



# IMPORT TRADE TRENDS

FISCAL YEAR 2010  
MID-YEAR REPORT

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U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION



Alan Bersin  
Commissioner

As the first six months of fiscal year 2010 comes to a close, there have been some changes at U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Perhaps the most noticeable is my coming aboard as the agency's new Commissioner. I had the privilege of joining the distinguished and dedicated men and women of CBP at the end of March. The opportunity to serve at the agency's helm is both a great honor and a first-rate challenge.

For those of you who have been longtime readers of this report, you also will notice that there is something different about this issue of *Import Trade Trends*. The report, first published in 1998 as CBP's official, single source of trade statistics, has a new look and a new approach to communicating about the work that we do.

The mission at CBP remains the same. Protecting the homeland and the nation's borders remain our critical mission. Trade enforcement and support remains a keystone of CBP's foundation. Since America's founding, funds collected from duties and the enforcement activities done by this agency have been essential to the financial health of the country, and more recently, the safety and well-being of American citizens.

My intent moving forward is to strengthen significantly our ability to serve as a facilitator of trade while maintaining the highest level of security for our

nation. A core aspect of this approach is to view our borders as flows of goods and cargo and of passengers and people, not merely as juridical lines on a map or political boundaries between countries. We apply this view before and after goods arrive in the United States.

Security and trade go hand-in-hand. The two, in fact, are inseparable. By improving our risk management and trade segmentation practices, we can utilize our layered security approach to achieve this synthesis. We expedite the movement of lawful and trusted traders and travelers precisely to focus on the traffic we know least about, and therefore, present the greatest risk. Partnerships with industry and government, verifications of production and supply chains, and audits of import records all contribute to securing our borders and facilitating the flow of goods. CBP will work hard to integrate security and best trade practices so that the two are complementary. We will seek out actively the assistance of the private sector without whose collaboration we cannot succeed.

As the economy rebounds, 2010 has been a more typical year in terms of trade trends. In 2009, after many successive years of growth, both the volume and value of goods imported into the U.S. declined dramatically. This, of course, was a leading indicator of the worldwide economic contraction that followed the global financial crisis.

Domestic economic health can be measured by the value of our imports. This year that translates to good news. During the first quarter of fiscal year 2010, the U.S. resumed normal trade patterns. Imports are now approaching 2006 levels, with 2007 levels within reach. The trend suggests continued growth beyond 2010.

*Import Trade Trends* provides a snapshot of the global economy. It allows us to analyze trade activity during the last six months and to readily establish trend lines derived from comparisons with performance in previous years. Based on the data that's been collected by CBP, we confirm that ordinary seasonal patterns are recurring in a manner that reflects our recovering economy.

According to the Central Intelligence Agency's *The World Factbook*, U.S. import value exceeds 95 percent of the gross domestic product for all countries in the world combined. Even though imports were down in 2009, CBP processed imports valued at more than \$1.7 trillion and the agency generated nearly \$30 billion for the U.S. Treasury. CBP remains the largest revenue generator for the U.S. Government after the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration.

Among other developments this year, CBP established the *Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center (CTAC)*, an interagency working group, to focus on import safety issues. By partnering with other federal

agencies, CBP can more effectively protect American consumers from unsafe imports and at the same time coordinate review and inspection activities with other agencies for which CBP serves as executive agent at the border. CBP continues to move forward in modernizing the agency's business and information technology processes to facilitate trade. In February, a new phase of the *Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)* was implemented, allowing importers to file antidumping and countervailing duty entry summaries electronically for the first time.

Moreover, not surprisingly, during fiscal year 2009, China established itself as our top source of imports. As the economies of the U.S. and China become increasingly intertwined, it is my expectation that our capacity to resolve issues of mutual interest collaboratively will be enhanced in such crucial areas as intellectual property rights and consumer product safety.

Finally, I restate my intention to operationalize our commitment to secure trade facilitation. I look forward to working with the private sector and with our partner agencies to contribute both to the security and the prosperity, as well as the economic competitiveness of our nation.



- During the first six months of fiscal year 2009, U.S. imports rapidly declined. Seasonal patterns resumed by mid-year 2010, resulting in a moderate recovery in trade.
- Imports are now at levels last seen in fiscal year 2006. Continued stability and modest growth are projected for fiscal year 2010.
- The total value of imports processed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection was slightly more than \$1.7 trillion in fiscal year 2009, a 25 percent decrease from the previous year. By year end 2010, it is projected that the value of imports will increase 6 percent, totaling \$1.8 trillion.
- Consistent with recent years, only 29 percent of imported goods were dutiable. The remaining goods were duty free or free under tariff preference programs.
- During the first six months of fiscal year 2010, CBP collected \$15 billion in revenue for the U.S. government. It is projected that \$31 billion will be collected by year end.
- A total of \$130 million in antidumping/countervailing duties were collected in fiscal year 2010, down slightly from the same period last year.
- After the Revenue Gap declined for five, consecutive years, preliminary measurements indicate that the level of uncollected duties rose to 1.4 percent, which is roughly equivalent to levels reported in fiscal year 2007.
- Based on a random sampling, 98.6 percent of the fiscal year 2010 imports were materially compliant with all U.S. trade laws and regulations. This compliance rate is slightly higher than recent years.
- Entry volume at the mid-point of fiscal year 2010 is 13 million. By year end, 27 million entries are expected, an increase of 5 percent from fiscal year 2009.
- China surpassed Canada as the United States' top source of imports in fiscal year 2009, and is projected to maintain its lead through fiscal year 2011.



CBP officers offloading a cargo shipment

After 2009, one of the bleakest years in U.S. import history, the prognosis for 2010 wasn't very good. According to statistical data gathered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), a recovery from last year's dramatic downfall in trade wasn't expected anytime soon. Yet much to everyone's surprise, normal, seasonal patterns resumed during the first six months of fiscal year 2010, and the economy has shown signs of improving.

One of the key indicators that the nation is emerging from last year's slump, when both the volume and value of imported goods dropped back to 2004 levels, is the number of "entries" or shipments that have already been processed this year. Within the first six months of fiscal year 2010, 13 million entries have been filed to ship goods into the country. By year end, this figure is expected to more than double to 27 million shipments with an import value of \$1.8 trillion, six percent higher than last year (Figures 1 and 11).

Although a full recovery is not imminent, imports,

which are currently at 2006 levels, are rising. Based on seasonal projections, imports should reach 2007 levels or higher during this fiscal year. What this means in terms of the economy is that the public is purchasing again. More retail product is entering the country and imported materials are being shipped to American industries from overseas.

For CBP, this means that the agency is busy ensuring that the appropriate amount of duties are collected on goods and that illegal and unsafe products don't enter the country. One of CBP's major responsibilities is law enforcement. The agency enforces more than 400 trade laws for nearly 50 U.S. government agencies.

### Enforcing Trade Laws

In terms of laws that pertain to revenue, CBP safeguards American companies from predatory pricing practices, and in doing so, protects the U.S. economy. CBP enforces antidumping and countervailing duty

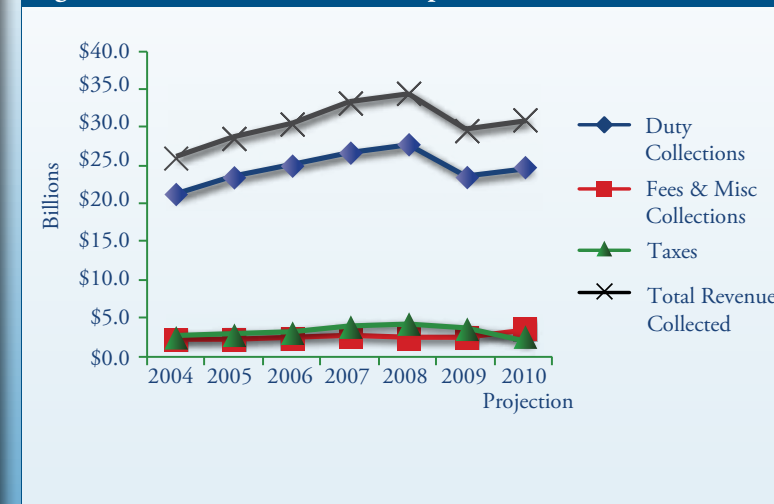
## IMPORT VALUE AND COLLECTIONS

Figure 1— Value of Imports into the United States



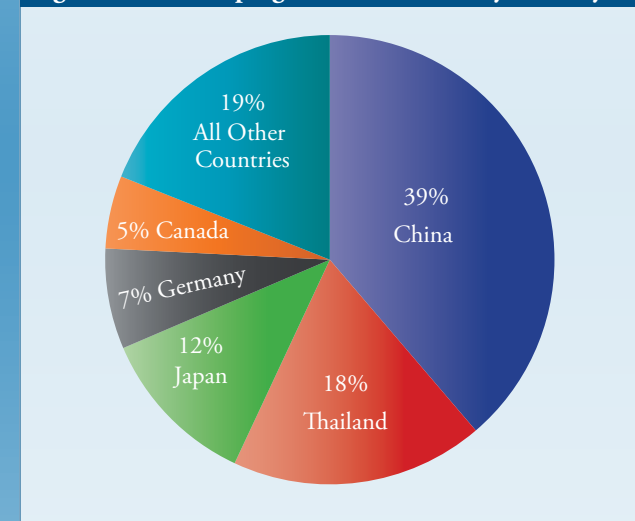
During the first quarter of fiscal year 2010, the U.S. returned to normal trade patterns. By year end, total import value should reach 2007 levels or higher.

Figure 2— Revenue Collection for Imports into the United States



Year-end projections indicate that the total amount of revenue collected in 2010 will be \$31 billion, slightly higher than last year.

Figure 3— Antidumping Duties Collected by Country



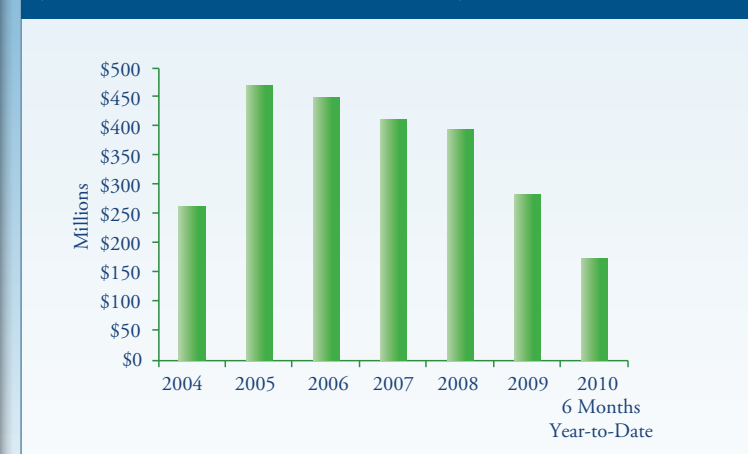
China and Thailand currently account for the majority of all antidumping duties in fiscal year 2010.

Figure 4— Revenue Gap (Percentage Estimate of Uncollected Revenue)



During the first six months of fiscal year 2010, the Revenue Gap rose slightly after CBP achieved its target goal of less than one percent in fiscal year 2009.

Figure 5— Estimated Undercollections (Dollar Estimate of Uncollected Revenue)



Estimated uncollected duties rose slightly during 2010 to \$174 million, according to preliminary calculations.

laws (Figure 3). These protections impose penalties on suspiciously low-priced imports to prevent unfair competition from economically harming U.S. industries.

From a safety perspective, CBP protects American consumers from different risks such as contaminated food and potentially harmful, counterfeit goods. Pharmaceuticals, personal hygiene products, and cleaning agents are among the many imports that are screened and examined by CBP officers. One counterfeit product that has recently received media attention is fake fragrances. In January, 2010, CBP was quoted in an article featured in *Harper's Bazaar* magazine, which noted that some of "the fakes have been found to contain contaminated alcohol, antifreeze, urine, and harmful bacteria." Additionally, these fakes infringe on intellectual property rights, impugning the reputation of companies and taking jobs away from legitimate industries. CBP also enforces laws to protect

American businesses from these violations.

Even though U.S. trade is down, the number of shipments that CBP processes is still enormous. Based on 2009 figures acquired from commercial sources, approximately eight million containers were received at all of the nation's seaports. This many containers would fill 300,000 football fields. As large as this number may seem, it only accounts for 25 percent of the volume of trade that comes into the United States. The remaining 75 percent of goods enter the country by air, truck, and rail (Figures 9 and 10).

Given the sheer volume of imports, CBP must continue to find innovative ways of balancing the flow of trade with the need to enforce the law. This includes the processing of goods and cargo before they leave their country of origin and arrive in the U.S. Strategies also have been developed to facilitate trade after goods are released into the country. Through partnerships with industry and government, verifications of production

and supply chains, and audits of import records, CBP has extended the United States' reach beyond the nation's ports of entry regardless of how goods arrive.

Imports also represent revenue for the nation. Within the first six months of fiscal year 2010, approximately \$15 billion in duties were collected on goods processed by CBP. Year-end projections indicate that the total amount of revenue collected will be \$31 billion, which is slightly higher than the income generated last year (Figure 2).

In fiscal year 2009, nearly \$30 billion in duties were collected, making CBP one of the largest contributors to the U.S. government after the Internal Revenue Service. Viewed from another perspective, last year when statistics were down, CBP generated \$29.5 billion, which is three times the amount CBP is allocated to operate as a government agency.

### Revenue Gap

Fiscal year 2009 was also the first time in recent years that CBP met its target goal of narrowing the Revenue Gap down to less than one percent. The agency has been steadily making progress toward this goal for the last five years (Figures 4 and 5). In 1993, even before CBP was created, U.S. Customs was one of the first agencies to implement a compliance measurement program that randomly reviewed a statistical sampling of imported goods to ensure that they were compliant with U.S. trade laws and regulations. By using this strategic tool, the amount of duty collected for imported goods versus the amount owed to the U.S. government was narrowed to .96 percent, the lowest measure to date.

One of the many cases that helped attain this goal involved an importer of pet supplies. In April 2009, a random review of imported goods was conducted at the Port of Memphis in Tennessee. CBP officers discovered that the supplies had been misclassified, resulting in a loss of \$71,000 in revenue. An expanded search using the CBP database was then conducted at the port to match identical factors such as the shipment's tariff number, country of origin, manufacturer, and importer with other incoming

goods. Through sophisticated tracking measures, it was uncovered that an additional \$9 million was owed. Then CBP expanded the search nationally using similar criteria and discovered that \$3.3 million worth of revenue was outstanding. Ultimately, more than \$15 million in revenue was found, contributing to the narrowing of the Revenue Gap.

During the first six months of fiscal year 2010, the Revenue Gap rose slightly to 1.4 percent. This increase resulted after a free trade agreement claim was denied. Once again, CBP import specialists were conducting a random review when they discovered that there was a discrepancy with a shipment of t-shirts from Guatemala, one of the countries that participates in the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA). Questions arose about whether or not the factory listed on the entry summary had sufficient production capacity to manufacture the goods. The importer did not respond, but paid \$30,000 in duties, the amount owed on the shipment because it no longer qualified for free trade status. Since this was only a random sample examined as part of a compliance measurement, a calculation was made to determine how much revenue had been lost from similar shipments throughout the year. According to CBP's statistical calculations, \$37.9 million of unrecovered revenue is still owed to the U.S. government.

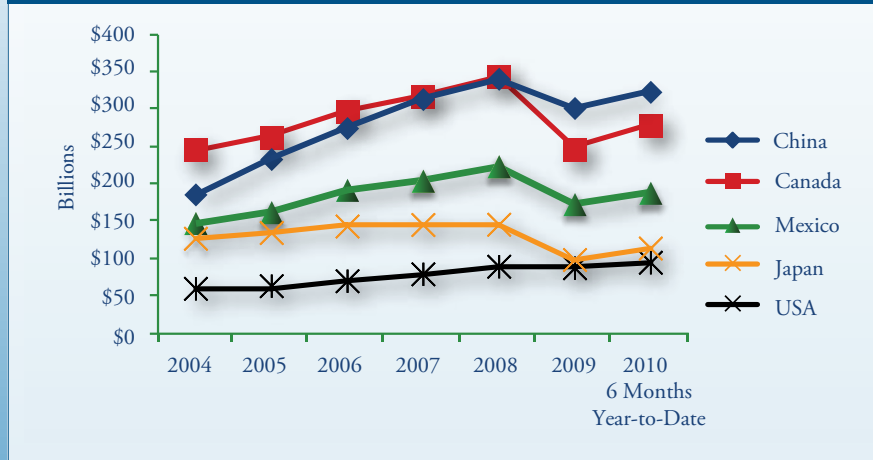
Over the last decade, U.S. imports have doubled while CBP's trade workforce has remained fairly static. Therefore, the agency needed to find a new way to address trade facilitation and compliance. A trade strategy based on risk management principles was developed to help CBP manage the increased workload on an operational level. All imported goods are screened using sophisticated targeting techniques, but only a small fraction of them undergo an intense examination. These goods are selected based on a variety of criteria determined by their degree of risk (Figure 12).

One of the pillars of CBP's risk management strategy is its *compliance measurement program*, where a random statistical sampling of imported goods is reviewed. In 2010, CBP will randomly review approximately 50,000



Israeli textile factory

Figure 6– Import Value by Country



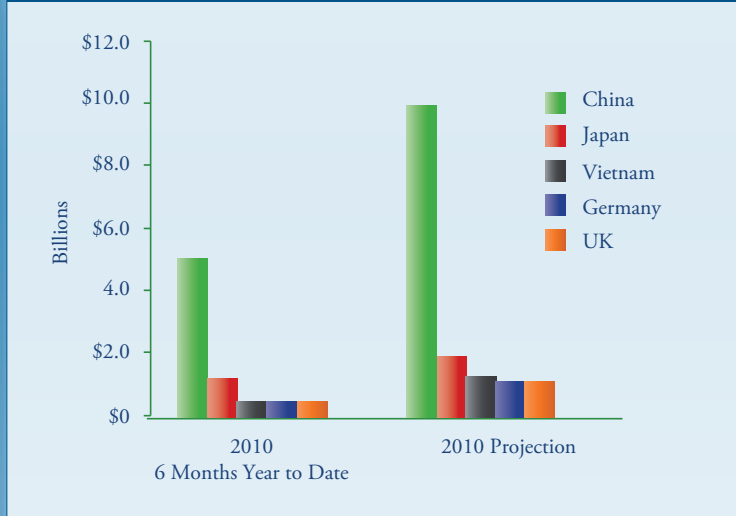
China has solidified its lead as the United States' top source of imports, overtaking Canada by a wide margin.

Figure 7– Current and Projected Import Value by Country



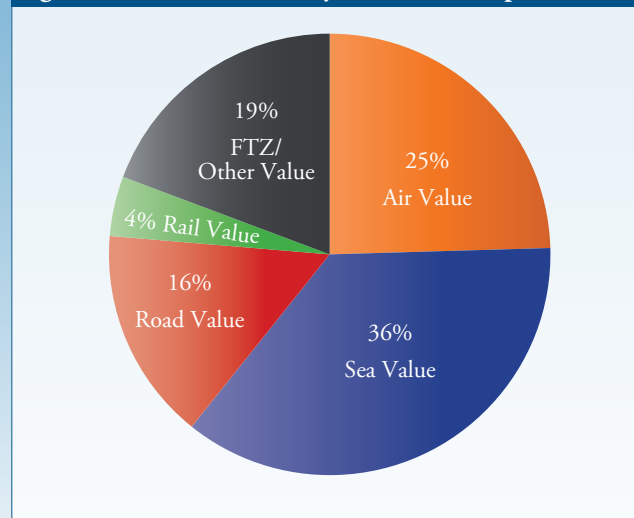
Import value for the top five nations will continue to rise through fiscal year 2010, including re-importation of U.S. goods after processing or repair overseas.

Figure 8– Current and Projected Duties by Country



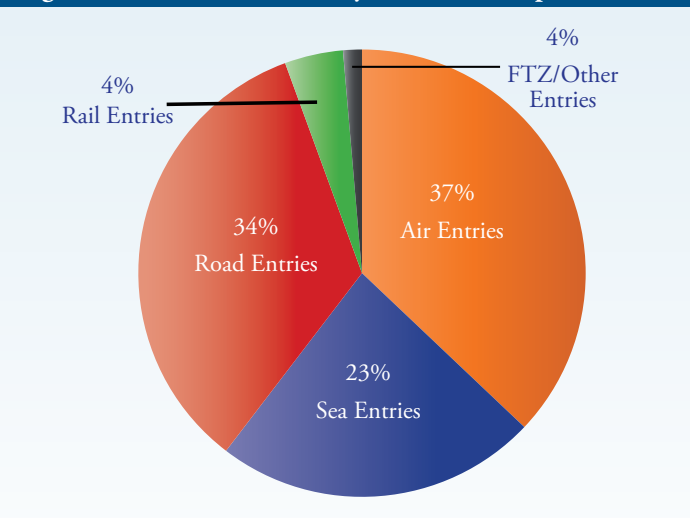
Duties on imports from China totaled \$4.9 billion or 43 percent of all duties collected during the first six months of fiscal year 2010.

Figure 9– Percent of Value by Mode of Transportation



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

Figure 10– Percent of Entries by Mode of Transportation



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



shipments rather than the 27 million shipments that are expected to come in. This will enable CBP to focus its time and resources on additional targeting and reviews of high-risk and discrepant goods. CBP's trade compliance rate has consistently remained at 98 percent over the past few years.

**Priority Trade Issues**

CBP's risk management strategy focuses on seven *Priority Trade Issues*, which present the highest risk to American trade security. These issues include:

- **ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES**  
CBP prevents imported merchandise from being sold at an unfairly low price, and collects additional duties on these products to level the playing field for American companies. A total of \$130 million in antidumping/countervailing duties were collected during the first six months of fiscal year 2010.
- **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**  
CBP intercepts counterfeit and pirated goods that harm the U.S. economy and threaten the health, security and safety of Americans. At

mid-year fiscal year 2010, nearly 8,000 intellectual property rights seizures have been made.

- **IMPORT SAFETY**  
CBP works with other U.S. agencies, foreign governments, and trade community partners to protect Americans from unsafe imports. During the first six months of fiscal year 2010, CBP conducted 1,400 import safety seizures.
- **AGRICULTURE**  
CBP guards the U.S. food supply from harmful foreign plants, animals, pests and diseases. Between fiscal years 2008 and 2009, agriculture seizures increased 100 percent. Preliminary figures in fiscal year 2010 indicate that seizures will decline by 20 percent.
- **REVENUE COLLECTION**  
CBP collects approximately \$30 billion in revenue annually and, as an agency, is one of the largest contributors to the U.S. government. Within the first six months of fiscal year 2010, approximately \$15 billion in duties were collected.

- **TEXTILES**

In 2009, textile imports generated 46 percent of total duties or \$10.2 billion in revenue for the United States.

- **PENALTIES**

CBP assessed more than \$120 million in penalties to non-compliant importers in 2009. During the first six months of fiscal year 2010, approximately \$30 million in penalties have been assessed.

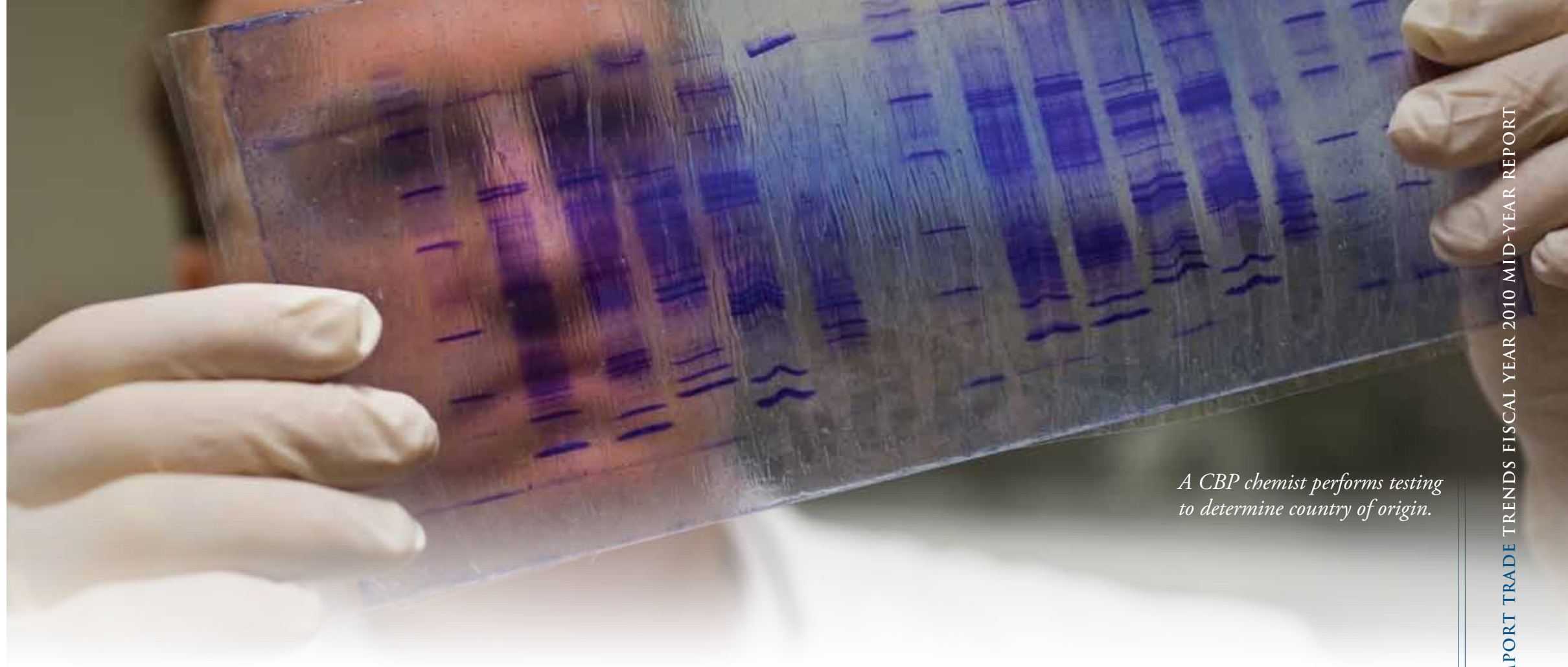
### Trusted Partnerships

Partnerships are another critical element of CBP's risk management strategy. To better facilitate trade and strengthen the agency's efforts to protect Americans and the U.S. economy, CBP relies on collaborative relationships with the trade community, other government agencies, foreign governments, and the public. Without these partnerships, CBP would have difficulty in accomplishing its mission and goals. Two of the most important initiatives that CBP has with the trade community are the *Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism* (C-TPAT) and the *Importer Self-Assessment* (ISA) partnership programs. Both were created to assist CBP in managing its large volume of work with greater efficiency (Figure 15).

At the same time, these programs are intended to reward participants with special benefits. For example, participants in the ISA program must meet or exceed CBP standards for revenue related internal controls over the import process. In turn, ISA qualified importers are allowed to expedite their shipments into the U.S. This allows CBP to focus its resources on other issues such as enforcement actions that will better protect the U.S. economy (Figures 13 and 14).

Despite the downturn in the economy, the number of importers participating in the ISA partnership program increased in 2009 by 11 percent and again during the first six months of fiscal year 2010 by four percent. The program now has 203 participants.

Last year, when two of the giant automakers,



*A CBP chemist performs testing to determine country of origin.*

Chrysler and General Motors, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, their import transactions weren't held up at the border because they were both participants in the ISA program. Ordinarily when a company goes through a restructuring, its freight would be delayed until a new importer record number, bond, and other paperwork are coordinated with CBP, which could take months. Instead, a seamless transition was possible because the two companies have had a history with CBP as ISA partners, a program that has very stringent financial integrity requirements. The end result was that trade was facilitated and the importing activities of the companies did not negatively affect the automakers or the country as a whole.

In December, 2009, CBP launched a new partnership with other government agencies to better protect the American public from unsafe, imported products and goods. The *Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center* (CTAC), which is housed at CBP's Office of International Trade in Washington, D.C., was designed to combine resources and share targeting

and analysis expertise among the agencies who work with import safety issues. Currently, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have assigned members to this interagency working group. Other agencies that plan to participate are U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety Inspection Service, the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

One of the Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center's first collaborative projects was developing and issuing an updated alert for CBP's field personnel regarding Kinder Chocolate Eggs. The hollow, chocolate eggs, which are filled with a small toy inside, are banned from import. In previous years, the CPSC has cited the confectionary product as a choking hazard, but because of discussions that came out of the new partnership, a broader provision was able to be issued by the FDA. The new provision bans the chocolate eggs based on the fact that they are a food product that has a non-nutritive item embedded

within it. Last year, CBP officers discovered more than 25,000 of these banned chocolate eggs. More than 2,000 separate seizures were made of the product.

### Ongoing Modernization

CBP also partners with the public. The agency has an online reporting system called *e-Allegations*, which enables concerned individuals to report suspected illegal import and export activity to CBP. Some of the suspected violations that have been reported include misclassification of merchandise, false country of origin, health and safety issues and intellectual property rights infringements. Many CBP investigations have been initiated through e-Allegation submissions.

In October 2009, CBP launched another Web-based service for the public – the *CBP Freedom of Information Act Electronic Reading Room*. The new Electronic Reading Room features records and documents that were formerly only available through Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.



CBP recently strengthened its partnership with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). On April 26, 2010, CBP Commissioner Alan Bersin (right) and CPSC Chairman Inez Tenenbaum signed a memorandum of understanding, which allows for greater data sharing between the two agencies. The landmark agreement will assist CBP in its efforts to identify and seize unsafe imports.

Documents available online include agency policy statements, awarded contracts and grants, final opinions, manuals and instructions, common FOIA requests, and logs of FOIA requests received by the agency. The upgraded service is part of CBP's efforts to provide greater transparency and accountability for the agency. It also was designed to increase public access to agency records and documents.

Another upgrade that was implemented during fiscal year 2010 was a new phase of the *Automated Commercial Environment* (ACE). CBP's import tracking and storage system is now capable of processing 98 percent of the "entry summaries" or import transactions the agency receives. Additionally, importers are able to file antidumping and countervailing duty transactions electronically for the first time.

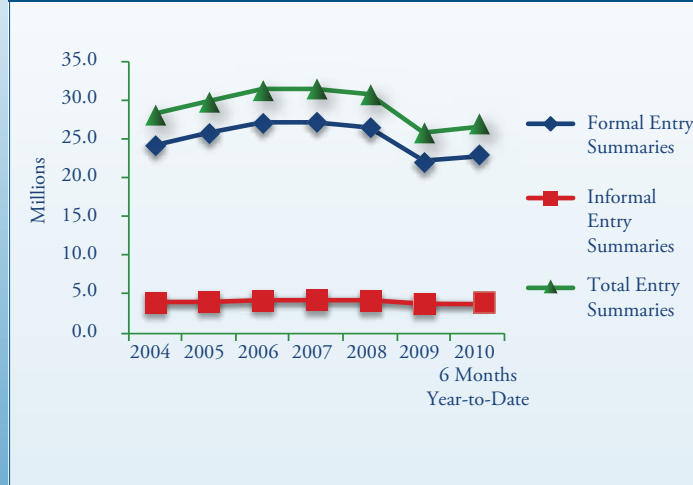
In terms of trade, one of the most significant developments that occurred during the last year is that China surpassed Canada as the United States'

top source of imports. After years of vying for the top spot, China firmly established its lead (Figure 6). Current projections indicate that the Asian nation will remain as America's top import source throughout 2011 (Figure 7). The economies of both countries are now inextricably linked. Based on data collected during fiscal year 2009, 21 percent of all shipments to the U.S. came from China. The country also paid 40 percent of all U.S. duties (Figure 8). At the same time, China is a significant trade risk. In fiscal year 2009, more than 70 percent of all intellectual property rights violations stemmed from Chinese imports.

At mid-year 2010, as the U.S. is entering its high season for imports, the country is well-positioned to remain on its current trend of recovery and growth. By year-end, import values should exceed last year's total of \$1.7 trillion. Based on these projections, the U.S. economy should continue to move forward in a positive direction.

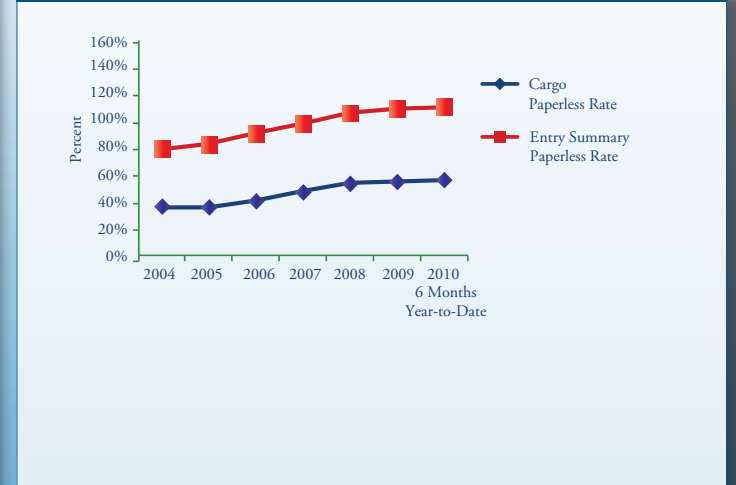
## PARTNERSHIP AND FACILITATION

Figure 11– Entry Summaries Filed with CBP



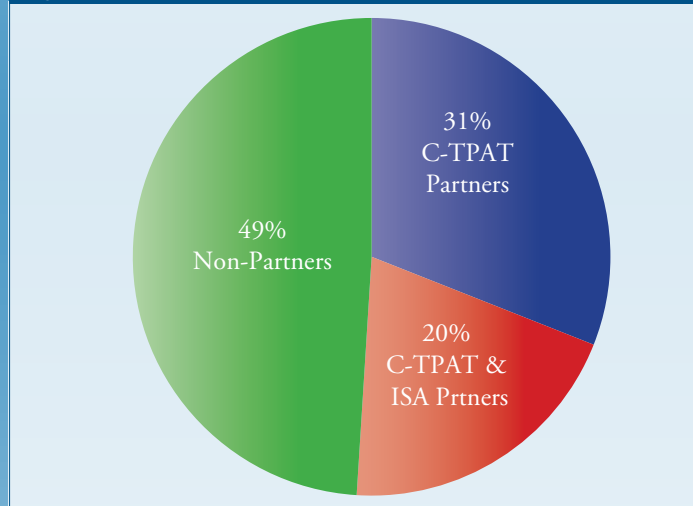
Entry summaries are trending toward a 5 percent increase in fiscal year 2010, which is additional evidence of a recovering economy.

Figure 12– Paperless Rates for Entries Filed with CBP



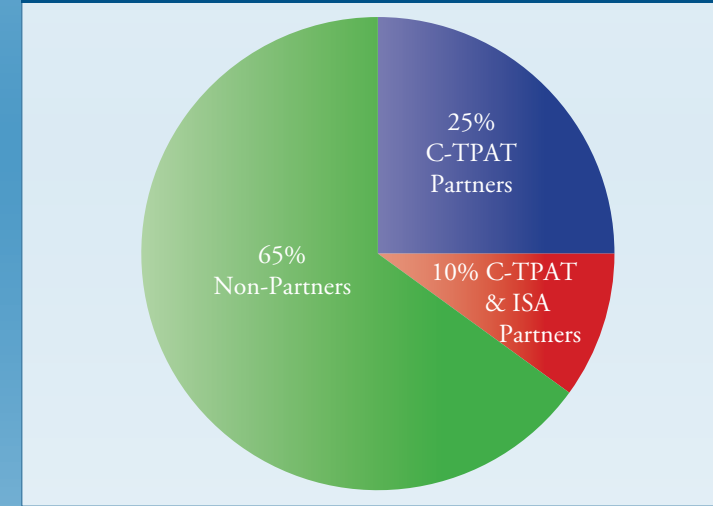
Paperless transactions do not require documentation to physically be presented when cargo arrives at the U.S. borders, allowing for a more efficient flow of trade.

Figure 13– Percent of Value by Security and Trade Partnerships



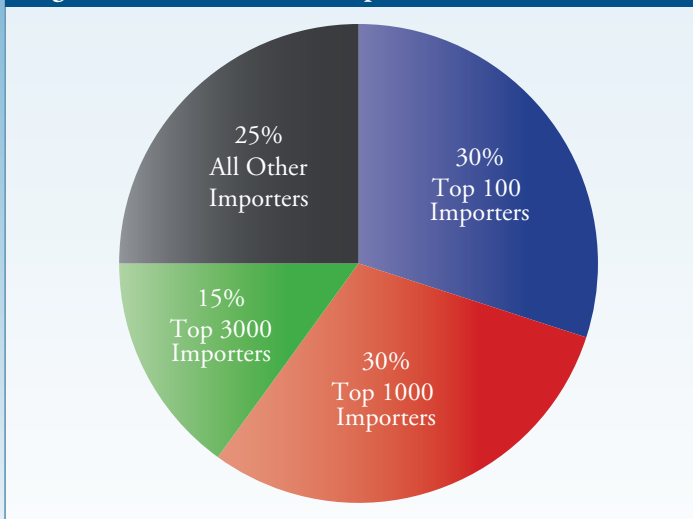
The participants in CBP's trade and security partnership programs account for more than 50 percent of the value of all imports that are shipped to the U.S.

Figure 14– Percent of Entries by Security and Trade Partnerships



Sixty-five percent of the importers who ship goods to the U.S. do not participate in CBP partnership programs.

Figure 15– Share of Overall Import Value and Duties



The top 1,000 importers account for 60 percent of the overall dollar value of both imports and duties.

Description of Measure	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010 Year-to-Date	FY 2010 Projected
<b>VALUE</b>							
Total Import Value (in billions)	\$1,706	\$1,944	\$2,009	\$2,262	\$1,725	\$969	\$1,849
Percentage of Dutiable Value	30%	30%	30%	31%	30%	29%	29%
Percentage of Conditionally Free Value	22%	23%	22%	23%	21%	22%	22%
Percentage of Duty Free Value	48%	47%	48%	46%	49%	49%	49%
<b>REVENUE</b>							
Total Revenue Collected (in billions)	\$28.6	\$30.4	\$33.2	\$34.5	\$29.5	\$15.0	\$31.0
Total Duty Collections (in billions)	\$23.5	\$25.0	\$26.7	\$27.8	\$23.4	\$11.9	\$24.8
Net Estimated Undercollections (in millions)	\$470	\$450	\$412	\$396	\$285	\$174	-
Projected Revenue Gap as Percentage of all Duties and Fees	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	-
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	\$130	\$273
Total Countervailing Duty Deposits (in millions)	\$995	\$596	\$15	\$14	\$11	\$7	\$16
<b>ENTRY SUMMARIES</b>							
Total Entry Summaries (in millions)	29.8	31.3	31.5	30.8	25.8	13.5	27.0
Paperless Entry Summaries %	82.2%	85.8%	86.7%	88.2%	90.2%	90.0%	92.0%
Paperless Cargo %	35.7%	40.2%	46.8%	53.2%	54.6%	56.0%	56.0%
<b>CONSIGNEES</b>							
Total Number of Consignees	824,278	825,095	809,621	777,328	711,335	486,335	740,000
<b>COMPLIANCE RATES</b>							
Overall Compliance Rate -Major Transactional Discrepancies (MTD)	94.9%	97.5%	97.8%	97.6%	98.5%	98.6%	98.6%
<b>MODE OF TRANSPORT</b>							
Vessel Entries (in millions)	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.3	6.3	3.1	6.2
Air Entries (in millions)	10.1	10.8	11.1	11.2	9.5	5.0	10.0
Road Entries (in millions)	11.2	11.3	11.1	10.6	8.8	4.6	9.2
Rail Entries (in millions)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.1
FTZ/Other Mode Entries (in millions)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Vessel Import Value (in billions)	\$716	\$810	\$834	\$934	\$692	\$349	\$666
Air Import Value (in billions)	\$404	\$443	\$474	\$512	\$426	\$242	\$462
Road Import Value (in billions)	\$298	\$317	\$341	\$338	\$286	\$155	\$296
Rail Import Value (in billions)	\$94	\$101	\$105	\$109	\$74	\$39	\$74
FTZ/Other Mode Value (in billions)	\$195	\$297	\$259	\$372	\$274	\$184	\$351

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 on this page 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.



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20229  
[www.cbp.gov/trade](http://www.cbp.gov/trade)