



La gestione della conformità alle regole del commercio globale: rischi e opportunità nella *Supply Chain* 

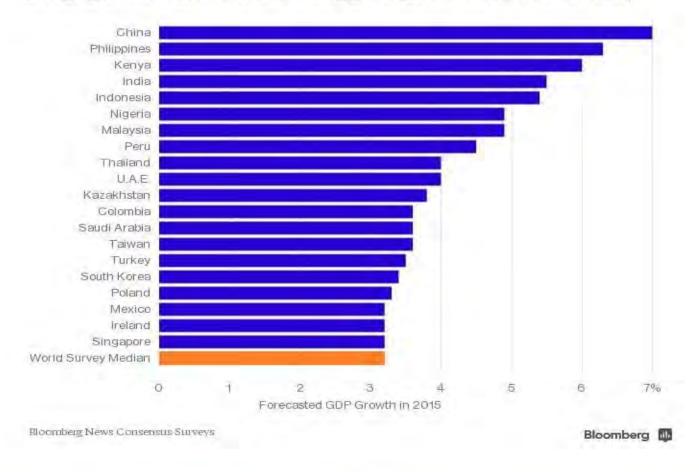
Nick Boland
Director of Business Solutions, EMEA,
Amber Road (UK)

Milan November 30th 2016

# The world is changing ...

#### This Year's All-Stars of the Global Economy

Emerging Asia and Africa seen dominating global growth in 2015, economists say





# Re-imagining Global Trade Management

"Many companies are now re-looking at end-to-end processes. The synergies between traditional GTM and these newer areas are clear, as leaders work to fully integrate these new platforms, many of which rely heavily on Cloudbased deployments.

In many ways, global sourcing and trade management processes and especially technology support are behind those developed for domestic sourcing and logistics activities, though this is an area of increased focus, as companies more fully understand the impact to the bottom line from improving their games in these areas."

"...the reality is that traditional GTM processes almost always intersect with sourcing and logistics workflows... visibility is needed across the entire PO lifecycle, from material and product design through final delivery."

We seem to be entering what we could call the globalization 3.0 era

SupplyChainDigest™

2016 Global Sourcing & Trade
Management Report
Amber Road

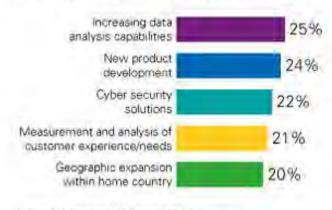
### Priorities

#### Top five strategic priorities over the next 3 years



Source: 2016 Global CEO Outlook: KPMG International

### Top five areas of investment over the next 3 years



Source: 2016 Global CEO Outlook, KPMG International





- Multi layer:
  - National regulation
  - EU regulation
  - UN regulation
  - Other organisations and subscribed Policies (ex: CITES)
  - Trade programs such as FTA's
  - Compliance risk can be found in such areas as:
    - Sanctions / Embargoes
    - Classification
    - Import Controls
    - Export controls
    - Denied Party screening
    - ....



### November 16th: EU Control List

The EU Commission had already adopted this on 12 September 2016, however the 2-month period of veto powers of the EU Parliament and EU Council meant publication in the Official Journal of the FU could not occur before mid-November. This 2016 update of the EU Control List of Dual-Use Items concern, in particular, the current list of dual-use items, specifically those in Annexes I, IIa and IIg of EC No 428/2009, as amended. The regulation entered into force on the following day, on 16 November 2016. The FU Commission has published a "Comprehensive Change Note Summary 2016".



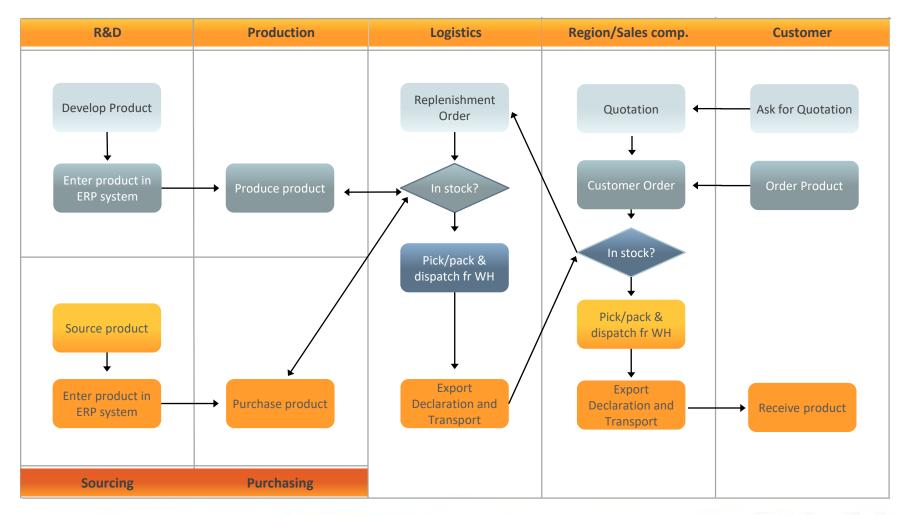


# Some significant changes

- The 2016 EU dual-use control list includes changes concerning the control parameters, the technical definitions and descriptions and the removal or addition of dual-use items. These changes come as a result of the review of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) Dual Use Lists, Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) Technical Annexes and Australia Group Common Control Lists during the course of 2015.
- The majority of the changes derive from the WA, such as the updates of the control of laser measuring systems and a new control for electronic equipment that can perform high-speed analogue-to-digital conversions. It has also introduced structural changes in Category 5 Part 2 "Information Security" as well as the removal of several controls, for instance those on some hydraulic fluids (category 1) and underwater cameras (category 8).
- Regarding MTCR decisions, several Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers have been added to the chemicals listed in Category 1 and a new control for software for the operation and maintenance of guidance sets has been added to Category 7.
- Following the discussions of the Australia Group, we should note that the chemical Diethylamine and two new viruses, the SARS related coronavirus and Reconstructed 1918 influenza virus- have been added to Category 1. Furthermore, several viruses have been renamed and the controls on biological equipment reviewed.

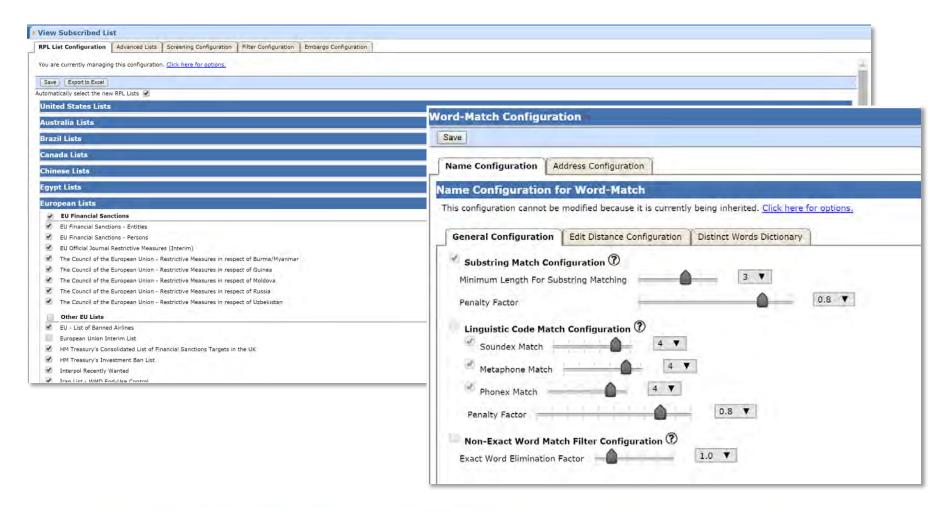


# Breaking down a business



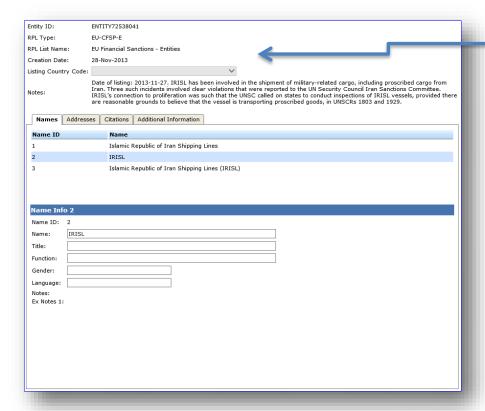


# Who and where? Sanctions, Embargoes and Screening





# Decision Support



Navigate to the actual citation details

Overview of the match list with summarized information (aliases, addresses, history of citations, ID details, etc.)

Done at Brussels, 26 July 2010.

EN 27.7.2010 Official Journal of the European Union L 195/25 COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 668/2010 of 26 July 2010 implementing Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 423/2007 concerning restrictive measures against THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION. The obligation to freeze economic resources of designated entities of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISI.) does not require the impounding Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European or detention of vessels owned by such entities or the Union, and in particular Article 291(2) thereof, cargoes carried by them insofar as such cargoes belong to third parties, nor does it require the detention of the Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2007 of 19 April 2007 (1), and in particular Article 15(2) thereof, crew contracted by them, HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION On 19 April 2007, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 423/2007. Article 15(2) of that Regulation provides Article 1 that the Council shall establish, review and amend the list of persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 7(2) The persons, entities and bodies mentioned in the Annex to this of that Regulation. Regulation shall be added to the list set out in Annex V of Regulation (EC) No 423/2007 (2) The Council has determined that certain additional persons, entities and bodies fulfil the conditions laid down in Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 423/2007 Article 2 and that they should therefore be listed in Annex V of that Regulation for the individual and specific reasons This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.



For the Council
The President
C. ASHTON

### Iran Sanctions

- Various sanctions and restrictions continue to be in place.
- Snap-back mechanism



- A prohibition to sell, supply, transfer, export or procure, directly or indirectly, shall continue to apply to the goods and technology contained in the Missile Technology Control Regime list under Annex III of Council Regulation 267/2012 (as amended by Council Regulation No 2015/1861)
- · A prior authorization is required for the sale, supply, transfer or export of
  - 1. goods contained in the Nuclear Suppliers Group list under Annex I and
  - 2. goods listed in Annex II which contain other dual-use goods and technology that could contribute to reprocessing, enrichment-related, heavy water-related or other activities inconsistent with the JCPOA and
  - 3. metals and software as described in Annex VIIA and B of Council Regulation 267/2012 (as amended).



# Example sanctions: Russia

- Sanctions against Russian and Ukrainian individuals, companies and officials
- Restrictions for Crimea and Sevastopol
- Measures targeting sectoral cooperation and exchanges with Russia ("Economic" sanctions)

Export Controls Summary	
Control Type	Result
Embargo/Sanction	Controls May Apply
Prohibition	Controls May Apply
Licenses, Permits, etc.	Controls May Apply
Absolute Quota	No Controls
Other Controls	No Controls

#### **ARMS EMBARGO**

**Embargo** on the import and export of arms and related material from/to Russia, covering all items on the EU common military list, with some exceptions.

#### **PROHIBITION**

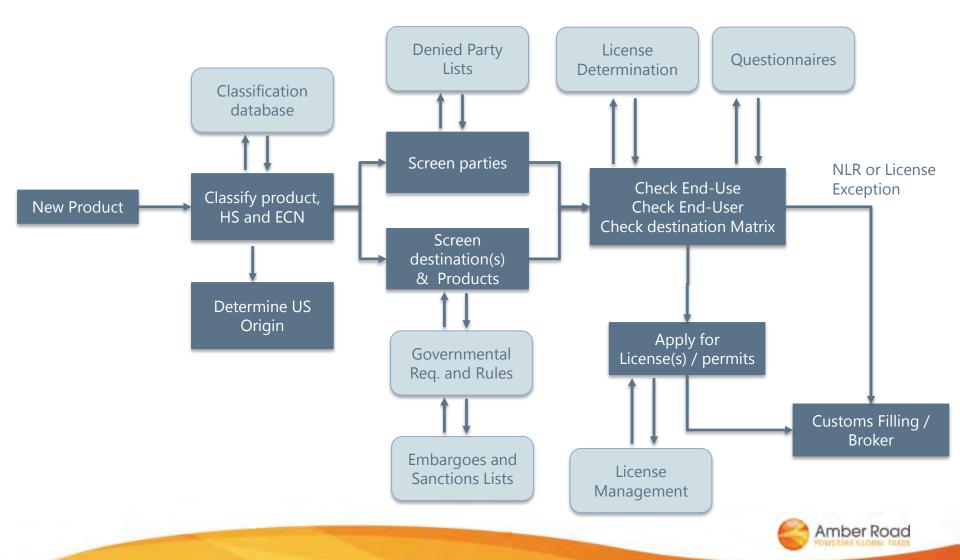
on exports of dual use goods and technology for military use in Russia or to Russian military end-users, including all items in the EU list of dual use goodspdf. Export of dual use goods to nine mixed end-users is also banned.

#### LICENCES, PERMIT

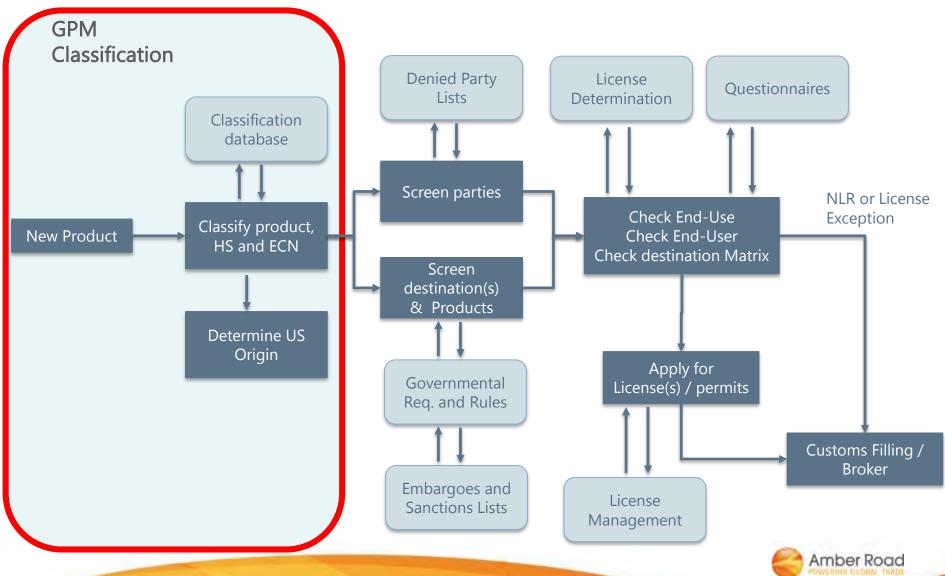
Exports of certain energy-related equipment and technology to Russia are subject to **prior authorisation** by competent authorities of Member States.



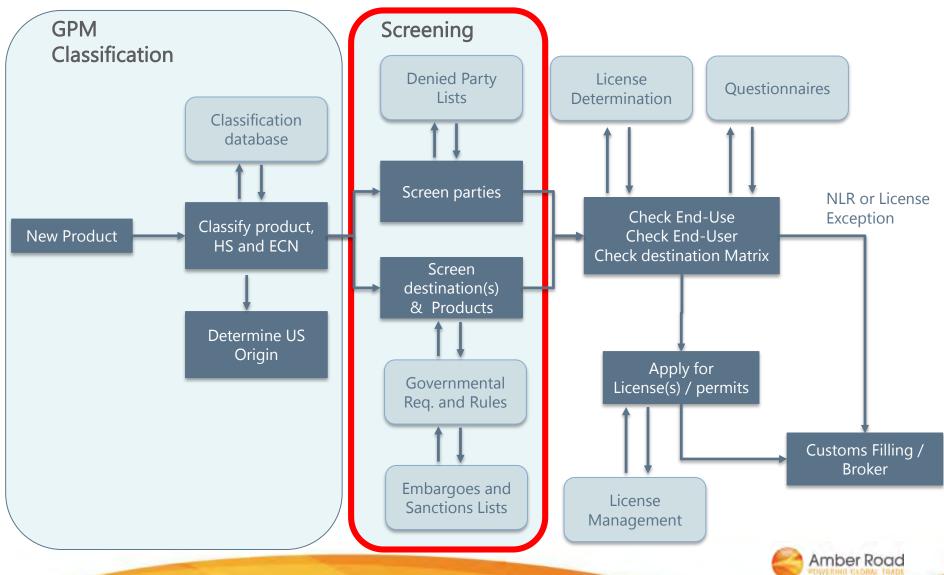
### Complete process: Every Pieces come together



### Complete process: Every Pieces come together

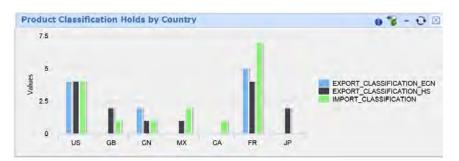


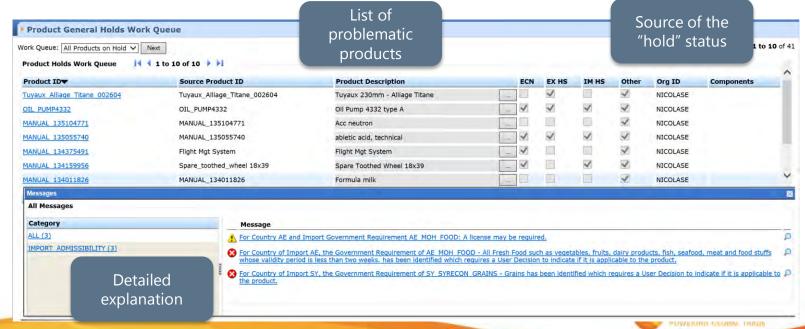
### Complete process: Every Pieces come together



### We need to screen - Products

### Dashboards: In order to process the products





### We need to screen - Transactions

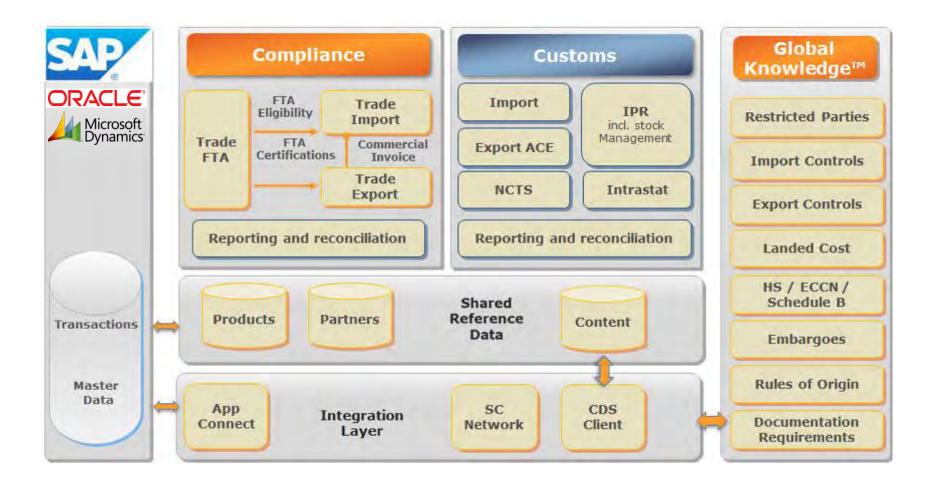
Workflow, email alerts, reports, etc...







# Compliance Solution Footprint





# Global Knowledge

#### **Extensive Data**

- HS records
- Rules of Origin
- Preferential duty programs
- Trade documents
- Restricted Parties lists



### Knowledgeable Team

- 100+ In-house trade professionals
- 30+ In-country trade consultants





### Modernisation of the EU dual-use control system

#### More to come ...

- The Nov 16<sup>th</sup> changes come in the context of the EU's proposal to modernize the current dual-use export control regime in order to make it more efficient, effective and consistent. The proposal brings three new elements to light:
  - the control on "cyber-surveillance technologies" preventing international humanitarian law and human rights violations,
  - the expansion on the process of requesting an export licenses due to "human rights considerations"
  - and finally (amongst other changes) to include new EU General Export Authorizations (EUGEAs).
- The proposal is now under the legislative process, on the condition that the Council and European Parliament agree before the regulation is adopted.





# Summary

- Establishing an Export Control process is critical for all Actors on the Supply Chain – Ignorance in not a legal defence.
- To meet business objectives, Export Controls must be considered
- Key assets needed:
  - Skilled People
    - Cross domain expertise across Business, Logistics and Finance
    - Common acceptance and ongoing education throughout the business
    - Executive support
  - Process and Tools
    - Risk assessment initial and ongoing
    - Compliance process support tools
      - Sourcing / Production / Sales / Legal / Finance / Audit etc
  - Systems and infrastructure
    - Key aspects
      - Trade Content
      - Audit history
      - Control and Security
      - Reporting

