



# Memorandum D14-1-7: Assessment and payment of duties are required under the Special Import Measures Act (SIMA)

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This memorandum explains an importer's liability for the payment of provisional, anti-dumping and countervailing duties under the Special Import Measures Act (SIMA) via the Canada Border Services Agency's (CBSA) Assessment and Revenue Management (CARM) as the CBSA's official system of record. It also explains that posting surety is an option for goods imported during an expedited review, with respect to provisional duty, as well as the exchange rate for calculations under SIMA.

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## Updates made to this D-memo

This memorandum has been revised to clarify the rate of exchange applicable to a currency when calculating the anti-dumping or countervailing duties due. **Note:** Further information on procedures regarding bonds and security is being drafted by the CBSA. Consult the [User Guide – Post financial security for SIMA provisional duties](#) for more information on how to post financial security for SIMA provisional duties. Please direct any questions on bonds and security to the [Border Information Service](#).

## Guidelines

### Provisional Duty

1. Generally, where the President of the CBSA (President) makes a preliminary determination of dumping and/or subsidizing in respect of any goods, goods of the same description that are imported into Canada are subject to provisional duty during the provisional period.
2. However, if in making a preliminary determination, the President determines that the margin of dumping of, or the amount of subsidy on, the goods of a particular exporter is insignificant, provisional duties will not be imposed on goods of the same description imported into Canada during the provisional period. The investigation in respect of those goods will continue. A margin of dumping of less than 2% of the export price and an amount of subsidy of less than 1% of the export price are normally considered insignificant.
3. Where provisional duties are imposed, the provisional duty is the amount equal to the estimated margin of dumping and/or the estimated amount of subsidy on the imported goods.

### Liability for provisional duty

4. The importer becomes immediately liable for payment of provisional duty upon the importation of goods subject to such duty during the provisional period. The provisional period commences on the date a preliminary determination of dumping and/or subsidizing is made and ends on the earlier of the date the President terminates the investigation in respect of goods of a particular exporter(s) or on the date that the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (Tribunal) makes a finding regarding injury (within 120 days from the date of the CBSA's preliminary determination). For greater certainty, provisional duty is assessed on goods released until the day the Tribunal makes its finding, including that day of the Tribunal's decision.
5. A liability for payment of provisional duty also arises where a Tribunal finding of no injury has been reviewed and the matter was referred back to the Tribunal for reconsideration by a binational dispute settlement panel (panel) or a court decision (see [Special Circumstances](#) section). In such situations, provisional duty is re-imposed retroactive to the date of the preliminary determination of dumping and/or subsidizing. The liability for payment of provisional duty ends on the day the Tribunal confirms its original finding or makes a new finding.
6. All active cases for which provisional duty is applicable are listed on the [Measures in Force](#) web page.



## Payment of provisional duty

7. The importer of goods imported during the provisional period shall, at the time of accounting of the goods:

- a. pay the determined amount of provisional duty; or
- b. post security sufficient to cover the determined amount of provisional duty payable.

8. A combination of the above mentioned methods is not possible.

9. The CBSA Assessment and Revenue Management (CARM) is the official system of record for the collection of duties and taxes, including provisional duties. For assistance in properly completing accounting documents and the payment of provisional duty, importers and brokers should consult the [Guide for Self-assessing SIMA duties](#).

10. Where an importer or broker has goods released prior to payment of duties, according to subsections 32(1) and (2) of the [Customs Act](#), goods subject to provisional duty may also be released in the same manner under the same conditions. For more information, please consult [Memorandum D17-1-5, Registration, Accounting and Payment for Commercial Goods](#).

## Posting of security for provisional duty

11. In general, security should be posted prior to an importation during the provisional period. However, security is acceptable for retroactive application to goods for which provisional duty was applicable. Where provisional duty was already paid, it can be returned at the request of an importer following the posting of security. In this case, no interest will be paid thereon.

12. Security must be in the form of surety bonds. Surety bonds are the only acceptable form of bonds for SIMA purposes.

13. If before the final Tribunal decision concerning injury is made, it is discovered that an accounting document does not include the provisional duty which is properly due and the importation is covered by a bond, a “non-revenue” Statement of Adjustment (SOA) via CARM, shall be used to inform the importer and/or broker, and the SIMA Compliance Unit will adjust the remaining balance of the security accordingly.

## Review of Provisional Duty

### Termination/Finding of no injury/threat of injury

14. Where either the President terminates the investigation in respect of goods of an exporter(s) or the Tribunal finds that the dumping and/or subsidizing:

- a. has not caused injury and is not threatening to cause injury (no injury) or
- b. is threatening to cause injury (threat of injury),

provisional duty paid will be refunded, the balance of the security posted will be adjusted or the security posted will be returned to the Surety, as appropriate.

15. Where the Tribunal finds that there is a threat of injury to the domestic industry, anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties will be applicable on goods released from customs after the date of the finding. Please consult the [Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties](#) section for more information.

16. Where the provisional duty was paid, the refund will include applicable interest, calculated for the period between the time duty was paid and the time it is returned. See the [Interest Rate for Customs Purposes Regulations](#), the [Interest Rates Table](#) web page, and the [Customs Interest Calculation Program](#) web page for additional information on the calculation of interest.

### Finding of injury

17. For those goods that were released during the provisional period and were subject to provisional duty, a designated officer will make a determination of the anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties payable within six months of the date of the Tribunal order or finding, pursuant to section 55 of SIMA. These duties cannot exceed the amount of provisional duty paid or payable.

18. Where the provisional duty was paid, and the anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties are less than the provisional duty collected, the difference will be refunded. The refund will include the amount to be refunded plus applicable interest, calculated for the period between the time duty was paid and the time it is returned. See the [Interest Rate for Customs Purposes Regulations](#), the [Interest Rates Table](#) web page, and the [Customs Interest Calculation Program](#) web page for additional information on the calculation of interest.

19. Security posted to cover provisional duty payable will be held until the anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties have been paid. Under no circumstances will the bond be used to cover goods released after the date of the Tribunal's decision.

20. The CBSA will issue a Statement of Adjustment (SOA) respecting the designated officer's determination pursuant to section 55 of SIMA. In certain circumstances, a letter will also be sent to the importer explaining the assessment(s) in more detail.



21. A re-determination of the normal value, the export price, or the amount of subsidy, or whether the imported goods are of the same description as the goods named in the Tribunal's injury finding can be requested in relation to the determination made pursuant to section 55 of SIMA. For more information on re-determinations, please refer to the [Memorandum D14-1-3, Re-determinations and Appeals Under the Special Import Measures Act](#).

22. The assessment of anti-dumping or countervailing duty for goods imported during the provisional period will normally be based on the normal values, export prices and amounts of subsidy determined at the time of the CBSA's final determination. Where the values established at the CBSA's final determination are not considered a reasonable basis for the assessment of duty for goods imported during the provisional period because of significant changes in the exporter's costs and/or market conditions, a re-investigation will be initiated. The purpose of the re-investigation is to establish new values based on the changed costs and/or conditions. These new values will be used to make the assessments of anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties for goods imported during the provisional period.

23. For more information on re-investigations, please refer to [Memorandum D14-1-8, Re-investigation Policy - Special Import Measures Act \(SIMA\)](#).

### **Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties**

24. Dumped or subsidized goods imported into Canada of the same description as the goods named in a Tribunal order or finding of injury or threat of injury are subject to anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties. Anti-dumping duty is equal to the margin of dumping, which is the amount that the normal value exceeds the export price of the imported goods. Countervailing duty is equal to the amount of subsidy on the goods. The duty assessed will normally be based on the most recently calculated normal values, export prices or amounts of subsidy.

25. For certain goods such as capital goods, the amount of anti-dumping duty and/or countervailing duty payable cannot be conclusively established prior to the entry of the goods. In such instances, the CBSA may require access to information relating to actual production costs, as well as other information relevant to determine the normal value, the export price, or the amount of subsidy not normally available or verifiable in advance of importation. Under certain circumstances, the CBSA may provide the exporter and importer with an estimate of the assessment, based on information provided in advance of actual production and shipment. The provision of such an estimate is not to be construed as limiting the CBSA in determining the actual assessment on the goods as provided for in SIMA.

### **Liability for anti-dumping and countervailing duties**

26. The importer becomes immediately liable for payment of anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties upon the importation of goods subject to such duty. The liability for payment commences on goods released from customs on the day after the date of the Tribunal finding of injury or threat of injury and remains until the finding is altered, rescinded or expires.

27. Where the Tribunal finds that injury has been caused by massive importations of dumped and/or subsidized goods, the importer is liable for anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties in respect of all of the subject goods released in the period commencing 90 days prior to the preliminary determination of dumping or subsidizing and ending on the date of the preliminary determination. When the Tribunal makes such a finding, retroactive assessments of anti-dumping and/or countervailing duty are made on the subject goods.

28. Liability for payment of anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties also arises where a panel or court has reviewed a decision by the Tribunal to rescind an injury order, and a panel or court has referred the rescinding order back to the Tribunal for reconsideration (see [Special Circumstances](#) section). The liability for payment of anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties recommences on the day the order is referred back, and remains unless the Tribunal, on reconsideration, confirms its rescinding order or makes a new rescinding order.

29. Where, on reconsideration of a rescinding order following a referral back by a panel or court, the Tribunal makes a new order continuing the order in force, with or without amendment, the new order takes effect from the date of the original rescinding order. In these circumstances, anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties become payable retroactively on goods described in the new order that were imported during the period commencing on the date that the Tribunal rescinded the order and ending on the date that a panel or court referred the matter back to the Tribunal.

### **Liability for anti-dumping and countervailing duties – circumvention**

30. Where a finding of circumvention has been made by the CBSA, the Tribunal will amend the order or finding to include the goods whose importation was found to constitute circumvention. The liability for the payment of anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties will be extended to goods of the same description as those goods, commencing on the day after the Tribunal amends the order or finding to that effect. This liability for duties remains until the order or finding is altered, rescinded or expires.

31. Additionally, in these circumstances, anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties will be imposed retroactively on those goods that were imported on or after the day the anti-circumvention investigation was initiated. In accordance with section 55.1 of SIMA, this retroactive assessment of duties will be completed by a designated officer within six months of the Tribunal's amendment.

32. The CBSA will issue a SOA respecting the designated officer's determination pursuant to section 55.1 of SIMA. A re-determination of the normal value, the export price, the amount of subsidy, or whether the imported goods are of the same description as the goods named in the Tribunal's order can be requested



in relation to the determination made pursuant to section 55.1 of SIMA. For more information on re-determinations, please refer to the [Memorandum D14-1-3, Re-determinations and Appeals Under the Special Import Measures Act](#).

### Payment of anti-dumping and countervailing duties

33. Anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties must be paid when accounting for the goods subject to such duty. Payments are made in the same way and within the same prescribed time as customs duties are paid: on the payment due date following the billing cycle within which the goods were accounted for. CBSA Assessment and Revenue Management (CARM) is the official system of record for the collection of duties and taxes, including anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

34. In the case of an expedited review, a bond may be posted to cover anti-dumping and countervailing duties (see [Special Circumstances](#) section).

35. For assistance in properly completing accounting documents and the payment of anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties, please consult [Memorandum D14-1-2, Disclosure of Normal Values, Export Prices, and Amounts of Subsidy Established under the Special Import Measures](#) and the [Guide for Self-assessing SIMA duties](#).

36. Pursuant to section 56 of SIMA, a CBSA officer may, within 30 days after the goods have been accounted for, determine:

- a. the normal value;
- b. the export price;
- c. the amount of subsidy;
- d. the amount of export subsidy; and
- e. whether the goods are of the same description as those described in the Tribunal's order or finding.

37. Where, in the case of any imported goods, a determination pursuant to section 56 is not made within 30 days, that determination is deemed to have been made on the 30th day after the goods were accounted for and in accordance with any representations made by the person accounting for the goods at the time of accounting.

38. Where a CBSA officer makes a determination pursuant to section 56, and the proper amount of anti-dumping duty or countervailing duty was not paid, the CBSA will demand payment on a SOA. If it is determined that the importer overpaid the anti-dumping or countervailing duty, a SOA will be issued and the overpayment will be refunded.

39. A designated officer or the President may re-determine the normal value, the export price, or the amount of subsidy of any goods, or whether the imported goods are the same as the goods described in an injury finding of the Tribunal, within two years of the determination made pursuant to section 56 of SIMA.

40. The importer of the goods may, within 90 days after the date of the determination or re-determination made by the CBSA, make a request for a re-determination of the determination or re-determination, if the importer has paid all duties owing on the goods. In the case of goods of a CUSMA country, the government of that CUSMA country or the producer, manufacturer or exporter of the goods, if they are of that CUSMA country, may also file a request. These requests will be reviewed whether or not the importer has paid the duties owing on the goods. The procedures for such requests are outlined in [Memorandum D14-1-3, Re-determinations and Appeals Under the Special Import Measures Act](#).

41. Subject goods imported after the Tribunal's injury finding will normally be assessed anti-dumping or countervailing duty based on the values determined at the time of the final determination until these values are revised. The revised normal values, export prices, or amounts of subsidy will apply to all importations of goods released on or after the date the review is concluded or the date of a decision letter to the exporter, whichever occurs first. For more information on reviews, please refer to [Memorandum D14-1-8, Re-investigation and Normal Value Review Policy – Special Import Measures Act \(SIMA\)](#).

### Payment of duties during expiry review process

42. SIMA duties shall be assessed on imported subject goods released on or before the expiry date of a SIMA measure in force. The Tribunal will issue a notice of initiation of an expiry review before the expiry date of an order or finding. The expiry review process commences when the Tribunal sends its notice of expiry review. The President of the CBSA then has 150 days to determine whether the expiry of the order or finding is likely to result in the continuation or resumption of dumping or subsidizing. If the President determines that the expiry of the order or finding in respect of any goods of a country is likely to result in a continuation or resumption of dumping and/or subsidizing of the goods, the Tribunal has 160 days from the President's notice to determine whether the expiry of the order or finding is likely to result in injury or retardation to the domestic industry. During the expiry review, anti-dumping and countervailing duties will continue to be payable based on the values determined in the investigation or most recent review.

43. Where the President determines that the expiry of the order or finding in respect of any goods is unlikely to result in the continuation or resumption of dumping and/or subsidizing, or the Tribunal determines that the expiry of the order or finding in respect of any goods is unlikely to result in injury to the domestic industry, the order will be rescinded and all anti-dumping and countervailing duties paid in respect of goods that were released after the date that the most recent order or finding was scheduled to expire will be returned.

44. Where the President determines that the expiry of the order or finding in respect of any goods is likely to result in the continuation or resumption of dumping and/or subsidizing and the Tribunal determines that



the expiry of the order or finding in respect of those goods is likely to result in injury to the domestic industry, the order or finding will be continued, with or without amendment. Anti-dumping and countervailing duties will continue to be payable based on the values determined in the investigation or most recent administrative review while the order is in effect.

45. The Tribunal may terminate an expiry review at any time if, in the Tribunal's opinion, the review is not supported by domestic producers. Upon terminating a review, the Tribunal shall without delay cause notice of the termination to be given to the President. Generally, the Tribunal considers the failure of domestic producers to file notices of participation with the Tribunal or to substantially participate in the expiry review process as an indication that the review is not supported (for more information on that topic, refer to the Tribunal Web Site).

46. When an expiry review terminates, the SIMA measure will be deemed to have been rescinded after the expiry date, and all anti-dumping and countervailing duties paid in respect of goods that were released after the date that the most recent order or finding was scheduled to expire will be returned.

### **Payment of duties during interim circumvention review and exemption review processes**

47. During an interim review of the CBSA's finding of circumvention, anti-dumping and countervailing duties will continue to be payable. Upon completion of the review, the CBSA will either rescind the decision or confirm it, with or without amendment. Where the CBSA rescinds the decision or amends the decision to exclude certain goods, the Tribunal will amend its order or finding and duties will cease. Alternatively, where the CBSA confirms the decision in respect of some or all of the goods, duties will continue to be imposed on those goods.

48. During an exemption review, anti-dumping and countervailing duties will continue to be payable on the goods from the exporter involved in the review. Upon completion of the review, the CBSA will determine whether the importation of goods from the exporter constitutes circumvention. If the CBSA determines that no circumvention is occurring and that the goods from the exporter are exempt from the extension of duties, the Tribunal will amend its order or finding and duties on goods from that exporter will cease. If the CBSA determines that circumvention is occurring and that the goods from the exporter are subject to the extension of duties, duties will continue to be imposed on goods from that exporter.

### **Late payment of duties**

49. Any person who fails to pay anti-dumping duty, countervailing duty, provisional duty, or post security within 30 days of the payment due date will be required to pay, in addition to the amount owing, interest on the amount outstanding.

50. If a re-determination results in additional duty owing, the CBSA issues a SOA. Interest on the amount owing is charged at the specified rate for the period beginning on the first day after the day the person became liable to pay the amount (i.e. the payment due date) and ending on the date of the SOA. Failure to pay the total amount shown on the SOA within 30 days of the date of decision will result in additional interest charges issued under the [Customs Act](#).

51. For additional information on the calculation of interest, please refer to [Interest Rate for Customs Purposes Regulations](#), the [Interest Rates Table](#) web page, and the [Customs Interest Calculation Program](#) web page.

### **Accounting for SIMA within CARM**

52. The CARM system, as the CBSA's official system of record for the collection of duties and taxes, is intended to facilitate the calculation and payment of duties and taxes, including SIMA duties. In addition to the general requirements for submitting a Commercial Accounting Declaration (CAD) as discussed in [Memorandum D17-1-5, Accounting for Commercial Goods](#) and [Memorandum D17-1-10, Coding of Customs Accounting Documents](#), an importer of goods that is subject to a SIMA measure in force must correctly input:

- SIMA Invoice Price (the exporter's sale price to the importer or importer's purchase price, whichever is less, in accordance with SIMA sections 24 and 25. This may come from the bill of sale.),
- SIMA Invoice Price Currency (currency in which the sales were transacted),
- SIMA Export Value Deduction (export charges to be deducted from the invoice price, in accordance with SIMA sections 24-28),
- SIMA Quantity (amount imported),
- SIMA Unit of Measure (UOM) if applicable to the Measure in Force (MIF) (such as kilograms, tonnes, pieces, etc.),
- SIMA Date of Sale (the date goods were sold to the importer),
- SIMA Exporter ID if specific normal values apply (see the appropriate [MIF page](#)),
- Model ID if specific normal values, are applicable,
- MIF Code (the applicable measure in force, see the appropriate [MIF page](#)),
- Incoterms® (standard terms identifying the roles and responsibilities of sellers and buyers), and
- whether security (surety) is used on the shipment.

The Self-Declare SIMA checkbox is to be used to self-declare SIMA duties higher than those calculated by CARM. Improper completion of the CAD, particularly for SIMA-specific fields, will result in incorrect calculations of SIMA duties in CARM.



53. Importers and brokers should refer to the [Get Started with CARM](#) guide, CARM Client Portal (CCP) [Onboarding Documentation](#), and the [Guide for Self-assessing SIMA duties](#) for more information on these fields and their importance.

## Exchange Rate for SIMA Purposes

54. Sections 44 and 45 of the [Special Import Measures Regulations](#) provide that the rate of exchange used in the administration of SIMA shall be the rate on the date of sale of the goods to Canada or, where sufficient information has not been provided or is not available when the goods are released from customs or enter a warehouse to enable the calculation to be made on the basis of the date of sale, the date of direct shipment to Canada shall be used in place of the date of sale. The rate of exchange for a particular date is determined by regulations established under the authority of the [Currency Act](#), and in accordance with the Currency Exchange for Customs Valuation Regulations (CECVR). The rate established under the CBSA Assessment and Revenue Management (CARM) follows these regulations and must be the rate to be used. In instances where CARM exchange rates are not available, the [Bank of Canada](#) (BOC) rate, or as quoted by the [Financial Times of London](#) (FTL), in that order, would be used.

55. In rare situations, an importation may be directly linked to a sale of foreign currency on forward markets. In such circumstances, the rate of exchange in the forward sale of currency shall be used in place of the rate of exchange on the date of sale. Where an importer claims entitlement to such a rate, the SIMA Compliance Unit should be contacted using the following email: [SIMA\\_Compliance-Observation\\_LMSI@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca](mailto:SIMA_Compliance-Observation_LMSI@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca).

56. Information on exchange rates is disseminated through CARM.

57. Importers of any goods that are subject to provisional, anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties should ensure that the date of sale is indicated in the customs documentation.

58. In accordance with subsection 2(1) of SIMA, "sale" includes leasing and renting, an agreement to sell, lease or rent and an irrevocable tender. Consequently, the date of the agreement to sell, lease or rent or the irrevocable tender is the date of sale to be used.

59. The date of direct shipment is normally the date of shipment indicated on the invoice.

## Current anti-dumping and countervailing measures in force

60. For information on current measures in place, product descriptions, exclusions, dates on which duties are applicable and other information that will help you determine whether your imported goods are subject to SIMA duties, please consult the CBSA's [Measures in Force](#) web page.

## Special Circumstances

### Expedited review

61. Where certain criteria are met, an expedited review may be promptly conducted for a new exporter, for the purposes of establishing normal values or amounts of subsidy. Where goods, subject to SIMA duties that are released during an expedited review (excluding expedited reviews under subsection 13.2(1.1) of SIMA for goods that were found to be circumventing an order or finding), the importer can post security to cover the anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties payable during the expedited review. Surety bonds are the only acceptable form of bonds for SIMA purposes.

62. In general, security should be posted prior to an importation during the expedited review period. However, security is acceptable for retroactive application to goods for which duties were applicable. Following the initiation of the expedited review, duties already paid can be returned at the request of an importer following the posting of security. In this case, no interest will be paid thereon.

63. At the conclusion of the expedited review, designated officers will finalize the assessments of anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties. Security posted to cover anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties payable will be held until the duties have been paid.

64. To benefit from an expedited review, an exporter of goods for which there is a measure in force is required to obtain an Exporter ID comprised of a Business Number and Program Account (BN15) generated by the Canada Revenue Agency. An Exporter ID and Model IDs are required to give effect to specific normal values, export price deductions and/or amounts of subsidy, and to allow for the application of surety.

### Federal court or binational panel review of a Tribunal order or finding

65. An order or finding of the Tribunal may be set aside following an application under section 96.1 of SIMA or pursuant to the provisions of the [Federal Courts Act](#). Where the decision is set aside and referred back, section 44 of SIMA requires that the inquiry be recommenced by the Tribunal. Should the decision be set aside but not referred back, the Tribunal is authorized to decide, within 30 days, whether or not to recommence its inquiry. More information on the Tribunal's procedures can be found on the [Tribunal's website](#).

66. Under subsection 77.016 of SIMA, orders or findings of the Tribunal relating to goods of a CUSMA country can be referred by a binational panel back to the Tribunal, which shall then take action under SIMA that is not inconsistent with the decision of the panel.



67. The referral back by the Federal Court or a binational panel of a no injury finding results in the re-imposition of provisional duty.

68. If the Tribunal confirms that the dumping and/or subsidizing has not caused and is not threatening to cause injury or finds that the dumping and/or subsidizing is threatening to cause injury, the provisional duty paid will be refunded or security posted will be returned. If the Tribunal makes an injury finding, duty will be refunded or collected in accordance with the CBSA's final determination, as laid out previously in the [Review of Provisional Duty](#).

69. Where a Tribunal's order rescinding an order or finding is set aside, payment of duties recommences on the day the order is set aside, and remains unless the Tribunal, on reconsideration, confirms or makes a new order. Where the Tribunal makes a new order continuing the order or finding, duties are payable retroactively on goods imported commencing on the date that the Tribunal previously rescinded the order. Where the Tribunal, on reconsideration, confirms the order rescinding an order or finding, any anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties paid will be refunded.

## References

Consult these resources for further information.

## Applicable legislation

- [Special Import Measures Act](#)
- [Currency Act](#)
- [Federal Courts Act](#)
- [Customs Act](#)
- [Special Import Measures Regulations](#)
- [Interest Rate for Customs Purposes Regulations](#)

## Superseded memoranda D

D14-1-7 dated October 2024

## Issuing office

SIMA Investigations Division  
Trade and Anti-dumping Programs Directorate  
Commercial and Trade Branch

## Contact us

For more information within Canada, call the Border Information Service at **1-800-461-9999**. From outside Canada, call 204-983-3500 or 506-636-5064. Long distance charges will apply. Agents are available Monday to Friday (08:00 – 16:00 local time / except holidays). TTY is also available within Canada: **1-866-335-3237**.

[Contact border information services](#)

## Related links

- [D1-7-1](#)
- [D14-1-2](#)
- [D14-1-3](#)
- [D14-1-8](#)
- [D17-1-5](#)