



Footwear Classification Testing Requirements

鞋类分类测试要求

Footwear lab tests, if required, must be completed prior to and uploaded with, Classification Worksheet to OnePLM

如果需要, 鞋类实验室测试报告必须完成并与最终分类工作单一同提交上载至OnePLM

U.S. Customs requirements for proper classification of footwear can be very complex, and in some cases, cannot be done without lab testing to determine exact contents and measurements. As the duty rates for certain types of footwear have extreme variances, it is critical to ensure that all necessary information, used in the classification process, is accurate and verifiable.

美国海关对鞋类的分类非常复杂, 在某些情况下, 缺少实验室测试结果是无法完成的。由于某些

类别的鞋税率差异很大, 因此确保鞋类分类过程中所需信息的准确性与可验证性非常关键。

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To ensure accuracy in classification for footwear imported by Kohl's, we require testing for specific types of shoes. Only footwear with the following design features will require lab testing to ensure proper classification:

为确保Kohl's 进口的鞋分类的准确性, 我们需要测试特定种类的鞋。为确保分类恰当, 只有具有

以下设计特征的鞋需要进行测试:

Testing of an Outsole Used for Multiple Footwear Styles

适用于多种类型的大底的测试

A lab test performed on an outsole that will be used for multiple styles can be tested once and applied to each style. In order for a single lab test to be used for multiple styles, there must be an identifier for the outsole (example: mold number) that must be listed on the lab report and listed on the Final Pre-classification Worksheet so that the lab test can be linked to each style. The lab test must be submitted with each style sample and Final Pre-classification Worksheet.

适用于多种类型的大底可只做一次测试并将结果应用到所有类型上。为此, 必须对大底加以标



记（如：模具编号），并将次标记记录到实验室报告和最终预分类工作单上以便每种类型与测试

相关联。测试报告必须与每一款样品及最终预分类工作单一起提交。

Note: *The outsole mold identifier must be listed on the Lab Test, Classification Worksheet and the sample tag.*

注：大底模具标记必须记录在测试报告、分类工作单和样品标签上。

** Always including the outsole mold identifier on the test report will allow the test report to be used for future styles.

在测试报告上注明大底模具编号有助于该报告被应用于将来的类型。

Footwear with Soles that Overlap the Upper (Foxing or Foxing-like Bands) – with Rubber/Plastic or Textile Upper

鞋底与鞋面部分重叠的类型（边条或类似边条）——具有橡胶/塑料或纺织品鞋面

Footwear that includes a foxing band, or a foxing-like band, is subject to significantly higher duty rates. It is important to know that any overlap of the sole to the upper, may subject a shoe to the foxing or foxing-like band duty rate. Customs has very defined rules regarding overlaps, which are detailed in the U.S. Customs Treasury Decisions (T.D. 93-88). Shoes subject to overlap will vary depending on the size of the shoe and the amount of the shoe that is overlapped. A lab report will be necessary to determine the depth of the overlap (depending on size) and the percentage of the perimeter of the shoe that is overlapped (40%-60% rule).

(Note: Leather Upper Shoes are excluded from foxing/foxing-like band rule.)

带有边条或类似边条的鞋将会被征高税率。因此了解所有鞋底与鞋面重叠的情况非常重要，因其

可能会使该鞋被征以带有边条或类似边条类型的税率。海关对重叠有非常清晰的定义，详见U.S.

Customs Treasury Decisions (T.D. 93-88)。是否为重叠的鞋类取决于鞋的尺码及其重叠的程

度。此时需要实验室测试报告确定重叠的深度（取决于尺码）以及鞋围重叠部分的百分比（40%-60%规则）

（注：边条/类似边条规则不适用于皮革鞋面鞋类）

Testing Requirement: 测试要求:

- If the sole overlaps the upper, it is necessary to ensure that a style is, or is not, subject to the foxing or foxing-like band duty. Testing is necessary to measure the circumference and depth of the overlap and is required to be tested in a U.S. lab (40%-60% rule).

如果鞋底和鞋面重叠，需要保证该类型是否被征以边条或类似边条类型的税率。为测

定重叠部分的深度和周长，必须在美国实验室进行测试。

- Due to variances in sizing, a lab test in each size range must be tested (i.e. If the size run for a style includes Infants, Children's and/or Adult's sizes, one size from each range should be tested. See U.S. Customs Informed Compliance Publication for footwear for specific foxing overlap measurements by size.)

由于尺码的多样性，每种尺码类型都必须进行测试（例如：如果该尺码从婴儿扩展至

儿童及/或成人类型，每个类型都要对其中一个尺码进行测试）。详见U.S. Customs

Informed Compliance Publication 关于鞋类尺码测量特定边条重叠的部分。

Footwear with Textile Outsole and Leather flocking

以纺织品为大底的鞋类和有皮革植绒的鞋类

Any footwear styles designed with a textile outsole must be predominantly textile at the surface that touches the ground. This includes, textile flocking, a separate layer of textile fabric glued to the outsole, or textile injection molded into the outsole. Including the textile on the outsole may or may not reduce the duty. **NOTE: The HTS Code does not provide textile options for all footwear designs.**

所有设计以纺织品为大底的款式，其与地面接触的一面必须以纺织品为主。包括：纺织植绒，与

大底粘合可分离的纺织品层，或被注塑入大底中的纺织品，包括大底上可能或并非为降低税率而

设计的纺织品。注：HTS 模式（美国海关商品编码）不包含所有鞋类设计中的纺织品选项。



Testing Requirement: 测试要求：

- Footwear styles that are at or near 50% textile on the outsole will need to be tested to ensure that the textile is predominant on the outsole.
大底上纺织品占或接近 50%的款式必须接受测试以保证大底以纺织品为主。
- For footwear where the textile is embedded in the mold, testing is required to ensure that the textile is the predominant material in contact with the ground.
对于纺织品被植入凹槽中的类型，也需要测试以确保当与地面接触时是否以纺织品为主要材料。
- To ensure that the style has a predominantly textile outsole, with ground contact, testing in a U.S. Lab is required.
当与地面接触时，为确定该类型是以纺织品为主的大底，测试需在美国实验室进行。
- Any style which has leather flocking on the outsole, must be tested to ensure the leather meets criteria. There should be no textile material in the leather flocking.
任何具有皮革植绒的鞋类必须通过测试确保皮革符合标准。皮革植绒必须不能有纺织材料。

Note: Testing is subject to change based on future development of abrasion testing to be determined by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

注：测试将会因应美国海关及边境保护局制定的磨损测试的发展而变化。

Footwear with Rubber/Plastic Uppers and Rubber/Plastic Outsoles

鞋面及大底为橡胶/塑料的鞋靴

For rubber/plastic footwear to qualify for 6% duty, **the upper must be 90% or more rubber/plastic** on the External Surface Area of the Upper (ESAU). At times, this can be very difficult to determine with a visual review of a sample. It is critical to make sure the shoe is 90% rubber/plastic on the upper as the duty rate is significantly higher if it fails to meet the 90% requirement.



对于税率高达6%的橡胶/塑料鞋类，鞋面在ESAU 区域必须含有或超过90%的橡胶/塑料。有

时，难以通过肉眼来判断。保证鞋面有至少90%的橡胶/塑料是非常重要的，因为如果无法达到

此要求时税率将会显著增加。

Please note that the upper includes any accessories, or reinforcement in the 90% calculation of the ESAU such as: ankle patches, edging, ornamentation (tassels, pompoms, etc.), buckles, tabs, eyelets, zippers, elastic gore or similar attachments, and decorative or non-functional stitching.

请注意鞋面包括所有附件，或90%EUSA 区域计算的增强，如脚踝补丁,饰边,装饰物 (流苏, 绒球,

等等.),鞋扣，鞋带结，鞋眼，拉链，松紧带或类似附件，以及装饰性或非功能性缝合。

Testing Requirement: 测试要求：

- To ensure that a given style meets the 90% requirement, and qualifies for the lower duty, any Rubber/Plastic upper shoe that is submitted as 90% to 92% rubber/plastic on the upper will require testing at a U.S. lab.

为保证指定的类型满足90%的要求，并符合低税率，所有具有橡胶/塑料鞋面的鞋，

一旦其鞋面上的橡胶/塑料在 90%-92%之间，需要在美国实验室进行测试。

Carryover Footwear Styles

跨季度类型鞋

If a footwear style is going to be a carry over into another season, the test report on the previous style must be submitted with the current season style, provided no changes have been made on the carryover style.

如果一款类型将会被带入下一季，假设跨季度类型无任何变化，则前一款类型的测试报告必须与当季类型产品一同提交。

U.S. Testing Labs



美国测试实验室

The U.S. testing labs identified below are required as they have a full understanding of U.S. Customs position on footwear classification and duty application.

测试需在以下美国测试实验室进行，因其对美国海关鞋类分类及税率应用有全面理解。

Consumer Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Hardlines Testing Laboratory
611 Dream Valley Road
Rogers, AR 72756
Phone: (479) 636-8782
Fax: (479) 636-8961

Customs Laboratory Services LLC

10215 Fernwood Road, Suite 60
Bethesda, MD 20817-1113
Phone: (301) 564-4242
clsllclab@yahoo.com

Tariff Solutions, LLC

402 King Farm Blvd
Suite 125-151
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: (240) 912-4693
laboratory@tariffsolutions.com

Please note: Kohl's requires testing in a U.S. based testing lab. Please select one of the above labs when your style is subject to the testing requirements above.

请注意：Kohl's 要求测试在美国实验室进行。当你的产品要进行以上测试时，请选择以上任意一间实验室