



# INFORMED COMPLIANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact: \_\_\_\_\_ IRS No. \_\_\_\_\_ Bond \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Merchandise \_\_\_\_\_

Country of Origin \_\_\_\_\_

1. Are you a first-time importer? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
2. Are you related to the supplier of your merchandise? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
3. Is your merchandise legally marked with country of origin & any other marking requirements? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
4. Is your merchandise subject to any other government agencies? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
Is YES, which agencies? Food & Drug, FCC, EPA, DOT, ATF, Consumer Product Safety, Fish & Wildlife, Other Agency \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is your merchandise subject to any quota or countervailing duty / anti-dumping duty action? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
6. Were the goods obtained pursuant to a purchase or agreement to purchase? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
7. Do you pay any buying, selling, or royalty commissions? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
8. Does your company offer any assist in the production of the goods not included in your purchase prices? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
9. Do your invoices reflect the actual prices paid, correct quantity, description and country of origin of your importations? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
10. Does your company export any foreign goods that they imported and paid duty on? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
11. Are any of your products considered hazardous or toxic? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
12. Are any of your goods State Department licensed controlled? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
13. Do you have any administrative tariff ruling on your merchandise? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
If NO, do you require ACM Logistics & Consulting Inc to request a ruling? \_\_\_\_\_



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14. Are you aware of your responsibility to keep complete records pertaining to your imports for inspection by U.S. Customs? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
15. Is your merchandise American goods being returned? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
If YES, are the goods the growth, production and manufacture of the United States and are They being returned without having been advanced in value? Also, has no other drawback been claimed on the returned goods? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Does your merchandise contain any unauthorized copyrighted or trademarked material? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
17. Is your merchandise being imported for temporary use and then being reexported? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
If YES, is the country of export Canada or Mexico? Please fill in one \_\_\_\_\_
18. Does your merchandise require you to make periodic cost adjustments in the price of the imported goods, or have additions to the value of imported goods (assists or additional payments) that are not known at the time of import? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
Does your merchandise have classification issues pending with U.S. Customs? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
If YES, you may want to discuss options of utilizing RECONCILIATION.

## C-TPAT : Meeting the Supply Chain Security Challenges of a 21st Century Economy

19. Are you a C-TPAT (Customs –Trade Partnership Against Terrorism) member? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
If not would you like information about this program? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
20. Once you have applied for C-TPAT you are eligible for participation in the Customs ISA (Importer Self Assessment) program. Are you a member of ISA? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
If not, would you like information about this program? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
21. Are you familiar with or have you received information about ‘Container Security Awareness? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
22. Are you familiar with or have you received information about ‘‘Container & Trailer Security Awareness? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
23. Please confirm you have reviewed the attached CTPAT information: Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
CTPAT General Information Brochure  
Agriculture Security Bulletin

The above statements are true and correct. I will immediately notify ACM Logistics & Consulting Inc of any changes in the above information.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



C-TPAT is but one layer in U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) multi-layered cargo enforcement strategy. Through this program, CBP works with the trade community to strengthen international supply chains and improve United States border security.

C-TPAT is a voluntary public-private sector partnership program which recognizes that CBP can provide the highest level of cargo security only through close cooperation with the principle stakeholders of the international supply chain such as importers, carriers, consolidators, licensed customs brokers, and manufacturers. The Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 provided a statutory framework for the C-TPAT program and imposed strict program oversight requirements.

C-TPAT Partners have worked cooperatively with CBP to protect their supply chains from the introduction of all types of contraband, and global supply chains are more secure today as a result of the program. In exchange, CBP provides Partners reduced inspections at the port of arrival, expedited processing at the border, and other significant benefits, such as "front of the line" inspections and penalty mitigation.

***C-TPAT imports account for 54.1 percent of all imports into the United States.***



***"Despite its nature as a voluntary program, this Government to business partnership continues to grow and to remain viable—a leading supply chain security partnership program here in the U.S. and across the globe. Now in its twelfth year, what started soon after 9/11 with seven importer Partners is now an initiative that has more than 10,650 certified members in over 12 business sectors of the supply chain."***

**—Thomas S. Winkowski, Acting Commissioner  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection**

### **Building Partnerships Domestically and Internationally**

C-TPAT works in partnership with the trade community to leverage corporate influence throughout the international supply chain and beyond the regulatory reach of the U.S. government. Enrollment into the program is open to the following business sectors:

- U.S. Importers of Record
- U.S./Canada Highway Carriers
- U.S./Mexico Highway Carriers
- Mexico Long Haul Highway Carriers
- Rail, Sea, and Air Carriers
- U.S. Marine Port Authority/Terminal Operators
- Mexican and Canadian Manufacturers
- Licensed U.S. Customs Brokers
- Third Party Logistics Providers
- Consolidators/NVOCC

C-TPAT operates in a cooperative effort with other government agencies such as the Transportation Security Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard, in order to align security requirements and maximize efforts to facilitate the movement of legitimate cargo.

C-TPAT also promotes the internationalization of security based industry partnership programs with other trading partners and with foreign customs administrations. CBP has signed seven Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA), and more MRAs will be signed in the near future.

### **C-TPAT Benefits**

C-TPAT Partners enjoy a variety of benefits, including taking an active role in working closer with the U.S. Government in its war against terrorism. As they do this, Partners are able to better identify their own security vulnerabilities and take corrective actions to mitigate risks. Some of the benefits of the program include:

- Reduced number of CBP examinations
- Front of the line inspections
- Possible exemption from Stratified Exams
- Shorter wait times at the border
- Assignment of a Supply Chain Security Specialist to the company
- Access to the Free and Secure Trade (FAST) Lanes at the land borders
- Access to the C-TPAT web-based Portal system and a library of training materials
- Possibility of enjoying additional benefits by being recognized as a trusted trade Partner by foreign Customs administrations that have signed Mutual Recognition with the United States
- Eligibility for other U.S. Government pilot programs, such as the Food and Drug Administration's Secure Supply Chain program
- Business resumption priority following a natural disaster or terrorist attack
- Importer eligibility to participate in the Importer Self-Assessment Program (ISA)
- Priority consideration at CBP's industry-focused Centers of Excellence and Expertise

### **How Do I Become a Partner?**

Participation in C-TPAT is voluntary and there are no costs associated with joining the program.

Moreover, a company does not need an intermediary in order to apply to the program and work with CBP; the application process is easy and it is done online.

The first step is for the company to conduct and document a security risk assessment in order to determine the risks the company faces and how it mitigates those security challenges.

The second step is for the company to submit a basic application via the C-TPAT Portal system and to agree to voluntarily participate.

The third step is for the company to complete a supply chain security profile. The security profile explains how the company is meeting C-TPAT's minimum security criteria. In order to do this, the company should have already conducted a risk assessment.

Upon satisfactory completion of the application and supply chain security profile, the applicant company is assigned a C-TPAT Supply Chain Security Specialist to review the submitted materials and to provide program guidance on an on-going basis.

The C-TPAT program will then have up to 90 days to certify the company into the program or to reject the application. If certified, the company will be validated within a year of certification.

C-TPAT offers trade-related businesses an opportunity to play an active role in the war against terrorism. By participating, companies will ensure a more secure and expeditious supply chain for their employees, suppliers and customers.

**For detailed information regarding C-TPAT and the application process, please visit this link:**

**[www.cbp.gov/ctpat](http://www.cbp.gov/ctpat)**

Last Updated: July 2022

For CTPAT partners validated in 2022, Agriculture Security, section 8.1 of the CTPAT Minimum-Security Criteria (MSC), proved to be one of the highest areas of non-compliance.

### Section 8.1:

- CTPAT Members **MUST** have written procedures designed to prevent visible pest contamination to include compliance with Wood Packaging Materials (WPM) regulations.
- Measures regarding WPM **MUST** meet the International Plant Protection Convention's (IPPC) International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM 15).
- Visible pest prevention measures **MUST** be adhered to throughout the supply chain.

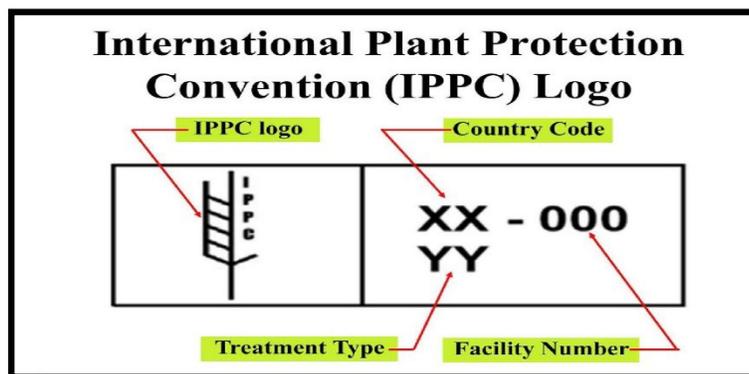
Though an important part of agricultural criteria, WPM requirements are not the only agricultural criteria that must be included in a written policy/procedure. Written agriculture procedures must cover all applicable agricultural criteria. Even if a certain aspect of the criteria does not pertain directly to your company, it may be relevant to some of your business partners.

For those entities handling palletized cargo (using wooden pallets), you must require the pallets to have a legitimate wheat stamp. Foreign suppliers must source wood packaging materials (WPM) from a manufacturer that has heat treated or fumigated the WPM in accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) regulations. These manufacturers must be registered and accredited by a National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) or an organization that has been officially designated by the NPPO for that purpose. To that end, a list of country contacts is available on the IPPC website:

<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/all/contactpoints/>

Since pallets are instruments of international traffic (IIT), other criteria pertaining to IIT may apply to the pallets as well. For example, make sure WPM are being stored (with or without cargo) in a proper manner that will not expose them to possible infestation/contamination. If secure/pest free storage is not feasible, fumigation prior to usage may be another way to meet the criteria.

### Wheat Stamp:



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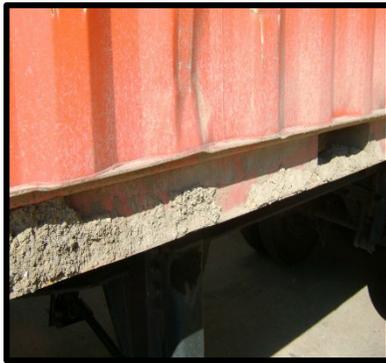
Agriculture MSC represents significant areas of risk; therefore, it is prudent to consider this as part of a company's risk assessment process. Certain aspects of agricultural criteria are also regulatory requirements; therefore, failing to eliminate these contaminants from the supply chain could result in delays in cargo processing by CBP and/or requiring containers to be re-exported or treated for insects (fumigated). An additional area of risk is to the U.S. economy, as many of these pests may have devastating effects on U.S. agriculture.

In considering these risks, look at how the MSC pertains to each entity and its role in the supply chain. Importers/exporters have the most responsibility to ensure these requirements are enforced throughout their supply chains, as applicable. If you are a carrier, inspecting IIT for infestation/contamination is a requirement that is easily added on to the existing criterion to inspect conveyances and IIT for security purposes. If you do not directly handle cargo, the criteria may still pertain to you but in a different manner. For example, if you are responsible for contracting companies that handle cargo, you would need to ensure these companies are following all applicable criteria, which includes agriculture criteria. If it is a client that is handling/shipping the cargo, your role is more educational in nature.

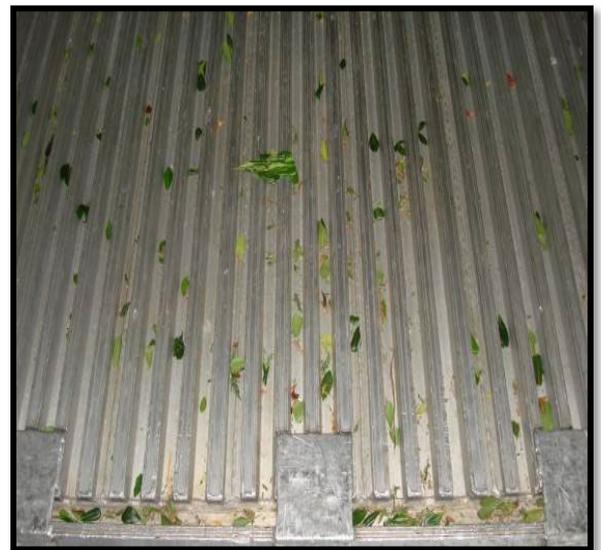
If you are still unsure how the criterion requiring written agriculture procedures applies to your company, contact your supply chain security specialist (SCSS). SCSSs are there to help you understand the criteria and assist in strengthening your security measures.

### **IIT Agriculture Inspections**

#### **Undercarriage soil and seeds:**



#### **Leaves in a trailer floor:**



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