Definitions - Canada-United States Border Survey

Importer of record (Q6 and Q21)

The importer of record issues the power of attorney to the broker. They are legally responsible for payment of duty, fees, fines or penalties issued by Customs or other government agencies.

The importer of record can be the shipper, the buyer or the recipient of the goods, or another party in the transaction.

Advance Commercial Information – ACI system - (Q13 and Q28)

The Advance Commercial Information system provides Canada Border Services Agency officers with electronic cargo information before the commercial goods arrive in Canada.

E-manifest (Q13 and Q28)

Electronic data on the crew, cargo and delivery of goods provided to Canada Border Service Agency officers before the commercial goods reach Canada.

Border Infrastructure (Q13 and Q28)

Border infrastructure includes physical infrastructure such as lanes, access roads and electronic systems such as traffic management systems.

Certification programs (Q13 and Q28)

Certification programs facilitate crossing the Canada-U.S. border.

Examples:

FAST - The Free and Secure Trade program is a commercial clearance program whereby approved participants are identified as low risk and can use dedicated lanes for faster and more efficient border clearance.

C-TPAT - **The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism** (C-TPAT): The C-TPAT program allows the US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to designate companies as low risk and therefore less likely to be examined at border crossings.

Tariffs and fees (Q35, Q52 and Q58)

Payment due that is result of the import or export of goods.
Examples: inspection fees, customs tariff (based on The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS))

NAFTA rules of origin (Q36, Q51 and Q58)

North American Free Trade Agreement Rules of origin provide the basis for customs officials to make determinations about which goods are entitled preferential tariff treatment under the NAFTA.

Border Thickness (Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q35, Q36, Q37, Q38, Q44, Q59, Q66. Q67, Q68, Q69, Q70, Q71, Q72, Q73, Q74, Q75))

Border thickness is a term used to measure perception of how difficult it is to **import** or **export**.

Border thickness includes border delays, overall paperwork, costs including freight transport and insurance related to using the border, tariffs or fees payable at the border and Canada and U.S. regulatory requirements that could affect the time and expense related to importing or exporting.

.**C-TPAT (Q76)**

The Customs Trade Partnerchip Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)

A voluntary U.S. program that focuses on improving border security through cooperation with importers, carriers, consolidators, licensed customs brokers and manufacturers.

Partners in Protections (PIP)

Partners in protection is a voluntary Canadian program that enlists the cooperation of private industry to enhance border and trade chain security, combat organized crime and terrorism and help detect and prevent contraband smuggling.

A customs broker (Q3, Q6, Q18, Q21)
A customs broker prepares documents/electronic submissions, calculates taxes, duties, tariffs and other fees, and facilitates communication between the importer/exporter and the government authorities.

A freight forwarder (Q6, Q21)
Freight forwarders specialize in preparing documents/electronic submissions, calculating taxes, duties, tariffs and other fees and facilitating communications between the importer/exporter and government authorities for international shipments.

A third party logistics provider (Q3, Q18, Q73)

An outside business that is hired to provide physical logistics services such as warehousing and transportation of goods. They also manage systems to track shipments on behalf of their customers.

Logistics provider (Q6, Q21)

Logistic providers plan, organize, and implement physical logistics activities such as warehousing and transportation of goods and tracking shipments for their company.

Inputs (Q5, Q22, Q29)

Inputs include all materials, equipment and tools used to produce the company's products.

On time shipments (Q8, Q23)

On time shipments are all shipments that arrived close enough to the intended delivery time as to not adversely affect the customer's business or production.

International Marketplace (Q14)

A market for your businesses products that exists internationally where you could potentially sell your products.

Emerging Economy (Q39)

Emerging economy or market is used to describe a country where the social or business activity is experiencing rapid growth and industrialization.

Examples: Brazil, Russia, India, China, Mexico etc.

Energy and Commodity prices (Q43)

Energy prices are the costs paid for electricity, natural gas, oil, propane, diesel, wood and steam used by your business.

Commodities prices are the cost of raw materials used by your business. These raw materials are traded on specialist commodities markets. Examples include cocoa, tea, sugar, copper, tin and aluminium.