Effective Compliance & Enforcement



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EXPORT COMPLIANCE & ENFORCEMENT: MISSION AND PRIORITIES

MISSION: Protect national security, foreign policy, and economic interests by inhibiting the unauthorized export/reexport of items subject to export control.

PRIORITIES:

- ➤ Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery (nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile)
- ➤ Terrorism (including designated terrorist organizations and state sponsors of terrorism)
- ➤ Sanctions/embargoes (e.g., Iran, N. Korea)
- ➤ Unauthorized military end-use
- > Foreign policy/human rights



COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

COMPLIANCE:

- Create culture of informed compliance
- > Evaluate transactions

ENFORCEMENT:

- ➤ Detect and investigate
- ➤ Interdict shipments
- ➤ Penalize violators

"Those who comply with the rules benefit from strong enforcement because lax enforcement permits violators to flourish."

Eric L. Hirschhorn, Under Secretary for Industry and Security



Compliance: Complementary Mission of Industry and Government

- 1) Ensure educated export and reexport (foreign business) communities
- 2) Alert exporters of suspicious inquiries
- 3) Evaluate bona fides of transaction parties
- 4) Conduct end-use monitoring abroad
- 5) Coordinate with partner governments/ customers to enforce/comply with complementary export controls
- 6) Identify export control violations



Best Practices for Evaluating Bona Fides

- Screen customers (e.g., Consolidated Screening List at www.export.gov/ecr)
- Request an end-user certificate
- Visit the public website
- Review other social media sources (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, Linkedin)
- Request business registration
- Understand foreign export control practices
- Provide license/regulatory conditions in writing and obtain written confirmation
- Conduct a visit
- Any other red flags?



Potential Red Flags

- Consignee name or address is similar to parties found on U.N., E.U., or U.S. sanctions/screening lists.
- > Product's capabilities do not appear to fit the consignee's line of business.
- > Item incompatible with the technical level of the country.
- Freight forwarding, logistics, secretarial, or trading company listed as the final destination.
- > Shipping route abnormal for the product and destination.

Practice Due Diligence, Do Not Self-Blind!

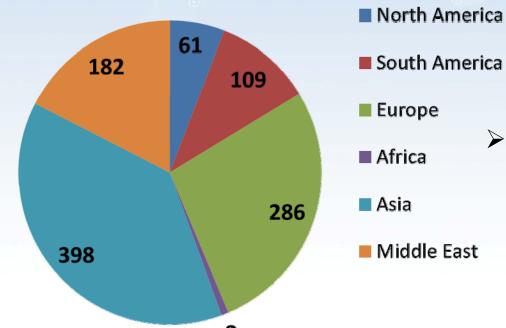




End-Use Check Program

 Objective: Facilitate secure exports and reliable sources of supply

FY2014 EUC Total By Region (1044)



Pre-License Check (PLC):
Establishes bona fides and validates information on export license applications PRIOR to shipment.

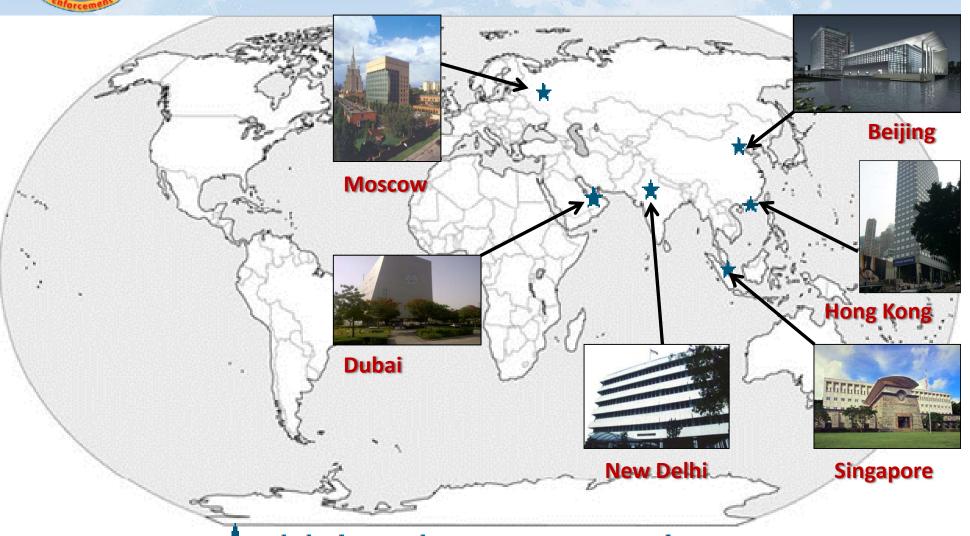
Licensed Post-Shipment
Verification (PSV): Strengthens
assurances that all parties comply
with an export license and
licensing conditions to deter
diversions AFTER shipment.

Non-Licensed PSV: Measures compliance with U.S. export controls and monitors illicit diversion of U.S. exports.





Export Control Officer Locationswith Regional Responsibilities





Global Reach: 2011 ECO Locations

End-Use Checks

- An End-Use Check (EUC) is a physical verification on location with a party of the transaction to determine if the party is a reliable recipient of U.S.-origin goods and that items are or will be used in accordance with the EAR.
- As part of its licensing process and preventive enforcement efforts, BIS selectively conducts end-use checks on certain exports subject to the EAR.
 - Monitor license condition compliance.
 - Monitor compliance of no license required (NLR) transactions.
 - Confirm the end use.
 - Determine if the company is a reliable end user.
 - Discover more information about the parties.

This item is a Triggered Spark Gap, controlled for Nuclear Nonproliferation under ECCN 3A228.



Why is End-Use Verification Important?

- Important for the protection of controlled goods and technology.
- Valuable tool in detecting or preventing illegal technology transfer.
- Licensing and enforcement officials rely on PLCs and PSVs to develop information otherwise unavailable.
- PLCs and PSVs serve the purposes of both finding unscrupulous businesses as well as bolstering the credentials of dependable foreign companies.



What we learn (Examples)

Different company at address

Unfamiliar with license conditions

Falsified/Fraudulent documents

How compliance is managed in real world

Whether companies are familiar with local laws

Why companies transship (both legal and illegal)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY



CONSEQUENCES OF UNFAVORABLE EUCS

Watch List: Scrutiny of license applications and export transactions, including rejection, strict conditions, and pre-shipment inspection.

Unverified List: Alerts exporters to exercise increased due diligence in transactions with foreign persons whose *bona fides* could not be verified. License Exceptions are not available.

Entity List: Imposes restrictions on exports, absent license approval, on foreign persons involved in activities contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

Referral for further Investigation: May result in criminal or administrative penalties.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

Internal Compliance Program

Elements of an Effective Compliance Program:

- •Management Commitment
- Continuous Risk Assessment
- •Formal Written Program: Ongoing Compliance Training
- •Pre/Post Export Compliance Security and Screening
- •Adherence to Recordkeeping Requirements
- •Internal and External Compliance Monitoring and Periodic Audits
- •Program for Handling Compliance Problems, including Reporting Violations
- •Completing Appropriate Corrective Actions

Trade benefits

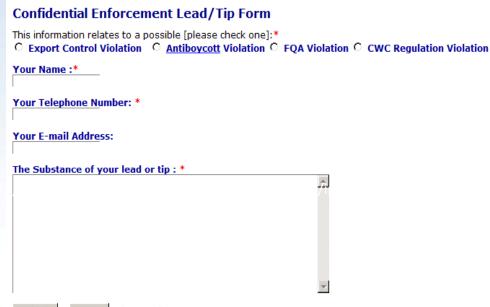
Safeguard your company's reputation

Enforcement mitigation



INDUSTRY REPORTING MECHANISMS

- ➤ Confidential Tip Line: (1-800-424-2980)
- ➤ Confidential Tip Form (online)



- ➤ Voluntary Self-Disclosures:
 - Carefully reviewed
 - Indicate compliance
 - Most resolved without penalty

www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/enforcem ent/oee/voluntary-self-disclosure





EXPORT ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS

- 1) Pursue compliance and end-use monitoring leads
- 2) Investigate illicit export activity
- 3) Work with interagency partners to interdict illicit shipments
- 4) Pursue criminal and administrative penalties for export violations
- 5) Work with the exporting community by promoting voluntary disclosure of violations and conducting educational outreach

robust enforcement = even playing field for business





CRIMINAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES

- Criminal Penalties may be imposed for "willful violations"
 - Individuals: \$1 million fine and/or 20 years imprisonment
 - Corporations: \$1 million fine
 - Forfeitures of the proceeds of export violations
- > Administrative Penalties follow a "strict liability" standard
 - The higher of: \$250,000 or twice the value of the transaction
 - Corporations: \$1 million fine
- Denial of Export Privileges
 - Prohibition on participating in any export activity
 - Temporary: Up to 180 days to halt imminent violations
 - Standard: Terms of 10 years or longer, in addition to criminal penalties
- Public Screening Lists
 - *U.S. and Foreign Persons*: Denied Persons List
 - Foreign Persons Only: Entity List and Unverified List



Export Controls: Joint Responsibilityand Joint Benefits

- Protecting national security is in the interests of the business community in addition to government
- Culture of compliance:
 - Protects company reputation
 - Creates a level playing field
 - Creates trade benefits
 - Mitigates enforcement activities
- Government needs industry support!



THANK YOU!

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www.bis.doc.gov www.export.gov/ecr

