

## **ISF 10+2 What is it**

(CBP) has announced a new rule, known as the **Importer Security Filing (ISF)** or more commonly called **10+2**; which requires cargo information, for security purposes, to be transmitted to the agency at least **48 hours before** goods are loaded onto an ocean vessel for shipment into the [U.S.](#) 10+2 is pursuant to section 203 of the [SAFE Port Act](#), and requires importers to provide 10 data elements to CBP, as well as 2 more data elements from the carrier.

The new rule, published on November 26, 2008, went into effect on January 26, 2009. CBP is taking a phased-in approach in terms of implementation and enforcement. During the first 12 months, importers will be warned of infractions instead of being fined, with the hope that the importers will establish a filing system. All ISF filings are required to be submitted electronically via the Automated Broker Interface (ABI) or the Automated Manifest System (AMS).<sup>[1]</sup> After the phase-in period, on January 26, 2010, 10+2 will officially be effective and importers will be required to comply. If compliance is not met, they can face fines up to \$5,000 for each violation.<sup>[2]</sup>

The following 10 data elements are required from the importer:

1. Manufacturer (or supplier) name and address
2. Seller (or owner) name and address
3. Buyer (or owner) name and address
4. Ship-to name and address
5. Container stuffing location
6. Consolidator (stuffer) name and address
7. Importer of record number/foreign trade zone applicant identification number
8. [Consignee](#) number(s)
9. Country of origin
10. Commodity [Harmonized Tariff Schedule](#) number

From the carrier, 2 data elements are required:

1. Vessel stow plan
2. Container status messages

The above information is required for the [Department of Homeland Security](#) to "push out" U.S. borders. Collecting information on foreign imports 24 hours prior to the goods leaving the [port](#) of lading allows CBP to further secure U.S. [ports of entry](#) against acts of [terrorism](#).

### **Penalties Involved**

CBP may issue liquidated damages of **\$5,000 per violation** for the submission of an inaccurate, incomplete or untimely filing.

[https://help.cbp.gov/app/answers/detail/a\\_id/1707/kw/PENALTY%20ISF](https://help.cbp.gov/app/answers/detail/a_id/1707/kw/PENALTY%20ISF)

## **10+2 Data Elements Instructions**

1. **Seller** – Name and address of the last known entity by whom the goods are sold or agreed to be sold. If the goods are to be imported otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase, the name and address of the owner of the goods must be provided. The seller information is generally available on the commercial invoice.
2. **Buyer** – Name and address of the last known entity to whom the goods are sold or agreed to be sold. If the goods are to be imported otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase, the name and address of the owner of the goods must be provided. The buyer information is generally available on the commercial invoice. If the goods are sold in transit and the buyer information changes, the ISF must be amended.
3. **Importer of Record number/FTZ Applicant ID number** – The IRS number, EIN, Social Security number, or Customs assigned importer number of the entity liable for payment of all duties and responsible for meeting all statutory and regulatory requirements incurred as a result of importation. For Foreign Trade Zone shipments, the IRS number of the party who files the documentation must be reported. If the importer of record on the entry is not the same as the importer that files the ISF, any ISF penalty would be against the party whose bond is posted for the ISF.
4. **Consignee number** – The IRS number, EIN, Social Security number, or Customs assigned imported number of the individual or firm in the U.S. on whose account the merchandise is shipped.
5. **Manufacturer (or supplier)** – Name and address of the entity that last manufacturers, assembles, produces, or grows the commodity. OR the name and address of the party supplying the finished goods in the country from which the goods are leaving. Remember that for textiles, the broker must have the actual manufacturer for entry purposes.
6. **Ship to party** – Name and address of the first deliver-to party scheduled to physically receive the goods after the goods have been released from Customs custody. Customs believes this information will give predictability to targeting. If the ship to party is unknown, the facility where the goods will be unladen (e.g., pier) can be reported. If there are multiple delivery stop offs, only the first one is reported.
7. **Country of origin** – Country of manufacture, production, or growth of the article, based upon the import laws, rules and regulations of the U.S. This is the same information declared on the Customs entry.
8. **Harmonized Tariff Schedule number** – Tariff number under which the article is classified in the HTSUS. The final rule requires 6 digits, but Customs will accept 8 digits or the full 10 digit HTS number. This means all goods will need to be pre-classified.

9. **Container stuffing location** – Name and address(es) of the physical location(s) where the goods were stuffed into the container. For break bulk shipments, the name and address(es) of the physical locations(s) where the goods were made “ship ready” must be provided. A “scheduled” stuffing location will be acceptable, but once the actual stuffing location is known, the ISF must be amended prior to arrival. The broker does not need to report which container was stuffed where (the container number is not required to be reported with the ISF).
  
10. **Consolidator (stuffer)** – Name and address of the party who stuffed the container or arranged for stuffing of the container. For break bulk shipments, the name and address of the party who made the goods “ship ready” or the party who arranged for the goods to be made “ship ready” must be provided.