

10+2 Importer Security Filing Now in Effect

by Michelle Kelley - Thursday, January 29, 2009

Please be advised that the “10+2” Import Security Filing (ISF) rule went into effect on Monday, January 26. The ISF rule requires U.S. importers (or their agents) to provide U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP) with ten data elements for ocean shipments at least 24-hours before cargo is laden on board a U.S.-bound vessel at a foreign port.

The 10 required data elements are

1. Manufacturer (or supplier) name and address
2. Seller name and address
3. Buyer name and address
4. Ship to name and address
5. Container stuffing location
6. Consolidator (stuffer) name and address
7. Importer of record number (IRS number)
8. Ultimate Consignee IRS numbers
9. Country of origin
10. Commodity Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) number

Use our [10+2 ISF Worksheet](#) [PDF] to collect the required elements from your supply chain partners.

The Department of Homeland Security had considered postponing the ISF effective date but [confirmed on Monday](#) that the rule would be implemented on January 26 as planned.

To help importers understand their level of compliance with the 10+2 rule, CBP will soon be issuing [ISF report cards](#). Importers will be able to use this tool as a gauge of how prepared they are for the “enforcement phase” (which begins next year) of the ISF rule.

For more information on the ISF rule, please visit our website:

[10+2: A primer for U.S. importers](#) (02.01.08)

[UPDATE: 10 + 2: Importer Security Filing](#) (10.07.08)

[Customs publishes interim final rule on 10+2 ISF](#) (11.26.08)

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// [Preview the ISF report card](#) [PDF]

// [10+2 ISF Worksheet](#) [PDF]



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