

Importer Security Filing

The **Importer Security Filing (ISF)**, also known as **10+2**, is **required** to be submitted to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in advance of cargo laden onto a vessel destined to the United States.

ISF Importers or their agent must provide 10 data elements no later than 24 hours before the cargo is laden aboard a vessel destined to the United States. If your initial ISF submission is not accurate, it is critical to arrange transmission of the corrected information as soon as possible and at least 24 hours prior to arrival at the U.S. port. U.S. bound Cargo (including FTZ and in-transit) requires that the electronic filing include the following data elements:

1. Seller
2. Buyer
3. Importer of record number / FTZ applicant identification number
4. Consignee number(s)
5. Manufacturer (or supplier)
6. Ship to party
7. Country of origin
8. Commodity Harmonized Tariff Schedule—at minimum, the first 6 digits must be reported
9. Container stuffing location—as early as possible and no later than 24 hours prior to arrival
10. Consolidator—as early as possible, but no later than 24 hours prior to arrival

Transit Cargo (FROB, IE and TE) also requires the electronic filing of an ISF. The following five data elements must be submitted for FROB, IE and T&E shipments:

1. Booking party
2. Foreign port of unloading
3. Place of delivery
4. Ship to party
5. Commodity HTSUS number

If Farrow is transmitting the ISF data for your company, it is critical that complete names and addresses for the parties listed in the supporting documentation is provided.



Is your company compliant?



CBP may issue liquidated damages of \$5,000 per violation for failing to file the ISF (cargo may also be held or denied entry into the US), or if the submission is inaccurate, incomplete, or untimely. First and subsequent violations may be eligible for lower mitigation amount and an ISF Importer that is CTPAT certified may qualify for further mitigation. Any reduction in the violation amounts is based on the unique circumstances for that shipment and the past, current and future efforts taken to enhance compliance.

The Importer of Record has the regulatory responsibility to ensure that the ISF is filed accurately, completely and timely and any liquidated damages assessment issued by CBP would be the responsibility of the Importer. The ISF data is used to evaluate risk prior to the shipment departing for the US. *The data in the ISF transmission must be accurate and complete and align with the information transmitted on the CF7501 (entry summary).*

Therefore, it is critical to work with your filing agent to ensure there is a methodology and process in place to support compliant filing and to ensure the data transmitted aligns with the information provided on the Entry Summary (CF7501).

For more information on ISF requirements, refer to the [ISF - Federal Register](#) for the regulations in 19 C.F.R. Part 149 and the Interim Final Rule that CBP published as CBP Decision 08-46 in the Federal Register (73 FR 71730) on November 25, 2008.

Please refer to the [CBP Importer Security Filing FAQs](#) and the [ISF Mitigation Guidelines](#) for the latest information to support your compliance with this critical and mandatory cargo security program.

For further information or guidance on this mandatory CBP security program, please contact your Farrow Trade Specialist or email TradeComplianceUSA@farrow.com with your inquiry.

How can Farrow help you?

Let our certified customs brokers and shipping agents ensure your business meets Canadian and U.S. customs clearance and trade compliance.



Call 1.519.252.4415 to speak to a Farrow Business Development Consultant today or email sales@farrow.com

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