Export/Import Enforcement: What to Do When Investigators "Knock"

How to React to Visits, Subpoenas, and Search Warrants

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DISCLOSURES BREAK-OUT

Voluntary Disclosures

Will You Make Mistakes?

"Every exporter makes mistakes. A company that is not disclosing violations is either covering them up or is too stupid to know it has violations."

- David Trimble, former Director, DDTC Compliance



Why Voluntarily Disclose?

- Earns a "halo effect" with regulators.
- Reduces likelihood of repeated violations.
- Give attention to corrective actions.
- May result in increased funding.
- To avoid subpoenas and searches.
- To avoid a directed disclosure.
- To reduce the likelihood of fines, prison, debarment, and other penalties.



Risks of Disclosure

- Waives attorney-client privilege.
- May trigger prosecution or sanctions that may otherwise not have occurred.
- May become public (consent agreements).
- May assist civil litigation (related suits by employees, shareholders, or business entities.)
- May chill employee cooperation in future investigations.
- May result in delay of other applications for licenses and agreements pending VD resolution.
 - But don't apply for approval without disclosing errors.

Use the proper VD terminology.

 State Dept, DDTC, ITAR = "Voluntary Disclosure" ("VD") (22 CFR § 127.12)

- Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Investigates.

- Commerce Dept, BIS, EAR = "Voluntary <u>Self</u>-Disclosure" ("VSD") (15 CFR § 764.5(c)(3))
 – Office of Export Enforcement (OEE) Investigates.
- Commerce Dept, Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Regulations (FTR) = "Voluntary Self-Disclosure" ("VSD") (15 CFR § 30.74)

- U.S. Customs or OEE Investigate.

Proper Terminology (Continued)

 Justice Dept = "Voluntary Self-Disclosure" ("VSD") (VSD Guidance, 26 Oct 2016)

- FBI and HSI investigate.

 Treasury Dept, OFAC = "Voluntary Self-Disclosure" ("VSD") (31 CFR Part 500)

– FBI, HSI, and Secret Service investigate.

- Customs & Border Protection = "Prior Disclosure" ("PD") (19 C.F.R. § 162.74)
 - CBP & HSI investigate.

You discover that someone in your company violated export or import regulations.

- Question: Are you required to file a disclosure?
- Answer: Depends on the violation.
 Voluntary disclosures are of course <u>voluntary</u>.
- But sometimes ...

Disclosures are sometimes required.

- ITAR § 123.17 Exports of Firearms, Ammunition, and Personal Protective Gear
 - (j). If the articles temporarily exported are not returned, a report must be submitted to DDTC.
- ITAR § 126.1 Prohibited Exports, Imports, and Sales to or From Certain Countries
 - (e)(2). Any person who knows of a proposed, final, or actual sale, export, transfer, reexport, or retransfer of articles, services, or data as described in paragraph (e)(1) of this section must immediately inform DDTC.

Mandatory Disclosures:

• ITAR § 130.9: Political contributions or fees

 "must inform" DDTC if exporter or vendors paid political contributions of \$5,000 or more, or fees of \$100,000 or more.

• EAR § 764.2(g)(2):

- Every person ... must notify BIS in writing, of any change of any material fact previously stated, immediately upon discovery that a change has occurred or may occur in the future.
- No person may fail to comply with any reporting requirement.

Disclosures are also required by:

- Agency Directed Disclosures and Consent Agreements
- License or agreement provisos
- Contract clauses
 - Foreign Military Sales
 - FAR/DFARS clauses
 - DFARS 252.204-7012(b): within 72 hours
 - Primes often require subs or vendors to report suspected violations to primes.
- Merger/Acquisition agreements

BIS: "Voluntary self-disclosures will be afforded "great weight."

OFAC: A voluntary self-disclosure will result in a base penalty amount at least 50 percent less than in cases not involving a VSD.

DOJ: "Significantly reduced penalty, possibility of a non-prosecution agreement (NPA), reduced fine and forfeiture, and no requirement for a monitor."

Administrative Penalties in EAR Violations

 Supp. No. 2 to 15 CFR Part 766—Guidance on Charging and Penalty Determinations in Settlement of Administrative Enforcement Cases Involving Antiboycott Matters

Voluntary Self- Disclosure?	Egregious Case?	
	NO	YES
YES	(1) One-Half of the Transaction Value (capped at \$125,000 per violation)	
NO		(4) Up to the Applicable Statutory Maximum.

Base Penalty Matrix

When?

Timing

- ITAR, EAR, Customs regs state that initial disclosure should be made *when discovered*.
- Followed by completed report within ...
 - ITAR: 60 days; EAR: 180 days
 - US Customs:
 - Protection from Customs penalties if you disclosure before government discovers violation.
 - Verbal disclosure followed by written w/i 10 days.
- Advice: "Disclose early and often."

How to Write a Disclosure

Required Information

Describe the mistake:

- Who made the mistake? (NOT: "Mistakes were made.")
- When and where did it occur?
- Why was it was not prevented, and
- What corrective actions have been or will be taken?
- Report other violations within past 5 years.
- "Be brief. Omit needless words."
 - Strunk & White's Elements of Style

Required Elements in EAR and FTR

EAR §764.5 (FTR §30.74). Voluntary self-disclosure

- Notification of a violation must be in writing and include the following:
 - Description of why, when, where, and how the violation occurred.
 - Product description, quantity, classifications.
 - Identities of persons involved.
 - Authorizations (license, exceptions).
 - Corrective actions taken or planned.
 - Certified by senior official.
- Follow within 180 days with complete disclosure.

Required Elements in an ITAR VD

- Everything in a "voluntary" disclosure is voluntary, but ...
 - If you fail to tell DDTC all they want to know, you may not receive the benefits of a VD.
 - DDTC is likely to reply and ask more questions.
- See the list of required information at ITAR § 127.12(c), (d), and (e).

Proposed DDTC Form DS-7787

Summarize the incident in table format

	Form DS-7787, Disclosure of Violations of the Arms Export Control Act (ITAR § 127.12) ¹	
Block 1: Identifying		
Information		
a. Case Number	(Assigned by DDTC after receiving initial VD submission.)	
b. Registration Code	M	
c. Person/Entity	Entity	
d. DBA Name	(Optional)	
e. Address		
Block 2: Submission		
Information		
a. Submission Type	(Disclosure) or (Notification of 3 rd party violation) or (Response to DDTC)	
b. Disclosure Type	(Initial) or (Extension Request) or (Full) or (Supplemental)	
c. Supplemental	(Description Only if b. "Supplemental")	
d. Related Disclosures		
e. SME?	No / Yes (describe)	
f. Classified?	No / Yes (describe) [Disclosure to DSS is also required by NISPOM 10-510.]	
Block 3: Violation Information		
a. Number of Violations	(Separate by type.)	
b. Violation Dates	(Specific, Date Range, or Ongoing.)	
c. Discovery Date		
d. Related Authorizations		
e. Program/Contract	(Optional)	
f. Subsidiary Identity	(Optional)	
g. Violation Type	"Provide your assessment of the categories under which the violation best fits."	
h Malatian Description		

Writing the Disclosure

If this is a repeated violation, own up to it, explain why your corrective actions from the last time didn't work, and come up with a better solution to the problem.

Don't cut-and-paste explanations and remediation from prior disclosures.

Make it look good! Like a contract proposal.

Aggravating Circumstances? Explain.

- Risks to national security.
- Extended period of wrongdoing.
- Delay in reporting.
- Management condoned or ignored wrongdoing.
- Repeated offenses without corrective actions.
- Untrue statements in VD.
- Concealing or hiding conduct.
- Willful, knowing, or (Dr. Roth's) "Who cares?" attitude.

Include Mitigating Circumstances

DoJ Sentencing policy: *<u>Mitigating if company has</u>:*

- Strong culture of compliance.
- Robust IT system.
- Employees with good qualifications and compensation.
- Compliance function independent of sales/marketing.
- Mandatory training of employees.
- Regular audits of the compliance program.
- Reporting structure of compliance function that brings compliance problems directly to senior company officials.

Mitigating Circumstances – List them.

Agencies may give you a break . . .

- If the transactions would have been authorized if you had asked.
- If your company fully cooperates with government. (Including waiver of statute of limitations.)
- If you have already taken or will take corrective actions, such a training and new directives.
- If you bring in an independent auditor or law firm to ensure you have disclosed everything.
- If you have a good internal compliance program to reduce risk of future violations.

Clean up. Follow up.

Clean up, follow up.

Take corrective actions before being forced by the Government.

- Have a mature CA plan.
- Sign-in sheet with date, name, employee number
- Don't say you corrected the problem unless you're sure it was done.
- Audit to ensure problem is not recurring.

• Training: Always keep . . .

- Copies of training materials.
- Identity of trained employees and bios of trainers.
- Results of post-training quiz if taken.

Parting Advice...

When dealing with the Government: Always have an attitude of cooperation.

- It's all about attitude.
 - Remember Cool Hand Luke?
 - Warden: "What we've got here is ... <u>failure</u> to communicate!"



- Boss: "You got your mind right, Luke?
 - Luke: "Yeah, I got it right ... ah, ah, I got it right boss!"
- You and the Government have the same goal: 100% compliance.

... So get your mind right for success!



THE END.

Thanks for your attention.

Keep Up to Date



New Export/Import Jobs?

Every Monday in the Bugle: (Over 100 jobs listed.)

EX/IM MOVERS & SHAKERS

15. Monday List of Ex/Im Job Openings (Source: Editor)

Published every Monday or first business day of the week. Please send openings in the following format to jobs@fullcirclecompliance.eu.

* COMPANY; LOCATION; POSITION TITLE (WEBLINK); CONTACT INFORMATION; REQUISITION ID

"#" New or amended listing this week.

* Acteon Group Ltd.; Norwich, Suffolk, or London, UK; Head of Compliance; or email Mike Pay * Advanced Micro Devices (AMD); Austin TX; Import/Export Compliance Manager; Requisition ID: 24061 * AgustaWestland Philadelphia Corporation; Associate General Counsel, Corporate & Compliance; careers.us.aw@leonardocompany.com * Amazon; Mexico City, Mexico; Mexico Trade Compliance Program Manager; Requisition ID: 520481 * Amazon; Seattle WA; NA Compliance Analyst; Requisition ID: 256357 * Ansell; Iselin NJ; Senior Specialist NA Trade Compliance; Requisition ID: IRC6513 # Autodesk; San Rafael CA; Export Compliance Manager; Requisition ID: 17WD24183 # Baylor University; Waco, TX; Manager/Director of Export Compliance; Vacancy ID S030428 * Berry Plastics Corporation; Evansville IN; International Trade Compliance Administrator; Requisition ID: 4054 # Carpenter Technology Corporation; Reading, PA; Senior Specialist, International Trade Compliance * DRS Technologies; Dayton OH; Senior Trade Compliance Manager * Eaton; Titchfield, United Kingdom; Global Trade Manager (Trade Compliance): Requisition ID: 020681

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The "Daily Bugle" Newsletter

Bartlett's Annotated International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("BITAR")

Bartlett's Annotated Foreign Trade Regulations ("BAFTR")

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