



eShipping®

Weekly Update | 07.20.2026

UNDERSTANDING TARIFF CHANGES

Navigating recent executive orders, proclamations, and memorandums and understanding how they may affect your business.*

**All information provided herein is informational and advisory only. We strongly encourage importers to consult legal counsel for definitive and binding information.*

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INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

2025-2026 Tariff Change Timeline

- **January 1st, 2028** USTR Section 301 tariff increases from 10% to 15% on Nicaraguan products.
- **June 23rd, 2027** USTR Section 301 Semiconductors tariff increases from 0% to an undisclosed amount.
- **May 24th, 2027** USTR deadline to announce Section 301 Semiconductors tariff amount.
- **January 1st, 2027** USTR Section 301 tariff increases from 0% to 10% on Nicaraguan products.
- **January 1st, 2027** Completed Kitchen Cabinets, Vanities, and their parts Section 232 increases to 50% additional duty rate.
- **January 1st, 2027** Upholstered Wooden Products Section 232 increases to 30% additional duty rate.
- **November 10th, 2026** Section 301 exclusions expire.
- **November 10th, 2026** USTR-301 Port fees scheduled to be effective.
- **July 24th, 2026** Section 122 10% duty increase expires.
- **July 22nd, 2026** Section 301 Instated on Certain Brazilian Products at 25%.
- **July 8th, 2026** Consumer Products Safety Commission Certificate E-filing required.
- **April 20th, 2026** Phase 1 of CAPE available in ACE.
- **February 24th, 2026** 10% Section 122 Effective for All Countries.
- **February 24th, 2026** Customs and Border Protection will Stop Collecting IEEPA Duties.
- **February 20th, 2026** Supreme Court Rules IEEPA tariffs as outside the President's power.
- **February 7th, 2026** India Russian Gas IEEPA removed for India Imports.
- **January 1st, 2026** Full Compliance to ISPM-15 wood packaging marking requirements required.
- **November 14th, 2025** Switzerland and Liechtenstein Reciprocal IEEPA adjusted to be 15% maximum including Ad Valorem Duty
- **November 14th, 2025** South Korean Reciprocal IEEPA adjusted to be 15% maximum including Ad Valorem Duty
- **November 14th, 2025** South Korean Section 232 for Timber, Lumber, and Wood Derivatives lowered to 15%.
- **November 13th, 2025** Certain Agricultural Products Exempted from Reciprocal IEEPA.
- **November 13th, 2025** Certain Agricultural Products Exempted from Brazil Human Rights Violation IEEPA
- **November 10th, 2025** Chinese Reciprocal IEEPA lowers to 10% from 20%.
- **November 1st, 2025** South Korean Section 232 for Automobiles and Auto Parts lowered to 15%
- **November 1st, 2025** 25% Duty Increase for Medium and Heavy-Duty Trucks and their parts.
- **November 1st, 2025** 10% Duty Increase for Buses, School Buses, Transit Buses, and Motor Coaches.
- **October 28th, 2025** Extension ends for Mexico to reach a trade agreement with the U.S..

2025 Past Tariff Change Timeline

- **October 14th, 2025** Softwood Timber & Lumber Section 232 effective at 10% additional duty rate.
- **October 14th, 2025** Upholstered Wooden Products Section 232 effective at 25% additional duty rate.
- **October 14th, 2025** Completed Kitchen Cabinets, Vanities, and their parts Section 232 effective at 25% additional duty rate.
- **September 11th, 2025** Products of Japan adjusted to 15% flat rate for majority of tariffs.
- **September 8th, 2025** Reciprocal Tariff ANNEX II amended to add exempt items and remove items from the exempt list.
- **August 27th, 2025** India IEEPA effective adding 25% duty.
- **August 7th, 2025** Amended Reciprocal IEEPA rates effective.
- **August 1st, 2025** Canada IEEPA increased from 25% to 35% for non-USMCA eligible goods.
- **July 9th, 2025** United Kingdom origin Section 232 steel and aluminum goods including derivatives evaluated if ERD conditions met.
- **June 23rd, 2025** Certain Household Appliances will be subject to Section 232 and 50% duty increase except United Kingdom which is 25%.
- **June 15th, 2025** All entries for IEEPA in-transit exclusions must be filed and duties paid.
- **June 4th, 2025** Steel and Aluminum and derivatives Section 232 duties increase from 25% to 50% for all countries except United Kingdom.
- **May 29th, 2025** CIT ruled all IEEPA Executive Orders were invalid. Court of Appeals issued stay of order until appeal can be decided.
- **May 14th, 2025** IEEPA Reciprocal Tariffs for China and Hong Kong lowered from 125% to 10% for a 90-day period.
- **May 14th, 2025** De Minimis US Postal packages duty rate decreases from 125% to 54%.
- **May 3rd, 2025** Automobile Parts Section 232 effective with a duty rate of 25%.
- **May 2nd, 2025** De Minimis eligibility removed from all packages from China and Hong Kong adding a duty rate of 120%.
- **April 10th, 2025** IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff Annex I specific rates paused for 90 days, and 10% Base country rate applied to ANNEX I countries.
- **April 9th, 2025** IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff for China and Hong Kong increased from 34% to 125%.
- **April 9th, 2025** IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff increase effective for Annex I countries. *Paused for 90 days except China and Hong Kong*
- **April 5th, 2025** IEEPA Reciprocal Tariff increase effective for Base Countries not included in Annex I with a duty rate of 10%.
- **April 3rd, 2025** Automobile Section 232 effective with a duty rate of 25%.
- **March 12th, 2025** Steel and Aluminum expansion with derivatives effective with a 25% duty rate.
- **March 4th, 2025** IEEPA for Canada and Mexico effective for non-USMCA eligible goods with a duty increase of 25%.
- **March 4th, 2025** Tariff Stacking relief effective which eliminates many provisional tariffs from being applied to the same items.
- **March 4th, 2025** Second IEEPA duty increase for China and Hong Kong effective with an additional 10% duty rate.
- **February 1st, 2025** First IEEPA duty increase for China and Hong Kong effective with a 10% duty rate.



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Department of Justice Continue Efforts to Uncover Fraud

Countries: All

- The Department of Justice continues to invest in their Trade Fraud Task Force. They have recovered more than \$1 billion dollars in criminal and civil recoveries, forfeitures, penalties, and charge losses.
- The Trade Fraud Task Force's goal is to investigate and prosecute individuals, companies, importers, customs brokers, and distributors who submit misrepresentations to CBP to avoid tariffs or enter goods that were made with forced labor.
- It is estimated that \$107 billion was lost in 2025 due to tariff evasion.
- President Trump and his administration is very focused on prosecuting offenders and closing holes in supply chains to create a fair-trade environment for importers and the United States as a whole.
- The Trade Fraud Task Force was created less than a year ago and they continue to gain momentum in uncovering incorrect data submitted to CBP, suppliers aiding importers in fraud, and implementing AI to target areas where tariff evasion was not caught in the past.
- Voluntary disclosures of tariff evasion is treated with lower penalties and legal actions so importers who have become aware of areas where incorrect information has been declared should act quickly to disclose those situations.



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

USMCA Remains in Force

Effective: July 1st, 2026

- The United States Trade Representative (USTR) announced on July 1st, 2026 that the U.S. has not agreed to renew USMCA (United States Mexico Canada Agreement) in its current form but will continue engaging with Mexico and Canada. It was stated that trade deficits exist for both countries.
- USMCA continues to be in effect while those issues are discussed, and solutions are created or until 2036.
- USMCA was created with a 6-year review wherein the parties could extend it for 16 years with agreed changes or if they do not reach an agreement conduct yearly reviews for the remaining 10 years until 2036.
- As with most U.S. trade agreements a party can withdraw from the agreement with a 6-month written notice of withdrawal.
- USTR did not threaten withdrawal with their announcement.
- Analysts expect negotiators to attempt to increase country of origin rules to prevent claims under the program on goods that were not produced in Canada or Mexico. This process will require time and experts to establish the best process to establish these goals.
- Mexico is scheduled for additional negotiations on July 20th, 2026.
- Canada is expected to continue talks soon.



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Section 232 Copper Smelt and Cast Reporting Requirement

Effective: July 15th, 2026

- Customs and Border Protection provided guidance to the trade community sharing new requirements for reporting the country of smelt and cast for imports of certain copper articles.
- The ACE certification environment now has the functionality to accept the country of smelt and cast fields on certain imports of copper articles effective July 16th, 2026. The full ACE system production environment will be available on July 30th, 2026.
- Effective July 30th, 2026 imports of certain copper articles from all countries of origin (except the U.S.) will have to report the primary country of smelt and cast and **may** report the secondary country of smelt on the same entry line for classifications starting with 8544.42.10, 8544.42.20, and 8544.49.10.
- If the primary country of smelt, secondary country of smelt, and/or country of cast are not known, importers may report “OTH” (other).
- Importers should begin reporting this information on their entry documentation and work with their suppliers to obtain smelt and cast mill certificates where available.



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Section 301 Instated for Certain Brazil Products

Effective: July 22nd, 2026

- The United States Trade Representative announced on July 15th, 2026 that Section 301 tariffs will apply to certain Brazilian products with a duty rate of 25%. The Federal Register notice is found here [Brazil 301 Final Action FRN 7-15-2026 final.pdf](#).
- The additional 25% duty rate will apply to all goods entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after 12:01 a.m. ET on July 22nd, 2026.
- The action follows a yearlong investigation into digital trade, electronic payment services, unfair tariffs, preferential tariffs, anti-corruption interference, intellectual property protection, ethanol market access, and illegal deforestation that contribute to burdening or restricting the U.S. Commerce.
- The action is also was supported by the USTR's public hearings where more than 360 comments were submitted and discussed with the Brazilian government to find a resolution to the concerns of the U.S..
- The products exempted from the Section 301 duties are listed in the Federal Register notice, but exemptions include many products subject to Section 232 including steel, copper, aluminum, wood products, passenger vehicles and parts, medium-heavy duty vehicles and parts. Also, Brazilian products such as organic honey, certain fish/bovine meats, certain produce, pharmaceutical products and aircraft parts.
- We will continue to monitor the USTR action as well as CBP guidance to update as additional details are released.
- All Section 301 investigations and hearings/findings can be found at the United States Trade Representative website found here [Section 301 Investigations | United States Trade Representative](#).



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

CBP Updates the CIT Regarding CAPE

Updated: May 12th, 2026

Last Update: July 15th, 2026

- Judge Richard Eaton with the Court of International Trade ordered on July 15th, 2026 that Customs and Border Protection “reliquidate certain finally liquidated entries”. The order is being added to approximately 3,700 IEEPA cases assigned to the CIT. The order can be found here [gov.uscourts.cit.17610.46.0.pdf](#).
- Judge Eaton also noted that discussions on July 14th, 2026 with CBP involved the development of functionality in CAPE to process refunds for entries with open protests.
- It was stated that 9,837 refunds have not been transmitted to the Department of Treasury because ACH account information has not been provided by the importer of record. It was strongly encouraged that the ACE Portal TAO inputs accurate ACH information in to ensure refunds can be disbursed.
- Customs and Border Protection updates the Court of International Trade on July 1st, 2026. Brandon Lord CBP’s Executive Director of Trade Programs shared the update with Judge Richard Eaton. It can be found here [gov.uscourts.cit.17610.39.0.pdf](#).
- IEEPA tariff refunds accepted in CAPE for processing total \$104.29 billion in potential and certified refund filings.
- Brandon Lord stated that 18.1 million entries passed the entry specific validations and were accepted for the removal of IEEPA duties through the CAPE system.
- 4.36 million entries failed the entry level validations due to “the entry date is past CBP’s 90-day re-liquidation authority, the entry does not contain a Chapter 99 Harmonized Tariff Schedule number used to assess IEEPA duties, or the entry was already filed on a prior CAPE declaration.”
- The update included that CBP deployed new CAPE functionality. The functionality included allowing Reconciliation entries (Type 09) to be filed in CAPE for refund. 1.6 million entries flagged for reconciliation have been successfully filed in CAPE since the functionality was released.
- Also, effective July 7th, 2026 warehouse entries (type 21 and 22) will no longer be allowed to be filed in CAPE. Warehouse withdrawals (Type 31,32, 34, and 38) will continue to be allowed.



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Supreme Court Decides Not to Review Original Section 301

Effective: June 18th, 2026

- The Supreme Court closed litigation that has lasted for years regarding President Trump's first-term imposition of Section 301 tariffs on hundreds of billions of dollars in imports from China.
- The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued a ruling in September 2025 stating the below items.
 - CAFC deemed satisfactory the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative's explanation of how its expansion of the tariffs complied with statutory notice and comment procedures (while affirming that this expansion was a reviewable agency action and not an unreviewable presidential act).
 - CAFC relied on a statutory provision allowing Section 301 tariffs to be modified (up or down) when the prior action is "no longer appropriate" (thereby declining to limit the circumstances or extent of such modifications).
 - CAFC rejected the plaintiffs' major questions doctrine argument by concluding that Congress clearly delegated authority to USTR under the applicable law to impose and modify tariffs.
- The Supreme Court declined to review the CAFC ruling which means Section 301 tariffs on List 3 and 4A goods from China will continue to be imposed and there will be no refunds on these tariffs.
- As previously announced, President Trump plans to instate additional Section 301 tariff actions against a broad range of countries and products. Although this action has no legal bearing on those tariffs it could increase the choice of President Trump's administration to use this power to instate more tariffs.

INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Filing Reminder for USDA Organic Program

Issued: July 1st, 2026

Countries: All

- On June 26th, 2026 the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued a reminder that the import requirements for the National Organic Program continue to be in effect for the ACE environment.
- Organic shipments that arrive in the United States without a valid NOP-IC number are subject to reexport, donation, or destruction.
- Also, organic shipments with non-conforming NOP-IC data may be subject to increased scrutiny or rejection. NOP-IC numbers which contain or are followed by “draft” are not valid for entry.
- Organic products import requirements can be found here [Strengthening Organic Enforcement | Agricultural Marketing Service](#).
- On July 1st, 2026 the AMS flag will change from AM7 (may file) to AM8 (must file) for the below items.

0704.20.0020	0710.90.9120	1207.99.0365	1207.99.0392	1211.90.8992	1302.19.9145	1515.90.8120
1515.90.8175	1702.90.9020	1805.00.0010	1806.31.0055	1806.32.3010	1806.32.9010	1806.90.9025
1806.90.9075	1902.19.2040	1902.19.2075	1904.10.0065	1905.31.0042	1905.90.1075	2009.12.2510
2009.89.7067	2009.90.4020	2104.10.0055	2106.90.9993	2208.60.2030	2208.90.5030	2209.00.0030
- USDA offers direct guidance regarding NOP filing updates and reminders. Importers should contact nop.guidance@usda.gov for questions and concerns.



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Digital Service Taxes Could Lead to Additional Duties

Issued: June 26th, 2026

Countries: European Union

- On June 26th, 2026 President Trump posted on Truth Social warning that any European country that imposes a digital service tax on any U.S. company would be met with a 100% Tariff on all goods imported into the United States. The post can be found here [Truth Details | Truth Social](#).
- President Trump included, “This TARIFF will supersede Trade Deals made with the Country, whether implemented, signed, or not.”
- President Trump has previously addressed DST claiming they unfairly target U.S. tech companies. He even threatened to stop trade talks with Canada over its proposed version of the tax causing their DST to be scrapped before it was set to come into effect.
- With President Trump’s use of the International Economic Emergency Act being ruled illegal it is unclear what Trade Act he would use to enforce this duty increase.
- It is stated that the tariff will be immediately imposed if any of the European countries proceed with the DST legislation.



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INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Consumer Product Safety Commission E-Filing

Effective Date : July 8th, 2026

All Countries

- E-filing of Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) certificates become mandatory on July 8th, 2026.
- The process for filing these CPSC certificates electronically is not an easy process. It can take up to 10-12 months to master. Which means **importers that import goods subject to CPSC should start training and set up for the new portal before it becomes mandatory.**
- Importers should begin thinking about the flow of certificate data and how they will comply with this mandate.
 - Will the importer file through the CPSC Product Registry.
 - Will the importer file by providing the data through the PGA Message Set.
- Consumer product certifications have been required since 2008. This mandate is changing how CPSC will receive the certifications to E-filing.
- CPSC has developed a “Regulatory Robot” tool to determine the requirements that apply. Found here [Safer Products Start Here! | CPSC.gov](#).
- The CPSC Product Registry provided importers with a secure online application where they can create, organize, store and manager the product certificate data. A reference message set will need to be transmitted when filing the entry to Customs and Border Protection.
- This is currently in a voluntary stage which if enrolled today provides a non-risk way of preparing for the full implementation July 8th, 2026. This also allows importers to prepare their internal systems and processes that they will need to eFile product certificate data elements.
- Participating now allows importers to provide feedback to CPSC to shape and improve the e-filing system before the process is mandatory.
- More information can be found here [eFiling – CPSC’s Modern Approach for Filing Certificate Data | CPSC.gov](#).
- CPSC issued the Implementation Guide (IG) on April 8th, 2026 it can be found here [CATAIR - CPSC eFiling Beta Pilot Implementation Guide](#).



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

CBP Reminds Businesses of CTPAT Benefits

Issued: June 10th, 2026

Countries: All

- On July 10th, 2026 Customs and Border Protection advised that President Trump's Executive Order: "Strengthening Customs Enforcement" reenforces that the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (CTPAT) gives many advantages to participants in the program. Information on the CTPAT program can be found here [Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism \(CTPAT\) | U.S. Customs and Border Protection](#).
- Executive Assistant Commissioner Diane J. Sabatino, of CBP's Office of Field Operations stated regarding small businesses, "CTPAT offers them a proven security framework, delivering tangible benefits like fewer inspections, expedited border processing, and access to a global network of trusted partners. These benefits help small businesses control costs, improve efficiency, and enhance international competitiveness."
- Current CTPAT benefits for small businesses are:
 - Fewer Inspections: Lower inspection rates mean faster movement of goods and reduced storage costs.
 - Priority Processing: Expedited processing at the border, including access to Free and Secure Trade lanes, speeds delivery of products to market and cuts costs.
 - Enhanced Supply Chain Security: CTPAT security criteria is designed to build resilience against supply chain threats and minimize disruptions.
 - Business Continuity: Membership provides continuity planning tools to mitigate risks and recover from supply chain disruptions.
 - Competitive Advantage: CTPAT certification signals a commitment to security, making members more credible and appealing to larger partners and customers.
 - CTPAT Portal Access: Members use a dedicated portal to manage their security profiles and access program resources.
- CBP remains committed to supporting the small business community and encourages eligible businesses to join CTPAT and leverage these advantages for secure and efficient global trade.
- eShipping LLC is a validated and certified member of the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism program. Our clients enjoy many of the benefits of the program due to our membership. Review our website where CTPAT updates and information are available. [International - eShipping](#)

INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

ACE Portal Management Tools

Issued: June 16th, 2026

Countries: All

- Customs and Border Protection has released additional tools and automation to create more efficiency in certain aspects of the ACE Secure Data Portal account management.
- Trade Account Owner (TAO) Account Reactivation
 - CBP Automation will now automatically reactivate a Top Account Owner account when the below criteria are met.
 - The email is sent to ACE.Support@cbp.dhs.gov with the subject line containing “Reactivation”.
 - The email must be sent from the email address associated with the Top Account Owner.
- Assistance Identifying Trade Account Owner
 - CBP Automation will notify the current TAO with a lookup request and send a confirmation email back to the requestor if the below criteria are met.
 - The email is sent to ACE.Support@cbp.dhs.gov with the subject line containing “Trade Account Owner Lookup”.
- ACE Portal Account Application Web Forms
 - CBP developed new webforms for applying for ACE Portal Accounts that include related automation.
 - Importer Account Application (single Importer of Record number only)
 - Importer Account Application (single Importer of Record number only)
 - The ACE Portal Account Application Web Form should also be used for these common account management scenarios (for accounts other than Exporter and Protest Filer):
 - Add sub-accounts to an existing top account
 - Add sub-account identifiers to an existing top account
 - Update TAO information



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

CBP Issues Forced Labor Guidance for Importers

Issued: June 12th, 2026

Countries: All

- Customs and Border Protection issued its new Forced Labor Enforcement Operational Guidance for Importers. The updated document shares a consolidated overview of the three authorities CBP uses to prevent goods that were produced with forced labor from importing into the United States. The link is found here [CBP Forced Labor Enforcement Operational Guidance for Importers | U.S. Customs and Border Protection](#).
- The 3 authorities CBP uses are:
 - 19 U.S.C. § 1307
 - Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA)
 - Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA).
- This guidance provides enhancements that allow greater transparency across CBP's enforcement landscape.
- The features include:
 - New enforcement process maps covering UFLPA, Withhold Release Order (WRO), Finding, and CAATSA actions in a single document.
 - New, dedicated sections on the WRO/Finding and CAATSA enforcement processes providing step-by-step guidance on what importers can expect and how to respond to detentions or exclusions.
 - Additional appendices covering recommended supply chain documentation for high-priority sectors, practical UFLPA due diligence examples, and sample detention and exclusion notices related to UFLPA, WRO, and CAATSA as well as Notices of Redelivery and Certificate of Origin.
- CBP is expecting importers to review the guidance and conduct due diligence with their suppliers before shipping goods for import into the United States.



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Court of International Trade Order

Issued: June 11th, 2026

- The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on June 11th, 2026 sided with the President Trump's administration in a ruling which allows the continued collection of the 10% Section 122 tariffs while a legal challenge by a group of U.S. states and small businesses continues. The Court of Appeals believes President Trump's administration plausibly demonstrated irreparable harm in recouping duty collection if the injunction is left in place. The ruling can be found here [v0](#).

Issued: May 7th, 2026

Countries: All

- On May 12th, 2026 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit granted an administrative stay of the Court of International Trade's decision that Section 122 tariffs are not legal. The stay of the order gives time for the CAFC time to consider the Trump Administration's motion of stay. A response is due by May 20th, 2026.
- The CIT majority found that President Trump's proclamation announcing the Section 122 would be enacted failed to identify balance-of-payments deficits required by Section 122 when it was enacted in 1974.
- President Trump did provide a large trade deficit, a current account deficit, a negative net international investment position, and a deficit on the balance on primary and secondary income, but not of those equate to "balance-of-payment".
- **The CIT did not issue a universal injunction which means Section 122 tariffs are not being removed for everyone.** The injunction is only for the named plaintiffs in the case. The ruling requires CBP to stop charging the plaintiffs Section 122 duty within 5 days. **It also instructs CBP to refund all Section 122 tariffs paid by the named plaintiffs with interest.**
- Judge Timothy Stanceu dissented presenting that the CIT is assuming that President Trump's administration did not consider "balance-of-payments" when issuing the Proclamation. He did not feel the absence of the information in the Proclamation was enough to find it to be invalid. He also dissented on the CIT summary judgement was "improper" without giving the Trump Administration the opportunity to contest the plaintiffs' assertions of fact.
- President Trump's Administration is expected to quickly appeal this decision to the Court of Appeals and request a stay of the decision and actions instructed.
- No action should be taken immediately, but the situation will be monitored closely.



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Executive Order to Strengthen CBP Enforcement

Issued: June 3rd, 2026

Countries: All

- An Executive Order was signed by President Trump on June 3rd, 2026 to focus Customs and Border Protection's enforcement abilities to prevent evasion of customs duties. The Executive Order can be found here [Strengthening Customs Enforcement – The White House. Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Strengthens Customs Enforcement – The White House](#)
- Within 180 days of the Executive Order the department of Homeland Security and Customs and Border Protection is instructed to take steps to revise importer eligibility regulations including the below revisions.
 - Requiring that an Importer of Record (IOR) maintain at all times a minimum level of tangible domestic assets, bonding, or both, as determined by CBP to be necessary to ensure compliance with U.S. customs and trade laws, and increasing the minimum required bond coverage for an IOR.
 - Requiring that an IOR be designated and reported to CBP, and that a bond, or sufficient tangible domestic assets, or both, be required, for all formal entries under 19 U.S.C. 1484 and informal entries under regulations promulgated pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1498.
 - Requiring that an IOR provide to CBP additional data and identification information, including anticipated import volumes, year organized, ownership and beneficial ownership disclosures, business affiliation disclosures, and domestic asset disclosures, and any other data that CBP deems necessary.
- The Executive Order added that prohibiting the filing of informal entries for foreign IORs puts all IORs on "equal footing and is necessary to treat IORs equally based on their individualized circumstances and in order to protect U.S. revenue and domestic industry, protect American consumers, strengthen national security, and maintain foreign relations."
- Additional requirements must be met for Foreign IOR's to submit formal entries including stricter bonding requirements, CTPAT validated or use of a CTPAT validated licensed customs broker, and compliance with import laws, regulations, and instructions.
- The Executive Order defines a U.S. importer of record is organized under U.S. law, located in the United States, and continuously controlled by beneficial owners who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents. Also, an entity that owns a significant amount of U.S. real property, as determined by the Secretary. A U.S. IOR may also be a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States.
- It defines a foreign importer of record as any importer that does not meet the US IOR definition