

United States

National guaranteeing organization

United States Council for international Business (USCIB)
(Please see World Directory for detailed contact information)

Date of entry into force 3 December 1968

Territorial application Customs territory which comprises the States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Field of application ATA Convention
Convention on "Professional equipment"
Convention on "Commercial Samples"

Other applications ATA Carnets **are not** accepted for postal traffic.

Transit operations within the meaning of the ATA Convention.

Languages in which Carnets should be completed

English

Replacement carnet USA **do not accept** replacement carnet

Regularization fee requested by Customs

In accordance with the ICC Document 550-1/INT.692, dated 6 June 2002, which is still in effect in the United States.

\$50US in the case that indirect proof of re-exportation in the form of a foreign customs validation in the Carnet (re-importation or importation into a third country) dated before the carnet expiry.

\$100US in the case of alternate documentary proof (foreign customs certification of the goods, landing certificate, certified waybill, etc.) dated before the carnet expiry

In the case of proof dated after carnet expiry:
25% of the duties and taxes, minimum of \$50US, if the proof of re-exportation/re-importation is dated within 3 months after carnet expiry

50% of the duties and taxes, minimum of \$100US, if the proof of re-exportation/re-importation is dated between 3 and 6 months after carnet expiry

Full amount of duties and taxes for any proof dated after 6 months from the carnet expiry date.

Customs offices Customs offices at all ports of entry. Normal duty hours.

Special observations

1. Customs office hours

Not all U.S. customs' ports are staffed with officer 24/7. To ensure an officer

is available to validate your Carnet at the time of departure, please see U.S. customs website of offices, including hours of operation. (Link to <https://www.cbp.gov/contact/ports>.)

2. Carnets for Trade shows

While the U.S. did not sign onto the Exhibitions and Fairs Convention, it is common practice for goods to be shown at exhibits and industry fairs be imported to the United States under Carnet as “Commercial Samples” for goods to be exhibited or “Professional Equipment” for goods that will be used at the fair (booths, tables, etc.).

3. ATA Carnets are re-exempted from the EEI/AES filing

As of September 12, 2014, ATA (including CPD/China-Taiwan) Carnets are exempt from filing Electronic Export (link to <https://www.uscib.org/new-foreign-trade-regulations-impact-atacarnet-ud-4683/>) Information.

4. 10+2 Required Importer Security Filing (ISF) by CBP

As of January 26, 2010, goods entering the United States via ocean vessel are required to have an Importer Security Filing (ISF) filed by an ISF importer. While two of the required data elements are from the ocean carrier, 10 others are required from the ISF importer. ATA Carnets are exempt from the ISF bond requirement. However, there are penalties that may be imposed for breaches of the ISF filing. Such penalties will not be charged through the NGA.

CBP (link to <https://www.cbp.gov/border-security/ports-entry/cargo-security/importer-security-filing-102>)

USCIB (link to <https://www.uscib.org/102-ud-3950/>)

5. Domestic ports validate Carnets

For goods traveling with Carnet holder as check-in luggage directly to overseas destination, the Carnet can be validated /stamped at the initial domestic port even if holders will be changing flights at another port before leaving the US. A topic regarding this matter is available on USCIB's website at: <https://www.uscib.org/ata-carnet-faqs-ud-1675/> (Question #7 - Using a Foreign Carnet in the U.S.)