

一文搞懂：美国禁止进口产品有哪些！

A Complete Compliance Guide for International Traders & Freight Forwarders

——外贸人必看！避开“货到港口被退运”的致命雷区

Must-read for exporters and logistics professionals — avoid cargo detention, refusal, or destruction at U.S. ports

想把货卖到美国？别以为客户下单就万事大吉！美国对进口产品的监管极其严格，有些东西**根本不能进关**，有些看似普通却因成分、标签、来源地等问题被整批扣留甚至销毁。

Selling goods to the U.S. market does ‘not’ guarantee successful customs clearance simply because a buyer places an order. The United States maintains one of the ‘strictest import compliance regimes globally’. Many products are ‘absolutely prohibited’, while others are ‘restricted and require permits, testing, or prior approvals’.

Non-compliance may result in ****cargo detention, refusal of admission, forced re-export, destruction, penalties, or blacklisting****

本文依据 **2025 年最新美国海关 (CBP) 、 FDA、 FTC、 CPSC、 FWS 等官方规定**，用清晰清单+真实案例，帮你一次性搞懂“哪些产品美国绝对不让你卖”，守住订单、保住利润。

This document is compiled based on ‘2025 regulations and enforcement practices’ of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), FDA, CPSC, FTC, FWS, and other authorities.

一、什么是“禁止进口”？

- **禁止进口 (Prohibited)**：法律明令不得进入美国，无论用途、数量、是否付费，一律不准清关。
- **限制进口 (Restricted)**：需提供许可证、检测报告或特殊审批，否则视为违规。
- **关键点**：即使产品在你本国合法，在美国也可能被禁！责任由**进口商 (Importer of Record)** 承担，但出口方若知情不报，同样面临连带风险。

I. Definition of Import Prohibition vs. Restriction

1. Prohibited Imports

Products ‘explicitly banned by U.S. law’ . No clearance allowed ‘under any circumstances’ , regardless of quantity, value, or end use.

2. Restricted Imports

Products requiring:

- Import permits
- Certificates / test reports
- Prior Notice / special approvals

Failure to provide required documentation will be treated as ‘illegal importation’ .

Key Compliance Principle

Even if a product is ‘legal in the country of export’ , it may still be ‘illegal in the U.S.’

The ‘Importer of Record (IOR)’ bears primary legal responsibility, but exporters may face ‘joint liability’ if non-compliance is knowingly concealed.

二、六大类美国禁止/严控进口产品清单

II. Six Major Categories of Prohibited / Strictly Controlled Imports

第一类：涉及强迫劳动的产品（重点监控！）

Category 1: Forced Labor–Related Products (‘High-Risk / Zero Tolerance’)

法律依据: 《维吾尔强迫劳动预防法》 (UFLPA) + 1930 年《关税法》第 307 条

全面推定禁止 (除非你能自证 “干净供应链”) :

•**新疆地区生产的:** 棉花、番茄、多晶硅、纺织品、电子产品•**特定实体清单企业**
产品: 如合盛硅业、中泰化学等数百家关联公司•**高风险行业:** 服装、鞋帽、太阳能板、PVC 制品、电子组装件

要求: 进口商必须提交**完整供应链文件** (从原料到成品) , 包括采购合同、物流单据、生产记录。否则 CBP 直接扣货 (Detention without Hearing)。

Legal Basis:

- Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA)
- U.S. Tariff Act of 1930, Section 307

Presumed Prohibited Unless Proven Otherwise

Includes but not limited to:

- Cotton, tomatoes, polysilicon produced in Xinjiang, China
- Textile products, garments, footwear

UFLPA Entity List: Solar panels and components, PVC products, Electronic assemblies

Compliance Requirement: Importers must submit 'end-to-end supply chain traceability', including: Raw material sourcing, Purchase contracts, Manufacturing records, Logistics and transport documents.

Failure to comply results in 'Detention Without Physical Examination (DWPE)' and potential 'seizure or destruction'.

第二类：消费品安全违规产品

Category 2: Consumer Product Safety Violations

监管机构：CPSC（消费品安全委员会）

Regulatory Authority : U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
(CPSC)

| 产品类型 | 禁止原因 | 典型案例 |
|--------|--------------|------------------|
| 含铅儿童玩具 | 铅含量 > 100ppm | 中国产塑料小鸭被 全美召回 |

| 产品类型 | 禁止原因 | 典型案例 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 无阻燃认证的儿童睡衣(0-14岁) | 违反 16 CFR 1615/1616 | 整柜家居服被销毁 |
| 小部件易脱落的婴幼儿用品 | 窒息风险 | 带亮片连体衣被下架 |
| 未通过 UL 认证的带电服装 (如加热马甲) | 电气安全风险 | 被列为“危险品”退运 |

注意：亚马逊等平台会主动下架无 CPC 证书的儿童产品，并冻结资金！

| Common Prohibited Products | Reason for Prohibition | typical case |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Lead-containing children's toys | Lead content > 100 ppm | Plastic baby ducks made in China have been recalled across the United States. |
| Children's pajamas without flame-retardant certification (0 - 14 years old) | Violating 16 CFR 1615/1616 | The entire cabinet of home clothing was destroyed. |
| Baby products with easily detachable parts | Asphyxiation risk | The sequined jumpsuit has been taken off the shelves. |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| Electrified clothing that has not passed UL certification (such as heated jackets) | Electrical safety risks | Classified as a "dangerous goods" and returned for reprocessing |
|--|-------------------------|---|

Note: Platforms like Amazon will automatically remove children's products without CPC certificates and freeze the funds!

第三类：食品、药品与化妆品

Category 3: Food, Drugs & Cosmetics

监管机构：FDA（食品药品监督管理局）

Regulatory Authority : FDA (U.S. Food and Drug Administration)

绝对禁止：

• 未经注册的食品工厂生产的产品（需 FDA Facility Registration）
• 含未批准添加剂的食品（如苏丹红、孔雀石绿）
• 未标注成分/过敏原的预包装食品
• 宣称“治疗功效”的普通化妆品（如“祛斑霜治黄褐斑”）

高风险品类（需提前申报 Prior Notice）：

• 蜂蜜、枸杞、茶叶、中药材、保健食品、蛋白粉

提醒：FDA 可对**任何批次**进行抽检，不合格直接拒绝入境（Refusal of Admission）。

Absolutely Prohibited:

- Food manufactured in ‘non-registered facilities’
- Products containing ‘unapproved additives or contaminants’
- * Prepackaged food without ‘ingredient and allergen labeling’
- Cosmetics making ‘medical or therapeutic claims’ (classified as unapproved drugs)

High-Risk Products (FDA Prior Notice Required): Honey, Herbal products, Tea, Traditional Chinese medicinal materials, Dietary supplements and protein powders

Reminder: The FDA can conduct random inspections on **any batch**.

If the inspection result is unqualified, the goods will be directly refused entry (Refusal of Admission).

第四类：濒危物种及野生动物制品

Category 4: Endangered Species & Wildlife Products

监管机构：FWS（美国鱼类及野生动物管理局）

依据：《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》（CITES）

严禁进口（无论是否人工养殖）：

- 象牙、犀牛角、虎骨、穿山甲鳞片
- 红珊瑚、玳瑁壳、鳄鱼皮（部分需 CITES 许可证）
- 含麝香、熊胆成分的传统药品
- 未标明来源的“天然羽毛”“贝壳饰品”

即使是装饰用的小挂件，只要含受保护物种材料，一律没收+罚款！

Regulatory Authority: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS)

Legal Framework: CITES

Strictly Prohibited

- Ivory, rhino horn, tiger bone, pangolin scales
- Coral, tortoiseshell, crocodile skin (unless CITES-permitted)
- Products containing musk or bear bile

- Items made with unidentified natural feathers or shells

Even decorative or low-value items are subject to ‘confiscation, fines, and penalties’ .

第五类：侵权与假冒商品

Category 5: Intellectual Property Infringement & Counterfeit

Goods

执法机构：CBP + ITC（国际贸易委员会）

自动拦截（基于知识产权备案）：

- 仿冒 LV、Nike、Apple 等品牌商品
- 未经授权使用迪士尼、漫威 IP 的 T 恤/玩具
- 盗版软件、影视光盘、电子书

后果：货物销毁 + 列入“高风险进口商名单” + 可能面临民事诉讼。

Enforcement Authorities: CBP + U.S. International Trade

Commission (ITC)

Automatically Seized Items:

- Counterfeit goods of brands such as LV, Nike, and Apple

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- T-shirts and toys that use Disney and Marvel IPs without authorization
- Pirated software, media, publications

Consequences: Destruction of goods + Being added to the "High-Risk Importer List" + Possible civil litigation.

第六类：其他法定禁运品

Category 6: Other Statutory Prohibited Items

| 产品 | 禁止原因 | 法规依据 |
|------------------|------------|-------------|
| 沙特、伊朗、朝鲜等制裁国转口货物 | 违反 OFAC 制裁 | 《国际紧急经济权力法》 |
| 二手床垫、旧服装（部分州） | 卫生防疫要求 | 州级法律（如加州） |
| 未熏蒸的木质包装 | 携带害虫风险 | ISPM15 国际标准 |
| 含汞温度计、含石棉建材 | 有毒物质 | TSCA 法案 |

| product | Reason for Prohibition | Legal basis |
|---|---|--|
| Goods transshipped by sanctioned countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and North Korea | Violating OFAC sanctions | 《 International Emergency Economic Powers Act》 |
| Second-hand mattresses, used clothing (in some states) | Health and epidemic prevention requirements | State-level laws (such as those of California) |
| Unfumigated wooden packaging | Risk of carrying pests | ISPM15 International Standard |
| Mercury thermometers, asbestos-containing building materials | toxic substance | The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |

三、高频“误踩雷”真实案例

案例 1：浙江服装厂出口棉质 T 恤，因使用新疆棉且无法提供溯源证明，货在洛杉矶港被 CBP 扣留 6 个月后销毁。

案例 2：深圳卖家发“天然草本面膜”到美国，因宣称“抗衰老”被 FDA 认定为未批准药品，整批退运+列入黑名单。

案例 3：义乌小商品含“米老鼠图案”钥匙扣，被 CBP 查扣，买家索赔万。

案例 4：家具出口未做木质包装熏蒸，到港后强制熏蒸罚款 3,000，延误交期丢掉大客户。

III. Real Cases of Frequent "Mistakes and Mishaps"

1. Apparel shipment detained due to 'Xinjiang cotton origin' ,
destroyed after 6 months
2. "Herbal facial masks" refused as 'unapproved drugs' due to
anti-aging claims
3. Accessories seized for 'copyright infringement' , leading to buyer
claims
4. Wooden packaging not fumigated → forced fumigation + USD
3,000 penalty + delivery delay

四、如何自查你的产品能否进入美国？

三步避险法：

1 查产品属性

→ 是否含棉？ 是否儿童用品？ 是否带电？ 是否含天然材料？

2 查监管机构

→ 服装/玩具 → CPSC； 食品 → FDA； 木材 → USDA； 品牌 → CBP 知识

产权库

3 查供应链来源

→ 棉花、多晶硅、番茄制品等，必须能追溯至非新疆产区

官方查询工具：

- CBP 官网：www.cbp.gov
- FDA Import Alerts：搜索 “Refusals and Detentions”
- CPSC Recall List：定期查看召回产品
- UFLPA Entity List：商务部或 CBP 官网下载最新名单

IV. How to Self-Check Whether Your Product Can Enter the United States?

Three-Step Risk Prevention Checklist

Step 1 – Check whether the product:

- Contains cotton
- Is a children’ s product
- Is electrically powered
- Uses natural animal/plant materials

Step 2 – Regulatory Authority Mapping

- Apparel / toys → CPSC
- Food / cosmetics → FDA
- Wood / plant materials → USDA
- Branded goods → CBP IP database

Step 3 – Supply Chain Traceability

- Cotton
- Polysilicon
- Tomato-derived products

Must verify ‘non-Xinjiang origin’

Official inquiry tools:

- CBP official website: www.cbp.gov

- FDA Import Alerts: Search for "Refusals and Detentions"
- CPSC Recall List: Regularly check the recalled products
- UFLPA Entity List: Download the latest list from the official website of the Ministry of Commerce or CBP

五、被拒收/扣货怎么办？

| 情况 | 应对建议 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 货在港口被 Detention | 立即联系美国进口商提交证据申诉（通常 14 天窗口期） |
| 被 Refused（拒绝入境） | 选择退运或销毁，无法二次清关 |
| 因标签问题被卡 | 可申请“标签整改”（Relabeling），但需支付仓储费 |
| 被列入高风险名单 | 需聘请美国合规律师协助解除 |

预防胜于补救：发货前务必让美国进口商确认清关资质和文件准备！

记住三句话：

1. **“新疆关联”是高压线**——没有干净供应链，别碰棉、硅、番茄相关产品；

2. **“儿童产品”要最严**——CPC、燃烧测试、小部件，一个都不能少；
3. **“天然≠安全”** ——动植物、矿物、传统配方，可能正踩在 FWS 或 FDA 雷区上。

把这份清单打印出来，每次接美国订单前，逐项核对——你的货，才能顺利进仓、安心收款。

注：本文依据截至 2025 年 12 月美国 CBP、FDA、CPSC、FWS 等最新政策整理，具体个案请咨询美国持牌报关行（Customs Broker）或合规顾问。

V. What to Do If Cargo Is Detained or Refused

| Situation | Recommended Action |
|---------------------------|--|
| CBP Detention | Importer must submit rebuttal evidence within ~14 days |
| Refusal of Admission | Choose re-export or destruction |
| Labeling non-compliance | Apply for relabeling (storage fees apply) |
| High-risk importer status | Engage U.S. compliance counsel |

Prevention is better than cure: Before shipment, make sure to have the US importer confirm the customs clearance qualifications and document preparations!

Remember:

1. Xinjiang-related materials are red-line risks
2. Children' s products require the highest compliance standards
3. "Natural" does not mean compliant

Always confirm ' customs clearance eligibility and documentation' with the U.S. Importer of Record 'before shipment' .

Disclaimer:

This document is based on U.S. CBP, FDA, CPSC, and FWS regulations effective through 'December 2025' .

For case-specific guidance, consult a 'licensed U.S. Customs Broker or compliance advisor' .