

New Era for Trade Enforcement and Navigating the Path to Managing Punitive Tariffs



FDRA 2018 Design Summit

October 22, 2018

Agenda





Why are we talking about enforcement?

 Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (TFTEA) of 2015

- Shift in CBP's Approach
- Trump Administration's Trade Policies

"For years, very often our primary audit tool was to do a full-blown audit.....CBP has now moved toward a more risk-based approach."

Brenda Smith, Executive Assistant Commissioner, International Trade at CBP

Our recent audit has resulted in "extensive requests for information from CBP, with extensive follow-up on those requests."

Respondent to KPMG Survey (2018)



KPMG 2018 Enforcement Survey Demographics

144 Respondents

1/3rd Reported their company imported \$1 billion+ of goods annually into the United States

Industry Representation



- 15% Apparel / Footwear
- 14% Automotive
- 13% General Retail Goods
- 10% Pharma / Biotech / Chemical
- 9% Industrial Manufacturing



CEE Representation

- 14% Apparel / Footwear / Textiles
- 13% Automotive / Aerospace
- 8% Pharma / Health / Chemicals
- 7% Machinery
- 6% Electronics

82%

Most estimated their company's total annual U.S. duty liability is less than \$100 million

39%

Reported they were not in a CEE



KPMG's 2018 Enforcement Survey Results



Key Findings.....

Of those audited 1/3rd reported that they were randomly selected

Over 50% of CBP audits lasted 1 – 3 years

60% of those audited used a 3rd party to manage and/or prepare for the audit

Among those audited 1/3rd underwent a **focused** assessment

Where violations were found during the audit, 63% indicated **negligence** was the basis for the penalty

On average companies paid \$1.8m in additional duties due to the audit



Importer readiness?

Over **75%** of respondents indicated that they were *somewhat* confident, but aware of **potential risks** of a CBP Audit



KPMG's 2018 Enforcement Survey Highlights



Key Findings

Areas of focus by CBP:
Value, Free Trade Agreement
Eligibility, AD/CVD, HTS
Classification

47% cited valuation, including assists and related party transactions, as the most significant compliance risk

On average companies paid \$1.8m in additional duties due to the audit

"Results of product analysis performed by CBP altered the classification or our products."

Respondent to KPMG

Survey (2018)

"CBP wanted us to provide that we were actually manufacturing in MX, and not just using our MX facility as a transshipment point in order to claim NAFTA."

> Respondent to KPMG Survey (2018)





CBP Organizational Response

CBP approach to enforcement



Detect

Detect high-risk activity

- Perform increased exams, inspections, reviews, lab tests, and targeted audits on transactions in high-risk industries
- Focus resources on non-compliance at 10 industry centers
- Perform national targeting to identify non-compliant trade
- Use predictive analysis to identify suspicious importations
- Leverage e-Allegations, intelligence, and industry collaboration to identify high-risk trade



Deter

Deter non-compliance

- Assess civil penalties with the ultimate goal of changing violators' behavior
- Increase bond amounts to deter flagrant violators from continuing illegitimate business activities
- Seize prohibited goods
- Take legal actions to collect duties from delinquent sureties
- Disclose the names of violators for closed cases where appropriate
- Publicize CBP successes in combating trade compliance violations or trade fraud



Disrupt

Disrupt fraudulent behavior

- Collaborate with ICE to develop cases, execute civil penalty actions, and prosecute criminals
- Impose sanctions on importers with recurring unpaid debt, requiring upfront payment in addition to bonding
- Exercise statutory summons authority
- Use full range of enforcement authorities to disrupt customs law violators





- CBP works to ensure a fair and competitive trade environment where the **benefits of trade compliance exceed the costly consequences of violating U.S. trade laws**.
- A proactive, aggressive, and dynamic trade enforcement system protects the American consumer and facilitates the benefits of international trade while allowing U.S. domestic industry to compete in a global marketplace.

Source: www.cbp.gov



CBP Approach to Enforcement (continued)

CBP Created a Trade Enforcement Task Force to focus its efforts on issues related to Forced Labor, AD/CVD laws, and the interdiction of illicitly imported goods.

Trade enforcement task force



Focused on issues related to enforcement of AD/CVD laws, interdiction of imported products using forced labor



Strengthens CBP's ability to detect high-risk activity, target illicit trade networks, and work with industry to disrupt evasion of U.S. trade laws



Harnesses the agency's collective trade enforcement expertise as a focal point for coordination with other government agency partners including Department of Commerce and ICE

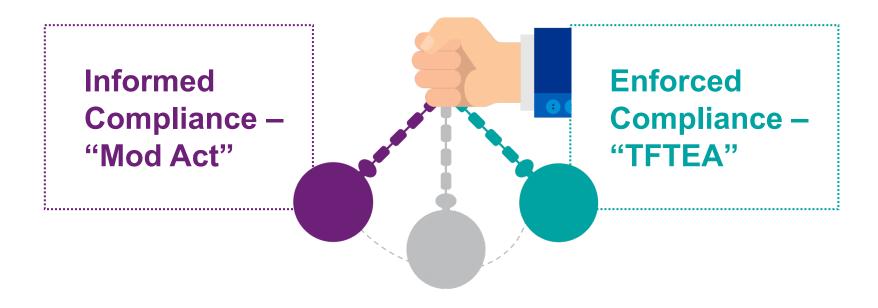




CBP Enforcement Trends

THE CBP Enforcement Swing

Due to the TFTEA, CBP enforcement is now Enforced compliance.

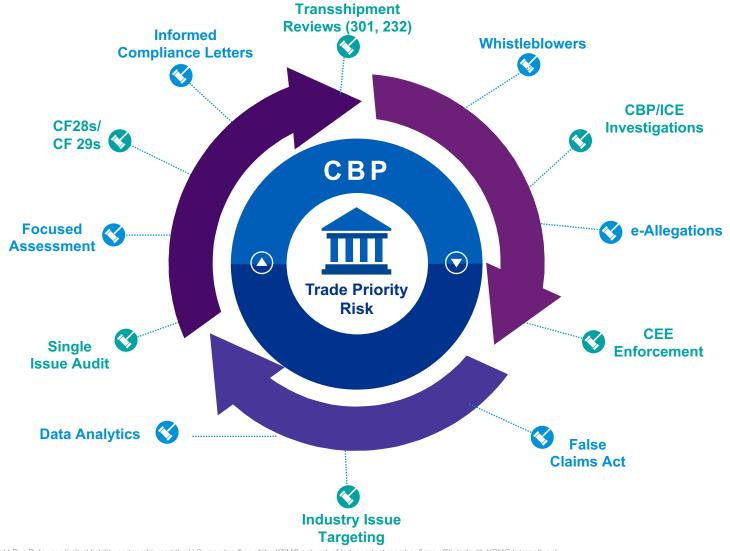




Coordinated enforcement by CEEs and Regulatory Audit to aggressively pursue penalties for non-compliance.

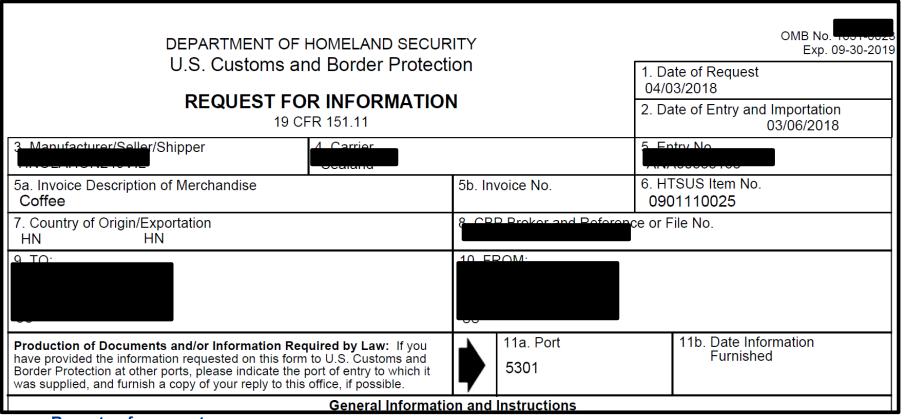


Common Enforcement Tools





Increased use of CBP Form 28 essentially desk audits



Recent enforcement areas:



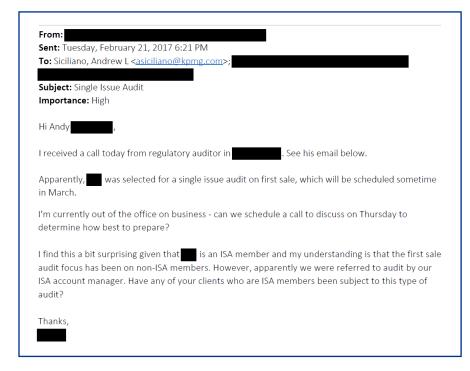
First Sale

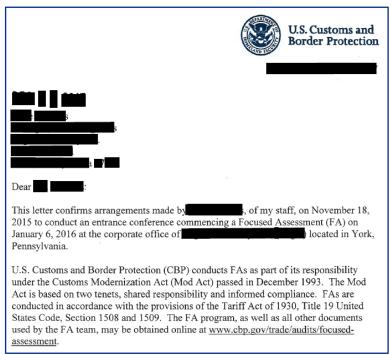
Free Trade Agreements Related Party Valuation

Classification



Regulatory Audits





Recent types of audits:

Focused assessment

Single issue audit (quick response audit)

Survey of importers



CBP Investigations

Dear Sir or Madame:

This letter is to advise you that purpose to 19 CFR 162.74(i)(l)(i), and all related firms, is under investigation by U.S. Customs and Border Protection for possible misclassification and circumvention of duties for to present.

For questions regarding this investigation please contact





Preparing for Increased Enforcement Activity

The next level of trade compliance

The TFTEA reinforces the need for even the most robust trade compliance program to continue to evolve and adapt even further than what we have seen historically even from leading companies.





Post-TFTEA program elements to consider



Enhance processes & controls w/focus on CBP's Priority Trade Risks



Increase collaboration among internal compliance functions



Leverage data analytics tools to perform risk assessments



Activity participate with industry counterparts and associations



Develop or enhance internal and broker guidelines



Use voluntary disclosures as a tool in addressing compliance issues



KPMG's 2018 Enforcement Survey Highlights



Key Findings

Of the respondents only 35% were ISA Members

60% of those audited used a 3rd party to manage and/or prepare for the audit

Where penalties applied in an audit, 63% indicated negligence as the basis for such penalties

There was a lack of confidence and awareness of risks of an audit in 75% of the respondents

The "CBP process can be cumbersome, but if you have your paperwork, process and controls in place, it is pretty straightforward."

Respondent to KPMG Survey (2018)

One respondent offered that it's important that the "customs compliance manual is up-to-date and the procedures reflect the actual processes occurring within the organization."

Respondent to KPMG Survey (2018)





Companies Current Practice

KPMG's 2018 KPI / metric survey demographics



Majority reported their trade compliance function had <15 Employees

47%

Reported that their trade compliance function reports up through Supply Chain

Duty Savings Initiatives



- 93% Free Trade Agreements
- 57% Tariff Engineering
- 50% Foreign Trade Zones
- 50% Drawback
- 36% Protests
- 29% First Sale for Export



Trade Compliance Budgets

- 60% Trade compliance budgets in excess of \$1m
- 86% Trade automation budgets less than \$500k

42%

Have more than
25K Bill of
Ladings/yr for
their US shipments

53%

File less than 5,000 entries/yr

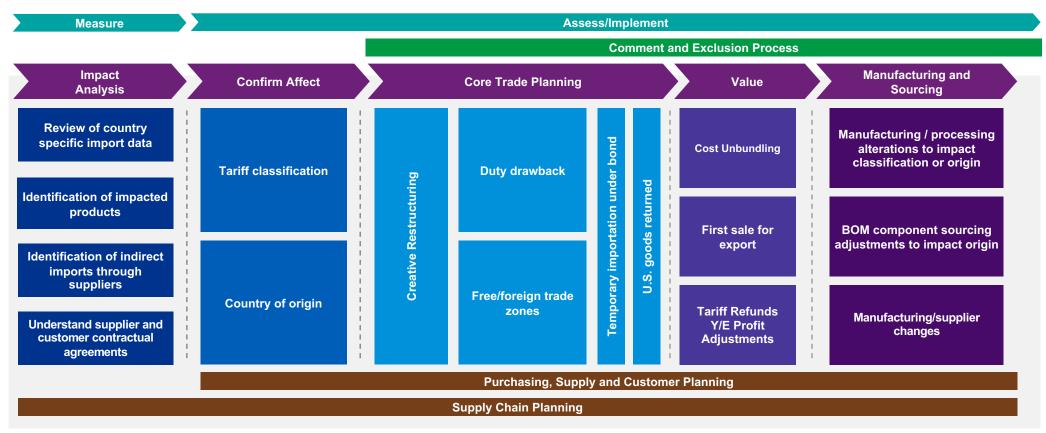


The Path to Managing Punitive Tariffs in an Enhanced Enforcement Environment

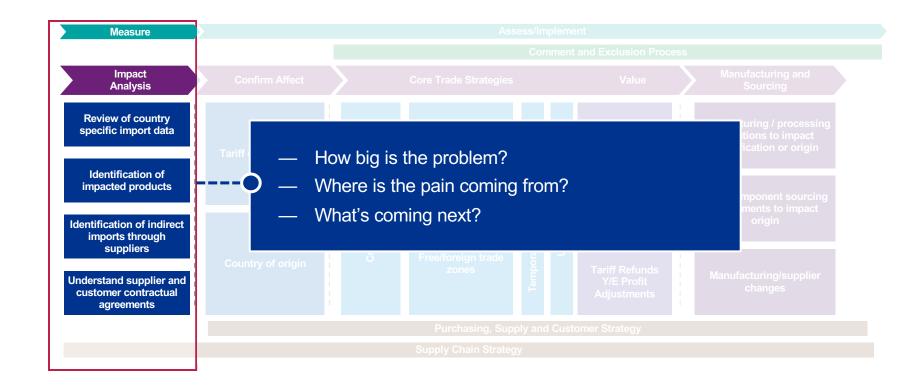
The Path to Managing Punitive Tariffs

Tariff mitigation framework

KPMG deploys a cross-functional framework and methodology to guide our clients, short-term and long-term, through assessing, managing and mitigating the impact of the new tariffs on their Financial Value Chain. Leveraging this framework, and supporting tools, enables KPMG to assist its clients in defining its specific mitigation plan in a thoughtful, methodical, and holistic manner.



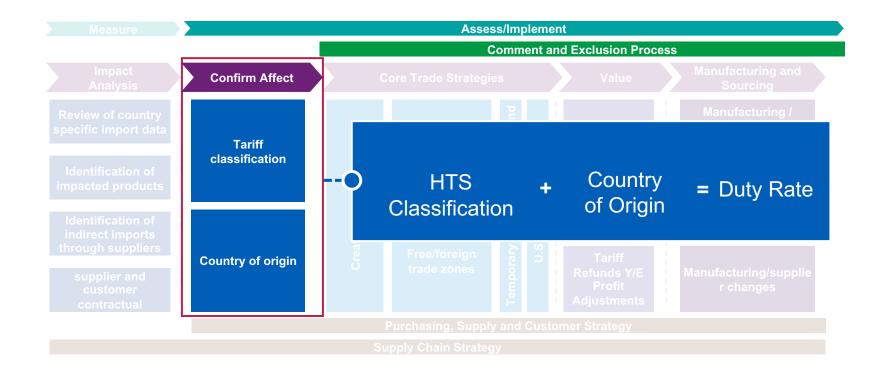




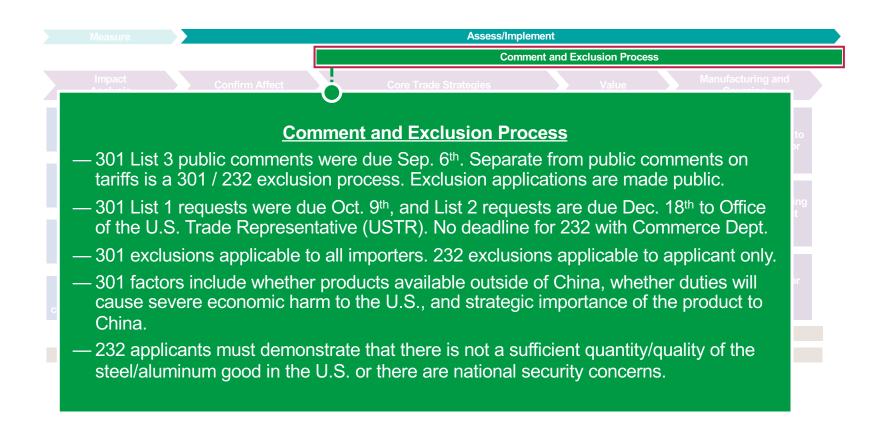




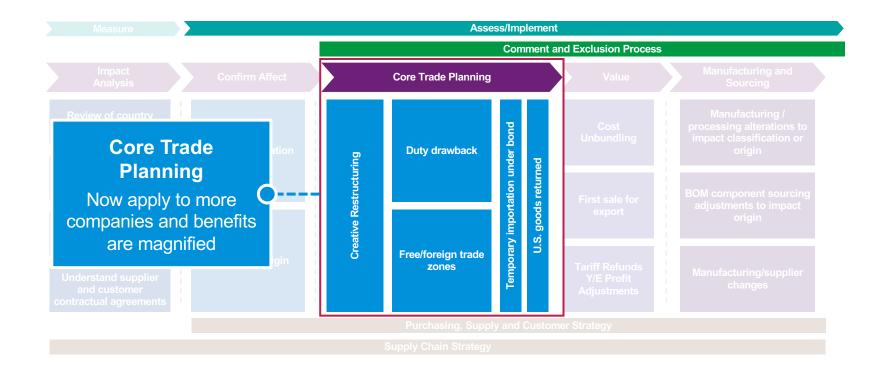




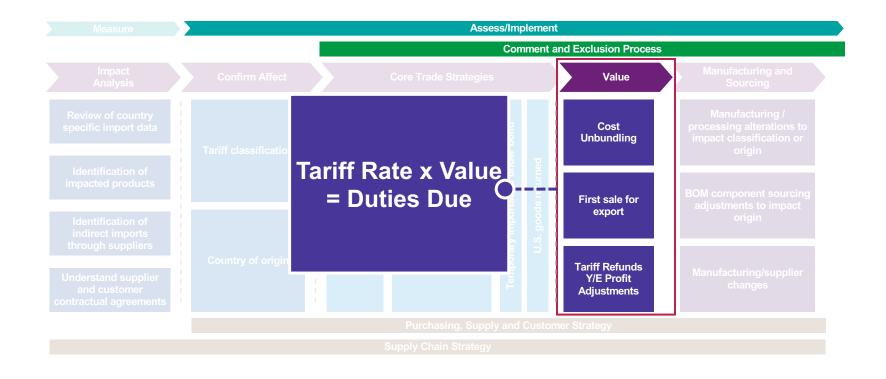






















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