# Appendix G

## Common Errors

*This appendix lists common error messages, their causes and possible solutions.*

This appendix describes the most common error messages relating to Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) and entry summary data and advises entry filers new to the Automated Commercial System (ACS) how to correct the errors.

Each error message begins with a 3-position identifier code. In some cases more than one error message is returned. The messages in this Appendix are arranged in numerical order by these codes, not by the words in the actual messages. The codes that contain letters appear before the numbered codes (for example, Q01, 2C3, and 29H).

Each message in this appendix has a two-part explanation. First, Data Element: (if applicable) lists the individual items with which ACS has found an error or discrepancy. Each data element is followed by its location on the CBP Form (CBPF) 7501 (Entry Summary) in parentheses, if applicable.

The Edit/Fix: section discusses the most common causes of the error and provides guidelines for resolving the error. If applicable, relevant data sources (i.e., directives and head notes) are also provided.

## Q01   INPUT RECORD TYPE MUST BE "QT"
*Data Elements*: Control Identifier, Record Type

*Edit/Fix*: The Control Identifier in position 1 must be Q and the Record Type in position 2 must be T.

## Q02   "QT" PAYERS UNIT # INVALID
*Data Element*: Payer's Unit Number

*Edit/Fix*:  Delete spaces, zeros, or non-numeric data in positions 3 through 8.

## Q03   "QT" FILER INVALID
*Data Element*:  Statement Filer

*Edit/Fix*: Delete spaces or zeros in positions 11 through 13.

## Q04   "QT" STATEMENT NUMBER INVALID
*Data Element*: Statement/Bill Number

*Edit/Fix*:  Delete spaces or zeros in positions 14 through 24.

## Q05   "QT" AMOUNT PAID INVALID
*Data Element*: Amount To Be Paid

*Edit/Fix*:  Delete spaces, zeros, or non-numeric data in positions 25-34.

## Q06   STATEMENT NOT ON FILE
*Data Elements*: Statement/Bill Number

*Edit/Fix*:  Right justify the statement/bill number or confirm that the statement/bill number exists on the CBP statement database.

## Q07   STATEMENT FILER NOT = "QT" FILER
*Data Element*: Statement/Bill Number

*Edit/Fix*:  Verify that the Statement/Bill Number in positions 14-24 is the same as that in the Daily Summary Statement (DSA) file.

## Q08   "QT" AMT PAID NOT = STATEMENT AMT
*Data Element*: Amount to Be Paid

*Edit/Fix*:  Verify that the Amount To Be Paid in positions 25-34 is the same as that in the Daily Summary Statement (DSA) file.

## Q09   STATEMENT NOT ELIGIBLE FOR ACH
*Data Element*: Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

*Edit/Fix*:  The Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) Indicator in the Daily Summary Statement (DSA) file is not equal to 1, 2, or 3.  Check the related ABE (Filer Code) record to ensure the EFT switch has been set to yes.

## Q10  STATEMENT ALREADY PAID IN FULL
*Data Element*: Statement/Bill Number

*Edit/Fix*: The statement number provided in positions 14-24 is marked as paid in the Daily Summary Statement (DSA) file.

## Q11   PAYMENT ACCEPTED
*Data Element*: Payer's Unit Number

*Edit/Fix*:  The record has been accepted as error free.  The statement will be marked as paid, postings to the individual entries will occur.  A final statement will be generated and an electronic Automated Clearinghouse debit will occur to the payer's bank account denoted by the Payer's Unit Number.

## Q16   QT UNIT # NOT FOR "QT" FILER
*Data Elements*: Payer's Unit Number, Statement Filer

*Edit/Fix*: The Payer's Unit Number in positions 3 through 8 is not identified on the DSI (Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) Unit Payer's Cross Reference) file as being assigned to the Statement Filer in positions 11 through 13.

## Q17   DSI FILE MISSING STMENT IMPORTER
*Data Elements*: Payer's Unit Number, Statement Filer

*Edit/Fix*:  The Statement/Bill Number in positions 14 through 24 is identified as an importer statement with a specific importer number; the Payer's Unit Number in positions 3 through 8 is not assigned to that importer on the DSI (Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) Unit Payer's Cross Reference) file.

## Q18   PAYER UNIT # NOT ON FILE
*Data Element*: Payer's Unit Number

*Edit/Fix*:  The Payer's Unit Number, positions 3 through 8, is not listed on the CBP' database for valid payer unit numbers.

## Q19   "QT" PAYMENT TYPE INVALID
*Data Element*: Payment Type

*Edit/Fix*:  The Payment Type in positions 9 through 10 must be 01 (CBP Daily Statement) not 02 (CBP Bill) or spaces.

## Q20   "QT" REC PREVIOUSLY ACCEPTED
*Data Element*: Not Applicable

*Edit/Fix*: The QT record was previously transmitted and accepted for this statement. Verify there was a previous transmission on the same day as the error transmission.

## Q23   DUPLICATE "QT" PAY STATEMENT TWICE
*Data Element*: Not Applicable

*Edit/Fix*: The statement is already on DSG (Automated Clearinghouse Tracking Detail Record) file.  A statement cannot be paid twice.

## 0LK   VISA CATEGORY NUMBER INVALID
*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), Visa Number (col. 34D), Category Number (col. 30B)

*Edit/Fix*: This error message indicates that the category number is missing entirely, incorrect for that tariff number, or reported when none should be reported.

If the commodity is one that requires visa number reporting, the associated category number must be shown on the entry summary in column 30.  Check the tariff schedule for the correct category number for the classification or query the ACS tariff database.

## 0LL   VISA NUMBER INVALID
*Data Elements*: Country of Origin (box 15), Tariff Number (col. 30), Visa Number (col. 34D)

*Edit/Fix*: Many countries now adhere to the convention of numbering their textile visas in a standard 9-position code. The first position is the last number in the year of export; the next two positions are the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code representing the country of origin.  The last six positions are the actual number of the visa.

This error message indicates that the country of origin uses the standard 9-position visa number format; but the visa number's format contains one of the following errors:

- the year of export is not included.

- the numeric portion is less than six positions long.

- the ISO country code is invalid or missing as the second and third positions.

- the six positions following the ISO code may have been mistyped; e.g., the letter *O* for zero (0) or the letter *l* for the number one (1).

- the filer may have been given an incorrect visa number by the importer. For certain countries, visa numbers are strictly matched in ACS against actual numbers supplied by each country. Any mismatch of numbers causes the reject message.

The entry filer should verify that the visa number was correctly transcribed from the documents onto the entry summary.

## 0M9  INVALID ISO CODE FOR MFG ID
*Data Element*: Manufacturer Number (box 21)

*Edit/Fix*: CBP Directive (CD) 3500-13, dated November 24, 1986, gives instructions for deriving the manufacturer/shipper identification code from the name and address. Change 2 to the CBP Directive 3500-13 dated July 20, 1989, gives supplemental instructions for deriving Canadian manufacturer/shipper ID codes. The first two positions of the code must be a valid ISO country code or Canadian province code. The entry filer should consult Appendix B for the valid ISO country code and change 2 to CD 3500-13 for the valid Canadian province codes.

## 01C   RELATED PARTY IND. MUST BE Y OR N
*Data Element*: Relationship (col. 33C)

*Edit/Fix*: This error occurs if the relationship of the seller and importer is not shown in column 33B. If related, indicate *Y* (RELATED); if not, indicate *N* (NOT RELATED).

## 029   INVALID FOREIGN PORT CODE
*Data Elements*: Mode of Transportation (box 20), Foreign Port of Lading (box 24)

*Edit/Fix*: This error occurs if the Schedule K port code is missing (when required) or invalid. For merchandise arriving in the U.S. by vessel (mode of transportation code 10 or 11), record the 5-position numeric Schedule K code for the foreign port at which the merchandise was laden on the importing vessel. The valid codes are listed in Appendix E to the CBPF-7501 instructions directive.

## 053   INVALID ENTRY NUMBER
*Data Element*: Entry Number (box 1)

*Edit/Fix*: The entry number does not conform to format prescribed by CBP Directive 3500-10, June 19, 1986, CBP New Entry Number - Instructions for Brokers and Importers. The entry number may have too few numbers; it may have inserted dashes, spaces or other special characters; or it may be missing entirely.

The entry filer must reassign a valid entry number to the entry summary.

## 055   INVALID BROKER CODE
*Data Element*: Filer Code (left of box 1)

*Edit/Fix*: The filer code is not recognized in ACS. Check for typographical errors or the filer's inadvertent use of the old broker code.

## 09F   CONSOL ENT NOT ALLWD FOR ENT TYPE

*Data Elements*: Entry Type (box 2), Consolidated Entry Indicator (*C* after the entry number, box 1)

*Edit/Fix*: Merchandise subject to quota (entry type 02), countervailing and/or antidumping duty (entry types 03, 07) cannot be included on a consolidated entry summary.

The entry filer must enter such merchandise on a separate entry with a new entry number.

## 09K   REL ON FILE-CONS ENT NOT ALLWD

*Data Elements*: Entry Number (box 1), Consolidated Summary Indicator (*C* after the entry number, box 1)

*Edit/Fix*: The entry number used on a consolidated entry summary must not have already been used as an entry number for a release.  Either a SSA (cargo selectivity) or ENA (entry master file via ENAR) record was created in ACS at time of release with this entry number. The filer must either re-assign a new entry number to the summary, or have CBP delete the release record with that number before further processing of the summary.

## 097   ENTRY NBR ON HISTORY FILE

*Data Element*: Entry Number (box 1)

*Edit/Fix*: This entry number was already used on a previous entry summary, now liquidated. Occasionally, the error was a CBP input error at the time of processing the first summary (the check digit happened to work even though the wrong entry number was keyed.)

Regardless of the reason, the entry filer must assign another entry number to the second summary.

## 1DB   VESSEL NAME REQUIRED

*Data Elements*: Importing Carrier (box 23), Mode of Transportation (box 20)

*Edit/Fix*: For vessel shipments (modes of transportation codes 10 or 11), the vessel name must be shown as the importing carrier.

## 1F1   REF. # CBPF-4811 NOT ON IMP. FILE

*Data Element*: Reference Number (box 22)

*Edit/Fix*: The CBP Form (CBPF) 4811, Special Address Notification, reference number given in box 22 is not in the ACS importer name and address file.  This reference number *is* the IRS, port-assigned, or Social Security number for alternate mailing addresses for courtesy notices of liquidation, bills, or refunds.  Do *not* repeat the importer number given in box 12.

The entry filer should complete and submit a CBP Form 4811 to establish the Relationship between the filer and the importer.  If no previous CBP Form 5106 was Created for the agent (broker), a record must be created, whether through ABI or by Submitting a CBPF-5106.

## 1GK  MAIL FEE AMOUNT INVALID

*Data Elements*: Mode of Transportation (box 20), Dutiable Mail User Fee Amount (class code 496) (col. 35)

*Edit/Fix*: This error message results when some other fee amount is given on the CBPF-7501, Entry Summary.  Currently, the user fee for dutiable mail entries (mode of transportation 50) is $5.00 per entry.

## 1GL  MAIL FEE REQUIRED

*Data Elements*: Mode of Transportation (box 20), Dutiable Mail User Fee (class code 496), Total Duty (box 37)

*Edit/Fix*: For mail entries (mode of transportation 50) which have duty due, a $5.00 user fee is assessed.  A mail entry with no duty due should not have the mail fee.

## 1H9  MAIL FEE NOT REQUIRED

*Data Elements*: Mode of Transportation (box 20), Dutiable Mail User Fee (class code 496) (col. 35).

*Edit/Fix*: For mail entries (mode of transportation 50) which are dutiable, a $5.00 user fee is assessed.  A mail entry with no duty due is not required to have the mail fee (e.g., GSP is claimed, or the duty rate is free).

## 102   INVALID ENTRY TYPE

*Data Element*: Entry Type (box 2)

*Edit/Fix*: The entry type is a 2-position numeric code. Both numbers are required.  The current entry type codes are contained in CBP Directive 3550-061, dated September 18, 1992, CBPF-7501 completion instructions or Appendix B of this document.

The entry type codes that are accepted within ACS are also listed in Appendix B of this document.  The entry filer should verify that the correct entry type code has been assigned to the summary.

## 109    INVALID SPECIAL PROGRAMS INDICATOR
*Data Element*: Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number)

*Edit/Fix*: This error occurs when the special programs indicator is not one of the valid 1-position alphabetic codes for a particular duty program.  Primary valid indicators are: *A* (GSP), *B* (APTA), *C* (Civil Aircraft), E (CBI), *J* (ATPA), *K* (Pharmaceuticals), *L* (Chemicals for Dyes), *W* (Puerto Rico), *Y* (Insular Possession), and *Z* (Freely Associated States). Secondary valid indicators are *F* (Folklore), *G* (Hong Kong made to measure suits), *H* (Certain garments in Chapter 62), *V* (Component of a set), and *X* (Duty for sets). Country indicators are *CA* (Canada), *IL* (Israel), and *MX* (Mexico).

The entry filer should verify that the commodity is actually eligible for reduced duty treatment through the specific program and report the correct code for that program.

## 14D    INCOMPATIBLE MOT/PORT OF UNLADING
*Data Elements*: U.S. Port of Unlading (box 26), Mode of Transportation (box 20)

*Edit/Fix*: ACS checks for logical combinations of port of unlading and mode of transportation.  For example, port code 1001 is New York seaport.  If an entry summary shows mode of transportation 40 (air) and the port of unlading as 1001, then this error results.

Not all ports are associated with particular modes of transportation.  The entry filer can check the port code listing in Schedule D in the tariff schedule for the specific port codes for airports and seaports or refer to the Extract Reference File chapter of this document.

## 14G    THIS TARIFF NBR ALREADY ENTERED
*Data Elements*: Tariff Number(s) (col. 30)

*Edit/Fix*: This error message results when the same tariff number is reported more than once on the same line item.  This might happen if two lines on the CBPF-7501 were given the same line-item number, or if indeed the tariff number is inadvertently repeated such as in the set provision under tariff 8206.00.0000 (tools) or tariff 8215.20.0000 (cutlery).

The entry filer should verify that either two separate line items are to be reported, or delete the duplicate tariff number.

## 14I    QUANTITY/UNIT OF MEASURE MISMATCH
*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), Reporting Quantities and Units of Measure (col. 32)

*Edit/Fix*: This error results when a quantity is reported with no unit of measure, such as *1457* instead of *1457 kgs*; or a unit of measure is reported without the numeric quantity, such as *doz* instead of *66 doz*.

Read the error message carefully to see which tariff number on the line item has the problem, and which reporting quantity for that tariff number is in conflict. The entry filer should completely report all required quantity and unit of measure information.

## 14J    ENTERED UOM/CENSUS UOM MISMATCH

*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), Reporting Quantity And Unit of Measure (col. 32)

*Edit/Fix*: The tariff schedule specifies what units of measure must be reported for each tariff number. If a required quantity and unit of measure is not reported, or is reported incorrectly, this error message results.

First, read the error message carefully to see which tariff number in the line item has the problem, and then, which quantity and unit of measure is involved. Refer to the tariff (or tariff tape if available), and report all quantities as required in the order specified.

For a few tariff numbers, ACS requires a quantity and unit of measure not shown in the printed tariff. This is only when the duty calculation depends on that quantity.

For example, tariff 1701.11.0500, raw cane sugar shows that a kilogram is the unit of quantity to be reported. However, part of the duty rate is a reduction of 0.020668 cents per kilogram for each degree under 100 degrees. In order to verify proper duty calculation, ACS must have the number of degrees as a second unit of measure, even though the printed tariff doesn't specify it.

## 14K   ENTRY TIME RESTRICTION

*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), Entry Date (box 4)

*Edit/Fix*: Some tariff numbers, such as those for certain fresh fruits and vegetables, are valid only for shipments entered during specific months of the year.

For example, tariff 0707.00.4000 is for cucumbers entered during the period March 1 to April 30, inclusive, in any year. An entry date of May 15 would be invalid. The correct tariff number for that entry date is 0707.00.5000.

The entry filer should verify the entry date and reclassify the commodity as necessary.

## 14M  QTY/RANGE ERROR FOR TARIFF NUMBER

*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), Reporting Quantities And Units of Measure (col. 32)

*Edit/Fix*: Two of the reported quantities are being compared to each other, but do not correspond to the merchandise description for that tariff number. Read the error message carefully to see exactly which units of measure are being compared and how.

For example, tariff 5407.41.0030 is other woven fabric of synthetic filament yarn, weighing not more than 170 grams per square meter. The reporting quantities are square meters and kilograms in that order (*v* denotes the unit of measure to be reported with the value).   With this information, ACS can verify whether the merchandise really weighs more than 170 grams per square meter.

If there were a quantity ratio error on this line, the message would be **QTY/RANGE ERROR FOR TARIFF NUMBER** because the second unit of measure, kilograms (converted to grams) is divided by the first unit of measure, square meters, to check that this fabric weighs more or less than 170 grams per square meter.

The entry filer should verify all reporting quantities and compare them with the tariff descriptions, reclassifying the merchandise if necessary.

## 15D   TARIFF NBR OUT OF SEQUENCE
*Data Elements*: Tariff Number(s) (col. 30)

*Edit/Fix*: This error occurs when the tariff numbers on a multi-tariff line item are reported out of order.  For example, 9802.00.8055 should be reported before the tariff number describing the assembled article.   If this merchandise were also subject to temporary legislation under Chapter 99, the Chapter 99 number should be reported before 9802.00.8055.

The entry filer should reclassify the line item, placing the tariff numbers in correct sequence.

## 15F   TARIFF NBR NOT LOGICALLY RELATED
*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30)

*Edit/Fix*: The multiple tariff numbers given on the line item are not logically related to each other.

A very common example is tariff 9801.00.1025 U.S. goods returned.  Local practice in some areas has been to report the tariff number that describes the merchandise as if it were not U.S. goods returned.  While this second tariff number may be shown on the rated invoice, it should not be reported on the CBPF-7501.

Tariff 9811.00.60 samples not over $1 or mutilated, is another common example where a second tariff number describing the sample is often erroneously reported.

## 15Q   FEE CODE/TOTAL FEE DOES NOT MATCH
*Data Elements*: User Fees on Line Items (col. 35), Total User Fees (block 39 summary)

*Edit/Fix*: If this message is the only user fee message on the summary, it indicates that the block 39 summary total user fees do not equal the total of the individual line item user fee amounts.

If the summary has other user fee error messages, this message indicates that the total user fee amount is not correct because of the user fee errors described in the other messages. Resolution of those errors will likely fix this one, too.

The entry filer should review the summary data and ensure that all required fees are included and correctly calculated, including merchandise processing (MPF), harbor maintenance (HMF), dutiable mail fee, and the commodity-specific fees such as beef, pork, tea, sugar, etc. The total of all user fee amounts on the lines must be shown by class code in the block 39 summary.

## 16E   VALUE/QUANTITY INVALID

*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), Entered Value (col. 33A), Reporting Quantity And Unit Of Measure (col. 32)

*Edit/Fix*: This error results from misclassification, an incorrect entered value, or an inaccurate quantity. It occurs when the value per given quantity doesn't correspond to the tariff description.

For example, tariff 2204.21.5030 provides for still red wine valued over $1.05 per liter. If this line item has an entered value of $10 and a quantity of 20 liters, this error message occurs because the wine is really valued at only $0.50 per liter.

First, the entry filer should read the error message carefully to see which tariff number in the line item has the problem, and then, which quantity and unit of measure is involved. Recalculate currency and metric unit conversions (lbs to kg, for example). Verify quantities and units of measure; if the reporting unit is DOZ, be sure dozens and not pieces are reported. Finally, the merchandise may need reclassification if the quantities and values are correct.

## 170   INVALID MANUFACTURER NUMBER

*Data Element*: Manufacturer ID (box 21)

*Edit/Fix*: The manufacturer ID number must be at least 7 positions but no longer than 15, and contain no spaces, dashes or other special characters. The first two positions must be a valid ISO country code or Canadian province code for Canadian manufacturer/shipper ID codes.

The entry filer should verify the construction of the ID number from the manufacturer's or shipper's name and address. CBP Directive 3500-13, dated November 24, 1986, gives instructions for deriving these codes and Change 2 to CBP Directive 3500-13, dated July 20, 1989, gives supplemental instructions for deriving Canadian manufacturer/shipper ID codes.

## 176   INVALID FILER CODE
*Data Element*: Filer Code (left of box 1)

*Edit/Fix*: The filer code is not currently valid in ACS.  Check for typographical errors; confusion of the letters *O*, *I*, or *Z* with the numbers *0, 1*, or *2*, or the filer's inadvertent use of the old broker code.

## 2AI   INVALID BOND TYPE
*Data Element*: Bond Type (box 7)

*Edit/Fix*: For formal entries, the only valid bond type codes are listed on page QIB-8 of the CATAIR.  If the bond type (continuous bonds) is not appropriate for the Importation, this message will result.

## 2AL   SURETY CODE INVALID
*Data Elements*: Bond Number (box 6), Bond Type (box 7), Importer Number (box 12)

*Edit/Fix*: If the bond type is *8* (continuous) or *9* (single transaction), a surety code must be reported.  All surety codes are 3-position numbers.  If the importer has a continuous bond, the surety code on the summary must match the surety code on the importer bond record in ACS.  When cash is used in lieu of surety, use code *998.*

For U.S. Government importations (bond type *0*), and other entry types not requiring surety (except informals), show code *999* in box 6.

The entry filer should check with the importer as to the surety of the bond in use.

## 2AU   BILL-OF-LADING REQUIRED WITH IT
*Data Elements*: Mode of Transportation (box 20), IT Number (box 17), BL or AWB Number (box 19)

*Edit/Fix*: For all modes of transportation transported in-bond, the bill of lading number assigned by the importing carrier must also be shown on the CBPF-7501.

The entry filer can usually obtain the bill of lading number from the in-bond manifest CBP Form (CBPF) 7512 Transportation Entry and Manifest of Goods Subject to CBP Inspection and Permit, or the in-bond carrier if a copy of the bill of lading is unavailable.

## 2B1   MODE OF TRANSPORTATION REQUIRED

*Data Element*: Mode of Transportation (box 20)

*Edit/Fix*: This message indicates that the mode of transportation code was omitted.  Insert the appropriate code in box 20. The mode of transportation of the importing carrier (air, rail, vessel, etc.) must be shown on all formal summaries.  The valid 2-position numeric codes are given in CBP Directive 3550-061, dated September 18, 1992, CBPF-7501 completion instructions.

## 2C0   BOND NOT IN EFFECT

*Data Elements*: Bond Surety (box 6), Bond Type (box 7), Importer Number (box 12)

*Edit/Fix*: ACS has a bond on file for this importer number with the bond type and surety as shown on the entry; however, the bond is not in effect at the time of entry.  It has either been terminated, or it will be effective as of a future date.  Check with the importer as to the correct bond in use; a single transaction bond may be required.

## 2CI   INBOND - INVALID CHECK DIGIT

*Data Elements*: IT Number (box 17)

*Edit/Fix*: The last position, the check digit, of the AMS master in-bond number is invalid. Actually, the problem is not necessarily in the check digit; any mistake in giving the number on arrival notices over the phone by the carrier or in typing the CBPF-7501 by the filer can cause this error message.

Under the AMS master in-bond program no actual in-bond document is produced. Therefore, the entry filer must check with the carrier to obtain the correct in-bond number.

## 2C1   BOND EXPIRED

*Data Elements*: Bond Surety (box 6), Bond Type (box 7), Importer Number (box 12)

*Edit/Fix*: The bond shown on the CBPF-7501 has been terminated by the importer, and is not effective for the entry date of the summary.  The entry filer should check with the importer to see if a new bond has been executed; if not, a single transaction bond will be required.

## 2C3   INVALID BOND

*Data Elements*: Entry Type (box 2), Bond Surety (box 6), Bond Type (box 7), Importer Number (box 12)

*Edit/Fix*: The importer's bond, as designated by the bond type and surety, is a valid bond in ACS.  However, the bond has an activity code other than *1* (importer or broker).  This error commonly occurs when an importer has only a drawback bond, activity code *1a*, or an international carrier's bond, activity code *3*.

Formal entries can only be filed by importers or brokers with a bond with an activity code *1* (importer or broker).

The entry filer should check with the importer to see if there is a valid importation bond or if a single transaction bond is required.

## 2C5   NON-GOVT IMPORTER - BOND REQD

*Data Elements*: Entry Type (box 2), Bond Surety (box 6), Bond Type (box 7), Importer Number (box 12)

*Edit/Fix*: The bond type shown on the CBPF-7501 is *0*, the surety code is *999*; however, this importer is not shown as a valid U.S. Government importer.  Therefore, the valid importer's continuous bond must be shown, or a single transaction bond executed.

## 2DF   CARRIER CODE REQ FOR MOT 10,11,40

*Data Elements*: Mode of Transportation (box 20), Importing Carrier (box 23)

*Edit/Fix*: Census requires that for air shipments (mode of transportation 40), the 2-position IATA air carrier code is reported in box 23 of the entry summary.

Currently, a carrier code is required on the entry summary for vessel shipments (mode of transportation 10, 11) or other modes of transportation.

The 2-position IATA air carrier codes are listed as Appendix D in CBP Directive 3550-061, dated September 18, 1992, CBPF-7501 completion instructions.

## 20A   INVALID CARRIER CODE

*Data Elements*: Mode of Transportation (box 20), Importing Carrier (box 23)

*Edit/Fix*: Census requires that for air shipments (mode of transportation 40), the 2-position IATA air carrier code is reported in box 23 of the entry summary.

This error occurs when the carrier code given is not a valid IATA air carrier code.  The 2-position IATA air carrier codes are listed as Appendix D in CBP Directive 3550-061, dated September 18, 1992, CBPF-7501 completion instructions.

If an IATA code is not assigned to an airline, use the designation *\*C* for Canadian airlines, *\*F* for other foreign airlines, and *\*U* for U.S. airlines.  For an aircraft being imported (ferried), use *\*\**.

## 215   INVALID TEAM NUMBER

*Data Element*: Team Number (upper right corner of box 3)

*Edit/Fix*: This message occurs if the filer transmits a drawback entry and does not specify one of the acceptable team numbers for drawback review.  The allowable team numbers are listed on page DRW-7 of the CATAIR.

## 216   INVALID TARIFF NUMBER

*Data Element*: Tariff Number (col. 30)

*Edit/Fix*: This error indicates that the tariff number is missing, or it is improperly formatted. Harmonized Tariff Schedule numbers are 10 positions. Some chapter 98 and 99 tariff numbers are 8-position numbers. They are to be reported on the CBPF-7501 with a decimal after positions 4 and 6.

The entry filer should verify the tariff number by consulting the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (or tariff tape if available), and correct the entry summary accordingly.

## 29H   INVALID DIST/PORT/BROKER

*Data Elements*: District/Port Code of Filing (box 5), Filer Code (left of box 1)

*Edit/Fix*: ACS maintains a table of district/port codes for which a particular filer is allowed to file entries.  This is to ensure compliance with all licensing requirements.

If the filer is indeed permitted to file entries in this particular district, then local CBP must update the District Filer Code (BFB) file showing this filer and port code combination.

## 365   IR TAX NOT APPLICABLE

*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), IR Tax (col. 35)

*Edit/Fix*: This error results when the tariff number reported is not subject to IR tax, but a tax amount is given on the entry summary.  Internal Revenue tax only applies to certain commodities, such as alcoholic beverages, perfume, and tobacco products.

The entry filer should review the classification, and if correct, resubmit the CBPF-7501 without the IR tax amount(s).

## 366   ENTRY ALREADY CANCELLED
*Data Element*: Entry Number (box 1)

*Edit/Fix*: This entry number was previously submitted to CBP and input into ACS.  That entry summary (ENA record) was also cancelled by CBP.  To preserve the audit trail on cancelled entries; ACS does not permit cancelled entry numbers to be reused on subsequent transactions, nor will ACS permit the filer to attempt to transmit an entry summary delete for the previously cancelled entry number.

The entry filer must assign a new entry number to this summary.

## 370   ENTRY BELONGS TO ANOTHER DD/PP
*Data Elements*: Entry Number (box 1), Port of Filing (box 5)

*Edit/Fix*: This entry number was released for a different port code from what was submitted on the summary.  Regardless of where the summary is processed, the port of filing on the summary should always match the port code where the cargo was actually released.

The filer must delete the summary with the incorrect port of entry, then must notify the local selectivity site to change the port code to the correct one.  After those actions have been accomplished, the filer may retransmit the summary with the correct port code.

## 371   IR TAX REQUIRED
*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), IR Tax (col. 35)

*Edit/Fix*: This error results when the tariff number reported is subject to IR tax, and the tax amount was not included on the entry summary.  Internal Revenue tax must be assessed against certain commodities, such as alcoholic beverages, perfume, and tobacco products.

The entry filer should review the classification, and if correct, resubmit the CBPF-7501 with the correct the IR tax amount(s).

## 381   ORIGIN COUNTRY INVALID - UNKNOWN
*Data Element*: Country of Origin (box 15)

*Edit/Fix*: This error results when the country code was omitted from the entry summary, or if an invalid country code was used.  The country of origin must be reported using the 2-position ISO country code, as given in Schedule C of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

The filer should verify the correct country of origin and resubmit with the correct ISO code.

## 382   ORIGIN COUNTRY: IMPRTS RESTRICTED
*Data Element*: Country of Origin (box 15)

*Edit/Fix*: Commodities from certain countries of origin cannot be routinely imported into the United States.  Special documents may need to be filed if the merchandise is admissible, such as for diplomatic usage.

The filer should verify the country of origin, and if correct, contact local CBP for further information regarding entry or export of this merchandise. This message will apply on to border cargo or cargo release transactions.

## 383   COUNTRY OF EXPORT INVALID
*Data Element*: Exporting Country (box 13)

*Edit/Fix*: This error results if the country code is omitted from the entry summary, or if an invalid country code was used.  The exporting country must be reported using the 2-position ISO country code, as given in Schedule C of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

The filer should verify the correct exporting country and resubmit the entry summary with the correct ISO code.

## 384   EXPORT DATE INVALID/CONFLICTING
*Data Elements*: Export Date (box 14), Import Date (box 27),

*Edit/Fix*: The proper ACS date format is month/day/year or MMDDYY.  Verify that the export date is present on the CBPF-7501, with a valid date and in proper format.

If the date is valid and format correct, check the relationship of the export date to the import date and the IT date.  Often this error message appears with a second message that specifies the other conflicting date.  The export date must occur before, or be the same as the import date.

The entry filer should reverify all dates for logical date sequencing.

## 386   GSP COUNTRY EXP/ORIG CONFLICT
*Data Elements*: Country of Origin (box 15), Country of Export (box 13), Tariff Number (col. 30), Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number)

*Edit/Fix*: The tariff number submitted is eligible for GSP duty-free treatment for the GSP country of origin shown on the CBPF-7501.  However, part of the provision for GSP eligibility is that the cargo be a direct export from the country of origin to the U.S.  This error results when the country of export is also a GSP country, but is **not** the same as the country of origin or in the same association of countries.  (See General Note 4 (a).)

The filer should verify that the merchandise actually entered the commerce of the exporting country, and was not simply transferred to another vessel in that country.

## 39B   INVALID DUTY FREE CLAIM

*Data Elements*: Country of Origin (box 15), Country of Export (box 13), Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number), Tariff Number (col. 30)

*Edit/Fix*: This error occurs when there is conflicting information on the line item. For example, if the country of origin is an insular possession and an Y is shown as the SPI for duty free treatment, this error message will occur if the country of export is not the same as the country of origin. General Note 3(a)(iv)(A) specifies that products of insular possessions are duty free only when directly exported to the United States.

Another example: the country of origin is U.S. and the tariff number is a Chapter 98 number for products of the U.S., however an Y is shown as the SPI. The Y is not correct, since the U.S. is not considered to be an insular possession of itself. The Chapter 98 number may be duty free already.

## 391   CLAIM INVALID FOR EXPORT COUNTRY

*Data Elements*: Country of Export (box 13), Country of Origin (box 15), Tariff Number (col. 30), Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number)

*Edit/Fix*: The tariff number submitted may be eligible for special duty reduction for the country of origin shown on the CBPF-7501. However, part of the eligibility requirements for some special duty reduction programs is that the cargo be directly exported to the U.S. from the country of origin (or another country in the same association of countries).

This error can result when the country of export is not the same as the country of origin (or in the same association of countries), and the country of export is not eligible for duty reduction program shown by the special programs indicator.

The filer should verify that the merchandise actually entered the commerce of the exporting country, and was not simply transferred to another vessel in that country. Do not claim any special programs if merchandise is not a direct export to the U.S.

If this message appears in combination with **392 CLAIM INVALID FOR ORIGIN COUNTRY**, the special duty reduction claim is not applicable to this line item based on country of origin.

## 392   CLAIM INVALID FOR ORIGIN COUNTRY

*Data Elements*: Country of Origin (box 13), Tariff Number (col. 30), Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number)

*Edit/Fix*: The tariff number and country of origin shown are not eligible for the special duty reduction program indicated by the special programs indicator. For example, Tariff 9506628020 is duty-free from most GSP countries; however, the general notes list Pakistan as an exception to GSP for this tariff number.

The filer should verify that the country of origin is eligible in general for the special program claimed. If so, check the tariff number to see if it allows for special duty reduction treatment under that program. Finally, refer to the General notes to make sure that the country of origin is not given as an exception to that program under that specific tariff number.

## 4A3   INVALID IN-BOND NUMBER
*Data Element*: IT Number (box 17)

*Edit/Fix*: This error message refers to a format problem with the IT number, in particular, an AMS master in-bond number. The acceptable 11-position format is **VXXNNNNNNNC**. The first position is always **V**, followed by a 2- position alphanumeric code, and then a 7-position numeric code and one check digit.

No spaces or special characters (such as dashes) are permitted in the in-bond number. If necessary, the filer should verify the correct master in-bond number with the AMS carrier.

## 4H1   COUNTRY/VISA COUNTRY DISAGREE
*Data Elements*: Country of Origin (box 15), Tariff Number (col. 30), Visa Number (col. 34D)

*Edit/Fix*: Many countries now adhere to the convention of numbering their textile visas in a standard 9-position format. The first position is the last number in the year of export. The next two positions are the ISO code of the country of origin. The last 6 positions are the actual number of the visa. ACS verifies that, where appropriate, the country of origin matches the ISO country code in the visa number.

There is one exception. Certain tariff numbers for sweater parts assembled in Hong Kong specify that the parts have been knit in countries other than Hong Kong. Therefore, the visa number will have *HK* as the country code, but the country of origin in box 15 should be other than Hong Kong.

The entry filer should verify that the visa number was correctly transcribed from the documents onto the entry summary.

## 40J   SPI CLAIM INVALID FOR TARIFF
*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number)

*Edit/Fix*: The special programs indicator shown does not apply to the tariff number. For example, this error message would result if *A* (GSP) were claimed for Tariff Number 6210.50.5020. The only valid special programs for this tariff number are *IL* (Israel Free Trade), *CA* (NAFTA for Canada), and *MX* (NAFTA for Mexico).

The entry filer should verify that the merchandise has been classified properly. Check the special duty reduction programs that apply to that classification. Finally, see if the country of origin of the merchandise is eligible for any applicable special programs.

## 40K   SPI INVALID FOR EXP COUNTRY

*Data Elements*: Country of Export (box 13), Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number)

*Edit/Fix*: The country of export is not eligible for the special program indicated under any condition, regardless of tariff classification. For example, if the country of export were Azerbaijan (column 2), and GSP was claimed, this error message would result.

Make sure that the country of export is the actual country of exportation, and not just a transshipment point. If, in this example, Azerbaijan were the actual country of export, the GSP claim would be invalid.

## 40L   SPI INVALID FOR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

*Data Elements*: Country of Origin (box 15), Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number)

*Edit/Fix*: The country of origin is not eligible for the special program indicated under any condition, regardless of tariff classification. For example, one cannot claim Israel Free Trade if the country of origin is Columbia.

## 400   GSP CLAIM INVALID FOR THIS TARIFF

*Data Elements*: Tariff Number, Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number)

*Edit/Fix*: The tariff number shown is not eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The filer should verify proper classification, and submit any duties due.

## 401   CBI CLAIM INVALID FOR THIS TARIFF

*Data Elements*: Tariff Number, Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number)

*Edit/Fix*: The tariff number shown is not eligible for duty-free treatment under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

The filer should verify proper classification, and submit any duties due.

## 42J    INVALID IT/AWB/BL QUANTITY
*Data Elements*: Manifest Quantity

*Edit/Fix*: ABI filers are to report a manifest quantity greater than zero and rounded off to the nearest whole number for each IT or bill of lading on the entry summary.

## 440    TARIFF NBR INVALID FOR ENTRY TYPE
*Data Elements*: Entry Type (box 2), Tariff Number (col. 30)

*Edit/Fix*: TIB entries must reflect a tariff number from the 9813 series on each line.  If any other tariff number appears on a line in the summary input transmission, this message will result.

## 452    CHARGES AMOUNT INVALID
*Data Elements*: Mode of Transportation (box 20), Country of Export (box 13), Tariff Number (col. 30), Entered Value (col. 33A), Charges (col. 33B)

*Edit/Fix*: Charges are to be reported on formal entries for all line items exceeding $1250 (or $250 for certain textile articles).  This error message result when charges are not reported as required.  For more details see CBP Directive 3550-061, dated September 18, 1992, CBPF-7501 completion instructions, and CBP Directive 3500-07, textiles and textile products.

## 458    IMPORT DATE INVALID/CONFLICTING
*Data Elements*: Import Date (box 27), Export Date (box 14), IT Date (box 18)

*Edit/Fix*: The proper ACS date format is month/day/year or MMDDYY.  Verify that the import date is a valid date (i.e. not February 31) in proper format.

If the date is valid and format correct, check the relationship of the import date to the export date and the IT date.  Often this error message appears with a second message that specifies the other conflicting date.

The import date must be the same as, or later than the export date.  The import date must be before or the same as the IT date.

If the IT was prepared in advance and pre-dates the import date, change the IT date to the import date.  By regulation the IT cannot be in effect before the merchandise has actually been imported.

## 484   ULTIMATE CONSIGNEE NOT ON FILE
*Data Element*: Ultimate Consignee Number (box 10)

*Edit/Fix*: The ultimate consignee number shown on the entry summary is not on file in ACS.

This warning message does not prevent further ACS processing of the entry summary. However, the entry filer should reverify the number with the importer of record or ultimate consignee.  Complete and submit a CBPF-5106 update transaction to ACS if this is a new ultimate consignee number.

## 485   REFERENCE # CBPF-4811 NOT ON FILE
*Data Elements*: Importer Number (box 12), Reference Number (box 22)

*Edit/Fix*: This message is a warning only; it need not be corrected in order to complete ACS entry summary processing.  ACS does not show that the CBPF-4811 reference number (box 22) is associated with the importer number.

The CBPF-4811 reference number is the IRS, port-assigned, or Social Security number for alternate mailing addresses for courtesy notices of liquidation, bills, or refunds.    Do *not* repeat the importer number given in box 12.

If appropriate, the entry filer should submit a completed CBPF-4811 form to local CBP.

## 486   INVALID CONSIGNEE NUMBER FORMAT
*Data Element*: Ultimate Consignee Number (box 10)

*Edit/Fix*: The ultimate consignee number must be reported in the acceptable formats as given in CBP Directive 3550-33, CBPF-7501 completion instructions.  Note that the letters *O, I*, and *Z* cannot be used in an IRS number suffix (however, there are some exceptions for importer numbers assigned prior to this rule).  There is no dash between the IRS number and the 2-position suffix.

The entry filer should check first for typographical errors; it may then be necessary to check with the importer and/or consignee to obtain the correct consignee number.

## 487   INVALID REFERENCE NUMBER FORMAT
*Data Element*: Reference Number (box 22)

*Edit/Fix*: The CBPF-4811 reference number is the IRS, port-assigned, or Social Security number for alternate mailing addresses for courtesy notices of liquidation, bills, or refunds.  Do *not* repeat the importer number given in box 12.

The CBPF-4811 reference number must be reported in the acceptable formats as given in CBP Directive 3550-33, CBPF-7501 completion instructions.  Note that the letters *O, I,* and *Z* cannot be used in an IRS number suffix (however, there are some exceptions for importer numbers assigned prior to this rule).  There is no dash between the IRS number and the 2-position suffix.

The entry filer should check first for typographical errors.  If appropriate, the entry filer should submit a completed CBPF-4811 form to local CBP.

## 506   CALC. DUTY DOES NOT MATCH EST

*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), Country of Origin (box 15), Reporting Quantities And Units of Measure (col. 32), Duty Amount (col. 35)

*Edit/Fix*: This general message means that the ACS-computed duty amount doesn't match the filer's total estimated duty amount, based on the information provided.  It often appears together with other messages that more specifically identify the problem.

Sometimes enough information is provided on the CBPF-7501 for ACS to actually compute the duty, which doesn't match the filer's duty figure.  This might happen, for example, if the country of origin is column 2, but the filer used the column 1 duty rate.

At other times, ACS doesn't actually have enough information to compute the duty, and again this error message will result.  For example, if the duty rate is $.50 per piece, but the number of pieces was omitted, ACS cannot calculate the duty due to verify the filer's estimated duty amount.

In both of these examples, additional error messages would have been given to describe the specific problem.  Correcting the error(s) identified in these other messages will usually correct this one as well.

Sometimes this error message appears without other error messages.  ACS allows a certain tolerance on the duty calculation for each line, as well as on the total duty amount.  For example, the tolerance is $.50 on the each line item duty, and $.50 for the total duty, on a two line entry summary.  If the filer computes the duty on line 001 as $45.13 and ACS computes it as $45.60, that line will be considered error-free, because the difference is only $.47.

However, in our example, line 002 is identical to line 001 except for the manufacturer ID Line 002 is also considered error-free, again because the difference in the filer's estimated duty and ACS's calculated duty is only $.47.  But the total difference between the filer's amount and the ACS amount is $.96, which exceeds the $.50 tolerance for the total duty.  Therefore, this message appears by itself because only the total tolerance is exceeded.

The entry filer should check to see why his duty amounts are not calculated within ACS tolerances. If the filer is using the correct duty rate, the usual differences in rounding during calculation amount to only pennies. Quite often, the tolerance is exceeded because the incorrect tariff rates are used for the date of entry (or IT date as appropriate).

## 508   TOTAL TAX DOES NOT MATCH EST
*Data Elements*: IRS Tax On Line Items (col. 35), Total IRS Tax (box 38)

*Edit/Fix*: The total IRS tax amount in box 38 is not equal to the total of the individual line item IRS tax amounts.

The entry filer should recalculate and retotal the IRS tax.

## 510   TOTAL ADD DOES NOT MATCH EST
*Data Elements*: Antidumping Duty (ADD) On Line Items (col. 35), Total Antidumping Duty (block 39 summary)

*Edit/Fix*: The total antidumping duty amount in the block 39 summary is not equal to the total of the individual line item antidumping duty amounts.

The entry filer should recalculate and retotal the antidumping duties.

## 594   INVALID DISTRICT/PORT OF UNLADING
*Data Elements*: U.S. Port of Unlading (box 26), Mode of Transportation (box 20)

*Edit/Fix*: The U.S. district/port of unlading code is a 4-position numeric code which can be found as Schedule D in the tariff schedules or can be queried through the Extract Reference File chapter of this document. This code must be reported for all vessel and air shipments. An entry filer will get this error message if the code is missing or invalid.

## 618   SURETY REVOKED
*Data Element*: Surety Code (box 6)

*Edit/Fix*: The surety company as designated by the code in box 6 is no longer recognized by CBP as a valid surety. The entry filer should check with the importer to see if a new bond has been executed or if a single transaction bond is required.

## 629   MISSING/INVALID CONSIGNEE NUMBER
*Data Element*: Ultimate Consignee Number (box 10)

*Edit/Fix*: Except for informal entries, the ultimate consignee number is required on all entry summaries. This message will result if the consignee number has been omitted.

For consolidated summaries, enter zeros in this block in the IRS number format, e.g. *00-0000000.*  See CBP Directive 3550-061, CBPF-7501 completion instructions, for the proper consignee number formats.

The entry filer should check with the importer or ultimate consignee for the correct consignee number.

## 630   INVALID MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

*Data Elements*: Mode of Transportation (box 20), Entry Type (box 2)

*Edit/Fix*: This error results when the mode of transportation shown on the summary is not a valid code.  See CBP Directive 3550-061 dated September 18, 1992, CBPF-7501 completion instructions for the proper mode of transportation formats.  The mode of transportation (air, rail, vessel, etc.) must be shown on all formal summaries, and is indicated by a 2-position numeric code, such as 11 for vessel, containerized.

## 641   INVALID CVD OR ADD ENTRY

*Data Elements*: Entry Type (box 2), Countervailing Case Number (col. 30B), Antidumping Case Number (col. 30B)

*Edit/Fix*: Summaries containing line items subject to countervailing and antidumping duties should be assigned entry types *03* and *07*.  See CBP Directive 3550-061 dated September 18, 1992, CBPF-7501 completion instructions for the proper formats.  This error results when there is at least one countervailing or antidumping case number shown on the entry summary, and the entry type code given is other than *03* or *07*; or the entry type given is *03* or *07*, and there is no countervailing or antidumping case number on the summary.

## 643   AWB-BL INVALID/MISSING

*Data Element*: Bill of Lading/Air Waybill Number (box 19), Mode of Transportation (box 20)

*Edit/Fix*: The bill of lading or air waybill number is required if the mode of transportation is air (code 40, 41) or sea (codes 10 or 11).  Do not insert spaces, dashes or other special characters in the bill of lading number. Effective April 4, 1989, all vessel shipments are required to use a unique bill of lading number. This format is explained in Administrative Message #267, dated December 12, 1988.

## 646   IMPORTER NUMBER NOT ON FILE

*Data Element*: Importer Number (box 12)

*Edit/Fix*: The importer number shown on the entry summary is not on file in ACS.  The entry filer should reverify the number with the importer of record.  Complete and submit a CBPF-5106 update transaction to ACS.

## 658   INVALID IMPORTER NUMBER FORMAT

***Data Element***: Importer Number (box 12)

***Edit/Fix***: The importer number must be reported in the acceptable formats as given in CBP Directive 3550-061, dated September 18, 1992, CBPF-7501 completion instructions. Note that the letters *O, I*, and *Z* cannot be used in an IRS number suffix (however, there are some exceptions for importer numbers assigned prior to this rule). There is no dash between the IRS number and the 2- position suffix.

The entry filer should check first for typographical errors; it may then be necessary to check with the importer to obtain the correct number.

## 659   IMPORTER ON REGION SANCTION LIST
***Data Element***: Importer Number (box 12)

***Edit/Fix***: This importer number is on the regional list of importers on sanction. Usually, if an importer is on sanction, he is required to file live entries with payment of duties by cash or certified check. The entry filer should check with local CBP to see what procedures should be followed in each individual case.

## 660   IMPORTER ON NAT'L SANCTION LIST
***Data Element***: Importer Number (box 12)

***Edit/Fix***: This importer number is on the national list of importers on sanction. Usually, if an importer is on sanction, he is required to file live entries with payment of duties by cash or certified check. The entry filer should check with local CBP to see what procedures should be followed in each individual case.

## 662   IMPORTER NUMBER IS VOIDED
***Data Element***: Importer Number (box 12)

***Edit/Fix***: A voided importer number cannot be used. Find correct number from importer status.

## 680   BOND NOT ON FILE
***Data Elements***: Importer Number (box 12), Bond Number (box 6), Bond Type (box 7)

***Edit/Fix***: The bond number and type given on the entry summary are not shown in ACS for the importer of record number. If the importer has very recently filed a continuous bond, this message may mean that CBP has not yet input the bond information into ACS.

The entry filer should check with the importer as to the correct bond in use. A single transaction bond may be required.

## 689   IT NUMBER WITH NO IT DATE
***Data Elements***: IT Number (box 17), IT Date (box 18)

*Edit/Fix*: If the first entry against a shipment was an in-bond transportation entry, both the IT number and IT date must be reported on the entry summary.  This message indicates that an IT number was reported, but the IT date was omitted.

## 69A   ORIGIN COUNTRY/TARIFF NBR INVALID

*Data Elements*: Country of Origin (box 15), Tariff Number (col. 30)

*Edit/Fix*: Some tariff numbers are defined as the product of a specific country.  This error message results when the country of origin shown is not the proper country of origin for the tariff classification.

For example, tariff 0406.90.0810 is for certain cheddar cheese produced in Canada. The country of origin reported with this classification must be Canada.  If the country of origin is not Canada, another tariff classification will apply.

## 693   INVALID MISSING DOCUMENT CODE

*Data Element*: Missing Documents (box 16)

*Edit/Fix*: Missing documents are noted on the entry summary using the 2-position numeric codes listed in CBP Directive 3550-061, dated September 18, 1992, CBPF-7501 completion instructions.  This error results when the code shown on the entry summary is not on that list, or if it contains special characters or letters.

## 739   ADDITIONAL TARIFF NBRS REQUIRED

*Data Element*: Tariff Number (col. 30)

*Edit/Fix*: There are some tariff numbers that always require the reporting of at least one other tariff number in order to completely describe the merchandise.  One such example would be certain clocks, where components must be separately reported under different tariff numbers, even if all the individually named components are not included in the shipment.

Another example would be merchandise that is covered by temporary legislation, denoted by a Chapter 99 tariff number.  Both the Chapter 99 number and the tariff number from Chapters 1-97 must be reported.

The entry filer should refer to the tariff schedule for complete classification of the merchandise, reading all relevant section Chapter Notes and footnotes.

## 746    LINE ITEM VALUE MISSING
*Data Element*: Entered Value (col. 33A)

*Edit/Fix*: A value must be shown for each line item reported on the CBPF-7501.  If the entered value is less than fifty cents, show *0* (zero) instead of leaving a blank.

## 79K   TARIFF NBR NOT NOW ACTIVE
## 79N   TARIFF NOT ACTIVE FOR IT DATE
*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), Entry Date (box 4), IT Date (box 18)

*Edit/Fix*: The tariff number in this line item is not an active tariff number for the given entry date (or IT date in the case of non-quota merchandise).  The tariff number has either expired, or will become active in the future.  Verify the entry and/or IT dates, and reclassify with an active tariff number as necessary.

## 79M  TARIFF NBR NOT ON DATABASE
*Data Element*: Tariff Number (col. 30)

*Edit/Fix*: The tariff number indicated in this line item is not a valid number in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, or may never have existed. The filer should verify that the most current Harmonized Update has been downloaded from ABI.

## 798    DUTY FREE-STATUS CONFLICT
*Data Elements*: Tariff Number (col. 30), Special Programs Indicator (col. 28 or in front of tariff number), Duty Amount (col. 35)

*Edit/Fix*: This error message results from a conflict between the duty amount and either the tariff number or a special program indicator which allows for duty-free entry.

For example, tariff 9808003000 (emergency war materials) must reflect a duty of zero in the record with the associated Chapter 1-97 tariff number.  If a duty amount greater than zero is transmitted, this error will result.

## 800    NO MATCH FOR EST/COMP DUTIES
*Data Elements*: Entry Date (box 4), IT Date (box 18), Tariff Number (col. 30), Country Of Origin (box 15), Reporting Quantities and Units of Measure (col. 32), Duty Amount (col. 35)

*Edit/Fix*: This general message means that the ACS-computed duty amount doesn't match the entry filer's estimated duty amount for the line item, based on the information provided. It sometimes appears with other messages that identify other incorrect or missing information.

ACS does allow for a small variation between the calculated and estimated amounts, to allow for differences in rounding figures.  This message indicates that the ACS tolerance has been exceeded on the line item or for the entire entry.

Sometimes enough information is provided on the CBPF-7501 for ACS to compute the duty, but the ACS calculation doesn't match the filer's estimated duty amount. This might happen, for example, if the country of origin is Column 2, but the filer used the Col I duty rate. It would also occur when the special program indicator was omitted, but a zero duty amount was shown. Another example would be if the filer is using the wrong rate in effect for the date of entry or IT.

At other times, ACS doesn't have enough information to compute the duty, and again this error message will result. For example, if the duty rate is $.50 per piece, but the number of pieces was omitted, ACS cannot calculate the duty due to verify the filer's estimated duty amount.

Fixing the error(s) identified in other error messages will usually correct this one as well.

## 822   ULT CONSIGNEE NUMBER VOIDED
*Data Element*: Ultimate Consignee Number (box 10)

*Edit/Fix*: This error results occasionally when a consignee number has not been part of an import transaction with CBP in the last 18 months or is a duplicate of a previously created number. The filer should file a completed CBPF-5106 with local CBP, making sure the ZIP code is included.

## 824   ULT CONS ON REGION SANCTION
*Data Element*: Ultimate Consignee Number (box 10)

*Edit/Fix*: This consignee number is on the regional sanction list. The filer should check with local CBP to see what procedures should be followed in each individual case.

## 825   ULT CONS ON NAT'L SANCTION
*Data Element*: Ultimate Consignee Number (box 10)

*Edit/Fix*: This consignee number is on the national sanction list. The filer should check with local CBP to see what procedures should be followed in each individual case.

## 89E   FEE CODE ENTERED/NOT REQUIRED

***Data Elements***: Entry Type (box 2), Country of Origin (box 15), Tariff Number (col. 30), User Fees (col. 30, 31)

***Edit/Fix***: This error message results if a fee is reported on the CBPF-7501 that is not required to be paid.  For example, if the country of origin is Barbados (a CBI country), the merchandise-processing fee is not required since CBI countries are exempt from this fee, whether or not the CBI duty-free treatment is claimed. Also, the merchandise-processing fee is not required for American goods returned under tariff 9801.00.10, repaired goods under tariff 9802.00.40, and set components entered with a "v" on the 50 record.

## 89F   FEE CODE REQUIRED BUT NOT ENTERED

***Data Elements***: Entry Type (box 2), Country of Origin (box 15), Tariff Number (col. 30), User Fees (col. 30, 31)

***Edit/Fix***: This error message results if the merchandise processing fee was not reported on a formal entry when the tariff number is not exempt or the country of origin is not LDDC, CBI, or a U.S. insular possession.  This error message also occurs when a commodity-specific fee, such as pork, tea, or cotton is not reported with the corresponding tariff number.

## 89H   EST FEE NO MATCH TO COMPUTED FEE

***Data Elements***: Entry Date (box 4), Tariff Number (col. 30), Entered Value (col. 33A), Quantities and Units of Measure (col. 32)

***Edit/Fix***: The entry filer's estimated fee amount does not match the fee computed by ACS, based on the information provided.

For example, the merchandise processing fee percentage (%) is determined by the entry date, and is adjusted annually.  If the error is on the MPF, the entry filer should verify the correct rate for the date of entry, and calculate the fee accordingly.

## 89K   TOTAL DETAIL FEE NOT = EST FEE

***Data Elements***: User Fees On Line Items (col. 35), Total User Fees (block 39 summary)

***Edit/Fix***: If this message is the only user fee message on the summary, it indicates that the block 39 summary total user fees do not exactly equal the total of the individual line item user fee amounts.

If the summary has other user fee error messages, this message indicates that the total user fee amount is not correct because of the user fee errors described in the other messages.  Resolution of those errors will likely fix this one, too.

The entry filer should review the summary data and ensure that all required fees are included and correctly calculated, including merchandise processing (MPF), harbor maintenance (HMF), dutiable mail fee, and commodity-specific fees such as beef, pork, tea, sugar, etc.  The total of all user fee amounts on the lines must be shown by class code in the block 39 summary.

## 915   IT DATE/DATE OF IMP INCONSISTENT

*Data Elements*: IT Date (box 18), Import Date (box 27)

*Edit/Fix*: If the merchandise was transported in-bond, both the IT number and IT date must be reported.  The proper ACS date format is month/day/year or MMDDYY.  Verify that the IT date is present, and is a valid date in proper format.

If the date is valid and format correct, check the relationship of the IT date to the import date. This message can also appear with a second message that specifies yet another conflicting date, such as date of export.  The export and import dates must be before or the same as the IT date.  For example, an air shipment is often exported, imported and transported in-bond all on the same date.

If the IT was prepared in advance and predates the import date, change the IT date to the import date.  By regulation, the IT entry cannot be in effect before the merchandise has actually been imported.

## 961   TOT EST DUTY NOT = TOT EST LINE DUTY

*Data Elements*: Duty Amounts On Line Items (col. 35), Total Duty (box 37)

*Edit/Fix*: The total duty amount does not equal the total of the individual line-item duty amounts.  Unlike the duty calculation tolerance discussed under message #506 which allows for a slight variation in the duty calculations, the total of all line item duties must be *exactly* the same as the total given in box 37.

The entry filer should recalculate and retotal the duty amounts.