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CBP issues a Section 338 tariff update for Canadian goods

The change revises customs records for alcoholic beverages and motor vehicles, forcing importers and brokers to review classifications.

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U.S. Customs and Border Protection has issued a tariff system update that adds new Section 338 changes tied to products from Canada, including revisions linked to alcoholic beverages and motor vehicles.

In a Cargo Systems Messaging Service bulletin sent Monday afternoon, CBP said Harmonized System Update 2624 was created on Sept. 11 and includes six harmonized tariff records and 18 Automated Broker Interface records. The agency said the update contains “Section 338 Canada updates,” a change that affects how customs data is reflected in entry and filing systems.

CBP pointed users to two White House actions for more detail. One modifies the scope of Canadian products subject to additional duties imposed to offset what the federal government described as Canadian discrimination against U.S. commerce involving alcoholic beverages. The other modifies the scope of Canadian products subject to additional duties related to motor vehicles. The bulletin said the alcoholic beverage action changes the original annex to Federal Register notice 91 FR 46639, issued July 23, 2026, while the motor vehicle action changes the original annex to 91 FR 46663.

The notice itself was technical and brief, but it matters because tariff and filing updates from CBP are used by importers, customs brokers and other trade professionals when they prepare entries and move goods through U.S. ports. When CBP changes harmonized tariff records and related ABI records, companies that import affected products typically need to make sure their classifications, duty treatment and electronic filings match the latest federal guidance.

That is especially relevant for the beverage trade. Importers handling Canadian wine, beer, spirits or other alcoholic drinks may need to review the new update closely to avoid filing errors or problems at clearance if their products fall within the revised Section 338 scope. Even when a CBP bulletin does not change a company’s business directly, it can affect how brokers declare merchandise and how shipments are processed in customs systems.

The bulletin did not spell out individual tariff lines in the message itself. Instead, it identified HSU 2624 as the vehicle for the changes and directed trade users to the underlying White House materials for the broader policy revisions. That means companies may need to compare the updated tariff records and ABI data against the modified annexes to determine whether a specific Canadian product is now covered, removed or otherwise treated differently under the additional duty framework.

CBP said questions or concerns about the Section 338 Canada updates should be sent to traderemedy@cbp.dhs.gov. Questions about the harmonized system update itself should be directed to the HTS administrator at HTSAdmin@cbp.dhs.gov.

The action adds another operational step for companies that rely on current customs data to move goods without delay. For brokers and importers, the immediate issue is not only the policy change behind the update, but also whether internal compliance systems, product databases and entry instructions reflect the new CBP records now associated with HSU 2624.