

HANFENG 瀚锋 | AMERIGROUP

Mexico Import Customs & Regulations Guide

2026 edition · Customs Law · tariff changes · importer register · NOMs · taxes · penalties · domestic transport

Guangzhou Hanfeng Supply Chain Co., Ltd. · Focused on Mexico, delivering the best international logistics solutions

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CHAPTER 01

Mexico Import Customs Clearance: The Complete 2026 Process

> Importer eligibility, licensed customs brokers, the pedimento, inspection and release — every step for getting goods into Mexico legally.

Mexico is Latin America's second-largest economy and one of the fastest-growing markets for Chinese sellers. Mexican customs is known for being **strict, procedural and fully traceable**. When goods get held or fined, the cause is rarely the goods themselves — it is usually **a non-compliant importer of record, documents or declaration**. This guide walks through the full legal clearance process.

1. Authorities and legal framework

- **ANAM (Agencia Nacional de Aduanas de México)**: the national customs agency, independent since 2022, running all ports of entry.
- **SAT (Servicio de Administración Tributaria)**: tax registration (RFC), the Importer Register (Padrón de Importadores) and tax collection.
- **Ministry of Economy (SE)**: the tariff schedule, non-tariff measures, NOM standards and import permits.
- Core legislation: the Customs Law (Ley Aduanera) and its Regulations, the General Import and Export Tax Law (LIGIE, the tariff known as TIGIE), the VAT Law (LIVA), the IEPS Law, and the annual General Foreign Trade Rules (RGCE).

2. Who can import legally?

Goods must be declared by an **importer legally registered in Mexico**, which needs:

1. An **RFC** (federal taxpayer ID);
2. An **e.firma** electronic signature for VUCEM, the foreign-trade single window;
3. Active enrolment in the **Importer Register (Padrón de Importadores)**;
4. For sensitive goods such as textiles, apparel, footwear, steel and chemicals, the **Sector-Specific Importer Register**;
5. A power of attorney to the customs broker (**Encargo Conferido**).

Risk alert: "Borrowed importer" schemes declare goods under an unrelated third party's registration. If that importer is audited or suspended, the entire shipment is seized and the real owner has little recourse. Hanfeng only uses **genuine importers whose documents match the goods**.

3. The licensed customs broker (Agente Aduanal)

Almost all imports must be declared through a **customs broker holding a federal licence (patente)**. The broker is legally responsible for the declaration, and the Customs Law amendments in force since 2026 strengthen joint liability between brokers and importers. Choosing a broker means choosing your compliance standard.

4. Core documents

Document	Notes
Commercial invoice	Accurate description, quantity, unit and total price, country of origin; Spanish descriptions recommended
Packing list	Cartons, gross/net weight and volume must match the actual cargo
B/L or AWB	Consignee must match the importer
Value declaration (Manifestación de Valor)	Basis for the customs value; now filed electronically (MVE)
Proof of origin	When preferential rates apply or origin must be shown
NOM compliance / permits	Mandatory for goods subject to NOM standards or permits

5. Seven steps to clearance

1. **Classification and compliance pre-check**: determine the 10-digit Mexican code (8-digit tariff line + 2-digit NICO) and confirm duties, NOMs and permits;
2. **Documents and value declaration**;
3. **Pedimento**: entered and validated by the broker;
4. **Payment of duties and taxes**: import duty (IGI), customs processing fee (DTA), VAT (IVA);
5. **Automated selection ("the traffic light")**: green means release, red means physical inspection (reconocimiento aduanero);
6. **Release and container pick-up**;
7. **Domestic transport and warehousing**: road freight requires a CFDI e-invoice with the Carta Porte complement.

6. How Hanfeng does it

Hanfeng works closely with a **Mexican licensed customs brokerage group** (its own broker licences; Mexico OEA, U.S. C-TPAT and ISO 9001:2015 certified). Classification, duty estimates, NOM and

document checks are completed **before the cargo leaves China**, so problems are solved at origin rather than at a Mexican port inspection.

CHAPTER 02

Mexico's 2026 Tariff Increases: What Chinese Sellers Need to Know

> From 1 January 2026 Mexico raised duties on 1,400+ tariff lines from non-FTA countries, up to 50%. Which categories are affected and how to respond.

In December 2025 Mexico's Congress amended the General Import and Export Tax Law (LIGIE). **From 1 January 2026**, imports from **countries without a free trade agreement with Mexico** — including China — face higher duties on roughly **1,400+ tariff lines**, with rates of about **5%–50%**. It is the most significant tariff change for Mexico's import mix in years.

1. Most affected categories

- Vehicles and auto parts (some finished vehicles at 50%);
- Textiles, apparel and home textiles (apparel already raised to 35% in December 2024);
- Footwear and bags;
- Steel and aluminium products;
- Plastics, toys, furniture, motorcycles, glass, paper products and more.

Most phones, computers and other IT products remain at low or zero duty, but NOM standards and certification still apply.

2. Small parcels tightened too

From 2025 Mexico sharply reduced tax advantages for courier and cross-border e-commerce parcels. The flat rate on parcels from non-FTA countries such as China was raised several times (33.5% from August 2025). **Sellers who relied on direct parcels are moving to compliant sea/air freight plus local Mexican fulfilment.**

3. Higher tariffs mean higher grey-clearance risk

Higher rates increase the temptation to under-declare, misdeclare or borrow importer registrations — and customs enforcement rises accordingly. The 2026 Customs Law amendments increased penalties for false declarations. Proven undervaluation can draw fines of **130%–150%** of the omitted taxes, plus seizure of the goods.

4. What to do

1. **Re-check classifications**: confirm each SKU's 10-digit Mexican code and whether it is on the 2026 list;
2. **Recalculate landed cost**: include duty, 16% VAT and 0.8% DTA in your pricing;

3. **Choose compliant clearance**: don't absorb the tariff increase through "all-in" grey pricing;
4. **Consider local production**: high-volume manufacturers can evaluate IMMEX or shelter models;
5. **Keep a full paper trail**: contracts, payments, invoices and declarations that match and survive an audit.

> Hanfeng offers a **free classification and landed-cost estimate**: send your product list (description, material, use, value) and get initial feedback within one business day.

CHAPTER 03

The Importer Register and Sector–Specific Registers: Requirements and Common Suspensions

> Without an active importer registration, goods cannot be imported. Which goods need a sector register, and why do registrations get suspended?

1. Importer Register (Padrón de Importadores)

Managed by SAT, it is the basic qualification for importing. Applicants need a valid RFC, e.firma, a positive tax compliance opinion (Opinión de cumplimiento) and a verified tax address.

2. Sector–Specific Importer Register

Importing sensitive goods requires an additional sector registration (per RGCE Annex 10), for example:

- Textiles, apparel and footwear;
- Steel and steel products;
- Chemicals and hazardous chemicals;
- Certain alcohol, tobacco and fuel products.

3. Common reasons for suspension

- Tax address cannot be verified or the taxpayer is "not located";
- Missed tax filings or a negative compliance opinion;
- Declarations that do not match reality (false declaration);
- Listing on SAT's fake–invoice blacklists (EFOS/EDOS);
- Using false supplier or consignee information in pedimentos.

Once a registration is suspended, **every shipment under that importer is stuck**. This is the systemic risk of borrowed–importer schemes: someone else's problem freezes your goods.

CHAPTER 04

How Mexican Import Taxes Are Calculated (With a Worked Example)

> Import duty (IGI), customs processing fee (DTA), 16% VAT (IVA) — one formula for your landed cost so your pricing holds up.

1. Main duties and taxes

Item	Notes	Base
IGI import duty	Rate depends on the 10-digit code (0%–50%)	Customs value
DTA processing fee	Usually 0.8% for definitive imports	Customs value
IVA (VAT)	16%	Customs value + IGI + DTA (+ IEPS)
IEPS excise	Only specific goods (sugary drinks, alcohol, tobacco, fuel, etc.)	Varies
Anti-dumping duties (Cuotas Compensatorias)	Some Chinese-origin steel, chemicals, etc.	Per ruling
PRV pre-validation and similar	Small fixed amounts	Per entry

The **customs value** is based on the transaction value plus freight and insurance to the Mexican point of entry.

2. Worked example

Goods USD 10,000, freight USD 1,500, insurance USD 50, duty rate 20%, no IEPS or anti-dumping:

Step	Calculation	Amount (USD)
① Customs value	10,000 + 1,500 + 50	11,550.00
② IGI duty	11,550 × 20%	2,310.00
③ DTA	11,550 × 0.8%	92.40
④ IVA	(11,550 + 2,310 + 92.40) × 16%	2,232.38
Total taxes	② + ③ + ④	**4,634.78**

Even at a 20% duty rate, taxes reach about **46%** of the goods value. That is why "ultra-low all-in" prices can't last: **compliant taxes are a number you can calculate — any price below it carries risk somewhere else.**

3. Can the VAT be credited?

When a Mexican-registered company imports compliantly and receives proper tax documents, import VAT can generally be credited under Mexican tax law — a hidden advantage of compliant imports over "all-in" schemes. Consult a Mexican tax adviser for specifics.

> Send your product list and values — Hanfeng will prepare an **itemised landed-cost sheet**.

CHAPTER 05

NOM Standards and Spanish Labelling: A Compliance Guide

> Most consumer goods entering Mexico must meet NOM standards. What goes on the label, when to apply it, and which products need certification.

NOMs (Normas Oficiales Mexicanas) are Mexico's mandatory technical regulations. Goods within a NOM's scope must show compliance at import; otherwise it is a breach of non-tariff measures that can lead to fines or seizure.

1. Common NOMs

Standard	Scope
NOM-050-SCFI-2004	General commercial labelling for consumer goods not covered by a specific standard
NOM-004-SE-2021	Textiles, apparel and home textiles (fibre content, size, care instructions)
NOM-020-SCFI-1997	Leather and footwear labelling
NOM-024-SCFI-2013	Commercial information for electronic and electrical products
NOM-015-SCFI-2007	Toy labelling
NOM-003-SCFI-2014	Electrical product safety (usually requires a certificate)
NOM-019-SCFI-1998	IT equipment safety
NOM-030 / 031-ENER	LED lamp efficiency and performance
NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010	Pre-packaged food and non-alcoholic beverages
NOM-141-SSA1/SCFI-2012	Cosmetics labelling

2. Basic label content (NOM-050)

- Product name in Spanish;
- Importer's name, address and RFC;
- Country of origin (e.g. "Hecho en China");
- Net content or quantity;
- Instructions, warnings and warranty information where applicable.

All mandatory information must be in Spanish, clearly visible and durable. Other languages may also appear.

3. When to label

The safest option is **labelling at the factory or our China warehouse** so goods arrive compliant. In some cases labelling may be done in authorised warehouses in Mexico, but this requires prior notice and has strict procedures and deadlines — not recommended as standard practice.

4. Products requiring certification

Electrical safety, IT equipment, wireless devices (IFT certification) and LED lighting usually need a certificate from a Mexican-accredited body, typically taking several weeks. **Plan certification before production** so goods are not stuck at the port.

> Hanfeng's China warehouse offers **Spanish label production and relabelling**, with a label check before departure.

CHAPTER 06

The Real Cost of "All-In" Grey Clearance: Mexican Customs Penalties Explained

> Under-declaration, misdeclaration, borrowed importers, missing NOM labels — what the Mexican Customs Law imposes: seizure, fines, confiscation and even criminal liability.

"All-in price, anything goes, no paperwork needed" — such offers are common on Mexico routes. Behind the low price there is usually **under-declared value, misdescribed goods or a borrowed importer registration**. Sellers don't notice while things go smoothly; when a shipment is caught, they lose the whole container and months of sales.

1. Common non-compliant practices

- **Undervaluation**: declaring far below the real transaction price;
- **Misdescription / wrong code**: declaring high-duty goods as low-duty goods;
- **Borrowed importer**: declaring under an unrelated third party;
- **Avoiding NOMs**: no Spanish labels or compliance evidence;
- **Splitting shipments** artificially to avoid controls or permits.

2. Main penalties under the Mexican Customs Law (reference)

Infraction	Possible consequence
Omitted taxes (undervaluation, misclassification, etc.)	Fine of roughly **130%—150%** of the omitted taxes, plus the taxes and surcharges
Non-compliance with non-tariff measures (NOMs, permits)	Fine of roughly **70%—100%** of the customs value
Declared value far below that of identical/similar goods (50%+) and other cases	**Precautionary seizure (Embargo Precautorio)** and an administrative proceeding (PAMA)
Serious smuggling or false declaration	Possible criminal liability for smuggling (Federal Tax Code)

Summary of Customs Law Arts. 176, 178 and related provisions; application depends on current law and the authorities. The 2026 amendments generally increased penalties and joint liability.

3. What happens after a seizure?

1. Goods are held in a customs-controlled warehouse, **accruing storage and demurrage every day**;
2. Customs opens a PAMA; the parties must file evidence within legal deadlines;

3. The process typically takes weeks to months, and the goods cannot be sold;
4. If legality cannot be proven, goods may be **confiscated** and fined.

For marketplace sellers this means stock-outs, ranking loss and missed peak seasons; for traders, breach of contract and lost customers. **These losses far exceed the extra duty of compliant clearance.**

4. How to tell if a forwarder is compliant

- Do they ask for **real invoices, packing lists and product data**?
- Can they say **who the importer of record is** and which licensed broker files the entry?
- Can they provide the **pedimento** and tax receipts?
- Does the quote separate freight, duty, VAT and service fees?
- Is the price **unreasonably low**?

> **Hanfeng's commitment:** 100% lawful declaration, genuine importers, documents that match the goods, transparent duties — and a pedimento for every shipment. We would rather explain the taxes in the quote than leave you facing a seizure at the port.

CHAPTER 07

What Is "Compliant DDP" — and How Is It Different from "All-In" Grey Clearance?

> Both are "door-to-door, duties included" — but importer, documents, risk and long-term cost are completely different.

DDP (Delivered Duty Paid) puts the most responsibility on the seller: transport, import clearance and import taxes, delivered to the buyer's address. On Mexico routes "DDP" is often used loosely for "all-in, taxes included" — but the differences are large.

Item	Compliant DDP (Hanfeng)	Grey "all-in"
Importer of record	Genuine, verifiable importer	Borrowed third party
Declared value	Real transaction value	Usually under-declared
Customs documents	Pedimento and tax receipts provided	Usually unavailable
NOM / labels	Checked and fixed before departure	Ignored, or left to luck
If inspected	Normal cooperation, on-time release	High risk of seizure and confiscation
Afterwards	Usable for marketplace audits, tax credits, brand registration	No proof of legal origin
Price	Transparent and itemised	"One price", unreasonably low

Why compliance actually saves money

- **Predictable transit**: compliant cargo is released faster and inspections are resolved quickly;
- **No tail risk**: one seized container often costs more than a full year's compliance difference;
- **Sustainable business**: Mercado Libre, Amazon and Mexican tax authorities increasingly demand proof of origin.

Hanfeng offers **LCL and FCL DDP**, plus separate trucking or clearance quotes. Whichever you choose, we declare lawfully and price transparently.

CHAPTER 08

Domestic Transport Compliance in Mexico: CFDI and Carta Porte

> After clearance, moving goods inside Mexico has its own strict tax-document requirements.

When goods move on federal highways in Mexico, the carrier must issue a **CFDI e-invoice with the Carta Porte complement**, listing goods, quantities, weights, origin and destination, vehicle and driver. For imported goods, the related pedimento must also be referenced.

Why it matters

- Trucks without a valid Carta Porte can be held at checkpoints;
- The pedimento reference in the Carta Porte is part of the **chain of proof of legal import**;
- Grey-cleared goods usually have no valid pedimento, so transport and storage are exposed too.

Hanfeng's container pick-up, line haul and final delivery in Mexico run through a compliant carrier network — **complete documents and full GPS tracking**.

CHAPTER 09

Direct to Mexico vs. Via the U.S.: Choosing an Ocean Route

> Direct: 25—32 days. Via the U.S.: 35—45 days. Transit time, cost, cargo type and peak-season space — four factors for choosing.

1. The two routes

Item	Direct to Mexico	Via the U.S.
Routing	China port → Mexican port (Manzanillo, Lázaro Cárdenas, etc.) → warehouse	China port → U.S. port → in-bond trucking across the border → Mexico warehouse
Reference transit	**25—32 days**	**35—45 days**
Transshipment	None — shorter process	Transshipment at a U.S. port
Best for	Time-sensitive and heavy/bulky cargo	Diverse cargo, large volumes, peak-season backup
Hanfeng monthly volume	20—25 containers	10—15 containers

2. How to choose

- **Peak-season stock** (El Buen Fin, Christmas): prefer direct and allow at least two weeks of buffer;
- **When direct space is tight**: the U.S. route provides reliable alternative capacity;
- **Heavy and bulky FCL** (furniture, building materials): direct reduces handling and damage;
- **Small replenishments**: air freight direct to the Mexico warehouse.

3. What makes delivery on time

Hanfeng holds **its own space allocations**, so peak-season capacity is secured. Pick-up, line haul, clearance, warehousing and final delivery all run within our own or closely partnered network, **every milestone is traceable with full GPS tracking**, and exceptions are flagged early.

CHAPTER 10

Mercado Libre Full Inbound: Appointments, Labels and Common Rejections

> Mercado Libre Full warehouses are strict on appointments, packaging and labels. Hanfeng can deliver on the same day as the appointment.

1. Inbound process

1. Create an inbound plan (Envío a Full) in Seller Center and confirm SKUs and quantities;
2. Print product and carton labels and apply them in China or at the Mexico warehouse;
3. Book a delivery appointment;
4. The warehouse delivers on schedule and Full receives and shelves the goods.

2. Common rejection reasons

- Missing, duplicated or unscannable product labels;
- Mixed-SKU cartons not marked according to the rules;
- Overweight, oversized or damaged cartons;
- Arrival outside the appointment window;
- No proof of legal import (increasingly checked by platforms).

3. What Hanfeng's Mexico warehouse does

- Carton and product **relabelling**, carton merging and splitting;
- Bulk transfer: **same-day delivery to Mercado Libre Full on appointment day**;
- Fulfilment: store binding, SKU mapping, automatic order pulling for Mercado Libre, TEMU, SHEIN and more;
- Returns: transfers from third-party warehouses, consolidated returns and re-delivery.

CHAPTER 11

Manufacturing in Mexico for Chinese Companies: IMMEX and Shelter Models

> Produce in Mexico without forming a Mexican company? A shelter can get you running in 3–6 months and serve North America under USMCA.

With nearshoring on the rise, more Chinese manufacturers are using Mexico as a production base for North America. **IMMEX** and **shelter** are the two most common entry models.

1. What is IMMEX?

IMMEX (Manufacturing, Maquila and Export Services Program) is a bonded-processing regime run by the Ministry of Economy. Approved companies can **temporarily import** raw materials, components and equipment for processing, assembly or repair and then export, deferring import duties; companies with IVA/IEPS certification can use a VAT credit mechanism on temporary imports. The traditional "maquiladora" operates under this regime.

Note: since December 2024 certain textile and apparel tariff lines are excluded from IMMEX temporary imports — check line by line.

2. What is a shelter?

A shelter provider is the **legal entity** in Mexico, holds the IMMEX authorisation and handles compliance, customs, HR, tax and administration, while the foreign company focuses on **production, quality and customers** — with no Mexican company of its own.

Area	Shelter provider	Your company
Legal entity	Acts as the Mexican legal entity	No Mexican company required
Permits and licences	Handled by provider	Not needed
IMMEX / customs compliance	Provider is responsible	You receive the benefits
Import / export	Documents and brokerage	You decide what moves
Facility	Helps find, lease or build	You approve and operate
HR	Hiring, payroll, social security	Training and supervision
Tax and accounting	Filing and payment	No Mexican accounting team
Operations	Optional support	Full control

3. Benefits

1. **Speed**: production in typically 3—6 months vs. 18—24 for your own entity;
2. **Risk shielding**: most Mexican legal and tax liability sits with the provider;
3. **Low upfront cost**: no local back office, monthly service fee;
4. **Trade benefits**: products made in Mexico that meet USMCA rules of origin can qualify for USMCA treatment;
5. **Scalable and reversible**: transition to your own entity when ready.

4. Seven steps

1. Feasibility: product, capacity, timeline, region;
2. Sign the shelter agreement: roles, costs and scope;
3. IMMEX enrolment;
4. Site selection and facility (lease or build-to-suit);
5. Compliant import of equipment and materials;
6. Hiring and training;
7. Start of production.

> Hanfeng works with shelter and maquiladora partners in northern Mexico's border region — covering auto parts, furniture, textiles, consumer goods, plastics and electronics — and offers one-stop support for **site visits, feasibility and cost analysis, and equipment import logistics**.

APPENDIX

Appendix: Official document list

> All of the following official texts can be downloaded free from the Official Document Library on the Hanfeng website. The issuing authority's official version prevails.

Document	Issuer / version	Official source
Mexican Customs Law Ley Aduanera (Texto vigente)	Mexican Chamber of Deputies · consolidated text in force Last amended DOF 2025-11-19	https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LAdua.pdf
Mexican General Import & Export Tax Law with full Tariff (TIGIE) Ley de los Impuestos Generales de Importación y de Exportación (LIGIE 2022) · Tarifa	Mexican Chamber of Deputies · consolidated text in force Last amended DOF 2025-12-29; tariff lines updated to DOF 2026-10-13	https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LIGIE_2022.pdf
RGCE 2026 Annex 22: Pedimento (customs declaration) instructions Anexo 22 de las Reglas Generales de Comercio Exterior para 2026 (compilado)	Mexican Tax Administration Service (SAT) Compiled through the 2nd amendment, 2026-09-22	https://www.sat.gob.mx/minisitio/NormatividadRMFyRGCE/documentos2026/rgce/compiladas/CompiladoAnexo22_2daRMRGCE2026.pdf
RGCE 2026 Annex 10: Goods requiring the Sector-Specific Importer Register Anexo 10 de las RGCE para 2026 — Padrón de Importadores de Sectores Específicos	SAT · DOF 2026-01-14 2026 edition	https://www.sat.gob.mx/minisitio/NormatividadRMFyRGCE/documentos2026/rgce/anexos/Anexo10delasRGCEpara2026.pdf
NOM-050-SCFI-2004 General product labelling standard NOM-050-SCFI-2004, Información comercial — Etiquetado general de productos	Ministry of Economy · DOF 2004-06-01 In force	https://platiica.economia.gob.mx/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/PDF_Normas_Publicas/050scfi.pdf
RGCE 2026 Annex 26: Omitted or inaccurate NOM label data Anexo 26 de las RGCE para 2026 — Datos omitidos o inexactos de NOM de información comercial	SAT · DOF 2026-01-15 2026 edition	https://www.sat.gob.mx/minisitio/NormatividadRMFyRGCE/documentos2026/rgce/anexos/Anexo26delasRGCEpara2026.pdf

Document	Issuer / version	Official source
Regulations of the Mexican Customs Law Reglamento de la Ley Aduanera	Mexican Chamber of Deputies · text in force Last amended DOF 2026-02-23	https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/regley/Reg_LAdua.pdf
RGCE 2026 Annex 2: Foreign-trade procedures Anexo 2 de las RGCE para 2026 — Trámites de comercio exterior	SAT · DOF 2026-01-12 2026 edition	https://www.sat.gob.mx/minisitio/NormatividadRMFyRGCE/documentos2026/rgce/anexos/Anexo2delasRGCEpara2026.pdf
RGCE 2026 Annex 5: Normative criteria and improper practices Anexo 5 de las RGCE para 2026 — Criterios normativos y prácticas indebidas	SAT · DOF 2026-01-14 2026 edition	https://www.sat.gob.mx/minisitio/NormatividadRMFyRGCE/documentos2026/rgce/anexos/Anexo5delasRGCEpara2026.pdf
RGCE 2026 Annex 21: Customs offices designated for specific goods Anexo 21 de las RGCE para 2026 — Aduanas exclusivas para determinado tipo de mercancías	SAT · DOF 2026-01-15 2026 edition	https://www.sat.gob.mx/minisitio/NormatividadRMFyRGCE/documentos2026/rgce/anexos/Anexo21delasRGCEpara2026.pdf
Mexican Foreign Trade Law Ley de Comercio Exterior	Mexican Chamber of Deputies · text in force Last amended DOF 2026-05-01	https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LCE.pdf
Mexican Value Added Tax Law Ley del Impuesto al Valor Agregado	Mexican Chamber of Deputies · text in force Last amended DOF 2021-11-12	https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LIVA.pdf
Mexican Special Tax on Production and Services Law (IEPS) Ley del Impuesto Especial sobre Producción y Servicios	Mexican Chamber of Deputies · text in force Last amended DOF 2025-11-07	https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LIEPS.pdf

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Get a free compliance check before you ship

Send your product list (description, material, use, value) — within one business day the Hanfeng customs team
returns HS codes, landed duties and NOM requirements.

Guangzhou Hanfeng Supply Chain Co., Ltd.
HQ: Huangpu District, Guangzhou, China
Unified Social Credit Code: 91440106MAEC71NU6C
Customs filing: Guangzhou Tianhe Customs · customs broker and import/export consignor
Services: ocean / air to Mexico · compliant customs · warehousing · nearshoring
Strategic partner: Amerigroup International