

Agenda

Introduction

The New Era of Supply Chain Scrutiny

Recent developments and drivers of enhanced supply chain security

Sub-Tier Supply Data: Transshipment

How sub-tier trade and ownership relationships impact supply chain security and how data-driven solutions help

Supplier Ownership: Foreign Entities of Concern

How suppliers' ownership relationships impact supply chain security and how data-driven solutions help

Conclusion: Embracing Proactive Compliance

Promoting agility in the face of supply chain uncertainty

Q&A

Trusted by governments and enterprise teams operating in a world of complex regulations.

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)

Foreign Entities of Concern - FEOC

Tariff Optimization

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA)

German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (LKSG)

Norwegian Transparency Act (NTA)

Swiss Supply Chain Act (VSoTr)

Foreign Investment Screening Acts

UK Modern Slavery Act

U.S. Treasury OFAC 50% Rule

Beneficial Ownership & "Know Your Third Party"

Export Controls & Military End User (MEU) Restrictions

Foreign Ownership, Control & Influence (FOCI) Mitigation

FinCEN-BIS Alert on Export Control & Sanctions Evasion

Common High Priority List (CHPL)

EU Conflict Minerals Regulation

European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)



































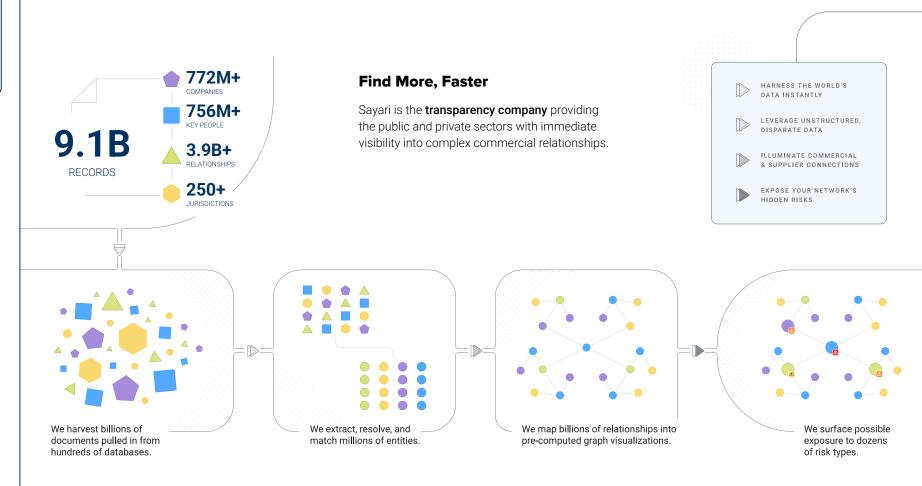






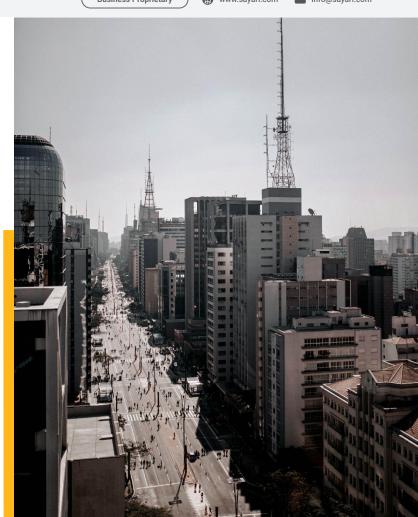


NXP Semiconductors



The "Unseen" Supply Chain

- ► The new reality
 - U.S. and EU regulations demanding deeper visibility
 - Hidden, sub-tier supply chain and relationships is where the risk really lies
- Expanding focus
 - From Supplier Focus to Product Flows: Go beyond identifying companies to understanding the flow of raw materials and finished goods
 - Assess for illicit transshipment: tariffs, sanctions, import controls (e.g. forced labor, ESG)
 - entities in your network that expose your enterprise to emerging geopolitical and regulatory risks



Evolution of Supply Chain Security

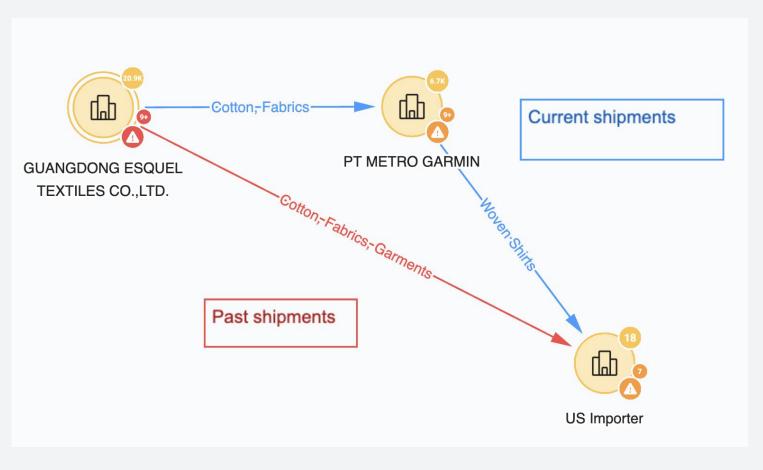
Era	Primary Driver	Core Focus	Key Concepts & Regulations
Phase 1: Post-9/11 Counterterrorism & Security	Physical security concerns in a post-9/11 world	Preventing terrorism and securing borders	Container Security Initiative (CSI), Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), border security, cargo inspection, physical threat mitigation
Phase 2: Enhanced Financial Sanctions & Screening	Geopolitical instability and the use of economic sanctions	Preventing financial transactions and trade with sanctioned entities	OFAC, EU sanctions lists, Specially Designated Nationals (SDN), sanctions screening, Know Your Customer (KYC)
Phase 3: Human Rights Due Diligence & ESG	Public awareness, ethical sourcing, and social responsibility	Identifying and mitigating human rights and environmental risks	Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA), forced labor, due diligence, ESG reporting, ethical sourcing, supply chain transparency
Phase 4: Strategic & Proactive Compliance	Growing regulatory complexity, supply chain risk, and national security	Maximizing visibility to anticipate and prevent risks	"Foreign entities of concern," corporate ownership, transshipment risks, Al-enhanced due diligence, strategic sourcing

The Transshipment Problem

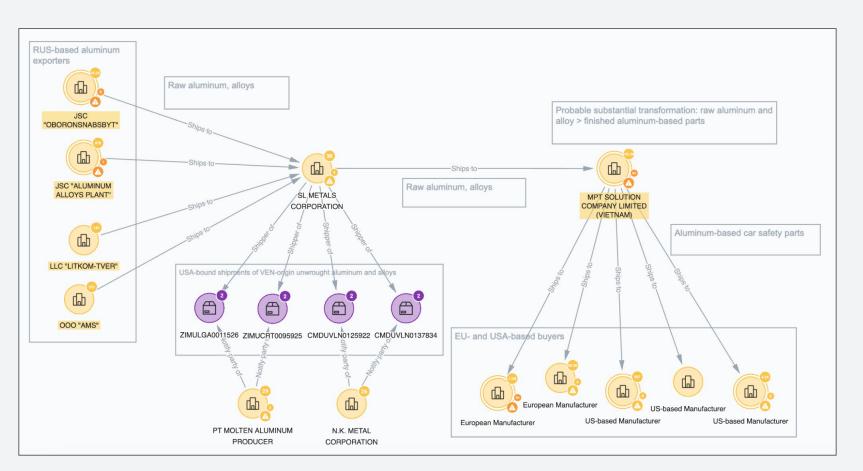
- Definitions (some still not finalized)
 - "Process of moving goods from one mode of transport to another during their journey to final destination"
- Uses
 - Entirely legitimate when done legally, with substantive transformation
 - Illicit examples
 - Import and export examples
- Pending guidance
 - o July 2025 Executive Order
 - August 2025 DOJ Trade Fraud Taskforce

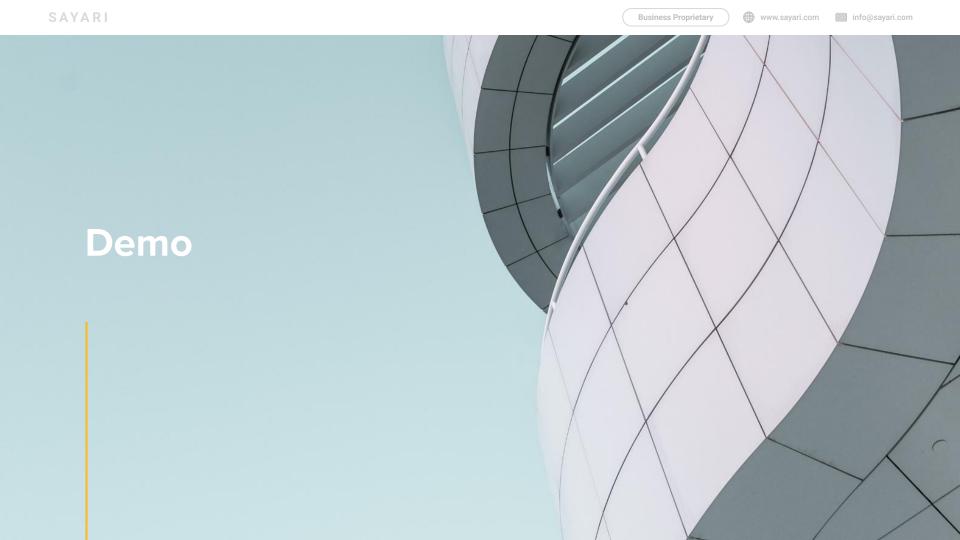


What Does Illicit Transshipment Look Like (UFLPA)?



What Does Potentially Illicit Transshipment Look Like (Tariffs)?



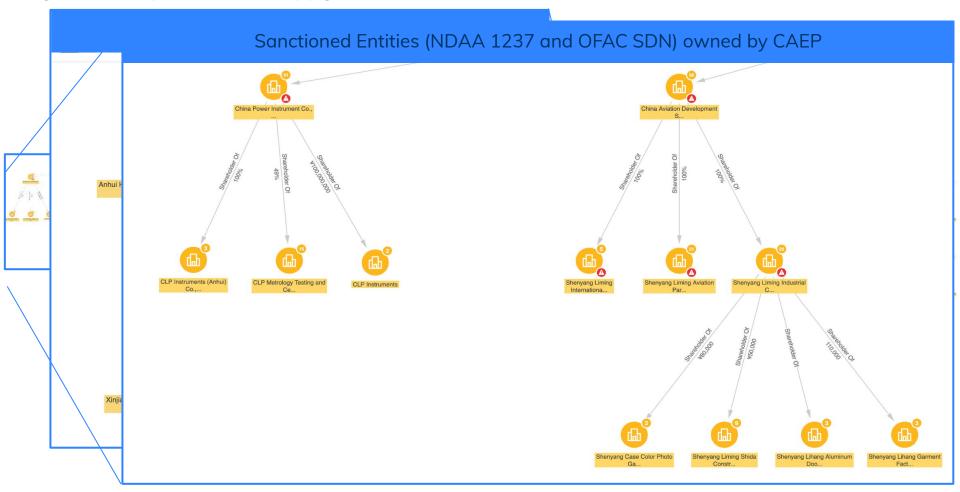


Foreign Entities of Concern

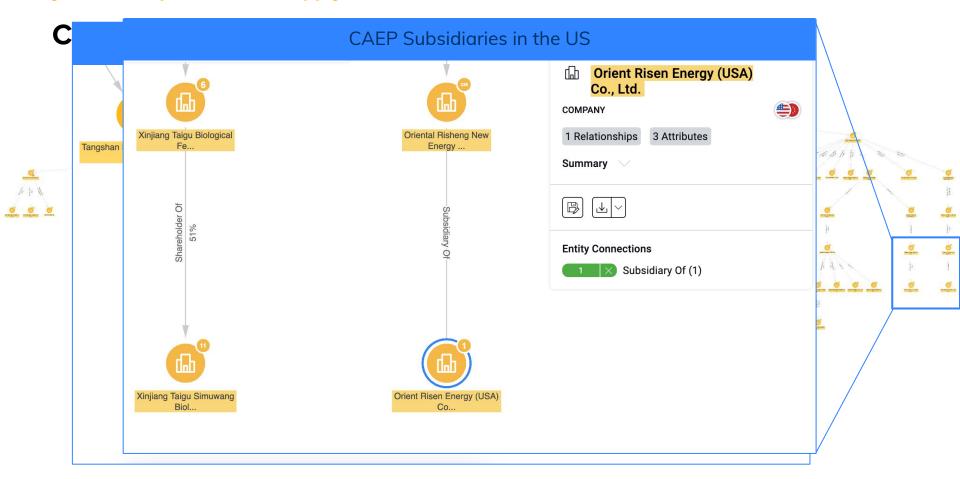
- Definitions
 - Goes beyond sanctions
 - DOE definition includes "owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of a government of a 'covered nation'"
- Other terms
 - "Foreign Adversary"
 - Specified Foreign Entities (SFEs)
 - Foreign Influenced Entities (FIEs)
- Relevant regulations
 - CHIPS Act
 - Inflation Reduction Act
 - o Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act
 - BIS Connected Vehicles Final Rule
 - Europe: EU FDI Screening, CSDDD, and others



Why Ownership Matters in Supply Chains



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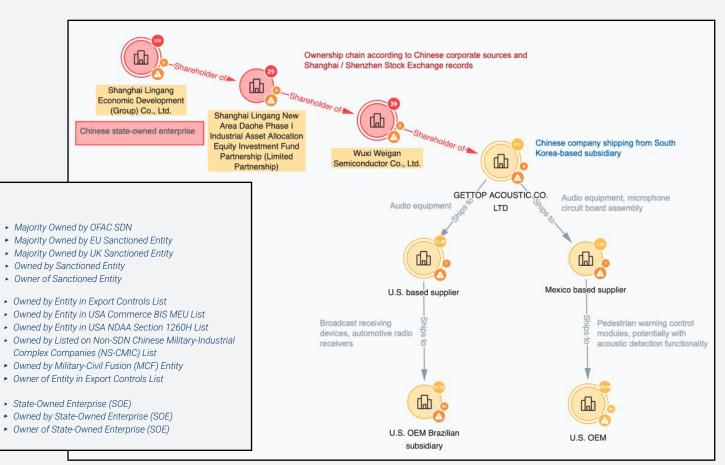
Targeted Risk Factors.

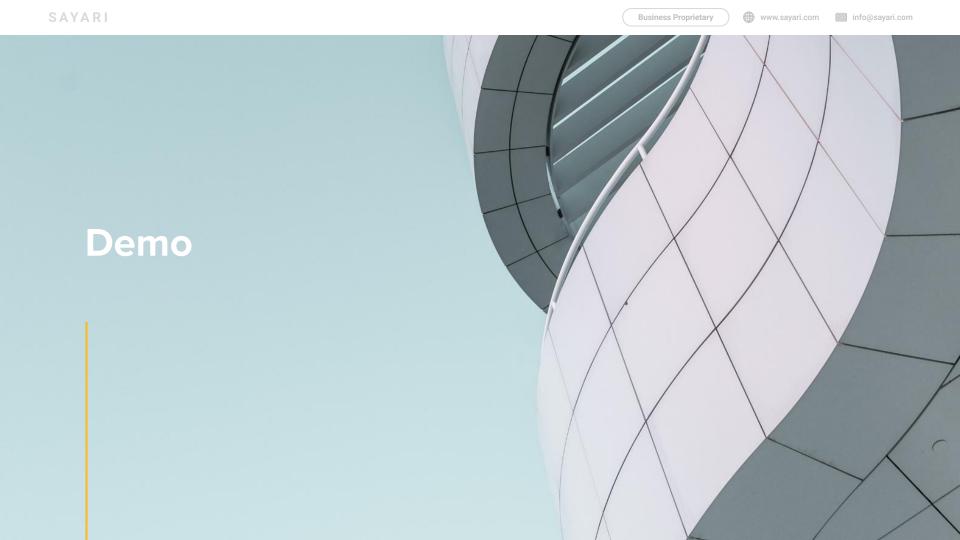
Export Controls

Political Exposure

Sanctions

What Does FEOC Exposure Look Like?





Anticipating the Challenges of Tomorrow

- Sub-tier visibility is non-negotiable: The new era of trade compliance demands looking beyond your immediate Tier 1 suppliers. Risks and regulatory scrutiny now extend deep into the supply chain, making visibility of sub-tiers a necessity, not an option.
- **Beyond the Bill of Materials:** Regulators are demanding a granular, product-level analysis that moves beyond simple screening. This involves mapping your supply chain from raw material to final product, using data like reported value and weight to prove your supply chain is clean.
- Internal trade data isn't enough: Relying solely on internal data is insufficient for today's proactive, strategic approach to compliance. Leveraging granular, external trade data is crucial to anticipate regulatory scrutiny, identify where components are truly coming from, and prepare the necessary documentation to avoid costly fines and detentions.
- Ownership is a "new" pillar of due diligence: Vetting suppliers now requires
 exploring the corporate networks behind them. Recent legislation, such as that
 concerning "Foreign Entities of Concern," makes understanding the ultimate
 ownership of a supplier a critical part of due diligence to mitigate risks related to
 forced labor or national security.



