加工且未改变进口物品的身份，则该物品的加工者不被视为最终购买者。

当物品或其容器被要求标记原产地时，如果标记将保留在物品或容器上直至到达最终购买者，则该标记被视为足够永久。

When an imported article is normally combined with another article after importation but before delivery to the ultimate purchaser, and the imported article's country of origin is located so that it is visible after combining, the marking must include, in addition to the country of origin, words or symbols clearly showing that the origin indicated is that of the imported article, and not of any other article with which it has been combined. For example, if marked bottles, drums, or other containers are imported empty to be filled in the United States, they shall be marked with such words as "Bottle (or drum or container) made in (name of country)." Labels and similar articles marked so that the name of the article's country of origin is visible after it is affixed to another article in this country shall be marked with additional descriptive words such as "label made (or printed) in (name of country)" or words of equivalent meaning.

In cases where the words "United States" or "American" or the letters "U.S.A." or any variation of such words or letters, or the name of any city or locality in the United States, or the name of any foreign country or locality in which the article was not manufactured or produced, appear on an imported article or container, and those words, letters, or names may mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser about the article's actual country of the origin, there shall also appear, legibly, permanently and in close proximity to such words, letters or name, the name of the country of origin preceded by "made in," "product of," or other words of similar meaning.

If marked articles are to be repacked in the United States after release from CBP custody, importers must certify on entry that they will not obscure the marking on properly marked articles if the article is repacked, or that they will mark the repacked container. If an importer does not repack, but resells to a repacker, the importer must notify the repacker about marking requirements. Failure to comply with these certification requirements may subject importers to penalties and/or additional duties.

Marking Not Required

The following articles and classes or kinds of articles are not required to be marked to indicate country of origin, i.e., the country in which they were grown, manufactured, or produced. However, the outermost containers in which these articles ordinarily reach the ultimate purchaser in the United States must be marked to indicate the English name of the country of origin of the articles.

当进口物品在正常情况与另一物品组合后
进口后但在交付给最终购买者之前，且进口物品的原产地标记位置使其在组合后可见的，该原产地标记除原产地外，还必须包含清楚表明所标示的原产地系该进口物品而非与其组合的任何其他物品的文字或符号。例如，进口空瓶、空桶或其他空容器在美国灌装时，应标注"Bottle(或drum或container)made in(国名)"等字样。标签及类似物品如标注使其原产地名称在贴附于美国另一物品后仍可见，则应加注"label made(或printed)in(国名)"或同等含义的补充说明文字。

如进口物品或容器上出现"United States"或"American"字样或"U.S.A."字母或其任何变体，或美国任何城市或地区名称，或该物品并非在其制造或生产的任何外国国家或地区名称，且这些文字、字母或名称可能就物品实际原产地误导或欺骗最终购买者，则还必须在紧邻这些文字、字母或名称处，以清晰、持久的方式标注原产地名称，并冠以"made in"、"product of"或其他类似含义的文字。

如已标注的物品在CBP监管释放后将在美国重新包装，进口商必须在报关时证明：如物品重新包装，其不会遮盖正确标注物品上的原产地标记，或其将对重新包装的容器进行标注。如进口商不重新包装而是转售给重新包装商，进口商必须将原产地标记要求通知该重新包装商。未遵守这些证明要求可能导致进口商受到处罚和/或缴纳额外关税。

无需标记

下列物品及类别或种类的物品无需标注原产地标记，即无需标明其种植、制造或生产所在的国家。但是，这些物品通常到达美国最终购买者手中的最外层容器必须标注原产地的英文名称。

Art, works of,
Articles classified subheads 9810.00.15, 9810.00.25, 9810.00.40, and 9810.00.45, HTSUS,
Articles entered in good faith as antiques and rejected as unauthentic,
Bagging, waste,
Bags, jute,
Bands, steel,
Beads, unstrung,
Bearings, ball, 5/8-inch or less in diameter,
Blanks, metal, to be plated,
Bodies, harvest hat,
Bolts, nuts, and washers,
Briarwood, in blocks,
Briquettes, coal or coke,
Buckles, one inch or less in greatest dimension,
Burlap,
Buttons,
Cards, playing,
Cellophane and celluloid in sheets, bands, or strips,
Chemicals, drugs, medicinals, and similar substances, when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, or troches,
Cigars and cigarettes,
Covers, straw bottle,
Dies, diamond wire, unmounted,
Dowels, wooden,
Effects, theatrical,
Eggs,
Feathers,
Firewood,
Flooring, not further manufactured than planed, tongued and grooved,
Flowers, artificial, except bunches,
Flowers, cut,
Glass, cut to shape and size for use in clocks, hand, pocket, and purse mirrors, and other glass of similar shapes and size, not including lenses or watch crystals,
Glides, furniture, except glides with prongs,
Hairnets,
Hides, raw,
Hooks, fish (except snelled fish hooks),
Hoops (wood), barrel,
Laths,
Livestock,
Lumber, except finished,
Lumber, sawed,
Metal bars except concrete reinforcement bars, billets, blocks, blooms, ingots, pigs, plates, sheets, except galvanized sheets, shafting, slabs, and metal in similar forms,

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艺术品、作品，归入HTSUS子目9810.00.15、9810.00.25、9810.00.40和9810.00.45的物品，善意作为古董报关但被认定为非真品而拒收的物品，装袋、废料，袋、黄麻袋，带、钢带，珠、未串珠，轴承、滚珠轴承、直径5/8英寸或以下，坯件、金属坯件、待镀，帽体、草帽帽体，螺栓、螺母和垫圈，石楠木、块状，煤饼、煤或焦炭饼，带扣、最大尺寸一英寸或以下，粗麻布，纽扣，纸牌、扑克牌，玻璃纸和赛璐珞片、带或条，化学品、药品、药物及类似物质，以胶囊、药丸、片剂、锭剂或糖锭形式进口的，雪茄和香烟，罩、草编瓶罩，模具、金刚石线模具、未安装，木销，戏剧效果用品，蛋，羽毛，木柴，地板、加工未超过刨光、开舌槽的，花、人造花(成束的除外)，花、切花，玻璃、切割成钟表、手镜、怀镜和钱包镜所用形状和尺寸的玻璃，以及其他类似形状和尺寸的玻璃(不包括镜片或表玻璃)，滑道、家具滑道(带尖钉的滑道除外)，发网，生皮，鱼钩(带钓线的鱼钩除外)，箍、木桶箍，板条，牲畜，木材(成品除外)，锯材，金属棒材(混凝土钢筋除外)、坯料、块料、钢坯、锭、生铁块、板、片材(镀锌板除外)、轴材、扁坯及类似形式的金属，

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Mica not further manufactured than cut or stamped to dimension, shape, or form,
Monuments,
Nails, spikes, and staples,
Natural products, such as vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and live or dead animals, fish and birds; all the foregoing which are in their natural state or not advanced in any manner further than is necessary for their safe transportation,
Nets, bottle wire,
Paper, newsprint,
Paper, stencil,
Paper, stock,
Parchment and vellum,
Parts, for machines imported from same country as parts,
Pickets (wood),
Pins, tuning,
Plants, shrubs, and other nursery stock,
Plugs, tie,
Poles, bamboo,
Posts (wood), fence,
Pulpwood,
Rags (including wiping rags),
Rails, joint bars, and tie plates of steel,
Ribbon,
Rivets,
Rope, including wire rope, cordage, cords, twines, threads, and yarns,
Scrap and waste,
Screws,
Shims, track,
Shingles (wood), bundles of, except bundles of red-cedar shingles,
Skins, fur, dressed or dyed,
Skins, raw fur,
Sponges,
Springs, watch,
Stamps, postage and revenue, and government-stamped envelopes and postal cards bearing no printing other than the official imprint,
Staves (wood), barrel,
Steel, hoop,
Sugar, maple,
Ties (wood), railroad,
Tiles, not over one inch in greatest dimension,
Timbers, sawed,
Tips, penholder,
Trees, Christmas,
Weights, analytical and precision, in sets,
Wicking, candle,

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云母、加工未超过按尺寸、形状或形态切割或冲压的，纪念碑，钉、道钉和订书钉，天然产品，如蔬菜、水果、坚果、浆果及活体或死体动物、鱼和鸟；上述所有物品均处于自然状态或加工未超过安全运输所必需的程度，网、瓶网，纸、新闻纸，纸、模板纸，纸、库存纸，羊皮纸和犊皮纸，零件、与零件从同一国家进口的机器用零件，桩、木桩，销、调音销，植物、灌木及其他苗木，塞、系带塞，杆、竹杆，柱、木栅栏柱，纸浆材，破布(包括擦拭布)，钢轨、鱼尾板和钢轨垫板，带、丝带，铆钉，绳、包括钢丝绳、绳索、细绳、麻线、线和纱，废料和废品，螺钉，垫片、轨道垫片，木瓦、成捆木瓦(红雪松木瓦捆除外)，皮、毛皮、已鞣制或染色，皮、生毛皮，海绵，发条、钟表发条，邮票、印花税票，以及政府盖章的信封和明信片(除官方印记外无其他印刷内容)，桶板、木桶板，钢、箍钢，糖、枫糖，枕木、铁路枕木，瓦、最大尺寸不超过一英寸，木材、锯材，笔尖、笔杆尖，树、圣诞树，砝码、分析及精密砝码、成套，烛芯，

99

Wire, except barbed.

Unless an article being shipped to the United States is specifically named in the foregoing list, it would be advisable for an exporter to obtain advice from CBP before concluding that it is exempted from marking. If articles on the foregoing list are repacked in the United States, the new packages must be labeled to indicate the country of origin of the articles they contain. Importers must certify on entry that if they repackage, they will properly mark the repackaged containers. If they do not package, but resell to repackagers, they must notify repackagers about these marking requirements. Failure to comply with these certification requirements may subject importers to penalties and marking duties.

Other Exceptions

The following classes of articles are also exempt from country-of-origin marking. (The usual container in which one of these articles is imported will also be exempt from marking.)

- An article imported for use by the importer and not intended for sale in its imported or any other form.
- An article to be processed in the United States by the importer or for his account other than for the purpose of concealing the origin of the article and in such manner that any mark of origin would necessarily be obliterated, destroyed, or permanently concealed.
- An article that the ultimate purchaser in the United States, by reason of the article's character or the circumstances of its importation, must necessarily know the country of origin even though the article is not marked to indicate it. The clearest application of this exemption is when the contract between the ultimate purchaser in the United States and the supplier abroad insures that the order will be filled only with articles grown, manufactured, or produced in a named country.

The following classes of articles are also exempt from marking to indicate country of origin:

100

非倒刺铁丝。

除非运往美国的物品在上述清单中具体列名，否则出口商在认定其免于原产地标记之前，宜先征询CBP的意见。如果上述清单上的物品在美国重新包装，新包装必须加贴标签，标明其所装物品的原产地。进口商必须在报关时证明，如其重新包装，将正确地对重新包装的容器进行原产地标记。如其不进行包装，而是转售给重新包装商，则必须就这些原产地标记要求通知重新包装商。未遵守这些证明要求可能导致进口商受到处罚并被征收原产地标记关税。

其他例外

下列类别的物品也免于原产地标记。(进口其中一种物品时所用的常规容器也免于标记。)

- 供进口商使用而进口且不打算以其进口形式或任何其他形式销售的物品。
- 将由进口商或为其账户在美国进行加工的物品，但加工目的不得为隐瞒物品的原产地，且加工方式不得致使任何原产地标记必然被抹去、销毁或永久遮盖。
- 由于物品的性质或进口情形，美国最终购买者必然知晓其原产地的物品，即使该物品未标注原产地标记。此豁免最明确的适用情形是：当美国最终购买者与海外供应商之间的合同确保订单仅以在指定国家种植、制造或生产的物品履行时。

以下类别的物品也免于标记以表明原产国：

100

- Articles incapable of being marked,
- Articles that cannot be marked prior to shipment to the United States without injury,
- Articles that cannot be marked prior to shipment to the United States except at a cost economically prohibitive of their importation,
- Articles for which marking of the containers will reasonably indicate their country of origin,
- Crude substances,
- Articles produced more than 20 years prior to their importation into the United States,
- Articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for immediate exportation or for transportation and exportation.

Although the articles themselves are exempted from marking to indicate country of origin, the outermost containers in which they ordinarily reach the ultimate purchaser in the United States must be marked to show the articles' country of origin.

When marking an article's container will reasonably indicate its country of origin, the article itself may be exempt from such marking. This exemption applies only when the article reaches the ultimate purchaser in an unopened container. For example, articles that reach the retail purchaser in sealed containers marked clearly to indicate the country of origin fall within this exception. Materials to be used in building or manufacture by the builder or manufacturer who will receive the materials in unopened cases also fall within the exemption. The following articles, as well as their containers, are exempt from country-of-origin marking:

- Products of American fisheries that are free of duty,
- Products of United States possessions,
- Products of the United States that are exported and returned,
- Articles valued at not more than $200 (or $100 for bona fide gifts) that are passed without entry.

Goods processed in NAFTA countries are subject to special country-of-origin marking rules that can be found in 19 CFR 102 at *www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html*. An overview of these rules can be found in *NAFTA: A Guide to Customs Procedures* available at *http://www.cbp.gov/nafta/docs/us/guidproc.html*

36. Special Marking Requirements

The country-of-origin marking requirements are separate and apart from any special marking or labeling required on specific products by other agencies. It is recommended that the specific agency be contacted for any special marking or labeling requirements.

- 无法标记的物品，
- 在运往美国之前无法在不造成损害的情况下标记的物品，
- 在运往美国之前无法标记、除非标记成本在经济上使其进口不可行的物品，
- 对容器进行标记即可合理表明其原产地的物品，
- 粗物质，
- 在进口至美国之前已生产超过20年的物品，
- 报关或从仓库提取用于立即出口或用于运输和出口的物品。

尽管物品本身豁免标注以表明国家原产地，即它们通常到达美国最终购买者手中的最外层容器，必须加贴原产地标记以显示物品的原产地。

当对物品的容器进行原产地标记能够合理表明其原产地时，该物品本身可免于此类标记。此豁免仅适用于物品以未开封容器送达最终购买者的情形。例如，以密封容器送达零售购买者且容器已清晰标明原产地的物品属于此例外。由将以未开封箱件接收材料的建筑商或制造商用于建筑或制造的材料亦属于该豁免范围。下列物品及其容器免于原产地标记：

- 美国渔业产品，免税，
- 美国属地产品，
- 美国产品出口后又返回的，
- 价值不超过200美元(善意礼品为100美元)且未经报关放行的物品。

在NAFTA国家加工的商品适用特殊的原产地标记规则，可在www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html的19 CFR 102中查阅。这些规则的概述可在《NAFTA：海关程序指南》中查阅，网址为http://www.cbp.gov/nafta/docs/us/guidproc.html

36. 特殊标记要求原产地标记要求与其他机构对特定产品要求的任何特殊标记或标签是分开且独立的。建议就任何特殊标记或标签要求联系相关特定机构。

Certain articles are subject to special country of origin marking requirements: Iron and steel pipe and pipe fittings; manhole rings, frames, or covers; and compressed gas cylinders must generally be marked by one of four methods: die-stamped, cast-in-mold lettering, etching (acid or electrolytic) or engraving. In addition, none of the exceptions from marking discussed above are applicable to iron and steel pipe and pipe fittings.

The following articles and parts thereof shall be marked legibly and conspicuously to indicate their origin by die-stamping, cast-in-the-mold lettering, etching (acid or electrolytic), engraving, or by means of metal plates that bear the prescribed marking and that are securely attached to the article in a conspicuous place by welding, screws, or rivets:

Knives, clippers, shears, safety razors, surgical instruments, scientific and laboratory instruments, pliers, pincers, and vacuum containers.

Watch movements are required to be marked on one or more of the bridges or top plates to show:

1. The name of the country of manufacture,
2. The name of the manufacturer or purchaser, and
3. In words, the number of jewels, if any, serving a mechanical purpose as frictional bearings.

Clock movements shall be marked on the most visible part of the front or back plate to show:

1. The name of the country of manufacture,
2. The name of the manufacturer or purchaser, and
3. The number of jewels, if any.

Watch cases shall be marked on the inside or outside of the back cover to show (1) the name of the country of manufacture, and (2) the name of the manufacturer or purchaser.

Clock cases and other cases provided for in Chapter 91, HTSUS, are required to be marked on the most visible part of the outside of the back to show the name of the country of manufacture.

The terms “watch movement” and “clock movement” refer to devices regulated by a balance wheel and hairspring, quartz crystal, or any other system capable of determining intervals of time, with a display or system to which a mechanical display can be incorporated. “Watch movements” include devices that do not exceed 12 mm in thickness and 50 mm in width, length, or diameter; “clock movements” include devices

某些物品须遵守特殊的原产国标记要求：
铁制和钢制管及管件；井盖圈、井盖框或井盖；以及压缩气瓶通常必须采用以下四种方法之一进行标记：模压、铸模刻字、蚀刻(酸蚀或电解)或雕刻。此外，上述任何标记例外均不适用于铁制和钢制管及管件。

下列物品及其零件应以模压、铸模刻字、蚀刻(酸蚀或电解)、雕刻的方式，或通过带有规定标记并以防腐焊接、螺钉或铆钉牢固地附着于物品显眼处的金属牌，清晰且醒目地标明其原产地：

刀具、剪具、剪刀、安全剃刀、外科器械、科学和实验室仪器、钳子、镊子及真空容器。

手表机芯须在一个或多个夹板或顶板上标记以显示：

1. 制造国名称，
2. 制造商或购买者的名称，以及
3. 以文字标明用作摩擦轴承的宝石数量(如有)。

钟表机芯应标记在前部或后部最显眼的位置展示用盘子：

1. 制造国名称，
2. 制造商或购买者的名称，以及
3. 宝石数量(如有)。

表壳应在后盖内侧或外侧标注以显示(1)制造国名称，以及(2)制造商或购买者名称。

钟壳及HTSUS第91章规定的其他壳体须在其背面外侧最显眼处标记以显示制造国名称。

“手表机芯”和“钟机芯”是指由摆轮和游丝、石英晶体或任何其他能够确定时间间隔的系统调节的装置，带有显示器或可纳入机械显示器的系统。“手表机芯”包括厚度不超过12毫米、宽度、长度或直径不超过50毫米的装置；“钟机芯”包括

that do not meet the watch movement dimensional specifications. The term “cases” includes inner and outer cases, containers, and housings for movements, together with parts or pieces, such as, but not limited to, rings, feet, posts, bases, and outer frames, and any auxiliary or incidental features, which (with appropriate movements) serve to complete the watches, clocks, time switches, and other apparatus provided for in Chapter 91, HTSUS.

Articles required to be marked in accordance with the special marking requirements in Chapter 91 must be conspicuously and indelibly marked by cutting, die-sinking, engraving, stamping, or mold marking. Articles required to be so marked shall be denied entry unless marked in exact conformity with these requirements.

Movements with opto-electronic display only and cases designed for use therewith, whether entered as separate articles or as components of assembled watches or clocks, are not subject to the special marking requirements. These items need only be marked with the marking requirements of 19 U.S.C. 1304.

Parts of any of the foregoing not including those above mentioned.

In addition to the special marking requirements set forth above, all watches of foreign origin must comply with the usual country of origin marking requirements. CBP considers the country of origin of watches to be the country of manufacture of the watch movement. The name of this country should appear either on the outside back cover or on the face of the dial.

Title IV of the Tariff Suspension and Trade Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-476), also known as the Imported Cigarette Compliance Act of 2000, imposes special requirements on the importation of cigarettes and other tobacco products. Importers of cigarettes or other tobacco products are urged to contact the United States port of entry at which their merchandise will arrive for information about the new requirements.

37. Marking—False Impression

Section 42 of the Trademark Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1124) provides, among other things, that no imported article of foreign origin which bears a name or mark calculated to induce the public to believe that it was manufactured in the United States, or in any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which it was actually manufactured, shall be admitted to entry at any customhouse in the United States.

In many cases, the words “United States,” the letters “U.S.A.,” or the name of any city or locality in the United States appearing on an imported article of foreign origin, or on the containers thereof, are considered to be calculated to induce the public to believe that the article was manufactured in the United States unless the name of the country of origin appears in close proximity to the name which indicates a domestic origin.

不符合手表机芯尺寸规格的装置。“壳体”一词包括机芯的内壳和外壳、容器和罩壳，连同零件或部件，例如包括但不限于环、脚、柱、底座和外框，以及任何辅助或附带特征，这些(与适当的机芯一起)用于完成HTSUS第91章规定的手表、钟、定时开关及其他装置。

须按照第91章特殊标记要求进行标记的物品，必须通过切割、模压、雕刻、冲压或铸模标记以醒目且不可磨灭的方式标记。须如此标记的物品，除非完全符合这些要求进行标记，否则应拒绝其报关。

仅带光电显示器的机芯及为此设计的壳体，无论作为单独物品报关还是作为组装手表或钟的部件报关，均不受特殊标记要求的约束。这些物品仅需按19 U.S.C.1304的标记要求进行标记。

前述任何部分的零件，不包括上述已提及者。

除上述特殊标记要求外，所有外国原产地手表必须遵守通常的原产地标记要求。CBP认为手表的原产地为手表机芯的制造国。该国名称应出现在背面外盖或表盘面上。

《2000年关税暂停与贸易法》(P.L.106-476)第四编，又称《2000年进口香烟合规法》，对香烟及其他烟草产品的进口施加特殊要求。敦促香烟或其他烟草产品的进口商联系其货物将抵达的美国入境口岸，以了解新要求的相关信息。

37. 标记--虚假印象 1946年《商标法》第42条(15 U.S.C.1124)规定，除其他事项外，任何进口的外国原产地物品，如带有旨在诱使公众相信其在美国制造、或在除其实际制造国或地区以外的任何外国国家或地区制造的名称或标记，不得在美国任何海关入境。

在许多情况下，外国原产进口物品或其容器上出现的“United States”字样、“U.S.A.”字母或美国任何城市或地区名称，被视为旨在使公众相信该物品在美国制造，除非原产地国名称出现在表明国内原产地的名称附近。

Merchandise discovered after conditional release to have been missing a required country of origin marking may be ordered redelivered to CBP custody. If such delivery is not promptly made, liquidated damages may be assessed against the CBP bond. (See 19 CFR 141.113[a]; cf., 19 CFR Part 172 and CBP Form 4647.)

An imported article bearing a name or mark prohibited by Section 42 of the Trademark Act is subject to seizure and forfeiture. However, upon the filing of a petition by the importer prior to final disposition of the article, the CBP port director may release it upon the condition that the prohibited marking be removed or obliterated or that the article and containers be properly marked; or the port director may permit the article to be exported or destroyed under CBP supervision and without expense to the government.

Section 43 of the Trademark Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1125) prohibits the entry of goods marked or labeled with a false designation of origin or with any false description or representation, including words or other symbols tending to falsely describe or represent the same. Deliberate removal, obliteration, covering, or altering of required country-of-origin markings after release from CBP custody is also a crime punishable by fines and imprisonment (19 U.S.C. 1304[l]).

38. User Fees

CBP user fees were established by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985. This legislation was expanded in 1986 to include a merchandise processing fee. Also in 1986, Congress enacted the Water Resources Development Act, which authorized the CBP Service to collect a harbor maintenance fee for the Army Corps of Engineers. Further legislation has extended the User Fee Program until 2003.

The merchandise processing fee (MPF) is 0.21 percent ad valorem on formally-entered imported merchandise (generally entries valued over $2,000), subject to a minimum fee of $25 per entry and a maximum fee of $485 per entry. On informal entries (those valued at less than $2,000), the MPFs are: $2 for automated entries, $6 for manual entries not prepared by CBP, and $9 for manual entries that are prepared by CBP.

Effective January 1, 1994, goods imported directly from Canada that qualify under NAFTA to be marked as goods originating in Canada are exempt from the MPF. This applies to all MPF fees: formal, informal, manually prepared, or automated. Goods that do not qualify under NAFTA are subject to all applicable MPFs."

Similarly, effective June 30, 1999, goods imported directly from Mexico are exempt from the MPF if the goods qualify under the NAFTA to be marked as goods originating in Mexico.

The harbor maintenance fee is an ad valorem fee assessed on port use associated

货物在附条件放行后发现缺少
可命令将所要求的原产地标记重新交付CBP保管。如未及时交付，可依据CBP保证金评估违约金。(见19 CFR 141.113[a]；参见19 CFR Part 172和CBP Form 4647。)

带有《商标法》第42条所禁止的名称或标记的进口物品应予扣押和没收。但是，如进口商在物品最终处置前提出申请，CBP港口主任可在移除或消除被禁止标记或对物品和容器进行适当标记的条件下予以放行；或者港口主任可允许该物品在CBP监管下出口或销毁，且政府不承担费用。

1946年《商标法》第43条(15 U.S.C.1125)禁止进口标有或贴有虚假原产地标记或任何虚假描述或陈述(包括倾向于虚假描述或陈述该等商品的文字或其他符号)的货物。在CBP监管放行后故意移除、涂抹、覆盖或更改所要求的原产地标记，亦属犯罪，可处以罚款和监禁(19 U.S.C.1304[l])。

38. 用户费 CBP用户费由1985年《综合预算调节法》设立。该立法于1986年扩展，纳入商品处理费。同样在1986年，国会颁布了《水资源开发法》，授权CBP为陆军工程兵团收取港口维护费。后续立法将用户费计划延长至2003年。

商品处理费(MPF)对正式报关进口商品(一般为价值超过2,000美元的报关)按从价的0.21%计收，每票报关最低收费25美元，最高收费485美元。对于非正式报关(价值低于2,000美元的报关),MPF为：自动化报关2美元，非CBP制作的纸质报关6美元，CBP制作的纸质报关9美元。

自1994年1月1日起，直接从加拿大进口且符合NAFTA规定可标记为加拿大原产货物的商品免征MPF。这适用于所有MPF费用：正式、非正式、纸质或自动化。不符合NAFTA规定的商品须缴纳所有适用的MPF。"

同样，自1999年6月30日起，直接从墨西哥进口且符合NAFTA规定可标记为墨西哥原产货物的商品免征MPF。

港口维护费是一种从价费，针对港口使用而征收，

with imports, admissions into foreign trades zones, domestic shipments, and passenger transportations. The fee is assessed only at ports that benefit from the expenditure of funds by the Army Corps of Engineers for maintaining and improving the port trade zones. The fee is 0.125 percent of the value of the cargo and is paid quarterly, except for imports, which are paid at the time of entry. CBP deposits the harbor maintenance fee collections into the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. The funds are made available, subject to appropriation, to the Army Corps of Engineers for the improvement and maintenance of United States ports and harbors.

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涉及进口、进入对外贸易区、国内运输和旅客运输。该费用仅在对受益于陆军工程兵团为维护和改善港口贸易区而支出的资金的港口征收。该费用为货物价值的0.125%，按季度缴纳，但进口货物除外，其在报关时缴纳。CBP将港口维护费收入存入港口维护信托基金。经拨款后，该资金提供给陆军工程兵团用于美国港口和港湾的改善和维护。

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SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

39. Prohibitions, Restrictions, Other Agency Requirements

The importation of certain classes of merchandise may be prohibited or restricted to protect the economy and security of the United States, to safeguard consumer health and well-being, and to preserve domestic plant and animal life. Some commodities are also subject to an import quota or a restraint under bilateral trade agreements and arrangements.

In addition to CBP requirements, many of these prohibitions and restrictions on importations are subject to the laws and regulations administered by other United States government agencies with which CBP cooperates in enforcement. These laws and regulations may, for example, prohibit entry; limit entry to certain ports; restrict routing, storage, or use; or require treatment, labeling, or processing as a condition of release. CBP clearance is given only if these various additional requirements are met. This applies to all types of importations, including those made by mail and those placed in foreign trade zones.

The foreign exporter should make certain that the United States importer has been provided with proper information so the importer can:

- Submit the necessary information concerning packing, labeling, etc., and
- Make necessary arrangements for entry of the merchandise into the United States.

It is impractical to list each specific article; however, various classes of articles are discussed in this chapter. Foreign exporters and U.S. importers should consult the agency mentioned for detailed information and guidance, as well as for any changes to the laws and regulations under which the commodities are controlled. Addresses, phone numbers, and Websites for these agencies are listed in the appendix.

Agricultural Commodities

1. **Cheese, Milk, and Dairy Products.** Cheese and cheese products are subject to requirements of the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Agriculture (USDA). Most importations of cheese require an import license and are subject to quotas administered by the Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, DC 20250 (see Chapter 40).

   The importation of milk and cream is subject to requirements of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the Import Milk Act. These products may be imported only by holders of permits from:

   Department of Health and Human Services
   Food and Drug Administration

特殊要求

39. 禁止、限制及其他机构要求某些类别的商品进口可能被禁止或限制，以保护美国的经济和安全、保障消费者健康与福祉，并保护国内动植物生命。某些商品还受进口配额或双边贸易协定和安排下的限制约束。

除CBP的要求外，许多此类进口禁令和限制还受其他美国政府机构执行的法律法规约束，CBP在执法中与这些机构合作。例如，这些法律法规可能禁止报关；将报关限制在特定港口；限制路线、储存或使用；或将处理、标签或加工作为发布的条件。只有在满足各项附加要求后，CBP才予以清关。这适用于所有类型的进口，包括通过邮件进行的进口和置于对外贸易区的进口。

外国出口商应确保已向美国进口商提供适当信息，以便进口商能够：

• 提交有关包装、标签等必要信息，以及
• 为商品进入美国办理必要的报关安排。

逐一列出每项具体物品并不现实；然而，各类物品
在本章中予以讨论。外国出口商和美国进口商应咨询所提及的机构，以获取详细信息和指导，以及有关商品所受法律法规的任何变更。这些机构的地址、电话号码和网站列于附录中。

农产品 1. 奶酪、牛奶和乳制品。奶酪和奶酪产品须符合食品和药物管理局及农业部(USDA)的要求。大多数奶酪进口需要进口许可证，并受农业部对外农业局(华盛顿特区 20250)管理的配额限制(见第40章)。

牛奶和奶油的进口须遵守《食品、药品和化妆品法》和《进口牛奶法》的要求。这些产品仅可由以下机构许可证的持有人进口：

卫生与公众服务部食品药品监督管理局

Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
Office of Food Labeling (HFS-156)
200 “C” Street, NW
Washington, DC 20204

and the Department of Agriculture.

2. Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts. Certain agricultural commodities, including:

Fresh tomatoes	Cucumbers
Avocados	Eggplants
Mangoes	Dry onions
Limes	Processed dates
Oranges	Prunes
Grapefruit	Walnuts and filberts
Green peppers	Raisins, and
Irish potatoes	Olives in tins

must meet United States import requirements relating to grade, size, quality, and maturity (7 U.S.C. 608[e]). These commodities are inspected; an inspection certificate must be issued by USDA’s Food Safety and Inspection Service to indicate import compliance. Inquiries on general requirements should be made to USDA’s Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, DC 20250. Additional restrictions may be imposed by the USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Washington, DC 20782, under the Plant Quarantine Act, and by the Food and Drug Administration, Division of Import Operations and Policy (HFC-170), 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

3. Insects. Insects in a live state that are injurious to cultivated crops (including vegetables, field crops, bush fruit, and orchard, forest, or shade trees) and the eggs, pupae, or larvae of such insects are prohibited from importation, except for scientific purposes, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

All packages containing live insects or their eggs, pupae, or larvae that are not injurious to crops or trees are permitted entry into the United States only if:

- They have a permit issued by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture, and
- They are not prohibited by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

4. **Livestock and Animals.** Inspection and quarantine requirements of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) must be met for the importation of:

- All cloven-hoofed animals (ruminants), such as cattle, sheep, deer,

食品安全与应用营养中心食品标签办公室
(HFS-156)200 “C” Street, NW Washington,
DC 20204

以及农业部。

2. **水果、蔬菜和坚果。**某些农产品，包括：

新鲜番茄	黄瓜
牛油果	茄子
芒果	干洋葱
青柠	加工枣
橙子	西梅干
葡萄柚	核桃和榛子
青椒	葡萄干，以及
爱尔兰土豆	罐装橄榄

必须符合美国关于等级、大小、质量和成熟度的进口要求(7 U.S.C.608[e])。这些商品需接受检验；必须由USDA的食品安全检验局出具检验证书，以表明进口合规。关于一般要求的询问应向USDA的农业营销局提出，地址：Washington, DC 20250。USDA的动植物卫生检验局(地址：Washington, DC 20782)可根据《植物检疫法》施加额外限制，食品药品监督管理局(进口运营与政策处(HFC-170)，地址：5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857)可根据《联邦食品、药品和化妆品法》施加额外限制。

3. **昆虫。**对栽培作物(包括蔬菜、大田作物、灌木水果以及果园、森林或遮荫树)有害的活体昆虫及其卵、蛹或幼虫，除用于科学目的外，禁止进口，须遵守农业部长规定的法规。

所有含有对作物或树木无害的活体昆虫或其卵、蛹或幼虫的包装均允许进入美国

- 它们持有农业部动植物卫生检验局签发的许可证，并且
- 它们未被美国鱼类及野生动物管理局禁止。

4. **牲畜和动物。**以下物品的进口必须满足动植物卫生检验局(APHIS)的检验和检疫要求：

- 所有偶蹄动物(反刍动物)，如牛、羊、鹿，

antelope, camels, giraffes;
- Swine including the various varieties of wild hogs and the meat from such animals;
- Horses, asses, mules, and zebras;
- All avian species including poultry and pet birds;
- Animal by-products, such as untanned hides, wool, hair, bones, bone meal, blood meal, animal casings, glands, organs, extracts, or secretions of ruminants and swine (if animal by-products for food, drugs, or cosmetics, they are also regulated by the Food and Drug Administration);
- Animal germ-plasm, including embryos and semen; and
- Hay and straw.

A permit for importation must be obtained from APHIS before shipping from the country of origin.

In addition, a veterinary health certificate must accompany all animal imports. Entry procedures for livestock and animals from Mexico and Canada (except for birds from Mexico) are not as rigorous as those for animals from other countries. Entry of animals is restricted to specific ports that have been designated as quarantine stations. All nondomesticated animals must meet the requirements of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

5. **Meat, Poultry and Egg Products.**

NOTE: *The U.S. Department of Agriculture maintains a trade prohibition on the importation of poultry and unprocessed poultry products from countries where the H5N1 High Pathogen Avian Influenza strain has been detected. This list can be found on the Centers for Disease Control Website at* ***http://www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/outbreaks/embargo.htm***.

All imported live birds must be quarantined for 30 days at a USDA quarantine facility and tested for the avian influenza virus before entering the country. This requirement also applies to returning U.S.-origin pet birds from H5N1 HPAI affected countries.

Processed goods from H5N1 affected countries may enter the U.S. however; entry requires an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) Veterinary Services permit and certification that specified risk mitigation measures to eliminate the disease have been performed.

All commercial shipments of meat and meat food products (derived from cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and horses) offered for entry into the United States are subject to USDA regulations and must be inspected by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) of that department and by CBP's Agriculture Program and Liaison Office**.**

Meat products from other sources (including, but not limited to wild game) are

羚羊、骆驼、长颈鹿；
- 猪，包括各种野猪品种及此类动物的肉；
- 马、驴、骡和斑马；
- 所有禽类物种，包括家禽和宠物鸟；
- 动物副产品，如未鞣制的生皮、羊毛、毛发、骨头、骨粉、血粉、动物肠衣、腺体、器官、提取物或反刍动物和猪的分泌物(若动物副产品用于食品、药品或化妆品，还受食品药品管理局监管);
- 动物种质，包括胚胎和精液；以及
- 干草和秸秆。

在从原产地发运之前，必须从APHIS获得进口许可证。

此外，所有动物进口必须随附兽医健康证书。来自墨西哥和加拿大的牲畜和动物的入境程序(墨西哥的禽类除外)不如来自其他国家的动物严格。动物入境仅限于被指定为检疫站点的特定港口。所有非家养动物必须符合鱼类和野生动物局的要求。

5. **肉类、禽类和蛋制品。注意：**美国农业部对从已检测到*H5N1*高致病性禽流感毒株的国家进口禽类和未加工禽类产品维持贸易禁令。该名单可在疾病控制中心网站查阅：**http://www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/outbreaks/embargo.htm**。

所有进口活禽必须在美国农业部检疫设施隔离30天，并在入境前进行禽流感病毒检测。此要求同样适用于从H5N1高致病性禽流感疫区返回的美国原产宠物鸟。来自H5N1疫区的加工产品可进入美国；但报关需要动植物卫生检验局（APHIS）兽医服务许可证，以及已执行消除该疾病的特定风险缓解措施的认证。

所有申报入境美国的肉类和肉食品商业货运(来源于牛、羊、猪、山羊和马)均受USDA法规约束，必须由该部食品安全检验局(FSIS)以及CBP农业项目与联络办公室检验。

来自其他来源的肉制品(包括但不限于野味)是

subject to APHIS regulations; to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which is enforced by the Food and Drug Administration; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Poultry, live, dressed, or canned; eggs, including eggs for hatching; and egg products are subject to the requirements and regulations of the Animal and Plant Heath Inspection Service and the Food Safety and Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture. (See NOTE on page 106)

The term “poultry” is defined as any live or slaughtered domesticated bird, for example:

- Chickens
- Doves
- Ducks
- Ducks, non-migratory
- Geese
- Guinea fowl
- Partridges
- Pea fowl
- Pigeons
- Swans
- Turkeys

Other birds, for example:

- Commercial, domestic, or pen-raised grouse
- Pheasants
- Quail
- Migratory birds, and
- Certain egg products

are also subject to USDA’s trade prohibitions. When those prohibitions are lifted, the above birds are subject to APHIS regulations and to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which is enforced by the Food and Drug Administration. Inquiry should also be made to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, about their requirements, restrictions, and prohibitions.

Inspection certificates from the country of origin must accompany all imported meat, poultry, and egg products. These certificates must indicate the:

- Product name,
- Establishment number,
- Country of origin,
- Name and address of the manufacturer or distributor,
- Quantity and weight of contents,
- List of ingredients,
- Species of animals from which the product was derived,
- Identification marks.

须遵守APHIS法规；《联邦食品、药品和化妆品法》的规定(由食品药品管理局执行)；以及美国鱼类和野生动物管理局的规定。家禽，活体、去毛或罐装；蛋，包括孵化蛋；以及蛋制品须遵守农业部动植物卫生检验局和食品安全检验局的要求和法规。(见第106页注)

“家禽”一词定义为任何活的或屠宰后的驯养禽类，用于示例：

- 鸡
- 鸽
- 鸭
- 非迁徙性鸭
- 鹅
- 珍珠鸡
- 鹧鸪
- 孔雀
- 鸽子
- 天鹅
- 火鸡

其他鸟类，例如：

- 商业、家养或圈养松鸡
- 雉
- 鹌鹑
- 候鸟，以及
- 某些蛋制品

也受USDA贸易禁令约束。当这些禁令解除后，上述禽类受APHIS法规以及由食品药品管理局执行的《联邦食品、药品和化妆品法》条款约束。还应向华盛顿特区20240的鱼类和野生动物局咨询其要求、限制和禁令。

所有进口肉类、禽类和蛋制品必须随附原产地检验证书。这些证书必须注明：

- 产品名称，
- 设立编号，
- 原产国，
- 制造商或分销商的名称和地址，
- 内装物的数量和重量，
- 成分清单，
- 产品所源自的动物物种，
- 识别标记。

The certificate must also bear the official seal of the government agency responsible for the inspection and the signature of an agency official. This certificate must be in both English and the language of the originating country.

An FSIS inspector will reinspect all meat and poultry upon arrival at a U.S. port of entry. Shipments that pass reinspection are then allowed to enter U.S. commerce and are treated as domestic product. Shipments from all countries except Canada are stamped with the official USDA mark of inspection. Canadian shipments carry the Canadian mark of inspection and an export stamp. Meat and poultry shipments remain under bond and subject to recall by CBP until the completion of a reinspection

6. **Plants and Plant Products.** The importation of plants and plant products is subject to regulations of the Department of Agriculture and may be restricted or prohibited. Plants and plant products include:

- Fruits,
- Vegetables,
- Plants,
- Nursery stock,
- Bulbs,
- Roots,
- Seeds,
- Certain fibers including cotton and broomcorn,
- Cut flowers,
- Sugarcane,
- Certain cereals,
- Elm logs, and
- Elm lumber with bark attached.

Import permits are required. Further information should be obtained from APHIS. Also, certain endangered species of plants may be prohibited or require permits or certificates. The Food and Drug Administration also regulates plant and plant products, particularly fruits and vegetables.

7. Seeds. The provisions of the Federal Seed Act of 1939 and regulations of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, govern the importation into the United States of agricultural and vegetable seeds and screenings. Shipments are detained pending the drawing and testing of samples.

8. Wood Packing Materials. On September 16, 2005, CBP began enforcing the U.S. Department of Agriculture's and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's import regulation for wood packaging material. The rule requires wood packing material such

该证书还必须加盖政府机构的官方印章
负责检验并由机构官员签字。该证书必须同时使用英文和原产国语言。

FSIS检验员将在所有肉类和家禽抵达美国入境口岸时进行重新检验。通过重新检验的货物随后允许进入美国商业流通，并作为国内产品对待。来自除加拿大以外所有国家的货物加盖官方USDA检验标记。加拿大货物带有加拿大检验标记和出口印章。肉类和家禽货物在重新检验完成前仍处于保税状态，并可由CBP召回

6. **植物和植物产品。**植物和植物产品的进口须遵守农业部的法规，并可能受到限制或禁止。植物和植物产品包括：

- 水果，
- 蔬菜，
- 植物，
- 苗木，
- 球茎，
- 根，
- 种子，
- 某些纤维，包括棉花和高粱，
- 切花，
- 甘蔗，
- 某些谷物，
- 榆木原木，以及
- 带树皮的榆木木材。

进口许可证是必需的。更多信息应向APHIS获取。
此外，某些濒危植物物种可能被禁止或需要许可证或证书。食品药品管理局还监管植物和植物产品，特别是水果和蔬菜。

7. 种子。 1939年《联邦种子法》的规定和农业部农业营销服务局的法规管辖农产品和蔬菜种子及筛余物进口到美国。货物在抽样和检测期间予以扣留。

8. 木质包装材料。2005年9月16日，CBP开始执行美国农业部和动植物卫生检验局关于木质包装材料的进口法规。该规则要求木质包装材料如

as:

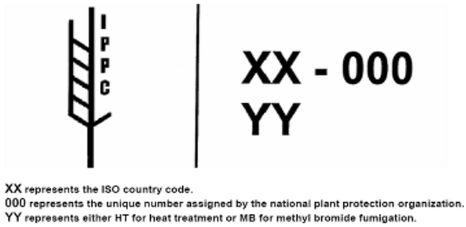
- Pallets,
- Crates,
- Boxes, and
- Dunnage used to support or brace cargo

to be treated and marked. In cases of noncompliance, the wood packing materials will be subject to immediate export along with the accompanying cargo.

The approved treatments for wood packaging material are:

- Heat treatment to a minimum wood core temperature of 56’C for a minimum of 30 minutes, or
- Fumigation with methyl bromide.

To certify treatment, the wood packing materials must be marked with the following International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) logo. Paper certificates of treatment will not be accepted.



For further information, please see the APHIS Website at ***www.aphis.usda.gov***.

9. **Tobacco-Related Products.** Importers of commercial quantities of tobacco products must obtain an import permit from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) of the Department of the Treasury. Chapter 52 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C.) defines tobacco products as:

   - Cigars,
   - Cigarettes,
   - Smokeless tobacco (snuff and chewing tobacco),
   - Pipe tobacco,
   - Roll-your-own tobacco.

   Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes imported into the United States are subject to the payment of federal excise taxes under the Internal Revenue Code unless they qualify for an exemption under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. For example,

如：

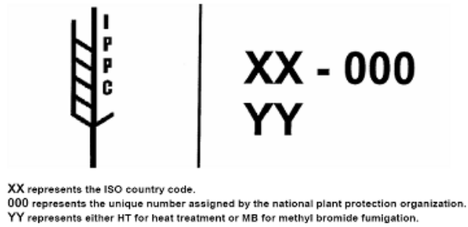
- 托盘，
- 板条箱，
- 箱，以及
- 用于支撑或固定货物的垫料

进行处理和标记。在不合规的情况下，木质包装材料将连同随附货物一起被立即出口。

经批准的木包装材料处理方法包括：

- 热处理至最低木材中心温度56°C，持续时间至少30分钟，或
- 使用溴甲烷进行熏蒸。

为证明已进行处理，木质包装材料必须标有
遵循国际植物保护公约(IPPC)标识。不接受纸质处理证书。



如需更多信息，请参阅APHIS网站**w ww.aphis.usda.gov**。

9. **烟草相关产品。**商业数量烟草产品的进口商必须从财政部烟酒税与贸易局(TTB)获得进口许可证。1986年《国内税收法典》第52章(26

   U.S) 将烟草制品定义为：

   - 雪茄，
   - 香烟，
   - 无烟烟草(鼻烟和嚼烟),
   - 烟斗丝，
   - 手卷烟烟草。

   进口到美国的烟草产品及卷烟纸和卷烟管
须根据《国内税收法典》缴纳联邦消费税，除非符合《协调关税表》下的豁免条件。例如，

tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes are exempt from tax when brought in by returning residents within the quantity limitations set by the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. Under Section 5704 of the Internal Revenue Code, imported tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes may be transferred in-bond to the bonded premises of a manufacturer of tobacco products or to an export warehouse proprietor.

TTB regulations (27 CFR Part 41) require that tobacco products for sale or delivery to the consumer be put in packages that securely hold the product and that bear certain product description notices. These packages may also have to bear health-related notices required by laws administered by the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580.

Tobacco products manufactured in the U.S. and only labeled for export may only be imported into the U.S. in accord with 26 U.S.C. § 5754 and 26 U.S.C. § 5704.

Information regarding importation of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes is available on the TTB Website, *www.ttb.gov*, or by telephone at 1.877.882.3277.

Arms, Ammunition, And Radioactive Materials

10. **Arms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Implements of War.** These items are prohibited importations except when a license is issued by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives of the Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20226, Tel. 202.927.8320, or the importation is in compliance with the regulations of that department.

Imported firearms and ammunition are subject to the payment of an excise tax imposed under Chapter 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 4181). The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the Department of the Treasury administers this excise tax. Information regarding the tax is available on the TTB Website, ***www.ttb.gov***, or by telephone at 1.877.882.3277.

The temporary importation, in-transit movement, and exportation of arms and ammunition listed on the U.S. Munitions List in 22 CFR part 121, is prohibited unless the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, issues a license, or unless a license exemption is available as set forth in 22 CFR 123.4 and other sections of 22 CFR. Questions about exporting shotguns should be referred to:

U.S. Department of Commerce
Exporter Assistance Staff
Washington, DC 20230.

烟草产品及卷烟纸和卷烟管，由回国居民在《协调关税表》规定的数量限制内携带入境时免征税收。根据《国内税收法典》第5704条，进口的烟草产品及卷烟纸和卷烟管可以保税方式转移至烟草产品制造商的保税场所或出口仓库所有者。

TTB法规(27 CFR Part 41)要求，供销售或交付给消费者的烟草产品必须包装在能安全盛装产品的包装中，并附有特定的产品说明通知。这些包装还可能须附有由联邦贸易委员会(华盛顿特区20580)执行的法律所要求的健康相关通知。

在美国制造且仅标注供出口的烟草产品，只能按照26 U.S.C.5704的规定进口到美国。

有关烟草产品及卷烟纸和卷烟管进口的信息，可在TTB网站*www.ttb.gov*获取，或致电1.877.882.3277。

武器、弹药和放射性材料

10. **武器、弹药、爆炸物和战争工具。**这些物品属禁止进口物品，除非由司法部烟酒枪炮及爆炸物管理局签发许可证(华盛顿特区20226，电话202.927.8320)，或进口符合该部法规。

进口枪支和弹药需缴纳消费税
根据1986年《国内税收法典》第32章(26 U.S.C.4181)征收。财政部烟酒税和贸易局负责管理此消费税。有关该税收的信息，可在TTB网站**www.ttb.gov**获取，或致电1.877.882.3277。

22 CFR part 121中美国军火清单所列武器和弹药的临时进口、过境运输和出口，均属禁止行为，除非国务院国防贸易管制局(华盛顿特区20520)签发许可证，或存在22 CFR 123.4及22 CFR其他条款规定的许可证豁免。有关出口霰弹枪的问题应咨询：

美国商务部出口商协助办公室华
盛顿特区 20230。

11. Radioactive Materials and Nuclear Reactors. Many radioisotopes, all forms of uranium, thorium, and plutonium, and all nuclear reactors imported into the United States are subject to the regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in addition to import regulations imposed by any other agency of the United States government. Authority to import these commodities or articles containing these commodities requires a license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555. (Refer to 10 CFR Part 110.)

Radioisotopes and radioactive sources intended for medical use are subject to the import restrictions set forth in 19 U.S.C. §1618a and the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, enforced by the Food and Drug Administration.

In order to comply with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission requirements, the importer must be aware of the identity and amount of any NRC-controlled radioisotopes, or uranium, thorium and plutonium, and of any nuclear reactor being imported into the United States. The importer must demonstrate to CBP which Nuclear Regulatory Commission authority the controlled commodity is being imported under. The authority cited may be the number of a specific or general license, or the specific section of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations that establishes a general license or grants an exemption to the regulations. The foreign exporter may save time for the prospective importer by furnishing the importer with complete information concerning the presence of NRC-controlled commodities in U.S. importations.

Consumer Products—Energy Conservation

12. Household appliances. The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, calls for energy standards for certain major household appliances, and for these appliances to be labeled to indicate expected energy consumption or efficiency. The Department of Energy, Office of Codes and Standards, Washington, DC 20585, is responsible for test procedures and energy performance standards. The Federal Trade Commission, Division of Enforcement, Washington, DC 20580, regulates the labeling of these appliances.

The Act covers the following household appliances:

- Refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers and freezers;
- Room air-conditioners;
- Central air-conditioners and central air-conditioning heat pumps;
- Water heaters;
- Furnaces;
- Dishwashers;
- Clothes washers;
- Clothes dryers;

11. 放射性材料与核反应堆。许多放射性同位素、各种形态的铀、钍和钚，以及所有进口到美国的核反应堆，除须遵守美国政府任何其他机构施加的进口法规外，还须遵守核管理委员会的法规。进口这些商品或含有这些商品的物品的授权需要获得核管理委员会的许可证，Washington, DC 20555。(参见 10 CFR Part 110。)

用于医疗目的的放射性同位素和放射源受19 U.S.C.1618a规定的进口限制以及《联邦食品、药品和化妆品法》条款的约束，由食品和药物管理局执行。

为遵守核管理委员会的要求，进口商必须了解任何受 NRC 控制的放射性同位素，或铀、钍和钚，以及任何进口到美国的核反应堆的身份和数量。进口商必须向 CBP 证明受控商品是依据哪项核管理委员会授权进口的。所引用的授权可以是特定许可证或一般许可证的编号，也可以是核管理委员会法规中设立一般许可证或给予法规豁免的具体条款。外国出口商可以向潜在进口商提供有关美国进口商品中存在 NRC 受控商品的完整信息，从而为进口商节省时间。

消费品-节能

12. 家用电器。经修订的《能源政策与节约法》要求对某些主要家用电器制定能效标准，并要求这些电器加贴标签以标明预期能耗或能效。能源部法规与标准办公室，Washington, DC 20585，负责测试程序和能源性能标准。联邦贸易委员会执法司，Washington, DC 20580，监管这些电器的标签。

该法案涵盖以下家用电器：

- 冰箱、冷藏冷冻箱和冷冻柜；
- 房间空调器；
- 中央空调和中央空调热泵；
- 热水器；
- 熔炉；
- 洗碗机；
- 洗衣机；
- 干衣机；

- Direct heating equipment;
- Kitchen ranges and ovens;
- Pool heaters; and
- Fluorescent lamp ballasts.

13. Commercial and industrial equipment. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) calls for energy performance standards for certain commercial and industrial equipment. The Department of Energy, Office of Codes and Standards, Washington, DC 20585, is responsible for test procedures and energy performance standards. The EPACT covers the following equipment:

- Small and large commercial-package air-conditioning and heating equipment;
- Packaged terminal air-conditioners and heat pumps;
- Warm-air furnaces;
- Packaged boilers;
- Storage water heaters;
- Instantaneous water heaters;
- Unfired hot-water storage tanks;
- Large electric motors (one to 200 horsepower) whether shipped separately or as a part of a larger assembly;
- Four-foot medium bi-pin, two-foot U-shaped, eight-foot slimline, and eight-foot high-output fluorescent lamps; and
- Incandescent reflector lamps.

EPACT also calls for water conservation standards for the following plumbing products:

- Lavatory faucets,
- Lavatory replacement aerators,
- Kitchen faucets,
- Kitchen replacement faucets,
- Metering faucets,
- Gravity tank-type toilets,
- Flushometer tank toilets,
- Electromechanical hydraulic toilets,
- Blowout toilets, and
- Urinals.

Importation of these products must comply with the applicable Department of Energy and Federal Trade Commission requirements. Importers should contact these agencies for requirements in effect at the time of anticipated shipment. Be aware that not

• 直接加热设备；
• 厨房灶具和烤箱；
• 泳池加热器；以及
• 荧光灯镇流器。

13. 商业和工业设备。 1992年《能源政策法》(EPACT)要求对某些商业和工业设备制定能源性能标准。能源部法规与标准办公室(华盛顿特区20585)负责测试程序和能源性能标准。EPACT涵盖以下设备：

• 小型和大型商用封装空调和供暖设备；

• 成套终端空调器和热泵；
• 暖风炉；
• 成套锅炉；
• 储水式热水器；
• 即热式热水器；
• 未点火热水储罐；
• 大型电动机(1至200马力)，无论单独装运还是作为较大组装件的一部分；

• 四英尺中型双针、两英尺U形、八英尺细管和八英尺高输出荧光灯；以及

• 白炽反射灯。

EPACT还要求为以下管道设备制定节水标准
产品：

• 盥洗室水龙头，
• 盥洗室替换起泡器，
• 厨房水龙头，
• 厨房替换水龙头，
• 计量水龙头，
• 重力水箱式马桶，
• 冲洗阀水箱马桶，
• 机电液压马桶，
• 冲落式马桶，以及
• 小便器。

进口这些产品必须遵守适用的部
能源和联邦贸易委员会的要求。进口商应联系这些机构以了解预计装运时生效的要求。请注意，并非

all appliances are covered by requirements of both agencies.

Consumer Products—Safety

Any consumer product offered for importation will be refused admission and/or seized if the product fails to comply with an applicable product safety standard or regulation, a specified labeling or certification requirement, or if it is determined to present a substantial product hazard. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), Washington, DC 20207, administers these requirements.

14. Toys and Children's Articles. Toys and other children's articles cannot be imported into the United States unless they comply with applicable regulations issued under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. CPSC's regulations also contain tests used to define hazardous sharp edges and points on toys and other children's articles.

Toys or other articles intended for children under the age of three cannot have small parts that present choking hazards. The Child Safety Protection Act (an amendment to the Federal Hazardous Substances Act) and its implementing regulations require warning labeling on toys and games designed for children between the ages of three and six, when these toys or games contain small parts that could present choking hazards. Similar regulations exist for balloons, small balls (small balls for children under age three are banned) and marbles. Electric toys, rattles, pacifiers, and cribs are subject to specific safety regulations. Lawn darts are banned.

15. Lead In Paint. Paint and other similar surface coating materials intended for consumer use are banned if they contain more than 0.06 percent lead by weight of the dried plant film. This ban also applies to furniture with paint that exceeds 0.06 percent lead and to toys or other articles intended for children if these toys/articles contain paint that exceeds 0.06 percent lead.

Such products cannot be admitted into the United States. Although this ban applies to "surface coatings," CPSC can take action, under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, against other lead-containing products if the lead content results in a substantial risk of injury or illness.

16. Bicycles and Bicycle Helmets. Bicycles cannot be admitted unless they meet regulations issued under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. The CPSC also has mandatory safety standards for bicycle helmets; such helmets will not be admitted unless they meet CPSC's Safety Standard for Bicycle Helmets and are accompanied by a Certificate of Compliance.

17. Fireworks. The fireworks regulations issued under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act set labeling requirements and technical specifications for consumer fireworks.

Large fireworks like cherry bombs and M-80s are banned for consumer use.

所有器具均受两个机构的要求约束。

消费品安全

任何提供进口的消费品，如果不符合适用的产品安全标准或法规、指定的标签或认证要求，或被认定存在实质性产品危害，将被拒绝入境和/或扣押。美国消费品安全委员会*(CPSC*，华盛顿特区*20207)*负责管理这些要求。

14. 玩具和儿童用品。玩具和其他儿童用品除非符合《联邦危险物质法》下发布的适用法规，否则不能进口到美国。CPSC的法规还包含用于界定玩具和其他儿童用品上危险锐利边缘和尖端的测试方法。

供三岁以下儿童使用的玩具或其他物品不得含有可能造成窒息危险的小部件。《儿童安全保护法》(《联邦危险物质法》的修正案)及其实施法规要求，为三至六岁儿童设计的玩具和游戏如果含有可能造成窒息危险的小部件，必须加贴警告标签。气球、小球(三岁以下儿童使用的小球被禁止)和弹珠也有类似规定。电动玩具、摇铃、安抚奶嘴和婴儿床须遵守特定的安全法规。草坪飞镖被禁止。

15. 涂料中的铅。供消费者使用的涂料和其他类似表面涂层材料，如果其干燥漆膜中铅含量按重量计超过0.06%，则被禁止。该禁令也适用于涂料铅含量超过0.06%的家具，以及儿童玩具或其他用品，如果这些玩具/用品含有铅含量超过0.06%的涂料。

此类产品不得进入美国。尽管该禁令适用于"表面涂层"，但如果含铅产品的铅含量导致重大伤害或疾病风险，CPSC可以根据《联邦危险物质法》对其他含铅产品采取行动。

16. 自行车和自行车头盔。自行车除非符合《联邦危险物质法》下发布的法规，否则不得入境。CPSC还制定了自行车头盔的强制性安全标准；此类头盔除非符合CPSC的自行车头盔安全标准并附有合规证书，否则不得入境。

17. **烟花。**根据《联邦危险物质法》发布的烟花法规规定了消费类烟花的标签要求和技术规范。

像樱桃炸弹和M-80这样的大型烟花禁止消费者使用。

Large reloadable mortar shell fireworks are also banned. Large multiple-tube mine and shell fireworks are subject to specific requirements to prevent tip-over. Fireworks not meeting these requirements cannot be imported into the United States.

18. Flammable Fabrics. Any article of wearing apparel, fabric or interior furnishing cannot be imported into the United States if it fails to conform to an applicable flammability standard issued under the Flammable Fabrics Act. These flammability standards cover:

- General wearing apparel,
- Children's sleepwear,
- Mattresses,
- Mattress pads, including futons;
- Carpets and rugs.

Certain products can be imported into the United States, as provided in Section 11(c) of the Act, in order to finish or process them to render these products less highly flammable and thus less dangerous when worn by individuals. In such cases, the exporter must state on the invoice or other paper relating to the shipment that the shipment is being made for that purpose.

19. Art Materials. Art materials cannot be imported into the United States unless they meet the Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act (LHAMA) of 1988. LHAMA requires that a toxicologist review art materials for their potential to produce adverse heath effects. Art materials must bear appropriate chronic-hazard warnings in addition to any cautionary labeling required by the Federal Hazardous Substances Act.

The LHAMA mandated a voluntary standard, ASTM D-4236, with certain modifications, as a mandatory rule under Section 3(b) of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. This standard also requires that an art material bear or be displayed with a label indicating that it has been reviewed in accordance with the standard, whether or not the product bears a chronic warning statement.

20. Cigarette Lighters. Disposable and novelty cigarette lighters cannot be admitted into the United States unless they meet the child-resistant safety standard; this standard is issued under the Consumer Product Safety Act. All nonrefillable lighters, and refillable lighters whose value is less than $2.25 (subject to change in 2008) and that use gas as a fuel, are considered to be "disposable lighters" and are covered by this standard.

Novelty lighters are lighters using any type of fuel that have entertaining audio or visual effects or that depict articles commonly recognized as intended for use by children less than five years of age. Manufacturers and importers must test lighters, keep records and report the results to CPSC. A Certificate of Compliance must accompany each

大型可重新装填的迫击炮弹烟花也被禁止。大型多管矿井和炮弹烟花须遵守防止倾倒的具体要求。不符合这些要求的烟花不得进口到美国。

18. 易燃织物。任何服装、织物或室内装饰用品，如果不符合《易燃织物法》下发布的适用易燃性标准，则不能进口到美国。这些易燃性标准涵盖：

- 普通穿着服装，
- 儿童睡衣，
- 床垫，
- 床垫垫，包括蒲团；
- 地毯和小地毯。

如该法第11(c)条所规定，某些产品可以进口到美国，以便对其进行后处理或加工，使其易燃性降低，从而在个人穿着时危险性降低。在此类情况下，出口商必须在发票或与装运有关的其他文件上声明装运系为此目的而进行。

19. 美术材料。美术材料除非符合1988年《危险美术材料标签法》(LHAMA)，否则不能进口到美国。LHAMA要求毒理学家审查美术材料产生不良健康影响的潜在可能性。美术材料除《联邦危险物质法》要求的任何警示标签外，还必须附有适当的慢性危害警告。

LHAMA将一项自愿性标准ASTM D-4236(经某些修改)作为《联邦危险物质法》第3(b)条下的强制性规则。该标准还要求美术材料带有或展示表明其已按照该标准进行审查的标签，无论该产品是否带有慢性警告声明。

20. 香烟打火机。一次性打火机和新奇打火机除非符合儿童安全标准，否则不得进入美国；该标准根据《消费品安全法》发布。所有不可充气打火机，以及价值低于2.25美元(2008年可能变更)且使用气体燃料的可充气打火机，均被视为"一次性打火机"并受本标准涵盖。

新奇打火机是指使用任何类型燃料、具有娱乐性音频或视觉效果、或描绘通常被认为供五岁以下儿童使用的物品的打火机。制造商和进口商必须对打火机进行测试、保存记录并向CPSC报告结果。合规证书必须随每

shipping unit of the product, or be furnished in another fashion to the distributor or retailer to whom the manufacturer, private labeler or importer delivers the product.

21. Multi-purpose lighters. A multi-purpose lighter, also known as grill lighter, fireplace lighter, utility lighter, micro-torch, or gas match, is a flame-producing product that operates on fuel (less than 10 oz.), incorporates an ignition mechanism, and is used by consumers to ignite items such as candles, fuel for fireplaces, charcoal or gas-fired grills, camp fires, camp stoves, lanterns, fuel-PSC has fired appliances or devices, or pilot lights, or for uses such as soldering or brazing.

Multi-purpose lighters cannot be admitted into the United States unless they meet a child-resistant safety standard issued under the Consumer Product Safety Act. All manufacturers and importers must test lighters, keep records and report the results to CPSC. A Certificate of Compliance must accompany each shipping unit of the product, or be furnished in another fashion to the distributor or retailer to whom the manufacturer, private labeler or importer delivers the product.

22. Other Regulations and Standards. CPSC has issued a number of other safety standards, regulations and bans. These have generally been of less interest to the importing community because fewer of these items are imported. These include:

- Architectural glazing,
- Matchbooks,
- CB and TV antennas,
- Walk-behind power lawn-mowers,
- Swimming-pool slides,
- Cellulose insulation,
- Garage-door operators,
- Unstable refuse bins,
- Flammable contact adhesives,
- Patching compounds with asbestos,
- Emberizing materials with asbestos,
- Household chemicals (hazardous household chemicals require labeling under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act),
- Refrigerator doors,
- Poison Prevention Packaging Act (certain cosmetics, drugs and household chemicals—the PPPA regulates 32 substances—require special child-resistant packaging),
- Bunk beds.

Electronic Products

23. Radiation- and Sonic Radiation-Producing Products. The following products are subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Chapter V, Subchapter C—

个产品装运单元附带，或以其他方式提供给制造商、自有品牌商或进口商向其交付产品的分销商或零售商。

21. 多用途打火机。多用途打火机，也称为烧烤打火机、壁炉打火机、实用打火机、微型喷枪或燃气火柴，是一种产生火焰的产品，使用燃料(少于 10 oz.)运行，包含点火装置，被消费者用于点燃蜡烛、壁炉燃料、木炭或燃气烤架、营火、露营炉、灯笼、燃料-PSC 已点燃的器具或装置或引火灯等物品，或用于焊接或钎焊等用途。

多用途打火机不得进入美国，除非它们符合根据《消费品安全法》发布的儿童安全标准。所有制造商和进口商必须对打火机进行测试、保存记录并向CPSC报告结果。合规证书必须随每个产品装运单元附带，或以其他方式提供给制造商、自有品牌商或进口商向其交付产品的分销商或零售商。

22. 其他法规和标准。 CPSC已发布若干其他安全标准、法规和禁令。这些通常对进口界的关注度较低，因为进口的此类物品较少。这些包括：

- 建筑玻璃，
- 火柴册，
- CB和电视天线，
- 手扶式动力草坪割草机，
- 游泳池滑梯，
- 纤维素绝缘材料，
- 车库门开门机，
- 不稳定的垃圾箱，
- 易燃接触胶粘剂，
- 含石棉的修补化合物，
- 含石棉的 Emberizing 材料，
- 家用化学品(危险家用化学品须根据《联邦危险物质法》加贴标签),
- 冰箱门，
- 《毒物预防包装法》(某些化妆品、药品和家用化学品--PPPA管制32种物质--须使用特殊的儿童安全包装),
- 双层床。

电子产品 23. 辐射和声辐射产生产品。以下产品受《联邦食品、药品和化妆品法》第五章C分章管辖--

Electronic Product Radiation (formerly called the Radiation Control Health and Safety Act of 1968):

- Television products that incorporate a cathode-ray tube,
- Cold-cathode gas-discharge tubes,
- Microwave ovens,
- Cabinet and diagnostic x-ray equipment,
- Laser products,
- Ultrasound physical therapy equipment,
- Sunlamps,
- CD–ROMs,
- Cellular and cordless telephones,
- Other electronic products for which there are radiation-performance standards.

An electronic product: (a) for which there is a radiation performance standard, and (b) that is imported for sale or use in the United States may only be imported if a declaration (Form FDA 2877) is filed with each importer's entry. Form FDA 2877 is available from the Food and Drug Administration, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Rockville, MD 20850.

The declaration must describe the product's compliance status. The importer must affirm that the product was:

- Not subject to a standard (e.g., manufactured prior to the effective date of the applicable federal standard); or
- Complies with the standard and has a label affixed by the manufacturer certifying compliance; or
- Does not comply with the standard but is being imported only for purposes of research, investigation, study, demonstration, or training; or
- Does not now comply with the standard, but will be brought into compliance.

The provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Chapter V, Subchapter C—Electronic Product Radiation—apply to electronic products manufactured in the United States as well as to imported products.

24. Radio Frequency Devices. The following are subject to radio emission standards of the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554, under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended:

- Radios,
- Tape recorders,

电子产品辐射(原称1968年《辐射控制健康与安全法》)约束：

- 采用阴极射线管的电视产品，
- 冷阴极气体放电管，
- 微波炉，
- 机柜和诊断用X射线设备，
- 激光产品，
- 超声物理治疗设备，
- 太阳灯，
- CD-ROM 光盘，
- 蜂窝电话和无绳电话，
- 其他有辐射性能标准的电子产品。

一种电子产品：(a) 存在辐射性能标准的，
并且(b) 为在美国销售或使用而进口的产品，只有在每个进口商的报关时提交声明(Form FDA 2877)的情况下方可进口。Form FDA 2877 可从食品药品监督管理局设备与放射健康中心获取，地址：Rockville, MD 20850。

声明必须说明产品的合规状态。进口商必须确认该产品：

- 不受某项标准约束(例如，在适用联邦标准生效日期之前制造)；或
- 符合该标准，并带有制造商加贴的证明合规的标签；或
- 不符合该标准，但仅为研究、调查、学习、演示或培训目的而进口；或
- 目前不符合该标准，但将被纳入合规。

《联邦食品、药品和化妆品法》第五章的规定，
C分章--电子产品辐射--既适用于在美国制造的电子产品，也适用于进口产品。

24. 射频设备。以下产品受联邦通信委员会(华盛顿特区20554)根据经修订的1934年《通信法》制定的无线电发射标准管辖：

- 收音机，
- 磁带录音机，

- Stereos,
- Televisions,
- Citizens-band radios or
- Combinations thereof
- Other radio frequency devices.

Importations of such products may be accompanied by an FCC declaration (FCC 740) certifying that the imported model or device is in conformity with, will be brought into conformity, or is exempt from, the Federal Communication Commission requirements.

Foods, Drugs, Cosmetics, And Medical Devices

The Public Health Security and Bio-Terrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002, or BTA, was implemented on December 12, 2003. All food imported or offered for import into the United States, both for human and animal consumption, is subject to the requirements of this Act.

The BTA's purpose is to ensure the security of food for human and animal consumption. "Food" is defined as:

- Articles used for food or drink for man or other animals,
- Chewing gum,
- Articles used for components or any such article.

The BTA's key elements require that manufacturers and shippers register the facilities from which they export food and food products to the U.S. with the Food and Drug Administration. Manufacturers and shippers must also provide the FDA with *prior notification* (PN) for any food shipment covered by BTA regulations. Failure to provide the PN will result in refusal of the food importation, which could cause the shipment to be:

- Held at the port of arrival,
- Moved to secured storage pending compliance with PN requirements,
- Exported, or
- Destroyed.

For more information on the BTA and its requirements, please visit the FDA's Website: ***www.fda.gov.***

25. Foods, Cosmetics, etc. The importation into the United States of food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics is governed by provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services, Rockville, MD 20857, administer this Act.

• 立体声音响，
• 电视机，
• 民用波段收音机或
• 其组合
• 其他射频设备。

此类产品的进口可能需随附FCC声明(FCC 740)，证明进口的型号或设备符合、将被使其符合或豁免于联邦通信委员会的要求。

食品、药品、化妆品和医疗器械 《2002年公共卫生安全与生物恐怖主义防范及应对法》(BTA)于2003年12月12日实施。所有进口或提供进口至美国的食品，无论供人食用还是动物食用，均须遵守该法的要求。

BTA的目的是确保供人食用和动物食用的食品的安全。"食品"定义为：

• 供人或动物食用的食品或饮料用品，
• 口香糖，
• 用于组件的物品或任何此类物品。

BTA的关键要素要求制造商和托运人登记
向美国出口食品和食品的设施须向食品和药物管理局进行登记。制造商和发货人还必须就BTA法规涵盖的任何食品货运向FDA提供事先通知(PN)。未提供PN将导致食品进口被拒绝，这可能致使该货运

• 扣留在到达港，
• 已移至安全存储，等待符合PN要求，
• 已出口，或
• 已销毁。

有关BTA及其要求的更多信息，请访问FDA网站：**www.fda.gov**。

25. 食品、化妆品等。食品、药品、器械和化妆品进口到美国受《联邦食品、药品和化妆品法》条款管辖。卫生与公众服务部食品和药物管理局(马里兰州罗克维尔20857)负责管理该法。

The Act prohibits the importation of articles that are adulterated or misbranded and products that are defective, unsafe, filthy, or produced under unsanitary conditions. The term *misbranded* includes statements, designs, or pictures in labeling that are false or misleading or that fail to provide the information required in labeling. The Act also prohibits the importation of pharmaceuticals that have not been approved by the FDA for admission into the United States.

Imported products regulated by the FDA are subject to inspection at the time of entry. Shipments found not to comply with its laws and regulations are subject to refusal; these shipments must be brought into compliance, destroyed, or re-exported. At the FDA's discretion, an importer may be permitted to bring a nonconforming importation into compliance if it is possible to do so. Any sorting, reprocessing, or relabeling must be supervised by the FDA at the importer's expense.

Some imported foods regulated by the FDA, such as confectionery, dairy products, poultry, eggs and egg products, meats, fruits, nuts and vegetables, are also subject to other agencies' requirements, as discussed in this book and elsewhere in this chapter. Certain aquatic species may also be subject to the requirements of the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration of the Department of Commerce, 1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

26. Biological Drugs. The manufacture and importation of biological products *for human consumption* are regulated under the Public Health Service Act. Domestic as well as foreign manufacturers of such products must obtain a U.S. license for both the manufacturing establishment and for the product intended to be produced or imported. Additional information may be obtained from the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Rockville, MD 20857, and from its Website: ***www.fda.gov.***

Biological drugs *for animals* are regulated under the Virus Serum Toxin Act, which is administered by the Department of Agriculture. The importation of viruses, serums, toxins and analogous products, and organisms and vectors for use in the treatment of domestic animals, is prohibited unless the importer holds a permit from the Department of Agriculture covering the specific product. These importations are also subject to special labeling requirements.

27. Biological Materials and Vectors. The importation into the United States for sale, trade or exchange of items such as the following, which are applicable to the prevention, treatment or cure of human diseases or injuries, is prohibited unless they have been propagated or prepared at an establishment with an unsuspended, unrevoked U.S. license for such manufacturing issued by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services:

- Any virus,

该法案禁止进口掺假或贴错标签的物品
以及有缺陷、不安全、污秽或在不卫生条件下生产的产品。“标签错误”一词包括标签中虚假或误导性或未能提供标签所需信息的声明、设计或图片。该法案还禁止进口未经FDA批准准入美国的药品。

受FDA监管的进口产品在报关时须接受检查。被发现不符合其法律和法规的货运将被拒绝；这些货运必须使其合规、销毁或再出口。在FDA酌情决定下，如果可能，进口商可被允许使不合规的进口货物合规。任何分拣、再加工或重新贴标必须在FDA监督下进行，费用由进口商承担。

受FDA监管的某些进口食品，如糖果、乳制品、家禽、蛋和蛋制品、肉类、水果、坚果和蔬菜，还须遵守其他机构的要求，如本书及本章其他部分所述。某些水生物种还可能须遵守商务部国家海洋和大气管理局国家海洋渔业局(地址：1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910)的要求。

26. 生物药物。供人消费的生物制品的生产和进口受《公共卫生服务法》监管。此类产品的国内和国外生产商都必须为生产设施和拟生产或进口的产品获得美国许可证。更多信息可从食品和药物管理局，卫生与公众服务部，Rockville, MD 20857，及其网站：**www.fda.gov.**获取。

动物用生物药品受《病毒血清毒素法案》监管，该法案由农业部执行。除非进口商持有农业部涵盖特定产品的许可证，否则禁止进口用于治疗家畜的病毒、血清、毒素及类似产品，以及生物体和载体。这些进口还须遵守特殊标签要求。

27. 生物材料和媒介物。以下物品用于预防、治疗或治愈人类疾病或损伤，除非在美国卫生与公众服务部部长签发的未暂停、未撤销的美国制造许可证的机构中繁殖或制备，否则禁止为销售、贸易或交换而进口到美国：

• 任何病毒，

- Therapeutic serum,
- Toxin, antitoxin or analogous products,
- Arsphenamine, its derivatives, or any other trivalent organic arsenic compound.

(This prohibition does not extend to materials to be used in research experiments; however, research materials are subject to other requirements.)

Samples of the U.S.-licensed product must accompany each importation so that the CBP port director at the port of entry can forward them to:

Director
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research
1401 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20852.

A permit from the U.S. Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA 30333, is required for shipments of any etiological agent; any insect, animal or plant vector of human disease; or for any exotic living insect, animal, or plant capable of being a vector of human disease.

28. Narcotic Drugs and Derivatives. The importation of controlled substances including narcotics, marijuana and other dangerous drugs, is prohibited except when imported in compliance with regulations of the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice, Arlington, VA 22202. Examples of some prohibited controlled substances are:

- Amphetamines,
- Barbiturates,
- Coca leaves and derivatives such as cocaine,
- Hallucinogenic substances such as LSD, mescaline, peyote, marijuana and other forms of cannabis,
- Opiates, including methadone,
- Opium, including opium derivatives such as morphine and heroin,
- Synthetic substitutes for narcotic drugs, and
- Anabolic steroids.

29. Drug Paraphernalia. Items of drug paraphernalia are prohibited from importation or exportation under Section 863, Title 21 of the United States Code.

Under the Controlled Substances Act (Title II of Public Law 91-513), the term *drug paraphernalia* means any equipment, product or material of any kind that is primarily intended or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, concealing, producing, processing, preparing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise

- 治疗用血清，
- 毒素、抗毒素或类似产品，
- 胂凡纳明及其衍生物，或任何其他三价有机砷化合物。

（本禁令不适用于用于研究实验的材料；但研究材料须遵守其他要求。）

每次进口均须随附美国许可产品的样品，以便入境口岸的CBP口岸主任将其转送至：

生物制品评价与研究中心主任 1401 Rockville
Pike Bethesda, MD 20852。

美国公共卫生服务署、疾病控制与
佐治亚州亚特兰大30333的预防中心，对于任何病原体；任何人类疾病的昆虫、动物或植物载体；或任何能够成为人类疾病载体的外来活昆虫、动物或植物的货运，均须获得该中心的许可。

28. 麻醉药品和衍生物。禁止进口受管制物质，包括麻醉品、大麻和其他危险药物，除非按照司法部缉毒局(弗吉尼亚州阿灵顿22202)的法规进口。一些被禁止的受管制物质示例包括：

- 安非他明，
- 巴比妥类药物，
- 古柯叶及可卡因等衍生物，
- 致幻物质，如LSD、麦司卡林、佩约特、大麻和其他形式的大麻，

- 阿片类药物，包括美沙酮，
- 鸦片，包括吗啡和海洛因等鸦片衍生物，
- 麻醉药品的合成替代品，以及
- 合成代谢类固醇。

29. 吸毒用具。根据《美国法典》第21编第863条，吸毒用具物品禁止进口或出口。

根据《受控物质法案》(公法91-513第二编),“毒品用具”一词指任何主要意图或设计用于制造、配制、转化、隐藏、生产、加工、准备、注射、摄入、吸入或以其他方式

introducing into the human body a controlled substance whose possession is unlawful under this Act.

Items of drug paraphernalia include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic pipes, with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads, or punctured metal bowls;
- Water pipes;
- Carburetion tubes and devices;
- Smoking and carburetion masks;
- Roach clips, meaning objects used to hold burning material, such as a marijuana cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand;
- Miniature spoons with level capacities of one-tenth cubic centimeter or less;
- Chamber pipes;
- Carburetor pipes;
- Electric pipes;
- Air-driven pipes;
- Chillums;
- Bongs;
- Ice pipes or chillers;
- Wired cigarette papers; or
- Cocaine freebase kits.

CONFLICT DIAMONDS

30. Conflict Diamonds. On April 25, 2003, the president signed the Clean Diamond Trade Act, H.R. 1584 (Pub L. 108-19), into law. This Act enables the United States to implement procedures developed by more than 50 countries to exclude rough (uncut or unpolished) *conflict diamonds* from international trade while promoting legitimate trade in diamonds. Conflict diamonds are rough diamonds sold by rebel groups in Africa or their allies for the specific purpose of financing uprisings against legitimate, internationally recognized governments.

Rebel, military, and terrorist groups in parts of Africa have used conflict diamonds to finance unlawful insurrections against legitimate governments. Conflict diamonds so called because of the atrocities committed on civilian populations during these insurrections. The United States played a key role in forging an international consensus to curb this trade and has therefore strongly supported the Kimberley Process.

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an international initiative aimed at breaking the link between the legitimate diamond trade and trade in conflict

将根据本法持有为非法的受控物质引入人体的任何设备、产品或材料。

毒品用具包括但不限于以下物品：

- 金属、木质、亚克力、玻璃、石质、塑料或陶瓷烟斗，无论是否带有滤网、永久滤网、哈希头或穿孔金属碗；
- 水管；
- 化油器管和装置；
- 吸烟和汽化面罩；
- 蟑螂夹，指用于夹持燃烧材料(如大麻烟卷)的物体，该材料已变得太小或太短而无法用手持握；
- 容量为十分之一立方厘米或更小的微型勺；
- 腔室管道；
- 化油器管道；
- 电子烟；
- 气动管道；
- 烟斗；
- 水烟筒；
- 冰烟斗或冷却器；
- 有线卷烟纸；或
- 可卡因游离碱套件。

冲突钻石 30. 冲突钻石。 2003年4月25日，总统签署了《清洁钻石贸易法》，H.R.1584(Pub L.108-19)，使其成为法律。该法使美国能够实施由50多个国家制定的程序，将毛坯(未切割或未抛光)冲突钻石排除在国际贸易之外，同时促进钻石的合法贸易。冲突钻石是非洲反叛团体或其盟友出售的毛坯钻石，其特定目的是为反对合法、国际公认政府的叛乱提供资金。

非洲部分地区的反叛、军事和恐怖组织利用冲突钻石为针对合法政府的非法叛乱提供资金。冲突钻石之所以如此称呼，是因为这些叛乱期间对平民人口犯下的暴行。美国在促成遏制这一贸易的国际共识方面发挥了关键作用，因此大力支持金伯利进程。

金伯利进程证书制度(KPCS)是一项国际倡议，旨在切断合法钻石贸易与冲突钻石贸易之间的联系

diamonds by documenting and tracking all rough diamonds that enter participating KPCS countries and by shipping them in tamper-resistant containers.

The importation of rough diamonds into the United States requires a Kimberley Process Certificate and must be sealed in a tamper resistant container.

Gold, Silver, Currency, Stamps

31. Gold and Silver. The provisions of the National Stamping Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 291-300) are enforced inpart by CBP and by the FBI. Articles made of gold or alloys thereof are prohibited importation into the United States if the gold content is one-half carat divergence below the indicated fineness. In the case of articles made of gold or gold alloy, including the solder and alloy of inferior fineness, a one-carat divergence below the indicated fineness is permitted.

Articles marked “sterling” or “sterling silver” must assay at least 0.925 of pure silver with a 0.004 divergence allowed. Other articles of silver or silver alloys must assay not less than 0.004 part below their indicated fineness. Articles marked “coin” or “coin silver” must contain at least 0.900 part pure silver, with an allowable divergence of 0.004 part below.

A person placing articles of gold or silver bearing a fineness or quality mark such as 14K, sterling, etc., in the mail or in interstate commerce must place his name or registered trademark next to the fineness mark in letters the same size as the fineness mark. Because the trademark or name is not required at the time of importation, CBP has no direct responsibility for enforcing this aspect of the law. Anyone seeking further advice or interpretation of the law should consult the Department of Justice.

Articles bearing the words *United States Assay* are prohibited importations.

Articles made wholly or in part of inferior metal and plated or filled with gold, silver or alloys thereof, and that are marked with the degree of fineness must also be marked to indicate the plated or filled content. In such cases, the use of the words *sterling* or *coin* is prohibited.

Restrictions on the purchase, holding, selling, or otherwise dealing in gold were removed as of December 31, 1974, and gold may be imported subject to the usual CBP entry requirements. Under the Hobby Protection Act, which is administered by the Bureau of Consumer Protection of the Federal Trade Commission, any imitation numismatic item must be plainly and permanently marked “copy”; items that do not comply with this marking requirement are subject to seizure and forfeiture.

Unofficial gold coin restrikes must be marked with the country of origin. It is advisable to obtain a copy of the legal proclamation under which the coins are issued, or, if the proclamation is unavailable, an affidavit of government sanction of coins should be

钻石，通过记录和追踪所有进入参与KPCS国家的毛坯钻石，并以防篡改容器运输。

进口毛坯钻石至美国需要金伯利进程证书，且必须密封在防篡改容器中。

黄金、白银、货币、邮票

31. 金银。经修订的《国家印记法》(15 U.S.C.291-300)部分由CBP和FBI执行。由金或其合金制成的物品，如果金含量低于标示纯度半克拉偏差，则禁止进口至美国。对于由金或金合金制成的物品，包括焊料和较低纯度合金，允许低于标示纯度一克拉的偏差。

标有“sterling”或“sterling silver”的物品必须化验至少0.925纯银，允许0.004偏差。其他银或银合金物品的化验不得低于其标示纯度0.004份。标有“coin”或“coin silver”的物品必须含有至少0.900份纯银，允许低于0.004份的偏差。

将带有纯度或质量标记(如14K、纯银等)的金银物品邮寄或投入州际贸易的人，必须在纯度标记旁边以与纯度标记相同大小的字母标注其姓名或注册商标。由于进口时不需要商标或名称，CBP没有直接责任执行法律的这一方面。任何寻求进一步建议或法律解释的人应咨询司法部。

带有*United States Assay*字样的物品属于禁止进口物品。

全部或部分由劣质金属制成并镀或包金、银或其合金，且标有纯度等级的物品，还必须标记以表明镀或包含量。在此类情况下，禁止使用“*sterling*”或“*coin*”字样。

对购买、持有、出售或以其他方式交易黄金的限制已于1974年12月31日取消，黄金可按照通常的CBP报关要求进口。根据《爱好保护法案》(由联邦贸易委员会消费者保护局执行)，任何仿制钱币物品必须清晰且永久地标有“copy”；不符合此标记要求的物品将被扣押和没收。

非官方金币重铸币必须标有原产地。建议获取硬币发行所依据的法律公告副本，或者，如果公告不可用，则应提供政府批准硬币的宣誓书

secured from a responsible banking official.

32. Counterfeit Articles. Articles bearing facsimiles or replicas of coins or securities of the United States or of any foreign country cannot be imported. Counterfeits of coins in circulation in the United States; counterfeited, forged, or altered obligations or other securities of the United States or of any foreign government; plates, dies, or other apparatus which may be used in making any of the foregoing, are prohibited importations.

33. Monetary Instruments. Under the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, 31 U.S.C. 5311 et seq., if a person knowingly transports, is about to transport, or has transported, more than $10,000 in monetary instruments at one time to, through or from the United States, or if a person receives more than $10,000 at one time from or through a place outside the United States, a report of the transportation (form FINCEN 105) must be filed with CBP. Monetary instruments include:

- U.S. or foreign coin,
- Currency,
- Traveler's checks in any form,
- Personal and other checks, either in bearer-negotiable form or endorsed without restriction,
- Money orders, either in bearer-negotiable form or endorsed without restriction, and
- Securities or stocks in bearer form.

A bank check or money order made payable to a named person but not endorsed, or that bears a restrictive endorsement, is not considered to be a "monetary instrument." Department of the Treasury regulations governing the report of monetary instruments are set forth at 31 CFR part 103.

Pesticides, Toxic, And Hazardous Substances

34. Pesticides. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended, 1988, provides the statutory authority governing the importation of pesticides and pesticide devices into the United States. Promulgated under Section 17(c) of this authority, CBP regulations at 19 CFR Parts 12.112-117 describe the procedures governing these importations. Among other requirements, these regulations require importers to submit to CBP an EPA Notice of Arrival (EPA form 3540-1) that the EPA has reviewed and approved before the importation arrives in the United States.

Pesticides not registered in accordance with FIFRA Section 3 will be refused entry into the United States. Pesticide devices are not subject to product registration, but the labels of both pesticides and devices must bear the EPA registration number of the producing establishment.

从一位负责任的银行官员处获得担保。

32. 假冒物品。带有美国或任何外国硬币或证券仿制品或复制品的物品不能进口。美国流通硬币的伪造品；美国或任何外国政府伪造、变造或篡改的债券或其他证券；可用于制造上述任何物品的印版、模具或其他器具，均属禁止进口物品。

33. 货币工具。根据《货币和对外交易报告法》(31 U.S.C.5311 et seq.)，如果某人明知而运输、即将运输或已经运输超过$10,000 in monetary Instruments at one time to, through or from the United States, or if a person receives more than $10,000美元一次从美国境外或通过美国境外地点，必须向CBP提交运输报告(FINCEN 105表格)。货币工具包括：

• 美国或外国硬币，
• 货币，
• 任何形式的旅行支票，
• 个人支票及其他支票，无论为无记名可转让形式或无限制背书形式，

• 汇票，无论为无记名可转让形式或无限制背书形式，以及
• 无记名形式的证券或股票。

以指定人为收款人但未经背书的银行支票或汇票，
或带有限制性背书的票据，不被视为"货币工具"。财政部关于货币工具报告的法规规定于31 CFR part 103。

农药、有毒和危险物质 34. 农药。经修订的1988年《联邦杀虫剂、杀菌剂和灭鼠剂法》(FIFRA)规定了管理农药和农药器械进口到美国的法定权力。根据该权力第17(c)条颁布的CBP法规19 CFR Parts 12.112-117描述了管理这些进口的程序。除其他要求外，这些法规要求进口商在进口货物抵达美国之前向CBP提交经EPA审查和批准的EPA到达通知(EPA form 3540-1)。

未按照FIFRA第3条注册的农药将被拒绝进入美国。农药器械无需进行产品注册，但农药和器械的标签均须标明生产企业的EPA注册号。

Pesticides and devices will be refused entry if they are identified as adulterated or misbranded, if they violate FIFRA provisions in any other way, or if they are otherwise injurious to health or the environment.

35. Toxic Substances. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), effective January 1, 1977, regulates the manufacturing, importation, processing, commercial distribution, use or disposal of any chemical substances or mixtures broadly defined in Section 3 of TSCA. Section 3 specifies that certain substances be excluded from the definition of "chemical substance" based upon their use. These substances include, but are not limited to:

- Foods,
- Drugs,
- Cosmetics,
- Active ingredients in pesticides.

Importations will not be released from CBP custody unless proper certification is presented to presented to CBP indicating that the import "complies with" or "is not subject to" TSCA requirements, or if it has already been identified as a food, drug, or active pesticide ingredient.

For further information from EPA, call the TSCA Assistance Information Service, Tel. 202.554.1404.

36. Hazardous Substances. The Hazardous Substance Act; the Caustic Poison Act; the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; and the Consumer Product Safety Act all regulate the importation into the United States of dangerous, caustic, corrosive and hazardous substances. Among the requirements is that such substances be shipped to the United States in packages suitable for household use 4.

The Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, DC 20590, regulates the marking, labeling, packaging, and transportation of hazardous materials, substances, wastes, and their containers. Hazardous waste is a special sub-category of hazardous substances and is regulated by the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act. Such waste requires a special EPA manifest for both imports and exports.

CBP considers otherwise legitimate commodities that were produced with radiation-contaminated materials to be hazardous and therefore subject to seizure.

4 The FDA defines a container *suitable for household use* as any retail parcel, package or container that can be readily adapted for fast or convenient handling in places where people dwell. Please consult 21 CFR, Subchapter L, Part 1230, or visit the FDA's Website at www.fda.gov.

农药和装置如被认定为掺假或
贴错标签，如果以任何其他方式违反 FIFRA 规定，或如果它们以其他方式危害健康或环境，将被拒绝入境。

35. 有毒物质。《有毒物质控制法》(TSCA)于1977年1月1日生效，管制TSCA第3条广泛定义的任何化学物质或混合物的制造、进口、加工、商业分销、使用或处置。第3条规定，某些物质根据其用途被排除在"化学物质"定义之外。这些物质包括但不限于

至：

- 食品，
- 药品，
- 化妆品，
- 农药中的活性成分。

进口货物除非具备适当的认证，否则不会从CBP监管中发布
向CBP提交，表明该进口商品"符合"或"不受"TSCA要求约束，或者该商品已被认定为食品、药品或活性农药成分。

如需从EPA获取进一步信息，请致电TSCA信息咨询服务处，电话202.554.1404。

36. 危险物质。《危险物质法》；《腐蚀性毒物法》；《食品、药品和化妆品法》；以及《消费品安全法》均对危险、腐蚀性、侵蚀性和有害物质进口到美国进行监管。其中一项要求是，此类物质必须以适合家庭使用的包装运往美国 4。

美国运输部危险材料运输办公室(华盛顿特区20590)负责管理危险材料、物质、废物及其容器的原产地标记、标签、包装和运输。危险废物是危险物质的一个特殊子类别，受《资源回收与保护法》管辖。此类废物在进口和出口时均需要特殊的EPA清单。

CBP将使用受辐射污染材料生产的其他方面合法的商品视为危险品，因此可予以扣押。

4 FDA将适合家庭使用的容器定义为任何零售包裹、包装或容器，其能够在人们居住的场所中随时适应快速或便利的处理。请查阅21 CFR第L分章第1230部分，或访问FDA网站www.fda.gov。

37. Refrigerants. The production, consumption and importation of refrigerants and other ozone-depleting substances are regulated by the Title VI of the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990. Please consult the appendix of this book for lists of the more common trade names of Class I and Class II ozone-depleting substances.

Class I includes chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), methyl chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, halons, and methyl bromide. Class II includes hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Both Class I and Class II substances are commonly used as refrigerants, solvents, and fire-suppression agents. The EPA regulates the importation of all Class I and Class II ozone-depleting substances.

Textile, Wool, and Fur Products

38. Textile Products. All textile fiber products imported into the United States must be stamped, tagged, labeled, or otherwise marked with the following information, as required by the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, unless exempted from marking under Section 12 of the Act:

- The generic names and percentages by weight of the constituent fibers present in the textile fiber product, exclusive of permissive ornamentation, in amounts greater than five percent.
- Constituent fibers must be listed in order of predominance by weight. Any fiber or fibers present in amounts of five percent or less must be designated as “other fiber” or “other fibers” and must appear last in this list.
- The name of the manufacturer, or the name or identification number issued by the Federal Trade Commission of the person(s) marketing or handling the textile fiber product. A word trademark, used as a house mark, that is registered with the United States Patent Office may be used on labels in lieu of the name otherwise required if the owner of such trademark furnishes a copy of the Patent Office registration to the Federal Trade Commission prior to use.
- The name of the country where the product was processed or manufactured.

A commercial invoice is required for each shipment of textile fiber products worth more than $500. Commercial invoices for textile fiber products that are subject to the Act’s labeling requirements must contain the information noted in Chapter 10 (“Commercial Invoices”), as well as the information normally required on invoices. Regulations and pamphlets containing the text of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act may be obtained from the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580.

Pursuant to Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, imported textiles and textile products may, in addition to labeling requirements, also be subject to quota, visa,

37. 制冷剂。制冷剂及其他消耗臭氧层物质的生产、消费和进口受1990年修订的《清洁空气法》第六编管制。请查阅本书附录，了解I类和II类消耗臭氧层物质较常见商品名称的清单。

I类包括氯氟烃(CFCs)、甲基氯仿、四氯化碳、哈龙和甲基溴。II类包括氢氯氟烃(HCFCs)。I类和II类物质通常用作制冷剂、溶剂和灭火剂。EPA对全部I类和II类消耗臭氧层物质的进口进行管制。

纺织品、羊毛和毛皮产品 38. 纺织产品。所有进口到美国的纺织纤维产品必须按照《纺织纤维产品标识法》的要求加盖印章、加贴标签、标注或以其他方式标记以下信息，除非根据该法第12条获得标记豁免：

- 纺织纤维产品中所含组成纤维的通用名称及按重量计的百分比，不包括允许的装饰物，且含量大于百分之五。
- 组成纤维必须按重量占比从大到小的顺序列出。任何含量为百分之五或以下的纤维必须标示为“其他纤维”，并必须在此处最后列出
清单。
- 制造商名称，或由联邦贸易委员会签发给营销或经营该纺织纤维产品的人员的名称或识别编号。作为商号使用的文字商标，如已在美国专利局注册，且该商标所有人在使用前向联邦贸易委员会提供专利局注册副本，则可在标签上使用该商标代替原本要求的名称。
- 产品加工或制造所在国家的名称。

每批纺织纤维产品均需提供商业发票
价值超过500美元。受该法标签要求约束的纺织纤维产品的商业发票必须包含第10章(“商业发票”)所述信息，以及发票通常要求的信息。包含《纺织纤维产品标识法》文本的法规和小册子可从联邦贸易委员会获取，地址：华盛顿特区20580。

根据1956年《农业法》第204条，进口纺织品和纺织产品除标签要求外，还可能受配额、签证、

export-license or other entry requirements, including declarations that identify the fabricated components.

39. Wool. The Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 requires that any imported product containing woolen fiber—with the exception of carpet, rugs, mats, upholsteries and articles made more than 20 years prior to importation—be tagged, labeled, or otherwise clearly marked with the following information:

- The percentage of the wool product's total fiber weight, exclusive of ornamentation not exceeding five percent of the total fiber weight, of:
  1. Wool,
  2. Recycled wool,
  3. Every fiber other than wool if the percent by weight of such fiber is at least five percent, and
  4. The aggregate of all other fibers.
- The percent of the wool product's total weight composed of any nonfibrous loading, filling, or adulterating matter.
- The name of the manufacturer or importer. If the importer has a registered identification number issued by the Federal Trade Commission, that number may be used instead of the individual's name.

A commercial invoice is required for each shipment of wool products exceeding $500 in value. Commercial invoices for wool products subject to the Act's labeling requirements must contain the information noted in Chapter 10 ("Commercial Invoices").

The provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act apply to products manufactured in the United States as well as to imported products. Pamphlets containing the text of the Wool Products Labeling Act and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580.

40. Fur. The Fur Products Labeling Act requires that any imported article of wearing apparel made in whole or in part of fur or used fur, with the exception of articles made of new fur whose cost or manufacturer's selling price does not exceed $7, be tagged, labeled, or otherwise clearly marked to show the following information:

- The name of the manufacturer or importer. If the importer has a registered identification number, that number may be used instead of the individual's name.
- The name(s) of the animal or animals that produced the fur, as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide and as determined under the FTC's? rules and regulations.
- That the fur product contains used or damaged fur when such is the fact.

出口许可证或其他报关要求，包括标明制成组件的声明。

39. 羊毛。 1939年《羊毛产品标识法》要求，任何含有羊毛纤维的进口产品--地毯、小毯、垫子、室内装饰织物及进口前20年以上制成的物品除外--必须加贴标签、标注或以其他方式清楚标记以下信息：

- 羊毛产品总纤维重量(不包括不超过总纤维重量百分之五的装饰物)中以下各项所占的百分比：
  1. 羊毛，
  2. 再生羊毛，
  3. 除羊毛外的每种纤维，如果该纤维按重量计的百分比至少为百分之五，以及
  4. 所有其他纤维的总和。
- 羊毛产品总重量中由任何非纤维性负载、填充或掺杂物构成的百分比。
- 制造商或进口商名称。如果进口商拥有联邦贸易委员会签发的注册识别编号，可使用该编号代替个人名称。

每批超过以下数量的羊毛产品均需提供商业发票：价值500美元。受该法标签要求约束的羊毛产品商业发票必须包含第10章(“商业发票”)所述信息。

《羊毛产品标识法》的规定既适用于在美国制造的产品，也适用于进口产品。包含《羊毛产品标识法》及法规文本的小册子可从联邦贸易委员会获取，地址：Washington, DC 20580。

40. 毛皮。 《毛皮产品标识法》要求，任何全部或部分由毛皮或旧毛皮制成的进口穿着用品，除新毛皮制成且成本或制造商销售价格不超过7美元的物品外，必须加贴标签、标注或以其他方式清楚标记以显示以下信息：

- 制造商或进口商名称。如果进口商拥有注册识别编号，可使用该编号代替个人名称。
- 根据《毛皮产品名称指南》并按照FTC规则和法规确定的产毛动物的名称。
- 毛皮产品含有使用过或损坏的毛皮，而事实如此。

- That the fur product is bleached, dyed, or otherwise artificially colored when such is the fact.
- That the fur product is composed in whole or in substantial part of paws, tails, bellies, or waste fur when such is the fact.
- The country of origin of any imported furs incorporated in the fur product.

A commercial invoice is required for each shipment of furs or fur products exceeding $500 in value and must contain the information noted in Chapter 10 (“Commercial Invoices”).

Dog or cat fur. The importation, exportation, transportation, distribution or sale of any product that consists or is composed in whole or in part of any dog fur, cat fur, or both, is prohibited. Any such product that is imported, exported, transported, distributed or sold will be seized and forfeited, and penalties may be imposed against any person who violates this law. Anyone found to have violated this prohibition may be barred from importing or exporting *any* fur product. This prohibition does not apply to the importation, exportation or transportation, for noncommercial purposes, of personal pets that are deceased, including pets preserved through taxidermy.

The provisions of the Fur Products Labeling Act apply to fur and fur products in the United States as well as to imported furs and fur products. Regulations and pamphlets containing the text of the Fur Products Labeling Act may be obtained from the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580.

Trademarks, Trade Names, and Copyrights

41. Trademarks and Trade Names. Articles bearing counterfeit trademarks are subject to seizure and forfeiture. A counterfeit trademark is defined as a spurious trademark that is identical with, or substantially indistinguishable from, a registered trademark. Articles with marks that copy or simulate a registered trademark that has been recorded with CBP are subject to detention and possible seizure and forfeiture. CBP may asses a civil penalty when merchandise is seized and forfeited under 19 U.S.C. § 1526(e). (See 19 U.S.C. § 1526(f))

CBP may also determine that a registered and recorded trademark should be granted protection against the importation of *parallel*, or *gray-market*, goods. These are goods bearing a legitimate trademark but that were not intended for sale in the United States. Should CBP determine that a registered and recorded trademark receive protection against the importation of gray-market goods, any attempted importation of such goods will subject them to detention and possible seizure and forfeiture.

A personal exemption for merchandise bearing an infringing mark is permitted for articles that accompany any person arriving in the United States *when such articles are for his or her personal use and not for sale*. Only one infringing item of each type bearing a registered trademark is permitted. An individual may take advantage of this

• 毛皮产品经过漂白、染色或其他人工着色的，应注明该事实。

• 毛皮产品全部或大部分由爪、尾、腹部或废毛皮构成的，应注明该事实。

• 任何进口毛皮作为毛皮产品组成部分的原产国。

每批毛皮或毛皮产品装运均需提供商业发票
价值超过500美元，且必须包含第10章(“商业发票”)所述信息。

狗毛或猫毛。禁止进口、出口、运输、分销或销售任何全部或部分由狗毛、猫毛或两者组成或构成的产品。任何此类进口、出口、运输、分销或销售的产品将被扣押和没收，并可能对任何违反本法的人处以处罚。任何被认定违反本禁令的人可能被禁止进口或出口任何毛皮产品。本禁令不适用于非商业目的进口、出口或运输已死亡的私人宠物，包括通过标本剥制保存的宠物。

《毛皮产品标签法》的规定适用于美国的毛皮和毛皮产品以及进口的毛皮和毛皮产品。包含《毛皮产品标签法》文本的法规和小册子可从联邦贸易委员会获取，地址：华盛顿特区20580。

商标、商号和版权 41. 商标和商号。带有假冒商标的物品将被扣押和没收。假冒商标定义为与注册商标相同或实质上无法区分的伪造商标。带有复制或模仿已在CBP备案的注册商标的标志的物品将被扣留，并可能被扣押和没收。当商品根据19 U.S.C.1526(f))

CBP还可认定，已注册并备案的商标应获得保护，防止平行或灰色-市场商品的进口。这些是带有合法商标但并非为在美国销售而 intended 的商品。如果CBP认定已注册并备案的商标获得保护，防止灰色市场商品的进口，则任何此类商品的进口企图将使其被扣留，并可能被扣押和没收。

对于随任何抵达美国的人员携带的物品，若此类物品供其个人使用而非用于销售，则允许对带有侵权标记的商品给予个人豁免。每种带有注册商标的侵权物品仅允许一件。个人可利用此

exemption only once within a 30-day period (19 U.S.C. 1526 (d); 19 CFR 148.55).

42. Copyrights. Articles imported into the United States that are pirated (bootleg, counterfeit) copies of any registered copyright are subject to seizure and forfeiture.

Wildlife and Pets

43. Wildlife and Pets. The importation of live wildlife (i.e., game animals, birds, plants), any part or product made from them, and of birds' eggs, is subject to prohibitions, restrictions, permits and quarantine requirements administered by several government agencies.

Imports or exports of wildlife, their parts or products must be declared at designated ports of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) unless an exception is granted prior to the time of import or export. The Assistant Regional Director of Law Enforcement for the FWS region in which the import or export will take place should be contacted for additional information or to request an exception to designated-port-permit requirement.

Any commercial importer or exporter (there are some exceptions for exporters) planning to import or export wildlife must first obtain a license from the Fish and Wildlife Service. Applications and further information may be obtained from the Fish and Wildlife Service, Assistant Regional Director for Law Enforcement, for the region in which the importer or exporter is located.

Endangered species of wildlife and certain species of animals and birds are generally prohibited from entering the United States. Such species can only be imported or exported under a permit granted by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Specific information concerning permit requirements should be obtained from the Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203; or by calling 1.800.358.2104; or by visiting FWS's Website, ***www.fws.gov***.

Antique articles (articles that can be certified as being at least 100 years old) may be exempt from certain requirements of the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, should be contacted for details.

Marine mammals. The taking and importation of marine mammals and their products are subject to the requirements of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972, as amended in 1994. The National Marine Fisheries Service and FWS both have jurisdiction under the MMPA for certain species and import activities. Additional requirements of the U.S. Endangered Species Act and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) may also apply. Prior to importing, both agencies should be contacted to learn their exact import requirements. Other import requirements administered by the National Marine Fisheries Service may also apply for certain species covered by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, e.g.,

豁免在30天内仅限一次(19 U.S.C.1526(d);19 CFR 148.55)。**42. 版权。**进口到美国的任何注册版权的盗版(bootleg、假冒)复制品均须予以扣押和没收。

野生动物和宠物 43. 野生动物和宠物。活体野生动物(即猎用动物、鸟类、植物)、由其制成的任何部分或产品以及鸟蛋的进口，均受多个政府机构实施的禁令、限制、许可证和检疫要求的约束。

野生动植物及其部分或产品的进出口，必须在指定的美国鱼类和野生动物管理局(FWS)口岸申报，除非在进出口之前已获得例外许可。应联系进出口发生地所在FWS区域的执法助理区域主任，以获取更多信息或申请指定口岸许可要求的例外。

任何计划进出口野生动植物的商业进口商或出口商(对出口商有一些例外)必须首先从鱼类和野生动物管理局获得许可证。申请表和更多信息可从进口商或出口商所在地的鱼类和野生动物管理局执法助理区域主任处获取。

濒危野生动物物种以及某些动物和鸟类物种通常被禁止进入美国。此类物种只能凭鱼类和野生动物管理局签发的许可证进口或出口。有关许可证要求的具体信息，应从鱼类和野生动物管理局管理授权办公室获取，地址：4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203；或致电1.800.358.2104；或访问 FWS 网站**www.fws.gov**。

古董物品(可证明至少具有100年历史的物品)可豁免《美国濒危物种法》的某些要求。详情应联系鱼类和野生动物管理局管理授权办公室。

海洋哺乳动物。海洋哺乳动物及其产品的获取和进口须遵守1972年《海洋哺乳动物保护法》(MMPA)的要求，该法于1994年修订。国家海洋渔业局和 FWS 根据 MMPA 对某些物种和进口活动均拥有管辖权。美国《濒危物种法》和《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》(CITES)的附加要求也可能适用。进口前，应联系这两个机构以了解其确切的进口要求。对于国际大西洋金枪鱼养护委员会所涵盖的某些物种，国家海洋渔业局管理的其他进口要求也可能适用，例如，

Atlantic blue fin tuna. See the agency's Website, ***www.nmfs.noaa.gov***, for more information.

Certain plants, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, snails, clams, insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and other invertebrates may be prohibited from entering the United States unless the importer has a permit from either from the exporting nation's (i.e., the foreign) wildlife authority or from the Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, before the importation takes place.

The importation into the United States of any wildlife, their parts or products is prohibited if the wildlife was captured, taken, shipped, or possessed in any manner violating the laws of the foreign country in which it, or they, was/were taken.

The importation of the feathers or skins of any bird, other than for scientific or educational purposes, is prohibited except for the species noted in this paragraph. This prohibition does not apply to fully manufactured artificial flies used for fishing or to personally taken, noncommercial game birds. Feathers or skins of the following species are permitted entry under certain conditions:

- Chickens,
- Turkeys,
- Guinea fowl,
- Geese, ducks,
- Pigeons, ostriches,
- Rheas,
- English ring-necked pheasants,
- Pea fowl not taken from the wild.

On October 23, 1992, the Wild Bird Conservation Act became effective. This act focuses on the live species listed in the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). If you import live birds, you must meet the requirements of this law in addition to the requirements of CITES, the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and any other applicable regulations. Import permits must be obtained in advance from the Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority.

Live birds, their parts and products that are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act may be imported into the United States for scientific purposes or certain propagating purposes only under permits issued by the regional office of Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Migratory Birds, in the region where the importation will occur or where the importer resides.

Imported birds (pets, migratory birds, falcons) are subject to the quarantine

大西洋蓝鳍金枪鱼。更多信息请参见该机构网站、**www.nmfs.noaa.gov**。

某些植物、哺乳动物、爬行动物、两栖动物、鱼类、蜗牛、蛤蜊、昆虫、甲壳类动物、软体动物和其他无脊椎动物可能被禁止进入美国，除非进口商在进口发生之前持有出口国(即外国)野生动植物管理机构或鱼类和野生动物管理局管理授权办公室颁发的许可证。

如果野生动植物是以违反其被捕获地外国的法律的方式捕获、取得、运输或持有的，则禁止将该野生动植物及其部分或产品进口到美国。

除科学或教育目的外，禁止进口任何鸟类的羽毛或皮张，但本段所列物种除外。该禁令不适用于完全制成的人造钓鱼蝇或亲自猎取的非商业性猎鸟。下列物种的羽毛或皮张在特定条件下允许入境：

- 鸡，
- 火鸡，
- 珍珠鸡，
- 鹅、鸭、
- 鸽子、鸵鸟、
- 美洲鸵，
- 英国环颈雉，
- 非取自野生的孔雀。

1992年10月23日，《野生鸟类保护法》生效。该法案重点关注《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》(CITES)附录中所列的活体物种。如果进口活鸟，除必须满足CITES、《濒危物种法》、《候鸟条约法》及其他适用法规的要求外，还必须满足本法的要求。必须事先从鱼类和野生动物管理局管理授权办公室取得进口许可证。

受《候鸟条约法》保护的活鸟及其部件和产品，仅可凭鱼类和野生动物管理局候鸟办公室在进口发生地或进口商居住地所在区域办事处签发的许可证，为科学目的或某些繁殖目的进口至美国。

进口鸟类(宠物鸟、候鸟、猎鹰)须接受检疫

requirements of the USDA and Public Health Service. (Please see the **NOTE** on page 106 regarding The USDA's trade prohibition on the importation of poultry and unprocessed poultry products) Quarantine space must be reserved *before* importing. Health certificates must be obtained from the birds' country of origin prior to exportation. Inquiries should be addressed to the appropriate agency.

On June 9, 1989, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced a ban on the importation of most African elephant ivory and any products made from it. The ban covers all commercial and noncommercial shipments, including personal baggage accompanying a tourist. There are limited exceptions for antiques, trophies, and personal household effects. For further information, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203, Tel. 1.800.358.2104.

The importation of the following is subject to the requirements of the Quarantine Division of the U.S. Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333; the Veterinary Services of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, MD 20782; and of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

- Birds,
- Cats,
- Dogs,
- Monkeys,
- Turtles.

A current rabies certificate must accompany each live imported dog. Importers of dogs without a rabies certificate must complete a copy of CDC Form 75.37, "Notice to Owners & Importers of Dogs," prior to obtaining the dog's release from CBP custody. The importer must send copies of this completed form to the local quarantine station of the Public Health Service, a list of which can be found on the CDC's Website, ***www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dq/quarantine_stations.htm***. If the local quarantine station is unknown, importers may call 773.894.2960 (Chicago), 718.553.1685 (JFK-NY), or 310.215.2365 (LA) to learn the appropriate office for submitting this form.

The importation of live turtles, tortoises, and terrapins with a carapace length of less than four inches, and the viable eggs of turtles, tortoises and terrapins, is allowed by the U.S. Public Health Service only under strict requirements as to purpose and quantity. The U.S. Public Heath Service does not allow the importation of live, non-human primates, including monkeys, as pets.

Other Miscellaneous Prohibited or Restricted Merchandise

USDA和公共卫生局的要求。(关于USDA对进口家禽和未加工家禽产品的贸易禁令，请参见第106页的**NOTE**)必须在进口之前预订检疫空间。必须在出口前从鸟类原产国获得健康证书。查询应致函相关机构。

1989年6月9日，美国鱼类和野生动物管理局宣布禁止进口大多数非洲象象牙及任何由其制成的产品。该禁令涵盖所有商业和非商业货运，包括游客随身携带的个人行李。古董、战利品和个人家庭用品有有限的例外。欲了解更多信息，请联系美国鱼类和野生动物管理局管理授权办公室，地址：4401 N.Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203，电话 1.800.358.2104。

下列物品的进口须遵守美国公共卫生局检疫司(佐治亚州亚特兰大30333)、农业部动植物卫生检验局兽医服务处(马里兰州海厄茨维尔20782)以及美国鱼类和野生动物管理局的要求：

- 鸟类，
- 猫，
- 狗，
- 猴子，
- 龟。

每只进口活犬必须随附有效的狂犬病证书。进口商没有狂犬病证书的犬只必须在获得CBP放行之前填写CDC Form 75.37"犬只所有者与进口商通知"的副本。进口商必须将填写完毕的该表格副本发送至公共卫生局当地检疫站，其名单可在CDC网站**www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dq/quarantine_stations.htm**上找到。如果不知道当地检疫站，进口商可致电773.894.2960(芝加哥)、718.553.1685(JFK-纽约)或310.215.2365(洛杉矶)，以了解提交该表格的适当办公室。

美国公共卫生局仅在对目的和数量有严格要求的情况下，才允许进口甲壳长度小于四英寸的活龟、陆龟和水龟，以及龟、陆龟和水龟的可存活卵。美国公共卫生局不允许将活体非人灵长类动物(包括猴子)作为宠物进口。

其他杂项禁止或限制商品

44. Matches, fireworks, knives. The following are all prohibited importations:

- White or yellow phosphorus matches,
- Fireworks banned under federal or state restrictions,
- Pepper shells,
- Switchblade knives,

45. Foreign Assets Control Restrictions. The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the U.S. Treasury Department administers regulations and executive orders that impose a variety of sanctions, including import or export bans, on countries, companies, and individuals. Restrictions imposed by the sanctions vary, and in some instances, including bans, certain products may be permissible even when most others are prohibited. Contact your local port of entry for complete information.

Full or partial trade embargoes are currently in place for:

- Cuba,
- Iran,
- North Korea,
- Sudan,
- Syria, and
- Burma.

Travelers should be aware that travel restrictions may also apply to these countries. Because of strict enforcement of these prohibitions, anyone anticipating travel to any of the countries listed above is advised to contact OFAC, 202.622.2500, well in advance of planned travel, or to write to the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220.

OFAC also administers sanctions involving targeted persons in:

- The Western Balkans,
- Burma (Myanmar),
- Iraq,
- Liberia,
- Libya,
- Zimbabwe.

In addition, OFAC administers sanctions involving individuals or entities generally identified as having been involved in:

- Illegal diamond trading,
- Terrorist activities,

44. 火柴、烟花、刀具。以下均为禁止进口物品：

- 白磷或黄磷火柴，
- 根据联邦或州限制被禁止的烟花，
- 胡椒壳，
- 弹簧刀，

45. **外国资产控制限制。**美国财政部外国资产控制办公室(OFAC)负责执行对各国、公司和个人的各种制裁(包括进口或出口禁令)的法规和行政命令。制裁所施加的限制各不相同，在某些情况下(包括禁令)，即使大多数其他产品被禁止，某些产品仍可能被允许。请联系您当地的入境口岸获取完整信息。

目前对以下国家实施全面或部分贸易禁运：

- 古巴，
- 伊朗，
- 朝鲜，
- 苏丹，
- 叙利亚，以及
- 缅甸。

旅行者应注意，这些限制可能也适用于旅行限制。
国家。由于这些禁令的严格执行，任何计划前往上述所列任何国家的人员，建议在计划旅行之前尽早致电OFAC(202.622.2500)，或致函财政部外国资产控制办公室(华盛顿特区20220)。

OFAC还负责管理涉及以下领域特定人员的制裁：

- 西巴尔干地区，
- 缅甸
- 伊拉克，
- 利比里亚，
- 利比亚，
- 津巴布韦。

此外，OFAC负责管理涉及个人或实体的制裁。
通常被认定曾参与：

- 非法钻石交易，
- 恐怖活动，

- Narcotics trafficking,
- Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,
- Acts of violence,
- Threatening international stabilization efforts,
- Crimes against humanity.

Import and export transactions involving these persons or entities are ordinarily prohibited. Detailed information can be found at OFAC's Website, ***www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/sanctions*** or by contacting OFAC's Licensing Division at 202.622.2480.

46. Obscene, Immoral or Seditious Matter and Lottery Tickets. Section 305, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, prohibits the importation of any book, writing, advertisement, circular, or picture containing:

- Any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection against the United States,
- Any matter advocating or urging forcible resistance to any law of the United States,
- Any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States.

It also prohibits the importation of:

- Any obscene book, writing, advertisement, circular, picture or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material,
- Any instrument or other article that is obscene or immoral,
- Any drug or medicine for causing unlawful abortion that has not been approved by FDA.
- Any lottery ticket, unless printed in Canada for use in a U.S.—or in some cases, other foreign—lottery.

47. Petroleum and Petroleum Products. Importations of petroleum and petroleum products are subject to the requirements of the Department of Energy. An import license is no longer required, but an import authorization may be needed. These importations may be subject to an oil-import license fee, which is collected and administered by the Department of Energy. Inquiries should be directed to the Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585.

48. Products of Convict or Forced Labor. Merchandise produced, mined, or manufactured, wholly or in part by means of the use of convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor under penal sanctions is prohibited from importation, provided that a finding has been published pursuant to section 12.42 of the CBP Regulations (19 CFR

- 毒品贩运，
- 大规模杀伤性武器的扩散，
- 暴力行为，
- 威胁国际稳定努力，
- 危害人类罪。

涉及这些个人或实体的进出口交易通常被禁止。详细信息可在OFAC网站**www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/sanctions**查阅，或联系OFAC许可司(202.622.2480)。

46. 淫秽、不道德或煽动性物品及彩票。经修订的1930年《关税法》第305条禁止进口任何包含以下内容的书籍、文字、广告、传单或图片：

- 任何鼓吹或煽动叛国或叛乱对抗美国的内容，
- 任何鼓吹或煽动以武力抵抗美国任何法律的内容，
- 任何威胁杀害或对美国境内任何人造成人身伤害的内容。

它还禁止进口：

- 任何淫秽的书籍、文字、广告、传单、图片或其他表现形式、图形或图像，无论载于纸张或其他材料上，
- 任何淫秽或不道德的工具或其他物品，
- 任何未经FDA批准、用于导致非法堕胎的药物或药品。

- 任何彩票，除非在加拿大印制供美国使用--或在某些情况下，供其他外国彩票使用。

47. 石油和石油产品。石油和石油产品的进口须符合能源部的要求。不再需要进口许可证，但可能需要进口授权。此类进口可能需要缴纳石油进口许可证费，该费用由能源部收取和管理。相关咨询应致函能源部，Washington, DC 20585。

48. 囚犯或强迫劳动产品。全部或部分通过使用囚犯劳动、强迫劳动或受刑事制裁的契约劳动生产、开采或制造的商品禁止进口，前提是已根据CBP法规第12.42条(19 CFR

12.42) that certain classes of merchandise from a particular country, produced by convict, forced, or indentured labor, either were being, or are likely to be, imported into the United States in violation of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1307).

49. Unfair Competition. Section 337 of the Tariff Act, as amended, prohibits the importation of merchandise if the president finds that unfair methods of competition or unfair acts exist. This section is most commonly invoked in the case of patent violations, although a patent need not be at issue. The prohibition of entries of the merchandise in question is generally for the term of the patent, although a different term may be specified.

Following a Section 337 investigation, the International Trade Commission (ITC) may find that unfair methods of competition or unfair acts exist regarding the importation of particular merchandise. After the ITC has issued an order, the president is allowed 60 days to take action to communicate his approval or disapproval of the ITC's determination. Should the 60 days expire without presidential action, the order becomes final. During the 60-day period, or until the president acts, importation of the merchandise is allowed under a special bond. However, CBP must recall that merchandise if doing so becomes appropriate under the order's conditions once it becomes final. If the president determines that entry of the merchandise in question does not violate Section 337, the bond is canceled.

50. Artifacts/Cultural Property. A number of U.S. laws regulate the importation of cultural artifacts such as archaeological and ethnologic objects. For example, U.S. law prohibits the importation of pre-Columbian monumental and architectural sculpture and murals from countries in Central and South America without first obtaining export permits from the country of origin. CBP will not accept an export permit from a third country. Importers should also be aware that a treaty exists between the United States and Mexico regarding the recovery of cultural property.

Importations of certain archeological and ethnographic material from the following countries are specifically restricted from entering the United States unless an export certificate issued by the country of origin accompanies them:

- Bolivia,
- Cyprus,
- Cambodia,
- El Salvador,
- Guatemala,
- Honduras,
- Italy,
- Mali,

12.42)发布认定，即来自特定国家的某些类别的商品系由囚犯、强迫或契约劳动生产，正在或可能违反经修订的《1930年关税法》第307条(19 U.S.C.1307)进口到美国。

49. 不公平竞争。经修订的《关税法》第337条规定，如果总统认定存在不公平竞争方法或不公平行为，则禁止进口相关商品。该条款最常用于专利侵权案件，尽管并非必须以专利为争议标的。相关商品的入境禁令通常持续至专利期满，但也可能规定不同的期限。

在337条款调查之后，国际贸易委员会(ITC)可能认定在特定商品的进口方面存在不公平竞争方法或不公平行为。在ITC发布命令后，总统有60天时间采取行动，对ITC的裁定表示批准或不批准。如果60天期限届满而总统未采取行动，该命令即成为最终命令。在60天期间内，或在总统采取行动之前，该商品可凭特别保证金进口。但是，一旦该命令成为最终命令，如果根据命令的条件这样做是适当的，CBP必须召回该商品。如果总统认定相关商品的报关不违反337条款，则保证金予以取消。

50. 文物/文化财产。美国有多部法律规范文化文物(如考古和民族学物品)的进口。例如，美国法律禁止在未首先取得原产国出口许可证的情况下，从中南美洲国家进口前哥伦布时期的纪念性雕塑、建筑雕塑和壁画。CBP不接受第三国的出口许可证。进口商还应注意，美国与墨西哥之间存在关于文化财产追索的条约。

来自以下国家的某些考古和民族志材料的进口被特别限制进入美国，除非附有原产地签发的出口证书：

- 玻利维亚，
- 塞浦路斯，
- 柬埔寨，
- 萨尔瓦多，
- 危地马拉，
- 洪都拉斯，
- 意大利，
- 马里，

- Nicaragua,
- Peru.

Additionally, cultural property from Iraq is prohibited from entering the U.S. if it was illegally removed from Iraq after August 6, 1990.

All these restrictions are aimed at deterring the pillage of other countries' cultural heritage and at fostering opportunities for access to cultural objects for legitimate scientific, cultural, and educational purposes. CBP has published import restrictions on objects and artifacts of this nature in the *Federal Register*; these restrictions can also be found at the Website of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, ***www.exchanges.state.gov/culprop/,*** of the U.S. Department of State.

Federal law also prohibits the importation of any article of cultural property stolen from museums or from religious or secular public monuments. Would-be buyers of such property should be aware that purchases of cultural objects, unlike purchases of customary tourist merchandise, do not confer ownership should the object be found to be stolen. The U.S. National Stolen Property Act may be applicable in such cases, particularly if the country of origin declares by law that it owns all cultural objects, known or unknown, within its present-day political boundaries.

Purveyors of merchandise described in this section have been known to offer fake export certificates. Prospective buyers should be aware that CBP officers are expert at spotting fraudulent export certificates that accompany cultural property. CBP officers will also examine import declaration forms to determine whether any false information has been entered because this also constitutes a violation.

For current information about countries for which the United States has issued specific import restrictions, contact the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Washington, DC 20547, or visit the agency's Website: ***www.exchanges.state.gov/culprop/index.html***. For information about how these restrictions are enforced, visit CBP's Website, ***www.cbp.gov***, and search on "cultural property."

52. United States Trade Representative Actions. As authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) administers Section 301 complaints against unfair foreign trade practices that harm U.S. exporters. USTR actions that may directly affect U.S. importers include the *suspension of concessions*. For example, the USTR may suspend the normal-trade-relations rate of duty and substitute a substantially higher duty rate on designated products from a foreign country found to be discriminating against U.S. products.

Importers and Internet shoppers should check the USTR Website, www.ustr.gov, on a

• 尼加拉瓜，
• 秘鲁。

此外，来自伊拉克的文化财产禁止进入
U.S 如果它是在1990年8月6日之后从伊拉克非法移走的。

所有这些限制旨在阻止掠夺其他国家的文化遗产，并促进为合法的科学、文化和教育目的获取文化物品的机会。CBP已在《联邦公报》上公布了对此类物品和文物的进口限制；这些限制也可在美国国务院教育与文化事务局的网站**www.exchanges.state.gov/culprop/**上找到。

联邦法律还禁止进口从博物馆或宗教或世俗公共纪念碑窃取的任何文化财产物品。此类财产的潜在买家应当知悉，与购买 customary tourist merchandise 不同，购买文化物品在物品被认定系被盗时并不赋予所有权。美国《国家被盗财产法》在此类案件中可能适用，特别是如果原产地通过法律宣布其拥有其现今政治边界内所有已知或未知的文化物品。

已知本节所述商品的供应商会提供伪造的出口证书。潜在买家应注意，CBP官员在识别随文化财产附带的伪造出口证书方面非常专业。CBP官员还将检查进口申报表，以确定是否填报了任何虚假信息，因为这也构成违规行为。

如需了解美国已对哪些国家发布具体进口限制的最新信息，请联系美国国务院教育与文化事务局，地址：Washington, DC 20547，或访问该机构网站：**www.exchanges.state.gov/culprop/index.html**。如需了解这些限制的执行方式，请访问CBP网站**www.cbp.gov**，并搜索"cultural property"。

52. **美国贸易代表行动。**根据《1974年贸易法》的授权，美国贸易代表(USTR)管理针对损害美国出口商的不公平外国贸易做法的301条款申诉。可能直接影响美国进口商的USTR行动包括中止减让。例如，USTR可中止正常贸易关系税率，并对被认定歧视美国产品的某外国指定产品替代以大幅提高的税率。

进口商和网上购物者应查看USTR网站www.ustr.gov，了解

regular basis to determine whether their products may become subject to a substituted rate of duty. The USTR will normally propose a list of products and provide a comment period for businesses that may be affected by a higher duty rate.

The International Trade Administration at the Department of Commerce has set up a notification system that will advise importers of USTR actions that may affect imported products. Importers who wish to receive such notification should sign up at the following site: *www.ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/301alert/form.html*. Importers are advised that once the USTR has taken a Section 301 action, CBP is responsible for implementing that action as directed by USTR.

Information on USTR actions that CBP is currently implementing can be found at*:* ***www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/commercial_enforcement/.***

40. Alcoholic Beverages

Any person or firm wishing to engage in the business of importing into the United States distilled spirits, wines containing at least seven percent alcohol, or malt beverages must first obtain an importer's basic permit from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) of the U.S. Treasury Department. TTB is responsible for administering the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, 27 U.S.C. 201 et seq. and 27 CFR Subchapter A.

Under this act, TTB has the authority to:

- Prevent consumer deception,
- Require that labels on alcohol products provide consumers with "adequate information" regarding the identity and quality of the products, and
- Prohibit false or misleading statements.

Information on basic permits, labeling, and other importation issues is available on the TTB Website, www.ttb.gov, or from TTB's National Revenue Center, 1.877.882.3277.

Distilled spirits imported in bulk containers whose capacity is more than one gallon can be only withdrawn from CBP custody by individuals to whom it is lawful to sell, or otherwise dispose of, distilled spirits in bulk. A copy of a bill of lading or other document such as an invoice, showing the name of the consignee, the nature of the contents, and the quantity the shipment contains must, at the time of importation, accompany each bulk or bottled shipment of imported spirits or distilled or intoxicating liquors (18 U.S.C. 1263).

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CBP will not release to any state an alcoholic beverage(s) whose use would

定期确定其产品是否可能适用替代税率。USTR通常会提出一份产品清单，并为可能受较高税率影响的企业提供评论期。

商务部国际贸易管理局已建立通知系统，将向进口商通报可能影响进口产品的USTR行动。希望收到此类通知的进口商应在以下网站注册：*www.ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/301alert/form.html*。建议进口商注意，一旦USTR采取第301条行动，CBP负责按USTR的指示实施该行动。

有关CBP目前正在实施的USTR行动的信息，可访问:**www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/commercial_enforcement /**。

40. **酒精饮料**任何希望从事向美国进口蒸馏酒、酒精含量至少为百分之七的葡萄酒或麦芽饮料业务的人或公司，必须首先从美国财政部酒精和烟草税收和贸易局(TTB)取得进口商基本许可证。TTB负责执行《联邦酒精管理法》，27 U.S.C.201 et seq.和 27 CFR Subchapter A。

根据该法案，TTB有权：

- 防止消费者受骗，
- 要求酒精产品标签向消费者提供有关产品身份和质量的"充分信息"，以及
- 禁止虚假或误导性陈述。

有关基本许可证、标签和其他进口问题的信息可获取
可在TTB网站www.ttb.gov上获取，或联系TTB国家收入中心，电话1.877.882.3277。

以容量超过一加仑的散装容器进口的蒸馏酒，只能由合法销售或以其他方式处置散装蒸馏酒的个人从CBP监管中提取。在进口时，每批散装或瓶装进口烈酒或蒸馏酒或致醉酒类的货运必须随附一份提单或其他单证(如发票)的副本，显示收货人名称、内容物性质以及该批货物所含数量(18 U.S.C.1263)。

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*CBP*不会向任何州发布使用将

violate its laws. The importation of alcoholic beverages in the mails is prohibited.

The United States adopted the metric system of measurement with the enactment of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975. In general, imported wine must conform to metric standards of fill if bottled or packed on or after January 1, 1979. Imported distilled spirits, with some exceptions, must conform to metric standards of fill if bottled or packed on or after January 1, 1980. Distilled spirits or wines bottled or packed prior to the applicable date must be accompanied by a statement confirming that fact and signed by an authorized official of the appropriate foreign country. This statement may be a separate document or may be shown on the invoice. Wine containing less than seven percent alcohol by volume and malt beverages, including beer, are not subject to metric standards of fill.

Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. Chapter 51, all beverages containing at least 0.5 percent (one half of one percent) alcohol by volume are subject to an excise tax. This tax applies to all alcoholic products that are fit for beverage use even if they are imported for industrial use. The excise tax also applies to imported denatured alcohol, including fuel alcohol, unless it is transferred directly from CBP custody to the bonded premises of a registered distilled spirits plant (or, in the case of fuel alcohol, to a registered alcohol-fuel plant).

Distilled spirits (Section 5232 of the Internal Revenue Code), wine (Section 5364), and beer (Section 5418) imported in bulk may be transferred in-bond from CBP custody to the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant, winery, or brewery without having to pay the excise tax (see 27 CFR Part 27).

Marking

Wines imported in bottles or other containers (except those containing less than seven percent alcohol by volume) must be packaged, marked, branded, and labeled in accordance with the regulations in 27 CFR Part 4. Wines with less than seven percent alcohol by volume are not subject to 27 CFR Part 4, but they must be marked in accordance with Food and Drug Administration rules. Imported malt beverages, including alcohol-free and nonalcoholic malt beverages, must be labeled in conformance with the regulations in 27 CFR Part 7. The labeling regulations governing imported distilled spirits can be found in 27 CFR Part 5.

Each bottle, cask or other immediate container of imported distilled spirits, wines, or malt beverages must be marked for CBP purposes to indicate the country of origin of its contents unless the shipment comes within one of the exceptions outlined in Chapter 32 (“Rules of Origin”) of this book.

违反其法律的酒精饮料。禁止通过邮件进口酒精饮料。

美国通过1975年《公制转换法》采用了公制测量系统。一般而言，如果在1979年1月1日或之后装瓶或包装，进口葡萄酒必须符合公制灌装标准。除一些例外情况外，如果在1980年1月1日或之后装瓶或包装，进口蒸馏酒必须符合公制灌装标准。在适用日期之前装瓶或包装的蒸馏酒或葡萄酒必须附有由相应外国授权官员签署的确认该事实的声明。该声明可以是单独文件，也可以显示在发票上。按体积计酒精含量低于百分之七的葡萄酒和麦芽饮料(包括啤酒)不受公制灌装标准约束。

根据1986年《国内税收法典》第26 U.S.C.第51章，所有按体积计酒精含量至少为0.5%(百分之一的二分之一)的饮料均需缴纳消费税。该税适用于所有适合饮料用途的酒精产品，即使它们是为工业用途进口的。消费税也适用于进口变性酒精，包括燃料酒精，除非它直接从CBP监管下转移到注册蒸馏酒厂的保税场所(或者，对于燃料酒精，转移到注册的酒精燃料厂)。

散装进口的蒸馏酒(《国内税收法典》第5232条)、葡萄酒(第5364条)和啤酒(第5418条)可以保税方式从CBP监管转移至蒸馏酒厂、葡萄酒厂或啤酒厂的保税场所，而无需缴纳消费税(见27 CFR Part 27)。

原产地标记

以瓶子或其他容器进口的葡萄酒(按体积计酒精含量低于百分之七的除外)必须按照27 CFR Part 4中的规定进行包装、标记、烙记和贴标。按体积计酒精含量低于百分之七的葡萄酒不受27 CFR Part 4约束，但必须按照食品药品监督管理局规则进行标记。进口麦芽饮料，包括无酒精和非酒精麦芽饮料，必须按照27 CFR Part 7中的规定贴标。管辖进口蒸馏酒的贴标规定见27 CFR Part 5。

进口蒸馏酒、葡萄酒或麦芽饮料的每个瓶子、木桶或其他直接容器必须为CBP目的加注标记，标明其内容物的原产地，除非该批货物属于本书第32章(“原产地规则”)所列例外情形之一。

Health Warning Statement

TTB regulations in 27 CFR Part 16 require the following health warning to appear on the labels of containers of alcoholic beverages bottled on or after Nov. 18, 1989:

> ***GOVERNMENT WARNING****: (1) According to the Surgeon General, women should not drink alcoholic beverages during pregnancy because of the risk of birth defects. (2) Consumption of alcoholic beverages impairs your ability to drive a car or operate machinery and may cause health problems.*

Certificate of Label Approval

Labels affixed to bottles of imported distilled spirits, wine and malt beverages must be covered by certificates of label approval issued by TTB to the importer. Certificates of label approval or photostatic copies of these certificates must be filed with CBP before the goods can be released for sale in the United States. These requirements do not apply to wines containing less than seven percent alcohol, but they do apply to fermented malt beverages if the state in which the malt beverage is withdrawn for consumption imposes labeling requirements similar to federal requirements.

Foreign Documentation

Importers of wines and distilled spirits should consult TTB about certificates of origin, identity, age, and proper cellar treatment. Certain wines or distilled spirits require original certificates of origin as a condition of entry. Also, an importer of natural wine must possess, at the time of importation, certification regarding proper cellar treatment, as provided in 27 CFR 27.140.

Requirements of Other Agencies

The importation of alcoholic beverages is also subject to the specific requirements of the Food and Drug Administration. Certain plant materials, when used in bottle jackets for wine or other liquids, are subject to special restrictions under plant quarantine regulations of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. All bottle jackets made of dried or unmanufactured plant materials are subject to inspection upon arrival and are referred to the Department of Agriculture.

41. Motor Vehicles And Boats
Automobiles, Vehicles And Vehicle Equipment

健康警告声明

27 CFR Part 16中的TTB法规要求，1989年11月18日或之后装瓶的酒精饮料容器标签上须出现以下健康警告：

> **政府警告***:(1)*根据卫生局局长的意见，女性在怀孕期间不应饮用酒精饮料，因为有导致出生缺陷的风险。*(2)*饮用酒精饮料会损害您驾驶汽车或操作机械的能力，并可能导致健康问题。

标签批准证书进口蒸馏酒、葡萄酒和麦芽饮料瓶身上粘贴的标签，必须由TTB向进口商签发的标签批准证书所涵盖。在货物获准在美国销售之前，标签批准证书或该证书的影印件必须提交给CBP备案。这些要求不适用于酒精含量低于百分之七的葡萄酒，但如果麦芽饮料被提取供消费的州施加了类似联邦要求的标签要求，则这些要求适用于发酵麦芽饮料。

外国单证

葡萄酒和蒸馏酒的进口商应就原产地证书、身份、酒龄和适当的酒窖处理咨询TTB。某些葡萄酒或蒸馏酒要求提供原产地证书正本作为报关条件。此外，天然葡萄酒的进口商在进口时必须持有关于适当酒窖处理的认证，如27 CFR 27.140所规定。

其他机构的要求

酒精饮料的进口还须遵守食品药品监督管理局的具体要求。某些植物材料用于葡萄酒或其他液体的瓶套时，须遵守动植物卫生检验局植物检疫法规下的特别限制。所有由干燥或未加工植物材料制成的瓶套在到货时须接受检查，并转交农业部处理。

41. 机动车辆和船只汽车、车辆和车辆设备

Safety, Bumper, and Emission Requirements. As a general rule, all imported motor vehicles less than 25 years old and items of motor vehicle equipment must comply with all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) in effect when these vehicles or items were manufactured. A CBP inspection at the time of entry will determine such compliance, which is verified by the original manufacturer's certification permanently affixed to the vehicle or merchandise. An entry declaration form, HS-7, must be filed when motor vehicles or items of motor vehicle equipment are entered. The HS-7 can be obtained from customs brokers or ports of entry.

Certain temporary importations may be exempt from the requirements for conformance if written approval is obtained in advance from both the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency. This includes vehicles brought in for research, demonstrations, investigation, studies, testing or competitive events. Also, EPA form 3520-1 and DOT form HS-7 must be submitted to CBP at the time entry for such vehicles is made.

Vehicles imported for temporary use by certain nonresidents or by members of foreign governments or foreign armed forces may not be required to comply with safety, bumper, emission, or theft-prevention standards. Nonconforming vehicles imported by nonresidents for personal use must be exported at the end of one year. Vehicles described in this paragraph may also require EPA and DOT declarations (forms 3520-1 and HS-7, respectively).

A DOT bond in the amount of 150 percent of the vehicle's dutiable value must be posted at the port of entry when a noncertified or nonconforming vehicle is imported for permanent use. The importer must also sign a contract with a DOT-registered importer, who will modify the vehicle to conform with all applicable safety and bumper standards and who can certify the modification(s). A copy of this contract must be furnished to CBP with the HS-7 at the port of entry. Furthermore, the vehicle model and model year must be determined to be eligible for importation.
For additional information or details on these requirements, contact:

U.S. Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Director of the Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance (NEF-32)
400 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20590
Tel. 1.800.424.9393.

The Clean Air Act, as amended, prohibits the importation of any motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine not in conformity with emission requirements prescribed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This restriction applies whether the motor vehicle or motor-vehicle engine is new or used, and whether it was originally produced for sale and use in a foreign country or originally produced (or later modified) to conform to EPA

安全、保险杠和排放要求。作为一般规则，所有进口的车龄不足25年的机动车以及机动车设备项目，必须符合这些车辆或项目制造时生效的所有适用《联邦机动车安全标准》(FMVSS)。报关时由CBP进行检查以确定此类合规情况，并通过永久固定在车辆或商品上的原始制造商认证予以核实。机动车或机动车设备项目报关时，必须提交报关申报表 HS-7。HS-7 可从报关代理人或口岸获取。

某些临时进口如果事先获得美国交通部和环境保护局的书面批准，可豁免符合性要求。这包括为研究、演示、调查、研究、测试或竞赛活动而带入的车辆。此外，此类车辆报关时须向CBP提交EPA表格3520-1和DOT表格HS-7。

某些非居民或外国政府或外国武装部队成员为临时使用而进口的车辆可能无需符合安全、保险杠、排放或防盗标准。非居民为个人使用而进口的不符合标准车辆必须在一年期满时出口。本段所述车辆还可能要求EPA和DOT申报(分别为表格3520-1和HS-7)。

当非认证或不符合规定的车辆进口用于永久使用时，必须在入境口岸提交金额为车辆应税价值150%的DOT保证金。进口商还必须与DOT注册进口商签订合同，该进口商将修改车辆以符合所有适用的安全和保险杠标准，并可对修改进行认证。该合同的副本必须在入境口岸随HS-7一并提供给CBP。此外，必须确定车辆型号和车型年份符合进口资格。有关这些要求的更多信息或详情，请联系：

美国交通部国家公路交通安全管理局车辆安全合规办公室主任
(NEF-32)400 Seventh Street, SW Washington, DC 20590 电话
1.800.424.9393。

经修订的《清洁空气法》禁止进口任何不符合美国环境保护局规定排放要求的机动车辆或机动车辆发动机。无论机动车辆或机动车辆发动机是新的还是旧的，也无论其最初是为在外国销售和使用而生产，还是最初生产(或后来改装)以符合EPA

requirements for sale or use in the United States. In addition to passenger cars, all trucks, multipurpose vehicles (e.g., all-terrain vehicles, campers), motorcycles, etc., that are capable of being registered by a state for use on public roads or that the EPA has deemed capable of being safely driven on public roads, are subject to these requirements. The term “vehicle” is used below to include all EPA-regulated vehicles and engines.

Nonroad Engine Imports

In accordance with the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, 40 CFR Parts 89, 90 and 91, the Environmental Protection Agency began regulating certain nonroad diesel and gasoline engines, requiring that they meet federal emission standards beginning January 1, 1996.

Nonroad, also referred to as *off-road* or *off-highway*” is a term that covers a diverse group of engines and equipment. The nonroad category includes lawn and garden equipment, outdoor power equipment, recreational equipment, farm equipment, construction equipment, marine engines, and locomotives.

Prior to importation into the United States, regulated nonroad engines must be covered by an EPA-issued Certificate of Conformity. EPA issues the certificate to the engine manufacturer; the certificate declares that the engine family named on the certificate conforms with all applicable emissions standards and other requirements. It also permits the manufacturer to sell, offer for sale, introduce into commerce, or import into the United States, the named engine family. Certificates are issued for only one model year at a time. A label confirming that the engine meets emission standards must be affixed to the engine and readily visible.

Upon request, an importer must provide an EPA Form 3520-21 to CBP at the time of entry into the United States. This form must contain the following information about the engine:

- Model,
- Model number,
- Serial number,
- Horsepower,
- Build date, and
- Manufacturer.

It must also include a description of the equipment or vehicle containing the engine, including:

- The equipment manufacturer,
- Equipment serial number,
- Location of the EPA emissions label, and

在美国销售或使用的要求。除乘用车外，所有能够由州登记用于公共道路行驶或EPA认为能够安全地在公共道路上行驶的卡车、多用途车辆(例如全地形车、露营车)、摩托车等均须遵守这些要求。下文使用的“车辆”一词包括所有受EPA监管的车辆和发动机。

非道路发动机进口

根据《清洁空气法》及其实施法规40 CFR Parts 89、90和91，环境保护局开始监管某些非道路柴油和汽油发动机，要求其自1996年1月1日起符合联邦排放标准。

非道路，也称为非 - 道路或非 - 公路”是一个涵盖多种发动机和设备的术语。非道路类别包括草坪和园艺设备、户外动力设备、娱乐设备、农业设备、建筑设备、船用发动机和机车。

在进口到美国之前，受监管的非道路发动机必须获得EPA签发的符合性证书。EPA向发动机制造商签发证书；该证书声明证书上指定的发动机系列符合所有适用的排放标准和其他要求。它还允许制造商销售、要约销售、引入商业流通或进口到美国该指定发动机系列。证书一次仅针对一个车型年份签发。确认发动机符合排放标准的标签必须粘贴在发动机上并易于看见。

应要求，进口商必须在进入美国时向CBP提供EPA表格3520-21。该表格必须包含以下有关发动机的信息：

- 型号，
- 型号，
- 序列号，
- 马力，
- 构建日期，以及
- 制造商。

还必须包括对包含该发动机的设备或车辆的描述，包括：

- 设备制造商，
- 设备序列号，
- EPA 排放标签的位置，以及

- Engine serial number.

For additional information and specific guidelines regarding the importation of nonroad engines subject to EPA emissions standards, please refer to the EPA's web page, "Importing Vehicles and Engines," at *www.epa.gov/otaq/imports/*. To obtain the EPA Form 3520-21, please refer to EPA's Website, *www.epa.gov/otaq/imports/forms/3520-21.pdf*.

For technical assistance, please contact EPA's Office of Civil Enforcement, Air Enforcement Division, at 202.564.8673.

U.S.-Version Vehicles: Any person may import U.S.-version vehicles. *All such 1971 and later models are required to have a label in a readily visible position in the engine compartment stating that the vehicle conforms to U.S. requirements.* This label will read "Vehicle Emission Control Information" and will have a statement by the manufacturer that the vehicle meets EPA emission requirements at the time of manufacture. If this label is not present, the importer should obtain a letter of conformity from the manufacturer's United States representative—not from a dealership—prior to importation.

Non-U.S.-Version Vehicles: Individuals are not permitted to import non-U.S.-version vehicles (unless otherwise excluded or exempted; see next sections). These vehicles must be imported (entered) by an Independent Commercial Importer (ICI) having a currently valid qualifying certificate of conformity for each vehicle being imported. The ICI will be responsible for performing all necessary modifications, testing and labeling, as well as providing an emissions warranty identical to the emissions warranty required of new vehicles sold in the U.S.

A list of approved ICIs is available from the EPA. Vehicles at least 21 years old are exempt from these provisions and may be imported without modification.

Words of Caution:

- Not all nonconforming vehicles are eligible for importation, and ICIs are not required to accept vehicles for which they have qualifying certificates of conformity.
- EPA certification of ICIs does not guarantee the actions or work of the ICIs, nor does it regulate contractual agreements and working relationships with vehicle owners.
- EPA strongly recommends that prospective importers buy only U.S.-version (labeled) vehicles, because of the expense and potential difficulties involved with importing a non-U.S.-version vehicle.
- EPA strongly recommends that current owners of non-U.S.-version vehicles sell or otherwise dispose of them overseas rather than ship and

• 发动机序列号。

有关进口的更多信息和具体指南
受EPA排放标准约束的非道路发动机，请参阅EPA网页"进口车辆和发动机"，网址 *www.epa.gov/otaq/imports/*。要获取EPA表格3520-21，请参阅EPA网站 *www.epa.gov/otaq/imports/forms/3520-21.pdf*。

如需技术援助，请联系EPA民事执法办公室空气执法处，电话202.564.8673。

美版车辆：任何人均可进口美版车辆。所有此类*1971*年及以后车型均须在发动机舱内易于看见的位置贴有标签，说明该车辆符合美国要求。该标签将标注"Vehicle Emission Control Information"，并载有制造商关于该车辆在制造时符合EPA排放要求的声明。如无此标签，进口商应在进口前从制造商的美国代表处(而非经销商处)取得符合性函件。

非美国版本车辆：个人不得进口非美国版本车辆(除非另有排除或豁免；见下节)。这些车辆必须由持有针对每辆进口车辆当前有效合格证书的独立商业进口商(ICI)进口(报关)。ICI将负责执行所有必要的改装、测试和贴标，以及提供与在美国销售的新车所需排放保修相同的排放保修。

可从EPA获取经批准的ICI清单。车龄至少21年的车辆不受这些规定约束，无需改装即可进口。

注意事项:

• 并非所有不符合标准的车辆都有资格进口，ICI也没有义务接受其持有合格符合性证书的车辆。

• EPA对ICI的认证不保证ICI的行为或工作，也不规范与车辆所有者的合同协议和工作关系。

• EPA 强烈建议潜在进口商仅购买
美国版(贴标)车辆，因为进口非美国版车辆涉及费用和潜在困难。

• EPA强烈建议非美国版车辆的当前所有者将其出售或以其他方式处置到海外，而不是运输并

import them into the U.S., because of the expense and potential difficulties involved with importing a non-U.S.-version vehicle.
- Before shipping a nonconforming vehicle for importation, EPA strongly recommends that the importer either make final arrangements with an ICI for modifications and testing or obtain EPA approval in writing for importation. Storage fees at the ports are costly, and the vehicle may not be eligible for importation.
- The EPA policy that permitted importers a one-time exemption for vehicles at least five years old has been eliminated.
- EPA considers a U.S.-version vehicle that has had modifications to its drive train or emission control system to be a non-U.S.-version vehicle, even though it may be labeled a U.S.-version vehicle.

For Further Information:

Environmental Protection Agency
2000 Traverwood Drive
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105
Attn: Imports Division
Tel. 734.214.4100.

Final Word of Caution. *Modifications necessary to bring a nonconforming vehicle into conformity with safety, bumper, or emission standards may require extensive engineering, be impractical or impossible, or the labor and materials may be unduly expensive. It is highly recommended that these modifications be investigated before a vehicle is purchased for importation.*

Boat Safety Standards

Imported boats and associated equipment are subject to U.S. Coast Guard safety regulations or standards under the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971. Products subject to standards must have a compliance certification label affixed to them. Certain hulls also require a hull identification number to be affixed. A U.S. Coast Guard import declaration is required to be filed with entries of nonconforming boats. Further information may be obtained from the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20593.

Dutiability

Vessels brought into the United States for use in trade or commerce are not dutiable. Yachts or pleasure boats brought into the United States by nonresidents for their own use in pleasure cruising are also not dutiable.

Yachts or pleasure boats owned by a resident or brought into the United States for sale or charter to a resident are dutiable. Further information may be found in CBP's pamphlet *Pleasure Boats*.

进口到美国，因为进口非美国版车辆涉及费用和潜在困难。

- 在运输不符合标准的车辆进口之前，EPA强烈建议进口商要么与ICI就改装和测试做出最终安排，要么获得EPA的书面进口批准。港口仓储费用高昂，且车辆可能没有资格进口。

- EPA允许进口商对至少五年车龄车辆享受一次性豁免的政策已被取消。

- EPA认为，对传动系统或排放控制系统进行过改装的美国版车辆属于非美国版车辆，即使其可能被标记为美国版车辆。

如需了解更多信息：

环境保护局 2000 Traverwood
Drive 安娜堡，密歇根州 48105 收
件人：进口处电话：
734.214.4100。

最后提醒。为使不符合标准的车辆符合安全、保险杠或排放标准而进行的必要改装，可能需要大量工程工作，可能不切实际或不可能实现，或者人工和材料可能过于昂贵。强烈建议在购买车辆用于进口之前对这些改装进行调查。

船只安全标准进口船只及相关设备须遵守1971年《联邦船只安全法》下的美国海岸警卫队安全法规或标准。受标准约束的产品必须附有合规认证标签。某些船体还要求附有船体识别号。进口不符合标准的船只时，须提交美国海岸警卫队进口申报。更多信息可从美国海岸警卫队司令(Commandant, U.S.Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20593)获取。

应征税性为用于贸易或商业而带入美国的船舶不应征税。非居民为其自身休闲巡航使用而带入美国的游艇或游船也不应征税。

由居民拥有的、或为向居民出售或出租而带入美国的游艇或游船应征税。更多信息可在CBP的小册子*Pleasure Boats*中查阅。

Restrictions on Use

Vessels that are foreign-built or of foreign registry may be used in the United States for pleasure purposes and in the foreign trade of the United States. However, federal law prohibits the use of such vessels in the coastwise trade, i.e., the transportation of passengers or merchandise between points in the United States, including carrying fishing parties for hire. Questions concerning the use of foreign-built or foreign-flag vessels should be addressed to:

Chief, Cargo Security
Carriers and Immigration Branch
Office of Regulations and Rulings
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Mint Annex
Washington, DC 20229

42. Import Quotas

An import quota is a quantity control on imported merchandise for a certain period of time. Quotas are established by legislation, by directives, and by proclamations issued under the authority contained in specific legislation. The majority of import quotas are administered by CBP. The Commissioner of CBP controls the importation of quota merchandise but has no authority to change or modify any quota.

United States import quotas may be divided into two types: absolute and tariff-rate. Under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), there are tariff-preference levels, which are administered like tariff-rate quotas.

Tariff-rate quotas provide for the entry of a specified quantity of the quota product at a reduced rate of duty during a given period. There is no limitation on the amount of the product that may be entered during the quota period, but quantities entered in excess of the quota for the period are subject to higher duty rates. In most cases, products of Communist-controlled areas are not entitled to the benefits of tariff-rate quotas.

Absolute quotas are quantitative, that is, no more than the amount specified may be permitted entry during a quota period. Some absolute quotas are global, while others are allocated to specified foreign countries. Imports in excess of a specified quota may be held for the opening of the next quota period by placing it in a foreign trade zone or by entering it for warehouse, or it may be exported or destroyed under CBP supervision.

The usual CBP procedures generally applicable to other imports apply with respect to commodities subject to quota limitations.

The quota status of a commodity subject to a tariff-rate quota cannot be

使用限制

外国建造或外国登记的船舶可在美国用于娱乐目的以及美国的对外贸易。但是，联邦法律禁止此类船舶用于沿海贸易，即在包括有偿搭载钓鱼团体在内的美国境内各点之间运输乘客或商品。有关外国建造或外国旗船舶使用的问题应咨询：

货物安全处处长承运人与移民处法规与裁定办公室美国海关与边境保护局 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Mint Annex Washington, DC 20229

42. 进口配额进口配额是对进口商品在一定时期内的数量控制。配额通过立法、指令以及依据特定立法所含授权发布的公告而设立。大多数进口配额由CBP管理。CBP局长控制配额商品的进口，但无权更改或修改任何配额。

美国进口配额可分为两类：绝对配额和关税配额。根据北美自由贸易协定(NAFTA)，存在关税优惠水平，其管理方式类似于关税配额。

关税配额规定在特定时期内以降低的关税税率报关进口规定数量的配额产品。配额期内可报关进口的产品数量没有限制，但超过该期配额进口的数量适用更高的关税税率。在大多数情况下，共产党控制地区的产品无权享受关税配额的优惠。

绝对配额是数量性的，即在配额期内允许进口的数量不得超过规定数量。有些绝对配额是全球性的，而另一些则分配给特定外国。超过规定配额的进口可置于对外贸易区或报关入保税仓库，以等待下一配额期开始，也可在CBP监管下出口或销毁。

通常适用于其他进口的CBP常规程序适用于受配额限制的商品。

受关税配额约束的商品的配额状态不能

determined in advance of its entry. The quota rates of duty are ordinarily assessed on such commodities entered from the beginning of the quota period until such time in the period as it is determined that imports are nearing the quota level. CBP port directors are then instructed to require the deposit of estimated duties at the over-quota duty rate and to report the time of official presentation of each entry. A final determination is then made of the date and time when a quota is filled, and all port directors are advised accordingly.

Some of the absolute quotas are invariably filled at or shortly after the opening of the quota period. Each of these quotas is therefore officially opened at noon Eastern Standard Time, or the equivalent in other time zones, on the designated effective date. When the total quantity for these entries filed at the opening of the quota period exceeds the quota, the merchandise is released on a pro rata basis, the pro rata being the ratio between the quota quantity and the total quantity offered for entry. This assures an equitable distribution of the quota.

Merchandise is not regarded as presented for purposes of determining quota priority until an entry summary or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption has been submitted in proper form and the merchandise is located within the port limits.

Commodities Subject To Quotas Administered By CBP

As provided in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, the commodities listed below are subject to quota limitations in effect as of the date of publication of this book. Local CBP officers can be consulted about any changes.

Information may also be obtained by contacting:

Quota Staff
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20229
Tel. 202.927.5850.

Tariff-Rate Quotas

- Anchovies,
- Brooms,
- Broom corn brooms,
- Ethyl alcohol,
- Lamb,
- Line pipe,
- Milk and cream,
- Olives,
- Satsumas (mandarins),

在其报关之前确定。配额关税税率通常对从配额期开始至该期内确定进口接近配额水平之时报关的此类商品进行评估。然后指示CBP港口主任要求按超配额关税税率缴纳估计关税保证金，并报告每份报关的正式提交时间。随后对配额填满的日期和时间作出最终裁定，并相应通知所有港口主任。

一些绝对配额总是在配额期开放时或之后不久被填满。因此，每个此类配额在指定生效日的美国东部标准时间中午或其它时区的对应时间正式开放。当配额期开放时提交的这些报关的总数量超过配额时，商品按比例发布，比例即为配额数量与提交报关的总数量之间的比率。这确保了配额的公平分配。

在正确格式的报关单汇总或保税仓库提取供消费申请提交且商品位于港口范围内之前，商品不被视为已为确定配额优先顺序而呈报。

受CBP管理的配额约束的商品

根据美国协调关税表的规定，下列商品受本书出版之日生效的配额限制。有关任何变更，可咨询当地CBP官员。信息也可通过联系以下机构获取：

配额处美国海关与边境保护局 1300
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20229 电话：
202.927.5850。

关税配额

- 凤尾鱼，
- 扫帚，
- 高粱扫帚，
- 乙醇，
- 羔羊肉，
- 管线管，
- 牛奶和奶油，
- 橄榄，
- 温州蜜柑(橘子),

- Tuna,
- Upland cotton, and
- Wire rod.

NAFTA

Presidential Proclamation 6641 implemented the North American Free Trade Agreement and established tariff-preference levels on the following qualifying imported goods:

Imported from Mexico:

- Chapter 99, Subchapter VI, U.S. Note 4 (99 USN 4)—Milk and cream,
- 99 USN 5—Dried milk and dried cream,
- 99 USN 6—Dried milk and dried cream,
- 99 USN 7—Milk and cream (condensed and evaporated),
- 99 USN 8—Cheese,
- 99 USN 9—Tomatoes,
- 99 USN 10—Tomatoes,
- 99 USN 11—Onions and shallots,
- 99 USN 12—Eggplants,
- 99 USN 13—Chili peppers,
- 99 USN 14—Squash,
- 99 USN 15—Watermelons,
- 99 USN 16—Peanuts,
- 99 USN 18—Sugars derived from sugar cane or sugar beets,
- 99 USN 19—Blended syrups,
- 99 USN 20—Sugars derived from sugar cane or sugar beets,
- 99 USN 21—Orange juice,
- 99 USN 22—Orange juice,
- 99 USN 25—Cotton,
- 9906.96.01—Brooms,
- Section XI Additional U.S. Notes—cotton or man-made fiber apparel, wool apparel, cotton or man-made fiber fabrics and made-ups and cotton or man-made fibers yarns.

Imported from Canada:

- Section XI Additional U.S. Notes—cotton or man-made fiber apparel, wool apparel, cotton or man-made fiber fabrics and made-ups and cotton or man-made fibers yarns.

Tariff-Rate Quotas—GATT:

- 金枪鱼，
- 陆地棉，以及
- 线材。

NAFTA 第6641号总统公告实施了北美自由贸易协定，并对以下符合条件的进口商品设定了关税优惠水平：

进口自墨西哥：

- 第99章第VI分章美国注释4(99 USN 4)--牛奶和奶油，
- 99 USN 5-奶粉和脱水奶油，
- 99 USN 6-奶粉和奶粉油脂，
- 99 USN 7-乳及奶油(浓缩及淡炼)
- 99 USN 8-奶酪，
- 99 USN 9-番茄，
- 99 USN 10-番茄，
- 99 USN 11-洋葱和青葱，
- 99 USN 12-茄子，
- 99 USN 13-辣椒，
- 99 USN 14-南瓜，
- 99 USN 15-西瓜，
- 99 USN 16-花生，
- 99 USN 18-源自甘蔗或甜菜的糖，
- 99 USN 19-混合糖浆，
- 99 USN 20-源自甘蔗或甜菜的糖，
- 99 USN 21-橙汁，
- 99 USN 22-橙汁，
- 99 USN 25-棉，
- 9906.96.01——扫帚，
- 第XI章附加美国注释--棉或人造纤维服装、羊毛服装、棉或人造纤维织物及制成品以及棉或人造纤维纱线。

进口自加拿大：

- 第XI章附加美国注释--棉或人造纤维服装、羊毛服装、棉或人造纤维织物及制成品以及棉或人造纤维纱线。

关税配额-GATT:

Presidential Proclamation 6763 implemented the GATT Uruguay Round Agreements for the following tariff-rate commodities:

- Chapter 2, Additional U.S. Note 3 (2 AUSN 3)—Beef,
- 4 AUSN 5—Milk and cream,
- 4 AUSN 9—Dried milk and dried cream,
- 4 AUSN 10—Dairy products,
- 4 AUSN 11—Milk and cream (condensed or evaporated),
- 4 AUSN 12—Dried milk, dried cream, and dried whey (in excess of 224,981 kilograms),
- 4 AUSN 18—Canadian cheddar cheese,
- 12 AUSN 2—Peanuts,
- 17 AUSN 5—Sugar (including sugar cane),
- 17 AUSN 7—Articles containing more than 65 percent by dry weight of sugar described in 17 AUSN 2,
- 17 AUSN 8—Articles containing more than 10 percent by dry weight of sugar described in 17 AUSN 3,
- 17 AUSN 9—Blended syrups,
- 18 AUSN 1—Cocoa powder,
- 18 AUSN 2—Chocolate,
- 18 AUSN 3—Chocolate and low-fat chocolate crumb,
- 19 AUSN 2—Infant formula,
- 19 AUSN 3—Mixes and doughs,
- 20 AUSN 5—Peanut butter and paste,
- 21 AUSN 4—Mixed condiments and mixed seasonings,
- 21 AUSN 5—Ice cream,
- 23 AUSN 2—Animal feed,
- 24 ASUN 5—Tobacco,
- 52 AUSN 5—Cotton,
- 52 AUSN 6—Harsh or rough cotton,
- 52 AUSN 7—Cotton,
- 52 AUSN 8—Cotton,
- 52 AUSN 9—Card strips made from cotton,
- 52 AUSN 10—Fibers of cotton.

Tariff-Rate Quotas: U.S.-Israel Agreement on Trade in Agricultural Products

Presidential Proclamation 6962 implemented the U.S.-Israel agreement for the following agricultural products:

- Chapter 99, Subchapter VIII, U.S. Note 3—Butter, fresh or sour cream,
- Chapter 99, Subchapter VIII, U.S. Note 4—Dried milk,

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第6763号总统公告实施了GATT乌拉圭回合
以下关税配额商品的协议：

- 第2章，美国附加注释3(2 AUSN 3)--牛肉，
- 4 AUSN 5-乳及奶油，
- 4 AUSN 9-奶粉和奶粉奶油，
- 4 AUSN 10-乳制品，
- 4 AUSN 11-乳及乳膏(浓缩或蒸发),
- 4 AUSN 12-奶粉、奶油粉和乳清粉(超过 224,981千克），
- 4 AUSN 18-加拿大切达奶酪，
- 12 AUSN 2-花生，
- 17 AUSN 5-糖(包括甘蔗),
- 17 AUSN 7--17 AUSN 2所述干重含糖量超过65%的物品，
- 17 AUSN 8--17 AUSN 3所述干重含糖量超过10%的物品，
- 17 AUSN 9-混合糖浆，
- 18 AUSN 1-可可粉，
- 18 AUSN 2-巧克力，
- 18 AUSN 3-巧克力和低脂巧克力碎屑，
- 19 AUSN 2-婴儿配方奶粉，
- 19 AUSN 3-混合物和面团，
- 20 AUSN 5-花生酱及花生酱制品，
- 21 AUSN 4-混合调味品和混合调味料，
- 21 AUSN 5-冰淇淋，
- 23 AUSN 2-动物饲料，
- 24 ASUN 5-烟草，
- 52 AUSN 5?Cotton
- 52 AUSN 6-粗糙或未梳理的棉花，
- 52 AUSN 7?Cotton
- 52条由棉花制成的AUSN 9卡条，
- 52 AUSN 10-棉纤维。

关税配额：美国-以色列农产品贸易协定第6962号总统公告就以下农产品实施了美国-以色列协定：

- 第99章第VIII分章美国注释3--黄油、鲜奶油或酸奶油，
- 第99章，第八分章，美国注释4-奶粉，

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- Chapter 99, Subchapter VIII, U.S. Note 5—Cheese and substitutes for cheese,
- Chapter 99, Subchapter VIII, U.S. Note 6—Peanuts,
- Chapter 99, Subchapter VIII, U.S. Note 7—Ice cream.

Textile Articles

CBP administers import controls on certain cotton, wool, man-made fiber, silk blend and other vegetable-fiber articles manufactured or produced in designated countries. CBP administers the Special Access Program and the Andean Trade Preference Act on certain products which are made of U.S.-formed-and-cut fabric. These controls are imposed on the basis of directives issued to the Commissioner of CBP by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Information concerning specific import controls may be obtained from the Commissioner of CBP. Other information concerning the textile program may be obtained from:

Chairman
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230.

Textile Visa and Export License Requirements

A textile visa is an endorsement in the form of a stamp on an invoice or export control license that is executed by a foreign government. It is used to control the exportation of textiles and textile products to the United States and to prohibit the unauthorized entry of the merchandise into this country. A visa may cover either quota or nonquota merchandise. Conversely, quota merchandise may or may not require a visa depending upon the country of origin. A visa does not guarantee entry of the merchandise into the United States. If the quota closes between the time the visa is issued in the foreign country and the shipment's arrival in the United States, the shipment will not be released to the importer until the quota opens again.

Electronic Visa Information System (ELVIS)

ELVIS is the electronic transmission of visa information for textile merchandise from a specific country to the U.S. CBP.

Quotas Or Licenses Administered By Other Government Agencies

Watches and Watch Movements. There are no licensing requirements or quotas on watches and watch movements entering the United States unless the watches and watch movements are produced in the insular possessions (U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam). The Departments of Commerce and the Interior administer a program that establishes an annual allocation for watches and watch movements assembled in the

• 第99章第VIII分章美国注释5--奶酪及奶酪替代品，

• 第99章第VIII分章美国注释6--花生，
• 第99章，第八分章，美国注释7--冰淇淋。

纺织制品 CBP对在指定国家制造或生产的某些棉花、羊毛、人造纤维、丝绸混纺及其他植物纤维制品实施进口管制。CBP对某些由美国成型和裁剪的织物制成的产品实施特别准入计划和安第斯贸易优惠法。这些管制依据纺织品协定实施委员会主席向CBP专员发布的指令实施。

有关特定进口管制的信息可从CBP专员处获取。有关纺织品计划的其他信息可从以下机构获取：

主席纺织品协定实施委员会美国商务部华盛顿特区 20230。

纺织品签证和出口许可证要求纺织品签证是外国政府签发的、以发票或出口管制许可证上的印章形式作出的背书。它用于管制纺织品和纺织产品向美国的出口，并禁止未经授权将商品进入美国。签证可涵盖配额或非配额商品。反之，配额商品是否需要签证取决于原产地。签证不保证商品进入美国。如果在外国签发签证至货物抵达美国期间配额关闭，则货物将不会发布给进口商，直至配额再次开放。

电子签证信息系统(ELVIS)ELVIS是指将特定国家的纺织品货物的签证信息以电子方式传输至美国CBP。

其他政府机构管理的配额或许可证

手表和表芯。进入美国的手表和表芯没有许可要求或配额，除非这些手表和表芯产自岛屿领地(美属维尔京群岛、美属萨摩亚、关岛)。商务部和内政部管理一项计划，为在.....组装的手表和表芯设定年度分配额度

insular possessions to enter the United States free of duty under statistical notes (91/5) to Chapter 91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. Licenses are issued only to established insular producers. Further information on the insular watch program may be obtained from:

Statutory Import Programs Staff
Import Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230

Dairy Products. Certain dairy products are subject to annual import quotas administered by the Department of Agriculture and may be imported at the in-quota rate only under import licenses issued by that department. Detailed information on the licensing of these products, or the conditions under which limited quantities of the products may be imported without licenses, may be obtained from:

Dairy Import Group
Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, DC 20250
Tel. 202.720.9439.

- Chapter 4, Additional U.S. Note 6 (4 AUSN 6)—Butter and fresh or sour cream,
- 4 AUSN 7—Dried milk,
- 4 AUSN 8—Dried milk or dried cream,
- 4 AUSN 12—Dried milk, dried cream or dried whey (up to 224,981 kilograms),
- 4 AUSN 14—Butter substitutes,
- 4 AUSN 16—Cheeses and substitutes for cheese,
- 4 AUSN 17—Blue-molded cheese,
- 4 AUSN 18—Cheddar cheese (except Canadian cheddar),
- 4 AUSN 19—American-type cheese,
- 4 AUSN 20—Edam and Gouda cheese,
- 4 AUSN 21—Italian-type cheese,
- 4 AUSN 22—Swiss or Emmentaler cheese,
- 4 AUSN 23—Cheese and substitutes for cheese,
- 4 AUSN 25—Swiss or Emmentaler cheese.

The above products may be imported at the over-quota rate without an import license.

岛屿属地根据《协调关税表》第91章统计注释（91/5）免税进入美国。许可证仅颁发给已成立的岛屿生产商。有关岛屿手表计划的更多信息，可从以下机构获取：

法定进口计划处进口管理局美国
商务部华盛顿特区 20230

乳制品。某些乳制品受农业部管理的年度进口配额限制且只能凭该部签发的进口许可证按配额内税率进口。有关这些产品许可的详细信息，或有关有限数量产品可在无许可证情况下进口的条件，可从以下机构获取：

乳制品进口组对外农业局美国农业部华盛顿特区 20250 电话 202.720.9439。

- 第4章，美国附加注释6(4 AUSN 6)--黄油及新鲜或酸奶油，
- 4 AUSN 7-奶粉，
- 4 AUSN 8-奶粉或脱水奶油，
- 4 AUSN 12-奶粉、奶油粉或乳清粉(最多 224,981 千克),
- 4 AUSN 14-黄油替代品，
- 4 AUSN 16-奶酪及奶酪替代品，
- 4 AUSN 17-蓝纹模制奶酪，
- 4 AUSN 18-切达奶酪(加拿大切达奶酪除外),
- 4 AUSN 19-美式奶酪，
- 4 AUSN 20-伊丹和高达奶酪，
- 4 AUSN 21-意大利式奶酪，
- 4 AUSN 22-瑞士或埃门塔尔奶酪，
- 4 AUSN 23-奶酪及奶酪替代品，
- 4 AUSN 25--瑞士奶酪或埃门塔尔奶酪。

上述产品可按超配额税率进口，无需进口许可证。

FRAUD

43. Civil and Criminal Enforcement Provisions

Section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1592), generally provides that persons shall be subject to a monetary penalty if they enter, introduce or attempt to enter or introduce merchandise into the commerce of the United States by fraud, gross negligence or negligence; by using material and false electronically transmitted data; written or oral statement; or by document, act, or material omission. In limited circumstances, the merchandise of such individuals may be seized to insure payment of the penalty and forfeited if the penalty is not paid.

CBP has applied the civil fraud statute in cases where individuals and companies in the United States and abroad have negligently, gross negligently, or intentionally provided false information concerning importations into the United States. Individuals presenting false information to CBP officers may also be liable for sanctions under a criminal fraud statute. Title 18, United States Code, Section 542, provides a maximum of two years' imprisonment, a fine, or both, for each violation involving a fraudulent importation or attempted importation. Although Congress initially enacted the civil and criminal fraud statutes to discourage individuals from evading payment of lawful duties owed to the United States, these laws apply today regardless of whether the United States is deprived of lawful duties.

Under Section 596 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1595a(c)), CBP is required to seize and forfeit all merchandise that is stolen, smuggled, or clandestinely imported or introduced. CBP is also required to seize and forfeit controlled substances, certain contraband articles, and plastic explosives that do not contain a detection agent.

Merchandise may also be seized and forfeited if:

- Its importation is restricted or prohibited because of a law relating to health, safety or conservation;
- The merchandise is lacking a federal license required for the importation;
- The merchandise or packaging is in violation of copyright, trademark, trade name, or trade dress protections;
- The merchandise is intentionally or repetitively marked in violation of country of origin marking requirements; or
- The imported merchandise is subject to quantitative restrictions requiring a visa or similar document from a foreign government, and the document presented with the entry is counterfeit.

Federal laws relating to criminal activities commonly known as money laundering (e.g., 18 U.S.C. 1956) created criminal and civil provisions that, along with fines and

欺诈

43. 民事和刑事执法条款经修订的1930年关税法第592条(19 U.S.C.1592)一般规定，如果个人通过欺诈、重大过失或过失；通过使用重大虚假电子传输数据；书面或口头陈述；或通过文件、行为或重大遗漏，将商品进口、引入或试图进口或引入美国商业，则应受到货币处罚。在有限情况下，可扣押此类个人的商品以确保处罚支付，如果未支付处罚则可没收。

CBP 已在美国及境外个人和公司就向美国进口事项过失、重大过失或故意提供虚假信息的案件中适用民事欺诈法规。向 CBP 官员提供虚假信息的个人还可能依据刑事欺诈法规承担制裁责任。《美国法典》第18编第542条规定，每项涉及欺诈性进口或试图进口的违法行为，最高可处两年监禁、罚款或两者并罚。尽管国会最初制定民事和刑事欺诈法规是为了阻止个人逃避向美国缴纳的合法关税，但这些法律如今适用时不问美国是否被剥夺合法关税。

根据经修订的1930年关税法第596条(19 U.S.C.1595a(c)),CBP须扣押并没收所有被盗、走私或秘密进口或引入的商品。CBP还须扣押并没收受管制物质、某些违禁物品以及不含检测剂的塑性炸药。

如果出现以下情况，商品也可能被扣押和没收：

- 其进口因与健康、安全或保护相关的法律而受到限制或禁止；
- 该商品缺乏进口所需的联邦许可证；
- 商品或包装违反版权、商标、商号或商业外观保护；
- 商品故意或反复违反原产地标记要求进行标记；或
- 进口商品受数量限制，需要外国政府签发的签证或类似文件，而报关时提交的文件是伪造的。

与通常称为洗钱的犯罪活动有关的联邦法律
(例如，18 U.S.C.1956)规定了刑事和民事条款，连同罚款和

imprisonment, enable the government to prosecute persons for, and seize and forfeit property involved in or traceable to, such violations. Criminal penalties include fines of not more than $500,000 or twice the value of the property, funds, or monetary instruments involved in the violation, whichever is greater, or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both. There is also a civil penalty of not more than $10,000 or the value of the property, funds or monetary instruments involved in the violation, whichever is greater.

Special agents from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, who operate throughout the United States and in the world's major trading centers, enforce the criminal fraud, civil fraud, and money laundering statutes. Suspected or known violations of any laws that involve importing merchandise into the United States can be reported toll-free and anonymously by calling 1-800-BE ALERT (1.800.232.5378). Rewards are applicable in many instances of reporting fraud.

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监禁，使政府能够对此类违法行为提起诉讼，并扣押和没收涉及或可追溯至此类违法行为的财产。刑事处罚包括不超过500,000美元或违法行为所涉财产、资金或货币工具价值的两倍(以较高者为准)的罚款，或不超过二十年监禁，或两者并罚。此外还有不超过10,000美元或违法行为所涉财产、资金或货币工具价值(以较高者为准)的民事处罚。

美国移民和海关执法局的特别探员在美国各地和世界主要贸易中心开展工作，执行刑事欺诈、民事欺诈和洗钱法规。涉嫌或已知违反任何涉及向美国进口商品的法律的行为，可拨打1-800-BE ALERT(1.800.232.5378)免费匿名举报。在许多举报欺诈的情况下可适用奖励。

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FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES

44. Foreign-Trade Zones

Foreign-trade zones are secure areas legally outside the customs territory of the United States. Their purpose is to attract and promote international trade and commerce. Subzones are special-purpose facilities for companies that cannot operate effectively at public zone sites.

Foreign-trade zones are usually located in or near CBP ports of entry, industrial parks or terminal warehouse facilities. These zones must be within 60 miles or 90 minutes' driving time from the port of entry limits, while subzones have no limit and are located in the zone user's private facility.

The Foreign-Trade Zones Board, which is under the Department of Commerce, authorizes operations within these zones based upon demonstrating that the intended operations are legal and not detrimental to the public interest. Created by the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of 1934, the Board reviews and approves applications to establish, operate and maintain foreign-trade zones.

CBP is responsible for activating foreign-trade zones, securing them, controlling dutiable merchandise moving in and out of them, protecting and collecting the revenue, assuring that there is no evasion or violation of U.S. laws and regulations governing imported and exported merchandise, and assuring that the zones program is free from terrorist activity. It is important to note that although foreign-trade zones are treated as being outside the customs territory of the United States for tariff and entry purposes, all other federal laws—the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, for example—are applicable to products and establishments within these zones.

Foreign exporters planning to open or expand new American outlets may forward their goods to a foreign-trade zone in the United States to be held for an unlimited period while awaiting a favorable market in the United States or nearby countries. During this time, their goods will not be subject to CBP entry requirements, payment of duty, tax or bond.

Treatment of Goods

Merchandise lawfully brought into these zones may be stored, sold, exhibited, broken up, repacked, assembled, distributed, sorted, tested, repaired, sampled, salvaged, relabeled, destroyed, processed, graded, cleaned, mixed with foreign or domestic merchandise, or otherwise manipulated or manufactured. Merchandise imported for use in the zone, such as construction materials or production equipment, may be admitted into the zone and assembled prior to entry for consumption. Payment of duty would be deferred until such equipment goes into use as production equipment in a Board-authorized activity.

对外贸易区

44. 对外贸易区对外贸易区是在法律上位于美国关税领土之外的安全区域。其目的是吸引和促进国际贸易与商业。子区是为无法在公共区域场所有效运营的公司设立的特殊用途设施。

对外贸易区通常位于CBP入境口岸内或附近、工业园区或码头仓库设施。这些区域必须位于距入境口岸界限60英里或90分钟车程范围内，而子区没有限制，位于区域使用者的私人设施内。

对外贸易区委员会隶属于商务部，在证明预期运营合法且不损害公共利益的基础上授权这些区域内的运营。该委员会由1934年对外贸易区法设立，负责审查和批准设立、运营和维持对外贸易区的申请。

CBP负责激活对外贸易区、保障其安全、管控进出该区的应税商品、保护并征收税收、确保不存在逃避或违反美国进出口商品法律法规的行为，并确保对外贸易区计划不受恐怖活动影响。需要注意的是，尽管对外贸易区在关税和报关目的上被视为位于美国关税领土之外，但所有其他联邦法律--例如《联邦食品、药品和化妆品法》--均适用于这些区域内的产品和设施。

计划开设或扩展新的美国销售点的外国出口商可将其货物运至美国的对外贸易区，在等待美国或附近国家有利市场期间无限期存放。在此期间，其货物无需遵守CBP报关要求，无需缴纳关税、税款或保证金。

货物待遇

合法运入这些区域的商品可以储存、销售、展示、拆散、重新包装、组装、分销、分类、测试、修理、取样、抢救、重新贴标、销毁、加工、分级、清洁、与外国或国内商品混合，或以其他方式处理或制造。为在区内使用而进口的商品，如建筑材料或生产设备，可以获准进入该区并在报关供消费之前进行组装。关税的缴纳将推迟到此类设备作为生产设备用于委员会授权活动之时。

The Foreign-Trade Zones Board may at any time order any goods, process or treatment to be excluded from the zone if, in its judgment, they would be detrimental to the public interest, health or safety. Any resulting merchandise would thereafter have to be exported.

When foreign goods are admitted to a zone in privileged foreign status, the importer may choose to have the merchandise treated, for tariff purposes, in the same condition as it was at the time of admission to the zone. By choosing this status, the importer “freezes” the goods’ rate of duty and tariff classification in their condition at the time of filing the application for privileged foreign status. The rate of duty in force when privileged foreign status was chosen will apply regardless of when the merchandise is entered into United States customs territory, even though its condition or form may have been changed by processing in the zone. By selecting nonprivileged foreign status, the importer chooses to have the merchandise treated, for tariff purposes, in its condition and quantity as it is constructively transferred from the zone into United States customs territory and entered for consumption.

In most instances the importer may choose the status of the merchandise when it is admitted to the zone. The Foreign-Trade Zones Board may require that certain commodities be placed in privileged foreign status because of certain trade requirements such as antidumping and countervailing-duty considerations. Merchandise may be considered exported, for customs or other purposes, upon its admission to a zone in zone-restricted status; however, the merchandise taken into a zone under zone-restricted status must be for the sole purpose of exportation, destruction (except destruction of distilled spirits, wines, and fermented malt liquors) or storage.

An important feature of foreign-trade zones for foreign merchants entering the American market is that the goods may be brought to the threshold of the market, making immediate delivery certain and avoiding possible cancellation of orders due to shipping delays.

Producing articles in zones through the combined use of domestic and foreign materials makes it unnecessary to send domestic materials abroad for manufacture or to pay duty or obtain a bond for foreign materials that have been imported for this purpose. Duty on foreign goods involved in such processing or manufacture are calculated only on the actual quantity of the foreign goods incorporated into the merchandise and transferred from a zone for entry into the commerce of the United States. Allowances are made for unrecoverable waste resulting from such manufacture or manipulation, thereby eliminating payment of duty except on the articles that are actually entered. Recoverable waste will be placed in privileged foreign status and will be dutiable according to the condition it was in when it was admitted to the zone and according to the quantity entered into the commerce of the United States.

外贸区委员会可随时命令任何货物、流程或
如果委员会判断其将损害公共利益、健康或安全，可给予排除出该区域的待遇。由此产生的任何商品此后必须出口。

当外国货物以优惠外国地位获准进入对外贸易区时，进口商可以选择将该商品在关税目的上按其在进入该区时的相同状态对待。通过选择此地位，进口商在提交优惠外国地位申请时"冻结"货物的关税税率和关税归类。选择优惠外国地位时生效的税率将适用，无论该商品何时报关进入美国关税领土，即使其状态或形态可能因在区内的加工而发生变化。通过选择非优惠外国地位，进口商选择将该商品在关税目的上按其从该区推定转移至美国关税领土并报关供消费时的状态和数量对待。

在大多数情况下，进口商可以在商品获准进入对外贸易区时选择其地位。对外贸易区委员会可能因某些贸易要求(如反倾销和反补贴税方面的考虑)而要求某些商品置于优惠外国地位。商品在以免税区限制地位获准进入对外贸易区时，可被视为已出口，用于海关或其他目的；但是，以免税区限制地位带入对外贸易区的商品必须仅用于出口、销毁(蒸馏酒、葡萄酒和发酵麦芽酒的销毁除外)或储存的目的。

对外贸易区对进入美国市场的外国商人的一个重要特点是，货物可以被带到市场的门槛，从而确保立即交付，并避免因运输延误而可能导致的订单取消。

通过国内和外国材料的组合使用在区内生产物品，使得无需将国内材料送往国外进行制造，也无需为为此目的进口的外国材料支付关税或取得保证金。此类加工或制造所涉及的外国货物的关税仅按并入商品并从对外贸易区转移报关进入美国商业的实际外国货物数量计算。对此类制造或处理产生的不可回收废料给予扣除，从而免除除实际报关物品以外的关税缴纳。可回收废料将置于优惠外国地位，并将根据其获准进入对外贸易区时的状态以及报关进入美国商业的数量征收关税。

The Foreign-Trade Zones Act also allows exhibiting merchandise within a zone. Zone facilities may be utilized for the full exhibition of foreign merchandise for an unlimited length of time with no requirement for exportation or payment of duty. Merchandise exhibited in a zone would be held under the operator's bond. Thus, the owner of goods in a zone may display the goods where they are stored, establish his or her own showrooms, or join with other importers to display merchandise in a permanent exhibition. The importer may also sell from stock in a zone wholesale quantities. Retail trade is prohibited in zones.

Domestic merchandise may be taken into a zone and, providing its identity is maintained in accordance with regulations, may be returned to customs territory free of quotas, duty, or tax, even though while in the zone it may have been combined with or made part of other articles. However, domestic distilled spirits, wine, and beer, and a limited number of other kinds of merchandise generally may not be processed while in the zone.

Advantages

Manipulation and manufacture in a zone may produce cost savings. For example, many products shipped to a zone in bulk can be dried, sorted, graded, cleaned, bagged or packed, resulting in savings of duties and taxes on moisture taken from content or dirt removed and culls thrown out. Damaged packages or broken bottles can be removed from shipments of packaged or bottled goods. If evaporation results during shipment or while goods are stored in the zone, contents of barrels or other containers can be regauged and savings obtained, as duty is not payable on the portions lost or removed. In other words, the contents of barrels or other containers can be measured at the time of transfer to customs territory to insure that duty is not charged on any portion lost to evaporation, leakage, breakage, or otherwise. These operations may also be conducted in bonded warehouses.

Savings in shipping charges, duty, and taxes may also result from such operations as shipping unassembled or disassembled furniture, machinery, etc., to the zone and assembling or reassembling it there.

Merchandise otherwise up to standard may be re-marked or relabeled in the zone (or bonded warehouse) to conform to requirements for entry into the commerce of the United States. Re-marking or relabeling that is misleading is not permitted in the zone. Substandard foods and drugs may, in certain cases, be reconditioned to meet the requirements of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

There is no time limit on how long foreign merchandise may be stored in a zone or when it must be entered into United States customs territory, re-exported, or destroyed.

Transfer of Goods in Bonded Warehouses

Foreign merchandise in CBP bonded warehouses may be transferred to foreign-

《对外贸易区法案》还允许在
区域。区域设施可用于外国商品的全面展览，时间不限，无需出口或缴纳关税。在区域内展出的商品将置于运营商的保证金之下。因此，区域内货物的所有者可以在货物存储地展示货物，建立自己的展厅，或与其他进口商联合在永久展览中展示商品。进口商还可以从区域内的库存中批发销售。区域内禁止零售贸易。

国内商品可进入区域，并且只要按照法规保持其身份，即可免配额、关税或税款返回关税领土，即使其在区域内可能已与其他物品组合或成为其他物品的一部分。但是，国内蒸馏酒、葡萄酒和啤酒以及有限数量的其他种类商品通常不得在区域内进行加工。

优势

在区域内进行加工和制造可以节省成本。例如，许多以散装形式运往区域的产品可以干燥、分类、分级、清洁、装袋或包装，从而节省因去除水分或污垢以及剔除废品而产生的关税和税收。损坏的包装或破碎的瓶子可以从包装或瓶装货物的运输中移除。如果在运输过程中或货物在区域内存储期间发生蒸发，可以重新测量桶或其他容器的内容物并获得节省，因为丢失或移除的部分无需缴纳关税。换句话说，可以在转移到关税区时测量桶或其他容器的内容物，以确保不对因蒸发、泄漏、破损或其他原因丢失的任何部分征收关税。这些操作也可以在保税仓库中进行。

将未组装或拆卸的家具、机械等运至区域并在那里组装或重新组装等操作也可能节省运输费用、关税和税款。

其他符合标准的商品可在区域(或保税仓库)内重新标记或重新贴标，以符合进入美国商业的要求。区域内容不允许进行误导性的重新标记或重新贴标。不合格的食品和药品在某些情况下可进行再加工以满足《食品、药品和化妆品法》的要求。

外国商品可在区域内存储多长时间，或何时必须进入美国关税领土、再出口或销毁，没有时间限制。

保税仓库中的货物转移CBP保税仓库中的外国货物可转移至外国--

trade zones at any time before their retention date in the bonded warehouse expires, but such a transfer may only be made for the purpose of eventual exportation, destruction, or permanent storage.

When foreign merchandise is transferred to a zone from a CBP bonded warehouse, the bond is cancelled and all obligations regarding duty payment or when merchandise must be re-exported are terminated. Similarly, the owner of domestic merchandise stored in Internal Revenue bonded warehouses may transfer his or her goods to a zone and obtain cancellation of bonds. In addition, domestic goods moved into a zone under zone-restricted status are, upon entering the zone, considered exported for purposes of excise and internal revenue tax rebates. A manufacturer operating in U.S. customs territory using dutiable imported materials in his or her product may, upon transferring the product to the zone for export and complying with appropriate regulations, also obtain drawback of duties paid or cancellation of bond.

General information about United States foreign-trade zones and their locations may be obtained from:

Foreign-Trade Zones Board
Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20330

Questions about the legal aspects of CBP responsibilities in regard to foreign-trade zones should be addressed to:

Chief, Cargo Control
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Washington, DC 20229

Questions about the operational aspects of such responsibilities should be addressed to the appropriate CBP port director. The Foreign-Trade Zones Manual may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. When ordering, refer to CBP Publication No.0000-0559.

The Foreign-Trade Zones Manual may also be viewed at or downloaded from CBP's Website, ***www.cbp.gov***.

在保税仓库的留存期限届满之前的任何时间，但此类转移只能以最终出口、销毁或永久储存为目的进行。

当外国商品从CBP保税仓库转移到区域时，保证金被取消，所有关于关税支付或商品必须再出口的义务终止。同样，存储在Internal Revenue保税仓库中的国内商品的所有者可以将其货物转移到区域并获得保证金的取消。此外，在区域限制状态下移入区域的国内货物，在进入区域时，就消费税和内部税收退税而言被视为已出口。在美国关税区运营的制造商，如果在其产品中使用应税进口材料，在将产品转移到区域用于出口并遵守适当法规后，也可以获得已支付关税的退税或保证金的取消。

有关美国对外贸易区及其位置的一般信息可从以下机构获取：

外贸区委员会商务部华盛顿
特区 20330

有关CBP在对外贸易区方面职责的法律问题应致函：

局长，货物管制美国海关与边境保护
局华盛顿特区 20229

关于此类职责操作层面的问题应
致函相应的CBP港口主任。《对外贸易区手册》可从华盛顿特区20402美国政府印刷局文件主管处购买。订购时请注明CBP出版物编号0000-0559。

《对外贸易区手册》也可在CBP网站**www.cbp.gov**上查看或下载。

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1. INVOICES

§ 141.83 Type of invoice required.

(a)-(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Commercial invoice*. (1) A commercial invoice shall be filed for each shipment of merchandise not exempted by paragraph (d) of this section. The commercial invoice shall be prepared in the manner customary in the trade, contain the information required by Secs. 141.86 through 141.89, and substantiate the statistical information required by Sec. 141.61(e) to be given on the entry, entry summary, or withdrawal documentation.

(2) The port director may accept a copy of a required commercial invoice in place of the original. A copy, other than a photostatic or photographic copy, shall contain a declaration by the foreign seller, the shipper, or the importer that it is a true copy.

(d) *Commercial invoice not required*. A commercial invoice shall not be required in connection with the filing of the entry, entry summary, or withdrawal documentation for merchandise listed in this paragraph. The importer, however, shall present any invoice, memorandum invoice, or bill pertaining to the merchandise which may be in his possession or available to him. If no invoice or bill is available, a pro forma (or substitute) invoice, as provided for in Sec. 141.85, shall be filed, and shall contain information adequate for the examination of merchandise and the determination of duties, and information and documentation which verify the information required for statistical purposes by Sec. 141.61(e). The merchandise subject to the foregoing requirements is as follows:

(1) [Reserved]
(2) Merchandise not intended for sale or any commercial use in its imported condition or any other form, and not brought in on commission for any person other than the importer.
(3)-(4) [Reserved]
(5) Merchandise returned to the United States after having been exported for repairs or alteration under subheadings 9802.00.40 and 9802.00.60, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).
(6) Merchandise shipped abroad, not delivered to the consignee, and returned to the United States.
(7) Merchandise exported from continuous CBP custody within 6 months after the date of entry.
(8) Merchandise consigned to, or entered in the name of, any agency of the U.S. Government.
(9) Merchandise for which an appraisement entry is accepted.
(10) Merchandise entered temporarily into the customs territory of the United States under bond or for permanent exhibition under bond.
(11) Merchandise provided for in section 466, Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1466), which pertain to certain equipment, repair parts, and supplies for vessels.
(12) Merchandise imported as supplies, stores, and equipment of the importing carrier

1. 发票

141.83 所需发票类型。

(a)-(b)[保留]

(c) 商业发票。(1) 对于未被本节(d)款豁免的每批货物，均应提交商业发票。商业发票应按贸易惯例方式编制，包含第141.86条至第141.89条所要求的信息，并证实第141.61(e)条要求在报关、报关单汇总或提货文件上提供的统计信息。

(2) 港口主任可接受所需商业发票的副本代替正本。除影印或照相副本外的副本，应包含外国卖方、托运人或进口商的声明，说明其为真实副本。

(d) 无需商业发票。就本段所列货物的报关、报关单汇总或提货文件的提交而言，不应要求提供商业发票。但是，进口商应出示其占有或可获得的与货物有关的任何发票、备忘发票或账单。如果没有发票或账单，应提交第141.85节规定的形式发票(或替代发票)，并且应包含足以供查验货物和确定关税的信息，以及核实第141.61(e)节所要求用于统计目的的信息和文件。适用上述要求的货物如下：

(1) [Reserved]
(2) 非为以其进口状态或任何其他形式销售或用于任何商业用途，且非为进口商以外的任何人代销而进口的货物。

(3) -(4)[保留](5)根据美国协调关税表子目9802.00.40和9802.00.60(19 U.S.C.1202)出口用于修理或改装后返回美国的货物。

(6) 运往国外、未交付给收货人并返回美国的货物。

(7) 在报关之日起6个月内从CBP连续监管下出口的货物。

(8) 托运给美国政府任何机构或以美国政府任何机构名义报关的货物。

(9) 接受估价报关的货物。(10) 在保证书下临时进入美国关税区或为在保证书下永久展览而报关的货物。

(11) 1930年关税法第466条(19 U.S.C.1466)规定的货物，涉及船舶的某些设备、修理零件和供应品。
(12) 作为进口承运人的物料、备用品和设备进口的货物

and subsequently made subject to entry pursuant to section 446, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1446).

(13) Ballast (not including cargo used for ballast) landed from a vessel and delivered for consumption.

(14) Merchandise, whether privileged or nonprivileged, resulting from manipulation or manufacture in a foreign trade zone.

(15) Screenings contained in bulk importations of grain or seeds.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17447, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 78-53, 43 FR 6069, Feb. 13, 1978; T.D. 79-221, 44 FR 46820, Aug. 9, 1979; T.D. 82- 224, 47 FR 53728, Nov. 29, 1982; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41184, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 85-39, 50 FR 9612, Mar. 11, 1985; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51256, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 93-66, 58 FR 44130, Aug. 19, 1993; T.D. 94-24, 59 FR 13200, Mar. 21, 1994; T.D. 97-82, 62 FR 51771, Oct. 3, 1997]

NOTE: *The Customs Service waived the requirement for a special invoice on March 1, 1982. However, it may still be used. If a commercial invoice is used, it must be signed by the seller and shipper or their agents.*

(PRO FORMA INVOICE HERE)

2. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

§ 141.89 Additional Information for certain classes of merchandise.
(a) Invoices for the following classes of merchandise, classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), shall set forth the additional information specified: [T.D. 75-42, 75-239, 78-53, 83-251, 84-149.]

Aluminum and alloys of aluminum classifiable under subheadings 7601.10.60, 7601.20.60, 7601.20.90, or 7602.00.00, HTSUS (T.D. 53092, 55977, 56143)—Statement of the percentages by weight of any metallic element contained in the article.

Articles manufactured of textile materials, Coated or laminated with plastics or rubber, classifiable in Chapter(s) 39, 40, and 42—Include a description indicating whether the fabric is coated or laminated on both sides, on the exterior surface or on the interior surface.

Bags manufactured of plastic sheeting and not of a reinforced or laminated construction, classified in Chapter 39 or in heading 4202—Indicate the gauge of the plastic sheeting.

Ball or roller bearings classifiable under subheading 8482.10.50 through 8482.80.00, HTSUS (T.D. 68-306)—(1) Type of bearing (i.e. whether a ball or roller bearing); (2) If a roller bearing, whether a spherical, tapered, cylindrical, needled or other type; (3)

并随后依据经修订的1930年关税法第446条(19 U.S.C.1446)予以报关的货物。

(13) 从船舶卸下并交付供消费的压舱物(不包括用作压舱物的货物)。

(14) 在对外贸易区内经处理或制造而产生的货物，无论是否享有特权。

(15) 散装进口谷物或种子中所含的筛余物。

[T.D.73-175,38 FR 17447,1973年7月2日，经T.D.修订。78-53,43 FR 6069,2月。13,1978; T.D.79-221,44 FR 46820,8月。1979年9月 T.D.82- 224,47 FR 53728,11月。29,1982; T.D.84-213,49 FR 41184,10月。19,1984; T.D.85-39,50 FR 9612,3月。11,1985; T.D.89-1,53 FR 51256,12月。21,1988; T.D.93-66,58 FR 44130,8月。19,1993; T.D.94-24,59 FR 13200,3月。1994年21日； T.D.97-82,62 FR 51771,10月。3,1997]

注：海关总署于*1982*年*3*月*1*日免除了对专用发票的要求。但仍可使用。如使用商业发票，须由卖方和托运人或其代理人签字。

(此处为形式发票)

2. **附加信息**

141.89 某些类别货物的附加信息。(a)以下类别货物的发票，归入美国协调关税表(HTSUS)的，应列明所规定的附加信息：[T.D.75-42, 75-239, 78-53, 83-251, 84-149.]

铝及铝合金归入HTSUS子目7601.10.60、7601.20.60、7601.20.90或7602.00.00(T.D.53092, 55977, 56143)--物品中所含任何金属元素的重量百分比说明。

纺织材料制成的物品，涂覆或层压有塑料或橡胶，归入第39、40和42章--包括说明织物是在两面、外表面还是内表面涂覆或层压。

塑料薄膜制成的袋，非增强或层压结构，归入第39章或品目4202--注明塑料薄膜的厚度规格。

滚珠或滚子轴承归入HTSUS子目8482.10.50至8482.80.00(T.D.68-306)--(1)轴承类型(即滚珠轴承还是滚子轴承);(2)如为滚子轴承，是球面、锥形、圆柱形、滚针还是其他类型；(3)

Whether a combination bearing (i.e., a bearing containing both ball and roller bearings, etc.); and (4) If a ball bearing (not including ball bearing with integral shafts or parts of ball bearings), whether or not radial, the following: (a) outside diameter of each bearing; and (b) whether or not a radial bearing (the definition of radial bearing is, for customs purposes, an antifriction bearing primarily designed to support a load perpendicular to shaft axis).

Beads (T.D. 50088, 55977)—(1) The length of the string, if strung; (2) The size of the beads expressed in millimeters; (3) The material of which the beads are composed, i.e. ivory, glass, imitation pearl, etc.

Bed Linen and Bedspreads—Statement as to whether or not the article contains any embroidery, lace, braid, edging, trimming, piping or applique work.

Chemicals—Furnish the use and Chemical Abstracts Service number of chemical compounds classified in Chapters 27, 28 and 29, HTSUS.

Colors, dyes, stains and related products provided for under heading 3204, HTSUS—The following information is required: (1) Invoice name of product; (2) Trade name of product; (3) Identity and percent by weight of each component; (4) Color Index number (if none, so state); (5) Color Index generic name (if none so state); (6) Chemical Abstracts Service number of the active ingredient; (7) Class of merchandise (state whether acid type dye, basic dye, disperse dye, fluorescent brightener, soluble dye, vat dye, toner or other (describe); (8) Material to which applied (name the material for which the color, dye, or toner is primarily designed).

Copper (T.D. 45878, 50158, 55977) articles classifiable under the provisions of Chapter 74, HTSUS—A statement of the weight of articles of copper, and a statement of percentage of copper content and all other elements—by weight—of articles classifiable according to copper content.

Copper ores and concentrates (T.D. 45878, 50158, 55977) classifiable in heading 2603, and subheadings 2620.19.60, 2620.20.00, 2620.30.00, and heading 7401—Statement of the percentage by weight of the copper content and any other metallic elements.

Cotton fabrics classifiable under the following HTSUS headings: 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, and 5212—(1) Marks on shipping packages; (2) Numbers on shipping packages; (3) Customer’s call number, if any; (4) Exact width of the merchandise; (5) Detailed description of the merchandise; trade name, if any; whether bleached, unbleached, printed, composed of yarns of different color, or dyed; if composed of cotton and other materials, state the percentage of each component material by weight; (6) Number of single threads per square centimeter (All ply yarns must be counted in accordance with the number of single threads contained in the yarn; to illustrate: a cloth containing 100 two-ply yarns in one square centimeter must be reported as 200 single thread); (7) Exact

是否为组合轴承(即同时包含球轴承和滚子轴承等的轴承)；以及(4) 如果是球轴承(不包括带整体轴的球轴承或球轴承零件)，无论是否为径向轴承，以下内容：(a) 每个轴承的外径；以及(b) 是否为径向轴承(就海关目的而言，径向轴承的定义为主要设计用于支撑垂直于轴线的载荷的减摩轴承)。

珠子(T.D.50088, 55977)- (1) 如果串成串，串的长度；(2) 以毫米表示的珠子尺寸；(3) 珠子的组成材料，即象牙、玻璃、仿珍珠等。

床单和床罩--声明该物品是否含有任何刺绣、蕾丝、编织带、镶边、饰边、滚边或贴花工艺。

化学品-提供归入HTSUS第27、28和29章的化学化合物的用途和化学文摘社编号。

HTSUS税目3204项下的颜色、染料、着色剂及相关产品--需要提供以下信息：(1)产品的发票名称；(2)产品的商品名称；(3)每种成分的身份和重量百分比；(4)颜色索引号(如果没有，请注明);(5)颜色索引通用名称(如果没有，请注明);(6)活性成分的化学文摘社编号；(7)商品类别(注明是酸性染料、碱性染料、分散染料、荧光增白剂、可溶性染料、还原染料、调色剂还是其他(请描述));(8)所施用的材料(注明该颜色、染料或调色剂主要设计用于的材料)。

铜(T.D.45878, 50158, 55977)归入HTSUS第74章条款的物品-铜物品的重量声明，以及按铜含量归类的物品的铜含量和所有其他元素按重量计的百分比声明。

铜矿石和铜精矿(T.D.45878、50158、55977)归入品目2603及子目2620.19.60、2620.20.00、2620.30.00和品目7401--声明铜含量及任何其他金属元素的重量百分比。

棉织物，可归入以下HTSUS品目：5208、5209、5210、5211和5212--(1) 运输包装上的标记；(2) 运输包装上的编号；(3) 客户呼叫号(如有);(4) 商品的确切宽度；(5) 商品的详细描述；商品名称(如有)；是漂白、未漂白、印花、由不同颜色纱线组成还是染色；若由棉和其他材料组成，注明每种成分材料的重量百分比；(6) 每平方厘米单纱根数(所有股线必须按纱线中所含单纱根数计算；举例：一平方厘米含100根双股纱的布必须申报为200根单纱);(7) 确切

weight per square meter in grams; (8) Average yarn number use this formula:

$$\frac{100 \times (\text{total single yarns per square centimeter})}{(\text{number of grams per square meter})}$$

(9) Yarn size or sizes in the warp; (10) Yarn size or sizes in the filling; (11) Specify whether the yarns are combed or carded; (12) Number of colors or kinds (different yarn sizes or materials) in the filling; (13) Specify whether the fabric is napped or not napped; and (14) Specify the type of weave, for example, plan, twill, sateen, oxford, etc., and (15) Specify the type of machine on which woven: if with Jacquard (Jacq), if with Swivel (Swiv), if with Lappet (Lpt.), if with Dobby (Dobby).

Cotton raw See § 151.82 of this chapter for additional information required on invoices.

Cotton waste (T.D. 50044)—(1) The name by which the cotton waste is known, such as “cotton card strips”; “cotton comber waste”; “cotton fly waste”; etc.; (2) Whether the length of the cotton staple forming any cotton card strips covered by the invoice is less than 3.016 centimeters (1 3/16 inches) or is 3.016 centimeters (1 3/16 inches) or more.

Earthenware or crockeryware composed of a nonvitrified absorbent body (including white granite and semiporcelain earthenware and cream-colored ware, stoneware, and terra cotta, but not including common brown, gray, red, or yellow earthenware), embossed or plain; common salt-glazed stoneware; stoneware or earthenware crucibles; Rockingham earthenware; china, porcelain, or other vitrified wares, composed of a vitrified nonabsorbent body which, when broken, shows a vitrified, vitreous, semi-vitrified, or semivitreous fracture; and bisque or Parian ware (T.D. 53236)—(1) If in sets, the kinds of articles in each set in the shipment and the quantity of each kind of article in each set in the shipment; (2) The exact maximum diameter, expressed in centimeters, of each size of all plates in the shipment; (3) The unit value for each style and size of plate, cup, saucer, or other separate piece in the shipment.

Fish or fish livers (T.D. 50724, 49640, 55977) imported in airtight containers classifiable under Chapter 3, HTSUS—(1) Statement whether the articles contain an oil, fat, or grease, (2) The name and quantity of any such oil, fat, or grease.

Footwear, classifiable in headings 6401 through 6405 of the HTSUS—

1. Manufacturer’s style number.
2. Importer’s style and/or stock number.
3. Percent by area of external surface area of upper (excluding reinforcements and accessories) which is:

Leather	a. ————%
Composition leather	b.————%
Rubber and/or plastics	c. ————%

每平方米重量(克);(8)平均纱线支数使用以下公式：

$$\frac{100 \times (\text{每平方厘米总单纱数})}{(\text{每平方米的克数})}$$

(9) 经纱的纱线支数或各支数；(10) 纬纱的纱线支数或各支数；(11) 注明纱线是精梳还是粗梳；(12)纬纱中颜色或种类(不同纱线尺寸或材料)的数量；(13)注明织物是否起绒；(14)注明织物组织类型，例如平纹、斜纹、缎纹、牛津等，以及(15)注明织造所用机器类型：如提花(Jacq)、挖花(Swiv)、浮纹(Lpt.)、多臂(Dobby)。

原棉发票所需附加信息见本章151.82。

废棉(T.D.50044)--(1)废棉的已知名称，如“棉梳条”、“棉精梳废料”、“棉飞花废料”等；(2)发票所涵盖的任何棉梳条所含棉纤维的长度是否小于3.016厘米(1 3/16英寸)或为3.016厘米(1 3/16英寸)或以上。

陶器或粗陶器由非玻璃化吸水性坯体组成(包括白色花岗岩和半瓷陶器及奶油色器皿、炻器及赤陶，但不包括普通棕色、灰色、红色或黄色陶器)，压花或素面；普通盐釉炻器；炻器或陶器坩埚；罗金厄姆陶器；瓷器、瓷质或其他玻璃化器皿，由玻璃化非吸水性坯体组成，破碎时显示玻璃化、玻璃质、半玻璃化或半玻璃质断面；以及素瓷或帕罗斯瓷(T.D.53236)--(1)如果成套，则每套中物品种类及每套中每种物品的数量；(2)所有盘子每种尺寸的确切最大直径，以厘米表示；(3)盘子、杯子、碟子或其他单独件每种款式和尺寸的单位价值。

鱼或鱼肝(T.D.50724, 49640, 55977)以密封容器进口，归入HTSUS第3章--(1)说明物品是否含有油、脂肪或油脂，(2)任何此类油、脂肪或油脂的名称和数量。

鞋类，归入HTSUS第6401至6405品目

1. 制造商款式编号。
2. 进口商款式和/或货号。
3. 按面积计的上部外表面面积(不包括加固件和附件)的百分比，其材料为：皮革

	a. ----%
合成革	b.----%
橡胶和/或塑料	c. ----%

Textile materials d. ————%
Other
(give separate percent for each type of material) e. ————%
f. ————%

4. Percent by area of external surface area of outersole (excluding reinforcements and accessories) which is:

Leather a. ————%
Composition leather b. ————%
Rubber and/or plastics c. ————%
Textile materials d. ————%
Other
(give separate percent for each type of material) e. ————%
f. ————%

You may skip this section if you choose to answer all questions A through Z below:

I. If 3(a) is larger than any other percent in 3 and if 4(a) is larger than any other percent in 4, answer questions F, G, L, M, O, R, S, and X.

II. If 3(a) is larger than any other percent in 3 and if 4(c) is larger than any other percent in 4, answer questions F, G, L, M, O, R, S, and X.

III. If 3(a) plus 3(b) is larger than any single percent in 3 and 4(d), 4(e) or 4(f) is larger than any other percent in 4, stop.

IV. If 3(c) is larger than any other percent in 3 and if 4(a) or 4(b) is larger than any other percent in 4, stop.

V. If 3(c) is larger than any other percent in 3 and if 4(c) is larger than any other percent in 4, answer questions B, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, T and W.

VI. If 3(d) is larger than any other percent in 3 and if 4(a) plus 4(b) is greater than any single percent in 4, answer questions C and D.

VII. If 3(d) is larger than any other percent in 3 and if 4(c) is larger than any single percent in 4, answer questions A, C, J, K, M, N, P and T.

VIII. If 3(d) is larger than any other percent in 3 and if 4(d) is larger than any other percent in 4, answer questions U, Y and Z.

IX. If the article is made of paper, answer questions V and Z.

If the article does not meet any of the conditions I through IX above, answer all questions A through Z, below:

A. Percent of external surface area of upper (including leather reinforcements and accessories).

Which is leather ————%

B. Percent by area of external surface area of upper (including all reinforcements and accessories).

Which is rubber ————%

纺织材料其他 d. ----%

(每种材料分别给出百分比) e. ——% f. ——%

4. 外底外部表面积(不包括加固件和附件)为：皮革合成革橡胶和/或塑料纺织材料其他 a. ——% b. ——%
c. ----%
d.

(每种材料分别给出百分比) e. ——% f. ——%

如果您选择回答下面所有问题A到Z，可以跳过本节：I.如果3(a)大于3中任何其他百分比，且4(a)大于4中任何其他百分比，回答F、G、L、M、O、R、S和X题。II.如果3(a)大于3中任何其他百分比，且4(c)大于4中任何其他百分比，回答F、G、L、M、O、R、S和X题。III.如果3(a)加3(b)大于3中任何单一百分比，且4(d)、4(e)或4(f)为大于4中任何其他百分比，停止。

IV. 如果3(c)大于3中任何其他百分比，且4(a)或4(b)大于4中任何其他百分比，停止。

V. 如果3(c)大于3中任何其他百分比，且4(c)大于4中任何其他百分比，回答B、E、F、G、H、J、K、L、M、N、O、P、T和W题。

VI. 如果3(d)大于3中任何其他百分比，且4(a)加4(b)大于4中任何单一百分比，回答C和D题。

VII. 如果3(d)大于3中任何其他百分比，且4(c)大于4中任何单一百分比，回答A、C、J、K、M、N、P和T题。

VIII. 如果3(d)大于3中任何其他百分比，且4(d)大于4中任何其他百分比，回答U、Y和Z题。

IX. 如果物品由纸制成，回答第V题和第Z题。

如果物品不符合上述I至IX中任何条件，回答所有问题A至Z如下：

A. 上部外表面面积百分比(包括皮革加固件及配件）。

哪个是皮革 ----%

B. 鞋帮外表面面积百分比(包括所有加固件和附件)。

哪个是橡胶 ----%

and/or plastics ————%

C. Percent by weight of rubber and/or plastics is
————%

D. Percent by weight of textile materials plus rubber and/or plastics is
————%

E. Is it waterproof?

F. Does it have a protective metal toe cap?

G. Will it cover the wearer’s ankle bone?

H. Will it cover the wearer’s knee cap?

I. [Reserved.]

J. Is it designed to be a protection against water, oil, grease, or chemicals or cold or inclement weather?

K. Is it a slip-on?

L. Is it a downhill or cross-country ski boot?

M. Is it serious sports footwear other than ski boots? (Chapter 64 subheading note defines sports footwear.)

N. Is it a tennis, basketball, gym, or training shoe or the like?

O. Is it made on a base or platform of wood?

P. Does it have open toes or open heels?

Q. Is it made by the (lipped insole) welt construction?

R. Is it made by the turned construction?

S. Is it worn exclusively by men, boys or youths?

T. Is it made by an exclusively adhesive construction?

U. Are the fibers of the upper, by weight, predominately vegetable fibers?

V. Is it disposable, i.e., intended for one-time use?

W. Is it a “Zori”?

X. Is the leather in the upper pigskin?

Y. Are the sole and supper made of wool felt?

Z. Is there a line of demarcation between the outer sole and upper?

The information requested above may be furnished on CBPF 5523 or other appropriate format by the exporter, manufacturer or shipper.

Also, the following information must be furnished by the importer or his authorized agent if classification is claimed under one of the subheadings below, as follows:

If subheading 6401.99.80, 6402.19.10, 6402.30.30, 6402.91.40, 6402.99.15, 6402.99.30, 6404.11.40, 6404.11.60, 6404.19.35, 6404.19.40, or 6404.19.60 is claimed:

Does the shoe have a foxing or foxing-like band? If so, state its material(s).

Does the sole overlap the upper other than just at the front of the toe and/or at the back of the heel?

Definitions for some of the terms used in Question A to Z above: For the purpose of this

和/或塑料 ----%

C. 按重量计橡胶和/或塑料的百分比为
----%

D. 按重量计的纺织材料加橡胶和/或塑料的百分比为
----%

E. 防水吗？

F. 它有防护金属鞋头吗？

G. 它会覆盖佩戴者的踝骨吗？

H. 它会覆盖佩戴者的膝盖骨吗？

I. [保留。]

J. 是否设计用于防水、防油、防油脂、防化学品或防寒或恶劣天气？

K. 是套脚款吗？

L. 是速降滑雪靴还是越野滑雪靴？

M. 是否为除滑雪靴以外的运动鞋类？(第64章子目注释对运动鞋类作了定义。)

N. 是网球鞋、篮球鞋、体操鞋、训练鞋或类似鞋类吗？

O. 是否以木材为底座或平台制成？

P. 它有露趾或露跟设计吗？

Q. 是否采用(lipped insole)沿条结构制造？

R. 这是由车削结构制成的吗？

S. 是仅由男性、男孩或青少年穿着的吗？

T. 是否采用纯胶粘结构制成？

U. 鞋帮的纤维按重量计是否主要为植物纤维？

V. 是一次性的，即打算一次性使用吗？

W. 是“Zori”吗？

X. 鞋面所用的皮革是猪皮吗？

Y. 鞋底和晚餐是羊毛毡制成的吗？

Z. 外底与鞋帮之间是否有分界线？

上述所要求的信息可由出口商、制造商或托运人在 CBPF 5523 或其他适当格式上提供。

此外，如果根据下列某一子目主张归类，进口商或其授权代理人必须提供以下信息，具体如下：

如果主张子目 6401.99.80、6402.19.10、6402.30.30、6402.91.40、6402.99.15、6402.99.30、6404.11.40、6404.11.60、6404.19.35、6404.19.40 或 6404.19.60：该鞋是否有围条或类似围条带?如有，说明其材料。鞋底是否除仅在鞋头前部和/或鞋跟后部之外与鞋帮重叠?

定义上述问题 A 至 Z 中所用部分术语：为本目的

section, the following terms have the approximate definitions below. If either a more complete definition or a decision as to its application to a particular article is needed, the marker or importer of record (or the agent of either) should contact CBP prior to entry of the article.

a. In an exclusively adhesive construction, all of the pieces of the bottom would separate from the upper or from each other if all adhesives, cements, and glues were dissolved. It includes shoes in which the pieces of the upper are stitched to each other, but not to any part of the bottom. Examples include:
   1. Vulcanized construction footwear;
   2. Simultaneous molded construction footwear;
   3. Molded footwear in which the upper and the bottom is one piece of molded rubber or plastic, and
   4. Footwear in which staples, rivets, stitching, or any of the methods above are either primary or even just extra or auxiliary, even though adhesive is a major part of the reason the bottom will not separate from the upper.

b. Composition leather is made by binding together leather fibers or small pieces of natural leather. It does not include imitation leathers not based on natural leather.

c. Leather is the tanned skin of any animal from which the fur or hair has been removed. Tanned skins coated or laminated with rubber and/or plastics are “leather” only if leather gives the material its essential character.

d. A Line of Demarcation exists if one can indicate where the sole ends and the upper begins. For example, knit booties do not normally have a line of demarcation.

e. Men’s, boy’s and youth’s sizes cover footwear of American youths size 11 and larger for males, and does not include footwear commonly worn by both sexes. If more than 4% of the shoes sold in a given size will be worn by females, that size is “commonly worn by both sexes.”

f. Footwear is designed to protect against water, oil or cold or inclement weather only if it is substantially more of a protection against those items than the usual shoes of that type. For example, a leather oxford will clearly keep your feet warmer and drier than going barefoot, but they are not a protection in this sense. On the other hand, the snow-jogger is the protective version of the nonprotective jogging shoe.

g. Rubber and/or plastics includes any textile material visibly coated (or covered) externally with one or both of those materials.

h. Slip-on includes:
   1. A boot which must be pulled on.
   2. Footwear with elastic cores which must be stretched to get it on, but not a separate piece of elasticized fabric which forms a full circle around the foot or ankle.

i. Sports footwear includes only:

在本节中，下列术语具有以下大致定义。如需更完整的定义或就其对特定物品的适用作出决定，标记人或登记进口商(或其代理人)应在该物品报关前联系CBP。

a.在完全粘合结构中，如果所有粘合剂、胶合剂和胶水被溶解，鞋底的所有部件将与鞋帮或彼此分离。它包括鞋帮部件彼此缝合、但不与鞋底任何部分缝合的鞋类。示例包括：
   1. 硫化建筑鞋类；
   2. 同时模制成型鞋类；
   3. 模压鞋类，其中鞋帮和鞋底为一整块模压橡胶或塑料，以及
   4. 使用钉书钉、铆钉、缝线或上述任何方法的鞋类，无论这些方法是主要方法，还是仅属额外或辅助方法，即使粘合剂是鞋底不会与鞋帮分离的主要原因。

b. 合成皮革通过将皮革纤维或小块天然皮革粘合在一起制成。不包括不以天然皮革为基础的仿皮革。

c. 皮革是已去除毛皮或毛发的任何动物经鞣制的皮。涂覆或层压橡胶和/或塑料的鞣制皮，只有在皮革赋予该材料基本特征时才属于“皮革”。

d. 如果能指出鞋底结束和鞋帮开始的位置，则存在分界线。例如，针织婴儿鞋通常没有分界线。

e. 男童、男孩和青少年尺码涵盖美国男性青少年11码及以上的鞋类，不包括通常男女两性都穿的鞋类。如果在某一给定尺码售出的鞋子中超过4%将由女性穿着，该尺码即为“通常男女两性都穿”。

f. 只有当鞋类在防水、防油或防寒或恶劣天气方面明显优于该类型的普通鞋子时，才属于设计用于防水、防油或防寒或恶劣天气。例如，皮革牛津鞋显然比赤脚更能保持双脚温暖干燥，但在此意义上不属防护。另一方面，雪地慢跑鞋是非防护性慢跑鞋的防护版本。

g. 橡胶和/或塑料包括外部可见涂覆(或覆盖)其中一种或两种材料的任何纺织材料。

h. 一脚蹬鞋款包括：
   1. 必须套上穿着的靴子。
   2. 带有弹性芯的鞋类，必须拉伸才能穿上，但不是围绕脚或脚踝形成完整圆圈的独立弹性织物片。

i. 运动鞋类仅包括：

1. Footwear which is designed for a sporting activity and has, or has provision for, the attachment of spikes, sprigs, cleats, stops, clips, bars or the like;
2. Skating boots (without skates attached), ski boots and cross-country ski footwear, wrestling boots, boxing boots and cycling shoes.

j. Tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes and the like cover athletic footwear other than sports footwear, whether or not principally used for such athletic games or purposes.

k. Textile materials are made from cotton, other vegetable fibers, wool, hair, silk or man-made fibers. Note: Cork, wood, cardboard and leather are not textile materials.

l. In turned construction, the upper is stitched to the leather sole wrong side out and the shoe is then turned right side out.

m. Vegetable fibers include cotton, flax and ramie, but does not include either rayon or plaiting materials such as rattan or wood strips.

n. Waterproof footwear includes footwear designed to protect against penetration by water or other liquids, whether or not such footwear is primarily designed for such purposes.

o. Welt footwear means footwear construction with a welt, which extends around the edge of the outer sole, and in which the welt and shoe upper are sewed to a lip on the surface of the insole, and the outer sole of which is sewed or cemented to the welt.

p. A zori has an upper consisting only of straps or thongs of molded rubber or plastic. This upper is assembled to a formed rubber or plastic sole by means of plugs.

Fur products and furs (T.D. 53064)—(1) Name or names (as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide (16 CFR 301.0) of the animal or animals that produced the fur, and such qualifying statements as may be required pursuant to § 7(c) of the Fur Products Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 69e(c)); (2) A statement that the fur product contains or is composed of used fur, when such is the fact; (3) A statement that the fur product contains or is composed of bleached, dyed, or otherwise artificially colored fur, when such is the fact; (4) A statement that the fur product is composed in whole or in substantial part of paws, tails, bellies, or waste fur, when such is the fact; (5) Name and address of the manufacturer of the fur product; (6) Name of the country of origin of the furs or those contained in the fur product.

Glassware and other glass products (T.D. 53079, 55977)—Classifiable under Chapter 70, HTSUS—Statement of the separate value of each component article in the set.

Gloves—classifiable in subheadings 6116.10.20 and 6216.00.20—Statement as to whether or not the article has been covered with plastics on both sides. Grain or grain and screenings (T.D. 51284)—Statement on CBP invoices for cultivated grain or grain and

1. 为体育活动设计且具有或预留防滑钉、小钉、鞋钉、止挡、夹扣、横条等附着装置的鞋类；

2. 滑冰靴(未附冰刀)、滑雪靴和越野滑雪鞋、摔跤靴、拳击靴和自行车鞋。

j. 网球鞋、篮球鞋、体操鞋、训练鞋及类似鞋类涵盖运动鞋类以外的运动鞋，无论是否主要用于此类运动比赛或目的。

k. 纺织材料由棉、其他植物纤维、羊毛、毛、丝或人造纤维制成。注：软木、木材、纸板和皮革不是纺织材料。

l. 在翻缝结构中，鞋帮反面朝外缝合到皮革鞋底上，然后将鞋翻回正面。

m. 植物纤维包括棉、亚麻和苎麻，但不包括人造丝或藤条或木条等编结材料。

n. 防水鞋类包括设计用于防止水或其他液体渗透的鞋类，无论此类鞋类是否主要为此目的设计。

o. 沿条鞋类是指带有沿条的鞋类结构，沿条沿外底边缘延伸，沿条和鞋帮缝制到内底表面的唇边上，其外底缝制或粘合到沿条上。

p. 草履的鞋帮仅由模压橡胶或塑料的带子或夹趾带组成。该鞋帮通过插塞组装到成型橡胶或塑料鞋底上。

毛皮及毛皮制品(T.D.53064)-(1)名称或各名称(按《毛皮产品名称指南》(16 CFR 301.0)所载)即生产该毛皮的动物名称，以及依据《毛皮产品标签法》第7(c)条(15 U.S.C.69e(c))可能要求的此类限定性说明；(2)如毛皮产品含有或由旧毛皮构成，须作此说明；(3)如毛皮产品含有或由漂白、染色或以其他方式人工着色的毛皮构成，须作此说明；(4)如毛皮产品全部或大部分由爪、尾、腹部或废毛皮构成，须作此说明；(5)毛皮产品制造商的名称和地址；(6)毛皮或毛皮产品中所含毛皮的原产地国家名称。

玻璃器皿及其他玻璃制品(T.D.53079, 55977)--可归入 HTSUS 第 70 章--成套物品中每件组成物品单独价值的说明。

手套--可归入子目 6116.10.20 和 6216.00.20--说明该物品两面是否均覆有塑料。谷物或谷物及筛余物(T.D.51284)--CBP 发票上关于栽培谷物或谷物及

screenings that no screenings are included with the grain, or, if there are screenings included, the percentage of the shipment which consists of screenings commingled with the principal grain.

Handkerchiefs—(1) State the exact dimensions (length and width) of the merchandise; (2) If of cotton indicate whether the handkerchief is hemmed and whether it contains lace or embroidery.

Hats or headgear—(1) If classifiable under subheading 6502.00.40 or 6502.00.60, HTSUS—Statement as to whether or not the article has been bleached or colored; (2) If classifiable under subheading 6502.00.20 through 6502.00.60 or 6504.00.30 through 6504.00.90, HTSUS—Statement as to whether or not the article is sewed or not sewed, exclusive of any ornamentation or trimming.

Hosiery—(1) Indicate whether a single yarn measures less than 67 decitex. (2) Indicate whether the hosiery is full length, knee length, or less than knee length. (3) Indicate whether it contains lace or net.

Iron or Steel classifiable in Chapter 72 or headings 7301 to 7307, HTSUS (T.D. 53092, 55977)—Statement of the percentages by weight of carbon and any metallic elements contained in the articles, in the form of a mill analysis or mill test certificate.

Iron oxide (T.D. 49989, 50107)—For iron oxide to which a reduced rate of duty is applicable, a statement of the method of preparation of the oxide, together with the patent number, if any.

Machines, equipment and apparatus—Chapters 84 and 85, HTSUS—A statement as to the use or method of operation of each type of machine.

Machine parts (T.D. 51616)—Statement specifying the kind of machine for which the parts are intended, or if this is not known to the shipper, the kinds of machines for which the parts are suitable.

Machine tools: (1) Heading 8456 through 8462—machine tools covered by these headings equipped with a CNC (Computer Numerical Control) or the facings (electrical interface) for a CNC must state so; (2) heading 8458 through 8463—machine tools covered by these headings if used or rebuilt must state so; (3) subheading 8456.30.10—EDM: (Electrical Discharge Machines) if a Traveling Wire (Wire Cut) type must state so. Wire EDM's use a copper or brass wire for the electrode; (4) subheading 457.10.0010 through 8457.10.0050—Machining Centers. Must state whether or not they have an ATC (Automatic Tool Changer). Vertical spindle machine centers with an ATC must also indicate the Y-travel; (5) subheadings 8458.11.0030 through 8458.11.00.90—horizontal lathes: numerically controlled. Must indicate the rated HP (or KW rating) of the main spindle motor. Use the continuous rather than 30-minute rating.

筛余物：谷物中不含筛余物，或者，如果含有筛余物，则说明与主谷物混合的筛余物占该批货物的百分比。

手帕 -(1)说明商品的确切尺寸(长度和宽度);(2)如为棉制，说明手帕是否折边以及是否含花边或刺绣。

帽子或头饰 -(1) 如归入HTSUS子目6502.00.40或6502.00.60，须声明该物品是否经过漂白或染色；(2) 如归入HTSUS子目6502.00.20至6502.00.60或6504.00.30至6504.00.90，须声明该物品是否缝制，不包括任何装饰或饰边。

袜类 -(1)说明单纱是否小于67分特。(2)说明袜类为全长、及膝还是短于及膝。(3)说明是否含花边或网眼。

铁或钢归入HTSUS第72章或品目7301至7307(T.D.53092, 55977)- 以工厂分析或工厂测试证书形式声明物品中所含碳及任何金属元素的重量百分比。

氧化铁(T.D.49989、50107)- 对于适用降低关税税率的氧化铁，说明该氧化物的制备方法，并附专利号(如有)。

机器、设备及装置 - HTSUS第84章和第85章 - 须声明每种类型机器的用途或操作方式。

机器零件(T.D.51616)- 说明这些零件所用于的机器种类，或者，如果发货人不清楚，则说明这些零件适合用于的机器种类。

机床：(1)品目 8456 至 8462-归入这些品目的机床如配备 CNC(计算机数控)或 CNC 接口(电气接口)，必须说明；(2)品目 8458 至 8463-归入这些品目的机床如为旧机床或翻新机床，必须说明；(3)子目 8456.30.10-EDM:(电火花加工机床)如为走丝(线切割)型，必须说明。线切割 EDM 使用铜丝或黄铜丝作为电极；(4)子目 457.10.0010 至 8457.10.0050-加工中心。必须说明是否配备 ATC(自动换刀装置)。配备 ATC 的立式主轴加工中心还必须注明 Y 轴行程；(5)子目 8458.11.0030 至 8458.11.00.90-卧式车床：数控。必须注明主轴电机的额定 HP(或 KW 额定值)。使用连续额定值而非 30 分钟额定值。

Madeira embroideries (T.D. 49988)—(1) With respect to the materials used, furnish: (a) country of production; (b) width of the material in the piece; (c) name of the manufacturer; (d) kind of material, indicating manufacturer's quality number; (e) landed cost of the material used in each item; (f) date of the order; (g) date of the invoice; (h) invoice unit value in the currency of the purchase; (i) discount from purchase price allowed, if any, (2) with respect to the finished embroidered articles, furnish: (a) manufacturer's name, design number, and quality number; (b) importer's design number, if any; (c) finished size; (d) number of embroidery points per unit of quantity; (e) total for overhead and profit added in arriving at the price of value of the merchandise covered by the invoice.

Motion-picture films—(1) Statement of footage, title, and subject matter of each film; (2) declaration of shipper, cameraman, or other person with knowledge of the acts identifying the films with the invoice and stating that the basic films were to the best of his knowledge and belief exposed abroad and returned for use as newsreel; (3) declaration of importer that he believes the films entered by him are the ones covered by the preceding declaration and that the films are intended for use as newsreel.

Paper classifiable in Chapter 48—Invoices covering paper shall contain the following information, or will be accompanied by specification sheets containing such information: (1) weight of paper in grams per square meter; (2) thickness, in micrometers (microns); (3) if imported in rectangular sheets, length and width sheets, in cm; (4) if imported in strips, or rolls, the width, in cm. In the case of rolls, the diameter of rolls in cm; (5) whether the paper is coated or impregnated, and with what materials; (6) weight of coating, in grams per square meter; (7) percentage by weight of the total fiber content consisting of wood fibers contained by a mechanical process, chemical sulfate or soda process, chemical sulfite process, or semi-chemical process, as appropriate; (8) commercial designation, as "writing," "cover," "drawing," "Bristol," "newsprint," etc.; (9) ash content; (10) color; (11) glaze, or finish; (12) Mullen bursting strength, and Mullen index; (13) stretch factor, in machine direction and in cross direction; (14) tear and tensile readings; in machine direction, in cross direction, and in machine direction plus cross direction; (15) identification of fibers as "hardwood" where appropriate; (16) crush resistance; (17) brightness; (18) smoothness; (19) if bleached, whether bleached uniformly throughout the mass; (20) whether embossed, perforated, creped or crinkled.

Plastic plates, sheets, film, foil and strip of headings 3920 and 3921—(1) Statement as to whether the plastic is cellular or noncellular; (2) specification of the type of plastic; (3) indication of whether or not flexible and whether combined with textile or other material.

Printed matter classifiable in Chapter 49—Printed matter entered in the following headings shall have, on or with the invoices covering such matter, the following information: (1) Heading 4901—(a) whether the books are: dictionaries, encyclopedias, textbooks, bound newspapers or journals or periodicals, directories, bibles or other prayer

马德拉刺绣(T.D.49988)-(1)就所用材料，提供：(a)生产国；(b)成匹材料的宽度；(c)制造商名称；(d)材料种类，注明制造商质量编号；(e)每项物品所用材料的到岸成本；(f)订单日期；(g)发票日期；(h)以采购货币表示的发票单位价值；(i)允许的采购价格折扣(如有);(2)就成品刺绣物品，提供：(a)制造商名称、设计编号和质量编号；(b)进口商设计编号(如有);(c)成品尺寸；(d)每数量单位的刺绣针数；(e)为得出发票所涉商品价格或价值而加入的间接费用和利润总额。

电影胶片-(1)每部胶片的长度、标题和主题说明；(2)托运人、摄影师或其他了解相关行为的人员的声明，将胶片与发票对应起来，并说明据其所知所信，基础胶片是在国外曝光并返回用作新闻片的；(3)进口商声明，其相信其申报进口的胶片即为前一声明所涉胶片，且该胶片拟用作新闻片。

纸归入第48章--涵盖纸的发票应包含以下信息，或随附包含此类信息的规格表：

(1) 纸的重量，以克/平方米计；(2) 厚度，以微米(micron)计；(3) 若以矩形片材进口，片材的长度和宽度，以厘米计；(4) 若以条状或卷状进口，宽度，以厘米计。若为卷状，卷的直径，以厘米计；(5) 纸是否涂布或浸渍，以及使用何种材料；(6) 涂布重量，以克/平方米计；(7) 总纤维含量中由机械法、化学硫酸盐法或苏打法、化学亚硫酸盐法或半化学法所含木纤维所占的重量百分比(视情况而定);(8) 商业名称，如"书写纸"、"封面纸"、"绘图纸"、"布里斯托纸"、"新闻纸"等；(9) 灰分含量；(10) 颜色；(11) 光泽或整饰；(12) Mullen 耐破强度及 Mullen 指数；(13) 纵向往和横向的伸长率；(14) 纵向、横向及纵向加横向的撕裂度和抗张强度读数；(15) 在适当情况下将纤维标识为"硬木";(16) 抗压强度；(17) 白度；(18) 平滑度；(19) 若为漂白，是否整体均匀漂白；(20) 是否压花、打孔、起皱或皱褶。

品目3920和3921的塑料板、片、膜、箔及条 - (1) 声明该塑料是微孔的还是非微孔的；(2) 说明塑料类型；(3) 指明是否具有柔性以及是否与纺织材料或其他材料结合。

印刷品归入第49章--按下列税目申报的印刷品，其发票上或随附发票应包含以下信息：(1) 税目4901--(a) 书籍是否为：字典、百科全书、教科书、装订报纸或期刊或杂志、名录、圣经或其他祈祷

books, technical, scientific or professional books, art or pictorial books, or “other” books; (b) if “other” books, whether hardbound or paperbound; (c) if “other” books, paperbound, other than “rack size”: number of pages (excluding covers). (2) Heading 4902—(a) whether the journal or periodical appears at least four times a week. If the journal or periodical appears other than at least four times a week, whether it is a newspaper supplement printed by a gravure process, is a newspaper, business or professional journal or periodical, or other than these; (3) Heading 4904—whether the printed or manuscript music is sheet music, not bound (except by stapling or folding); (4) Heading 4905—(a) whether globes, or not; (b) if not globes, whether in book form, or not; (c) in any case, whether or not in relief; (5) cards, greeting cards, or other; (7) Heading 4910—(a) whether or not printed on paper by a lithographic process; (b) if printed on paper by a lithographic process, the thickness of the paper, in mum; (8) Subheading not printed over 20 years at time of importation, whether suitable for use in the production of articles of heading 4902; (c) if not printed over 20 years at time of importation, and not suitable for use in the production of articles of heading 4901, whether the merchandise is lithographs on paper or paperboard; (d) if lithographs on paper or paperboard, under the terms of the immediately preceding description, thickness of the paper or paperboard, and whether or not posters; (e) in any case, whether or not posters; (f) in any case, whether or not photographic negatives or positives on transparent bases; (b) Subheading 4911.99—If not carnets, or parts thereof, in English or French, whether or not printed on paper in whole or in part by a lithographic process.

Pulp classifiable in Chapter 47—(1) Invoices covering chemical woodpulp, dissolving trades, in Heading 4702 shall state the insoluble fraction (as percentage) after one hour in a caustic soda solution containing 18 percent sodium hydroxide (NaOH) at 20º C; (2) Subheading 4702.00.0020—Pulp entered under this subheading shall in addition contain on or with the invoice the ash content as a percentage by weight.

Refrigeration equipment (1) Refrigerator-freezers classifiable under subheading 8418.10.00 and (2) refrigerators classifiable under 8418.21.00—(a) statement as to whether they are compression or absorption type; (b) statement of other refrigerated volume in liters; (3) freezers classifiable under subheading 8418.30.00 and 8418.40.00—statement as to whether they are chest or upright type; (4) liquid chilling refrigerating unless classifiable under subheading 8418.69.0045 through 8418.69.0060—statement as to whether they are centrifugal open-type, centrifugal hermetic-type, absorption-type or reciprocating type.

Rolling mills—Subheading 8455.30.0005 through 8455.30.0085. Rolls for rolling mills: Indicate the composition of the roll—gray iron, cast steel or other—and the weight of each roll.

Rubber Products of Chapter 40—(1) Statement as to whether combined with textile or other material; (2) statement whether the rubber is cellular or noncellular, unvulcanized or vulcanized, and if vulcanized, whether hard rubber or other than hard rubber.

书籍、技术、科学或专业书籍、艺术或图画书籍，或“其他”书籍；(b) 若为“其他”书籍，是否为硬面装订或纸面装订；(c) 若为“其他”书籍且为纸面装订，除“货架尺寸”外：页数(不包括封面)。(2) 税目 4902--(a) 该期刊或杂志是否每周至少出版四次。若该期刊或杂志并非每周至少出版四次，其是否为凹版印刷的报纸增刊、是否为报纸、商业或专业期刊或杂志，或不属于上述各项；(3) 税目 4904--印刷或手稿乐谱是否为散页乐谱，未装订(除钉装或折叠外);(4) 税目 4905--(a) 是否为地球仪；(b) 若非地球仪，是否为书籍形式；(c) 在任何情况下，是否为浮雕形式；(5) 卡片、贺卡或其他；(7) 税目 4910--(a) 是否通过平版印刷工艺印在纸上；(b) 若通过平版印刷工艺印在纸上，纸的厚度，以微米计；(8) 进口时印刷未超过 20 年的子目，是否适合用于生产税目 4902 的物品；(c) 若进口时印刷未超过 20 年，且不适合用于生产税目 4901 的物品，该商品是否为纸或纸板上的平版印刷品；(d) 若为纸或纸板上的平版印刷品，根据紧接上述描述的条件，纸或纸板的厚度，以及是否为海报；(e) 在任何情况下，是否为海报；(f) 在任何情况下，是否为透明基材上的照相底片或正片；(b) 子目 4911.99--若非为 Carnets 或其部件，以英文或法文书写，是否全部或部分通过平版印刷工艺印在纸上。

纸浆归入第47章--(1) 涵盖税目4702项下化学木浆、溶解浆的发票应注明在20o C下于含18%氢氧化钠(NaOH)的烧碱溶液中放置一小时后不溶组分的百分比；(2) 子目4702.00.0020--按此子目申报的纸浆还应在发票上或随附发票注明灰分含量(重量百分比)。

制冷设备(1) 归入子目 8418.10.00 的冷藏冷冻箱，以及(2) 归入 8418.21.00 的冰箱--(a) 关于其为压缩式还是吸收式的说明；(b) 其他冷藏容积，以升计；(3) 归入子目 8418.30.00 和 8418.40.00 的冷冻柜--关于其为卧式还是立式的说明；(4) 液体冷却制冷设备，除非归入子目 8418.69.0045 至 8418.69.0060--关于其为离心开放式、离心封闭式、吸收式还是往复式的说明。

轧机--子目8455.30.0005至8455.30.0085。轧机用轧辊：注明轧辊的组成--灰铸铁、铸钢或其他--以及每个轧辊的重量。

橡胶制品，第40章--(1) 说明是否与纺织材料或其他材料复合；(2) 说明橡胶是泡沫橡胶还是非泡沫橡胶、未硫化还是已硫化，如已硫化，是硬质橡胶还是非硬质橡胶。

Screenings or scalpings of grains or seeds (T.D. 51096)—(1) Whether the commodity is the product of a screening process; (2) if so, whether any cultivated grains have been added to such commodity; (3) If any such grains have been added, the kind and percentage of each.

Textile fiber products (T.D. 55095—(1) The constituent fiber or combination of fibers in the textile fiber product, designating with equal prominence each natural or manufactured fiber in the textile fiber product by its generic name in the order of predominance by the weight thereof if the weight of such fiber is 5 percent or more of the total fiber weight of the product; (2) percentage of each fiber present, by weight, in the total fiber content of the textile fiber product; (3) the name, or other identification issued and registered by the Federal Trade Commission, of the manufacturer of the product or one or more persons subject to § 3 of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (15 U.S.C. 70a) with respect to such product; (4) the name of the country where processed or manufactured. See also “Wearing Apparel” below.

Tires and Tubes for tires, of rubber or plastics—(1) Specify the kind of vehicle for which the tire is intended, i.e. airplane, bicycle, passenger car, on-the-highway light or heavy truck or bus, motorcycle; (2) if designed for tractors provided for in subheading 8701.90.10, or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements provided for in Chapter 84 or in subheading 8716.80.10, designate whether the tire is new, recapped, or used; pneumatic or solid; (3) indicate whether the tube is designed for tires provided for in subheading 4011.91.10, 4011.99.10, 4012.10.20, or 4012.20.20.

Tobacco (including tobacco in its natural state) (T.D. 44854, 45871)—(1) Specify in detail the character of the tobacco in each bale by giving (a) country and province of origin, (b) year of production, (c) grade or grades in each bale, (d) number of carrots or pounds of each grade if more than one grade is packed in a bale, (e) the time when, place where, and person from whom purchased, (f) price paid or to be paid for each bale or package, or price for the vega or lot is purchased in bulk, or if obtained otherwise than by purchase, state the actual market value per bale; (2) if an invoice covers or includes bales of tobacco which are part of a vega or lot purchased in bulk, the invoice must contain or be accompanied by a full description of the vega or lot purchased; or if such description has been furnished with a previous importation, the date and identity of such shipment; (3) packages or bales containing only filler leaf shall be invoiced as filler; when containing filler and wrapper but not more than 35 percent of wrapper, they shall be invoiced as mixed; and when containing more than 35 percent of wrapper, they shall be invoiced as wrapper.

Watches and watch movements classifiable under Chapter 91 of the HTSUS—For all commercial shipments of such articles, there shall be required to be shown on the invoice, or on a separate sheet attached to and constituting a part of the invoice, such information as will reflect with respect to each group, type, or model, the following:

谷物或种子的筛余物或筛屑(T.D.51096)- (1) 该商品是否为筛查过程的产物；(2) 如是，是否已向该商品中添加任何栽培谷物；(3) 如已添加任何此类谷物，须说明每种谷物的种类和百分比。

纺织纤维产品(T.D.55095-(1)纺织纤维产品中的组成纤维或纤维组合，按重量占比顺序以通用名称同等显著地标明该纺织纤维产品中的每种天然或人造纤维，前提是该纤维的重量占产品总纤维重量的5%或以上；(2)纺织纤维产品总纤维含量中每种纤维所占的重量百分比；(3)产品制造商或就此类产品受《纺织纤维产品标识法》(15 U.S.C.70a)第3条约束的一个或多个人员的名称或由联邦贸易委员会颁发并注册的其他标识；(4)加工或制造国名称。另见下文“Wearing Apparel”。

橡胶或塑料制轮胎及轮胎内胎 -(1)注明轮胎预期使用的车辆类型，即飞机、自行车、乘用车、公路轻型或重型卡车或客车、摩托车；(2)若为子目8701.90.10所列拖拉机或第84章或子目8716.80.10所列农业或园艺机械或器具设计，注明轮胎是新的、翻新的还是旧的；是充气轮胎还是实心轮胎；(3)注明内胎是否为子目4011.91.10、4011.99.10、4012.10.20或4012.20.20所列轮胎设计。

烟草(包括天然状态的烟草)(T.D.44854, 45871)--(1) 详细说明每包烟草的特性，提供(a) 原产国和原产省，(b) 生产年份，(c) 每包中的等级，(d) 若一包中包装多个等级，各等级的胡萝卜数或磅数，(e) 购买时间、地点及从何人处购买，(f) 每包或每件已付或应付的价格，或按批量购买的vega或批次的价格，或若非通过购买获得，说明每包的实际市场价值；(2) 若发票涵盖或包含作为批量购买的vega或批次一部分的烟草包，发票必须包含或附有对所购vega或批次的完整描述；或若此类描述已在先前进口时提供，则注明该批货物的日期和标识；(3) 仅含填充叶的包装或包应作为填充叶开具发票；当含有填充叶和包叶但包叶不超过35%时，应作为混合叶开具发票；当包叶超过35%时，应作为包叶开具发票。

归入HTSUS第91章的手表及手表机芯 - 对于此类物品的所有商业装运，须在发票上或附于发票并构成发票一部分的单独页面上显示以下信息，以反映每一组别、类型或型号的下列内容：

(A) For watches, a thorough description of the composition of the watch cases, the bracelets, bands or straps, the commercial description (ebauche caliber number, ligne size and number of jewels) of the movements contained in the watches, and the type of battery (manufacturer's name and reference number), if the watch is battery operated.

(B) For watch movements, the commercial description (ebauche caliber number, ligne size and number of jewels). If battery-operated, the type of battery (manufacturer's name and reference number).

(C) The name of the manufacturer of the exported watch movements and the name of the country in which the movements were manufactured.

Wearing apparel—(a) All invoices for textile wearing apparel should indicate a component material breakdown in percentages by weight for all component fibers present in the entire garment, as well as separate breakdowns of the fibers in the (outer) shell (exclusive of linings, cuffs, waistbands, collars and other trimmings) and in the lining; (2) for garments which are constructed of more than one component or material (combination of knits and not knit fabric or combinations of knit and/or not knit fabric with leather, fur, plastic including vinyl, etc.), the invoice must show a fiber breakdown in percentages by weight for each separate textile material in the garment and a breakdown in percentages by weight for each nontextile material for the entire garment; (3) for woven garments, indicate whether the fabric is yarn dyed and whether there are "two or more colors in the warp and/or filling''; (4) for all-white T-shirts and singlets indicate whether or not the garment contains pockets, trim, or embroidery; (5) for mufflers-state the exact dimensions (length and width) of the merchandise.

Wood products—(1) Wood sawed or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded, or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm (lumber), classifiable under Chapter 44 heading 4407, HTSUS, and wood continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed; coniferous: Subheading 4409.10.90 and nonconiferous: Subheading 4409.20.90, HTSUS, and dutiable on the basis of cubic meters—Quantity in cubic meter (m) before dressing; (2) fiberboard of wood or other ligneous materials whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances, under Chapter 44, Heading 4411, HTSUS, and classifiable according to its density-density in grams per cubic centimeter (cm); (3) plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, classifiable under Chapter 44, Subheading 4412.11,4412.12, and 4412.19, HTSUS, and classifiable according to the thickness of the wood sheets-thickness of each ply in millimeter (mm);

Wool and hair—See 151.62 of this chapter for additional information required on invoices.

Wool products, except carpets, rugs, mats, and upholsteries, and wool products made more than 20 years before importation (T.D. 50388, 51019) (1) The percentage of the

(A) 对于手表，详细描述表壳、手链、表带或表带的组成，手表所装表芯的商业描述(机芯毛坯口径编号、尺寸和宝石数)，以及电池类型(制造商名称和参考编号)，如果手表为电池驱动。

(B) 对于表芯，商业描述(机芯毛坯口径编号、尺寸和宝石数)。如为电池驱动，电池类型(制造商名称和参考编号)。

(C) 出口手表机芯制造商的名称以及机芯制造所在国家的名称。

服装 -(a)所有纺织服装发票应注明整件服装中所有组成纤维按重量百分比的成分材料明细，以及(外)壳(不包括衬里、袖口、腰带、领子和其他辅料)和衬里中纤维的单独明细；(2)对于由一种以上部件或材料(针织和非针织面料的组合，或针织和/非针织面料与皮革、毛皮、塑料(包括乙烯基等)的组合)构成的服装，发票必须显示服装中每种单独纺织材料按重量百分比的纤维明细，以及整件服装中每种非纺织材料按重量百分比的明细；(3)对于机织服装，注明面料是否为色织，以及是否存在"经纱和/或纬纱中有两种或多种颜色";(4)对于全白T恤和汗衫，注明服装是否含有口袋、饰边或刺绣；(5)对于围巾--注明商品的确切尺寸(长度和宽度)。

木制品 -(1)沿长度方向锯制或削片、切片或剥皮的木材，不论是否刨平、砂光或指接，厚度超过6 mm(木材)，归入HTSUS第44章税目4407，以及沿任何边缘或表面连续成型的木材，不论是否刨平、砂光或指接；针叶木：HTSUS子目4409.10.90，非针叶木：HTSUS子目4409.20.90，按立方米计征--加工前以立方米(m)计的数量；(2)木纤维板或其他木质材料纤维板，不论是否用树脂或其他有机物质粘合，归入HTSUS第44章税目4411，按其密度归类--密度以克/立方厘米(cm)计；(3)仅由木片组成的胶合板，归入HTSUS第44章子目4412.11、4412.12和4412.19，按木片厚度归类--每层厚度以毫米(mm)计。

羊毛和毛发--发票上所需的其他信息见本章 151.62。

羊毛产品，但地毯、小地毯、垫子和室内装饰织物，以及进口前 20 年以上制造的羊毛产品除外(T.D.50388, 51019)(1).....的百分比

total fiber weight of the wool product, exclusive of ornamentation not exceeding 5 per cent of said total fiber weight, of (a) wool; (b) reprocessed wool; (c) reused wool; (d) each fiber other than wool if said percentage by weight of such fiber is 5 per cent or more; and (e) the aggregate of all fibers; (2) the maximum percentage of the total weight of the wool product, of any nonfibrous loading, filling, or adulterating matter; and (3) the name of the manufacturer of the wool product, except when such product consists of mixed wastes, residues, and similar merchandise obtained from several suppliers or unknown sources.

Woven fabric of man-made fibers in headings 5407, 5408, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516—

(1) State the exact width of the fabric.
(2) Provide a detailed description of the merchandise, (trade name, if any).
(3) Indicate whether bleached, unbleached, dyed, or yarns of different colors and/or printed.
(4) If composed of more than one material, list percentage by weight in each.
(5) Identify the man-made fibers as artificial or synthetic, filament or staple, and state whether the yarns are high tenacity. Specify the number of turns per meter in each yarn.
(6) Specify yarn sizes in warp and filling.
(7) Specify how the fabric is woven (plain weave, twill, sateen, dobby, jacquard, swivel, lappet, etc.)
(8) Indicate the number of single threads per square centimeter in both warp and filling.
(9) Supply the weight per square meter in grams.
(10) Provide the average yarn number using this formula:
$$\frac{100 \times \text{number of single threads per square centimeter}}{\text{(number of grams per square meter)}}$$
(11) For spun yarns, specify whether textured or not textured.
(12) For filament yarns, specify whether textured or not textured.

Yarns—(1) All yarn invoices should show: (a) fiber content by weight; (b) whether single or plied; (c) whether or not put up for retail sale (See Section Xl, Note 4, HTSUS); (d) whether or not intended for use as sewing thread.

(2) If chief weight of silk, show whether spun or filament.
(3) If chief weight of cotton, show:
  (a) whether combed or uncombed
  (b) metric number (mn)
  (c) whether bleached and/or mercerized.
(4) If chief weight of man-made fiber, show:
  (a) whether filament, or spun, or a combination of filament and spun
  (b) If a combination of filament and spun-give percentage of filament and spun by weight.

羊毛产品总纤维重量的百分比，不包括不超过所述总纤维重量5%的装饰，(a) 羊毛；(b) 再生羊毛；(c) 再用羊毛；(d) 除羊毛外的每种纤维，若该纤维的所述重量百分比为5%或以上；以及(e) 所有纤维的总和；(2) 羊毛产品总重量中任何非纤维性填充、填料或掺假物质的最大百分比；以及(3) 羊毛产品制造商的名称，除非该产品由从多个供应商或未知来源获得的混合废料、残渣和类似商品组成。

品目5407、5408、5512、5513、5514、5515、5516的化学纤维机织物 -

(1) 说明织物的确切宽度。(2)提供货物的详细描述(如有商品名称)。(3)说明是漂白、未漂白、染色，还是不同颜色纱线和/或印花。

(4) 如果由一种以上材料组成，请列出每种材料的重量百分比。
(5) 说明人造纤维是人造纤维还是合成纤维，是长丝还是短纤维，并说明纱线是否为高强力。注明每根纱线每米的捻度。

(6) 说明经纱和纬纱的纱线规格。
(7) 注明织物的织造方式(平纹、斜纹、缎纹、多臂、提花、挖花、浮纹等)
(8) 注明经向和纬向每平方厘米的单纱根数。
(9) 请以克为单位提供每平方米的重量。
(10) 使用以下公式提供平均纱线支数：100 × 每平方厘米单纱根数(每平方米克数)

(11) 对于纺纱，注明是否变形。(12) 对于长丝纱，注明是否变形。

纱线--(1)所有纱线发票应显示：(a)按重量计的纤维含量；(b)是单纱还是股线；(c)是否供零售销售(见 HTSUS 第 XI 类注释 4);(d)是否拟用作缝纫线。(2)如果主要重量为丝，说明是纺丝还是长丝。(3)如果主要重量为棉，说明：

(a) 无论是否精梳
(b) 公制编号(mn)(c) 是否漂白和/或丝光处理。

(4) 如人造纤维为主要重量，请注明：
(a) 是长丝、短纤，还是长丝与短纤的组合；(b) 如为长丝与短纤的组合--按重量给出长丝和短纤的百分比。

(5) If chief weight of filament man-made fiber, show:
(a) whether high tenacity (See Section Xl, note 6 HTSUS)
(b) whether monofilament, multifilament or strip
(c) whether texturized
(d) yarn number in decitex
(e) number of turns per meter
(f) for monofilaments-show cross-sectional dimension in millimeters
(g) for strips, show the width of the strip in millimeters (measure in folded or twisted condition if so imported)

Items or classes of goods may be added to or removed from the list from time to time.

3. CUSTOMS VALUATION

93 STAT. 194 PUBLIC LAW 96-39—JULY 26, 1979

TARIFF ACT OF 1930
"SEC. 402, VALUE. [19 U.S.C. 1401a]
"(a) IN GENERAL—(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, imported merchandise shall be appraised, for the purposes of this Act, on the basis of the following:
"(A) The transaction value provided for under subsection (b).
"(B) The transaction value of identical merchandise provided for under subsection (c), if the value referred to in subparagraph (A) cannot be determined, or can be determined but cannot be used by reason of subsection (b)(2).
"(C) The transaction value of similar merchandise provided or under subsection (c), if the value referred to in subparagraph (B) cannot be determined.
"(D) The deductive value provided for under subsection (d), if the value referred to in subparagraph (C) cannot be determined and if the importer does not request alternative valuation under Paragraph (2).
"(E) The computed value provided for under subsection (e), if the value referred to in subparagraph (D) cannot be determined.
"(F) The value provided for under subsection (f), if the value referred to in subparagraph (E) cannot be determined.
"(2) If the value referred to in paragraph (1)(C) cannot be determined with respect to imported merchandise, the merchandise shall be appraised on the basis of the computed value provided for under paragraph (1)(E), rather than the deductive value provided for under paragraph (1)(D), if the importer makes a request to that effect to the CBP officer concerned within such time as the Secretary shall prescribe. If the computed value of the merchandise cannot subsequently be determined, the merchandise may not be appraised on the basis of the value referred to in paragraph (1)(F) unless the deductive

(5) 如主要重量为长丝人造纤维，显示：
(a) 是否高强力(见HTSUS第XI章注释6)
(b)是单丝、复丝还是条带(c)是否变形(d)以分特表示的纱线支数
(e)每米捻度(f)对于单丝--显示以毫米表示的横截面尺寸
(g) 对于条带，显示条带宽度(毫米)(如按折叠或加捻状态进口，则按该状态测量)

物品或货物类别可不时添加至该清单或从该清单中移除时间。

3. **海关估价**

93 STAT.194 公法 96-39-1979年7月26日

1930 年关税法"第 402 条，价值。[19 U.S.C.1401a] "(a)一般规定--(1)除本法另有特别规定外，进口货物应为本法目的按以下基础估价：
"(A) 第(b)款规定成交价格。"(B) 相同商品的成交价格，按第(c)款规定，如果(A)项所述价值无法确定，或虽可确定但因第(b)(2)款而不能使用。
(C)类似商品的交易价值，前提是第(c)款，如果(B)项所述价值无法确定。
"(D) 第(d)款规定的扣除价值，若该价值(C)项所述价值无法确定，且进口商未根据第(2)款请求替代估价。
(E)根据第(e)款规定的计算价值，如果该价值第(D)项所述内容无法确定。
(F)根据第(f)小节提供的价值，如果所提及的价值在子款(E)无法确定。"(2) 若第(1)(C)款所述价值无法就进口商品确定，且进口商在部长规定的时间内向相关CBP官员提出请求，则商品应基于第(1)(E)款规定的计算价值而非第(1)(D)款规定的扣除价值进行估价。若该商品的计算价值随后无法确定，则商品不得基于第(1)(F)款所述价值进行估价，除非扣除

value of the merchandise cannot be determined under paragraph (1)(D).

"(3) Upon written request therefor by the importer of merchandise, and subject to provisions of law regarding the disclosure of information, the CBP officer concerned shall provide the importer with a written explanation of how the value of that merchandise was determined under this section.

"(b) TRANSACTION VALUE OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.--(1) The transaction value of imported merchandise is the price actually paid or payable for the merchandise when sold for exportation to the United States, plus amounts equal to—

"(A) The packing costs incurred by the buyer with respect to the imported merchandise;

"(B) Any selling commission incurred by the buyer with respect to the imported merchandise;

"(C) The value, apportioned as appropriate, of any assist;

"(D) Any royalty or license fee related to the imported merchandise that the buyer is required to pay directly or indirectly, as a condition of the sale of the imported merchandise for exportation to the United States; and

"(E) The proceeds of any subsequent resale, disposal, or use of the imported merchandise that accrue, directly or indirectly, to the seller.

The price actually paid or payable for imported merchandise shall be increased by the amounts attributable to the items (and no others) described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) only to the extent that each such amount (i) is not otherwise included within the price actually paid or payable; and (ii) is based on sufficient information. If sufficient information is not available, for any reason, with respect to any amount referred to in the preceding sentence, the transaction value of the imported merchandise concerned shall be treated, for purposes of this section, as one that cannot be determined.

"(2)(A) The transaction value of imported merchandise determined under paragraph (1) shall be the appraised value of that merchandise for the purposes of this Act only if—

"(i) there are no restrictions on the disposition or use of the imported merchandise by the buyer other than restrictions that—

"(I) are imposed or required by law,

"(II) limit the geographical area in which the merchandise may be resold, or

"(III) do not substantially affect the value of the merchandise;

"(ii) the sale of, or the price actually paid or payable for, the imported merchandise is not subject to any condition or consideration for which a value cannot be determined with respect to the imported merchandise;

"(iii) no part of the proceeds of any subsequent resale, disposal, or use of the imported merchandise by the buyer will accrue directly or indirectly to the seller, unless an appropriate adjustment therefor can be made under paragraph (1)(E); and

"(iv) the buyer and seller are not related, or the buyer and seller are related but the transaction value is acceptable, for purposes of this subsection, under subparagraph (B).

"(B) The transaction value between a related buyer and seller is acceptable for the purposes of this subsection if an examination of the circumstances of the sale of the

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商品的价值无法根据第(1)(D)款确定。

"(3) 应商品进口商的书面请求，并在符合有关信息披露的法律规定的前提下，相关CBP官员应向进口商提供书面说明，解释该商品价值如何根据本条确定。

"(b) 进口商品的成交价格--(1) 进口商品的成交价格是为向美国出口而销售该商品时实际支付或应付的价格，加上等于以下各项的金额--

(A) 买方就进口货物所发生的包装费用

商品；"(B) 买方就进口商品产生的任何销售佣金；"(C) 任何协助的价值，按适当比例分摊；"(D) 与进口商品相关的任何特许权使用费或许可费，买方作为向美国出口销售进口商品的条件被要求直接或间接支付；以及"(E) 进口商品任何后续转售、处置或使用直接或间接归于卖方的收益。进口商品实付或应付的价格应增加

应归属于第(A)项至第(E)项所述项目(且不归属于其他项目)的金额，但仅限于每笔该等金额(i)未以其他方式包含在实际支付或应付价格中；且(ii)基于充分信息。如果由于任何原因，对于前句所述任何金额无法获得充分信息，则就本条而言，有关进口货物的成交价格应被视为无法确定。

"(2)(A) 根据第(1)款确定的进口货物的成交价格，只有在下列情况下，才构成本法所称该货物的完税价格--

"(i) 买方对该进口货物的处置或使用不存在限制，但下列限制除外--

"(I) 由法律施加或要求的限制，"(II) 限制该货物可转售的地理区域，

或

(III)不实质性影响商品价值；

"(ii) 进口货物的销售，或实际支付或应付的价格，不受任何条件的约束，也不受任何无法就进口货物确定价值的对价的约束；"(iii) 买方对进口货物的任何后续转售、处置或使用所产生的收益，没有任何部分直接或间接归卖方所有，除非可以根据第(1)(E)项作出适当调整；且"(iv) 买方与卖方无关联关系，或者买方与卖方虽有关联关系，但就本款而言，根据第(B)项，成交价格是可接受的。"(B) 如果对销售情况的审查表明，关联买方与卖方之间的成交价格就本款而言是可接受的

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imported merchandise indicates that the relationship between such buyer and seller did not influence the price actually paid or payable; or if the transaction value of the imported merchandise closely approximates—Amended by.P.L. 96—490, effective 1/1/81:

"(i) the transaction value of identical merchandise, or of similar merchandise in sales to unrelated buyers in the United States; or

"(ii) the deductive value or computed value for identical merchandise or similar merchandise; but, only if each value referred to in clause (i) or (ii) that is used for comparison relates to merchandise that was exported to the United States at or about the same time as the imported merchandise

"(C) In applying the values used for comparison purposes under subparagraph (B), there shall be taken into account differences with respect to the sales involved (if such differences are based on sufficient information whether supplied by the buyer or otherwise available to the CBP officer concerned) in—

"(i) commercial levels;

"(ii) quantity levels;

"(iii) the costs commissions, values, fees, and proceeds described in paragraph (1); and

"(iv) the costs incurred by the seller in sales in which he and the buyer are not related that are not incurred by the seller in sales in which he and the buyer are related.

"(3) The transaction value of imported merchandise does not include any of the following, if identified separately from the price actually paid or payable and from any cost or other item referred to in paragraph (1):

''(A) Any reasonable cost or charge that is incurred for—

"(i) the construction, erection, assembly, or maintenance of, or the technical assistance provided with respect to, the merchandise after its importation into the United States; or

"(ii) the transportation of the merchandise after such importation.

"(B) The customs duties and other Federal taxes currently payable on the imported merchandise by reason of its importation, and any Federal excise tax on, or measured by the value of, such merchandise for which vendors in the United States are ordinarily liable.

"(4) For purposes of this subsection—

Price Actually Paid or Payable:

"(A) The term 'price actually paid or payable' means the total payment (whether direct or indirect, and exclusive of any costs, charges, or expenses incurred for transportation, insurance, and related services incident to the international shipment of the merchandise from the country of exportation to the place of importation in the United States) made, or to be made, for imported merchandise by the buyer to, or for the benefit of, the seller.

"(B) Any rebate of, or other decrease in, the price actually paid or payable that is made or otherwise effected between the buyer and seller after the date of the importation of the merchandise into the United States shall be disregarded in determining the

进口货物表明该买方与卖方之间的关系未影响实付或应付价格；或者如果进口货物的成交价格与下列价格非常接近--经P.L.96-490修订，1981年1月1日生效：

"(i) 相同货物或类似货物在美国向无关联买方销售的成交价格；或"(ii) 相同货物或类似货物的 deductive value 或 computed value；但仅限于第(i)项或第(ii)项中用于比较的每一价值均与在进口货物出口至美国的大致同一时间出口至美国的货物相关

"(C) 在适用第(B)项下用于比较的价值时，应考虑所涉销售在下列方面的差异(如果该差异基于充分信息，无论该信息由买方提供还是相关CBP官员以其他方式获得)--

"(i) 商业水平；"(ii) 数量水平；"(iii) 第(1)款所述的成本、佣金、价值、费用和收益

第(1)款；以及

(iv) 卖方在其与买方进行的销售中所产生的成本

无关联方在卖方与其和买方有关联的销售中未发生的。

"(3) 进口货物的成交价格不包括下列任何项目，如果其与实付或应付价格以及第(1)款所述任何成本或其他项目分别列明："(A) 为下列事项发生的任何合理成本或费用--

(i) 建造、架设、组装或维护，或

在商品进口到美国后提供的与商品相关的技术协助；或

(ii) 该等进口后商品的运输。

"(B) 因进口而目前应由进口商就该进口货物缴纳的关税和其他联邦税，以及美国卖方通常应缴纳的、对该货物征收或按其价值计征的任何联邦消费税。

(4) 就本款而言--

实际支付或应付价格：

"(A) '实付或应付价格'一词指买方为进口货物向卖方或为卖方利益支付或应支付的总付款(无论是直接还是间接，且不包括货物从出口国国际运至美国进口地所发生的运输、保险及相关服务费用、收费或开支)。

"(B) 在货物进口至美国之日后买方与卖方之间作出或以其他方式实现的实付或应付价格的任何回扣或其他减少，在确定

transaction value under paragraph (1).

"(C), transaction value of identical merchandise and similar merchandise—(1) The transaction value of identical merchandise, or of similar merchandise, is the transaction value (acceptable as the appraised value for purposes of this Act under subsection (b) but adjusted under paragraph (2) of this subsection) of imported merchandise that is—

"(A) with respect to the merchandise being appraised, either identical merchandise or similar merchandise, as the case may be; and

"(B) exported to the United States at or about the time that the merchandise being appraised is exported to the United States.

"(2) Transaction values determined under this subsection shall be based on sales of identical merchandise or similar merchandise, as the case may be, at the same commercial level and in substantially the same quantity as the sales of the merchandise being appraised. If no such sale is found, sales of identical merchandise or similar merchandise at either a different commercial level or in different quantities, or both, shall be used, but adjusted to take account of any such difference. Any adjustment made under this paragraph shall be based on sufficient information. If in applying this paragraph with respect to any imported merchandise, two or more transaction values for identical merchandise, or for similar merchandise, are determined, such imported merchandise shall be appraised on the basis of the lower or lowest of such values.

Merchandise concerned:

"(d) DEDUCTIVE VALUE—(1) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'merchandise concerned' means the merchandise being appraised, identical merchandise, or similar merchandise.

"(2)(A) The deductive value of the merchandise being appraised is whichever of the following prices (as adjusted under paragraph (3)) is appropriate depending upon when and in what condition the merchandise concerned is sold in the United States:

"(i) if the merchandise concerned is sold in the condition as imported at or about the date of importation of the merchandise being appraised, the price is the unit price at which the merchandise concerned is sold in the greatest aggregate quantity at or about such date.

"(ii) If the merchandise concerned is sold in the condition as imported but not sold at or about the date of importation of the merchandise being appraised, the price is the unit price at which the merchandise concerned is sold in the greatest aggregate quantity after the date of importation of the merchandise being appraised but before the close of the 90th day after the date of such importation.

"(iii) If the merchandise concerned was not sold in the condition as imported and not sold before the close of the 90th day after the date of importation of the merchandise being appraised, the price is the unit price at which the merchandise being appraised, after further processing, is sold in the greatest aggregate quantity before the 1 80th day after the date of such importation. This clause shall apply to appraisement of merchandise only if the importer so elects and notifies the CBP officer concerned of that election within such time as shall be prescribed by the Secretary.

Unit Price:

第(1)款下的交易价值。

"(C) 相同货物和类似货物的成交价格--(1) 相同货物或类似货物的成交价格，是进口货物的成交价格(根据本法第(b)款可作为完税价格接受，但经本款第(2)项调整)，该进口货物--

"(A) 就正在估价的货物而言，为相同货物或类似货物(视情况而定)；且"(B) 在正在估价的货物出口至美国之时或大约同一时间出口至美国。"(2) 根据本款确定的成交价格应基于相同货物或类似货物(视情况而定)在与正在估价的货物相同商业水平上以及大致相同数量下的销售。如果未找到此类销售，则应使用相同货物或类似货物在不同商业水平或不同数量(或两者兼有)下的销售，但应进行调整以考虑任何此类差异。根据本款作出的任何调整应基于充分信息。如果在就任何进口货物适用本款时，确定了相同货物或类似货物的两个或两个以上成交价格，则该进口货物应基于该等价值中的较低者或最低者进行估价。有关货物：

"(d) DEDUCTIVE VALUE--(1) 就本款而言，'有关货物'一词指正在估价的货物、相同货物或类似货物。

"(2)(A) 正在估价货物的 deductive value 为下列价格(经第(3)项调整)之一，视有关货物在美国销售的时间和状况而定：

(i)如果有关商品以进口时的状态在以下地点或价格出售：
在正在估价货物进口日期前后，该价格为有关货物在该日期或该日期前后以最大总量销售的单价。

(ii)如果有关商品以进口时的状态出售，但
未在正在估价货物进口日期或该日期前后销售的，该价格为有关货物在正在估价货物进口日期之后但在该进口日期后第90日结束之前以最大总量销售的单价。

(iii)如果有关商品并非以如下状态销售：
在正在估价的货物进口之日后的第90日结束前进口且未售出的，则价格为正在估价的货物经进一步加工后，在该进口之日后的第180日前以最大总量售出的单位价格。本条款仅在进口商作出如此选择，并在部长规定的时限内将该项选择通知有关CBP官员时，方适用于货物的估价。单位价格：

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the unit price at which merchandise is sold in the greatest aggregate quantity is the unit price at which such merchandise is sold to unrelated persons, at the first commercial level after importation (in cases to which subparagraph (A)(iii) applies) at which such sales take place, in a total volume that is (i) greater than the total volume sold at any other unit price, and (ii) sufficient to establish the unit price.

“(3)(A) The vice determined under paragraph (2) shall be reduced by an amount equal to—

“(i) any commission usually paid or agreed to be paid, or the addition usually made for profit and general expenses, in connection with sales in the United States of imported merchandise that is of the same class or kind, regardless of the country of exportation as the merchandise concerned;

“(ii) the actual costs and associated costs of transportation and insurance incurred with respect to international shipments of the merchandise concerned from the country of exportation to the United States;

“(iii) the usual costs and associated costs of transportation and insurance incurred with respect to shipments of such merchandise from the place of importation to the place of delivery in the United States, if such costs are not included as a general expense under clause (i);

“(iv) the customs duties and other Federal taxes currently payable on the merchandise concerned by reason of its importation, and any Federal excise tax on, or measured by the value of, such merchandise for which vendors in the United States are ordinarily liable: and

“(v) (but only in the case of a price determined under paragraph (2)(A)(iii)) the value added by the processing of the merchandise after importation to the extent that the value is based on sufficient information relating to cost of such processing.

“(B) For purposes of applying paragraph (A)—

“(i) the deduction made for profits and general expenses shall be based upon the importer’s profits and general expenses, unless such profits and general expenses are inconsistent with those reflected in sales in the United States of imported merchandise of the same class or kind, in which case the deduction shall be based on the usual profit and general expenses reflected in such sales, as determined from sufficient information; and

“(ii) any State or local tax imposed on the importer with respect to the sale of imported merchandise shall be treated as a general expense.

“(C) The price determined under paragraph (2) shall be increased (but only to the extent that such costs are not otherwise included) by an amount equal to the packing costs incurred by the importer or the buyer, as the case may be, with respect to the merchandise concerned.

“(D) For purposes of determining the deductive value of imported merchandise, any sale to a person who supplies any assist for use in connection with the production or sale for export of the merchandise concerned shall be disregarded.

“(e) computed value.—(1) The computed value of imported merchandise is the sum of—

(B) 就(A)项而言，商品销售的单位价格
以最大总量销售的价格，是该货物在进口后第一个商业水平(适用于第(A)(iii)项的情形)向无关联人销售的单位价格，其总销量(i)大于按任何其他单价销售的总销量，且(ii)足以确定该单价。

(3)(A) 根据第(2)款确定的 vice 应减去一定金额
等于-

(i) 通常支付或同意支付的任何佣金，或加价
通常为利润和一般费用而发生的，与在美国销售与有关货物同等级或同种类的进口货物相关，无论该货物的出口国；

(ii) 运输和保险的实际成本及相关费用
与相关商品从出口国运至美国的国际运输相关的费用；

(iii) 运输和保险的通常费用及相关费用
就该货物从进口地运至美国交货地所发生的，如果该费用未作为第(i)项下的一般费用列入；

(iv) 当前应缴纳的关税及其他联邦税费，涉及
有关货物因进口而发生的，以及美国卖方通常应缴纳的、对该货物征收或按其价值计征的任何联邦消费税：以及

(v)(但仅限于根据第
(2)(A)(iii))进口后加工使货物增加的价值，但以该价值基于与加工成本有关的充分信息为限。

(B) 为适用(A)段之目的--
(i)对利润和一般费用的扣除应基于
根据进口商的利润和一般费用，除非该利润和一般费用与在美国销售同等级或同种类进口货物所反映的利润和一般费用不一致，在此情况下，扣除应基于该销售中反映的通常利润和一般费用，并根据充分信息确定；以及

(ii) 对进口商就该销售征收的任何州或地方税
进口商品的费用应作为一般费用处理。

“(C) 根据第(2)项确定的价格应增加(但仅限于该成本未以其他方式列入)相当于进口商或买方(视情况而定)就有关货物发生的包装成本的金额。

“(D) 为确定进口货物的 deductive value，向提供任何 assist 用于有关货物生产或出口销售的人所作的任何销售应不予考虑。“(e) computed value--(1) 进口货物的 computed value 是
总和-

“(A) the cost or value of the materials and the fabrication and other processing of any kind employed in the production of the imported merchandise

“(B) an amount for profit and general expenses equal to that usually reflected in sales of merchandise of the same class or kind as the imported merchandise that are made by the producers in the country of exportation for export to the United States;

“(C) any assist, if its value is not included under subparagraph (A) or (B); and

‘‘(D) the packing costs.

‘‘(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)—

“(A) the cost or value of materials under paragraph (1)(A) shall not include the amount of any internal tax imposed by the country of exportation that is directly applicable to the materials or their disposition if the tax is remitted or refunded upon the exportation of the merchandise in the production of which the materials were used; and

“(B) the amount for profit and general expenses under paragraph (1)(B) shall be used upon the producer’s profits and expenses, unless the producer’s profits and expenses are inconsistent with those usually reflected in sales of merchandise of the same class or kind as the imported merchandise that are made by producers in the country of exportation for export to the United States, in which case the amount under paragraph (1)(B) shall be used on the usual profit and general expenses of such producers in such sales, as determined from sufficient information.

“(f) value if other values cannot be determined or used.—(1) If the value of imported merchandise cannot be determined, or otherwise used for the purposes of this Act, under subsections (b) through (e), the merchandise shall be appraised for the purposes of this Act on the basis of a value that is derived from the methods set forth in such subsections, with such methods being reasonably adjusted to the extent necessary to arrive at a value.

Imported Merchandise Appraisal:

“(2) Imported merchandise may not be appraised, for the purposes of this Act, on the basis of—

“(A) the selling price in the United States of merchandise produced in the United States;

“(B) a system that provides for the appraisement of imported merchandise at the higher of two alternative values

“(C) the price of merchandise in the domestic market of the country of exportation

“(D) a cost of production, other than a value determined under subsection (c) for merchandise that is identical merchandise or similar merchandise to the merchandise being appraised;

“(E) the price of merchandise for export to a country other than the United States;

‘‘(F) minimum values for appraisement; or

‘‘(G) arbitrary or fictitious values.

This paragraph shall not apply with respect to the ascertainment, determination, or estimation of foreign market value or United States price under title VII.

Ante, p. 150:

“(g) special rules—(1) for purposes of this section, the persons specified in any of

(A) 材料成本或价值以及制造和其他加工

用于生产进口货物的任何种类的“(B) 相当于出口国生产商为出口至美国而销售的与进口货物同等级或同种类货物销售中通常反映的利润和一般费用的金额；“(C) 任何 assist，如果其价值未列入第(A)项或第(B)项；以及“(D) 包装成本。“(2) 就第(1)款而言--

(A)第(1)款(A)项下的材料成本或价值不应包括

出口国征收的任何国内税金额，该税直接适用于材料或其处置，如果该税在材料用于生产的货物出口时予以免除或退还；以及

“(B) 第(1)(B)项下的利润和一般费用金额应基于生产商的利润和费用，除非生产商的利润和费用与出口国生产商为出口至美国而销售的与进口货物同等级或同种类的货物的销售中通常反映的利润和费用不一致，在此情况下，第(1)(B)项下的金额应基于该等生产商在此类销售中的通常利润和一般费用，并根据充分信息确定。

“(f) 其他价值不能确定或使用时的价值--(1) 如果进口货物的价值不能根据第(b)款至第(e)款确定或以其他方式用于本法目的，则应为本法目的根据从上述各款所规定方法推导出的价值对该货物进行估价，并在为得出价值所必需的范围内对该等方法作合理调整。

进口商品估价：

“(2) 就本法而言，进口商品不得基于以下依据进行估价--

“(A) 在美国生产的商品在美国的销售价格

州；

“(B) 一种规定按两个备选价值中较高者对进口商品进行估价的制度

“(C) 商品在出口国国内市场的价格

“(D) 生产成本，但依据第(c)款为与被估价商品相同的商品或类似商品确定的价值除外；

“(E) 商品出口至美国以外国家的价格；“(F) 估价的最低价值；或“(G) 任意或虚构的价值。本款不适用于依据第七编对外国市场价值或美国价格的查明、确定

或估算。见前文第150页：“(g) 特殊规则--(1) 就本条而言，下列各项中指定的人员

the following subparagraphs shall be treated as persons who are related:

"(A) Members of the same family, including brothers and sisters (whether by whole or half blood), spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants.

"(B) Any officer or director of an organization and such organization.

"(C) Any officer or director of an organization and an officer or director of another organization, if each such individual is also an officer or director in the other organization.

''(D) Partners.

''(E) Employer and employee.

"(F) Any person directly or indirectly owning, controlling, or holding with power to vote, 5 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of any organization and such organization.

"(G) Two or more persons directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with, any person.

"(2) For purposes of this section, merchandise (including, but not limited to, identical merchandise and similar merchandise) shall be treated as being of the same class or kind as other merchandise if it is within a group or range of merchandise produced by a particular industry or industry sector.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles:

"(3) For purposes of this section, information that is submitted by an importer, buyer, or producer in regard to the appraisement of merchandise may not be rejected by the CBP officer concerned on the basis of the accounting method by which that information was prepared, if the preparation was in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The term generally accepted accounting principles' refers to any generally recognized consensus or substantial authoritative support regarding—

"(A) which economic resources and obligations should be recorded as assets and liabilities;

"(B) which changes in assets and liabilities should be recorded;

"(C) how the assets and liabilities and changes in them should be measured;

"(D) what information should be disclosed and how it should be disclosed; and

''(E) which financial statements should be prepared.

The applicability of a particular set of generally accepted accounting principles will depend upon the basis on which the value of the merchandise is sought to be established.

"(h) definitions.—As used in this section—

"(1)(A) The term 'assist' means any of the following if supplied directly or indirectly, and free of charge or at reduced cost, by the buyer of imported merchandise for use in connection with the production or the sale for export to the United States of the merchandise:

"(i) Materials, components, parts and similar items incorporated in the imported merchandise.

"(ii) Tools, dies, molds, and similar items used in the production of the imported merchandise.

"(iii) Merchandise consumed in the production of the imported

以下子段应被视为关联人士：

"(A) 同一家族的成员，包括兄弟姐妹(无论全血缘或半血缘)、配偶、祖先和直系后代。"(B) 任何组织的任何高级职员或董事与该组织。"(C) 任何组织的任何高级职员或董事与另一组织的任何高级职员或董事，如果每个此类个人在另一组织中也是高级职员或董事。

"(D) 合作伙伴。

"(E) 雇主与雇员。"(F) 任何直接或间接拥有、控制或有权

投票，任何组织及该组织已发行有表决权股票或股份的5%或以上。"(G) 直接或间接控制、受控于或与任何人处于共同控制下的两个或更多人。"(2) 就本条而言，商品(包括但不限于相同商品和类似商品)如果属于特定行业或行业部门生产的一组或一系列商品，则应视为与其他商品属于同一类别或种类。公认会计原则：

"(3) 就本条而言，进口商、买方或生产商就商品估价提交的信息，不得被相关CBP官员以该信息编制所采用的会计方法为由予以拒绝，如果该编制符合公认会计原则。"公认会计原则"一词指关于以下方面的任何普遍认可的一致意见或实质性权威支持--

(A) 哪些经济资源和义务应记为资产和负债；

"(B) 应记录哪些资产和负债变动；"(C) 应如何计量资产和负债及其变动；"(D) 应披露哪些信息以及如何披露；以及"(E) 应编制哪些财务报表。某一套特定公认会计原则的适用性

将取决于寻求确定该商品价值所依据的基础。

"(h) 定义。--在本条中--"(1)(A) '协助'一词指以下任何一项，如果由进口商品的买方直接或间接、免费或以减少的成本提供，用于与该商品的生产或为出口至美国而销售相关的用途：

(i) 并入以下物品的材料、部件、零件及类似物项：进口商品。

(ii) 用于生产下列产品的工具、模具、铸模及类似物品：进口商品。

(iii) 在生产进口商品过程中消耗的商品

merchandise.

"(iv) Engineering, development, artwork, design work, and plans and sketches that are undertaken elsewhere than in the United States and are necessary for the production of the imported merchandise.

"(B) No service or work to which subparagraph (A)(iv) applies shall be treated as an assist for purposes of this section if such service or work—

"(i) is performed by an individual who is domiciled with the United States;

"(ii) is performed by that individual while he is acting as an employee or agent of the buyer of the imported merchandise; and

"(iii) is incidental to other engineering, development, artwork, design work, or plans or sketches that are undertaken within the United States.

"(C) For purposes of this section, the following apply in determining the value of assists described in subparagraph (A)(iv):

"(i) The value of an assist that is available in the public domain is the cost of obtaining copies of the assist,

"(ii) If the production of an assist occurred in the United States and one or more foreign countries, the value of the assist is the value thereof that is added outside the United States.

"(2) The term 'identical merchandise' means—

"(A) merchandise that is identical in all respects to, and was produced in the same country and by the same person as, the merchandise being appraised; or

"(B) if merchandise meeting the requirements under subparagraph (A) cannot be found (or for purposes of applying subsection (b)(2)(B)(i), regardless of whether merchandise meeting such requirements can be found), merchandise that is identical in all respect to, and was produced in the same country as, but not produced by the same person as, the merchandise being appraised.

Such term does not include merchandise that incorporates or reflect any engineering, development, artwork, design work, or plan or sketch that—

"(I) was supplied free or at reduced cost by the buyer or the merchandise for use in connection with the production or the sale for export to the United States of the merchandise; and

"(II) is not an assist because undertaken with the United States.

"(3) The term 'packing costs' means the cost of all containers and coverings of whether nature and of packing, whether for labor or materials, used in placing merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States.

"(4) The term 'similar merchandise' means—

"(A) merchandise that—

"(i) was produced in the same country and by the same person as the merchandise being appraised,

"(ii) is like the merchandise being appraised in characteristics and component material, and

"(iii) is commercially interchangeable with the merchandise being appraised; or

商品。

(iv) 工程、开发、图样、设计工作以及计划和在美国境外进行且为生产进口商品所必需的草图。

"(B) 适用第(A)(iv)项的服务或工作，如属下列情形，就本条而言不得视为协助--

"(i) 由居住在美国的个人执行州；

(ii)由该个人在作为雇员行事时实施，或进口货物买方的代理人；以及

(iii) 附属于其他工程、开发、艺术创作、设计工作，或在美国境内进行的计划或草图。

"(C) 就本条而言，在确定第(A)(iv)项所述协助的价值时，适用下列规定：

(i) 属于公共领域的协助的价值为成本获得协助副本的

(ii) 如果协助的生产发生在美国，并且一个或一个以上外国，该协助的价值为其在美国境外增加的价值。

(2) "相同商品"一词是指--

"(A) 在各方面均相同、且生产于与正在估价的商品属于同一国家且由同一人；或

(B) 如果商品符合(A)项下的要求无法找到(或就适用第(b)(2)(B)(i)项而言，无论能否找到符合该要求的商品)，在各方面与受估价商品相同、在同一国家生产但非由同一人生产的商品。该术语不包括包含或反映任何工程、开发、艺术品、设计工作或计划或草图的商品，且该等工程、开发、艺术品、设计工作或计划或草图--

"(I) 由买方免费或按降低的成本提供，或由该商品提供，用于与该商品的生产或向美国出口销售相关之用途；且

"(II) 因在美国境内进行而不属于协助。"(3) '包装成本'一词指所有容器和包装物(无论其性质如何)的成本以及将商品置于可包装待运至美国状态所使用的包装人工或材料成本。"(4) '类似商品'一词指--

"(A) 符合下列条件的商品--"(i) 在同一国家由同一人生产，与正在估价的货物，

(ii) 在特征上与正在估价的商品相似，且组件材料，以及

(iii) 与被调查商品在商业上可互换估价；或

“(B) if merchandise meeting the requirements under subparagraph (A) cannot be found (or for purposes of applying subsection (b)(2)(B)(i), regardless of whether merchandise meeting such requirements can be found), merchandise that—

‘‘(i) was produced in the same country as, but not produced by the same person as, the merchandise being appraised, and

“(ii) meets the requirement set forth in subparagraph (A)(ii) and (iii).

Such term does not include merchandise that incorporates or reflects any engineering, development, artwork, design work, or plan or sketch that—

‘‘(I) was supplied free or at reduced cost by the buyer of the merchandise for use in connection with the production or the sale for export to the United States of the merchandise; and

“(II) is not an assist because undertaken within the United States.

“(5) The term ‘sufficient information’, when required under this section for determining—

‘‘(A) any amount—

“(i) added under subsection (b)(1) to the price actually paid or payable,

“(ii) deducted under subsection (d)(3) as profit or general expense or value from further processing, or

“(iii) added under subsection (e)(2) as profit or general expense;

“(B) any difference taken into account for purposes of subsection (b)(2)(C); or

“(C) any adjustment made under subsection (c)(2); means information that establishes the accuracy of such amount, difference, or adjustment.”

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(B) 如果符合(A)项要求的商品无法找到(或就适用第(b)(2)(B)(i)项而言，无论能否找到符合该要求的商品)，符合下列条件的商品--

“(i) 与以下产品在同一国家生产，但并非由同一作为，正在估价的商品，以及

“(ii) 符合第(A)(ii)项和第(iii)项所述要求。

该术语不包括包含或反映任何工程、开发、艺术品、设计工作或计划或草图的商品，且该等工程、开发、艺术品、设计工作或计划或草图--

(I) 由商品买方免费或按降低的成本提供用于与该商品的生产或向美国出口销售相关之用途；且

(II)不属于协助，因为是在美国境内进行的。

“(5) ‘充分信息’一词，在本条要求用于确定下列事项时--

“(A) 任何金额--

“(i) 依第(b)(1)项加至实付或应付价格中的；(ii) 依第(d)(3)项作为利润或一般费用或价值扣除的从进一步加工中，或

“(iii) 依第(e)(2)项作为利润或一般费用加上的；“(B) 就第(b)(2)(C)；或

(C) 根据第(c)(2)款所作的任何调整；指以下信息：确立该金额、差额或调整的准确性。”

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5. EPA-REGULATED REFRIGERANTS

Class I

Chemical Name		CAS Number
CFC-11 (CCl3F) Trichlorofluoromethane	Algofrene 11 - Ausimont SPA Arcton 11 - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-11 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. CFC-11 - Firefreeze International CFC-11 - Chemicals and Plastics India Ltd. CFC-11 - Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd. CFC-11 - Hankook Shin Hwa CFC-11 - Navin Fluorine Industries CFC-11 - Roche Chemicals Inc. CFC-11 - Spolek CFC-11 - Changshu 3F Refrigerant Plant CFC-11 - Jiangsu Meilan Electric Chemical Plant CFC-11 - Suzhou Xinye Chemical Co. Ltd. CFC-11 - Zhejiang Linhai Limin Chemical Plant CFC-11 - Zhejiang Juhua Fluorchemical Co. Ltd. CFC-11 - Chemical Industries of Northern Greece SA Daiflon 11 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Dional 11 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Electro-CF 11 - Unknown Eskimon 11 - Unknown FCC-11 - Akzo Chemicals International B.V. Flon Showa 11 - Showa Denko K.K. Floron 11 - SRF Limited Forane 11 - ARKEMA SA Freon-11 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Frigen 11 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Genetron 11 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 11 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. ISCEON 11 - Rhodia Isotron 11 - Unknown Khaladon 11 - Unknown Korfron 11 - Ulsan Chemical Co., Ltd. Ledon 11 - Unknown Mafron 11 - Navin Fluorine Industries R11 - Protocol Resource Management Inc.	75-69-4
CFC-12 (CCl2F2) Dichlorodifluoromethane	Algofrene 12 - Ausimont SPA Algofrene 12 - Montefluos S.P.A. Arcton 12 - INEOS Fluor	75-71-8

5. 美国环保署监管的制冷剂第I类

化学名称		CAS 编号
CFC-11(CCl3F)三氯氟甲烷	Algofrene 11 - Ausimont SPA Arcton 11 - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-11 - Asahi Glass Co.Ltd.CFC-11 - Firefreeze International CFC-11 - Chemicals and Plastics India Ltd.CFC-11 - Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd CFC-11 - Hankook Shin Hwa CFC-11 - Navin Fluorine Industries CFC-11 - Roche Chemicals Inc.CFC-11 - Spolek CFC-11 - 常熟3F制冷剂厂 CFC-11 - 汪苏梅兰电化厂 CFC-11 - 苏州新业化工有限公司 CFC-11 - 浙江临海利民化工厂 CFC-11 - 浙江巨化氟化学有限公司 CFC-11 - Chemical Industries of Northern Greece SA Daiflon 11 - Daikin Industries Ltd.Dional 11 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Electro-CF 11 - 未知 Eskimon 11 - 未知 FCC-11 - 阿克苏诺贝尔化学国际有限公司 Flon Showa 11 - 昭和电工株式会社 Floron 11 - SRF有限公司 Forane 11 - 阿科玛公司 Freon-11 - 杜邦氟产品 Frigen 11 - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Genetron 11 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） Genetron 11 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. ISCEON 11 - 罗地亚 Isotron 11 - 未知 Khaladon 11 - 未知 Korfron 11 - 蔚山化学株式会社 Ledon 11 - 未知 Mafron 11 - 纳文氟工业 R11 - 协议资源管理公司	75-69-4
CFC-12(CCl2F2) 二氯二氟甲烷	Algofrene 12 - 奥西蒙特公司 Algofrene 12 - Montefluos S.P.A. 75-7 Arcton 12 - 英力士氟化物	

	Asahifron R-12 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Asahifron R-500 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. CFC-12 - Zhejiang Juhua Fluorchemical Co. Ltd. CFC-12 - Chemicals and Plastics India Ltd. CFC-12 - Firefreeze International CFC-12 - Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd. CFC-12 - Hankook Shin Hwa CFC-12 - Navin Fluorine Industries CFC-12 - Roche Chemicals Inc. CFC-12 - SRF Limited CFC-12 - Changshu 3F Refrigerant Plant CFC-12 - Zhejiang Dongyang Chemical Plant CFC-12 - Jiangsu Meilan Electric Chemical Plant CFC-12 - Fujian Shaowu Fluorchemical Plant CFC-12 - Guangdong Zengcheng Xiangsheng Chemical Co. Ltd. CFC-12 - Spolek Daiflon 12 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon 500 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Electro-CF 12 - Unknown Eskimon 12 - Unknown FCC-12 - Akzo Chemicals International B.V. Flon Showa 12 - Showa Denko K.K. Flon Showa 500 - Showa Denko K.K. Floron 12 - SRF Limited Forane 12 - ARKEMA SA Forane 500 - ARKEMA SA Freon-12 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Frigen 12 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Frigen 500 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Friogas 12 - Galco G12 - AlliedSignal Fluorochemicals Europe BV Genetron 12 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 500 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 500 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) ISCEON 12 - Rhodia ISCEON 500 - Rhodia Isotron 12 - Unknown Korfron 12 - Ulsan Chemical Co., Ltd. Ledon 12 - Unknown Mafron 12 - Navin Fluorine Industries Oxyfume 12 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.)	

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	Asahifron R-12 - 旭硝子株式会社 Asahifron R-500 - 旭硝子株式会社 CFC-12 - 浙江巨化氟化学有限公司 CFC-12 - Chemicals and Plastics India Ltd.CFC-12 - Firefreeze International CFC-12 - Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd.CFC-12 - Hankook Shin Hwa CFC-12 - Navin Fluorine Industries CFC-12 - Roche Chemicals Inc.CFC-12 - SRF Limited CFC-12 - 常熟3F制冷剂厂 CFC-12 - 浙江东阳化工厂 CFC-12 - 江苏梅兰电化厂 CFC-12 - 福建邵武氟化工厂 CFC-12 - 广东增城祥盛化工有限公司 CFC-12 - Spolek Daiflon 12 - 大金工业株式会社 Daiflon 500 - 大金工业株式会社 Electro-CF 12 - 未知 Eskimon 12 - 未知 FCC-12 - Akzo Chemicals International B.V.Flon Showa 12 - 昭和电工株式会社 Flon Showa 500 - 昭和电工株式会社 Floron 12 - SRF Limited Forane 12 - ARKEMA SA Forane 500 - ARKEMA SA Freon-12 - 杜邦氟产品 Frigen 12 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Frigen 500 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Friogas 12 - Galco G12 - AlliedSignal Fluorochemicals Europe BV Genetron 12 - Quimobasicos s.a.de c.v.Genetron 500 - Quimobasicos s.a.v.Genetron 500 - 霍尼韦尔(原Allied-Signal Inc.) ISCEON 12 - 罗地亚 ISCEON 500 - 罗地亚 Isotron 12 - 未知 Korfron 12 - 蔚山化学株式会社 Ledon 12 - 未知 Mafron 12 - Navin Fluorine Industries Oxyfume 12 - 霍尼韦尔(原Allied-Signal Inc.) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ___ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	

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	R12 - Protocol Resource Management Inc. R-500 R-501 R-505 Taisoton 12 - Formosa Plastics	
CFC-113 (C2F3Cl3) 1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	AF-113 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Algofrene 113 - Ausimont SPA Arklone AM - INEOS Fluor Arklone AMD - INEOS Fluor Arklone AS - INEOS Fluor Arklone EXT - INEOS Fluor Arklone K - INEOS Fluor Arklone L - INEOS Fluor Arklone P - INEOS Fluor Arklone PSM - INEOS Fluor Arklone W - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-113 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. CFC-113 - Jiangsu Changshu Yudong Chemical Plant CFC-113 - Changshu 3F Refrigerant Plant CG Triflon - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon A - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon C1 - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon CP - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon D3 - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon Dl - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon E - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon EC - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon EE - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon ES - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon FD - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon M - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon MES - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon P - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triflon Wl - Central Glass Co. Ltd. Daiflon S3 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon S3-A - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon S3-E - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon S3-EN - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon S3-ES - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon S3-HN - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon S3-MC - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon S3-P35 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon S3-W6 - Daikin Industries Ltd.	76-13-1

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	R12 - 协议资源管理公司 R-500 R-501 R-505 Taisoton 12 - 台塑	
CFC-113(C2F3Cl3) 1,1,2-三氯三氟乙烷	AF-113 - 旭硝子株式会社 Algofrene 113 - Ausimont SPA Arklone AM - INEOS Fluor Arklone AMD - INEOS Fluor Arklone AS - INEOS Fluor Arklone EXT - INEOS Fluor Arklone K - INEOS Fluor Arklone L - INEOS Fluor Arklone P - INEOS Fluor Arklone PSM - INEOS Fluor Arklone W - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-113 - Asahi Glass Co.Ltd.CFC-113 - 江苏常熟虞东化工厂 CFC-113 - 常熟3F制冷剂厂 CG三氟隆 - 中央玻璃公司 Ltd.CG Triflon A - 中央玻璃公司 Ltd.CG Triflon C1 - 中央玻璃公司 Ltd.CG Triflon CP - 中央玻璃公司 Ltd. CG Triflon D3 - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triflon Dl - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triflon E - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triflon EC - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triflon EE - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triflon ES - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triflon FD - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triflon M - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triflon MES - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triflon P - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triflon Wl - 中央玻璃株式会社 Daiflon S3 - 大金工业株式会社 Daiflon S3-A - 大金工业株式会社 Daiflon S3-E - 大金工业株式会社 Daiflon S3-EN - 大金工业株式会社 Daiflon S3-ES - 大金工业株式会社 Daiflon S3-HN - 大金工业株式会社 Daiflon S3-MC - 大金工业株式会社 Daiflon S3-P35 - 大金工业株式会社 Daiflon S3-W6 - 大金工业株式会社	76-13-1

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	Delifrene 113 - Ausimont SPA Diflon S-3 - Unknown Dional 113 - Solvay Fluor GMBH F-113 - Tosoh Flon Showa FS-3 - Showa Denko K.K. Flon Showa FS-3A - Showa Denko K.K. Flon Showa FS-3D - Showa Denko K.K. Flon Showa FS-3E - Showa Denko K.K. Flon Showa FS-3ES - Showa Denko K.K. Flon Showa FS-3M - Showa Denko K.K. Flon Showa FS-3MS - Showa Denko K.K. Flon Showa FS-3P - Showa Denko K.K. Flon Showa FS-3W - Showa Denko K.K. Fluorisol - Rhodia Fluorisol - ISC Chemicals Forane 113 - ARKEMA SA Freon MCA - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon MCA - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon PCA - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon SMT - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon SMT - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon TA - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon TA - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon T-B1 - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon T-DA35 - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon T-DA35X - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon T-DEC - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon T-DECR - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon TDF - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon T-DFC - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon T-DFCX - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon TE - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon T-E35 - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon T-E6 - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon TES - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon TES - DuPont Fluoroproducts	

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	Delifrene 113 - 奥西蒙特公司 Diflon S-3 - 未知 Dional 113 - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 F-113 - 东曹氟隆 昭和 FS-3 - 昭和电工株式会社 氟隆昭和 FS-3A - 昭和电工株式会社 氟隆昭和 FS-3D - 昭和电工株式会社 氟隆昭和 FS-3E - 昭和电工株式会社 氟隆昭和 FS-3ES - 昭和电工株式会社 氟隆昭和 FS-3M - 昭和电工株式会社 氟隆昭和 FS-3MS - 昭和电工株式会社 氟隆昭和 FS-3P - 昭和电工株式会社 氟隆昭和 FS-3W - 昭和电工株式会社 氟溶剂 - 罗地亚 氟溶剂 - ISC化学公司 福兰113 - 阿科玛公司 氟利昂MCA - 杜邦氟产品 氟利昂MCA - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 氟利昂PCA - 杜邦氟产品 氟利昂SMT - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 氟利昂SMT - 杜邦氟产品 氟利昂TA - 杜邦氟产品 氟利昂TA - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 氟利昂T-B1 - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 氟利昂T-DA35 - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 有限 Freon T-DA35X - 杜邦-三井氟化学株式会社 有限 氟利昂 T-DEC - 杜邦-三井氟化学株式会社 有限 氟利昂 T-DECR - 杜邦-三井氟化学株式会社 有限 Freon TDF - 杜邦氟产品 Freon T-DFC - 杜邦-三井氟化 有限 Freon T-DFCX - 杜邦三井氟化学公司 有限 Freon TE - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 Freon T-E35 - 杜 有限 Freon T-E6 - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 Freon TES - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 Freon TES - 杜邦氟产品	

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	Freon TF - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon TF - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon TMC - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon TMC - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon TMS - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon TMS solvents - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon TP35 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon T-P35 - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon TWD 602 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon T-WD602 - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Freon-113 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Frigen 113 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Frigen TR 113 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Fronsolve - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Fronsolve AD-17 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Fronsolve AD-7 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Fronsolve AD-9 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Fronsolve AD-I9 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Fronsolve AE - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Fronsolve AES - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Fronsolve AM - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Fronsolve AMS - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Fronsolve AP - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Fronsolve R 113 - Nagase & Co. G Triflon E35 - Central Glass Co. Ltd. Genesolv D - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 113 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) ISCEON 113 - Rhodia Kaltron - Kali-Chemie AG Magicdry MD 201 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Magicdry MD 202 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Magicdry MD 203 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Magicdry MD-E35 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Magicdry MD-E6 - Daikin Industries Ltd. SonicSolve - London Chemical Co. (Lonco) TCTFE - Solvay Fluor GMBH	
CFC-114 (C2F4Cl2) Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	Algofrene 114 - Ausimont SPA Arcton 114 - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-114 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Daiflon 114 - Daikin Industries Ltd.	76-14-2

	氟利昂TF - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 Freon TF - 杜邦氟产品 Freon TMC - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 Freon TMC - 杜邦氟产品 Freon TMS - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 Freon TMS 溶剂 - 杜邦氟产品 Freon TP35 - 杜邦氟产品 Freon T-P35 - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 Freon TWD 602 - 杜邦氟产品 Freon T-WD602 - 杜邦-三井氟化学有限公司 Freon-113 - 杜邦氟产品 Frigen 113 - 索尔维氟有限公司 Frigen TR 113 - 索尔维氟有限公司 Fronsolve - 旭硝子株式会社 Fronsolve AD-17 - 旭硝子株式会社 Fronsolve AD-7 - 旭硝子株式会社 Fronsolve AD-9 - 旭硝子株式会社 Fronsolve AD-I9 - 旭硝子株式会社 Fronsolve AE - 旭硝子株式会社 Fronsolve AES - 旭硝子株式会社 Fronsolve AM - 旭硝子株式会社 Fronsolve AMS - 旭硝子株式会社 Fronsolve AP - 旭硝子株式会社 Fronsolve R 113 - 长濑产业株式会社 Triflon E35 - 中央硝子株式会社 Genesolv D - 霍尼韦尔（原联信公司） Genetron 113 - 霍尼韦尔（原联信公司） ISCEON 113 - 罗地亚 Kaltron - 钾化学股份公司 Magicdry MD 201 - 大金工业株式会社 Magicdry MD 202 - 大金工业株式会社 Magicdry MD 203 - 大金工业株式会社 Magicdry MD-E35 - 大金工业株式会社 Magicdry MD-E6 - 大金工业株式会社 SonicSolve - 伦敦化学公司（Lonco） TCTFE - 索尔维氟化工有限公司	
CFC-114(C2F4Cl2)二氯四氟乙烷	Algofrene 114 - 奥西蒙特公司 Arcton 114 - 英力士氟化物 旭硝子 R-114 - 旭硝子株式会社 Daiflon 114 - 大金工业株式	76-14-2

	Flon Showa 114 - Showa Denko K.K. Forane 114 - ARKEMA SA Freon-114 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Frigen 114 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Genetron 114 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 114 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) ISCEON 114 - Rhodia R114 - Protocol Resource Management Inc. R-506	
CFC-115 (C2F5Cl) Monochloropentafluoroethane	Algofrene 115 - Ausimont SPA Algofrene 502 - Ausimont SPA Arcton 115 - INEOS Fluor Arcton 502 - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-115 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Asahifron R-502 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. CFC-115 - Zhejiang Chemical Research Institute CFC-115 - Changshu 3F Refrigerant Plant Daiflon 115 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon 502 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Flon Showa 502 - Showa Denko K.K. Forane 115 - ARKEMA SA Forane 502 - ARKEMA SA Freon-115 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon-502 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Frigen 115 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Genetron 115 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 502 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 502 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) ISCEON 115 - Rhodia ISCEON 502 - Rhodia R502 - Protocol Resource Management Inc. R-504	76-15-3
Halon 1211 (CF2ClBr) Bromochlorodifluoromethane	Halon 1211 - Hanju Chemical Co. Ltd. Halon-1211 - Jiangsu Wuxian Chemical Plant Halon-1211 - Zhejiang Chemical Research Institute Halon-1211 - Foshan Electral-Chemical General Plant Halon-1211 - Shandong Shouguang Plant Halon-1211 - Zhejiang Dongyang Chemical Plant Halon-1211 - Navin Fluorine Industries Halon-1211 - Dalian Fire Extinguishing Agent Plant	353-59-3

	Flon Showa 114 - 昭和电工株式会社 Forane 114 - 阿科玛公司 Freon-114 - 杜邦氟产品 Frigen 114 - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Genetron 114 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 114 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） ISCEON 114 - 罗地亚 R114 - 协议资源管理公司 R-506	
CFC-115(C2F5Cl) 一氯五氟乙烷	Algofrene 115 - Ausimont SPA Algofrene 502 - Ausimont SPA Arcton 115 - INEOS Fluor Arcton 502 - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-115 - 旭硝子株式会社 Asahifron R-502 - 旭硝子株式会社 CFC-115 - 浙江省化工研究院 CFC-115 - 常熟3F制冷剂厂 Daiflon 115 - 大金工业株式会社 Daiflon 502 - 大金工业株式会社 Flon Showa 502 - 昭和电工株式会社 Forane 115 - 阿科玛公司 Forane 502 - 阿科玛公司 Freon-115 - 杜邦氟产品 Freon-502 - 杜邦氟产品 Frigen 115 - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Genetron 115 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） Genetron 502 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 502 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） ISCEON 115 - 罗地亚 ISCEON 502 - 罗地亚 R502 - 协议资源管理公司 R-504	76-15-3
哈龙 1211(CF2ClBr) 溴氯二氟甲烷	哈龙1211 - 汉菊化工有限公司哈龙-1211 - 江苏吴县化工厂哈龙-1211 - 浙江省化工研究院 哈龙-1211 - 佛山电化总厂 哈龙-1211 - 山东寿光厂哈龙-1211 - 浙江东阳化工厂哈龙-1211 - Navin Fluorine Industries 哈龙-1211 - 大连灭火剂厂	353-59-3

Halon 1301 (CF3Br) Bromotrifluoromethane	Freon FE 1301 - Ansul Fire Protection Freon FE 1301 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Halon 1301 - Hanju Chemical Co. Ltd. Halon-1301 - Zhejiang Chemical Industry Research Institute	75-63-8
Halon 2402 (C2F4Br2) Dibromotetrafluoroethane		124-73-2
CFC-13 (CF3Cl) Chlorotrifluoromethane	Arcton 13 - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-13 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Daiflon 13 - Daikin Industries Ltd. FCC-13 - Akzo Chemicals International B.V. Flon Showa 13 - Showa Denko K.K. Forane 13 - ARKEMA SA Freon-13 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Frigen 13 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Genetron 13 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 13 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 503 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 503 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) ISCEON 13 – Rhodia R-503	75-72-9
CFC-111 (C2FCl5) Pentachlorofluoroethane	R-111	354-56-3
CFC-112 (C2F2Cl4) Tetrachlorodifluoroethane	R-112	76-12-0
CFC-211 (C3FCl7) Heptachlorofluoropropane		422-78-6
CFC-212 (C3F2Cl6) Hexachlorodifluoropropane		3182-26-1
CFC-213 (C3F3Cl5) Pentachlorotrifluoropropane		2354-06-5
CFC-214 (C3F4Cl4) Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane		29255-31-0
CFC-215 (C3F5Cl3) Trichloropentafluoropropane		4259-43-2
CFC-216 (C3F6Cl2) Dichlorohexafluoropropane		661-97-2
CFC-217 (C3F7Cl) Chloroheptafluoropropane		422-86-6

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哈龙 1301(CF3Br)三氟溴甲烷	氟利昂 FE 1301 - 安素消防 Freon FE 1301 - 杜邦氟产品 Halon 1301 - 韩菊化学有限公司 哈龙-1301 - 浙江省化工研究院 研究所	75-63-8
哈龙 2402 (C2F4Br2) 二溴四氟乙烷		124-73-2
CFC-13(CF3Cl) 三氯氟甲烷	Arcton 13 - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-13 - 旭硝子株式会社 Daiflon 13 - 大金工业株式会社 FCC-13 - 阿克苏诺贝尔化学国际有限公司 Flon Showa 13 - 昭和电工株式会社 Forane 13 - 阿科玛公司 Freon-13 - 杜邦氟产品 Frigen 13 - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Genetron 13 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 13 - Honeywell（前身为Allied-Signal Inc.） Genetron 503 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 503 - Honeywell（前身为Allied-Signal Inc.） ISCEON 13 – Rhodia R-503	75-72-9
CFC-111 (C2FCl5) 五氯氟乙烷	R-111	354-56-3
CFC-112（C2F2Cl4） 四氯二氟乙烷	R-112	76-12-0
CFC-211（C3FCl7） 七氯氟丙烷		422-78-6
CFC-212 (C3F2Cl6) 六氯二氟丙烷		3182-26-1
CFC-213（C3F3Cl5） 五氯三氟丙烷		2354-06-5
CFC-214 (C3F4Cl4) 四氯四氟丙烷		29255-31-0
CFC-215（C3F5Cl3） 三氯五氟丙烷		4259-43-2
CFC-216 (C3F6Cl2) 二氯六氟丙烷		661-97-2
CFC-217（C3F7Cl） 氯七氟丙烷		422-86-6

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CCI4 Carbon tetrachloride	Carbon tetrachloride - Riedelde Haen AG. Carbon Tetrachloride - Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals Inc. Carbon Tetrachloride - Kureha Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. Dowfume 75 - Dow AgroSciences LLC Freon 10 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Necatorina - Unknown Necatorine - Unknown Sienkatanso - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. SIENKATANSO - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Tetrafinol - Unknown Tetraform - Unknown Tetrasol - Unknown Univerm - Unknown Vermoestricid - Unknown Volcan Formula 72 - Unknown	56-23-5
Methyl Chloroform (C2H3Cl3) 1,1,1-trichloroethane	1,1,1-tri - Vulcan Chemicals 111 Tri - Vulcan Chemicals A D Delco Fabric - Chem-Tek America Aerolex - National Chemsearch Aerothene (R) TA Solvent - Dow Chemical Co. Aerothene (R) TT Solvent (Aerosol Grade) - Dow Chemical Co. Alpha 1220 - Alpha Metals Aquadry 50 - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Ardrox - Chemetall Asia Pte. Ltd. (formerly Brent Asia) Ardrox D495A Developer - Chemetall Asia Pte. Ltd. (formerly Brent Asia) Ardrox K410C Remover - Chemetall Asia Pte. Ltd. (formerly Brent Asia) Arrow C190 LEC - Arrow Chemicals Asahitriethane ALS - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Asahitriethane BS - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Asahitriethane EC Grade - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Asahitriethane LS - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Asahitriethane UT - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Asahitriethane V5 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Baltane - ARKEMA SA B-Lube - National Chemsearch C-60 - Sprayway, Inc. CG Triethane F - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triethane N - Central Glass Co. Ltd.	71-55-6

CCI4 四氯化碳	四氯化碳 - Riedel-de Haën AG。 四氯化碳 - 三井东压化学株式会社四氯化碳 - 吴羽化学工业株式会社 陶氏熏蒸剂 75 - 陶氏益农有限责任公司氟利昂 10 - 杜邦氟产品内卡托林 - 未知 Necatorine - 未知 Sienkatanso - 关东电化工业株式会社 Sienkatanso - 关东电化工业株式会社 Tetrafinol - 未知 Tetraform - 未知 Tetrasol - 未知 Univerm - 未知 Vermoestricid - 未知 火山配方72 - 未知	56-23-5
甲基氯仿(C2H3Cl3) 1,1,1-三氯乙烷	1,1,1-三氯乙烷 - Vulcan Chemicals 111 Tri - 火神化学公司 A D Delco Fabric - Chem-Tek America Aerolex - National Chemsearch Aerothene(R) TA Solvent - 陶氏化学公司 Aerothene(R) TT Solvent(Aerosol Grade) - 陶氏化学公司 Alpha 1220 - Alpha Metals Aquadry 50 - 旭化成化学株式会社 Ardrox - 凯密特尔亚洲私人有限公司(原Brent Asia) Ardrox D495A显影剂 - 凯密特尔亚洲私人有限公司 (前身为Brent Asia) Ardrox K410C 去除剂 - 科麦奇亚洲私人有限公司 71-55-6（原布伦特亚洲）Arrow C190 LEC - Arrow Chemicals Asahitriethane ALS - 旭硝子株式会社 Asahitriethane BS - 旭硝子株式会社 Asahitriethane EC 级 - 旭硝子株式会社 Asahitriethane LS - 旭硝子株式会社 Asahitriethane UT - 旭硝子株式会社 Asahitriethane V5 - 旭硝子株式会社 Baltane - 阿科玛公司 B-Lube - 国家化学搜索 C-60 - Sprayway 公司 CG Triethane F - 中央玻璃株式会社 CG Triethane N - 中央玻璃株式会社	71-55-6

	CG Triethane NN - Central Glass Co. Ltd. CG Triethane NNA - Central Glass Co. Ltd. Chemlok 252 - Lord Corp. Chem-Slich - National Chemsearch Chem-Slick - National Chemsearch Chlorothene (R) - Dow Chemical Co. Chlorothene (R) NU - Dow Chemical Co. Chlorothene (R) SL - Dow Chemical Co. Chlorothene (R) SM - Dow Chemical Co. Chlorothene (R) VG - Dow Chemical Co. Chlorothene (R) XL - Dow Chemical Co. CRC226 - CRC Industries Australia Pty Ltd. Dowclene (R) EC - Dow Chemical Co. Dowclene (R) EC-CS - Dow Chemical Co. Dowclene (R) LS - Dow Chemical Co. Electrosolv - Unitor Ships Service Ethana AL - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Ethana FXN - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Ethana HT - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Ethana IRN - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Ethana NU - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Ethana RD - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Ethana RS - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Ethana SL - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Ethana TS - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Ethana VG - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Film Cleaning Grade methyl chloroform - Dow Chemical Co. Genklene A - INEOS Fluor Genklene LV - INEOS Fluor Genklene LVJ - INEOS Fluor Genklene LVS - INEOS Fluor Genklene LVX - INEOS Fluor Genklene N - INEOS Fluor Genklene P - INEOS Fluor Genklene PT - INEOS Fluor Gex - National Chemsearch GEX - National Chemsearch JS-536B - Chiland Enterprise Co. Ltd. Kanden Triethane E - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane EL - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane ELV - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane EP - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co.	

	CG三乙烷NN - 中央玻璃株式会社 Ltd. CG Triethane NNA - 中央玻璃株式会社 Chemlok 252 - 洛德公司 Chem-Slich - 国家化学搜索 Chem-Slick - 国家化学搜索 Chlorothene (R) - 陶氏化学公司 Chlorothene (R) NU - 陶氏化学公司 Chlorothene (R) SL - 陶氏化学公司 Chlorothene (R) SM - 陶氏化学公司 Chlorothene (R) VG - 陶氏化学公司 Chlorothene (R) XL - 陶氏化学公司 CRC226 - CRC 工业澳大利亚私人有限公司 Dowclene (R) EC - 陶氏化学公司 Dowclene (R) EC-CS - 陶氏化学公司 Dowclene (R) LS - 陶氏化学公司 Electrosolv - Unitor 船舶服务 Ethana AL - 旭化成工业株式会社 Ethana FXN - 旭化成工业株式会社 Ethana HT - 旭化成工业株式会社 Ethana IRN - 旭化成工业株式会社 Ethana NU - 旭化成工业株式会社 Ethana RD - 旭化成工业株式会社 Ethana RS - 旭化成工业株式会社 Ethana SL - 旭化成工业株式会社 Ethana TS - 旭化成工业株式会社 Ethana VG - 旭化成工业株式会社 胶片清洗级甲基氯仿 - 陶氏化学公司 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Genklene A - INEOS Fluor Genklene LV - INEOS Fluor Genklene LVJ - INEOS Fluor Genklene LVS - INEOS Fluor Genklene LVX - INEOS Fluor Genklene N - INEOS Fluor Genklene P - INEOS Fluor Genklene PT - INEOS Fluor Gex - National Chemsearch GEX - National Chemsearch JS-536B - 奇菱企业有限公司 Kanden Triethane E - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane EL - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane ELV - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane EP - 关东电化工业株式会社 _____ _____ _____ _____	

	Kanden Triethane H - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane HA - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane HAK - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane HB - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane HC - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane HF - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane HG - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane HS - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane HT - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane N - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane ND - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane R - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane SR - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Kanden Triethane SRA - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Krylon Dulling Spray - Sherwin Williams Co. Lectra Clean - CRC Industries Australia Pty Ltd. Methyl Chloroform Low Stabilized - Dow Chemical Co. Methyl Chloroform Low Stabilized - PW - Dow Chemical Co. Methyl Chloroform Technical - Dow Chemical Co. Molybkombin UMFT4 - Klueber Lubrification Molybkombin UMFT4 Spray - Klueber Lubrification MS-136N - Miller Stephenson Chemical Company Inc. MS-136N/CO2 - Miller Stephenson Chemical Company Inc. MV3 - Rocol Ltd. NC-123 - National Chemsearch New Dine T - Yokohama Polymer Co., Ltd. Nicrobraz Cement 500RTS - Wall Colmonoy Nicrobraz Cement xxx - Wall Colmonoy Nilos Solution TLT70 - Nilos Hans Ziller-KG Norchem ACC 572 - Goldcrest International PC81x - Multicore Solders Inc. Prelete® - Dow Chemical Co. Proact ® - Dow Chemical Co. Propaklone - INEOS Fluor Rust Inhibitor B007 - Crown Industrial Products S.E.M.I. Grade - Dow Chemical Co. Safety Solvent 8060 - Crown Industrial Products Shine Pearl - Toagosei Co. Solvent Cleaner/Degreas. C60 - Sprayway, Inc.	

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	关东电化工业株式会社的Kanden Triethane H Kanden Triethane HA - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane HAK - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane HB - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane HC - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane HF - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane HG - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane HS - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane HT - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane N - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane ND - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane R - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane SR - 关东电化工业株式会社 Kanden Triethane SRA - 关东电化工业株式会社 Krylon 消光喷雾 - 宣伟公司 Lectra Clean - CRC 工业澳大利亚私人有限公司 低稳定化甲基氯仿 - 陶氏化学公司 甲基氯仿低稳定性 - PW - 陶氏化学公司 甲基氯仿技术级 - 陶氏化学公司 Molybkombin UMFT4 - 克鲁勃润滑 Molybkombin UMFT4 喷雾 - 克鲁勃润滑 MS-136N - 米勒·斯蒂芬森化学公司 MS-136N/CO2 - 米勒·斯蒂芬森化学公司 MV3 - Rocol有限公司。NC-123 - 国家化学搜索新 Dine T - 横滨聚合物株式会社 Nicrobraz Cement 500RTS - Wall Colmonoy Nicrobraz Cement xxx - Wall Colmonoy Nilos Solution TLT70 - Nilos Hans Ziller-KG Norchem ACC 572 - Goldcrest International PC81x - Multicore Solders Inc.Prelete® - 陶氏化学公司 Proact ® - 陶氏化学公司 Propaklone - INEOS Fluor 防锈剂 B007 - Crown Industrial Products S.E.M.I.等级 - 陶氏化学公司安全溶剂 8060 - Crown Industrial Products Shine Pearl - 东亚合成株式会社溶剂清洁剂/除油剂。C60 - Sprayway公司	

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	Solvethane - Solvay Fluor GMBH SonicSolve xxx - London Chemical Co. (Lonco) SS-25 - National Chemsearch Sunlovely - National Chemsearch Sunlovely - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Super solution - Pang Rubber Co. Swish - National Chemsearch Tafclen - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Tempilaq - Tempil, Inc. Three Bond 1802 - Three Bond Tec(s) Pte. Ltd. Three Bond xxx - Three Bond Tec(s) Pte. Ltd. Three one - Toagosei Co. Three One-A - Toagosei Co. Three One-AH - Toagosei Co. Three One-EX - Toagosei Co. Three One-F - Toagosei Co. Three One-HS - Toagosei Co. Three One-R - Toagosei Co. Three One-S - Toagosei Co. Three One-S(M) - Toagosei Co. Three One-T - Toagosei Co. Three One-TH - Toagosei Co. Tipp-Ex - Toagosei Co. Toyoclean - Tosoh Toyoclean AL - Tosoh Toyoclean ALS - Tosoh Toyoclean EE - Tosoh Toyoclean EM - Tosoh Toyoclean HS - Tosoh Toyoclean IC - Tosoh Toyoclean NH - Tosoh Toyoclean O - Tosoh Toyoclean SE - Tosoh Toyoclean T - Tosoh Triethane PPG - Tosoh	
Methyl Bromide (CH3Br)	50-50 Preplant Soil Fumigant - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) 57-43 Preplant Soil Fumigant - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) 67-33 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation 67-33 Preplant Soil Fumigation - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) 70-30 Preplant Soil Fumigation - AmeriBrom, Inc.	74-83-9

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	Solvethane - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 SonicSolve xxx - 伦敦化学公司 (Lonco) SS-25 - 国家化学搜索 Sunlovely - 国家化学搜索 Sunlovely - 旭硝子株式会社 超级溶液 - 庞橡胶公司 Swish - 国家化学搜索 Tafclen - 旭化成工业株式会社 Tempilaq - Tempil 公司 Three Bond 1802 - Three Bond Tec(s) 私人有限公司 Three Bond xxx - Three Bond Tec(s) 私人有限公司 Three one - 东亚合成株式会社 Three One-A - 东亚合成株式会社 Three One-AH - 东亚合成株式会社 Three One-EX - 东亚合成株式会社 Three One-F - 东亚合成株式会社 Three One-HS - 东亚合成株式会社 Three One-R - 东亚合成株式会社 Three One-S - 东亚合成株式会社 Three One-S(M) - 东亚合成株式会社 Three One-T - 东亚合成株式会社 Three One-TH - 东亚合成株式会社 Tipp-Ex - 东亚合成株式会社 Toyoclean - 东曹 Toyoclean AL - 东曹 Toyoclean ALS - 东曹 Toyoclean EE - 东曹 Toyoclean EM - 东曹 Toyoclean HS - 东曹 Toyoclean IC - 东曹 Toyoclean NH - 东曹 Toyoclean O - 东曹 Toyoclean SE - 东曹 Toyoclean T - 东曹 Triethane PPG - 东曹	
溴甲烷(CH3Br)	50-50 播前土壤熏蒸剂 - AmeriBrom, Inc. (死海溴集团的子公司)57-43 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - AmeriBrom, Inc. (死海溴素集团的子公司) 67-33 - 大湖化学公司 67-33 种植前土壤熏蒸 - AmeriBrom, Inc.(Dead Sea Bromine Group 的子公司) 70-30 种植前土壤熏蒸 - AmeriBrom, Inc.	74-83-9

	(subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) 75-25 Preplant Soil Fumigation - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) 80-20 Preplant Soil Fumigation - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) 98-2 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation 98-2 - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) Agrobromo 50 - Agroquímicos de Levante S.A. Agrobromo 98 - Agroquímicos de Levante S.A. Agro-O-Gas 50 - Cerexagri SA Ameribrom Methyl Bromide - Grain Fumigant - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) Bercema - Unknown BROM 70/30 - Soil Chemicals Corporation Brom O Gas - Cerexagri SA BROM-76 - Soil Chemicals Corporation BRO-MEAN C-2R - Reddick Fumigants Inc. BRO-MEAN C-33 - Reddick Fumigants Inc. BRO-MEAN C-O - Reddick Fumigants Inc. Bromocoop (with methyl bromide) - Vinexport S.A. Bromofifty - Bromine Compounds Ltd. (a subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Company, Ltd. Brom-O-Gas - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brom-O-Gas 0.25% - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brom-O-Gas 0.5% - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brom-O-Gas 2% - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brom-O-Gas R - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Bromopic - Bromine Compounds Ltd. (a subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Company, Ltd. Brom-O-Sol - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brom-O-Sol 90 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brozone Preplant Soil Fumigant - Dow AgroSciences LLC Celfume - Unknown Curafume - Unknown Dowfume MC-2 soil fumigant - Unknown Dowfume MC-33 soil fumigant - Albemarle Corporation EDCO - Unknown	

	(死海溴集团的子公司)75-25 种植前土壤熏蒸 - AmeriBrom, Inc.(死海溴集团的子公司)80-20 种植前土壤熏蒸 - AmeriBrom, Inc.(死海溴集团的子公司)98-2 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation 98-2 - AmeriBrom, Inc.（死海溴集团子公司）Agrobromo 50 - Agroquímicos de Levante S.A. Agrobromo 98 - Agroquímicos de Levante S.A. Agro-O-Gas 50 - Cerexagri SA Ameribrom 甲基溴 - 谷物熏蒸剂 AmeriBrom, Inc.（死海溴集团子公司）Bercema - 未知 BROM 70/30 - Soil Chemicals Corporation Brom O Gas - Cerexagri SA BROM-76 - Soil Chemicals Corporation BRO-MEAN C-2R - Reddick Fumigants Inc. BRO-MEAN C-33 - Reddick Fumigants Inc. BRO-MEAN C-O - Reddick Fumigants Inc. Bromocoop（含甲基溴）- Vinexport S.A. Bromofifty - Bromine Compounds Ltd.（死海溴有限公司子公司）Brom-O-Gas - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brom-O-Gas 0.25% - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brom-O-Gas 0.5% - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brom-O-Gas 2% - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brom-O-Gas R - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Bromopic - Bromine Compounds Ltd.（死海溴有限公司子公司）Brom-O-Sol - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brom-O-Sol 90 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Brozone 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - Dow AgroSciences LLC Celfume - 未知 Curafume - 未知 Dowfume MC-2 土壤熏蒸剂 - 未知 Dowfume MC-33 土壤熏蒸剂 - Albemarle Corporation EDCO - 未知	

	Embafume - Unknown Halon 1001 - Unknown Haltox - Unknown Iscabrome - Unknown Iscobrome - Unknown Kayafume - Unknown MB 98-2 Penetrating Fumigant - Asgrow Florida Co. MBC Soil Fumigant - Hendrix and Dail, Inc. MBC Soil Fumigant Concentrate - Hendrix and Dail, Inc. MBC-33 Soil Fumigant - Hendrix and Dail, Inc. M-B-R 2 Pentrating Fumigating - Albemarle Corporation M-B-R 75 - Albemarle Corporation Mebrom 100 - Mebrom N.V. Mebrom 50/50 - Mebrom N.V. Mebrom 67/33 - Mebrom N.V. Mebrom 75/25 - Mebrom N.V. Mebrom 98 - Mebrom N.V. Mebrom AA - Mebrom N.V. Metabrom - Bromine Compounds Ltd. (a subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Company, Ltd. Metabrom 100 - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) Metabrom 98 - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) Metabrom 99 - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) Metabrom Q - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) Metafume - Unknown Meth-O-Gas 100 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Meth-O-Gas Q - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Methyl bromide - ARKEMA SA Methyl bromide - Ethyl Corporation Methyl bromide - Nippoh Chemical Co., Ltd. Methyl bromide - Sanko Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. Methyl bromide - Dohkai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. Methyl bromide - SC Sinteza SA Methyl bromide - Ichikawa Gohsei Chemical Co., Ltd. Methyl bromide - Chemicrea Co. Ltd. Methyl bromide - Lianyungang Seawater Chemical First Plant (Linanyung Dead Sea Bromine)	

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	Embafume - 未知 Halon 1001 - 未知 Haltox - 未知 Iscabrome - 未知 Iscobrome - 未知 Kayafume - 未知 MB 98-2 渗透性熏蒸剂 - Asgrow Florida Co.MBC 土壤熏蒸剂 - Hendrix and Dail, Inc.MBC 土壤熏蒸剂浓缩液 - Hendrix and Dail, Inc. MBC-33 土壤熏蒸剂 - Hendrix and Dail, Inc. M-B-R 2 渗透性熏蒸剂 - Albemarle Corporation M-B-R 75 - Albemarle Corporation Mebrom 100 - Mebrom N.V. Mebrom 50/50 - Mebrom N.V. Mebrom 67/33 - Mebrom N.V. Mebrom 75/25 - Mebrom N.V. Mebrom 98 - Mebrom N.V. Mebrom AA - Mebrom N.V. Metabrom - Bromine Compounds Ltd.（死海溴有限公司子公司） Metabrom 100 - AmeriBrom, Inc.（死海溴集团子公司） Metabrom 98 - AmeriBrom, Inc.（死海溴集团子公司） Metabrom 99 - AmeriBrom, Inc.（死海溴集团子公司） Metabrom Q - AmeriBrom, Inc.（死海溴集团子公司） Metafume - 未知 Meth-O-Gas 100 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Meth-O-Gas Q - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation 甲基溴 - ARKEMA SA 甲基溴 - Ethyl Corporation 甲基溴 - Nippoh Chemical Co., Ltd. 甲基溴 - Sanko Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. 甲基溴 - Dohkai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. 甲基溴 - SC Sinteza SA 甲基溴 - Ichikawa Gohsei Chemical Co., Ltd. 甲基溴 - Chemicrea Co. Ltd. 甲基溴 - 连云港海水化工 第一工厂(Linanyung死海溴素公司)	

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	Methyl bromide - Zhejiang Linhai Limin Chemical Plant Methyl bromide - M/S Tata Chemicals Ltd. Methyl bromide - Saki Chemical Plant Methyl Bromide - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Methyl bromide - Teijin Chemicals Ltd. Methyl bromide - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Methyl Bromide 100 - AmeriBrom, Inc. (subsidiary of Dead Sea Bromine Group) Methyl Bromide 100 - Soil Chemicals Corporation Methyl Bromide 100% - Dead Sea Bromine Co., Ltd. Methyl Bromide 50% - Dead Sea Bromine Co., Ltd. Methyl Bromide 50kg cylinder - Taizhou Xingye Chemical Factory Methyl Bromide 67% - Dead Sea Bromine Co., Ltd. Methyl Bromide 681g/Tin, 24Tin/box - Taizhou Xingye Chemical Factory Methyl Bromide 89.5% - Trical Methyl bromide 98 (M-B-R 98) - Albemarle Corporation Methyl Bromide 98% - Dead Sea Bromine Co., Ltd. Methyl Bromide 98% - Soil Chemicals Corporation Methyl Bromide 99.5 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Methyl Bromide 99.5% - Shadow Mountain Products Corporation Methyl Bromide 99.5% - Soil Chemicals Corporation Methyl Bromide 99.75% - Soil Chemicals Corporation Methyl Bromide Quarantine Fumigant - Soil Chemicals Corporation Methyl Bromide Technical (M-B-R 98 Technical) - Albemarle Corporation Methyl Bromide, 100% - Penglai Chemical, Inc. Methyl Bromide, 98%+2% Chloropicrin - Penglai Chemical, Inc. Pestmaster - Michigan Chemical Corp. PIC BROM 25 - Soil Chemicals Corporation PIC BROM 33 - Soil Chemicals Corporation PIC BROM 43 - Soil Chemicals Corporation PIC BROM 50 - Soil Chemicals Corporation PIC BROM 55 - Soil Chemicals Corporation PIC BROM 67 - Soil Chemicals Corporation Rootect Oil (with DCIP) - Unknown	

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	溴甲烷 - 浙江临海利民化工 植物甲基溴 - M/S Tata Chemicals Ltd. 甲基溴 - Saki Chemical Plant 甲基溴 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation 甲基溴 - Teijin Chemicals Ltd. 甲基溴 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. 甲基溴 100 - AmeriBrom, Inc. (死海溴集团子公司) 甲基溴 100 - Soil Chemicals Corporation 甲基溴 100% - Dead Sea Bromine Co., Ltd. 甲基溴 50% - Dead Sea Bromine Co., Ltd. 甲基溴 50kg 钢瓶 - 台州兴业化工厂 甲基溴 67% - Dead Sea Bromine Co., Ltd. 甲基溴 681g/罐，24罐/箱 - 台州兴业化工厂 甲基溴 89.5% - Trical 甲基溴 98 (M-B-R 98) - Albemarle Corporation 甲基溴 98% - Dead Sea Bromine Co., Ltd. 甲基溴 98% - Soil Chemicals Corporation 甲基溴 99.5 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation 甲基溴 99.5% - Shadow Mountain Products Corporation 甲基溴 99.5% - Soil Chemicals Corporation 甲基溴 99.75% - Soil Chemicals Corporation 甲基溴检疫熏蒸剂 - Soil Chemicals Corporation 甲基溴工业级 (M-B-R 98 工业级) Albemarle Corporation 甲基溴，100% - 蓬莱化工有限公司 甲基溴，98%+2% 氯化苦 - 蓬莱化工有限公司 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Pestmaster - 密歇根化学公司 PIC BROM 25 - 土壤化学公司 PIC BROM 33 - 土壤化学公司 PIC BROM 43 - 土壤化学公司 PIC BROM 50 - 土壤化学公司 PIC BROM 55 - 土壤化学公司 PIC BROM 67 - 土壤化学公司 Rootect Oil(with DCIP) - 未知 _____ _____	

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	Rotox - Unknown Sanibrom S Biocide Technical - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation SCL Methyl Bromide 98 - Soil Chemicals Corporation Terabol - Unknown Terr-O-Cide II - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terr-O-Gas - Cerexagri SA Terr-O-Gas 33 Prelant soil fumigant - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terr-O-Gas 33 preplant soil fumigant - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terr-O-Gas 45 preplant soil fumigant - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terr-O-Gas 50 preplant soil fumigant - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terr-O-Gas 57 preplant soil fumigant - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terr-O-Gas 67 preplant soil fumigant - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terr-O-Gas 70 preplant soil fumigant - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terr-O-Gas 75 preplant soil fumigant - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terr-O-Gas 80 preplant soil fumigant - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terr-O-Gas 98 preplant soil fumigant - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation Terrogel 67 - Great Lakes Chemical Corporation TRI-BROM - TriCal TRI-CON 45/55 - TriCal TRI-CON 50/50 Preplant Soil Fumigant - TriCal TRI-CON 57/43 Preplant Soil Fumigant - TriCal TRI-CON 67/33 Preplant Soil Fumigant - TriCal TRI-CON 75/25 Preplant Soil Fumigant - TriCal TRI-CON 76/24 Preplant Soil Fumigant - TriCal TRI-CON 80/20 Preplant Soil Fumigant - TriCal Zytox - Unknown	
CHFBr2 Dibromofluoromethane		1868-53-7
HBFC-12B1 (CHF2Br) Bromodifluoromethane		1511-62-2
CH2FBr		373-52-4

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	Rotox - 未知 Sanibrom S 杀生物剂技术级 - 大湖化学公司 SCL 溴甲烷 98 - 土壤化学品公司 Terabol - 未知 Terr-O-Cide II - 大湖化学公司 Terr-O-Gas - Cerexagri SA Terr-O-Gas 33 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - 大湖化学公司 Terr-O-Gas 33 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - 大湖化学公司 Terr-O-Gas 45 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - 大湖化学公司 Terr-O-Gas 50 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - 大湖化学公司 Terr-O-Gas 57 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - 大湖化学公司 Terr-O-Gas 67 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - 大湖化学公司 Terr-O-Gas 70 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - 大湖化学公司 Terr-O-Gas 75 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - 大湖化学公司 Terr-O-Gas 80 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - 大湖化学公司 Terr-O-Gas 98 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - 大湖化学公司 Terrogel 67 - 大湖化学公司 TRI-BROM - TriCal TRI-CON 45/55 - TriCal TRI-CON 50/50 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - TriCal TRI-CON 57/43 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - TriCal TRI-CON 67/33 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - TriCal TRI-CON 75/25 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - TriCal TRI-CON 76/24 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - TriCal TRI-CON 80/20 种植前土壤熏蒸剂 - TriCal Zytox - 未知	
CHFBr2 二溴氟甲烷		1868-53-7
HBFC-12B1(CHF2Br) 溴二氟甲烷		1511-62-2
CH2FBr		373-52-4

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Bromofluoromethane		
C2HFBr4		
C2HF2Br3		
C2HF3Br2 1,2-Dibromo-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	FC-123B2	354-04-1
C2HF4Br 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoro-2-bromoethane 1-Bromo-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane		124-72-1 354-07-4
C2H2FBr3		
C2H2F2Br2 1,1-Dibromo-2,2-difluoroethane 1,2-Dibromo-1,1-difluoroethane		359-19-3 75-82-1
C2H2F3Br		
C2H3FBr2 1,2-Dibromo-1-fluoroethane; 1,2-Dibromofluoroethane		358-97-4
C2H3F2Br 2-Bromo-1,1-difluoroethane 1-Bromo-1,1-difluoroethane		359-07-9 420-47-3
C2H4FBr 1-Bromo-2-fluoroethane; 2-Fluoroethyl bromide	FC-151B1	762-49-2
C3HFBr6		
C3HF2Br5		
C3HF3Br4		
C3HF4Br3		
C3HF5Br2		
C3HF6Br 1-Bromo-1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane		2252-78-0
C3H2FBr5		
C3H2F2Br4		
C3H2F3Br3 1,2,2-Tribromo-3,3,3-trifluoropropane		
C3H2F4Br2 1,3-Dibromo-1,1,3,3-		

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溴氟甲烷		
C2HFBr4		
C2HF2Br3		
C2HF3Br2 1,2-二溴-1,1,2-三氟乙烷	FC-123B2	354-04-1
C2HF4Br 1,1,1,2-四氟-2-溴乙烷 1-溴-1,1,2,2-四氟乙烷		124-72-1 354-07-4
C2H2FBr3		
C2H2F2Br2 1,1-二溴-2,2-二氟乙烷 1,2-二溴-1,1-二氟乙烷		359-19-3 75-82-1
C2H2F3Br		
C2H3FBr2 1,2-二溴-1-氟乙烷；1,2-二溴氟乙烷		358-97-4
C2H3F2Br 2-溴-1,1-二氟乙烷 1-溴-1,1-二氟乙烷		359-07-9 420-47-3
C2H4FBr 1-溴-2-氟乙烷；2-氟乙基溴	FC-151B1	762-49-2
C3HFBr6		
C3HF2Br5		
C3HF3Br4		
C3HF4Br3		
C3HF5Br2		
C3HF6Br 1-溴-1,1,2,3,3,3-六氟丙烷		2252-78-0
C3H2FBr5		
C3H2F2Br4		
C3H2F3Br3 1,2,2-三溴-3,3,3-三氟丙烷		
C3H2F4Br2 1,3-二溴-1,1,3,3-		

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tetrafluoropropane		
C3H2F5Br		
C3H3FBr4		
C3H3F2Br3 1,2,3-Tribromo-3,3-difluoropropane		
C3H3F3Br2 1,2-Dibromo-3,3,3-trifluoropropane; 2,3-Dibromo-1,1,1-trifluoropropane		431-21-0
C3H3F4Br		
C3H4FBr3		
C3H4F2Br2 1,3-Dibromo-1,1-difluoropropane		460-25-3
C3H4F3Br 3-Bromo-1,1,1-trifluoropropane		460-32-2
C3H5FBr2		
C3H5F2Br		
C3H6FBr Propane, 1-bromo-2-fluoro- 1-Bromo-3-fluoropropane		1871-72-3 352-91-0
CH2BrCl Chlorobromomethane		74-97-5
Restricted blends	Free Zone Freeze 12 FRIGC FR-12 FX-10 FX-56 GHG-HP GHG-X4 GHG-X5 G2018C Hotshot HP-80 HP-81 Isceon 69-L MP-39 MP-52 MP-66 NARM-502	

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四氟丙烷		
C3H2F5Br		
C3H3FBr4		
C3H3F2Br3 1,2,3-三溴-3,3-二氟丙烷		
C3H3F3Br2 1,2-二溴-3,3,3-三氟丙烷； 2,3-二溴-1,1,1-三氟丙烷		
C3H3F4Br		
C3H4FBr3		
C3H4F2Br2 1,3-二溴-1,1-二氟丙烷		
C3H4F3Br 3-溴-1,1,1-三氟丙烷		
C3H5FBr2		
C3H5F2Br		
C3H6FBr 1-溴-2-氟丙烷 1-溴-3-氟丙烷		1871-72-3
二溴氯甲烷 氯溴甲烷		
受限混合物 GHG-X5 G2018C	自由区冷 冻12 FRIGC FR-12 FX-10 FX-56 GHG-HP GHG-X4 Hotshot HP-80 HP-81 Isceon 69-L MP-39 MP-52 MP-66 NARM-502	

	R-176 R-401A R-401B R-401C R-402A R-402B R-403B R-406A R-408A R-409A R-411A R-411B R-414A R-414B	

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	R-176 R-401A R-401B R-401C R-402A R-402B R-403B R-406A R-408A R-409A R-411A R-411B R-414A R-414B	

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Class II

Chemical Name	Trade Names	CAS Number
HCFC-21 (CHFCl2) Dichlorofluoromethane	Khladon Fluorocarbon R21 Fluorodichloromethane - JSC "Halogen" Russia	75-43-4
HCFC-22 (CHF2Cl) Monochlorodifluoromethane 	Algofrene 22 - Montefluos S.P.A. Algofrene 22 - Ausimont SPA Algofrene 502 - Ausimont SPA Arcton 22 - INEOS Fluor Arcton 402A - INEOS Fluor Arcton 402B - INEOS Fluor Arcton 408A - INEOS Fluor Arcton 409A - INEOS Fluor Arcton 412A - INEOS Fluor Arcton 502 - INEOS Fluor Arcton 509 - INEOS Fluor Arcton TP5R - INEOS Fluor Arcton TP5R2 - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-22 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Asahifron R-502 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Daiflon 22 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Daiflon 502 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Di 36 - Ausimont SPA Di 44 - Ausimont SPA Dymel 22 - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Flon Showa 22 - Showa Denko K.K. Flon Showa 502 - Showa Denko K.K. Floron 22 - SRF Limited Flugene 22 - Continental Industries Flugene 22 - Sicno Chemical Industries of Northern Greece Forane 22 - ARKEMA SA Forane 502 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 10 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 20 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 55 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 56 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 57 - ARKEMA SA Formacel S - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd	75-45-6

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第II类

化学名称	商品名称	CAS 编号
HCFC-21（CHFCl2） 二氯氟甲烷	Khladon 氟碳 R21 二氟氯甲烷 - JSC " Halogen" 俄罗斯 75-43-4	
HCFC-22(CHF2Cl) 一氯二氟甲烷 	阿尔戈弗林 22 - 蒙特弗卢斯股份有限公司 Algofrene 22 - Ausimont SPA Algofrene 502 - Ausimont SPA Arcton 22 - INEOS Fluor Arcton 402A - INEOS Fluor Arcton 402B - INEOS Fluor Arcton 408A - INEOS Fluor Arcton 409A - INEOS Fluor Arcton 412A - INEOS Fluor Arcton 502 - INEOS Fluor Arcton 509 - 英力士氟化物 Arcton TP5R - INEOS Fluor Arcton TP5R2 - INEOS Fluor Asahifron R-22 - 旭硝子株式会社 Ltd.旭硝子R-502 - 旭硝子株式会社 Ltd.大氟隆 22 - 大金工业株式会社大氟隆 502 - 大金工业株式会 社第36天 - 奥西蒙特公司 第44章 - 奥西蒙特公司 二氟甲烷22 - 杜邦-三井氟化 有陈 Flon Showa 22 - 昭和电工株式会社 Flon Showa 502 - 昭和电工株式会社 Floron 22 - SRF Limited Flugene 22 - Continental Industries Flugene 22 - 北希腊Sicno化学工业 公司 Forane 22 - ARKEMA SA Forane 502 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 10 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 20 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 55 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 56 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 57 - ARKEMA SA Formacel S - 杜 邦-三井氟化学公司 有限公司	75-45-6

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	Freon 22 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon-22 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Freon-502 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Frigen 22 - Solvay Fluor GMBH FX-56 - ARKEMA SA G2015 - Greencool G2018A - Greencool G2018B - Greencool G2018C - Greencool Genetron 22 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 22 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 408A - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 409A - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 502 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 502 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron HP80 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron HP81 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron MP39 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron MP66 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) GHG - Monroe Air Tech GHG12 - ICOR International (formerly Indianapolis Refrigeration Co. Inc.) GHG-HP - People's Welding Supply GHG-X4 - People's Welding Supply GHG-X5 - People's Welding Supply HCFC-22 - Chemical Industries of Northern Greece SA HCFC-22 - Chemicals and Plastics India Ltd. HCFC-22 - Firefreeze International HCFC-22 - Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd. HCFC-22 - Hankook Shin Hwa HCFC-22 - SRF Limited HCFC-22 - Daikin Industries Ltd. Hot Shot - ICOR International (formerly Indianapolis Refrigeration Co. Inc.)	

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	氟利昂 22 - 杜邦氟产品 Freon-22 - 杜邦氟产品 Freon-502 - 杜邦氟产品 Frigen 22 - 索尔维氟有限公司 FX-56 - 阿科玛公司 G2015 - 格林库尔 G2018A - 格林库尔 G2018B - 格林库尔 G2018C - 格林库尔 Genetron 22 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron 22 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） Genetron 408A - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司）Genetron 409A - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司）Genetron 502 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司）Genetron 502 - Quimobasicos s.a. de c.v. Genetron HP80 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司）Genetron HP81 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） Genetron MP39 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） Genetron MP66 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） GHG - 门罗航空技术 GHG12 - ICOR国际（前身为印第安纳波利斯制冷公司） GHG-HP - 人民焊接供应 GHG-X4 - 人民焊接供应 GHG-X5 - 人民焊接供应 HCFC-22 - 希腊北部化学工业公司 HCFC-22 - 印度化学品和塑料有限公司 HCFC-22 - Firefreeze国际 HCFC-22 - 古吉拉特氟化学有限公司 HCFC-22 - 韩国信和 HCFC-22 - SRF有限公司 HCFC-22 - 大金工业有限公司 Hot Shot - ICOR国际（前身为 印第安纳波利斯制冷公司	

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	ISCEON 22 - Rhodia ISCEON 502 - Rhodia ISCEON 69-L - Rhodia ISCEON 69S - Rhodia Khladon Fluorocarbon R22 Difluorochloromethane - JSC "Halogen" Russia Korfron 22 - Ulsan Chemical Co., Ltd. Mc Cool R-12 - McMullen Oil Products Inc. NAF P-III - North American Fire Guardian NAF S III - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF S-III - North American Fire Guardian NARM-502 - Moncton Refrigerants Oxyfume 2002 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) R22 - Protocol Resource Management Inc. R502 - Protocol Resource Management Inc. Solkane 22 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Solkane 22/142b blends - Solvay Fluor GMBH Solkane 406A - Solvay Fluor GMBH Solkane 409A - Solvay Fluor GMBH Suva HP80 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Suva HP81 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Suva MP39 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Suva MP52 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Suva MP66 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Taisoton 22 - Formosa Plastics	
HCFC-31 (CH2FCl) Monochlorofluoromethane		593-70-4
HCFC-121 (C2HFCl4) Tetrachlorofluoroethane		354-14-3
HCFC-122 (C2HF2Cl3) Trichlorodifluoroethane		354-21-2
HCFC-123 (C2HF3Cl2) Dichlorotrifluoroethane	Asahiklin AK-123 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Blitz III - North American Fire Guardian FE-232 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Forane 123 - ARKEMA SA Genesolv 2123 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genesolv 2127 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 123 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.)	306-83-2

	ISCEON 22 - 罗地亚 ISCEON 502 - 罗地亚 ISCEON 69-L - 罗地亚 ISCEON 69S - 罗地亚 Khladon 氟碳 R22 二氟氯甲烷 - JSC "Halogen" 俄罗斯 Korfron 22 - 蔚山化学株式会社 Mc Cool R-12 - McMullen Oil Products Inc. NAF P-III - 北美防火卫士 NAF S III - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF S-III - 北美防火卫士 NARM-502 - 蒙克顿制冷剂 Oxyfume 2002 - 霍尼韦尔（原联信公司） R22 - Protocol Resource Management Inc. R502 - Protocol Resource Management Inc. Solkane 22 - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Solkane 22/142b 混合物 - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Solkane 406A - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Solkane 409A - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Suva HP80 - 杜邦氟产品 Suva HP81 - 杜邦氟产品 Suva MP39 - 杜邦氟产品 Suva MP52 - 杜邦氟产品 Suva MP66 - 杜邦氟产品 Taisoton 22 - 台塑	
HCFC-31（CH2FCl） 一氯氟甲烷		593-70-4
HCFC-121 (C2HFCl4) 四氯氟乙烷		354-14-3
HCFC-122 (C2HF2Cl3) 三氯二氟乙烷		354-21-2
HCFC-123(C2HF3Cl2) 二氯三氟乙烷	Asahiklin AK-123 - 旭硝子株式会社 Blitz III - North American Fire Guardian FE-232 - 杜邦氟产品 Forane 123 - 阿科玛 Genesolv 2123 - Honeywell(前身为 Allied-Signal Inc.）Genesolv 2127 - 霍尼韦尔（原联信公司）Genetron 123 - 霍尼韦尔（原联信Signal公司)	306-83-2

	Halotron 1 - North American Fire Guardian Halotron I - American Pacific Corporation/Halotron, Inc. HCFC-123 - Especial Gas Inc. HCFC-123 Generic - Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Meforex 123 - Ausimont SPA NAF P III - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF P IV - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF P-III - North American Fire Guardian NAF S III - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF S-III - North American Fire Guardian R123 - Protocol Resource Management Inc. R-123 - Foosung Tech Corporation Solkane 123 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Suva 123 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Vertrel 423 - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd	
HCFC-124 (C2HF4Cl) Monochlorotetrafluoroethane	Arcton 409A - INEOS Fluor Asahiklin AK-124 - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Di 24 - Ausimont SPA Di 36 - Ausimont SPA FE-241 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Forane FX 56 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 57 - ARKEMA SA FRIGC - IGC Intermagnetics General FRIGC FR-12 - Intermagnetics General FRIGC FR-12 - CFC Refimax, LLC FX-56 - ARKEMA SA Genetron 124 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 409A - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron MP39 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron MP66 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) GHG-X4 - People's Welding Supply HCFC-124 - InterCool Energy Corporation Hot Shot - ICOR International (formerly Indianapolis Refrigeration Co. Inc.) Meforex 124 - Ausimont SPA NAF P III - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF P-III - North American Fire Guardian	2837-89-0

	Halotron 1 - 北美消防卫士 哈龙 I - 美国太平洋公司/哈龙公司 HCFC-123 - Especial Gas Inc.HCFC-123 通用型 - 关东电化工业株式会社 Meforex 123 - Ausimont SPA NAF P III - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF P IV - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF P-III - North American Fire Guardian NAF S III - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF S-III - North American Fire Guardian R123 - Protocol Resource Management Inc.R-123 - Foosung Tech Corporation Solkane 123 - Solvay Fluor GMBH Suva 123 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Vertrel 423 - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co.Ltd _____ _____	
HCFC-124(C2HF4Cl)一氯四氟乙烷	Arcton 409A - INEOS Fluor Asahiklin AK-124 - 旭硝子株式会社 Ltd.Di 24 - Ausimont SPA Di 36 - Ausimont SPA FE-241 - 杜邦氟产品 Forane FX 56 - 阿科玛公司 Forane FX 57 - 阿科玛公司 FRIGC - IGC Intermagnetics General FRIGC FR-12 - Intermagnetics General FRIGC FR-12 - CFC Refimax, LLC FX-56 - 阿科玛公司 Genetron 124 - 霍尼韦尔(原联合信号公司) _____ _____ _____ 2837-89 Genetron 409A - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） Genetron MP39 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） Genetron MP66 - 霍尼韦尔（前身为联合信号公司） GHG-X4 - 人民焊接供应公司 HCFC-124 - 英特库能源公司 Hot Shot - ICOR国际（前身为印第安纳波利斯制冷公司） Meforex 124 - 奥西蒙特SPA NAF P III - 安全高科技有限责任公司 NAF P-III - 北美消防卫士 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	

	NAF S III - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF S-III - North American Fire Guardian Oxyfume 2000 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Oxyfume 2002 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Solkane 409A - Solvay Fluor GMBH Suva 124 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Suva MP39 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Suva MP52 - DuPont Fluoroproducts Suva MP66 - DuPont Fluoroproducts	
HCFC-131 (C2H2FCl3) Trichlorofluoroethane		359-28-4
HCFC-132b (C2H2F2Cl2) Dichlorodifluoroethane		1649-08-7
HCFC-133a (C2H2F3Cl) Monochlorotrifluoroethane		75-88-7
HCFC-141b (C2H3FCl2) Dichlorofluoroethane	Asahiklin AK-141b - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Forane 141b - ARKEMA SA Friogas 141b - Galco Genesolv 2000 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genesolv 2004 - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 141b - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) HCFC-141b - Roche Chemicals Inc. HCFC-141b - Central Glass Co. Ltd. HCFC-141b - Daikin Industries Ltd. HCFC-141b MS - Daikin Industries Ltd. HyperClean Circuit Cleaner - Micro Care Corp Korfron 141b - Ulsan Chemical Co., Ltd. Meforex 141b - Ausimont SPA Polioi Poliuretano ICI - INEOS Fluor Solkane 141b - Solvay Fluor GMBH Solkane 141b CN - Solvay Fluor GMBH Solkane 141b DH - Solvay Fluor GMBH Solkane 141b MA - Solvay Fluor GMBH Solkane 141b WE - Solvay Fluor GMBH	1717-00-6
HCFC-142b (C2H3F2Cl) Monochlorodifluoroethane	Arcton 409A - INEOS Fluor Arcton 412A - INEOS Fluor Arcton TP5R - INEOS Fluor	75-68-3

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	NAF S III - Safety Hi-Tech srl NAF S-III - 北美消防卫士 Oxyfume 2000 - 霍尼韦尔（原联信公司） Oxyfume 2002 - 霍尼韦尔（原联信公司） Solkane 409A - 苏威氟化学有限公司 Suva 124 - 杜邦氟产品公司 Suva MP39 - 杜邦氟产品公司 Suva MP52 - 杜邦氟产品公司 苏瓦 MP66 - 杜邦氟产品	
HCFC-131 (C2H2FCl3) 三氯氟乙烷		359-28-4
HCFC-132b（二氯二氟乙烷） 二氯二氟乙烷		1649-08-7
HCFC-133a(C2H2F3Cl) 一氯三氟乙烷		75-88-7
HCFC-141b(C2H3FCl2)二氯氟乙烷	Asahiklin AK-141b - 旭硝子株式会社 Forane 141b - 阿科玛公司 Friogas 141b - Galco Genesolv 2000 - 霍尼韦尔（原联信公司） Genesolv 2004 - 霍尼韦尔（原联信公司） Genetron 141b - 霍尼韦尔（原联信公司） HCFC-141b - 罗氏化学公司 HCFC-141b - 中央玻璃株式会社 1717-00HCFC-141b - 大金工业株式会社 6 HCFC-141b MS - 大金工业株式会社 HyperClean电路清洁剂 - Micro Care公司 Korfron 141b - 蔚山化学株式会社 Meforex 141b - 奥西蒙特公司 Polioi Poliuretano ICI - 英力士氟化物公司 Solkane 141b - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Solkane 141b CN - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Solkane 141b DH - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Solkane 141b MA - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 索尔凯恩 141b WE - 索尔维氟化物有限公司	1717-00-6
HCFC-142b(C2H3F2Cl) 一氯二氟乙烷	Arcton 409A - INEOS Fluor Arcton 412A - INEOS Fluor Arcton TP5R - 英力士氟化物	75-68

	Asahiklin AK-142b - Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. Daiflon 142b - Daikin Industries Ltd. Dymel 142b - DuPont-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co. Ltd Forane 142b - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 55 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 56 - ARKEMA SA Forane FX 57 - ARKEMA SA Free Zone RB-276 - Refrigerant Gases Freeze 12 - Technical Chemical Co. Freezone - Freezone Inc. (formerly Patriot Consumer Products Inc.) FX-56 - ARKEMA SA G2015 - Greencool Genetron 142b - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 409A - Honeywell (formerly Allied-Signal Inc.) GHG - Monroe Air Tech GHG12 - ICOR International (formerly Indianapolis Refrigeration Co. Inc.) GHG-HP - People's Welding Supply GHG-X4 - People's Welding Supply GHG-X5 - People's Welding Supply HCFC-142b - Daikin Industries Ltd. HCFC-142b - Central Glass CO. Ltd. HCFC-142b - Roche Chemicals Inc. Hot Shot - ICOR International (formerly Indianapolis Refrigeration Co. Inc.) Korfron 142b - Ulsan Chemical Co., Ltd. Mc Cool R-12 - McMullen Oil Products Inc. Meforex 142b - Ausimont SPA Solkane 142b - Solvay Fluor GMBH Solkane 22/142b blends - Solvay Fluor GMBH Solkane 406A - Solvay Fluor GMBH Solkane 409A - Solvay Fluor GMBH	
HCFC-221 (C3HFCl6) Hexachlorofluoropropane		422-26-4
HCFC-222 (C3HF2Cl5) Pentachlorodifluoropropane		422-49-1
HCFC-223 (C3HF3Cl4) Tetrachlorotrifluoropropane		422-52-6

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	旭化成AK-142b - 旭硝子株式会社 Daiflon 142b - 大金工业株式会社 Dymel 142b - 杜邦-三井氟化学株式会社 Forane 142b - 阿科玛公司 Forane FX 55 - 阿科玛公司 Forane FX 56 - 阿科玛公司 Forane FX 57 - 阿科玛公司 Free Zone RB-276 - Refrigerant Gases Freeze 12 - Technical Chemical Co.Freezone - Freezone Inc.(前身为 Patriot Consumer Products Inc.) FX-56 - 阿科玛公司 G2015 - Greencool Genetron 142b - 霍尼韦尔(前身为 Allied-Signal Inc.) Genetron 409A - 霍尼韦尔(前身为 Allied-Signal Inc.) GHG - Monroe Air Tech GHG12 - ICOR International(前身为 Indianapolis Refrigeration Co.Inc.) GHG-HP - People's Welding Supply GHG-X4 - People's Welding Supply GHG-X5 - People's Welding Supply HCFC-142b - 大金工业株式会社 HCFC-142b - 中央玻璃株式会社 HCFC-142b - 罗氏化学公司 Hot Shot - ICOR International(前身为 Indianapolis Refrigeration Co.Inc.) Korfron 142b - 蔚山化学株式会社 Mc Cool R-12 - McMullen Oil Products Inc.Meforex 142b - 奥希蒙特公司 Solkane 142b - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Solkane 22/142b 混合物 - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Solkane 406A - 索尔维氟化物有限公司 Solkane 409A - 索尔维氟化工有限公司	
HCFC-221 (C3HFCl6) 六氯氟丙烷		422-26-4
HCFC-222 (C3HF2Cl5) 五氯二氟丙烷		422-49-1
HCFC-223 (C3HF3Cl4) 四氯三氟丙烷		422-52-6

HCFC-224 (C3HF4Cl3) Trichlorotetrafluoropropane		422-54-8
HCFC-225ca (C3HF5Cl2) Dichloropentafluoropropane		422-56-0
HCFC-225cb (C3HF5Cl2) Dichloropentafluoropropane		507-55-1
HCFC-226 (C3HF6Cl) Monochlorohexafluoropropane		431-87-8
HCFC-231 (C3H2FCl5) Pentachlorofluoropropane		421-94-3
HCFC-232 (C3H2F2Cl4) Tetrachlorodifluoropropane		460-89-9
HCFC-233 (C3H2F3Cl3) Trichlorotrifluoropropane		7125-84-0
HCFC-234 (C3H2F4Cl2) Dichlorotetrafluoropropane		425-94-5
HCFC-235 (C3H2F5Cl) Monochloropentafluoropropane		460-92-4
HCFC-241 (C3H3FCl4) Tetrachlorofluoropropane		666-27-3
HCFC-242 (C3H3F2Cl3) Trichlorodifluoropropane		460-63-9
HCFC-243 (C3H3F3Cl2) Dichlorotrifluoropropane		460-69-5
HCFC-244 (C3H3F4Cl) Monochlorotetrafluoropropane		679-85-6
HCFC-251 (C3H4FCl3) Trichlorofluoropropane		421-41-0
HCFC-252 (C3H4F2Cl2) Dichlorodifluoropropane		819-00-1
HCFC-253 (C3H4F3Cl) Monochlorotrifluoropropane		460-35-5
HCFC-261 (C3H5FCl2) Dichlorofluoropropane		420-97-3
HCFC-262 (C3H5F2Cl) Monochlorodifluoropropane		421-02-03
HCFC-271 (C3H6FCl)		430-55-7

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HCFC-224 (C3HF4Cl3) 三氯四氟丙烷		422-54-8
HCFC-225ca (C3HF5Cl2) 二氯五氟丙烷		422-56-0
HCFC-225cb (C3HF5Cl2) 二氯五氟丙烷		507-55-1
HCFC-226 (C3HF6Cl) 一氯六氟丙烷		431-87-8
HCFC-231 (C3H2FCl5) 五氯一氟丙烷		421-94-3
HCFC-232 (C3H2F2Cl4) 四氯二氟丙烷		460-89-9
HCFC-233 (C3H2F3Cl3) 三氯三氟丙烷		7125-84-0
HCFC-234 (C3H2F4Cl2) 二氯四氟丙烷		425-94-5
HCFC-235 (C3H2F5Cl) 一氯五氟丙烷		460-92-4
HCFC-241 (C3H3FCl4) 四氯一氟丙烷		666-27-3
HCFC-242 (C3H3F2Cl3) 三氯二氟丙烷		460-63-9
HCFC-243 (C3H3F3Cl2) 二氯三氟丙烷		460-69-5
HCFC-244 (C3H3F4Cl) 一氯四氟丙烷		679-85-6
HCFC-251 (C3H4FCl3) 三氯一氟丙烷		421-41-0
HCFC-252 (C3H4F2Cl2) 二氯二氟丙烷		819-00-1
HCFC-253 (C3H4F3Cl) 一氯三氟丙烷		460-35-5
HCFC-261 (C3H5FCl2) 二氯一氟丙烷		420-97-3
HCFC-262 (C3H5F2Cl) 一氯二氟丙烷		421-02-03
HCFC-271 (C3H6FCl)		430-55-7

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Monochlorofluoropropane		

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一氯氟丙烷		

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6. GOVERNMENT CONTACTS (CHAPTERS 36, 37, 38)

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Washington, DC 20250
Tel. 202.720.8998
www.ams.usda.gov

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

Animals:
USDA-APHIS-VS
Riverdale, MD 20737–1231
Tel. 301.734.7885

Plants:
USDA-APHIS-PPQ
Riverdale, MD 20737–1231
Tel. 301.734.8896
www.aphis.usda.gov

Food Safety and Inspection Service
Import Inspection Division
Landmark Center
1299 Farnam, Suite 300
Omaha, NE 68102
Tel. 402.221.7400

Foreign Agricultural Service
Room 5531-S
Washington, D.C. 20250-1000
Tel. 202.720.2916
Fax 202.720.8076
www.usda.gov

U.S. Department of Commerce
Exporter Counseling Division
14th Street & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20230
Tel. 202.482.4811
www.bxa.doc.gov

National Marine Fisheries Service Headquarters
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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6. 政府联系方式(第36、37、38章)

美国农业部农业营销服务局华盛顿
特区 20250 电话 202.720.8998
www.ams.usda.gov

动植物卫生检验局(APHIS)

动物：
美国农业部动植物卫生检验局
兽医服务处，马里兰州里弗代
尔，邮编20737–1231，电话：
301.734.7885

植物：
USDA-APHIS-PPQ 马里兰州
里弗代尔 20737-1231 电话
301.734.8896
www.aphis.usda.gov

食品安全与检验局进口检验处
Landmark Center 1299 Farnam,
Suite 300 奥马哈，内布拉斯加州
68102 电话 402.221.7400

对外农业服务局 5531-S室华盛
顿特区 20250-1000 电话
202.720.2916 传真
202.720.8076 www.usda.gov

美国商务部出口商咨询处 14th Street &
Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.华盛顿特区
20230 电话 202.482.4811
www.bxa.doc.gov

国家海洋渔业局总部国家海洋和大气管理局

205

1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Tel. 301.713.2289

NMFS Southwest Region
Protected Species Management Division
501 West Ocean Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90802-4213
Tel. 562.980.4019
www.kingfish.ssp.nms.gov

Federal Communications Commission
Laboratory Division
7435 Oakland Mills Road
Columbia, MD 21046
Tel. 301.362.3000
www.fcc.gov

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
Office of Compliance
4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814
Tel. 301.504.0608
Fax 301.504.0359
www.cpsc.gov

Environmental Protection Agency
Hazardous Materials Hotline
1.800.424.9346

TSCA Assistance Information Service
Tel. 202.554.1404

Motor Vehicles Investigation/lmports Section
2000 Traverwood Drive
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
Attn: Imports Division
Tel. 734.214.4100

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research
1401 Rockville Pike
Suite 200 North

1315东西公路银泉，马里
兰州 20910 电话：
301.713.2289

*NMFS*西南区域
受保护物种管理处 501 West Ocean Blvd.
长滩，加利福尼亚州 90802-4213 电话
562.980.4019 www.kingfish.ssp.nms.gov

联邦通信委员会实验室处 7435 Oakland
Mills Road 哥伦比亚，马里兰州 21046 电
话 301.362.3000 www.fcc.gov

美国消费品安全委员会合规办公室 4330 East
West Highway 贝塞斯达，马里兰州 20814 电话
301.504.0608 传真 301.504.0359
www.cpsc.gov

环境保护局危险材料热线
1.800.424.9346

*TSCA*援助信息服务电话 202.554.1404

机动车调查/进口科 2000 Traverwood Drive 安
娜堡，密歇根州 48105 收件人：进口处电话
734.214.4100

美国卫生与公众服务部食品药品管理局

生物制品评价与研究中心 1401 Rockville Pike
Suite 200 North

Rockville, MD 20852
Tel. 301.827.6201
www.fda.gov/cber

Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
7520 Standish Place
Rockville, MD 20855
Tel. 301.594.3150
www.fda.gov/cber

Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Rockville, MD 20850
Tel. 301.594.4692
www.fda.gov/cber

Division of Import Operations and Policy (HFC–170)
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
Tel. 301.443.6553
Fax 301.594.0413
www.fda.gov/ora/import

Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition

Office of Food Labeling (HFS–156)
200 “C” St., NW
Washington, DC 20204
Tel. 202.205.4606
http//vm.cfsan.fda.gov

Office of Seafood
Washington, DC 20005
Tel. 202.418.3150

U.S. Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office of Health and Safety
1600 Clifton Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
Tel. 404.639.3235
www.cdc.gov

U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Codes and Standards

Rockville, MD 20852

www.fda.gov/cber

药物评价与研究中心 7520 Standish Place
罗克维尔，马里兰州 20855 电话
301.594.3150 www.fda.gov/cber

器械与放射健康中心罗克维尔，马里兰州
20850 电话 301.594.4692 www.fda.gov/cber

进口运营与政策处*(HFC-170)* 5600 Fishers Lane 罗克维
尔，马里兰州 20857 电话 301.443.6553 传真
301.594.0413 www.fda.gov/ora/import

食品安全与应用营养中心

食品标签办公室*(HFS-156)* 200 “C”
St., NW 华盛顿特区 20204 电话
202.205.4606 http//vm.cfsan.fda.gov

海鲜办公室
华盛顿特区 20005 电话
202.418.3150

美国公共卫生服务局
疾病控制与预防中心健康与安全办公室 1600
Clifton Road 亚特兰大，佐治亚州 30333 电话
404.639.3235 www.cdc.gov

美国能源部法规与标准办公室

Washington, DC 20585
Tel. 202.586.9127
www.eren.doe.gov

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard
Office of Boating Safety
2100 Second Street, SW
Washington, DC 20593-0001
Tel. 202.267.1077

National Vessel Documentation Center
792 T.J. Jackson Drive
Falling Waters, W.Va. 25419-9502
Tel. 304.271.2400
Fax 304.271.2405

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Office of Regulations and Rulings
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20229
Tel. 202.572-8700

National Commodity Specialist Division
One Penn Plaza
11th Floor
New York, NY 10119
Tel. 201.443.0367
Fax 201.443.0595

Office of Field Operations
Trade Programs Division
1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20229
Tel. 202.344.0300

U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Management Authority
4401 N. Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203
Tel. 703.358.2093
www.fws.gov

华盛顿特区 20585 电话

www.eren.doe.gov

美国国土安全部

美国海岸警卫队划船安全办公
室 2100 Second Street, SW
华盛顿特区 20593-0001 电话
202.267.1077

国家船舶登记中心 792 T.J.Jackson
Drive 福灵沃特斯，西弗吉尼亚州
25419-9502 电话 304.271.2400 传真
304.271.2405

美国海关与边境保护局法规与裁定办公
室 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW 华盛
顿特区 20229 电话 202.572-8700

国家商品专家处 One Penn Plaza 11楼纽
约，NY 10119 电话 201.443.0367 传真
201.443.0595

现场业务办公室贸易项目处
1300 Pennsylvania Ave.NW
华盛顿，DC 20229 电话
202.344.0300

美国内政部鱼类和野生动物管理局

管理授权办公室 4401 N.Fairfax
Drive 阿灵顿，VA 22203 电话
703.358.2093 www.fws.gov

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
650 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20226
Tel. 1.866.662.2750 (arms, ammunition, and explosives import licenses)

Drug Enforcement Administration
700 Army-Navy Drive
Arlington VA 22202
Tel. 202.307.7977
www.usdoj.gov/dea

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of International Programs
One White Flint North
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
Tel. 301.415.7000

Federal Trade Commission
Bureau of Consumer Protection
Washington, DC 20580
Tel. 202.326.2996
Division of Enforcement
Washington, DC 20580
Tel. 202.326.2996
www.ftc.gov

International Trade Commission
500 “E” Street, SW
Washington, DC 20436
Tel. 202.205.2000
www.usitc.gov

U.S. Department of State
Office of Defense Trade Controls
Bureau of Political/Military Affairs
2401 "E" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
Tel. 202.663.2700
www.pmdtc.org

U.S. Department of Transportation

美国司法部
美国酒精、烟草、火器与爆炸物管理局 650 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20226 电话 1.866.662.2750(武器、弹药和爆炸物进口许可证)

美国缉毒局 700 Army-Navy Drive
Arlington VA 22202 电话
202.307.7977 www.usdoj.gov/dea

美国核管理委员会国际项目办公室
One White Flint North 11555
Rockville Pike Rockville, MD 20852
电话 301.415.7000

美国联邦贸易委员会消费者保护局 Washington, DC 20580 电话
202.326.2996 执法处
Washington, DC 20580 电话
202.326.2996 www.ftc.gov

美国国际贸易委员会 500 “E” Street,
SW Washington, DC 20436 电话
202.205.2000 www.usitc.gov

美国国务院
国防贸易管制办公室政治/军事事务局 2401 " E" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037 电话
202.663.2700 www.pmdtc.org

美国交通部

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance (NEF-32)
400 7th Street SW
Washington, DC 20590
Tel. 1-800-424-9393
Fax 202.366.1024
www.nhtsa.dot.gov

Office of Hazardous Materials
400 7th Street SW
Washington, DC 20590-0001
Tel. 202.366.4488

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
Washington, DC 20220
Tel. 1.877.882.3277

Email: ttbimport@ttb.gov (alcohol importer's basic permit, alcohol excise taxes)
alfd@ttb.gov (alcohol labeling, advertising, and formulation)
ttbtobacco@ttb.gov (tobacco products)
ttbfaet@ttb.gov (firearms and ammunition excise tax)

Main Website: www.ttb.gov

Office of Foreign Assets Control
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20220
Tel. 202.622.2500
Fax 202.622.1657
www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/index.shtml

美国国家公路交通安全管理局车辆安全合规办公室(NEF-32) 400 7th Street SW Washington, DC 20590 电话 1-800-424-9393 传真 202.366.1024
www.nhtsa.dot.gov

危险材料办公室 400 7th Street SW Washington, DC 20590-0001 电话 202.366.4488

美国财政部
美国酒精和烟草税收与贸易局 Washington, DC 20220 电话 1.877.882.3277

电子邮件：ttbimport@ttb.gov(酒类进口商基本许可证、酒类消费税)
alfd@ttb.gov(酒类标签、广告及配方) ttbtobacco@ttb.gov(烟草制品)
ttbfaet@ttb.gov(枪支及弹药消费税)

主网站：www.ttb.gov

美国财政部外国资产控制办公室 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20220 电话 202.622.2500 传真 202.622.1657 www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/index.shtml

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Washington, D.C. 20229

Report Suspicious Behavior
1-800-BE ALERT

CBP Publication No. 0000-0504

Revised November 2006

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美国海关与边境保护局

华盛顿特区 20229

报告可疑行为
1-800-BE 警报

CBP 出版物编号 0000-0504

2006年11月修订

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