



CORTEZ

A Subsidiary of RUSSELL A. FARROW (U.S.) INC.

CUSTOMS • LOGISTICS • SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS • GLOBAL SERVICE

October 23, 2009*

To our valued customers and partners,

Re: Importer Security Filing

U.S. Customs & Border Protection (USCBP) has published the interim final rule in the Federal Register on November 25, 2008 called Importer Security Filing. By regulation, importers will be responsible for filing with CBP 10 (10) data elements **no later than 24 hours before the cargo is laden aboard a vessel bound for the U.S.** The effective date for the start of this new program was January 26th, 2009. The data elements include the following:

1. name and address of the overseas seller
2. name and address of the US buyer
3. importer of record number
4. consignee identification number
5. manufacturer or supplier name and address
6. ship to party
7. country of origin
8. commodity harmonized tariff number
9. container stuffing location
10. container stuffer

Failure to file a complete, accurate and timely ISF may result in the refusal of your shipment by CBP to unlade from the cargo ship or CBP may seize the shipment. Filing an incomplete, inaccurate or untimely ISF will result in liquidated damages being assessed against your importer bond for \$5,000.00 per violation.

Cortez Customhouse Brokerage Company has a proven system in place to electronically file the above information with USCBP for your ocean imports. Please notify all of your overseas suppliers, as this information will be required prior to your goods being loaded on a ship bound for the U.S. The required information is extensive and will require adjustments in the way you are currently doing business in order to comply with the rule. For your convenience, we have attached a **revised** template outlining all pertinent information.



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A copy of the ruling, along with other useful information, can be obtained from the below link to the Customs and Border Protection website.

[Http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/cargo_security/carriers/security_filing/](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/cargo_security/carriers/security_filing/)

As you might expect, there will be additional costs involved with these extensive new requirements. Kindly review this information and contact your local Cortez representative if you have any questions. We thank you for your continued support.

Cortez Customhouse Brokerage Company

*This document was originally sent out on January 8th, 2009 and was revised on August 13th, 2009 to emphasize that the data elements need to be filed by an ISF agent no later than 24 hours before the cargo is laden aboard a vessel bound for the U.S., not simply 24 hours prior to vessel departure. Descriptions of the possible penalties for failure to comply were added on October 23rd, 2009.

Attention: _____ **Fax:** _____

From: _____ Date: _____

Re: Importer Security Filing request ISF 10+2

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. A widely recognized commercially accepted identification number (such as the Dun and Bradstreet Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS number) may be provided in lieu of the name and address.

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. A widely recognized commercially accepted identification number (such as the DUNS number) for this party may be provided in lieu of the name and address.

3. Importer of record number/FTZ applicant identification number. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) number. Employer Identification Number (EIN), Social Security Number (SSN), or CBP assigned 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 goods intended to be delivered to a foreign trade zone, the IRS number, EIN, SSN, or CBP assigned number of the party filing the FTZ documentation with CBP must be provided.

4. Consignee number(s). IRS number, EIN, or CBP assigned number of the individual(s) or firm(s) in the U.S. On whose account the merchandise is shipped.

5. Manufacturer (or supplier). Name and address of the entity that last manufactures, assembles, produces, or grows the commodity or name and address of the party supplying the finished goods in the country from which the goods are leaving. In the alternative the name and address of the manufacturer (or supplier) that is currently required by the import laws, rules and regulations of the U.S. (i.e., entry procedures) may be provided (this is the information that is used to create the existing manufacturer identification (MID) number for entry purposes). A widely recognized commercially accepted identification number (such as the DUNS number) for this party may be provided in lieu of the name and address. CBP states that it will not accept the current MID as an alternative to the complete name and address of the manufacturer.

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. A widely recognized commercially accepted identification number for this party (such as the DUNS number or Facilities Information and Resources Management System (FIRMS) code, when applicable) may be provided in lieu of the name and address.

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. _____

8. Commodity HTS number. Duty/statistical reporting number under which the article is classified in the HTS. The HTS number must be provided to the six-digit level, but may be provided up to the 10-digit level. This data element can only be used for entry purposes if it is provided at the 10-digit level or greater by the importer of record or its licensed customs broker.

9. Container stuffing location. Name and address(es) where the goods were stuffed into the container. For break bulk shipments, as defined in 19 CFR 149.1, the name and address(es) of the physical location(s) where the goods were made “ship ready” must be provided. A widely recognized commercially accepted identification number (such as the DUNS number) for this element may be provided in lieu of the name and address.

10. Consolidator (stuffer). Name and address of the party who stuffed the container or arranged for the stuffing of the container. For break bulk shipments, as defined in 19CFR 149.1, 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. A widely recognized commercially accepted identification number (such as the DUNS number) for this party may be provided in lieu of the name and address.

Items 1 through 4 are required to be transmitted no later than 24 hours before the cargo is laden aboard a vessel bound for the U.S.

Items 5 through 8 are required to be transmitted no later than 24 hours before the cargo is laden aboard a vessel bound for the U.S, but can be modified up to 24 hours prior to vessel arrival at a U.S. Port.

Items 9 and 10 are required to be transmitted no later than 24 hours prior to vessel arrival at a U.S. Port.