

IMPORT TRADE TRENDS



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

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FISCAL YEAR 2010
YEAR-END REPORT

DECEMBER 2010

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION



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Assistant Commissioner

Fiscal year 2010 was a welcome relief for most U.S. importers. After the economy's tumultuous previous two years, traditional trade patterns resumed this year and the volume of imports entering the United States increased substantially. Preliminary indications show that importing trends are back on track, which means that CBP's partnerships with the trade community have never been more critical.

Consequently, this issue of *Import Trade Trends* focuses on importers and CBP's partnership programs. Our partnership programs allow CBP to use the agency's limited resources most efficiently. By building cooperative relationships with importers for security and compliance purposes, CBP is able to focus on non-partnered accounts, which we believe pose a higher risk for the nation.

In gathering information for this report, we gained a number of insights about CBP's partnership programs. We've known for quite some

time that two of the most successful programs, the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) and the Importer Self-Assessment program are perceived very differently—although both were launched after 9/11. Businesses have uniformly embraced C-TPAT, a voluntary program that was designed to strengthen and improve international supply chain and U.S. border security. Today, C-TPAT has more than 10,000 members and has earned the distinction of being the first and largest anti-terrorism partnership program worldwide.

The Importer Self Assessment (ISA) program has a financial focus. Although the program has also been successful, it has not grown as quickly as C-TPAT. Many importers have viewed the ISA program as being only for "big companies," but this simply isn't true. Like C-TPAT, the ISA program was designed so that all businesses, regardless of size, could participate and realize benefits.

We asked two well-known importers, Target Corporation, a major retailer and large importer, and Corning Incorporated, a medium-sized importer and a leader in the specialty glass and ceramics field, to share their experiences with CBP's partnership programs. Both companies were charter members of C-TPAT and ISA. And both, interestingly enough, expressed that the program requirements were actually specifications the companies needed to fulfill anyway. For example, in the case of ISA, the financial record-keeping requirements are comparable with the generally accepted accounting principles that Target and Corning already followed.

The companies also indicated that the programs had substantial benefits. Like most firms that join the ISA program, Target and Corning said that initially they were interested in the program because, as participants, they would be removed from the Regulatory Audit Focused Assessment

pool. However, both firms soon learned that the program had a number of other benefits. Most notably, their ISA participation expedited shipments at the ports, literally saving the companies days during the clearance process.

Another benefit was better communications with CBP, which facilitates the movement of goods.

This issue of *Import Trade Trends* also provides year-end data and highlights some of CBP's newest developments. In November, CBP launched two pilot programs to further strengthen the agency's relationships with trade and business partners. The pilots, a Center of Excellence and Expertise, and a newly created Account Executive position, could transform the way the agency processes trade and fulfills its trade mission. Lessons learned from these innovative pilots will be an integral part of CBP's modernization efforts as we continue to move forward in the 21st century.



- During fiscal year 2010, the pattern of U.S. imports approached levels seen in prior years: although less than peak fiscal year 2008 level, the 13 percent rise in import volume exceeded the annual average increase seen during fiscal years 2004-2008, and supports the continuing economic trade recovery.
- Fiscal year 2010 imports were at the highest levels experienced in recent years, excluding fiscal year 2008. Continued stability and modest growth are projected for fiscal year 2011.
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection processed about \$2 trillion of imports in fiscal year 2010.
- Consistent with recent years, 30 percent of imported goods were dutiable. The remaining goods were duty free or free under tariff preference programs.
- During fiscal year 2010, CBP collected more than \$32 billion in revenue for the U.S. government, an increase of 9.5 percent over fiscal year 2009.
- \$314 million in antidumping/countervailing duties were collected during fiscal year 2010, an approximate increase of five percent over the prior fiscal year.
- The preliminary revenue gap estimate is at the lowest recorded level, due to a mid-year modernization of the targeting system and recordation of reviews. CBP estimates the revised revenue gap, available in March 2011, at about 1 percent.
- Based on a random sampling, 98.9 percent of fiscal year 2010 imports were materially compliant with all U.S. trade laws and regulations; demonstrating overall compliance continues to trend upward from FY2007 rate.
- Entry summary volume for fiscal year 2010 surpassed 28 million, an increase of nearly 10 percent from fiscal year 2009.
- China is the top country of origin of imports to the United States in fiscal year 2010, outpacing Canada by almost \$80 billion. China is expected to maintain the lead in fiscal year 2011.



Stereomicroscopic images used to determine diamond origin

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for ensuring that approximately \$2 trillion worth of annual imports to the U.S. meet all legal requirements and present no harm to the public. (See figure 1.) Requiring more than vigilance, fulfilling the massive responsibility demands worldwide communication and cooperation to promote both security and economic vitality without compromising either endeavor.

“While much attention is paid to CBP’s border security mission, it is important to recognize that international trade is as much a matter of national security as keeping terrorists out of our country,” CBP Commissioner Alan Bersin told an October gathering at a migration policy think tank. “Trade and security are in many ways linked and equally deserve our attention. The key to a vibrant America is ensuring that we are securing our borders in a way that does not impede our legitimate travel and trade interests.”

Achieving the balance to secure America’s borders and not impede economic vitality requires a clear set of security standards and a growing network of companies willing to share the burdens of security, compliance and risk assessment.

Commissioner Bersin summed it up this way: Our goal is to keep dangerous things and people away from our borders, assessing flows based on risk. The sooner we can make an assessment of security threats, the sooner we can focus on those things and people we don’t have information on—and that could pose a danger to our communities.

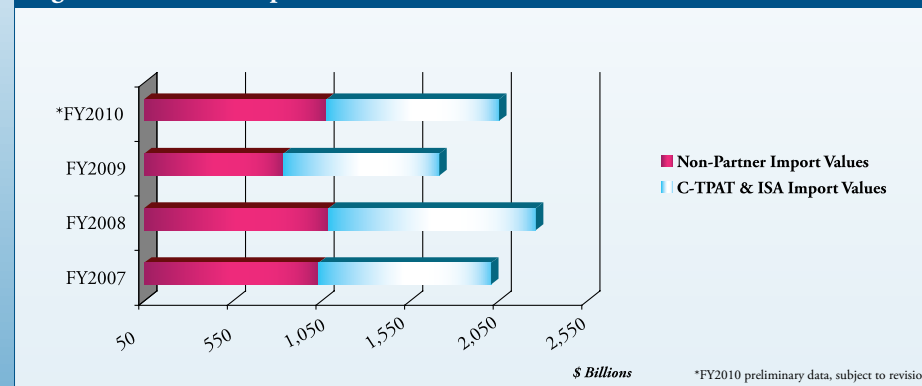
“Likewise, the better our information on people, cargo and goods is, the better able we are to make assessments and to expedite the movement of legitimate trade and travel,” Bersin added.

This win-win scenario has been the aim of much of CBP’s trade security and facilitation efforts for much of the last decade. As early as possible, CBP’s goal is to know exactly what is being imported, who has touched it, and to collect the applicable duties, taxes, and fees due (see figures 2, 3, 4, 5). Lack of answers to these fundamental, yet crucial, questions when the goods arrive could halt the system and put the American way of life at risk.

Launched post-9/11, CBP’s Importer Self Assessment (ISA) and Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) programs provide crucial trade assessment documentation, and security facilitation information (see figures 8 and 11).

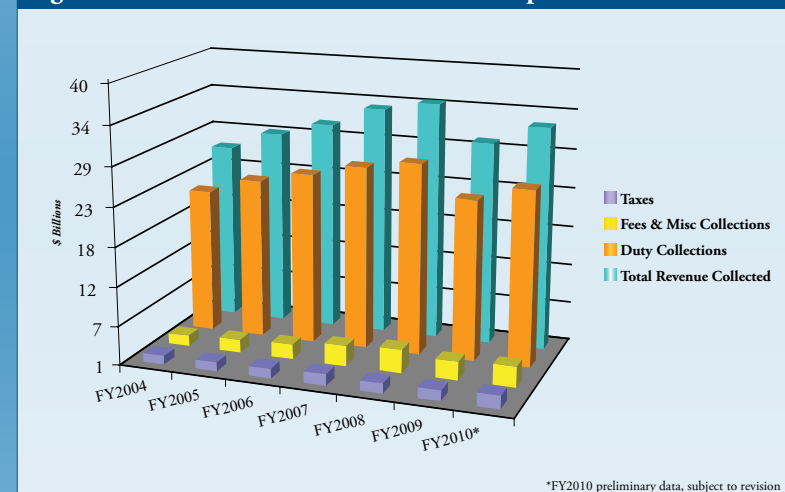
IMPORT VALUE AND COLLECTIONS

Figure 1 – Value of Imports to the United States



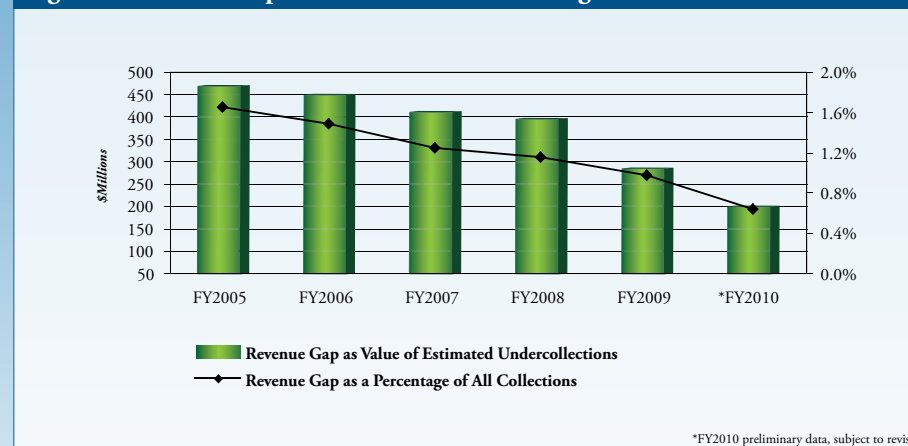
Value of imports into the United States from fiscal year 2007-2010. Traditionally, CBP’s trusted partners account for about half of the overall value.

Figure 2 – Overall Revenue Collections for Imports to the United States



Import duties account for about 80 percent of the revenue CBP collects annually.

Figure 3 – Revenue Gap Estimated Value & Percentage of Undercollected Duties



The revenue gap estimates the amount of uncollected duties, taxes, and fees owed the United States.

Through Trusted Partner programs such as Importer Self-Assessment and Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, CBP works with its private sector partners to build on existing efforts to develop, strengthen, and implement standards for securing key systems of the economy, and more effectively facilitating the flow of lawful commerce across U.S. borders. Goods cross borders using different modes of transportation, such as sea vessel, truck, air and rail (see figures 6 and 7). These programs aid CBP to identify and determine if goods transitioning the border pose a threat to this country; thus supporting the Department of Homeland Security, Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report February 2010, recommendation that assessment should occur well before the shipment arrives at the border.

Importer Self-Assessment (ISA) & Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) Programs

The Importer Self-Assessment (ISA) program was initiated in 2002 as a voluntary approach to trade compliance. ISA is based on the premise that importers with strong internal controls achieve high levels of compliance with federal trade laws and regulations. Importers accepted in the ISA program assume responsibility for self-governance in exchange for less government oversight and other benefits. Prerequisites to acceptance into ISA program: the applicant must be a U.S. resident importer with at least two years of import history, and a certified Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism member.¹

The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) program, initiated in 2001, is a voluntary government-business initiative to build cooperative relationships that strengthen and improve overall international supply chain and U.S. border security. C-TPAT recognizes that Customs and Border Protection can provide the highest level of cargo security only through close cooperation with the ultimate owners of the international supply chain such as importers, carriers, consolidators, licensed customs

brokers, and manufacturers. Through this initiative, CBP is asking businesses to ensure the integrity of their security practices and communicate and verify the security guidelines of their business partners within the supply chain.

Shared Burden, Shared Benefits

Launched in the wake of September 11, 2001, ISA and C-TPAT programs are a vital accord between CBP and the ultimate owners of the international supply chain. CBP works to streamline U.S. entry and secure the supply chain by close communication with importers, carriers, consolidators, licensed customs brokers, and manufacturers that provide detailed shipment information. This cooperation ensures a more secure and expeditious supply chain. Companies of all sizes find that the benefits equal or outweigh the affiliated cost.

Target Corporation is an active member of both programs. According to Target's director of Global Trade Services Ted Sherman, Target was one of the founding members of C-TPAT "because it was the right thing to do." Active community engagement and partnership with law enforcement are essential components of Target tradition and corporate philosophy.

Already having strong internal controls in place, participating in the ISA program was not an onerous endeavor for Target. Mr. Sherman comments that ISA participation aligns with how Target manages business and made sense from a business perspective. Target commends the obvious tangible benefits such as removal from the Focused Assessment pool, and less obvious yet equally commendable intangible ISA benefits: increased two-way flow of information with Customs and Border Protection. Open communication and active dialogue with their CBP-designated national account manager drives efficiencies for Target and CBP.

National account managers can troubleshoot potential challenges and provide guidance to resolve issues at multiple ports. Sherman mentioned that Target's weekly check-in with the national account manager generates increased compliance and

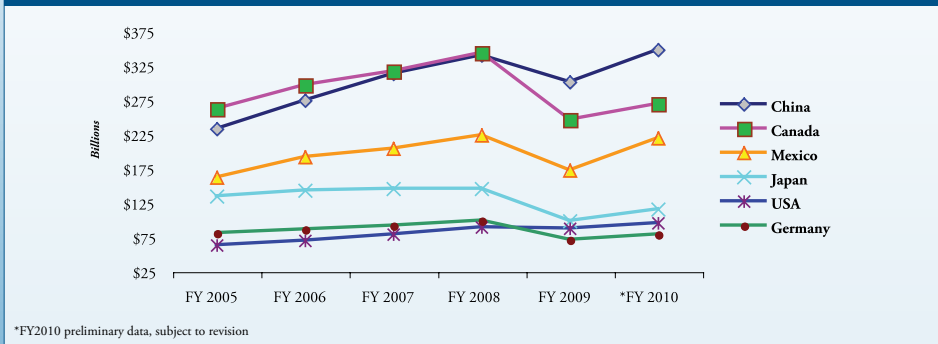
IMPORTER SELF-ASSESSMENT (ISA) PROGRAM BENEFITS

The ISA program offers meaningful benefits that can be tailored to industry needs. An importer in the ISA program will receive the following benefits:

- CBP will provide consultation and/or guidance as requested (for compliance assistance, risk assessments, internal controls, CBP audit trails, data analysis support, etc.).
- Opportunity to apply for coverage of multiple business units.
- Removal from the Regulatory Audit's (RA) audit pool established for Focused Assessments.
- Access to key liaison officials.
- Entitled to receive entry summary trade data, including analysis support.
- With regard to prior disclosures, if CBP becomes aware of errors in which there is an indication of a violation of 19 U.S.C. 1592 or 1593a, CBP will provide a written notice to the importer of such errors and allow 30 days from the date of the notification for the importer to file a prior disclosure pursuant to 19 CFR 162.74. This benefit does not apply if the matter is already the subject of an ongoing CBP investigation or fraud is involved.
- In the event that civil penalties or liquidated damages are assessed against an importer, the importer's participation in ISA will be considered in the disposition of the case.
- Enjoy greater business certainty because a reliable system of internal controls ensures compliant transactions.
- Additional benefits are tailored to industry needs.

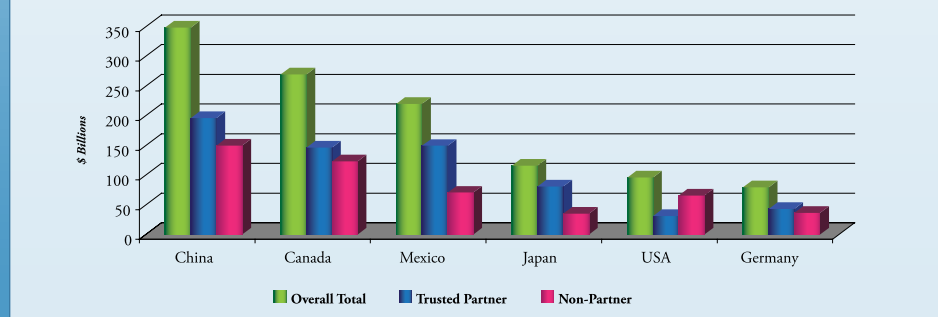
Food product sample analysis

Figure 4 – Overview: Top 6 Countries by Import Value



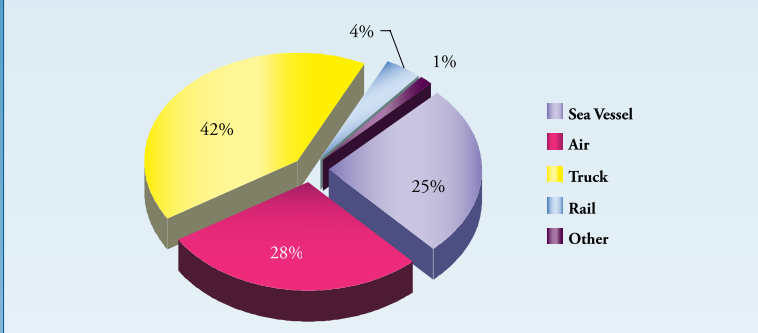
China remains the top country of origin of imports to the United States in fiscal year 2010, exceeding other countries by a substantial margin.

Figure 5 – FY2010 Top Countries by Import Value with Partner Affiliation



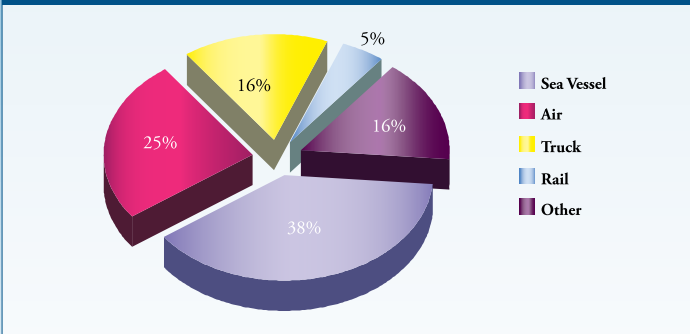
Partner programs affiliation exceeds non-participation by importers purchasing goods from countries that are the top sources of imports to the United States.

Figure 6 – FY2010 Percentage of Entries by Mode of Transportation



In terms of quantity, the majority of shipments to the U.S. arrive by truck; followed by entries by air and sea.

Figure 7 – FY2010 Percentage of Entries by Import Value, Mode of Transportation



Thirty-eight percent, by value, of all imports into the United States arrive by sea vessel.

CUSTOMS-TRADE PARTNERSHIP AGAINST TERRORISM (C-TPAT) PROGRAM BENEFITS

[A 4-page Guide to C-TPAT Program Benefit brochure is available at http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/trade/cargo_security/ctpat/what_ctpat/ctpat_benefits.ctt/ctpat_benefits.pdf]

- **Tiered Benefit Levels** to ensure that examination benefits are commensurate with the partner's status in the program and are recognized by the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act.
- **Free and Secure Trade (FAST) Lane Access** to certified C-TPAT members. Compliant shipments entering from Canada or Mexico can use designated lanes at border crossings and have special consideration during the examination process.
- **Stratified Exam Benefit** provides cost savings by allowing C-TPAT members to move all containers on an entry, except the container that has the line item subject to a compliance exam.
- **Front of the Line Privileges** – C-TPAT containers selected for an exam, to the extent possible and practicable, can be moved ahead of any non C-TPAT shipments awaiting exam.
- **Business Resumption** – in the event of a significant disruption in the flow of trade, C-TPAT status will be taken into consideration when CBP resumes the processing of shipments.
- **Marketability** – similar to certification with other U.S. government agencies or the International Standards Organization (ISO), C-TPAT membership can raise a company's reputation and ability to secure business.
- **Mutual Recognition** – CBP has signed mutual recognition agreements with New Zealand, Jordan, Canada, Japan and Korea. C-TPAT members' program standing can be made available to those foreign Customs Administrations to factor into their own risk determinations, which could lead to fewer, less redundant validations.
- **Other C-TPAT Benefits**
 - Access to individually assigned Supply Chain Security Specialist (SCSS) to discuss security issues
 - Input into further development of the C-TPAT program
 - Invitation to attend C-TPAT training and seminars, such as annual C-TPAT symposium, and to network with other C-TPAT members
 - Access to web based C-TPAT Portal system

Seal of Accreditation

efficiency. Further, having a smooth and predictable import process is critical to retailing. Partnership with CBP through ISA and C-TPAT facilitates trade and decrease supply chain disruptions.

Corning Incorporated, a specialty glass and ceramics company, also benefits from membership in both programs.

“In 2002, Corning Incorporated made the decision to address compliance with a proactive approach,” said Sheree Lupo, manager of global trade compliance for Corning Incorporated. “Of course Corning Incorporated enjoys the benefit of reduced exams as part of ISA and C-TPAT. This takes days out of the supply chain.”

When Corning Incorporated was first approached about C-TPAT, Lupo explains, “We were asked to come in as one division and went in as the entire company.” A motivation was to participate in a program that would help prevent a future catastrophic event and would help move goods should another attack occur.

Regarding the beneficial two-way information flow, Lupo concurs. “We consider our CBP account manager as a partner and often consult and meet with CBP.”

Trusted Partners uphold commitment to ISA and C-TPAT accords. CBP uses a trade compliance measurement (TCM) rate to confirm that the government collects the revenue owed on imported goods. The TCM rates for partnered and managed accounts consistently exceed the rate for non-managed accounts. Moreover, the overall values of imports by CBP’s Trusted Partnership Programs participants accounted for about \$1 trillion and approach 35% of annual workload by entry counts in fiscal year 2010. By comparison, accounting for 65% of the annual workload, the value of Non-Partnered imports is about \$900 billion. (See figures 9 and 10).

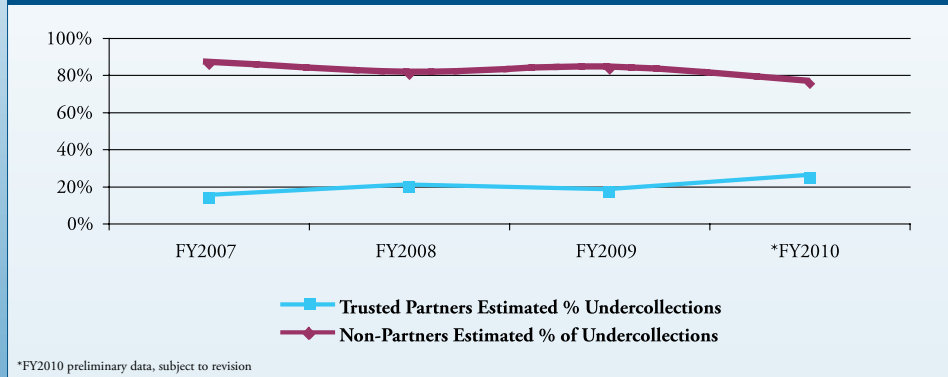
CBP’s Trusted Partners garner fewer overall monetary penalties incurred pursuant to 19 U.S.C 1592 (Section 592, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended) than non-partner importers. Classified as Fraud, Negligence and Gross Negligence, on average, from FY2005-FY2009, about 88 percent of cases under Section 592 that CBP established are against non-partnered importers. (See figures 12, 13 and 14) Data relevant to FY2010 should be available by March 2011.



Commissioner Alan Bersin signs an agreement to further improve import safety and increase overall collaboration with other federal agencies. Seated to his right is Chairman Inez Tenenbaum of the Consumer Product Safety Commission and to his left Commissioner Margaret Hamburg of the Food and Drug Administration.

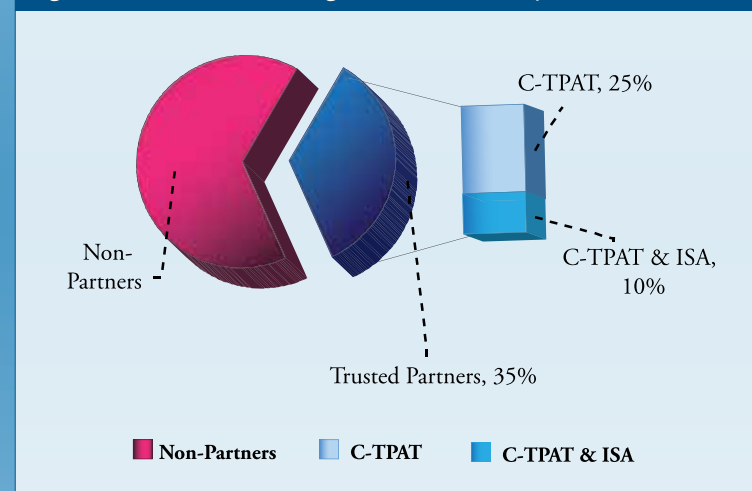
PARTNERING WITH CBP

Figure 8 – Percentage of Revenue Gap by Partners and Non-Partners



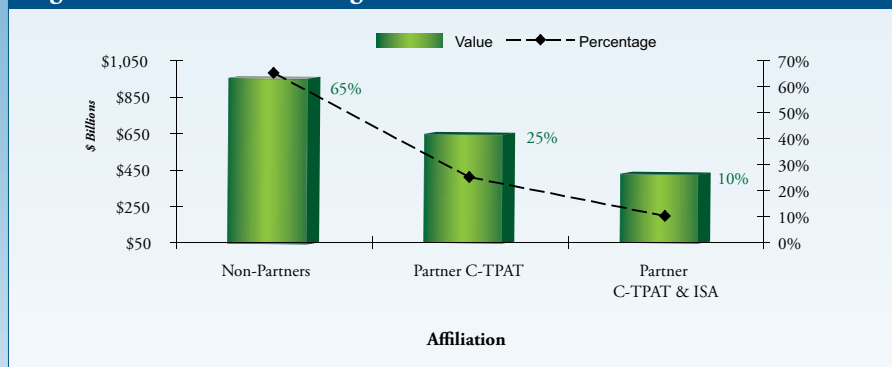
Non-partnered importers are responsible for about 80 percent of uncollected revenue owed to the United States.

Figure 9 – FY2010 Percentage of U.S. Entries by Trusted Partners



In FY2010, trusted partners accounted for 35 percent of entry summaries into the United States, with the initiations of new pilot programs, and other collaborative efforts; partnership participation rates are expected to continue to increase.

Figure 10 – Value & Percentage of FY2010 Entries with Partner Affiliation



With a combined value of \$1.1 trillion, CBP’s trusted partnership programs account for more than 50 percent of total fiscal year 2010 import value; yet only accounts for 35 percent of annual workload by entry counts.

Enhancing Account Management

As these programs complete their first decade of operation, they are leading CBP's Office of International Trade to the next level of sophistication: industry-specific outreach and support, and more comprehensive management by account. Managing by account should ultimately help to make trade processing more efficient for large scale importers and exporters that process the bulk of trade by focusing on internal compliance controls rather than individual shipments.

The Commercial Operations Advisory Committee (COAC) strategic vision suggests that CBP should adopt account management as a fundamental business model for all commercial, product safety and security operations. Account management is viewed as an important step to provide real-world improvement in trade compliance, security, intellectual property rights, import safety and information technology support.

With continued strong support from COAC and Commissioner Bersin, and active participation of the trade community, CBP has set these goals:

- **RISK-BASED ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT:** Raise overall compliance by focusing on areas of risk with special emphasis on priority trade issues (PTIs) and facilitating processes for trusted partners.
- **SINGLE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM:** Bridge security, safety and compliance programs, including efforts with other government agencies. Simplify the application process through one streamlined submission for multiple programs.
- **SIMPLIFIED ENTRY PROCESS:** Explore periodic filing of entry summaries for trusted traders; encourage importers to use unified entry filing option for importer security filings.
- **SIMPLIFIED FINANCIAL PROCESSING:** Analysis of new, streamlined methods of payments and billing.

THREE DEGREES OF CULPABILITY UNDER SECTION 592

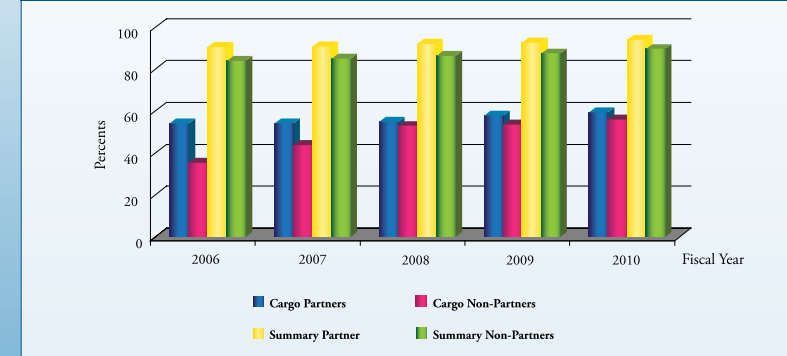
(1) Negligence. A violation is determined to be negligent if it results from an act or acts (of commission or omission) done through either the failure to exercise the degree of reasonable care and competence expected from a person in the same circumstances either: (a) in ascertaining the facts or in drawing inferences therefrom, in ascertaining the offender's obligations under the statute; or (b) in communicating information in a manner so that it may be understood by the recipient. As a general rule, a violation is negligent if it results from failure to exercise reasonable care and competence: (a) to ensure that statements made and information provided in connection with the importation of merchandise are complete and accurate; or (b) to perform any material act required by statute or regulation.

(2) Gross Negligence. A violation is deemed to be grossly negligent if it results from an act or acts (of commission or omission) done with actual knowledge of or wanton disregard for the relevant facts and with indifference to or disregard for the offender's obligations under the statute.

(3) Fraud. A violation is determined to be fraudulent if a material false statement, omission, or act in connection with the transaction was committed (or omitted) knowingly, i.e., was done voluntarily and intentionally, as established by clear and convincing evidence.

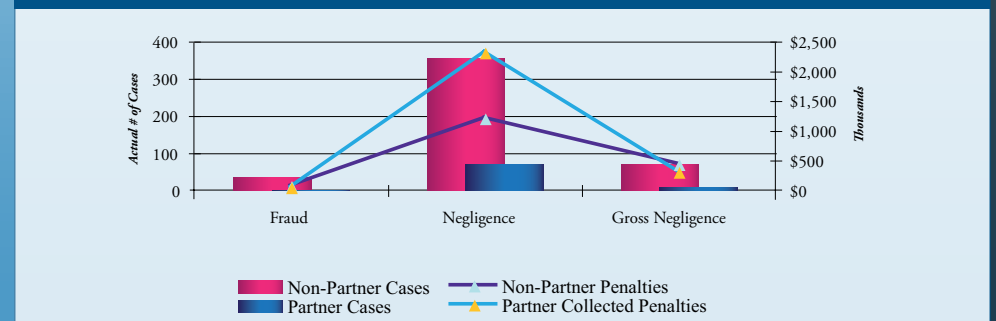
PARTNERSHIP AND ENFORCEMENT

Figure 11 – Cargo & Summary Paperless Rates



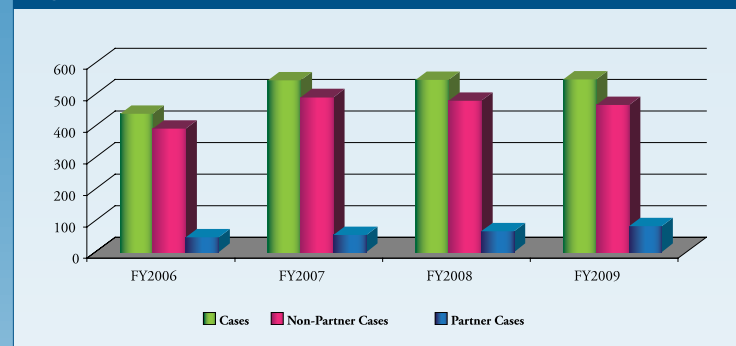
Trusted Partners account for higher rates of paperless cargo and entry summaries.

Figure 12 – FY 2009 Section Penalty Cases and Collections with Partnership Affiliation



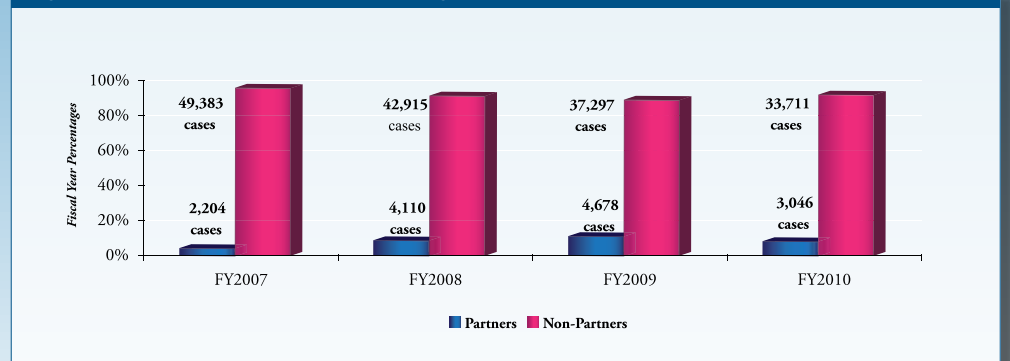
Overall, CBP's partners garner fewer Section 592 cases and penalties than non-partnered importers.

Figure 13 – Overview of Section 592 Penalty Cases

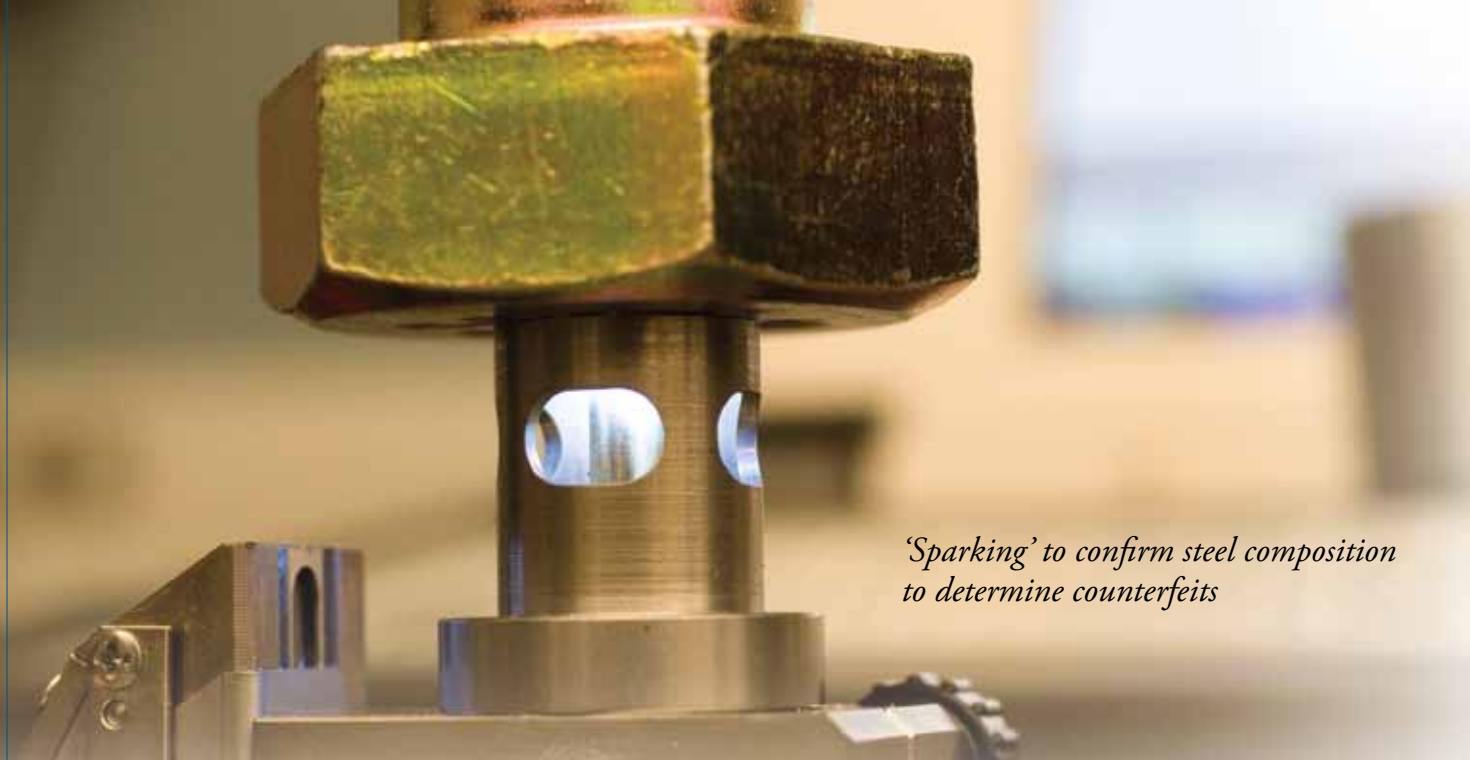


On average, from fiscal years 2006-2009, non-partnered importers accounted for 88 percent of Section 592 penalty cases.

Figure 14 – Collected Liquidated Damages Cases



From fiscal years 2007-2010, non-partnered importers account for about 90 percent of liquidated damages cases.



'Sparking' to confirm steel composition to determine counterfeits

- **ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTERS OF EXPERTISE:** Build CBP teams assigned to specific industries, such as agriculture, automotive, and petroleum to build communication and CBP's understanding of challenges and opportunities.

Toward these goals, CBP recently launched the Center of Excellence and Expertise and the Account Executive pilot programs. Whatever additional forms the initiatives ultimately take, they signal a fundamental transformation of CBP's relationship with the private sector that significantly enhances supply chain security, improves enforcement of trade laws, and expedites legitimate commerce.

CBP Partnership Pilots

CBP actively sought input from the trade community regarding preliminary proposals to create industry-specific partnerships. The information sharing efforts resulted in the launch of several pilot programs, including Importer Self-Assessment Product Safety, Center of Excellence and Expertise and Account Executive pilots.

Product Safety

In October 2008, CBP, in cooperation with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), announced the expansion of the CBP's Importer

Self-Assessment Program to include a product safety component, the Importer Self-Assessment Product Safety (ISA-PS) as a pilot program. CBP and CPSC are currently reviewing and evaluating the ISA-PS pilot to measure its effects, achievements and recommend whether ISA-PS pilot shall become a permanent program.

The primary objectives of the ISA-PS voluntary program are to maintain a high level of product safety compliance through a cooperative partnership between CBP, CPSC and the importer and to achieve the goals of the Interagency Working Group on Import Safety by working collaboratively to prevent unsafe imports. ISA-PS is open to all importers participating in ISA and compliant with all ISA, CBP, and CPSC requirements and obligations. ISA-PS applicants must complete an ISA-PS/CPSC Questionnaire and sign an ISA-PS/CPSC Addendum. Additional information available at http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/trade_programs/importer_self_assessment

Center of Excellence and Expertise and the Account Executive Pilot Programs

In November 2010, Customs and Border Protection launched two pilots: the Center of Excellence and Expertise, and the Account Executive to further strengthen the agency's relationships with trade and business partners. Detailed information about the launch is available at <http://cbp.gov/xp/>

[cgov/newsroom/highlights/10222010.xml](http://cbp.gov/newsroom/highlights/10222010.xml)

The Center of Excellence and Expertise (CEE) pilot will develop comprehensive strategies to facilitate trade and manage risk within the pharmaceutical industry. CEE is expected to drive uniform implementation of policies, procedures, and technical guidance within the sector. Further, CEE's core staff will manage sector risk by leveraging communication between CBP personnel and pharmaceutical expertise. This initiative will also evaluate opportunities to collaborate with other government agencies on pharmaceutical imports.

The Account Executive (AE) pilot will test CBP's ability to engage trusted partners in the electronics industry to facilitate trade while ensuring continued compliance with all import requirements. Successful engagement will enhance CBP's ability to formalize an account-based approach to dealing with trusted (low-risk) trade partners, remove transactional hurdles and other barriers for trusted partners and enable CBP to focus its resources on higher-risk companies and shipments.

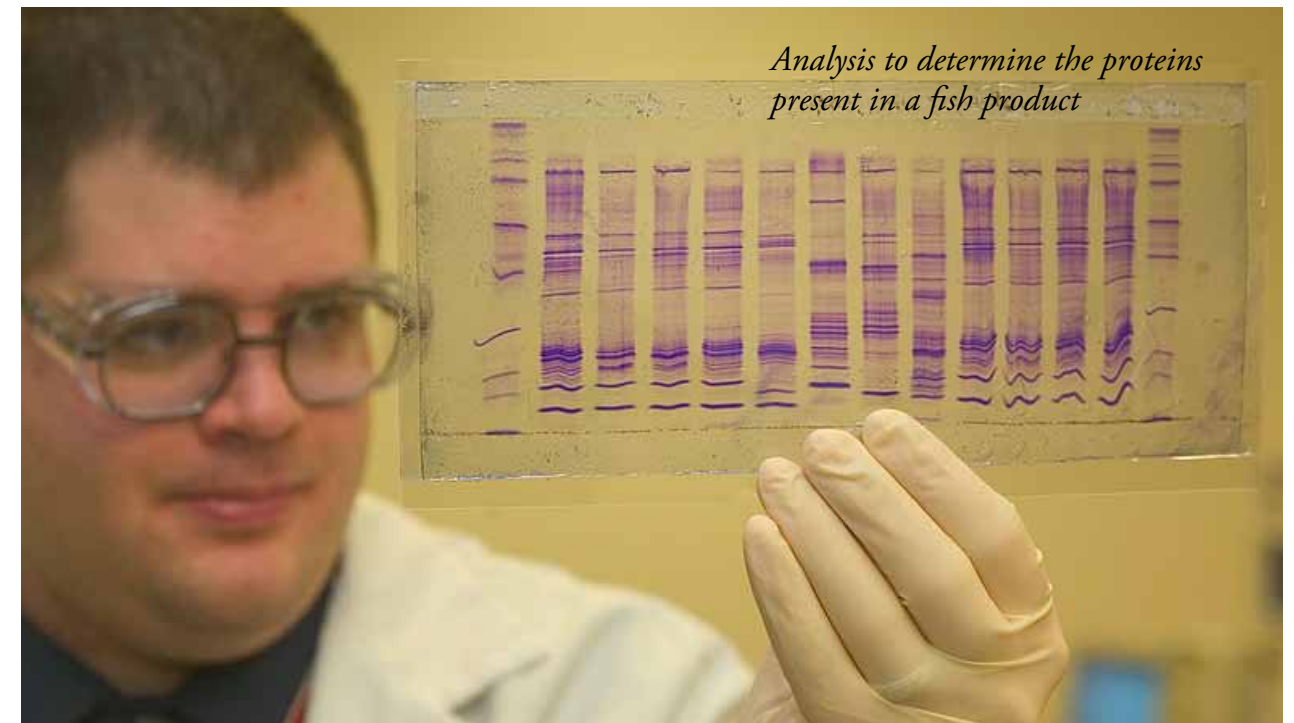
The Account Executive pilot will draw upon existing positions and areas of CBP expertise, and supplement that expertise with training related to general and industry-specific business practices, processes, and standards. The AE will build on CBP's

successful targeting skills and develop industry knowledge to allow strategic-level targeting and maintain high compliance rates.

Facilitating Trade While Securing U.S. Borders

Commissioner Bersin has elaborated that trade is critical to an economically prosperous and competitive country.² Specifically clarifying, while CBP's border security mission is well known, the work to facilitate the flow of lawful trade and travel across borders is crucial. The key to a vibrant America is securing our borders in a way that does not impede our legitimate travel and trade interests. The free flow of trade is at the heart of a healthy economy and we must make it our goal to keep that trade moving while protecting intellectual property rights and consumer safety, and enforcing trade laws that protect American businesses and other vital national interests.

By building on programs designed to increase the flow of trusted traffic through our ports, CBP can enhance trade while remaining vigilant about national security. We must be safe to be economically prosperous and competitive in a global market; and we must be prosperous and competitive to remain safe. Both dimensions of prosperity and safety are crucial to America's national security.



Analysis to determine the proteins present in a fish product

²Remarks by CBP Commissioner Alan Bersin, (10/13/2010) http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/speeches_statements/bersin_remarks.xml

TRADE VISION

A swift flow of legitimate imports entering the U.S. marketplace, free from harm to the U.S. economy and consumers, where:

- U.S. trade laws are enforced, with harmful and non-compliant cargo intercepted and deterred
- Legitimate imports are identified and rapidly admitted to consumers and industry without disruption
- Compliant and secure trade is ensured and supported by mutually beneficial partnerships
- Modernized processes and technology enable a streamlined import process
- Emerging risks are mitigated through the development of a national trade policy

CBP TRADE STRATEGY

Goal 1: Facilitate Legitimate Trade and Ensure Compliance

Goal 2: Enforce Trade Laws and Collect Accurate Revenue

Goal 3: Advance National and Economic Security

Goal 4: Intensify Modernization of CBP's Trade Processes

Disclaimer: The information contained in this document does not constitute the official trade statistics of the United States. The statistics and the projections based upon those statistics are not intended to be used for economic analysis, and are provided for the purpose of establishing CBP priorities and workload.

EXECUTIVE TRADE MEASURES

Description of Measure	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	*FY 2010	FY 2011 Projected
VALUE							
Total Import Value (in billions)	\$1,706	\$1,944	\$2,009	\$2,262	\$1,742	\$1,972	\$2,200
Percentage of Dutiable Value	30%	30%	30%	31%	30%	30%	30%
Percentage of Conditionally Free Value	22%	23%	22%	23%	21%	22%	22%
Percentage of Duty Free Value	48%	47%	48%	46%	49%	48%	48%
REVENUE							
Total Revenue Collected (in billions)	\$28.6	\$30.4	\$33.2	\$34.5	\$29.5	\$32.3	\$33.0
Total Duty Collections (in billions)	\$23.5	\$25.0	\$26.7	\$27.8	\$23.5	\$25.6	\$26.1
Net Estimated Undercollections (in millions)	\$470	\$450	\$412	\$396	\$285	\$200	\$180
Projected Revenue Gap as Percentage of all Duties and Fees	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%
Overall Duty Rate on Imports	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Total Antidumping Duty Deposits (in millions)	\$1,001	\$835	\$506	\$454	\$289	\$298	\$300
Total Countervailing Duty Deposits (in millions)	\$995	\$596	\$15	\$14	\$11	\$16	\$16
ENTRY SUMMARIES							
Total Entry Summaries (in millions)	29.8	31.3	31.5	30.8	25.8	28.3	28.4
Paperless Entry Summaries %	82.2%	85.8%	86.7%	88.2%	90.2%	91.1%	92.0%
Paperless Cargo %	35.7%	40.2%	46.8%	53.2%	54.6%	57.0%	57.5%
CONSIGNEES							
Total Number of Consignees	824,278	825,095	833,810	800,759	735,406	726,174	725,000
COMPLIANCE RATES							
Major Transactional Discrepancies (MTD) Trade Compliance Measurement Rate	94.9%	97.5%	97.8%	97.6%	98.2%	98.9%	99%
TRADE PARTNERSHIPS C-TPAT and/or ISA							
C-TPAT & ISA Entries (in millions)	8.6	9.6	9.8	11.7	8.1	9.8	10.0
C-TPAT & ISA Entries Percentage of All Entries	28.9%	30.7%	31.1%	38.0%	31.4%	34.6%	35.0%
C-TPAT & ISA Import Value (in billions)	\$789	\$954	\$975	\$1,195	\$872	\$1,054	\$1,150
C-TPAT & ISA Imports Percentage of All Import	46%	49%	49%	52%	51%	54%	54%
C-TPAT Entries (in millions)	6.4	7.3	7.3	9.0	6.0	7.1	7.5
C-TPAT Entries Percentage of All Entries	21%	23%	23%	29%	24%	25%	26%
C-TPAT Import Value (in billions)	\$562	\$696	\$737	\$793	\$600	\$636	\$675
C-TPAT Value Percentage of All Value	33%	36%	37%	35%	35%	31%	31%
COUNTRIES							
Total Value from Top 5 Countries (in billions)	\$856	\$977	\$1,059	\$1,143	\$907	\$1,049	\$1,080
Percentage of Total Import Value for Top 5 Countries	50%	50%	53%	51%	53%	51%	46%
Total Duty for Top 5 Duty Paying Countries (in billions)	\$12	\$13	\$15	\$15	\$14	\$17	\$17
Percentage of Total Duties for Top 5 Countries	50%	51%	55%	56%	64%	67%	63%

*FY2010 preliminary data, subject to revision