

PRODUCT DATA REQUIREMENTS

FOR MARKET ACCESS

United States | Canada | European Union

A practical reference to laws, regulations and trade measures that depend on product-level data

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How to use this guide

Market-access obligations are product-specific. The applicable rules depend on the product's classification, composition, intended use, country of origin, production locations, destination market and, increasingly, environmental and human-rights attributes.

This guide identifies major cross-sector frameworks and selected sector-specific regimes. It is not exhaustive and is not legal or customs advice. Companies should confirm the treatment of individual products with the relevant authority, a licensed customs broker or qualified legal counsel.

The recurring product-data foundation

- Product identity, technical description and HS/HTS/CN classification
- Country of origin and evidence supporting the applicable rule of origin
- Bill of materials, material composition, weight, value and manufacturing processes
- Supplier and facility identities, locations and production dates
- Restricted substances, safety testing and conformity evidence
- Packaging composition and environmental performance
- Upstream sourcing, embedded emissions and due-diligence evidence where required

United States

Tariff Act of 1930 and the HTSUS

Authority	Tariff Act of 1930, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1481, 1484 and 1500; Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.
Applies to	Virtually all commercial imports.
Product data	Detailed product description, HTS classification, quantity, entered value, transaction information, country of origin and importer data.
Commercial effect	Establishes admissibility, ordinary customs duty and the foundation for most additional trade measures.
Status	In force.

Official source: [CBP - Basic Importing and Exporting](#)

Section 338 - Additional duties on certain Canadian goods

Authority	Section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1338; Presidential Proclamations 11046, 11047 and 11048 and their annexes.
Applies to	Specified Canada-origin goods listed by HTS code in the three proclamation annexes. The lists reach products beyond the three disputed sectors and include, among others, selected beverages, dairy-related lists, consumer and industrial goods.
Product data	Accurate HTS classification, Canadian origin, entry date, product description and applicability of exclusions.
Commercial effect	Adds 50% ad valorem to covered Canadian goods. USMCA qualification does not exempt a listed good. Goods already subject to Section 232 and certain civil-aircraft articles are excluded; other exclusions also apply.
Status	Effective 22 August 2026 after a three-day suspension. No general expiry date stated; subject to presidential modification, suspension or revocation.

Official source: [CBP implementation guidance - Section 338](#)

Section 232 trade measures

Authority	Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, 19 U.S.C. § 1862, and product-specific proclamations.
Applies to	Currently covered products include steel, aluminium, automobiles and auto parts, copper, timber and specified derivatives, subject to current proclamations and exclusions.
Product data	HTS code, origin, material content, metal value/weight where prescribed, product configuration and exclusion eligibility.
Commercial effect	May impose additional duties or quantitative restrictions based on national-security findings.
Status	Active; product scope and rates can change by proclamation.

Official source: [CBP - Trade Remedies](#)

Section 301 trade measures

Authority	Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. §§ 2411-2420.
Applies to	Goods covered by active Section 301 actions, notably specified China-origin products and other country or sector actions.
Product data	HTS classification and country of origin; some exclusions require additional product characteristics.
Commercial effect	Adds product- and origin-specific duties. The country of export does not replace the country-of-origin analysis.
Status	Active; consult the current HTS Chapter 99 provisions and CBP guidance.

Official source: [CBP - Section 301 FAQs](#)

USMCA preferential origin

Authority	United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act and HTSUS General Note 11.
Applies to	Goods for which preferential USMCA treatment is claimed.
Product data	Origin of materials, tariff shifts, regional value content, production processes and certification elements.
Commercial effect	May reduce or eliminate ordinary customs duty, but does not override every additional tariff, including current Section 338 duties.
Status	In force.

Official source: [U.S. Customs and Border Protection - USMCA](#)

Country-of-origin marking

Authority	19 U.S.C. § 1304 and 19 CFR Part 134.
Applies to	Most foreign-origin articles entering the United States, unless an exception applies.
Product data	Legally determined country of origin and a compliant, legible marking method.
Commercial effect	Non-compliant goods may be detained, required to be remarked or exposed to additional marking duties.
Status	In force.

Official source: [CBP - Marking of Country of Origin](#)

Forced-labour prohibition and UFLPA

Authority	Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.
Applies to	Goods suspected of being made wholly or partly with forced labour; UFLPA creates a rebuttable presumption for covered Xinjiang-linked goods and entities.
Product data	Complete supply-chain evidence: materials, suppliers, facilities, production steps, purchase and transport records, and evidence rebutting or avoiding the presumption.
Commercial effect	CBP may detain, exclude or seize goods.
Status	In force and actively enforced.

Official source: [CBP - UFLPA enforcement](#)

Toxic Substances Control Act

Authority	TSCA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2601-2697; Section 13 import rules and implementing regulations.
Applies to	Chemical substances, mixtures and certain articles containing regulated chemicals.
Product data	Chemical identity, composition, applicable restrictions and positive or negative import certification where required.
Commercial effect	Determines chemical admissibility and certification requirements.
Status	In force; substance-specific rules evolve.

Official source: [EPA - TSCA import requirements](#)

Consumer product safety and children's products

Authority	Consumer Product Safety Act and Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act.
Applies to	Consumer products subject to CPSC rules; enhanced requirements apply to children's products.
Product data	Applicable standards, test reports, certificates, manufacturer/importer, production location and date, batch or run, warnings and tracking information.
Commercial effect	Products may require a General Certificate of Conformity or Children's Product Certificate and may be refused entry if non-compliant.
Status	In force.

Official source: [CPSC - CPSIA](#)

Textile, wool and fur labelling

Authority	Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, Wool Products Labeling Act, Fur Products Labeling Act and FTC rules.
Applies to	Most textile, wool and fur products sold in the United States.
Product data	Generic fibre names and percentages, manufacturer or marketer identity, country of processing/manufacture and care information where applicable.
Commercial effect	Controls product labelling and supporting records.
Status	In force.

Official source: [FTC - Clothing and Textiles](#)

Food, drugs, devices and other FDA-regulated products

Authority	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Food Safety Modernization Act and product-specific FDA regulations.
Applies to	Food, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, tobacco and other FDA-regulated products.
Product data	Product identity and code, ingredients, facility registration, manufacturer, labelling, intended use, prior notice and product-specific entry data.
Commercial effect	FDA reviews admissibility through the import entry process; requirements vary significantly by product category.
Status	In force.

Official source: [FDA - Import Program](#)

Lacey Act declarations

Authority	Lacey Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 3371-3378, including plant import declaration requirements.
Applies to	Covered plants and plant products, including selected wood and manufactured products under the phased schedule.
Product data	Scientific name, country of harvest, quantity, value and product classification.
Commercial effect	Covered imports require a declaration and lawful sourcing evidence.
Status	In force; product coverage has expanded by implementation phase.

Official source: [USDA APHIS - Lacey Act](#)

Canada

Customs Act and Customs Tariff

Authority	Customs Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. 1 (2nd Supp.), and Customs Tariff, S.C. 1997, c. 36.
Applies to	Commercial goods imported into Canada.
Product data	Detailed description, 10-digit tariff classification, value for duty, origin, tariff treatment, quantity and importer information.
Commercial effect	Determines admissibility, ordinary duties, taxes and the base for surtaxes and trade-remedy measures.
Status	In force.

Official source: [CBSA - Guide to importing commercial goods](#)

CUSMA preferential origin

Authority	CUSMA Rules of Origin Regulations and related certification requirements.
Applies to	Goods for which CUSMA preferential tariff treatment is claimed.
Product data	Material origins, production processes, tariff-shift analysis, regional value content and certification elements.
Commercial effect	May reduce or eliminate ordinary customs duty when the product qualifies and the claim is supported.
Status	In force.

Official source: [CBSA - CUSMA](#)

Country-of-origin marking

Authority	Customs Tariff marking provisions and Determination of Country of Origin for the Purpose of Marking Goods Regulations.
Applies to	Prescribed classes of imported goods.
Product data	Country of origin and compliant marking details, determined under the applicable CUSMA or non-CUSMA rules.
Commercial effect	Goods may require remarking and may face enforcement if origin is incorrectly stated.
Status	In force.

Official source: [CBSA Memorandum D11-3-1](#)

Surtax orders and tariff countermeasures

Authority	Customs Tariff orders, including active country- and product-specific surtax orders and amendments.
Applies to	Goods listed by tariff item and origin in an applicable order.
Product data	Tariff classification, origin, value for duty, date of import and eligibility for an exception or remission.
Commercial effect	Adds a surtax to ordinary duties. Product lists, rates and effective dates can change rapidly.
Status	Active measures in 2026; consult the authoritative Department of Finance and CBSA notices at shipment date.

Official source: [Department of Finance - Complete list of U.S. products subject to counter-tariffs](#)

Forced-labour import prohibition

Authority	Customs Tariff item No. 9897.00.00 and related CBSA enforcement authorities.
Applies to	Goods mined, manufactured or produced wholly or in part by forced labour.
Product data	Information supporting the origin of materials, suppliers, facilities, production processes and labour conditions.
Commercial effect	Prohibited goods may be detained and denied entry.
Status	In force.

Official source: [CBSA - Goods produced by prison or forced labour](#)

Canada Consumer Product Safety Act

Authority	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act, S.C. 2010, c. 21, and product-specific regulations.
Applies to	Consumer products manufactured, imported, advertised or sold in Canada.
Product data	Product identity, supplier, manufacturer, locations, test and safety evidence, incident records, warnings and traceability records required by the Act.
Commercial effect	Supports safety compliance, mandatory incident reporting, recalls and document production.
Status	In force.

Official source: [Health Canada - Industry guidance](#)

Consumer packaging and textile labelling

Authority	Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations; Textile Labelling Act and Regulations.
Applies to	Prepackaged non-food consumer products and prescribed textile fibre products.
Product data	Product identity, net quantity, dealer identity, fibre generic names and percentages, and prescribed bilingual information.
Commercial effect	Controls labels and representations made to Canadian consumers.
Status	In force.

Official source: [Competition Bureau - Packaging and labelling](#)

Chemicals and environmental protection

Authority	Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 and regulations, including New Substances Notification requirements and substance-specific controls.
Applies to	Chemicals, polymers, products containing regulated substances and certain manufactured items.
Product data	Chemical identity, composition, quantities, uses, test data and substance-specific declarations or notifications.
Commercial effect	May require pre-import notification or restrict import and sale.
Status	In force; requirements depend on substance and product category.

Official source: [Environment and Climate Change Canada - New substances](#)

Food and other CFIA-regulated products

Authority	Safe Food for Canadians Act and Regulations; Food and Drugs Act and Regulations; commodity-specific legislation.
Applies to	Imported food, agricultural commodities, plants, animals and related products.
Product data	Ingredients, allergens, nutrition, lot code, licence, preventive controls, origin where prescribed, facility and import declaration data.
Commercial effect	Controls licensing, labelling, food safety and admissibility.
Status	In force.

Official source: [CFIA - Importing food](#)

European Union

Union Customs Code and TARIC

Authority	Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, delegated and implementing acts, Combined Nomenclature and TARIC.
Applies to	Goods imported into the EU customs territory.
Product data	CN/TARIC code, customs value, origin, description, quantity, licences, parties and procedure-specific data.
Commercial effect	Determines customs duty, restrictions, trade measures and required documentation.
Status	In force.

Official source: [European Commission - Guide for import of goods](#)

Preferential origin under CETA and other EU agreements

Authority	EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement and the Union Customs Code origin framework.
Applies to	Goods for which preferential treatment is claimed.
Product data	Origin of materials, production operations, product-specific origin rule and origin declaration.
Commercial effect	May reduce or eliminate customs duty when the good qualifies.
Status	CETA provisionally applied since 2017; verify product-specific rule and current conditions.

Official source: [Access2Markets - Rules of origin](#)

Regulation General Product Safety

Authority	Regulation (EU) 2023/988.
Applies to	Consumer products not fully covered by more specific harmonised safety legislation, including online sales.
Product data	Product identifier, manufacturer, importer or EU responsible person, contact details, safety information, warnings and risk assessment.
Commercial effect	Products must be safe and identifiable; information must support market surveillance and recalls.
Status	Applicable since 13 December 2024.

Official source: [EUR-Lex - General Product Safety Regulation summary](#)

CE-marking and sector conformity legislation

Authority	Product-specific EU harmonisation legislation, including the Low Voltage Directive, EMC Directive, Radio Equipment Directive, Medical Devices Regulation and Machinery Regulation/Directive.
Applies to	Products falling within a CE-marked category.
Product data	Technical specifications, intended use, standards applied, test results, risk assessment, manufacturer/importer and EU Declaration of Conformity.
Commercial effect	Required evidence varies by product; non-compliant products can be barred from the market.
Status	In force by category; the Machinery Regulation (EU) 2023/1230 applies from 20 January 2027.

Official source: [European Commission - CE marking](#)

REACH

Authority	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
Applies to	Chemical substances, mixtures and articles containing substances of concern.
Product data	Chemical identity, concentrations, uses, tonnage, supply-chain safety data and candidate-list information; some articles require notification or communication.
Commercial effect	May require registration, authorisation, restriction compliance and Article 33 communication.
Status	In force; candidate and restriction lists are updated.

Official source: [European Chemicals Agency - REACH](#)

CLP

Authority	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging.
Applies to	Hazardous substances and mixtures placed on the EU market.
Product data	Hazard classification, composition, identifiers, signal words, pictograms, precautionary statements and supplier information.
Commercial effect	Controls hazard classification, labels, packaging and notifications.
Status	In force and periodically amended.

Official source: [European Chemicals Agency - CLP](#)

RoHS and WEEE

Authority	Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS) and Directive 2012/19/EU (WEEE), as amended.
Applies to	Electrical and electronic equipment.
Product data	Homogeneous-material substance concentrations, component information, conformity evidence, producer identity and end-of-life category data.
Commercial effect	Restricts hazardous substances and creates labelling, registration and waste-management obligations.
Status	In force.

Official source: [European Commission - RoHS](#)

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation and Digital Product Passport

Authority	Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 and product-specific delegated acts.
Applies to	Products covered by adopted product-specific ecodesign measures; the framework is broad, but specific obligations arise through delegated acts.
Product data	Depending on the product: materials, substances of concern, durability, repairability, recycled content, environmental footprint, manufacturer and unique identifiers in a Digital Product Passport.
Commercial effect	Future product-specific measures can make the DPP and other information conditions of market placement.
Status	Framework in force. Product-specific requirements are phased; the DPP Registry went live in July 2026, but a universal DPP obligation does not yet apply to every product.

Official source: [European Commission - Digital Product Passport](#)

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

Authority	Regulation (EU) 2023/956 and implementing/delegated acts.
Applies to	Covered CN codes in cement, iron and steel, aluminium, fertilisers, electricity and hydrogen, including specified downstream products, subject to thresholds and exemptions.
Product data	CN code, producer and installation, production route, quantity, direct and relevant indirect embedded emissions, and carbon price paid in the country of origin.
Commercial effect	Authorised declarants must report emissions and surrender CBAM certificates for covered imports.
Status	Definitive regime applies from 1 January 2026; the first annual declaration for 2026 imports is due by 30 September 2027 under the current regime.

Official source: [European Commission - CBAM](#)

EU Deforestation Regulation

Authority	Regulation (EU) 2023/1115, as amended.
Applies to	Cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya and wood, plus listed derived products identified by CN code.
Product data	Product description and quantity, country of production, supplier, plot geolocation, production date/range, legality evidence and due-diligence statement reference.
Commercial effect	Covered products must be deforestation-free, legally produced and supported by due diligence.
Status	Applies 30 December 2026 to large and medium operators and most relevant micro/small obligations from 30 June 2027, with specific exceptions.

Official source: [European Commission - EUDR implementation](#)

Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation

Authority	Regulation (EU) 2025/40.
Applies to	All packaging and packaging waste placed on the EU market, subject to phased obligations and exemptions.
Product data	Packaging material and weight, substances of concern, recycled content, recyclability, reuse characteristics, labelling and producer information.
Commercial effect	Creates sustainability, design, labelling and producer-responsibility requirements.
Status	Generally applies from 12 August 2026, with many obligations phased in later.

Official source: [European Commission - Packaging waste](#)

EU Batteries Regulation

Authority	Regulation (EU) 2023/1542.
Applies to	Portable, industrial, electric-vehicle, light-means-of-transport and starting/lighting/ignition batteries.
Product data	Battery identity, chemistry, capacity, substances, recycled content, carbon footprint, performance, due-diligence information and, for specified categories, battery-passport data.
Commercial effect	Creates conformity, labelling, carbon-footprint, due-diligence and passport obligations on phased dates.
Status	In force with phased application through the decade.

Official source: [EUR-Lex - Batteries Regulation](#)

Conflict Minerals Regulation

Authority	Regulation (EU) 2017/821.
Applies to	EU importers above thresholds for tin, tantalum, tungsten, their ores, and gold.
Product data	Mineral identity, quantity, country and mine of origin where available, smelter/refiner, chain-of-custody and due-diligence records.
Commercial effect	Requires OECD-aligned supply-chain due diligence and disclosure for covered importers.
Status	Applicable since 1 January 2021.

Official source: [European Commission - Conflict minerals](#)

EU Forced Labour Regulation

Authority	Regulation (EU) 2024/3015.
Applies to	Any product made with forced labour, including components and products imported into or exported from the EU.
Product data	Product, manufacturer, supplier, production-site and geographic information, plus due-diligence evidence requested during an investigation.
Commercial effect	Authorities may prohibit, withdraw and dispose of products found to have been made with forced labour.
Status	Entered into force in December 2024; applies from 14 December 2027.

Official source: [European Commission - Forced labour products](#)

Textile Fibre Labelling

Authority	Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011.
Applies to	Textile products made available on the EU market.
Product data	Fibre names and composition percentages, non-textile parts of animal origin and prescribed labels in the relevant language(s).
Commercial effect	Controls textile composition labelling and market claims.
Status	In force.

Official source: [EUR-Lex - Textile fibre names and labelling](#)

What Product Intelligence changes

These regimes do not ask for a single universal data point. They repeatedly recombine the same product facts: what the product is, what it contains, where its materials originate, where it was transformed, who handled it and which evidence supports the claim.

A product-centric information model makes those facts reusable across classification, origin, tariff exposure, regulatory screening, restricted-substance analysis, due diligence and customer reporting. It does not replace legal interpretation or a customs ruling; it gives the company a governed evidence base from which better decisions can be made.

Turning Product Data into Better Decisions

Product Intelligence powered by Jambo