

## Agenda

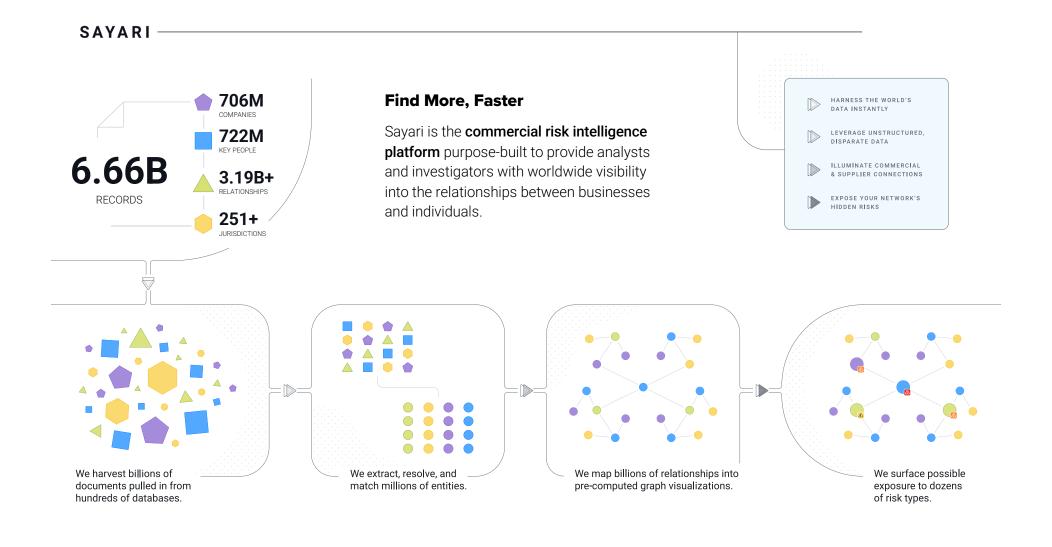
### For Importers

- 1 What is transshipment? And what it isn't...
  - **Legal & Illegal Application**
- 2 In what context(s) does illegal transshipment exist?
  - **Recent Enforcement Cases**
- Red flags and best practices for addressing
  - **Detection & Mitigation**
- 4 Case Study
  - **Besttn/Kingway Pipe**
- Questions

### For Exporters

- 1 Why should you care?
- 2 Understand your exposure
- 3 Making use of trade data and procurement data
- 4 Cross border ownership ties
- Ouestions

# Who is Sayari?



### What exactly IS transshipment? And what it's not...

Transshipment is a key part of global trade and entails the process of unloading cargo from one vessel and reloading it into another during its journey from origin to the final destination. This often involves moving goods from one mode of transportation to another (rail, road, sea, or air), or from one vessel to another within the same MOT.

- Often occurs when there is no direct shipping route available between the origin and final destination points; goods are shipped to a temporary hub before being forwarded to their final destination
  - o Benefits:
    - Consolidation of shipments (provide efficiency and cost-savings)
    - Avoid political instability and natural disaster

### \*\*Transshipment **IS NOT** inherently illegal\*\*

For those who live in the international logistics world, the term is used daily when booking shipments and reconfiguring shipping routes (e.g., recent Panama & Suez Canal issues).

### What exactly IS transshipment? And what it's not...continued

Transshipment is also an *integral* part of modern global supply chains, as global trade would not be possible without the ability to transship product to other countries for further manufacturing. This is a standard practice and is entirely legal, provided the product is "substantially transformed" in the "other" country and a new country of origin is conferred.

However, in the context of today's trade environment, transshipment is often referring to its much seedier and nefarious twin, *deceptive* (illegal) transshipment.

Illegal transshipment is the practice of *intentionally* misrepresenting the origin or destination of cargo by routing it through a third country to evade trade and quota restrictions, customs duties, or sanctions, essentially hiding the true movement of goods by using a deceptive intermediary location to disguise its origin or final destination.

\*\*Bottom line: Deceptive transshipment schemes <u>are NOT</u> typically easy to identify and require a host of tools and sophisticated monitoring techniques to detect.\*\*

# In what context(s) does illegal transshipment exist? And why are we talking about it today?

### A visit to the dark side of transshipment:

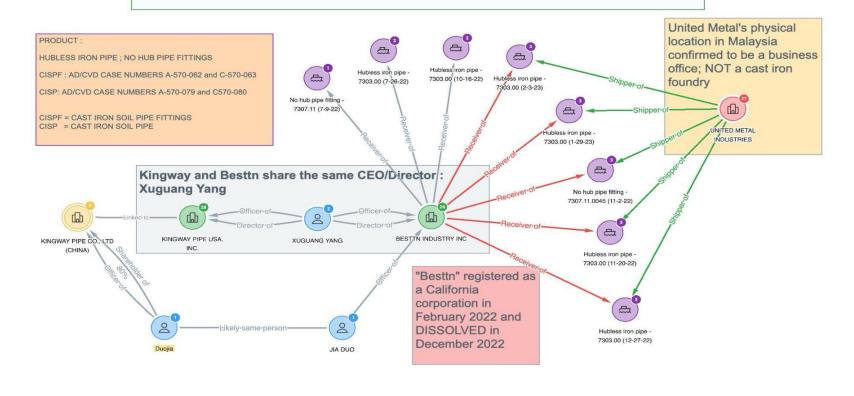
- Section 301 Evasion (and, to a < degree, Section 201/232)</li>
  - King Kong Tools case customs fraud under the False Claims Act
    - Goods made in China illegally entered as "made in Germany"
- Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Evasion
  - Major transshipment issues with U.S. imports of <u>Chinese steel and aluminum</u> via Mexico
  - Especially in the context of mandatory USMCA review in 2026, the topic of transshipment through Mexico will continue to receive additional attention and scrutiny from policymakers and negotiators alike.
- Antidumping/Countervailing (AD/CVD) Duty Evasion
  - The U.S. Department of Commerce is closely investigating companies and industries that avoid AD/CVD duties by partially moving operations to third countries (circumvention) or by evasive transshipment of goods. High-profile investigations have targeted a variety of sectors, including hardwood, plywood, cabinets, and solar panels. See the <a href="EAPA">EAPA</a> website for info on recent investigations.

### **CASE STUDY**

EAPA Consolidated Case <u>7819</u>: Besttn Industry Inc.

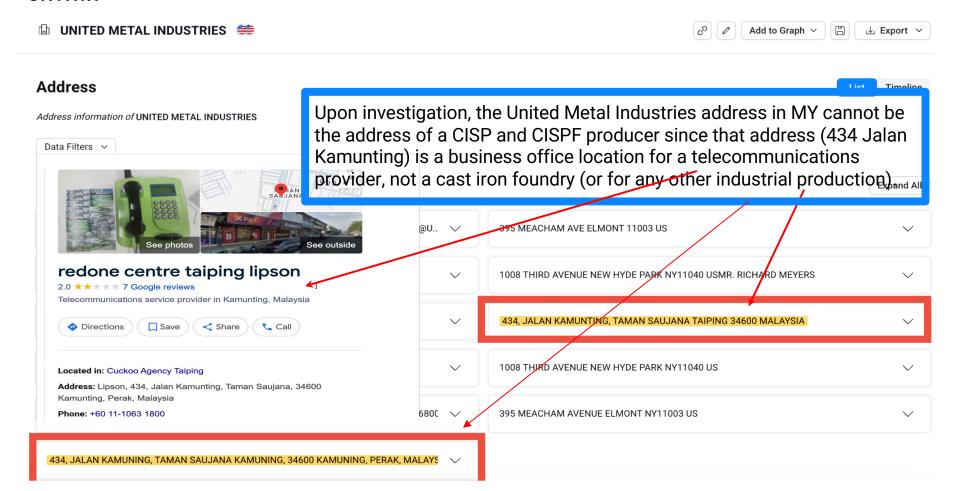
- On May 29, 2024, CBP issued a notice of determination as to AD/CVD evasion
- CBP determined that Besttn Industry Inc. (Besttn) evaded AD/CVD orders on cast iron soil pipe fittings (CISPF) and cast iron soil pipe (CISP) from China
- Evidence shows that Besttn imported Chinese-origin CISP and CISPF into the U.S. that was exported from China by Kingway Pipe Co., Ltd. (Kingway China) - <u>a known exporter of CISP and CISPF</u>- and transshipped through Malaysia
- Kingway Pipe Co., Ltd. (Kingway China) incorporated U.S. company "Besttn" for the sole purpose of evading the applicable AD/CVD duties; evidence suggested Besttn was set up to serve as a corporate front for Kingway's operations in the U.S.
- Besttn was registered and dissolved within a 12 month period, but appeared to have been used as the importer of record (IOR) for shipments even after its dissolution
- Besttn and Kingway USA appeared to share the same CEO as well as nearly identical physical addresses, further linking the two entities
- CBP also found that Besttn imported shipments of the subject product from United Metal Industries, which didn't appear to have established production facilities in Malaysia

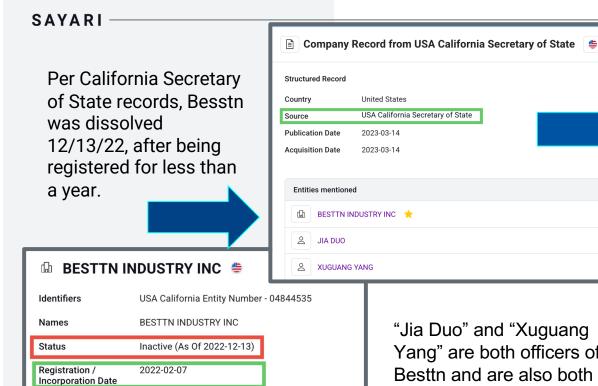
#### **BESTTN TRANSSHIPMENT NETWORK VISUALIZATION**











**Company Type** 

Address

Sources

**Business Purpose** 

Stock Corporation - CA - General

10900 FAWCETT AVE S EL MONTE, CA 91733

PLUMBING SUPPLIES

2 Sources

"Jia Duo" and "Xuguang Yang" are both officers of Besttn and are also both tied to Kingway Pipe China (see Graph image Besttn Transshipment Network Visualization)

United States

2023-03-14

2023-03-14

BESTTN INDUSTRY INC 🌟

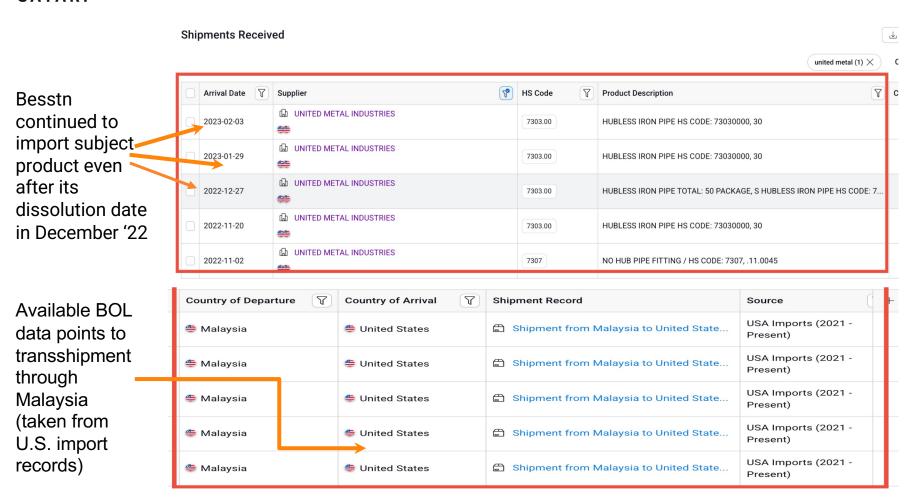
**Entities mentioned** 

JIA DUO

**&** XUGUANG YANG

2

USA California Secretary of State

**BESTTN INDUSTRY INC (4844535)** Request Certificate Initial Filing Date 02/07/2022 **Terminated** Status Standing - SOS Good Standing - FTB Good Standing - Agent Good Standing - VCFCF Good Inactive Date 12/13/2022 Formed In **CALIFORNIA** Entity Type Stock Corporation - CA -General 10900 FAWCETT AVE SOUTH EL MONTE, CA 91733 Principal Address 10900 FAWCETT AVE SOUTH EL MONTE,CA91733 Mailing Address Agent Individual JIA DUO 10900 FAWCETT AVE **SOUTH EL MONTE, CA 91733**  

## **Transshipment Red Flags**

Documentation or Paperwork Discrepancies  Supplier has little to no business track record and is reluctant to communicate company details  Documentation or Paperwork Discrepancies  Iisted on the commercial invoice The Bill of Lading (BOL) or other docs do not identify the same country of origin as the purchase order or commercial invoice  Supplier tries to convince the importer to "not worry" about additional tariffs by suggesting the use of certain HTS codes, loopholes, or "exclusions"  Supplier was recently established, has no website or other online presence, and is vague or evasive about company structure/ownership	01	Unusual or abrupt changes to shipment routing/transit	<ul> <li>Does the routing make sense? Is there a valid reason for shift in traditional vessel routing?</li> <li>Transit times for products undergoing substantial transformation in a third country are all of a sudden much quicker</li> <li>The goods do not require further manufacturing after leaving the part of leading but stop at uppercessor transit points.</li> </ul>
Documentation or Paperwork Discrepancies  Supplier has little to no business track record and is reluctant to communicate company details  Documentation or Paperwork Discrepancies  Iisted on the commercial invoice The Bill of Lading (BOL) or other docs do not identify the same country of origin as the purchase order or commercial invoice  Supplier tries to convince the importer to "not worry" about additional tariffs by suggesting the use of certain HTS codes, loopholes, or "exclusions"  Supplier was recently established, has no website or other online presence, and is vague or evasive about company structure/ownership	02	of product from certain	<ul> <li>The spike in supply does not match the exporting country's infrastructure production capabilities or technological expertise</li> <li>The increase in supply does not match the country's natural</li> </ul>
Supplier has little to no business track record and is reluctant to communicate company details  Supplier was recently established, has no website or other online presence, and is vague or evasive about company structure/ownership	03		listed on the commercial invoice  The Bill of Lading (BOL) or other docs do not identify the same
• The company's purported business purpose does not match the	04	track record and is reluctant to	<ul> <li>additional tariffs by suggesting the use of certain HTS codes, loopholes, or "exclusions"</li> <li>Supplier was recently established, has no website or other online presence, and is vague or evasive about company</li> </ul>
Things just don't add up  The value of the goods does not mesh with the quantity being shipped	05	Things just don't add up	The value of the goods does not mesh with the quantity being

## **Best Practices for Addressing**

01	Know Your Suppliers	<ul> <li>Production Practices &amp; Environmental &amp; Technological Capabilities</li> <li>Physical locations</li> <li>Business longevity and ownership structure</li> <li>What countries do they sell to and what markets do they serve?</li> <li>Is the supplier the subject of/party to any current trade investigations or enforcement actions?</li> </ul>
02	Understand Your Product	<ul> <li>Become familiar with how your product is made and the processes and countries that uniquely contribute to the final country of origin determination</li> <li>Where can the product feasibly be sourced &amp; how quickly can it be produced (standard turnaround time)?</li> <li>What does it cost in relation to quantity purchased?</li> </ul>
03	Build Solid Relationships w/ Brokers and Freight Forwarders	<ul> <li>Brokers are uniquely positioned to spot discrepancies on import paperwork, advise on accurate HTS codes, and are your lifeline to productive communication with CBP</li> <li>Forwarders understand common transit routes and add another channel of communication with your supplier</li> </ul>
04	Know Your Exposure	<ul> <li>Educate yourself on your product(s)' sensitivity and status in the global marketplace</li> <li>What incentive (if any) does the supplier have to deceive?</li> <li>What are the tariffs? Is the product subject to AD/CVD orders or investigations?</li> <li>Is your product subject to trade restrictions or sanctions?</li> </ul>
05	Be Proactive & Take Control	<ul> <li>Agree to Incoterms that give you more control over cargo movement and logistics decisions</li> <li>Conduct periodic audits to review volumes, pricing, and shipping routes on your commercial paperwork</li> <li>Request photos of the country of origin stamping/marking and compare to customs entry documentation (7501, invoice, BOL, etc.)</li> </ul>

# Q & A

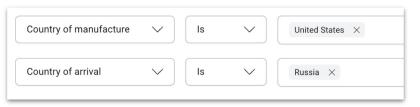
### Why Care?

- Understanding that these transshipment networks exist and are a force enabler for near peer adversaries
- Aggressive enforcement action taken against these networks by agencies
- Increasing guidance from regulators to incorporate new types of public data in due diligence processes, including trade data, address data, ownership data.
  - o 10 July 2024 BIS Update screen for known suppliers of CHPL items to Russia
  - EU Sanctions Packages reporting requirements for Russian ownership
  - BIS Semiconductor Export Controls restrictions where ultimate parent company is headquartered in Country Group D:5
  - o BIS Entity List 'address-only' additions
- Growing complexity and stringency of regulations incentivizes transshipment.

### **Understanding your exposure**

#### Common Transshipment Geographies for CHPL Items

- "Risk-based approach" should be taken based on nature of goods
- Screening of all parties to the transaction
- Ensure you are following relevant BIS Red Flag guidance
- Understand geographies of concern



China	18732
Hong Kong	13782
Turkey	2949
Thailand	1549
United Arab Emirates	1085
India	446
Finland	369
Maldives	361
Lithuania	319
Poland	243

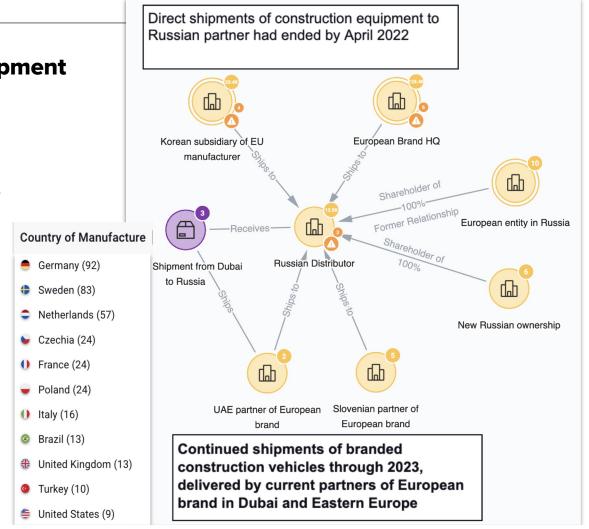
### Understanding your exposure - historic ties to Russia

- Are you aware of the continued operations of former distributors and business partners?
- Are your current customers or distributors continuing to supply goods to Russia?
- Unexpected spikes in sales volumes in known transshipment hubs?
- Availability on the grey market means there is not always a "smoking gun"

SAYARI

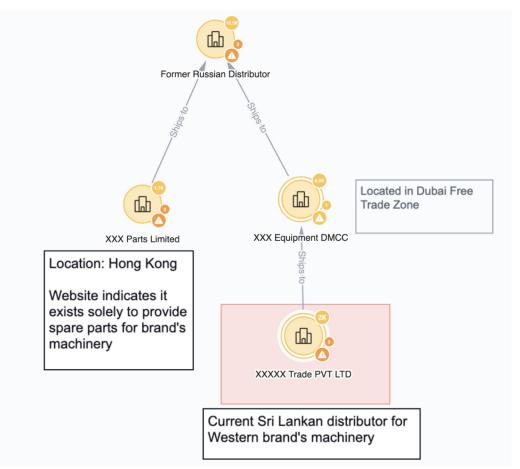
### **Case Study - Construction Equipment**

- Challenge of disentangling from high risk jurisdictions
- High volume over \$80 million worth of shipments sent to Russia in 2023, manufactured in the West
- Participants in network often transshipped multiple brands' products
- Bill of Lading data routinely give precise details on model, VIN numbers etc.
- Information is there, if teams are inclined to look. Can be corroborated with other OSINT data.



### **Case Study - Construction Equipment**

- Similar typology to previous example
- Free Trade Zones often play key role in transshipment networks and warrant further due diligence
- Participation of business partners in these networks is a driver of legislation such as EU's 'No-Russia Clause'.
- Incentive to "Know Your Customer's Customer"



## **Know your customer - and their owners**

- Russian national, previously working in China for Russian consumer electronics firms.
- Using a Hong Kong company to ship thousands of shipments of CHPL goods to single company in Russia.
- Majority of items delivered were manufactured in Western countries
- Many corporate registries will provide nationality or address details for owners and ultimate parent companies
- Globally connected datasets are invaluable



France (128)

Company Owner

Hong Kong

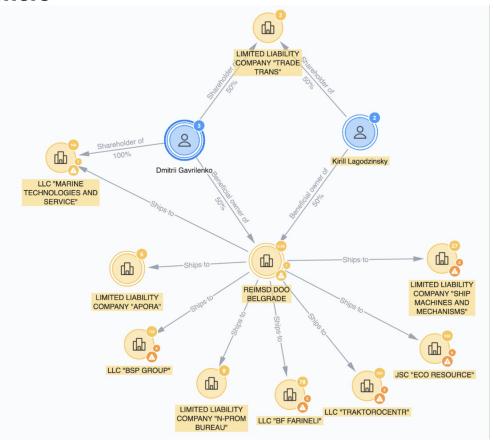
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**PURPOSE** 

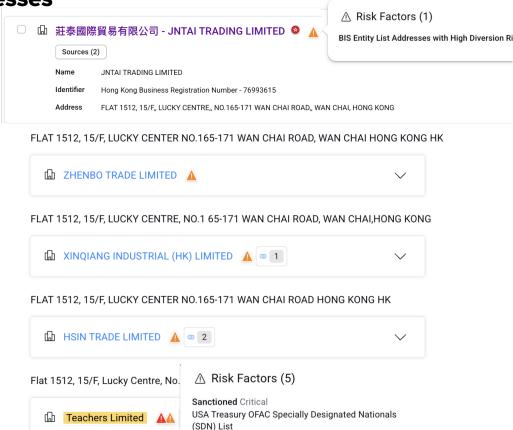
### **Know your customer - and their owners**

- Two Russian nationals established a Serbian company in late 2022.
- The company's operations span across multiple countries, and were used to ship over 3000 shipments to Russia including to Gavrilenko's own company.
- Link established through combination of Serbian corporate registry data, Russian Federal Tax Registry data, and EU-wide trade data



Know your customer - and their addresses

- Sayari's preliminary analysis indicates around 34,000 entities registered to addresses added to BIS Entity List
- Trade data identifies around 1,000 importers to, and 4,400 exporters at these locations.
- Around 4,000 companies had historically exported to these addresses.
- Beyond listed addresses, geolocated address data can be used to uncover other colocation risks and connected parties



### Know your customer - and who they procure with

- Internal transshipment of goods is by nature harder to investigate
- Principles of ownership and address data still apply
- Leverage other open source data such as procurement contracts to identify who your end user's key partners are
- Key strength of knowledge graphs



#### Conclusion

Evasive transshipment can be hard to spot and differentiate from legitimate use cases - it is also difficult to enforce.

The culmination of rising tariffs, the ongoing Ukraine war, strategic competition with China, and continued focus on protectionist trade policies, provides the incentive that global trade manipulators are looking for to circumvent and make profit, to the detriment of national security.

Careful use of novel datasets and open source information is vital in our efforts to stop this. Sayari can be a key tool in a broader toolbelt of solutions that will enhance the overall picture in investigating suppliers, trading partners, and key trading corridors.

# Q & A