### **Trade and Industry Department**

**Advice for Internal Compliance Programmes** 



#### Why do companies have a need for ICP?

- Rapid development of high-technology and growth in demand
- Compliance with Hong Kong laws
- Meeting international control requirements
- Assurance on management and ethical standards







#### What does an effective ICP provide?

 Systematic screening for transactions so as to ensure that only legitimate business transactions would proceed



## Model Internal Control Programme



## (1) Policy Commitment to Compliance

- State a firm commitment in writing that:
  - Not having its products used for WMD and other problematic purposes
  - Fully comply with the Laws of Hong Kong
- Seek endorsement from senior management and bring attention to all employees and customers

### (2) Nomination of Responsible Personnel

- ◆ To <u>avoid</u> conflict of interest, officers with primary responsibility for trade control matters should be independent from the sales/ marketing department
- Decision should <u>NOT be managed</u> by a single individual

### (3) Procedures Related to Trade Controls

- A. Product Screening
- B. Customer and end user Screening
- C. End-use Screening
- D. Transaction Screening
- **E.** Application for Licences

#### Note:

All screening processes must be conducted before the order is accepted.



### A. Product Screening (I)

- ✓ To <u>conduct</u> a general screening in advance instead of screening each transaction
- To <u>evaluate</u> and clarify all goods by the trade control team together with the engineering/technical department; or
- ✓ To <u>request</u> a determination from the supplier of the goods; or
- ✓ To <u>use</u> the pre-classification service by forwarding the technical details to the Classification Section of TID

### A. Product Screening (II)

- ✓ To keep records or lists of the details of the products, including the name, brand, model, product no. and the part of the Import and Export (Strategic Commodities) Regulations control list it falls under
- Sales/Marketing department to <u>use</u> the lists to check against the order received, to request determination from the trade control team if in doubt



# B. Customer and End User Screening (I)

#### ◆ Parties

- ✓ To <u>visit</u> websites of Governments of some high-tech supplier countries
- ✓ To <u>maintain</u> the lists of problematic/concerned entities
- ✓ To <u>check</u> against the lists upon receipt of an enquiry or order from customers, if in doubt, can seek advice from TID

# B. Customer and End User Screening (II)

- √To confirm the customers and end users are bona fide companies/entities by checking their
  - •address (post office box address should not be accepted!)
  - ◆contact no.
  - business registration details
  - other relevant information



# B. Customer and End User Screening (III)

- Destination Screening for Re-exports
  - ✓ To ensure the original exporting country/place has no objection to the goods being re-exported to the destination
  - ✓ To get copies of valid export licences or other requisite documents issued by the original exporting country/place, if necessary
  - ✓ To <u>compile</u> and <u>maintain</u> lists of allowable re-export destinations for each different product in advance
  - ✓ To <u>check</u> each re-export against the lists



### C. End Use Screening

- ✓ To <u>ascertain</u> the end use of the product from the customer
  - e.g. For what purpose the product is required?

    How will it be used at the final destination?

- √To stop further transaction with the customer/ end user if the intended end use is suspicious
  - e.g. related to the development, production or use of WMD programme or any illegal weaponry activities

### D. Transaction Screening

✓ To <u>review</u> the proposed transaction as a whole and all relevant information received from customers and end users

e.g. Any likelihood of false information to conceal a WMD-purpose?

✓ To <u>request</u> contractual assurance from customers

### E. Applications for Licences

- ✓ To <u>apply</u> licence from TID for shipping controlled strategic commodities to/from Hong Kong
- ✓ To <u>obtain</u> relevant documents to support the application



### (4) Shipment Control

- Companies must ensure that the goods actually imported or exported match with the relevant shipping documents.
- To halt the shipment and inform the trade control team immediately if discrepancy between the documents and the shipment is found



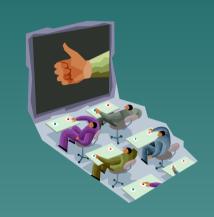
### (5) Internal Audits

- ◆ The trade control team should conduct compliance audit or review the related functions on a periodic basis.
  - √ To <u>establish</u> regular programme of internal audits
  - ✓ To <u>appoint</u> impartial auditors
  - ✓ To <u>keep</u> the audit result and relevant documents
  - ✓ To <u>report</u> the audit result to the company management

### (6) Training

 To <u>conduct</u> regular training for employees engaging in import and export of strategic commodities

◆ To keep the training records on the dates, the names of attendees, the subjects, etc.



### (7) Record Keeping

◆ To <u>maintain</u> records of all paperwork in relation to a particular transaction or enquiries relevant to the Import and Export (Strategic Commodities) Regulations.

e.g. business transaction documents (order forms, contracts, invoices, bills of lading, air waybills, etc), screening/ trade control documents (verification on the end user, copies of import/ export licences, etc)

### (8) Guidance to Subsidiaries and Affiliates

 Parent company should provide guidance on trade control practices to its subsidiary or affiliate on implementing ICP.



### (9) Report of Violations

- Involvement of all employees of the company
- A clear procedure for reporting any violation of Regulations or perceived risk of violation to the trade control team



- The trade control team is responsible for investigating the report
- Corrective actions or reminders should be issued to all relevant staff
- For cases involving violation of the Import and Export (Strategic Commodities) Regulations, it must be reported to TID



## (10) Integration with Quality Management Practices

 To <u>adopt</u> ICP as part of the company's code of practice, with equal emphasis to quality management practices



### End of Presentation

Thank you!

