



## OVERVIEW

Foreign-Trade Zones are specially designated areas, in or adjacent to a U.S. Customs Port of Entry, which are considered to be outside the Customs Territory of the United States.

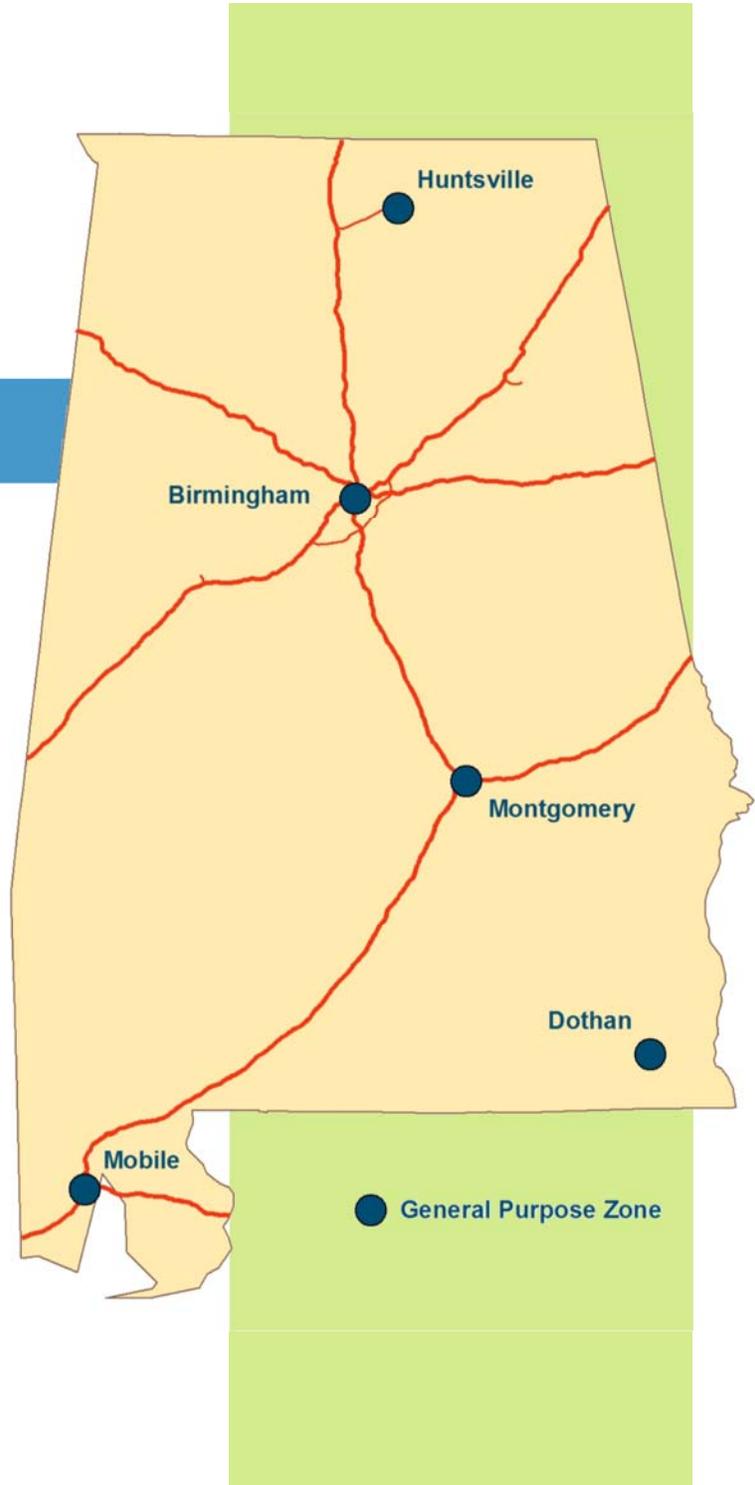
Currently, Birmingham, Mobile, Huntsville, Montgomery and Dothan have foreign-trade zones. A number of subzones of the Alabama general purpose zones exist.

## GENERAL PURPOSE ZONE

A general-purpose zone is a foreign-trade zone in which any number of firms may operate, constrained only by the physical limitations of space in the zone. Foreign and domestic goods may be admitted to a zone for the operations not otherwise prohibited by law. Merchandise may be stored, exhibited, assembled, processed, destroyed within the zone, or sent into United States Customs Territory subject to the customs duties and excise taxes only at the time they leave the zone.

### Non-Contiguous Sites of a General-Purpose Zone:

A non-contiguous general-purpose zone consists of more than one site based on modal or space requirements. Any general purpose activity by any number of firms may occur at any site. An important advantage of a non-contiguous zone site is that only one application must be filed, and once approved, the sites may be activated as needed by approval of the Port Director of Customs. This provides flexibility by having sites available immediately, as the need for them arises. The Mallard-Fox Creek Industrial Park and Port in Decatur is an example of a Non-Contiguous Site of a General-Purpose Zone.





## SUBZONE

A subzone is a special purpose conditional zone site authorized by the FTZ Board for operations which cannot be accommodated within an existing zone site. An application for a subzone must be submitted to the Board in the same manner as a general-purpose zone application would be. A subzone is a single-firm site, normally involving manufacturing, whose operations and control are separate from the general-purpose zone; in this sense, it is approved only for a specific activity. An example of this is the Mercedes-Benz manufacturing facility in Vance. Any community or industry may have an application for subzone status submitted on its behalf. The subzone may be authorized by the FTZ Board if it can be demonstrated that the use may not be accommodated in the existing zone, and that a significant public benefit will result, such as the creation or retention of jobs.

### RELATED RESOURCES:

Foreign-Trade Zone Corporation:  
<https://www.ftzcorp.com>

## MONEY SAVING

**Duty Exemption On Re-Exports** - If merchandise is re-exported after being placed in a foreign-trade zone or shipped to another zone for re-export, no duty is ever paid.

**Relief From Inverted Tariffs** - Generally, if foreign merchandise is brought into a foreign-trade zone or subzone and manufactured into a product that carries a lower duty rate, the lower rate applies. **EXAMPLE:** A Foreign-Trade Zone user imports a motor (which carries a 4% duty rate) and uses it in the manufacture of a vacuum cleaner (which has a “Free” duty rate). When the vacuum cleaner leaves the FTZ and enters the commerce of the U.S., the duty owed on the motor drops from the 4% motor rate to the “Free” vacuum cleaner rate.

**Duty Elimination On Waste And Scrap** - No duty is charged on most waste and scrap from production in a foreign-trade zone.

**No Duty On Rejected Or Defective Parts** - Merchandise found to be defective or faulty may be returned to the country of origin for repair or simply destroyed. Whichever choice is made no duty is paid. Many companies outside of foreign-trade zones pay duty on imported merchandise, find it to be faulty and return it to the country of origin for repair, and then pay duty again when the merchandise reenters the United States. If you are within a foreign-trade zone or a subzone, the “double duty crunch” is never a problem, because your merchandise never enters the commerce of the United States.

**Duty Deferral** - No duty is ever charged on merchandise while it is in a foreign-trade zone, and there is no limit on the length of time merchandise may be kept in the zone. By deferring the duty, capital is freed for more important needs.

**No Duty On Domestic Content Or Value Added** - The “value added” to a product in a foreign-trade zone (including manufacture using domestic parts, cost of labor, overhead, and profit) is not included in its dutiable value when the final product leaves the zone. Final duties are assessed on foreign content only.

**Relief From Local Ad Valorem Taxes** - Foreign merchandise stored in a foreign-trade zone, or merchandise held in the zone for export, is not subject to state / local ad valorem taxes.

**No Duty On Sales To The U.S. Military Or NASA** - No duty is charged on merchandise sold from a Foreign-Trade Zone to the U.S. military or NASA, returned to the country of origin for repair or simply destroyed.