

10 February 2026

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US CUSTOMS MARKET UPDATE

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SPEAKERS



**Madeleine
Veigel**

Vice President Customs,
The Americas



**Stephanie
Holloway**

Director Customs Operations,
The Americas



**Ted
Henderson**

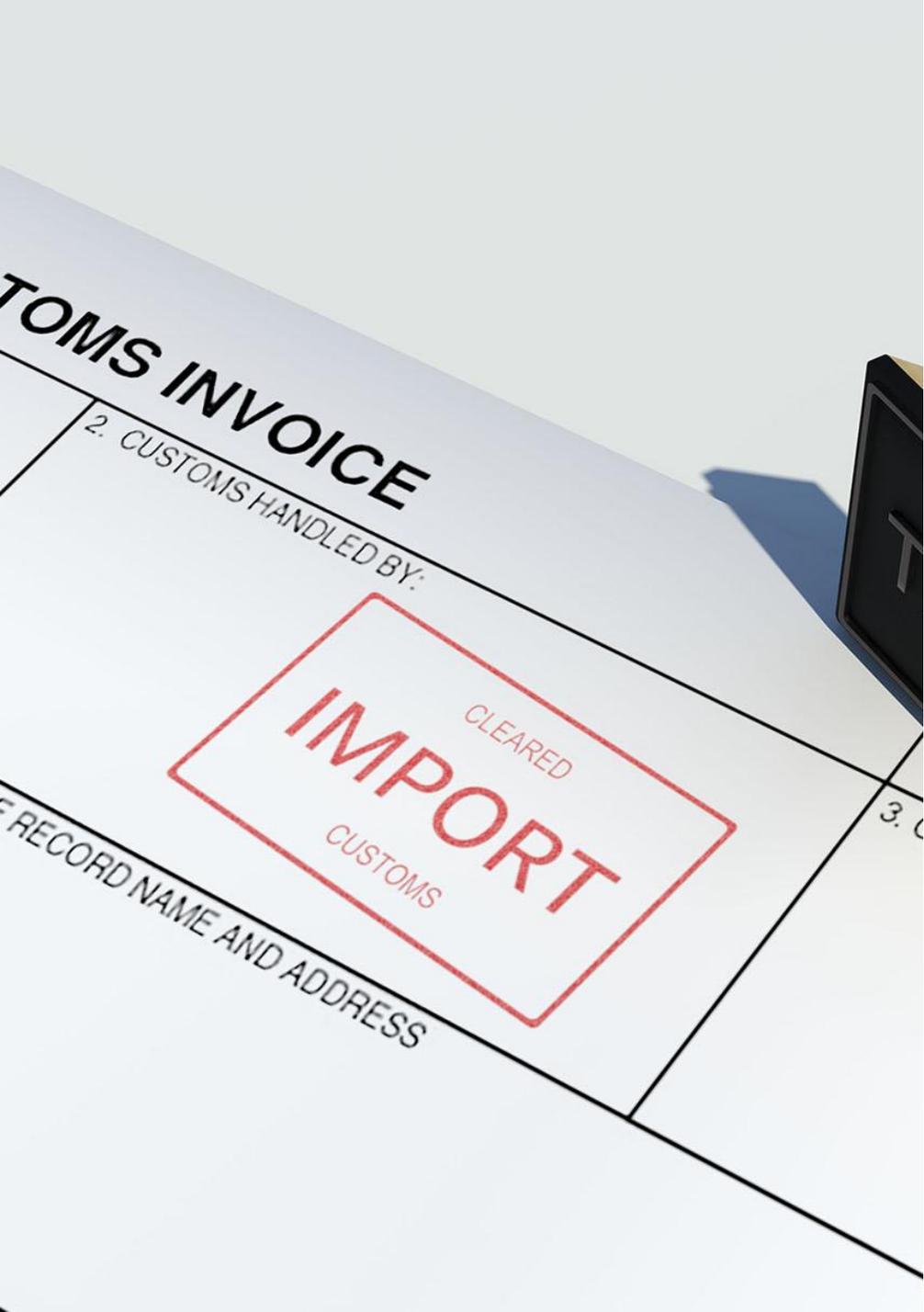
Senior Advisor,
Customs



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TOMS INVOICE

2. CUSTOMS HANDLED BY:

CLEARED
IMPORT
CUSTOMS

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AGENDA

Most Recent US Trade Actions

- The Evolution of Trade Announcements
- Current Tariff Announcements
 - India IEEPA (“Russian Oil”)
 - AGOA & Haiti HELP/HOPE Renewal
 - Trade Deals: El Salvador, Guatemala, Bangladesh
- HTS Changes – *Effective 01 Feb 2026*
- Section 232 Auto Credit Report in ACE Portal

What Is On The Horizon?

- IEEPA Court Ruling
- CPSC
- Forced Labor Enforcement
 - Allegation Portal Quick Reference Guide
 - UFLA Dashboard

A Study On CBP’s Current Enforcement Efforts

Key Takeaways

MOST RECENT US TRADE ACTIONS

THE EVOLUTION OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS



Initial Announcement

An initial tariff announcement is a public notice by the President or senior officials indicating plans to impose or increase tariffs.

It often outlines proposed rates, targeted countries, or start dates but is not legally binding, and no changes apply yet.



Executive Order or Presidential Proclamation

An Executive Order or Presidential Proclamation legally authorizes tariffs once signed and posted on [whitehouse.gov](https://www.whitehouse.gov).

It directs agencies like CBP, Commerce, and USTR to enforce them, though operational details are usually provided by CBP guidance.



CSMS (Cargo Systems Messaging Service) Issued

A CBP [Cargo Systems Messaging Service \(CSMS\) message](#) gives instructions to enforce tariffs, detailing affected HTS numbers, duty rates, effective dates, and ACE entry requirements.

Once issued and systems updated, CBP starts collecting the extra duties on relevant entries.

TARIFF ANNOUNCEMENTS VS. ACTIONS TAKEN

20.4%

Imposed in Full

8.2%

Imposed in Part

6.1%

Imposed in Full,
then Withdrawn

16.3%

Withdrawn

26.5%

Not Yet Imposed

22.4%

Still in Investigation

Source: Bloomberg News. (2026, January 27). Bluffing or not? Counting Trump's tariff threats versus actions. Bloomberg.
<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2026-01-27/bluffing-or-not-counting-trump-s-tariff-threats-versus-actions>

CHANGES TO TARIFF RATES

1

Removal of “IEEPA India” (aka Russian Oil) Tariffs

The [executive order](#) removes the 25% tariffs on Russian oil imports from India, **effective 07 February 2026**.

The U.S. recognizes India’s alignment with its security and foreign policy goals, with India agreeing to halt Russian oil imports and strengthen U.S. ties.

Tariffs under “IEEPA India” or “Russian Oil” will no longer apply.

[CSMS Link](#)

No changes have been issued on the India Reciprocal Tariff rate

2

AGOA and Haiti HELP/HOPE Renewed

On **03 February 2026**, the President [reinstated AGOA and qualifying imports from Haiti under the HOPE and HELP programs](#), extending them through 31 December 2026.

Importers can now resume claims and request refunds for duties paid during the suspension.

[CSMS Link](#)

ANNOUNCED TRADE DEALS



EI SALVADOR

Specific HTS codes identified in the trade deal that qualify under CAFTA will be exempt from reciprocal tariffs.

In addition, standard exclusions—such as agricultural products, pharmaceutical inputs, and aircraft parts—will also not be subject to reciprocal tariffs.

[Link to Final Text](#)



GUATEMALA

Specific HTS codes identified in the trade deal that qualify under CAFTA will be exempt from reciprocal tariffs.

In addition, standard exclusions—such as agricultural products, pharmaceutical inputs, and aircraft parts—will also not be subject to reciprocal tariffs.

[Link to Final Text](#)



BANGLADESH

The United States will reduce its reciprocal tariff on Bangladeshi goods to 19% from 20%, with selected products eligible for zero-percent tariffs.

[Link to Joint Statement](#)



CURRENT TARIFF ANNOUNCE- MENTS

Since 01 January 2026

100% tariff on Canadian imports is threatened if Canada signs a trade deal with China, aiming to block Chinese goods entering the U.S. through Canada.

No formal tariff changes have been made yet.

Tariffs of 10% (rising to 25%) were threatened on goods from eight European countries, including Denmark, over opposition to U.S. control of Greenland from 16–21 Jan 2026.

The threat was withdrawn after NATO talks and a “framework” deal was announced.

Retaliatory tariffs may be imposed on countries supplying oil to Cuba due to a declared national security emergency related to Cuba’s ties with U.S. adversaries.

While an [Executive Order](#) has been issued, specific tariffs have not yet been detailed or enforced.

On 26 January 2026, there was a threat to **increase tariffs on South Korean goods, including autos, lumber, and pharmaceuticals, from 15% to 25%** due to alleged non-compliance with a 2025 trade agreement.

No formal tariff changes have been made yet.

Targeted tariff threats **against Canada’s aerospace sector are set for late January 2026**, including 50% tariffs on Canadian aircraft imports and potential decertification of jets like Bombardier, due to alleged certification rule misuse.

The threat has been issued but no action taken yet.

Trump signed an order imposing tariffs on **countries that trade with Iran**, citing national security concerns related to Iran’s nuclear program and regional actions.

While an [Executive Order](#) has been issued, specific tariffs have not yet been detailed or enforced

HTS CHANGES: EFFECTIVE 01 FEB 2026

HTS (Harmonized Tariff Schedule) numbers are updated twice a year—*typically in January and July*—to reflect changes in trade policy, tariff rates, and product classifications

- Food – *for organic*
 - Bovine
 - Mushrooms
 - Spinach
 - Broccoli
 - Pineapples
 - Mangos
 - Strawberries
 - Blueberries
 - Avocados
 - Seaweed
 - Rolled Oats
 - Juices
 - Coconut Oil
 - Cocoa Beans
- Tobacco & Nicotine Products
- Organic Chemicals
- Human & Veterinary Medicines – *lots of changes (3004)*
- Peptones and Peptone Derivatives
- Misc. Chemical Products
 - Artificial Graphite
 - Reaction initiators: precious metal/compound
- Aluminum (Waste & Scrap)
 - Recyclable aluminum
 - Aluminum waste and scrap
- Keys and Parts of Padlocks/Locks
- Machinery & Mechanical Appliances
 - Parts for air conditioners*
 - Parts for coal/rock cutting
 - Parts of backhoes
 - Grinding machine tool
 - Balls of copper
 - Parts for other*
- Electrical Machinery & Electronics
 - Storage battery, lithium-ion
 - Transistors
 - Semiconductors parts
- Furniture & Parts
 - Aircraft seats*

**Largest three changes to Expeditors by line volume*

SECTION 232 AUTO CREDIT REPORT

A new standard ACE report is available for importers to identify entries **that claimed Section 232 automobile parts import adjustment offsets by license number.**

The report helps track offset amounts by license and supports compliance with Commerce-approved limits.

Report name: TR-015 Section 232 Auto Credit

Location: Public Folders → ACE → Trade → Importer (or Broker) → Entry Summary → Trade Remedy → Section 232

The screenshot shows a web application interface with a folder tree on the left and a table of report entries on the right. The folder tree includes: Personal Folders, My Subscribed Alerts, Public Folders, ACE, Shared Reports, Trade, Importer, Cargo Release, Entry Summary, ADCVD Entries, ADCVD Reference, Drawback, Entry Summary, Liquidation, Reconciliation, Trade Remedy, Global Business Identifier, Harmonized Tariff Schedule, Importer Security Filing, ITRAC, PGA Message Set, Reference, Revenue, and Vessel Management System. The table on the right has columns for Title, Favorites, Type, and Description. The table contains 19 rows of data, each with a checkbox, a link icon, a title, and a type of 'Hyperlink'.

	Title	Favorites	Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-001 Entry Summary Header Details		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-002 Entry Summary Line Details		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-003 Entry Summary Line Tariff Details		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-004 Rejected and Cancelled Entry S...		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-005 Late Filed Entry Summaries		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-006 Entry Summary Dimensions by ...		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-007 Warehouse Entry Summaries Wl...		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-008 TIB Expiration Notice		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-009 Warehouse Entry Summary Alert		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-010 Future Liquidations		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-011 Unpaid Entries		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-012 Entry Summary Census Warning...		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-013 CBP Form 28, 29, 4647, 6051D ...		Hyperlink	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES-019 Trade Remedy Tranches 3 and 4A		Hyperlink	



WHAT IS ON THE HORIZON?

TARIFF ACTIONS IN THE COURT SYSTEM

CIT RULING 28 MAY 2025

The Court of International Trade (CIT) ruled that the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) does not grant the President the authority to impose tariffs as they were applied.

The U.S. government has appealed to the Federal Circuit (CAFC), which has issued a stay.

The tariffs will continue to be enforced during the appeal process.

2025 CASE UPDATES

On 31 July 2025, the CAFC convened en banc, with the full court hearing the case.

A decision was issued on 29 August 2025, affirming the CIT's ruling that the President's tariff powers are not without limits.

The court directed the CIT to reassess and possibly narrow the range of individuals eligible for relief.

Furthermore, it affirmed the CIT's authority to oversee cases involving tariffs.

SUPREME COURT HEARING

On **05 November 2025**, the Supreme Court conducted oral arguments regarding challenges to the imposition of tariffs under IEEPA.

Numerous importers are submitting or asking their brokers to submit protests after entries are liquidated to safeguard their rights to a refund if the IEEPA tariffs are ruled unlawful.

EXPECTED NEXT STEPS om

We do not have information on when the Supreme Court will rule on the legality of the IEEPA tariffs.

The Court is scheduled to resume sessions on **20 February 2026**.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION - UPDATE



What Was Recently Updated?

CPSC has identified about 600 HTS codes that may require electronic certificates of compliance at import, but the list isn't exhaustive.

CBP system will flag codes potentially needing e-filing, though this feature isn't active yet.

The HTS list is changing due to updates and classification issues.



When It Applies

08 July 2026: Mandatory e-filing begins for regulated consumer products

08 January 2027: e-filing requirement applies to products entered into foreign-trade zones

Voluntary participation and program registration information is available via [CPSC eFiling website](#)



What Importers Should Know

Importers must understand CPSC product certificate requirements - *HTS flags are just indicators.*

CBP will initially issue system warnings (on CPSC's behalf) for missing CPSC data.

CPSC may seize non-compliant products and adjust an importer's risk scores to ease holds on compliant entries.

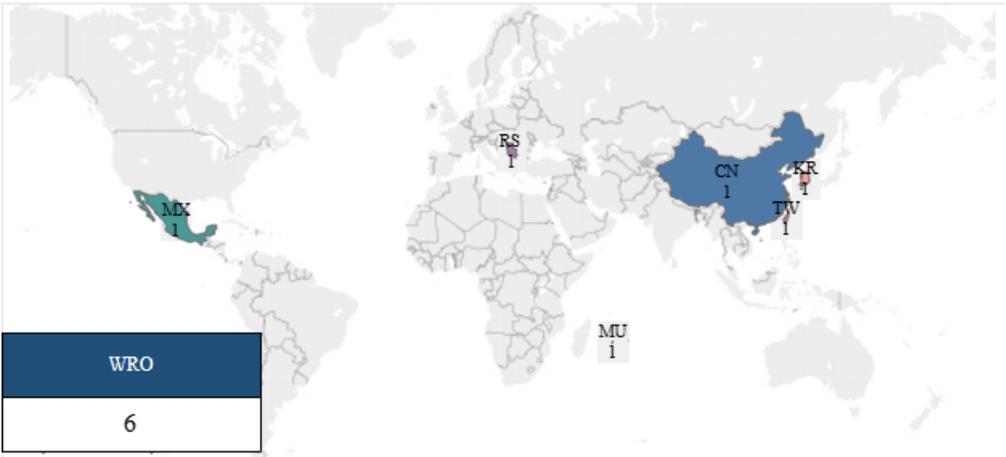
Ports may be alerted to e-filing issues.

New API endpoints will enhance software integration and data access.



Effective Date WRO/Finding Status Country Industry

Withhold Release Orders & Findings by Country



WRO	Country
1	China (CN)
	Democratic Republic of Congo (CD)
	Dominican Republic (DO)
	Fishing Vessels (FV)
	India (IN)
	Japan (JP)
	Malawi (MW)
	Malaysia (MY)
1	Mauritius (MU)
1	Mexico (MX)
	Nepal (NP)
1	Serbia (RS)
	Somalia (SO)
1	South Korea (KR)
1	Taiwan (TW)
	Turkmenistan (TM)
	Zimbabwe (ZW)

FORCED LABOR – WITHHOLD RELEASE ORDERS

- 02 April 2025: Taepyung Salt Farm (Sea Salt) - **South Korea**
- 28 May 2025: Fishing Vessel: Zhen Fa 7 – **China**
- 24 September 2025: Giant Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Bicycles) – **Taiwan**
- 18 November 2025: Firemount Group Ltd. (Apparel) – **Mauritius**
- 18 December 2025: Lingiong International Europe D.O.O. Zrenjanin (Automotive) – **Serbia**
- 29 January 2026: Finca Monte Grande (Agriculture) - **Mexico**



Shipment (Line) Metrics

Total 69,415	Pending 2,264	Denied 25,292	Released 41,859	Value (USD) \$3.94B
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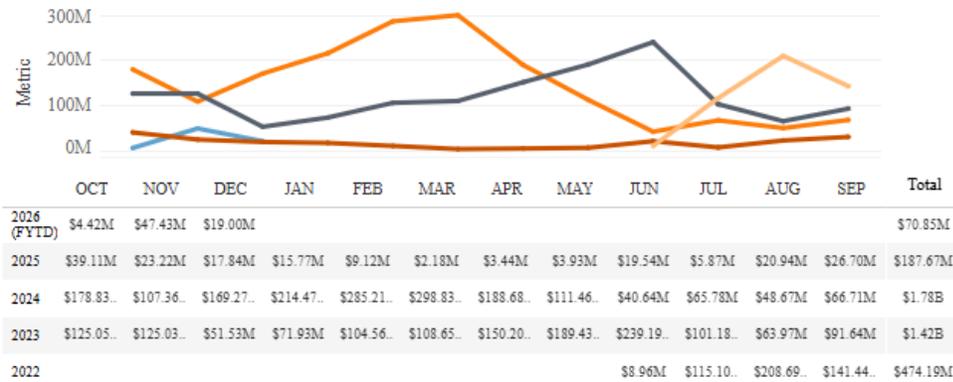
Metric: Shipment Value (USD) | FY: (All) | Industry: (All)

Exam Result: (All) | Country-Of-Origin: (All) | Commodity (HTS-4): (All)

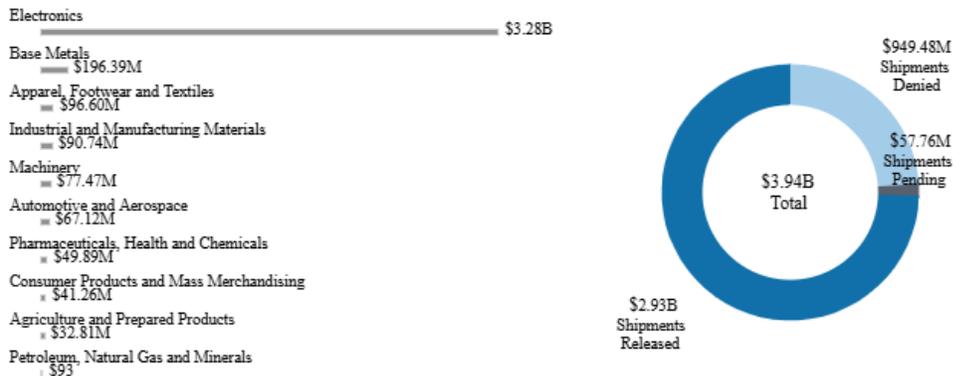
Legend: 2022 (orange), 2023 (dark blue), 2024 (light orange), 2025 (brown), 2026 (FYTD) (light blue)

[Reset Filters](#)

Shipment Value (USD) by Month



Shipment Value (USD) by Industry and Exam Result



UFLPA DASHBOARD

- The dashboard now includes **4-digit HTS** details and data from **all countries of origin**.
- The term "Shipment" has been updated. Previously considered an entry, it now refers to **a single import transaction representing a specific product or item within a customs declaration**.
 - This corresponds to a 7501 line.
- This new dashboard serves as a replacement for the previous one.

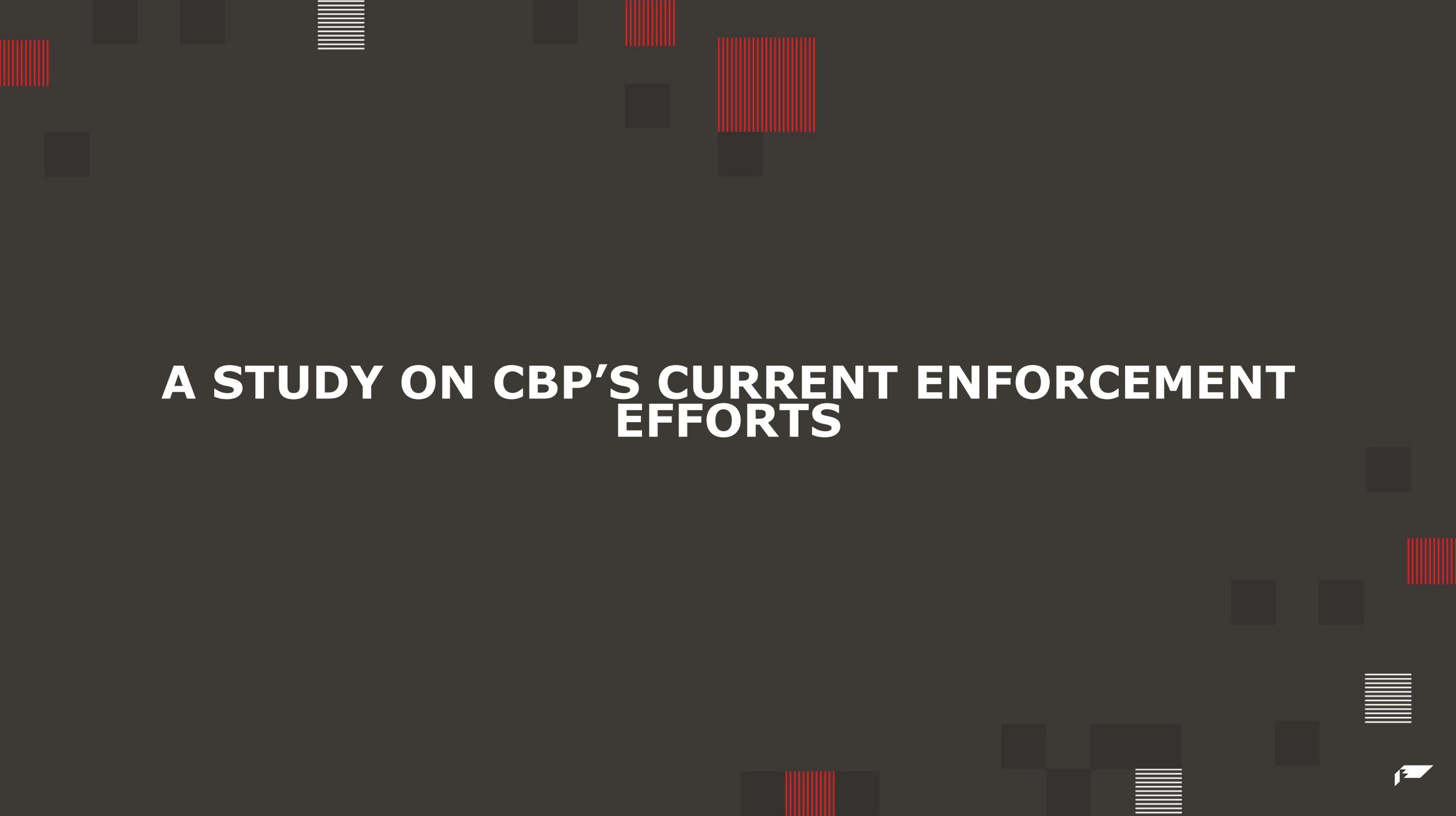
How to Submit a Forced Labor Allegation

The Forced Labor Allegation Portal Quick Reference Guide (QRG)



FORCED LABOR PORTAL

- On **21 January 2026**, CBP introduced a new Forced Labor Portal.
- From now on, submitting the following review requests through the Forced Labor Portal is mandatory:
 - Withhold Release Order (WRO)/Finding admissibility reviews
 - Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act applicability reviews
 - Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act exception requests
 - Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act exception requests



A STUDY ON CBP'S CURRENT ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

2025 ENFORCEMENT PARADIGM SHIFT

CBP Shift to Data-Driven Analysis

CBP transitioned from importer-provided data to leveraging external sources and advanced tools for deeper import analysis.

Cross-Agency Enforcement Expansion

DOJ and DHS launched a Trade Fraud Task Force targeting duty evasion and prohibited imports—reinforcing the administration's trade compliance focus.

Record Penalties and Liquidated Damages

CBP issued over **48,000** actions in FY 2025, collecting more than **\$37M** in penalties and damages.

Modernization via Tech Partnerships

CBP and DHS awarded **multi-million-dollar** contracts to tech firms to enhance detection of transshipment, forced labor, duty evasion, and fraud.

Forced Labor Enforcement Actions

In FY 2025, CBP stopped **7,325** shipments, issued **4** Withhold Release Orders, and imposed penalties for forced labor violations.

Audit Revenue Surge

CBP generated **\$192M** through audits—signaling stronger data use and increased resources for compliance.

DOJ ENGAGEMENT IN TRADE ENFORCEMENT



Expanded DOJ Focus & Structure

- Creation of the **Trade Fraud Task Force** to elevate DOJ's role in trade fraud investigations and prosecutions
- Explicit DOJ focus on evasion of customs duties and tariffs



Record-Level Enforcement Activity

- [DOJ Press Release](#) (16 Jan 2026) highlighting FY 2025 results
 - Over \$6.8B USD in False Claims Act (FCA) settlements and judgments
 - 1,297 whistleblower qui tam lawsuits, over 300 more than FY 2024
 - Creation of the Trade Fraud Task Force targeting customs duty and tariff evasion



Customs & Trade Fraud Case Examples

- \$54.4M USD FCA whistleblower settlement involving customs trade fraud
 - Transshipment
 - Failure to mark C/O
 - HTS misclassification
- Rare criminal prosecution of COO for intentional false C/O declarations on China-origin products to evade Section 301 tariffs



AD/CVD & Duty Evasion Enforcement Trends

- 4 of 6 FCA settlements in FY 2025 tied to AD/CVD duty evasion
- Signals heightened enforcement risk for trade remedy violations

DOCUMENT-BASED DECLARATION

Customs brokers depended on documentation and reference materials to record the specifics of imported shipments. CBP validated the entry information through a restricted range of real-time sources.



TRANSACTIONAL DATA

- Purchase Order
- Commercial Invoice
- Packing List



CONVEYANCE DATA

- Shipment (BOL)



REFERENCE DATA

- Parts Datastore (HS, COO)
- Free Trade Solicitation
- License Determination
- PGA Verification



CUSTOMS DATA (Aggregated)

- Declaration Procedures
- National Requirements
 - Duty/Tax
 - "Customs Accepted"

GOVERNMENT DATA VALIDATION SOURCES

- Manifest and Cargo Data
- Historical Importer Data
- Industry Compliance Trends
- Scanning and Imaging Technologies

DATA-VALIDATED DECLARATION

Customs brokers continue to rely on the same data sets; however, CBP has rapidly enhanced its toolkit for verifying entry data, enabling it to detect irregularities more efficiently and promptly impose entry rejections and penalties.



TRANSACTIONAL DATA

- Purchase Order
- Commercial Invoice
- Packing List



CONVEYANCE DATA

- Shipment (BOL)



REFERENCE DATA

- Parts Datastore (HS, COO)
- Free Trade Solicitation
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- PGA Verification



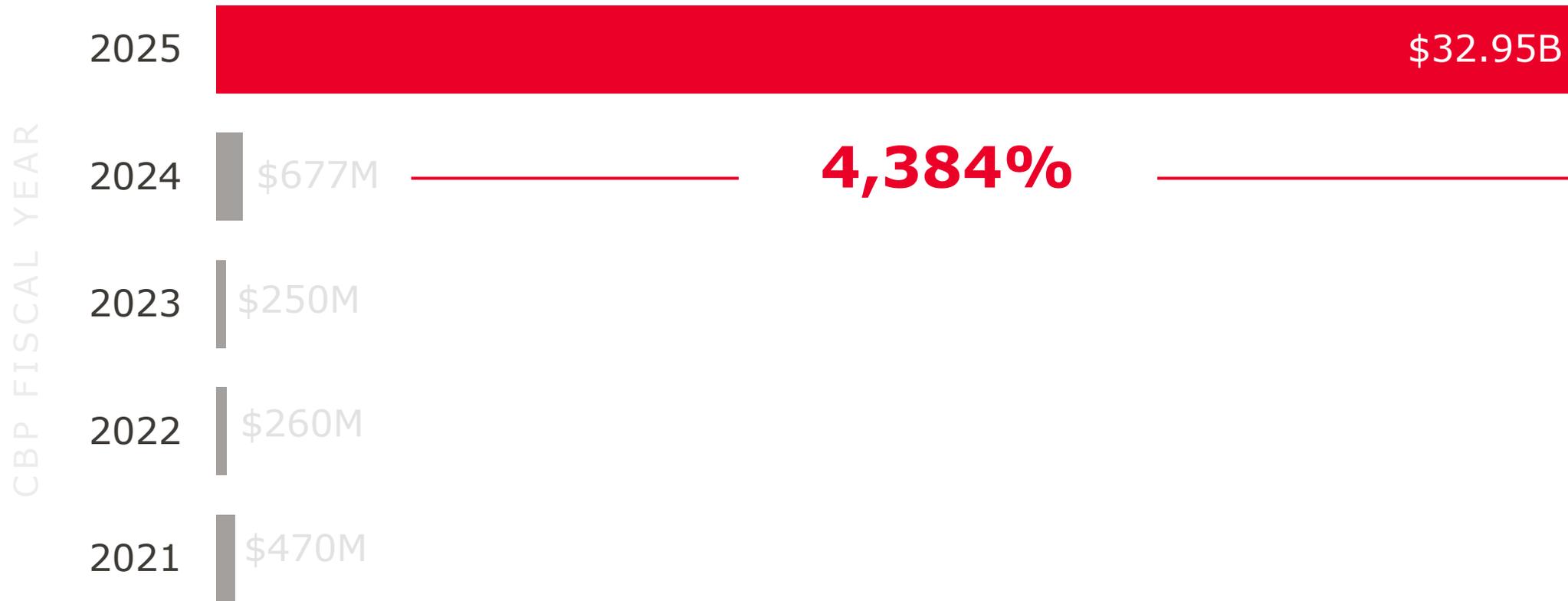
CUSTOMS DATA (Aggregated)

- Declaration Procedures
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NEW GOVERNMENT DATA VALIDATION SOURCES

- AI and Machine Learning within the Automated Targeting System
- Multi-Tier Importer/Product Mapping
- AI in Scanning and Imaging Technologies
- Isotopic Testing
- Company website data

NET REVENUE RECOVERED FROM ENTRY SUMMARY REVIEWS



US GOVERNMENT ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

US CBP CF28 & CF29 Activity

Source: As Received by Expeditors

Year	Total	General Document Request	CF28	CF29
2021	1,523	1,128 74%	270 18%	125 8%
2022	1,296	866 67%	274 21%	156 12%
2023	1,237	473 38%	442 36%	322 26%
2024	1,013	104 10%	584 58%	325 32%
2025	2,324	257 11%	879 38%	1,188 51%

Enforcement Activity Commentary

- Increases in CBP's issuance of document requests, CF28's, and CF29's - big rise in CF29's
 - Fewer general document requests - more formal requests for information (CF28)
 - Transition from Proposed Notices of Action (CF29) to Final Notices of Action
- 91% of AD/CVD evasion cases (EAPA) found illegal transshipment
- Increased civil and criminal trade prosecutions by the Department of Justice (DOJ) under the Trade Fraud Task Force
 - Issuance of summons by DOJ to produce all documents for trade fraud investigations

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Potential Impact to Your Supply Chains

- ❑ The White House has charged CBP with a significant role in implementing the America First Trade Policy
- ❑ CBP, along with other DHS agencies and DOJ, are laser-focused on trade fraud and revenue-loss issues
- ❑ Third party tech providers and AI tools have strengthened CBP's ability to ingest large amounts of data, identify anomalies and use automated tools to drive enforcement actions
- ❑ Trade compliance fundamentals are more important now than ever – HTS classification, country of origin, and valuation
- ❑ Understand the full value chain of your goods - Identify and act on risk within all tiers of an article's value chain
- ❑ Audit your customs declarations!
- ❑ Monitor declarations subject to IEEPA based tariffs - Prepare all data and documents now for potential refund actions
- ❑ *Anticipate that if the 'IEEPA based Reciprocal Tariff' actions are found to be invalid, the Administration will pursue further tariff actions via other legal means*
- ❑ Maintain your rapid response and recovery mechanisms

Opportunities to Engage

- ❑ Provide input on the Department of Commerce's proposed process on how they will collect submissions related to Section 232 automobile parts import adjustments. **Comments are due 23 Feb 2026.** [Link to FRN](#)
- ❑ Provide input on CBP's interim final rule on Electronic Refunds. **Comments are due 03 Mar 2026.** [Link to Docket](#)



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