



IMPORTER SECURITY FILINGS

ADVANCING SECURITY

In order to verify cargo safety and assess import risks, US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) requires an Importer Security Filing (ISF) or 10+2 Rule for all sea shipments importing to the US. Importers or their agents must electronically submit certain advance cargo information no later than **72 hours** before the cargo is laden aboard a vessel destined for the US.

“10+2” DATA ELEMENTS

10 FROM THE IMPORTER

1. Seller
2. Buyer
3. Manufacturer or Supplier
4. Ship-to Party
5. Container Stuffing Location
6. Consolidator or Stuffer
7. Importer of Record or FTZ Applicant ID Number
8. Consignee Number
9. Country of Origin
10. HTS Number (to the 6th-digit level)

2 FROM THE CARRIER

1. Vessel Stow Plan
2. Container Status Messages

IMPORTANT

Failure to comply with ISF requirements (inaccurate, incomplete, or untimely filings) can result in penalties (\$5,000 USD), delays, and additional scrutiny of shipments, disrupting supply chain operations and causing financial losses for importers.

Importers, carriers, and other stakeholders in the supply chain must work together to ensure compliance with ISF regulations to maintain the security and integrity of the US border while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade.

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THE ISF PROCESS