



FY 2015 First Quarter – AD/CVD Audits

Number of Audits Completed 14
Discrepancy Value Identified.....\$21,968,843
Revenue Collected To Date\$177,517

CBP has 108 AD/CVD audits in progress.

Illegally Imported Honey Seized

In December 2001, the U.S. Commerce Department imposed anti-dumping duties after determining that Chinese-origin honey was being sold in the United States at less than fair-market value. In 2008, federal authorities began investigating allegations of organizations circumventing anti-dumping duties through illegal imports, including transshipment and mislabeling, on the "supply side" of the honey industry. In October 2002, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration issued an import alert for honey containing the antibiotic Chloramphenicol, a broad spectrum antibiotic that is used to treat serious infections in humans, that is not approved for use in honey. Honey containing certain antibiotics is deemed "adulterated" within the meaning of federal food and drug safety laws.

Since Oct. 2014, 660 barrels weighing 203,280 kilograms (448,156 lbs.) valued at \$2.45 million, of illicit honey has been seized and since abandoned or forfeited. The containers' shipping documents indicated the bulk honey had originated in Latvia.

Special agents with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and CBP officers have stepped up efforts regarding commercial fraud investigations that focus on U.S. economic and health and safety interests. Anti-dumping schemes create a divergent market that negatively affects legitimate businesses.

This is an ongoing investigation with assistance provided by HSI Frankfurt Attaché Office and Latvian customs authorities.

Mexican Sugar

On December 29, 2014, the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) published in the Federal Register the Agreement Suspending the Countervailing Duty Investigation on Sugar from Mexico; and on December 30, 2014, the DOC provided instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

In accordance with the Suspension Agreement and the DOC instructions, effective February 17, 2015, CBP shall require presentation of an Export License as a condition for entry of all consumption entries of sugar from Mexico into the United States. CBP is specifically requiring importers to submit the export licenses through the DIS system at entry and also submit the export license number on the entry summary. (See CSMS Message 15-000065 for more information.)

Trade Facilitation

In 2014, CBP processed more than \$2.4 trillion in trade, an increase of more than four percent from 2013, while enforcing U.S. trade laws that protect the nation's economy and the health and safety of the American public. CBP also processed more than 31 million imports.

- China, Canada and Mexico remain the top three U.S. import trading partners. Special programs and Free Trade Agreements represented approximately 30 percent of total U.S. imports, with the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the recently enacted South Korean Free Trade Agreement leading the way.
- Duty collection remains a CBP priority and the agency collected more than \$34 billion in duties in 2014, an increase of two percent from 2013.
- In addition, CBP processed more than \$1.6 trillion worth of U.S. exported goods, an increase of four percent from 2013. In 2014, CBP processed more than 25.7 million cargo containers through the nation's ports of entry, up 4.5 percent from 2013.