KEY OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Ohio Manufacturers' Association

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Key Themes

- Major developments of the past few years
 - U.S. withdrawal from Trans-Pacific Partnership
 - COVID-19
 - Brexit
 - USMCA replacing NAFTA
 - Tariff Act of 1930 enforcement:
 - §232 steel and aluminum tariffs
 - §301 "China" tariffs (≈\$125B in duties collected to date)
 - §307 (forced labor/Withhold Release Orders)
 - Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (guidance pending June 2022)
- Lowering costs and reducing risk
 - Customs valuation
 - Classification
 - Origin
 - Special Programs
- Identifying opportunities in cross-border operations
 - Trade Profiler



Key Issues, Opportunities and Risks

Valuation

Customs valuation = determination of economic value of goods declared at import; constitutes the taxable basis for duties, VAT and other *ad valorem* fees/charges.

Applies to product plus royalties, licenses, patents, assists, R&D, and many other inter-/intra-company arrangements.

Strategies: "first sale" structures, duty recovery on transfer pricing adjustments

Classification

The Harmonized System (HS) is an international nomenclature for the classification of products.

HS codes determine duty rates, admissibility, preferential access, quota, etc.

Strategies: tariff engineering, transformation, positioning, rulings, tariff exclusion



Key Issues, Opportunities and Risks

Origin

Where an item is grown, assembled or processed is a primary determinant of how and which tariff will apply.

All trade agreements require a certain level of local value-added activity in order to obtain preferential treatment (i.e., reduced or zero tariffs) at import.

Strategies: FTAs, substantial transformation, triangulation, tariff exclusion

Special Programs

Provide tariff/duty reduction, deferral, recovery and/or exemption. Require approval and oversight to operate, and demand rigorous processes and controls.

Demonstrate ability to proactively manage customs and trade activities, and regimes are largely similar across the world.

Strategies: HTS 9802, Free/Foreign Trade Zones, Bonded Operations, Drawback, Canada reman relief, Maquila, Inward/Outward Processing

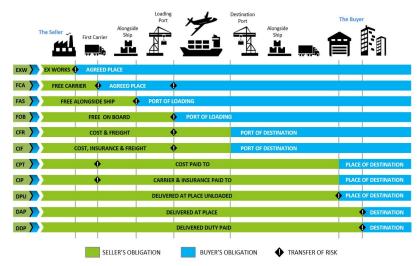


Other Principal Considerations

There are other considerations in cross-border transactions and structures that can have important legal, financial and supply chain ramifications (e.g., create PE issues, unrecoverable VAT), including:

- Right to Make Entry
- Principal Party in Interest
- Title Transfer
- Consignments
- Risk of Loss

INCOTERMS 2020 Point of Delivery and Transfer of Risk





Identifying Opportunities: What to Watch For

- High volume/value of trade activity with related parties and/or TP adjustments
- International <u>restructuring/realignment initiatives</u> (e.g., contract/toll manufacturing, buy-sell and commission arrangements)
- International <u>royalties</u>, <u>license fees</u>, distribution rights, cost-sharing agreements, <u>assists</u>
- Use of trade agreements and duty deferral/exemption programs
- Weak internal control/oversight
- <u>Decentralized</u> operations and decision-making authority
- Reliance on customs brokers & freight forwarders



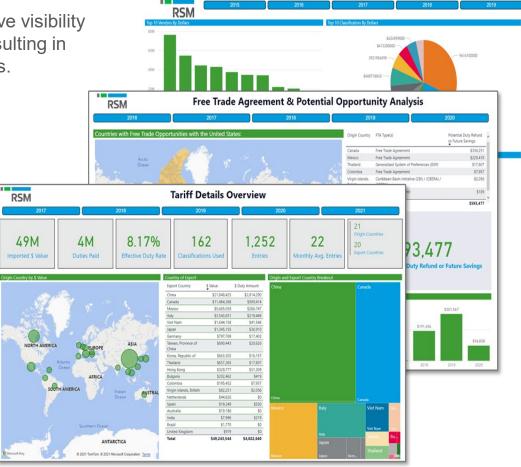
Identifying Opportunities: *Trade Profiler*

Data-driven actionable intelligence to save cash and manage exposures

Issue: Many companies lack comprehensive visibility into their cross-border trading activities, resulting in risks and missed cost-savings opportunities.

Opportunity: *Trade Profiler* processes up to 5 years of an importer's data to standardize, analyze and turn its trade information into actionable intelligence. RSM assesses activity such as *Quantity*, *Origin Country*, *HS Classification*, *Value*, *Related Party*, and *Customs Duties & Fees* to identify cost savings opportunities and exposures.

Action: Collect and analyze detailed import data to determine and quantify potential opportunities to lower tariff costs, reduce trading risks and improve supply chain performance.





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



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