

# Preventing MID Problems

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Recently, Customs has been placing more emphasis on the proper creation and usage of Manufacturer Identifications (MIDs).

When dealing with MIDs, you want to be sure that you are:

- using the correct party for the MID
- entering the correct data into SmartBorder
- checking to see the MID is on file with Customs BEFORE you transmit the entry.

This notice will help you comply and avoid shipment holdups by using MIDs correctly in SmartBorder.

## • Who should be used for the MID?

**Non-textile** shipments may use the invoicing party or parties (manufacturers or other direct suppliers).

For **textile** shipments, the manufacturer should be construed to refer to the actual manufacturer in accordance with 19 CFR 102.23(a) and the Appendix to 19 CFR Part 102- Textile and Apparel Manufacturer information.

"Pursuant to 19 CFR 102.23(a), all entries of textile or apparel products listed in 19 CFR 102.21(b)(5) must identify on CBP Form 3461 (Entry/Immediate Delivery) and CBP Form 7501 (Entry Summary), and in all electronic data transmissions that require identification of the manufacturer, the manufacturer of such products through a manufacturer identification code (MID) constructed from the name and address of the entity performing the origin-conferring operations."

## • How do I input the Manufacturer ID correctly in SmartBorder?

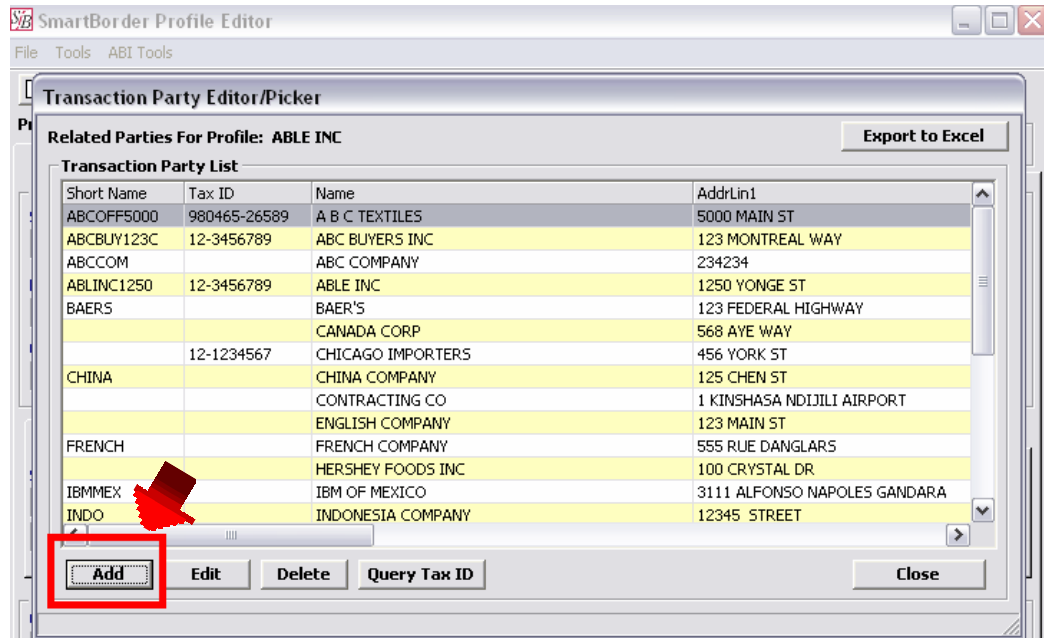
The MID can be input from the **Profile** editor or from the **Entry** editor.

The company we need to input into SmartBorder is:

Jade Team Corporation Sdn. Bhd.  
50-1-10 Wisma UOA Damansara  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

The steps to create a MID in the **profile** are shown below:

1. Click to Add a Transaction Party

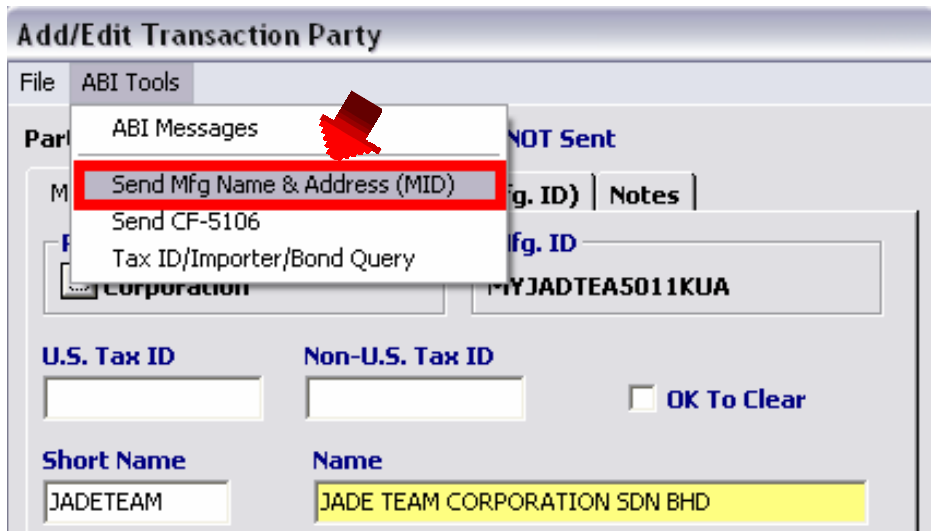


2. Complete the fields to add the MID

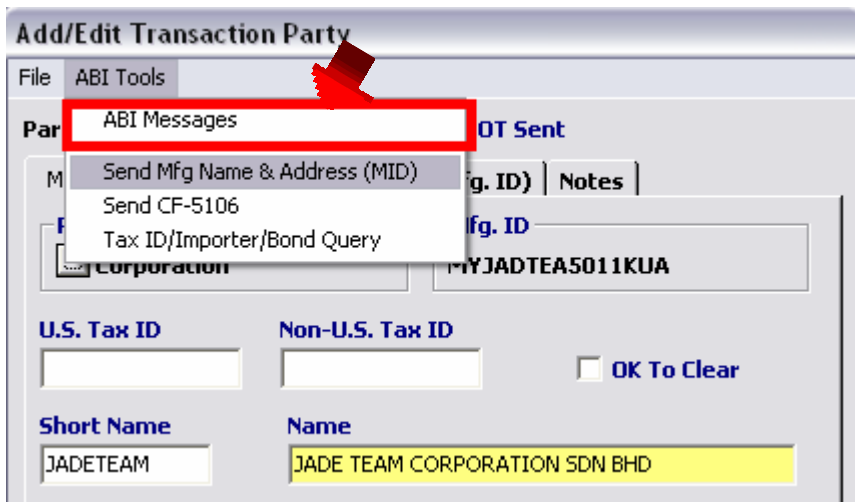
Notice the system completes the MID automatically. SmartBorder performs validations to check your information. For example, the street address is 50-1-10 Wisma UOA Damansara but because Customs wants all punctuation ignored, SmartBorder will give you a warning if you input the dashes. You can also check to see if the MID has been transmitted from SmartBorder previously. For this party, it says **“Mfg ID Not Sent”**



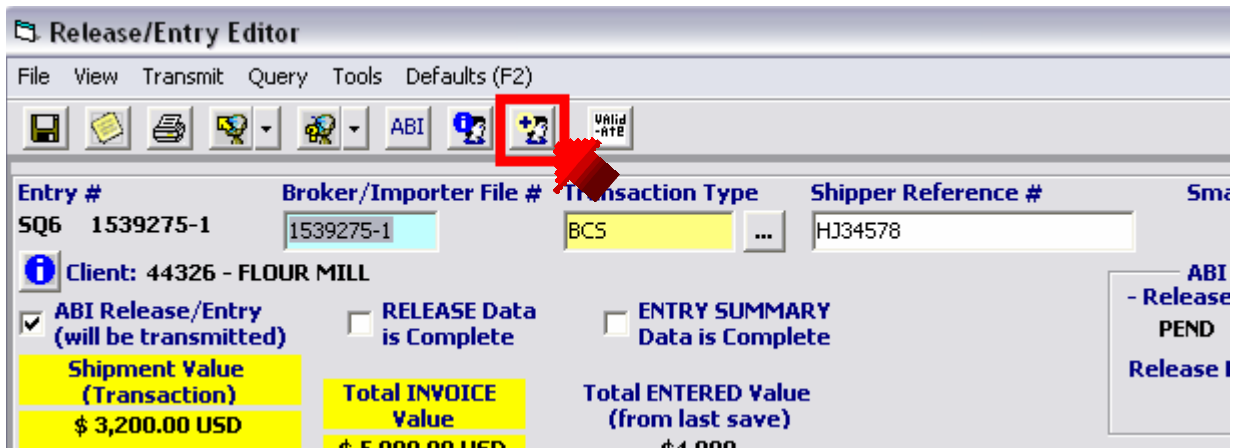
3. Because the MID has not been transmitted to Customs from SmartBorder, we will want to transmit the MID to make sure it is placed on file with Customs.



4. Check the ABI messages to make sure the MID was transmitted ok and added. You want to see the message "UPDATE ACKNOWLEDGED". You may get a response saying "MID ALREADY EXISTS", this is fine, it just means that the MID has been accepted to Customs already (another broker may have added it to Customs system).

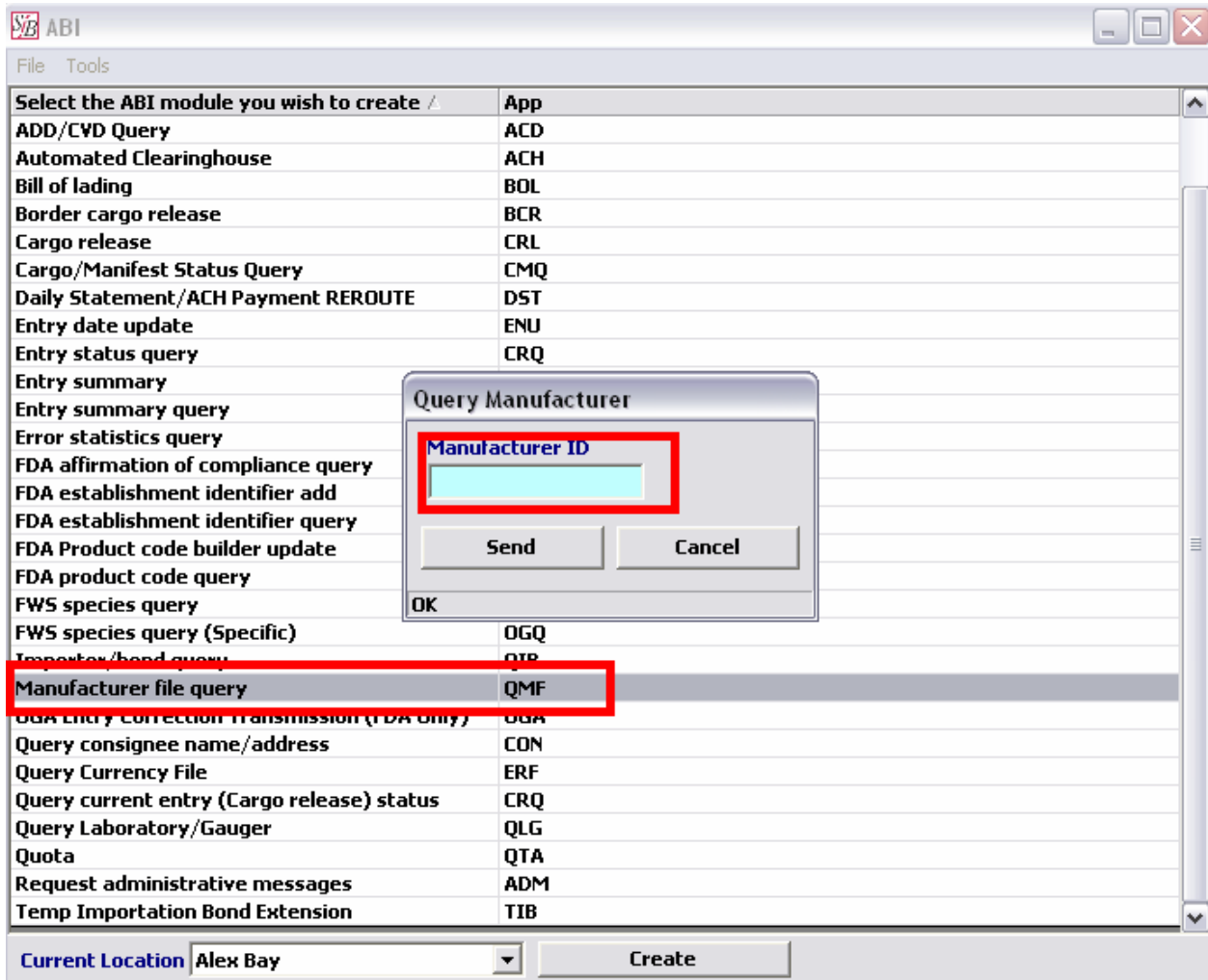


In the **Entry editor**, the only thing you need to do differently is to click the button to add a transaction party. This button adds a transaction party for the current client, and you can add and transmit the MID the same way you would in the profile.



- **How do I query a MID to see if it is on file with Customs already?**

Go to the ABI module and select “Manufacturer file query”. You can then enter the Manufacturer ID to see if it is on file with Customs.



If the MID is not on file, the message MID CODE NOT ON FILE is system generated. If the MID is on file, but without name and address information, the message MID NAME/ADDRESS NOT ON FILE is returned. If the MID is on file, the MID number is returned to the filer along with the following data:

- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code
- Firm Name
- Street Address
- City
- ZIP or Postal Code

- **Where can I get additional information from Customs?**

For additional reference, please see the following Customs documents and examples regarding correct MIDs:

*(from the Update to CBP Form 7501 Instructions, March 23, 2006)*

**BLOCK 13) MANUFACTURER ID (MID)**

This block is provided to accommodate the manufacturer/shipper identification code. This code identifies the manufacture/shipper of the merchandise by a constructed code. The method for deriving the code can be found in Appendix 2.

For textile shipments, the manufacturer should be construed to refer to the actual manufacturer in accordance with 19 CFR 102.23(a) and the Appendix to 19 CFR Part 102 – Textile and Apparel Manufacturer Identification.

Non-textile shipments may use the invoicing party or parties (manufacturers or other direct suppliers).

The manufacturer/shipper identification code is required for all entry summaries and entry/entry summaries, including informal entries, filed on the CBP Form 7501.

When entry summary covers merchandise from more than one manufacturer, record the word "MULTI" in this block. In column 28, indicate the MID Code corresponding to each line item. If there is more than one vendor for a particular HTS number, separate line items will be required for each MID.

**Attachment 2**

**Appendix 2**

**RULES FOR CONSTRUCTING THE MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION CODE**

1. Pursuant to § 102.23(a) of 19 CFR Part 102, all entries of textile or apparel products listed in §102.21(b)(5) must identify on CBP Form 3461 (Entry/Immediate Delivery) and CBP Form 7501 (Entry Summary), and in all electronic data transmissions that require identification of the manufacturer, the manufacturer of such products through a manufacturer identification code (MID) constructed from the name and address of the entity performing the origin-conferring operations. The MID may be up to 15 characters in length, with no spaces inserted between the characters.

2. The first 2 characters of the MID consist of the ISO code for the actual country of origin of the goods. The one exception to this rule is Canada. "CA" is not a valid country code for the MID; instead, one of the appropriate province codes listed below must be used:

ALBERTA—XA

BRITISH COLUMBIA—XC

MANITOBA—XM

NEW BRUNSWICK—XB  
NEWFOUNDLAND (LABRADOR)—XW  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—XT  
NOVA SCOTIA—XN  
NUNAVUT—XV  
ONTARIO—XO  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—XP  
QUEBEC—XQ  
SASKATCHEWAN—XS  
YUKON TERRITORY—XY

3. The next group of characters in the MID consists of the first three characters in each of the first two “words” of the manufacturer’s name. If there is only one “word” in the name, then only the first three characters from the name are to be used. For example, “Amalgamated Plastics Corp.” would yield “AMAPLA,” and “Bergstrom” would yield “BER.” If there are two or more initials together, they are to be treated as a single word. For example, “A.B.C. Company” or “A B C Company” would yield “ABCCOM,” “O.A.S.I.S. Corp.” would yield “OASCOR,” “Dr. S.A. Smith” would yield “DRSA,” and “Shavings B L Inc.” would yield “SHABL.” The English words “a,” “an,” “and,” “of,” and “the” in the manufacturer’s name are to be ignored. For example, “The Embassy of Spain” would yield “EMBSPA.” Portions of a name separated by a hyphen are to be treated as a single word. For example, “Rawles-Aden Corp.” or “Rawles—Aden Corp.” would both yield “RAWCOR.” Some names include numbers. For example, “20<sup>th</sup> Century Fox” would yield “20TCEN” and “Concept 2000” would yield “CON200.”

- a. Some words in the title of the foreign manufacturer’s name are not to be used for the purpose of constructing the MID. For example, most textile factories in Macau start with the same words, “Fabrica de Artigos de Vestuario,” which means “Factory of Clothing.” For a factory named “Fabrica de Artigos de Vestuario JUMP HIGH Ltd,” the portion of the factory name that identifies it as a unique entity is “JUMP HIGH.” This is the portion of the name that should be used to construct the MID. Otherwise, all of the MIDs from Macau would be the same, using “FABDE,” which is incorrect.
- b. Similarly, many factories in Indonesia begin with the prefix PT, such as “PT Morich Indo Fashion.” In Russia, other prefixes are used, such as “JSC,” “OAO,” “OOO,” and “ZAO.” These prefixes are to be ignored for the purpose of constructing the MID.

4. The next group of characters in the MID consists of the first four numbers in the largest number on the street address line. For example, “11455 Main Street, Suite 9999” would yield “1145.” A suite number or a post office box is to be used if it contains the largest number. For example, “232 Main Street, Suite 1234” would yield “1234.” If the numbers in the street address are spelled out, such as “One Thousand Century Plaza,” no numbers representing the manufacturer’s address will appear in this section of the MID. However, if the address is “One Thousand Century Plaza, Suite 345,” this would yield “345.” When commas or hyphens separate numbers, all punctuation is to be ignored and the number that remains is to be used. For example, “12,34,56 Alaska

Road” and “12–34–56 Alaska Road” would yield “1234.” When numbers are separated by a space, both numbers are recognized and the larger of the two numbers is to be selected. For example, “Apt. 509 2727 Cleveland St.” would yield “2727.”

5. The last characters in the MID consist of the first three letters in the city name. For example, “Tokyo” would yield “TOK,” “St. Michel” would yield “STM,” “18-Mile High” would yield “MIL,” and “The Hague” would yield “HAG.” Numbers in the city name or line are to be ignored. For city-states, the first three letters are to be taken from the country name. For example, Hong Kong would yield “HON,” Singapore would yield “SIN,” and Macau would yield “MAC.”

6. As a general rule, in constructing a MID, all punctuation, such as commas, periods, apostrophes, and ampersands, are to be ignored. All single character initials, such as the “S” in “Thomas S. Delvaux Company,” are also to be ignored, as are leading spaces in front of any name or address.

7. Examples of manufacturer names and addresses and their corresponding MIDs are listed below:

LA VIE DE FRANCE,  
243 Rue de la Payees,  
62591 Bremond, France;  
FRLAVIE243BRE

20TH CENTURY TECHNOLOGIES,  
5 Ricardo Munoz, Suite 5880,  
Caracas, Venezuela;  
VE20TCEN5880CAR

Fabrica de Artigos de Vestuario TOP JOB,  
Grand River Building, FI 2–4, Macau;  
MOTOPJOB24MAC

THE GREENHOUSE,  
45 Royal Crescent,  
Birmingham, Alabama 35204;  
USGRE45BIR

CARDUCCIO AND JONES,  
88 Canberra Avenue, Sydney, Australia;  
AUCARJON88SYD

N. MINAMI & CO., LTD.,  
2–6, 8–Chome Isogami-Dori, Fukiai-Ku,  
Kobe, Japan;  
JPMINCO26KOB

BOCCHACCIO S.P.A.,  
Visa Mendotti, 61,  
8320 Verona, Italy;

ITBOCSPA61VER

MURLA-PRAXITELES INC.,  
Athens, Greece;  
GRMURINCATH

SIGMA COY E.X.T.,  
4000 Smyrna, Italy,  
1640 Delgado;  
ITSIGCOY1640SMY

COMPANHIA TEXTIL KARSTEN,  
Calle Grande, 25–27,  
67890 Lisbon, Portugal,  
PTKAR2527LIS

HURON LANDMARK,  
1840 Huron Road,  
Windsor, ON, Canada N9C 2L5;  
XOHURLAN1840WIN

LA VIE DE FRANCE  
243 Rue de la Payees  
62591 Bremond, France

FRLAVIE243BRE

20TH CENTURY TECHNOLOGIES  
5 Ricardo Munoz, Suite 5880  
Caracas, Venezuela

VE20TCEN5880CAR

THE E.K. RODGERS COMPANIES  
One World Trade Center  
London, England SWLY 5HQ

GBEKRODLON

THE GREENHOUSE  
45 Royal Crescent  
Birmingham, Alabama, 35204

USGRE45BIR

CARDUCCIO AND JONES  
88 Canburra Avenue  
Sidney, Australia

AUCARJON88SID

N. MINAMI & CO.,LTD.  
2-6, 8-Chome Isogami-Dori,Fukiai-Ku  
Kobe, Japan

JPMINCO268KOB

BOCCHACCIO S.P.A.  
Via Mendotti, 61

ITBOCSPA61VER

8320 Verona, Italy

MURLA-PRAXITELES INC.  
Athens, Greece

GRMURINCATH

SIGMA COY E.X.T.  
4000 Smyrna, Italy  
1640 Delgado

ITSIGCOY1640SMY