



July 2016

ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES

CBP Action Needed to Reduce Duty Processing Errors and Mitigate Nonpayment Risk

Accessible Version

GAO Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-16-542](#), a report to the Chairman, Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate

Why GAO Did This Study

The United States assesses AD duties on products imported at unfairly low prices (i.e., dumped) and CV duties on products subsidized by foreign governments. Nonpayment of AD/CV duties means the U.S. government has not fully remedied unfair trade practices and results in lost revenue.

GAO was asked to review CBP's efforts to improve the collection of AD/CV duties. This report (1) examines the status and composition of uncollected AD/CV duties, (2) the extent to which CBP has taken steps to improve its collection of such duties, and (3) the extent to which CBP assesses and mitigates the risk to revenue from potentially uncollectible AD/CV duties. GAO analyzed CBP AD/CV duty entry data for fiscal years 2001 through 2014, AD/CV duty billing data as of mid-May 2015, and Department of Commerce data for fiscal years 2002–2015. GAO also reviewed agency documents, interviewed agency and private sector officials, and analyzed CBP data to assess the risk of duty nonpayment.

What GAO Recommends

GAO recommends that CBP (1) issue guidance to collect and analyze data on a regular basis to find and address the causes of AD/CV duty liquidation errors and track progress; (2) regularly conduct a comprehensive risk analysis that considers likelihood as well as significance of risk factors related to duty nonpayment; and (3) take steps to use its data and risk assessment strategically to mitigate AD/CV duty nonpayment consistent with U.S. law and international trade obligations.

View [GAO-16-542](#). For more information, contact Kimberly M. Gianopoulos at (202) 512-8612 or gianopoulosk@gao.gov.

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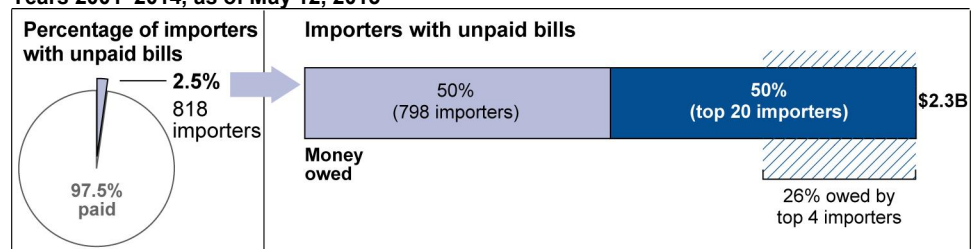
CBP Action Needed to Reduce Duty Processing Errors and Mitigate Nonpayment Risk

CBP concurred with all three recommendations.

What GAO Found

GAO estimates that about \$2.3 billion in antidumping (AD) and countervailing (CV) duties owed to the U.S. government were uncollected as of mid-May 2015, based on its analysis of AD/CV duty bills for goods entering the United States in fiscal years 2001–2014. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) reported that it does not expect to collect most of that debt. GAO found that most AD/CV duty bills were paid and that unpaid bills were concentrated among a small number of importers, with 20 accounting for about 50 percent of the \$2.3 billion uncollected. CBP data show that most of those importers stopped importing before receiving their first AD/CV duty bill. As GAO has previously reported, the U.S. AD/CV duty system involves the retrospective assessment of duties, such that the final amount of AD/CV duties an importer owes can significantly exceed the initial amount paid at the estimated duty rate when the goods entered the country.

Importers with Unpaid Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015



Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection data. | GAO-16-542

CBP has undertaken efforts to improve its collection of AD/CV duties or to protect against the risk of unpaid final duty bills through bonding, but these efforts have yielded limited results. For example, CBP launched an initiative to reduce processing errors that result in CBP closing duty bills at the initial duty rate rather than the final duty rate, such that the initial duty paid may be significantly higher or lower than the final duty amount owed. Though the initiative has shown positive results, as of May 2016, its application had been limited. In addition, CBP had not collected and analyzed data systematically to help it monitor and minimize these duty processing errors. As a result, CBP does not know the extent of these errors and cannot take timely or effective action and avoid the potential revenue loss they may represent.

CBP's limited analysis of the risk to revenue from potentially uncollectible AD/CV duties (nonpayment risk) misses opportunities to identify and mitigate nonpayment risk. The standard definition of risk with regard to some negative event that could occur includes both the likelihood of the event and the significance of the consequences if the event occurs; however, CBP does not attempt to assess either of these risk components for any given entry of goods subject to AD/CV duties. GAO's analysis, applying standard statistical methods, demonstrates that a more comprehensive analysis of CBP data related to AD/CV duties is feasible and could help CBP better identify key factors associated with nonpayment risk and take steps to mitigate it.

Contents

Letter	1
Background	5
We Estimate \$2.3 Billion in Unpaid AD/CV Duty Bills, but CBP Does Not Expect to Collect Most of That Amount	13
Various CBP Efforts to Improve AD/CV Duty Collection and to Use Bonding to Mitigate Nonpayment Risk Have Produced Limited Results	27
Insufficient Risk Analysis of Unpaid AD/CV Duties Has Resulted in CBP Missing Opportunities to Mitigate Lost Revenue	39
Conclusions	56
Recommendations for Executive Action	58
Agency Comments and Our Evaluation	58

Appendix I: Objectives, Scope, and Methodology	61
Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Collection	69
Appendix III: Analysis of the Effects of the Suspension of the New Shipper Bonding Privilege and Its Association with Unpaid Bills	84
Appendix IV: Comments from the Department of Homeland Security	88
Appendix V: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments	93
Appendix VI: Accessible Data	94
Data Tables	94
Agency Comment Letters	99

Related GAO Products	104
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Tables	
Table 1: Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015, by Importer	20
Table 2: Dependent Variables Included in GAO's Statistical Analysis of CBP's Data on Antidumping and Countervailing Duties	71
Table 3: Independent Variables Included in GAO's Statistical Analysis of CBP's Data on Antidumping and Countervailing Duties	72

Table 4: Summary Statistics for GAO Regression Model Using Data for the 5-Year Period from Fiscal Year 2009 through Fiscal Year 2013	73
Table 5: Summary Statistics for GAO Regression Model Using Data for the 5-Year Period from 2004 through 2008	75
Table 6: Full Regression Model Results	78
Table 7: Out of Sample Prediction for Probability of Nonpayment	82
Data table for highlights figure: Importers with Unpaid Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	94
Data Table for Figure 3: CBP Average Collection Rates for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills, Goods Entering the United States in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	94
Data Table for Figure 4: Distribution of Unpaid Bills by Amount of Uncollected Antidumping and Countervailing Duties for Entries during Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	94
Data Table for Figure 5: Top Products Associated with Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries Occurring in Fiscal Years 2001 through 2014, as of May 12, 2015	94
Data Table for Figure 6: Importers with Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	95
Data Table for Figure 7: Percentile Distribution, Number of Months between Entry and Liquidation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	95
Data Table for Figure 8: Percentage of Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills Associated with Increases between Initial Estimated and Final Duty Rates, Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	95
Data Table for Figure 9: Age of Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills, Entries from Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	96
Data Table for Figure 10: Total Dollar Amount of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills Written Off, 2001–2014	96
Data Table for Figure 13: Country-Associated Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013 Period	97

Data Table for Figure 14: Product-Associated Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013	98
Data Table for Figure 15: Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment Associated with Other Shipment Characteristics: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013	98

Figures

Figure 1: U.S. Process for Collecting Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Entries of Imported Goods	9
Figure 2: CBP Process for Collecting Payments on Bills and Writing Off Delinquent Antidumping and Countervailing Duties	12
Figure 3: CBP Average Collection Rates for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills, Goods Entering the United States in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	15
Figure 4: Distribution of Unpaid Bills by Amount of Uncollected Antidumping and Countervailing Duties for Entries during Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	16
Figure 5: Top Products Associated with Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries Occurring in Fiscal Years 2001 through 2014, as of May 12, 2015	18
Figure 6: Importers with Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	19
Figure 7: Percentile Distribution, Number of Months between Entry and Liquidation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	22
Figure 8: Percentage of Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills Associated with Increases between Initial Estimated and Final Duty Rates, Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	24
Figure 9: Age of Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills, Entries from Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015	25
Figure 10: Total Dollar Amount of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills Written Off, 2001–2014	26
Figure 11: Two Scenarios: Total Amount of Duties Uncollected from Each Importer Is Identical, but Importer B’s Payment History Suggests Much Greater Risk	41

Figure 12: Examples of Characteristics Other Than Country of Origin and Product Type That Are Relevant to Nonpayment Risk for an Entry Subject to Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duties	43
Figure 13: Country-Associated Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013 Period	46
Figure 14: Product-Associated Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013	48
Figure 15: Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment Associated with Other Shipment Characteristics: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013	51
Figure 16: Illustration of a Process That Uses Systematic Data Analysis to Produce Nonpayment Risk Scores	54
Figure 17: Time Frames When the New Shipper Bonding Privilege Was and Was Not in Effect Within the Period of Our Review	85

Abbreviations

AD	antidumping
ACE	Automated Commercial Environment
ACS	Automated Commercial System
ACT	Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralization Team
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Commerce	U.S. Department of Commerce
CV	countervailing
Treasury	U.S. Department of the Treasury
WTO	World Trade Organization

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July 14, 2016

The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
Chairman
Committee on Finance
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The United States and many of its trading partners have established laws to remedy the unfair trade practices of other countries and foreign companies that cause injury to domestic industries. U.S. law authorizes the assessment of antidumping (AD) duties on products exported to the United States at unfairly low prices (i.e., dumped) and countervailing (CV) duties on products exported to the United States that are subsidized by foreign governments.¹ The Department of Commerce (Commerce) sets an initial estimated AD/CV duty rate, based on the estimated margin of dumping² or amount of the subsidy, and later determines a final duty rate based on actual imports.³ U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is then responsible for collecting the duty amount owed.⁴ According to an October 2015 CBP report to Congress, CBP identified the accumulated

¹The authority for the imposition of these duties is found in the Tariff Act of 1930, June 17, 1930, c.497, Title VII. AD duties are authorized by 19 U.S.C. § 1673 and CV duties are authorized in 19 U.S.C. § 1671.

²According to Commerce, the margin of dumping is the difference between the price of the product (or cost) in the foreign market and the U.S. market.

³According to Commerce, the estimated duty rate changes during the life of an AD/CV duty import; in other words, the results of each administrative review becomes the future estimated duty for the reviewed party until publication of final results for a subsequent period of review. However, for simplicity, in this report, we use the terms “initial estimated duty rates” and “final duty rates” to highlight the difference between what is paid at entry and what is billed later, which is the subject of this report.

⁴CBP has a statutory responsibility to collect all revenue owed to the U.S. government that arises from the importation of goods. Legal authority over customs revenue functions is vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, and, under Treasury Order 165, was delegated to the U.S. Customs Service. In March 2003, the U.S. Customs Service was transferred to the Department of Homeland Security, and authority over customs revenue functions was delegated to the Department of Homeland Security. 68 Fed. Reg. 10777-01 (Mar. 6, 2003).

AD/CV duty revenue uncollected as of the time of the report to be \$3 billion, including principal and interest.⁵

According to that CBP report, the vast majority of manufacturers, exporters, importers, customs brokers, and other parties involved in shipments of goods subject to AD/CV duties lawfully pay the duties owed.⁶ However, as the CBP report notes, elements of the U.S. system for determining and collecting AD/CV duties create an inherent risk that some importers will not pay the full amount they owe in AD/CV duties. As we have previously reported,⁷ three related factors create a heightened risk of AD/CV duty nonpayment: (1) The U.S. system for determining such duties involves the setting of an initial estimated duty rate upon the entry of goods, followed by the retrospective assessment of a final duty rate; (2) the amount of AD/CV duties for which an importer may be ultimately billed can significantly exceed what the importer pays when the goods enter the country; and (3) the assessment of final AD/CV duties can occur up to several years after an importer enters goods into the United States, during which time the importer may cease operations or become unable to pay additional duties.

The persistently large and growing amount of uncollected AD/CV duties has raised concerns in Congress and among domestic industries affected by dumped or subsidized imports. You asked us to conduct a follow-up review to provide an update on our 2008 report,⁸ which identified key factors contributing to uncollected AD/CV duties and the steps CBP had taken to address those factors. This report (1) examines the status and composition of uncollected AD/CV duties, (2) the extent to which CBP has taken steps to improve its billing and collection of AD/CV duties, and (3)

⁵CBP included all outstanding AD/CV duty bills issued from October 1991 through June 2015.

⁶Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Collection of Outstanding Claims: Fiscal Year 2015 Report to Congress* (Oct. 27, 2015).

⁷See GAO, *Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Congress and Agencies Should Take Additional Steps to Reduce Substantial Shortfalls in Duty Collection*, [GAO-08-391](#) (Washington, D.C.; Mar. 26, 2008). See Related GAO Products at the end of the report for a list of relevant recent reports and testimonies.

⁸[GAO-08-391](#).

the extent to which CBP assesses and mitigates the risk to revenue from potentially uncollectible AD/CV duties.

To examine the status and composition of uncollected AD/CV duties,⁹ we analyzed CBP data on all open, delinquent duty bills for entries¹⁰ from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2014, as of May 12, 2015.¹¹ For this purpose, we combined three datasets from CBP's Automated Commercial System (ACS) containing information on entries and billed amounts associated with entries. ACS is used by CBP to track, control, and process all goods entering the United States. The first ACS dataset contained AD/CV duty entry data; the second contained final assessed AD/CV duty rate data; and the third contained importer AD/CV duty billing data. As part of our examination of the status and composition of uncollected AD/CV duties, we analyzed the extent to which CBP writes off uncollectible bills. In addition to analyzing data to determine the status and composition of uncollected AD/CV duties, we reviewed relevant statutes, regulations, and agency reports, and interviewed CBP and Commerce officials.

To examine the extent to which CBP has taken steps to improve its billing and collection of AD/CV duties, we obtained and analyzed ACS data; reviewed relevant statutes, regulations, and agency reports; and we interviewed CBP, Commerce, and Department of the Treasury (Treasury) officials. Customs bonds are used to safeguard revenue, and, according

⁹In general, the methodological approach of this report is similar to the one we used in our 2008 report on the same topic. However, the definition of "uncollected duties" that we use in this report differs slightly from the definition that we used in our 2008 report. The 2008 report defined "uncollected duties" as all open unpaid bills for AD/CV duties, including unpaid bills that were less than 31 days old. According to statute, amounts due to CBP are considered delinquent if they are unpaid within 30 days after issuance of the bill for such a payment. See 19 U.S.C. § 1505(d). For this report, we narrowed the definition of "uncollected duties" to include the amounts owed on all open, *delinquent* AD/CV duty bills, which we generally refer to simply as "unpaid AD/CV duty bills." Although the definition of uncollected duties was slightly different in the 2008 report, we included selected results from our 2008 analysis in this report for context.

¹⁰The term "entry" refers to the importation of an item into the United States.

¹¹We selected this time frame because our prior report started with fiscal year 2001 data, and fiscal year 2014 was the last full year for which data were available. The data we present throughout the report represent a snapshot of all unpaid AD/CV duties (i.e., all unpaid and past-due bills) as of May 12, 2015. The amount of unpaid AD/CV duties changes continually as more bills are paid or become delinquent and as CBP issues additional bills.

to CBP officials, these bonds play an important role in CBP's efforts to improve AD/CV duty collections.¹² For that reason, we met with three of the major associations that represent the companies that issue customs bonds.

To examine the extent to which CBP assesses and mitigates the risk to revenue from potentially uncollectible AD/CV duties, we analyzed ACS data on all open, delinquent duty bills for entries from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2014, as of May 12, 2015. We also reviewed CBP's risk assessment and interviewed cognizant CBP officials to determine what risk factors these officials identify in their analysis of AD/CV debts and discuss in CBP reports to Congress. We assessed CBP's risk management efforts with regard to potentially uncollectible AD/CV duties against federal internal control standards, which state that agency managers should comprehensively identify risks and analyze them for their possible effects.¹³ We also developed two regression models to estimate the likelihood of nonpayment for any given entry as well as the size of loss if nonpayment occurred; mathematically, these are the two components of expected loss. We did this to show how a statistical model could be constructed that addresses the association between potential risk factors and the potential for nonpayment. Our regression models do not establish whether a given factor causes nonpayment or is merely correlated with this risk. To be useful for risk management, such a model would need to be able to predict future nonpayment risk. As a result, to assess the ability of the model to predict future losses, we repeatedly tested its ability to identify nonpayment risk in data not used to construct the model. We further analyzed the data for two separate 5-year periods and conducted qualitative assessments of parameter stability. We presented the results of our analysis to CBP officials on two occasions and made adjustments to the methodology based on their feedback. The models provide an example of how CBP data could be systematically

¹²Similar to an insurance policy, customs bonds are underwritten for a specific dollar value. The value of a bond can be less than the full amount of duties owed.

¹³GAO, *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government*, [GAO/AIMD-00-21.3.1](#) (Washington, D.C.; November 1999) contains the internal control standards to be followed by executive agencies in establishing and maintaining systems of internal control as required by 31 U.S.C. § 3512(c) (commonly referred to as the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act). This report was revised in September 2014, and the new standards are effective beginning in fiscal year 2016. We began our work in fiscal year 2015 and, for that reason, we reference the November 1999 version of *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* throughout our report.

analyzed to provide insights into bill delinquency patterns, but we do not intend them to be prescriptive.

In conducting our review, we assessed the reliability of the ACS and Commerce data we used. We did this by (1) performing electronic testing of required data elements, (2) reviewing existing information about the data and the systems that produced them, and (3) interviewing agency officials knowledgeable about the data and the systems that produced the data. We identified a number of limitations to the data. As a result, we excluded certain portions of the data from our analysis and included several assumptions. After making these exclusions and assumptions, we further tested the data and found it to be generally reliable for the purposes of our analysis. See appendix I for a more complete description of our scope and methodology, including a description of the limitations we found and how we addressed them. See appendix II for a technical appendix containing a full description of the regression analysis that we performed.

We conducted this performance audit from January 2015 to July 2016 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Background

The U.S. AD/CV Duty Collection Process

The process for importing goods into the United States generally involves at least two private parties (exporters and importers) as well as the U.S. government.¹⁴ The U.S. AD/CV duty collection process typically involves the five steps summarized below and illustrated in figure 1.

1. **Commerce communicates the initial estimated duty rate to CBP:** Commerce issues an AD/CV duty order that specifies the products for

¹⁴Exporters are companies that sell goods manufactured or produced in foreign countries to the United States. Importers may be companies that purchase the products from exporters or may simply be responsible for facilitating the importation of these goods.

which importers must pay AD/CV duties.¹⁵ The order communicates the initial estimated duty rates applicable to one or more specific exporters, producers, or both, as well as a catchall rate or, if appropriate, a countrywide rate for all other exporters and producers that were not individually investigated and that did not receive a specific rate.¹⁶ The order also instructs CBP to collect cash deposits at the time of importation for estimated duties owed on all entries of the applicable products. These duty rates represent Commerce's initial estimates of the level of dumping or subsidization. Commerce typically communicates to the public the initial estimated duty rate that must be applied in the *Federal Register*.

2. **CBP reviews importers' assessments of duties owed and collects the initial estimated duty from the importer:** The importer determines the value of estimated duties owed by applying the initial rate set in the applicable AD/CV duty order to its imports. CBP reviews the importer's assertions for correctness and collects the required cash deposits or bonds from the importer. According to CBP officials, estimated duties are usually due within 10 days after CBP has released the product for entry into the United States.
3. **Commerce determines and communicates the final duty rate to CBP:** Each year, during the anniversary month of the publication of an AD or CV duty order, an interested party may ask Commerce to conduct an administrative review to determine the actual amount of dumping or subsidization and calculate a final duty rate.¹⁷ This can occur if the party believes that the initial estimated rate is too high or too low. During the administrative review, Commerce analyzes

¹⁵In order for AD/CV duties to be imposed, two agencies must make affirmative determinations in their respective investigations. Commerce is responsible for determining whether the imports at issue are being sold at less than fair value (dumped) or are being subsidized by a countervailable subsidy. The United States International Trade Commission is responsible for determining whether an industry in the United States is being injured by the imports at issue. We use the term "injured" to encompass material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of the establishment of an industry. See 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671, 1671b, 1671d, 1673, 1673b, and 1673d.

¹⁶This catchall rate is typically a weighted average of the individual rates.

¹⁷An administrative review may be requested by exporters subject to the AD/CV duty order, importers, U.S. domestic industry, and the government of producing or exporting countries for reasons including if they believe the rate does not accurately reflect the actual level of dumping or subsidization. Finally, Commerce itself can initiate an administrative review. However, according to Commerce officials, Commerce itself rarely initiates administrative reviews.

previous imports to determine the actual level of dumping or subsidization for those imports during the period under review. At the conclusion of the administrative review (typically about 12–18 months after the review began), Commerce establishes the final duty rate (also known as the liquidation rate) for the goods.¹⁸ If an administrative review is not requested, then the final duty rate is generally the same as the initial estimated duty rate. Commerce typically communicates to the public the final duty rate that must be applied in the *Federal Register*. Commerce sends CBP liquidation instructions communicating the final duty rate and designating the importers, producers, or both that are associated with the entries to which the rate must be applied. According to CBP officials, the liquidation instructions are communicated first to the AD/CV Division, a headquarters unit within CBP’s Office of Trade.

4. **CBP instructs ports to apply the final duty rate and calculate final duties:** CBP instructs staff at each applicable U.S. port of entry to assess the final duties on all relevant goods (i.e., applying the final rate to the value of applicable goods that have entered since the order was issued).¹⁹
5. **CBP liquidates the import entry and may issue a refund or a bill:** CBP liquidates the entry, which can result in CBP’s issuing a bill to the importer (if the liquidation rate is higher than the initial estimated rate) or refunding money (if the initial estimated rate is higher than the liquidation rate).²⁰ If the initial estimated and final duty rates are the

¹⁸Commerce’s determinations of initial estimated and final duty rates are subject to judicial review. In addition, CBP’s application of these rates in liquidating entries may be subject to protest by the importer within 180 days of liquidation. Moreover, CBP’s application of initial estimated or final duty rates may be subject to litigation in the U.S. Court of International Trade, as well as the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court. Under such circumstances, a party to the litigation may obtain an injunction from the court against liquidation. For that reason, the ultimate determination of the final AD/CV duty rate can be delayed for several years, during which time CBP cannot liquidate the entries that are subject to the AD/CV duty orders that are being litigated. If there is a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction in place, Commerce delays issuing liquidation instructions until there is a final and conclusive decision by the court. For imports from Canada and Mexico, a binational panel can conduct a review of CBP’s application of initial estimated or final duty rates.

¹⁹In some cases, the final duties are assessed per unit based on the number of units imported into the United States.

²⁰When an entry is liquidated, it means that CBP has concluded the entry review process and that the final duties, taxes, fees, and other charges have been assessed on the entry.

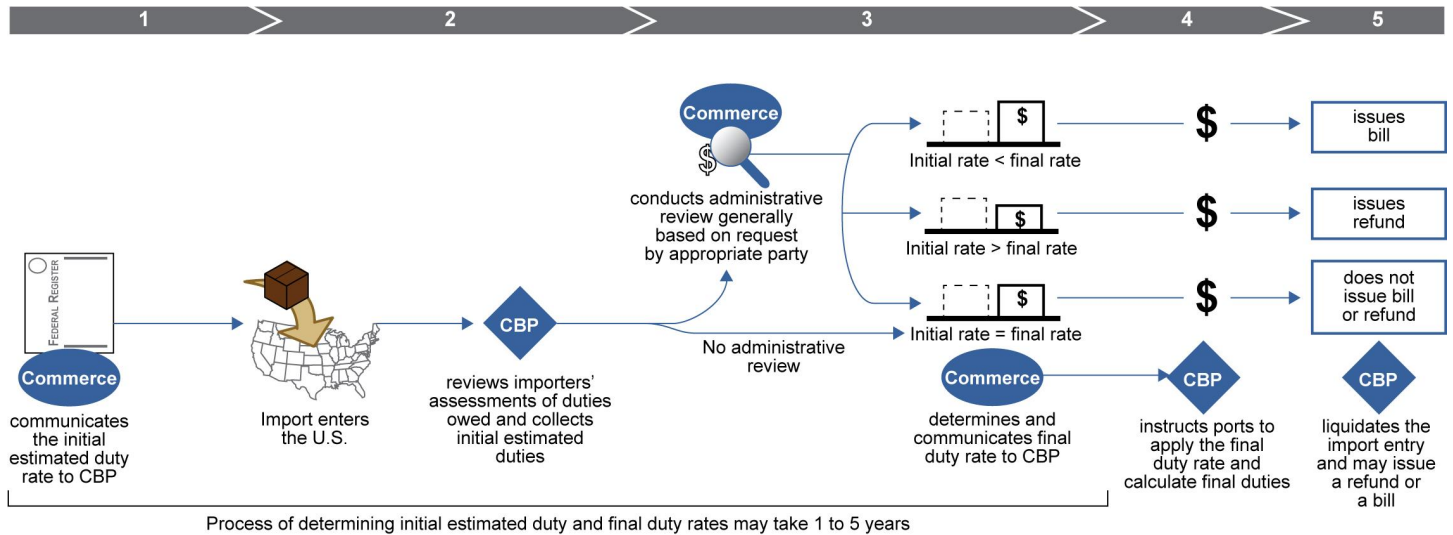
same, CBP liquidates the entry without issuing a bill or refund. CBP must liquidate these entries within a 6-month time limit that begins when CBP receives a notice, such as final duty rate instructions from Commerce or notification from a court or another agency that the suspension of liquidation that was placed on those entries has been lifted.²¹ Otherwise, the entry will be liquidated by operation of law at the initial estimated duty rate regardless of whether the final rate has changed.²² This is referred to as a “deemed liquidation.”

²¹CBP is obligated to suspend the liquidation of entries once Commerce makes an affirmative preliminary determination of dumping pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § § 1671b(d)(2), 1673b(d)(2). In general, once the suspension is removed, CBP is statutorily required to liquidate the entry within 6 months after receiving notice of lifting of the suspension. See 19 U.S.C. § 1504(d). In liquidating an entry, CBP calculates the amount of duties owed and may issue a final bill based on the applicable final liquidation instructions.

²²19 U.S.C. § 1504(d). Once liquidation of entries has been suspended by statute or court order, CBP is prohibited from liquidating the entries until the suspension of liquidation has been lifted. Lifting the suspension of liquidation allows CBP to assess the amount of duties owed based on the applicable final liquidation instructions. In situations where a court has issued an injunction, the 6-month time limit goes into effect after the court has reached its final decision and the appeals period has been exhausted.

Figure 1: U.S. Process for Collecting Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Entries of Imported Goods

Five phases of the AD/CV duty collection process^a



AD/CV Antidumping/countervailing
 CBP Customs and Border Protection
 Commerce Department of Commerce

Source: GAO. | GAO-16-542

^aThe process depicted does not include protests and litigation, which can extend the AD/CV duty collection process. It also does not depict the billing process.

CBP's Bonding Process for Securing Financial Obligations

To ensure payment of unforeseen financial obligations to the U.S. government, most importers are required to post a security, usually a customs bond. The bond is like an insurance policy protecting the U.S. government against revenue loss if an importer defaults on its financial obligations. CBP allows importers to provide two types of basic importation and entry customs bonds—a continuous entry bond and a single transaction bond—to secure the duties, taxes, and fees associated with the import of goods into the United States. Continuous entry bonds are used to secure financial obligations for one or more entries for a period of up to 365 days; single transaction bonds are used to secure financial obligations related to a specific entry. If an importer fails to pay the full amount owed on a final duty bill for an AD/CV duty entry, CBP will attempt to collect payment from the company that underwrote the bond for the entry (referred to as the “surety”). The amount CBP may be able to collect from the surety depends on how much the bond covers. In some cases, the bond issued by the surety may cover the entire amount owed; in other cases, it may only cover a small portion of the debt—depending on the size of the bond and size of the additional duties resulting from a

higher final duty rate.²³ One of CBP's key challenges is to set an accurate bond amount for any given entry that reasonably protects the amount of revenue that is potentially at risk of loss if the final duty bill for that entry is not paid in full.²⁴

AD/CV Duty Billing Process

An importer who is billed for additional AD/CV duties has 180 days from the date of liquidation to protest the bill amount.²⁵ CBP will send the importer monthly bills. According to CBP officials, if CBP does not receive full payment of the bill for additional duties within approximately 8 months of sending the bill and the importer does not file a protest, CBP sanctions the delinquent importer by requiring full payment of all estimated duties, taxes, and fees before any products subsequently imported by that importer can be released by CBP into U.S. commerce.²⁶ Separately, if the bill has not been paid 60 days after it was issued, CBP will also request payment from the surety that underwrote the bond that the importer provided when the goods entered the United States. After CBP has requested payment from a surety, that surety has 180 days to pay the bond amount or protest the bill. Importers are responsible for the full amount of additional duties owed; sureties will generally cover the cost of a bill only up to the value of the bond. The AD/CV duty collection process is completed when and if the importer, the surety, or the two together pay the full amount of the duty and interest owed or the duty is written off.

CBP's ports generally handle the bill creation process, including collecting payments for duties that are not delinquent from importers. However, if a bill becomes delinquent, the Revenue Division within CBP's Office of Finance takes the primary responsibility for collecting payment from either

²³As part of our analysis for this report, we performed an analysis of importers' use of the new shipper bonding privilege before and after the August 2006 through July 2009 suspension of the new shipper bonding privilege. The new shipper bonding privilege allowed importers purchasing goods from companies undergoing a new shipper review to provide a bond, instead of cash, to cover estimated AD/CV duties due at entry. See app. III for our analysis of the effects of the new shipper bonding privilege for the pre- and post-2006 through 2009 periods when it was in effect.

²⁴In 2008, we discussed how the standard bond formula provided little protection of AD/CV duty revenue.

²⁵19 U.S.C. § 1514.

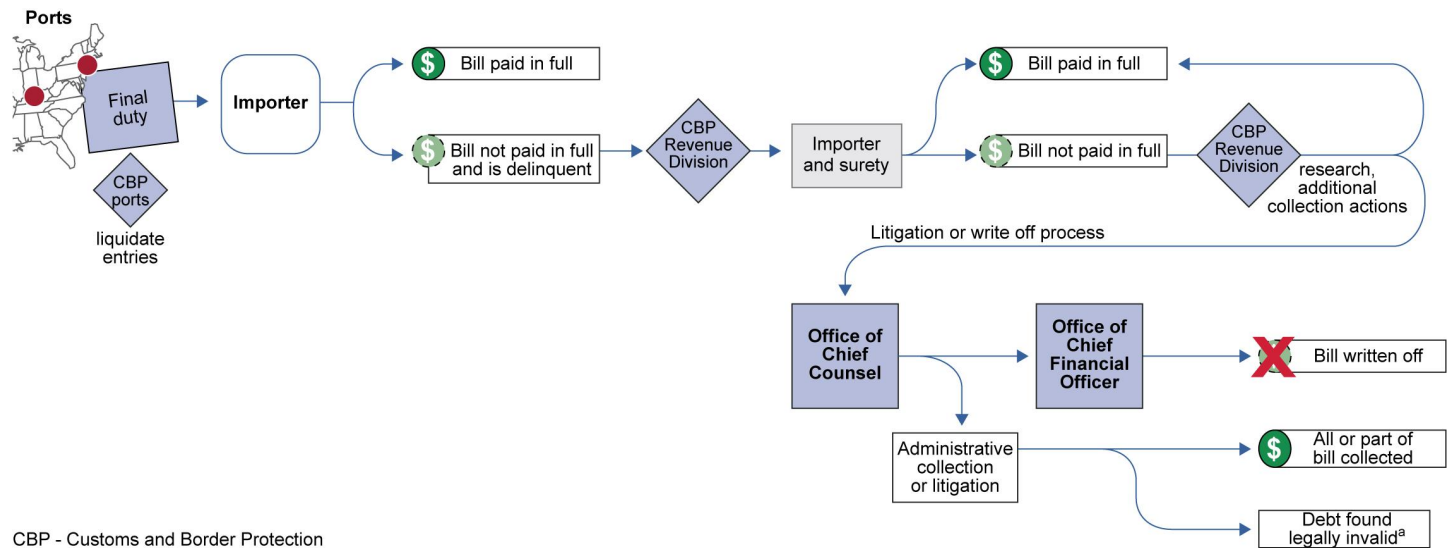
²⁶Additional actions that CBP can take include requiring the importer to pay compound interest on debt owed.

the importer or the surety or both. In general, if CBP does not receive full payment of duties and interest owed, CBP's Revenue Division researches the account and recommends next steps to CBP's Office of Chief Counsel, which determines whether options for collection are available through the legal process.²⁷ The Office of Chief Counsel in turn can refer the matter to the Department of Justice for prosecution. When CBP determines that a bill for additional AD/CV duties is uncollectible, the Revenue Division and the Office of Chief Financial Officer, in conjunction with the Office of Chief Counsel, can take steps to write off the bill.²⁸ Figure 2 illustrates the process for collecting payments on bills for additional AD/CV duties and writing off uncollectible bills.

²⁷According to CBP officials, the Revenue Division usually refers a delinquent debt to the Office of Chief Counsel for a determination of legal collection options no later than 5 years after a bill has been created.

²⁸As discussed further in this report, the process of writing off a bill ends CBP's efforts to collect on that bill. However, according to CBP officials, records of delinquent importers are maintained in ACS.

Figure 2: CBP Process for Collecting Payments on Bills and Writing Off Delinquent Antidumping and Countervailing Duties



CBP - Customs and Border Protection
 Source: GAO. | GAO-16-542

Note: The figure does not depict the process followed when an importer files a protest or initiates litigation.

^aDebt found legally invalid is returned to the Revenue Division for cancellation or routed to the Office of Chief Financial officer for write-off.

We Estimate \$2.3 Billion in Unpaid AD/CV Duty Bills, but CBP Does Not Expect to Collect Most of That Amount

Our analysis shows that the total amount of unpaid AD/CV duty bills issued for goods that entered the United States during fiscal years 2001 through 2014 was about \$2.3 billion as of May 12, 2015.²⁹ However, in its Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2015, CBP reported that it did not expect to collect about \$1.6 billion in outstanding AD/CV duty debt. Most AD/CV duty bills are paid: We estimate that, on average, CBP collected duties owed for about 90 percent of the total number of AD/CV duty bills issued for entries from fiscal years 2001 through 2014.³⁰ However, CBP's collection rate for AD/CV duties measured by the total dollar amount paid as a portion of the total amount owed averaged about 31 percent for bills issued on entries during this time. Our analysis shows that AD/CV duty bills with unpaid amounts are concentrated among a small number of importers, with 20 importers accounting for about 50 percent of the \$2.3 billion owed. CBP continues to face challenges in collecting on AD/CV duty bills, attributable in part to the U.S. government's retrospective and complex process for determining final AD/CV duty rates. The average lag time between entry of goods and CBP issuing a bill for any additional duties during fiscal years 2001–2014 was about 2.6 years. Out of all AD/CV entries during this period that we examined, the final duty rate was higher than the initial estimated rate assessed upon entry about 18 percent of the time, and the final rate was lower than the initial estimated rate about 19 percent of the time. According to agency officials, CBP is considering the feasibility of contracting with private collection agencies to pursue debts for which the

²⁹For this report, we analyzed uncollected AD/CV duties on the basis of all open, delinquent AD/CV duty bills. We refer to these as "unpaid bills." According to statute, amounts due to CBP are considered delinquent if they are unpaid within 30 days after issuance of the bill for such a payment. See 19 U.S.C. § 1505(d). We excluded Canadian softwood lumber from our analysis because the liquidation rates for those entries are set as a result of a binational political agreement, which is outside the typical practice. In its October 2015 report to Congress, CBP reported that the amount of open AD/CV duty debt (principal and interest) was equal to less than 0.5 percent of CBP's total customs collections for the period of October 1991 through June 2015.

³⁰Using CBP data, we estimated two collection rates: (1) a weighted average rate based on the number of bills collected and (2) a weighted average rate based on the dollar amount collected from bills issued on entries from fiscal years 2001 through 2014. To estimate these collection rates, we used the entries with a liquidation amount that was higher than the initial estimated amount as a proxy for the total bills generated after entry. Where the liquidation amount was higher than the initial estimated amount, but no delinquent bill existed, we assumed the bill was paid. The collection rates are (1) the number of bills paid as a percentage of the total bills generated and (2) the dollar amount paid as a percentage of the dollar amount billed on entries during fiscal years 2001 through 2014, as of May 12, 2015. For more information on our methodology, see app. I.

agency has exhausted all administrative collection efforts, including claims against applicable surety bonds.

Unpaid Amounts on AD/CV Duty Bills Total about \$2.3 Billion

Our analysis of CBP data on AD/CV duty bills for entries occurring in fiscal years 2001 through 2014 identified about 41,000 unpaid bills totaling about \$2.3 billion, as of May 12, 2015.³¹ Antidumping duties account for almost this entire amount, with only about \$584,000 related to countervailing duties. Of the \$2.3 billion, about \$2 billion (or 86 percent) is principal, and the remaining \$321 million (or 14 percent) is accrued interest.

CBP Collects 90 Percent of AD/CV Duty Bills Issued but Collects About a Third of the Total Dollar Amount Owed

We calculated collection rates for bills issued for goods subject to AD/CV duty orders that entered the United States since fiscal year 2001.³² We found that while CBP's collection rate for AD/CV duties is generally high when measured as the percentage of bills collected, the rate is lower when measured as the percentage of dollars collected.³³ CBP collected, on average, 90 percent of the bills issued, but about 31 percent of the dollar amount owed, indicating that although CBP collects payment on most bills it issues, it sometimes does not collect payment on bills with large dollar amounts (see fig. 3).

³¹Due to limitations in CBP data, we removed bills that were associated with more than one AD/CV duty case from our analysis. For this reason, our results underestimate the amount of AD/CV duties owed. The unpaid bills include any bills that were pending the resolution of an importer's protest and litigation. For more information on our methodology, see app. I.

³²According to CBP's Office of Finance officials, CBP does not calculate a collection rate for AD/CV duties because it is not clear that this would be useful, and the agency is primarily focused on reducing the uncollected dollar amount.

³³We determined collection rates by comparing entries liquidated at a higher rate than the initial estimated duty rate to the total number of entries with bills. Where an entry was liquidated at a higher rate than the initial estimated duty rate, but no corresponding delinquent bill existed as of May 12, 2015, we assumed the bill was paid. Our methodology may underestimate the amount of uncollected CV duties because, according to CBP, most CV duty entries also include an AD duty case. Our methodology drops entries associated with more than one case due to limitations in CBP billing data. For more information on our methodology, see app. I.

Figure 3: CBP Average Collection Rates for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills, Goods Entering the United States in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015

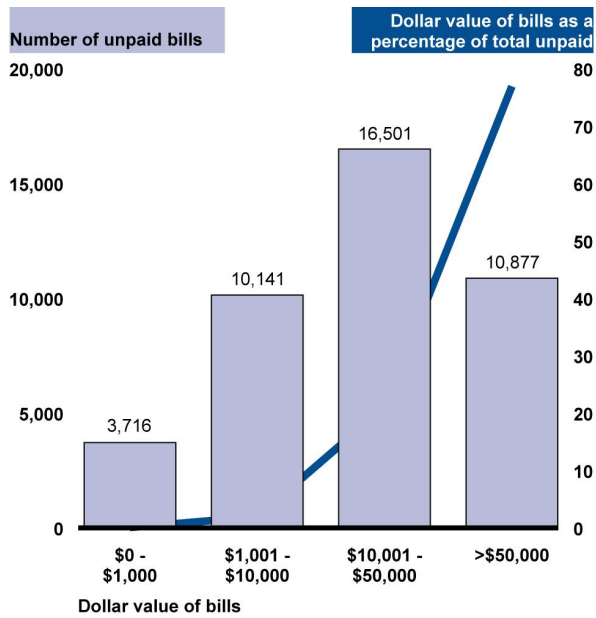


Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

For the approximately 41,000 unpaid bills for goods subject to AD/CV duty orders and entering the United States in fiscal years 2001 through 2014, the average unpaid bill was about \$57,000, and the median unpaid bill was about \$29,000.³⁴ Our analysis identified 127 unpaid bills for at least \$1 million, with the largest unpaid bill totaling over \$12 million. Figure 4 shows the distribution of unpaid bills by amount of uncollected AD/CV duties for entries during fiscal years 2001 through 2014. While only about 26 percent of the bills issued are for \$50,000 or more, these bills represent about 77 percent of the total amount unpaid.

³⁴In 2008, we reported that the average amount of all unpaid bills at that time, including nondelinquent bills still within 30 days of issuance, was \$26,616, and the median was \$309. As noted above, we have excluded nondelinquent bills from the current analysis.

Figure 4: Distribution of Unpaid Bills by Amount of Uncollected Antidumping and Countervailing Duties for Entries during Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015



Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Note: We identified approximately 41,000 antidumping and countervailing duty bills with unpaid amounts for entries in fiscal years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015. The average uncollected amount was about \$57,000, and the median was about \$29,000.

Products from China and Six Product Types, Regardless of Country of Origin, Represent the Majority of Unpaid AD/CV Duty Bills

Importers that import products from China and 20 other countries are responsible for all unpaid AD/CV duty bills as of May 12, 2015.³⁵ Of the \$2.3 billion in unpaid bills, China is the country of origin for entries associated with about \$2.2 billion of the uncollected amount, or 95 percent.³⁶ While products from China represent the majority of the uncollected amount, China is also the largest exporter of goods subject to AD/CV duties.³⁷ Of the approximately \$5.5 billion in total liquidated AD/CV duties for goods imported into the United States in fiscal years 2001 through 2014, about \$3.4 billion, or 62 percent, was for goods imported from China. In analyzing CBP data for entries in fiscal years 2001 through 2014, we found that the top six product types—without regard to country of origin—accounted for approximately 89 percent of the total amount of uncollected AD/CV duties.³⁸ These six product types were associated with about a third of the 396 AD/CV duty orders in place during this period that

³⁵Products from 63 countries were subject to AD/CV duties from fiscal year 2001 through 2014. Of these, products from 20 countries other than China were associated with unpaid duties. The products from the 20 countries with unpaid duty bills represented a range of about 0.0005 percent to 1.5 percent of the total uncollected. These countries are, in order of the amount of uncollected duties: Thailand, India, Vietnam, Argentina, Germany, Canada, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Cambodia, Taiwan, Turkey, Mexico, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Brazil, Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Hong Kong. Hong Kong is a special administrative region of China, but we have included it in this report as a separate country because it is an economic entity separate from the rest of China and is able to enter into international agreements on its own behalf in commercial and economic matters. Although the United States does not have diplomatic relations with Taiwan, we have listed it as a separate country because whenever the laws of the United States refer or relate to foreign countries, nations, states, governments, or similar entities, such terms shall include and shall apply to Taiwan.

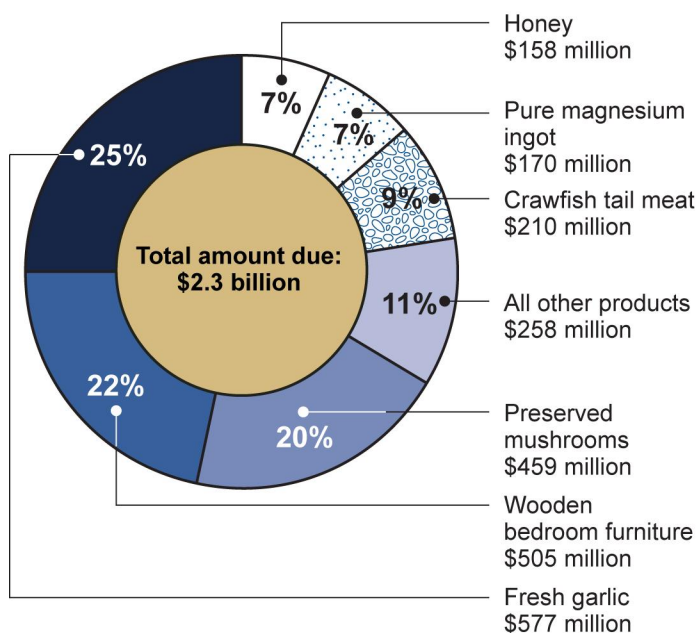
³⁶In 2008 we reported that products from China represented 90 percent of the total of \$613 million in uncollected duties as of September 2007, with products from Argentina and products from Vietnam each representing 2 percent of the total and other countries representing 7 percent.

³⁷As discussed later in this report, while the majority of unpaid AD/CV duty bills are associated with importers of products from China, in applying our regression models to the dataset we obtained from CBP, we found that any given entry of products from China is not necessarily likelier to be associated with a greater risk of AD/CV duty nonpayment than entries of products from other countries. This is because various factors in addition to an entry's country of origin are associated with risk of duty nonpayment, and this level of risk changes over time.

³⁸In 2008 we reported that crawfish tail meat from China represented 58 percent of the total of \$613 million in uncollected duties as of September 2007, with honey and mushrooms from China each representing 7 percent, and garlic from China representing 12 percent. Products in the "Other" category represented 16 percent of the total uncollected duties.

resulted in unpaid duties. Figure 5 shows the top product types associated with uncollected AD/CV duties.

Figure 5: Top Products Associated with Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries Occurring in Fiscal Years 2001 through 2014, as of May 12, 2015



Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Note: Totals do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

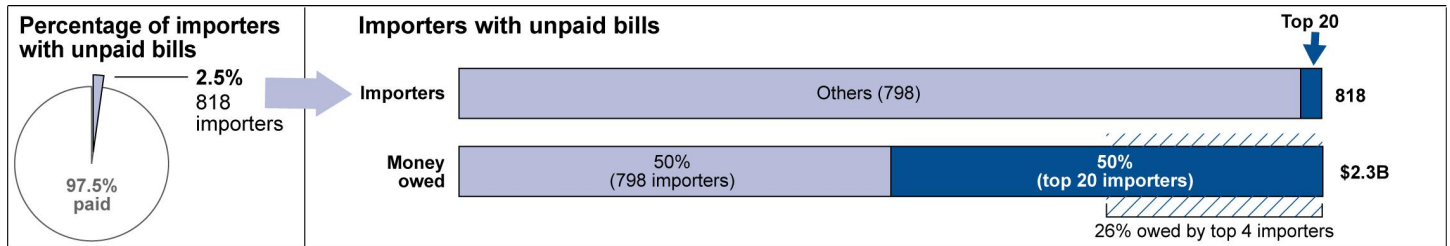
Top 20 Delinquent Importers Account for About Half of the \$2.3 Billion in Unpaid AD/CV Duties

CBP data show that about 33,000 importers made entries subject to AD/CV duties in fiscal years 2001 through 2014. Of those, 818 importers (or 2.5 percent) had unpaid AD/CV duty bills as of May 12, 2015.³⁹ Within this group of importers with unpaid bills, the top 20 importers owe about 50 percent of the total \$2.3 billion unpaid, and the top 4 importers owe about 26 percent of that amount (see fig. 6).⁴⁰

³⁹In 2008, we reported that less than 2 percent of the 27,000 importers with products subject to AD/CV duties had uncollected duties.

⁴⁰In 2008, we reported that the top 20 importers accounted for about 63 percent of the total uncollected, with the top 4 importers responsible for 34 percent of the total.

Figure 6: Importers with Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015



Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Of the top 20 importers with unpaid duties, 17 stopped importing before bills for their entries were issued. For example, the importer with the largest dollar amount unpaid had 4,199 unpaid AD/CV duty bills, amounting to \$220 million, or 9.4 percent of the total \$2.3 billion in unpaid duties (see table 1). This importer, which imported wooden bedroom furniture from China, had not paid about 98 percent of the total amount it was billed for imports subject to AD/CV duties that entered the United States from August 2004 through July 2007.⁴¹ CBP issued the first bills to this importer for some of these entries in August 2010 after resolution of litigation. Similarly, importer 18, which imported preserved mushrooms from China, entered goods into the United States from February through May 2012, and the first of this importer’s 162 delinquent bills for these entries was issued in April 2014. All importers in table 1 were sanctioned—meaning that CBP would require full payment of all estimated duties, taxes, and fees before any products subsequently imported by these importers could be released by CBP into U.S. commerce.

⁴¹As discussed previously, all estimates of collected or paid amounts in this report are the result of our assumption that where an entry was liquidated at a higher rate than the initial estimated duty rate, but no corresponding delinquent bill existed as of May 12, 2015, the bill was paid.

Table 1: Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015, by Importer

Importer Rank	Total amount of unpaid bills (dollars)	Unpaid amount as percentage of total of unpaid AD/CV duties	Number of unpaid bills	Months between first and last entry	Date of last entry	Bond amount (dollars)
1	220 million	9.4	4,199	34.3	7/2007	700,000
2	169 million	7.2	271	33.2	11/2009	800,000
3	113 million	4.8	323	30.0	4/2003	60,000
4	102 million	4.4	34	15.0	9/2002	700,000
5	86 million	3.7	1,524	22.0	5/2010	50,000
6	40 million	1.7	501	28.4	9/2009	50,000
7	39 million	1.7	264	11.1	6/2008	50,000
8	38 million	1.6	675	9.2	1/2011	0,000
9	37 million	1.6	263	7.5	11/2009	50,000
10	35 million	1.5	413	27.6	3/2008	50,000
11	33 million	1.4	1,061	139.7	6/2012	200,000
12	32 million	1.4	238	15.3	6/2011	50,000
13	31 million	1.3	826	20.4	9/2005	80,000
14	31 million	1.3	231	39.5	8/2008	50,000
15	29 million	1.3	209	11.1	6/2010	50,000
16	27 million	1.2	36	18.9	1/2003	600,000
17	27 million	1.2	169	6.2	11/2008	50,000
18	25 million	1.1	162	3.4	5/2012	50,000
19	25 million	1.1	853	13.2	8/2008	70,000
20	24 million	1.0	355	32.5	6/2003	500,000
Total	1.2 billion	49.8	12,607	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Data. | GAO-16-542

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

In some cases, importers continued to be involved with importing after being placed on sanction.

- Importer 2, which imported pure magnesium ingot from China, owed \$169 million on 271 delinquent bills. According to CBP officials, this importer may have subsequently incorporated under a different name, enabling it to resume importing as a new entity. According to CBP officials, the agency requested single transaction bonds on the new entity's imports. However, generally when importers reincorporate as

new entities, it is extremely difficult and resource-intensive to hold the new entity liable for the previous entity's AD/CV debt.

- Importer 11, which imported preserved mushrooms from India, entered goods into the United States from October 2000 through June 2012. While most of the 1,061 delinquent bills for these entries were not issued until 2013, 92 of these bills were issued from July through September 2008. The importer was able to continue importing despite these unpaid bills because the importer began making payments that ultimately totaled \$2.5 million. However, after the importer stopped making these payments, CBP sanctioned the importer in January 2010.

Further, in 2008, we reported the top 20 importers by amount of unpaid AD/CV duties at that time. In 2015, CBP determined that all of the top 20 importers we listed in 2008 were no longer actively importing. However, according to CBP officials, importer 14 from our 2008 report, which at that time owed \$10 million on 48 unpaid bills, was put on sanction in 2010. While this company no longer acts as an importer of record, it has continued to act as a consignee, meaning that another company imports goods that are delivered to importer 14.

The Retrospective System Continues to Present Challenges to Collection

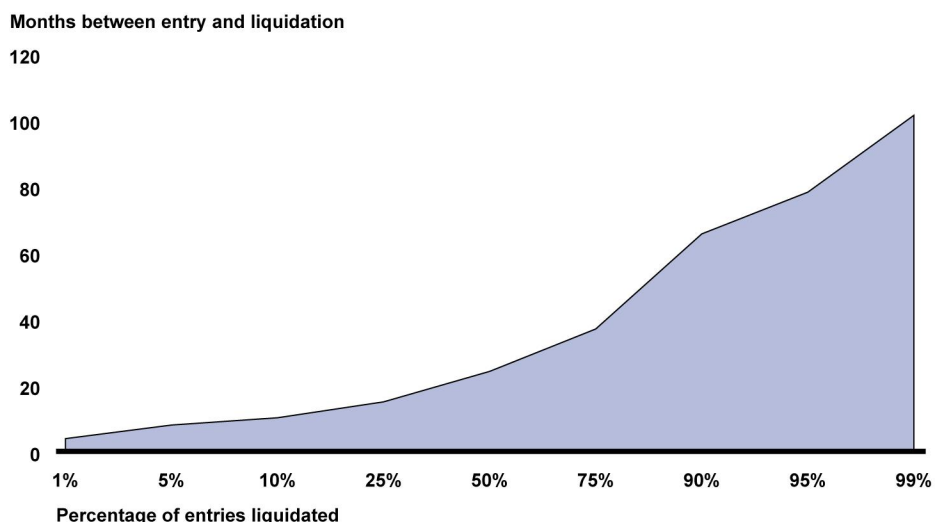
Retrospective Calculation of Duty Rates Creates Long Lag Times between Product Entry and Liquidation

CBP liquidates an entry with a duty bill, a refund, or closing the entry as paid, depending on the final AD/CV duty rate determined by Commerce. Many unpaid duty bills are associated with at least 2 years of lag time between the entry of goods into the United States and when CBP liquidates the entry with a duty bill. In 2008, we reported that according to agency officials, a long lag time between entry of AD/CV goods and final duty rate assessment increases the risk of uncollected duties because, in the interim, importers may disappear, cease operations, or declare bankruptcy.⁴² In 2015, CBP reported that the longer the lag time between entry and liquidation, the more difficult it is to collect any additional duties owed because of an increase in the final rate. Litigation may extend the length of time between entry and liquidation by several years.

⁴²[GAO-08-391](#).

From fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2014, CBP liquidated entries subject to AD/CV duties in about 31 months (or 2.6 years) on average.⁴³ The median time between entry and liquidation was about 24.5 months (about 2 years). About 10 percent of entries were liquidated at least 66 months (5.5 years) or longer after entry of goods, with 169.1 months (14.1 years) being the longest time between entry and liquidation. Figure 7 shows the percentile distribution of the number of months between entry and liquidation.

Figure 7: Percentile Distribution, Number of Months between Entry and Liquidation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015



Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Note: The average time between entry and liquidation is 31 months; the median time is about 24.5 months.

⁴³In our 2008 report, we found that CBP took about 3.3 years on average to liquidate AD/CV entries.

Most Uncollected AD/CV Duty Bills Have Final Duty Rates That Are Much Higher Than the Initial Estimated Duty Rate

In analyzing CBP entry data in fiscal years 2001 through 2014, we found that the final duty rates

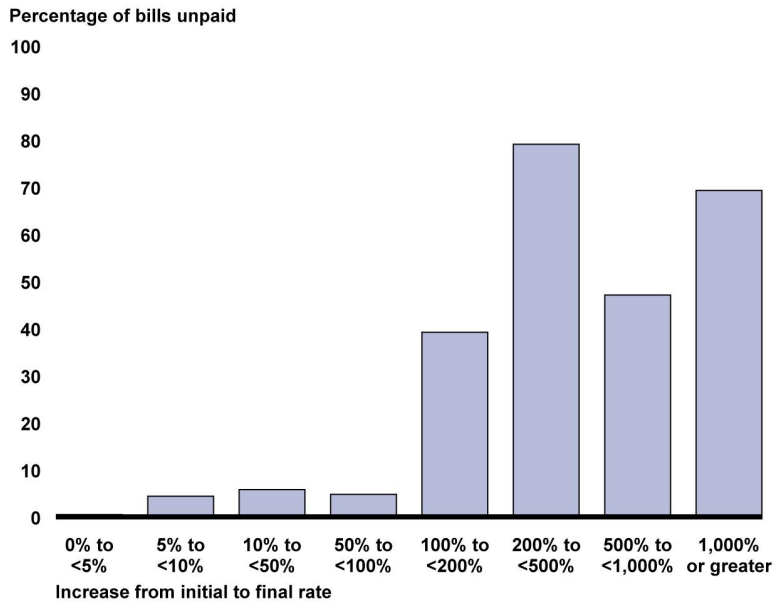
- increased 18 percent of the time;
- decreased 19 percent of the time, and;
- remained unchanged 63 percent of the time.⁴⁴

In 2008, we reported that the retrospective assessment of a final duty rate presents a challenge to CBP efforts to collect AD/CV duties because whenever the final duty rate is higher than the initial estimated duty rate, the importer may be unwilling or unable to pay the additional duties owed.⁴⁵ The average rate change for paid bills was about 48 percent, with a median rate change of 36 percent. In contrast, however, our analysis of entries that resulted in unpaid bills found that, in general, bills with higher rate changes were more likely to be unpaid. For example, the average increase for unpaid bills was 198 percent, with a median rate change of 81 percent. Further, bills with a 100 to less than 200 percent increase in the rate went unpaid about 39 percent of the time; bills with a 200 to less than 500 percent increase in the rate went unpaid about 79 percent of the time. (See fig. 8.)

⁴⁴In our 2008 report, we found that the duty rates increased 16 percent of the time, decreased 24 percent of the time, and remained the same 60 percent of the time. In this report, as in our 2008 report, we define “no change” as the range from -0.05 to 0.05 percent.

⁴⁵[GAO-08-391](#).

Figure 8: Percentage of Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills Associated with Increases between Initial Estimated and Final Duty Rates, Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015



Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

CBP Does Not Expect to Collect a Significant Amount of the Unpaid Bills

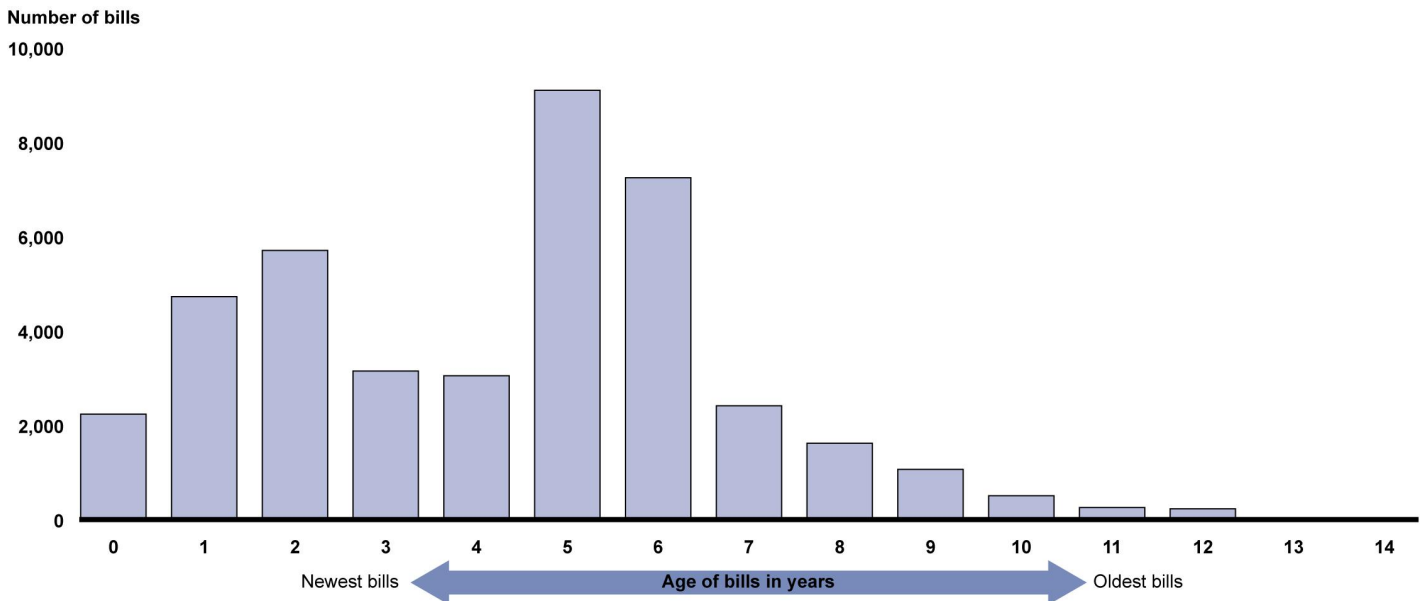
CBP has a process in place to collect delinquent AD/CV duty debt but estimates that a significant portion of debt is likely uncollectible. When the final duty rate exceeds the initial estimated duty rate, importers are billed for the additional duties owed. When importers fail to pay their bills, CBP takes several steps to collect. First, if the importer can be located, CBP contacts the importer and attempts to secure payment. If necessary, CBP takes steps to obtain valid contact information for the importer. Next, if the entry is secured by a bond, CBP will collect from the surety that issued the bond. If the surety has paid and the importer is not responsive, then CBP investigates to determine whether the importer responsible for paying the bill has domestic assets or a clear successor entity and refers the bill to the Office of Chief Counsel, if appropriate. The amount of the bill that remains unpaid after CBP has exhausted all efforts to collect from the importer and the surety is considered uncollectible.⁴⁶ According to

⁴⁶In some cases, such as insolvency, the surety may not pay the full amount of the bond.

CBP officials, once CBP has taken all measures to collect and determined that a bill is uncollectible, CBP terminates collection action. In its Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2015, CBP reported that about \$1.6 billion of AD/CV duty debt was uncollectible.

As noted earlier, CBP has reported that the length of time between the entry of a product and the issuance of a bill for additional duties poses a challenge to collecting AD/CV duties owed, indicating that the more time that elapses before payment, the more difficult it is to collect. Our analysis of CBP data on AD/CV duty bills for entries occurring in fiscal years 2001 through 2014 shows that, of the approximately 41,000 unpaid bills, the average age was about 4 years, and the median age was 4.5 years. In addition, 977 unpaid bills were issued between 10 and 13 years ago; based on CBP's reporting on challenges to collection, then, it seems that CBP would have an extremely low likelihood of collecting those bills. Figure 9 shows the distribution of delinquent AD/CV duty bills by age.

Figure 9: Age of Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills, Entries from Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015



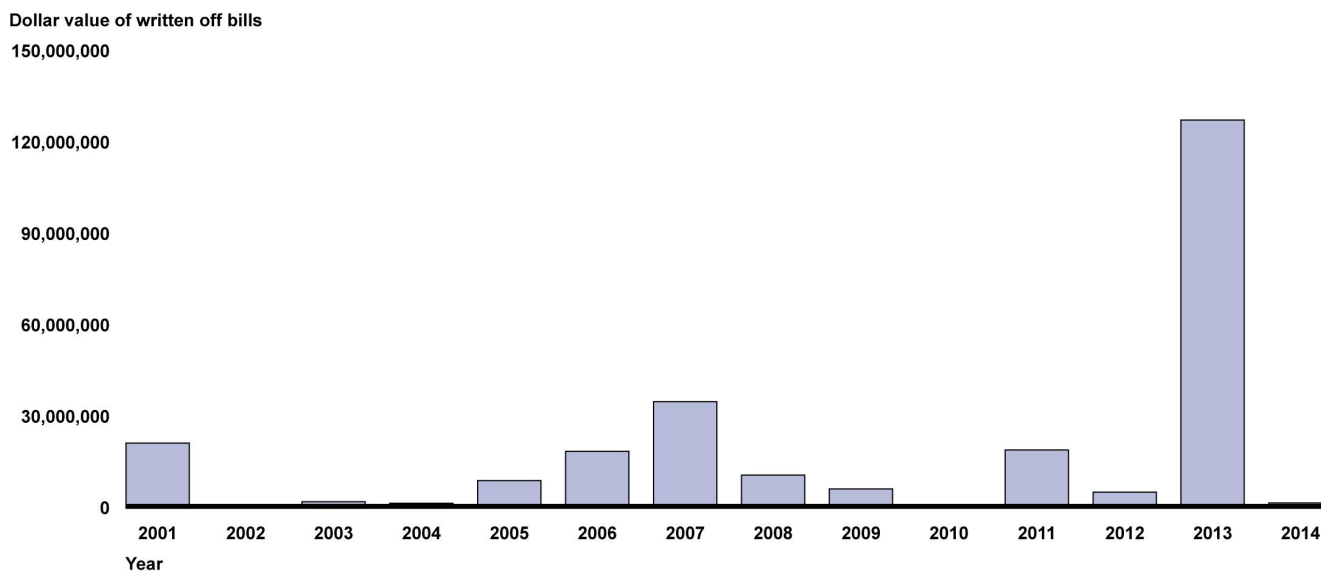
Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Note: There were approximately 41,000 unpaid bills. The average bill age was 4 years; the median was 4.5 years. Unpaid bill age of 0 years indicates the bill was issued in 2015.

Once CBP has exhausted its collection efforts, the next step is for CBP staff to prepare the bill for write-off by documenting what was found

during the investigation of the debt and submitting this documentation to the Office of Chief Counsel and the Chief Financial Officer for review and approval. CBP provides staff guidance on steps and documentation required to prepare an unpaid bill for write-off but does not set specific time frames for writing off uncollectible debt.⁴⁷ While CBP staff may begin the write-off process for uncollectible bills as they are identified, according to agency officials, preparing bills for write-off is generally a lower priority than pursuing debt considered collectible. As a result, CBP does not consistently write off bills. Figure 10 shows the dollar amount of AD/CV duty bills written off each year since 2001. As of October 2015, CBP had written off about \$252 million in AD/CV duties from 2001 through 2014. CBP officials stated that the high dollar amount of write-offs in 2013 was not attributable to a specific cause.

Figure 10: Total Dollar Amount of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills Written Off, 2001–2014



Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Currently, according to agency officials, CBP is considering the feasibility of contracting with private collection agencies to pursue debts for which the agency has exhausted all administrative collection efforts, including

⁴⁷There is no legal or accounting requirement that CBP set time frames for writing off bills, according to CBP. The basis for CBP's statutory authority to write off duty bills is 19 U.S.C. § 1617.

claims against applicable surety bonds. According to agency officials, it is not clear whether the proposal to use private collection agencies will go forward. Further, officials stated that CBP's write-off activity has slowed while the agency considers this option.

Various CBP Efforts to Improve AD/CV Duty Collection and to Use Bonding to Mitigate Nonpayment Risk Have Produced Limited Results

CBP has undertaken several efforts to improve its collection of AD/CV duties or to protect against the risk of uncollectible final duty bills through enhanced bonding; however, these efforts had yielded limited results as of May 2016. For example, CBP launched an initiative to reduce processing errors that result in CBP closing duty bills at the initial estimated duty rate rather than the final duty rate; in such cases, the initial duty paid may be significantly higher or lower than the final duty amount owed. Though the initiative has shown positive results, as of May 2016, its application had been limited. In addition, CBP had not collected and analyzed data systematically to help it monitor and minimize these duty processing errors. As a result, CBP does not know the extent of these errors and cannot take timely or effective action and avoid the potential revenue loss they may represent. In another effort to improve its collection of AD/CV duties, CBP formed a five-person AD/CV Duty Collections Team. While this team, which focused on collecting delinquent bills, produced some positive results, it has recently been hampered by staffing turnover and unfilled positions. Finally, CBP has taken steps to improve its use of bonding as a tool to protect revenue when CBP believes there is a high likelihood that final duty bills will not be paid. However, according to CBP officials, a ruling issued by the World Trade Organization (WTO) has limited CBP's ability to use bonding to protect AD/CV duty revenue.

CBP Does Not Systematically Monitor Liquidations to Help Minimize Premature and Deemed Liquidation Errors; a Pilot Initiative Is Designed to Reduce These Errors

As of May 2016, CBP had not begun a systematic effort to regularly collect, analyze, report, and monitor data and actions taken to help it minimize entries liquidated at the initial estimated duty rate rather than at the final duty rate. This can happen when an entry is either (1) liquidated prematurely before CBP receives liquidation instructions or (2) deemed liquidated.⁴⁸ In either case, the entry is liquidated at the initial estimated duty rate. Thus, when the final duty rate is greater than the initial estimated duty rate, CBP might lose the opportunity to collect additional revenue and may not be fully remedying unfair trade practices. Alternately, when the final duty rate is lower than the initial estimated duty rate, CBP fails to provide importers any refunds owed to them. From calendar years 2008 through 2015, Commerce issued 6,447 messages containing liquidation instructions. The process of liquidating entries can be complex, requiring a considerable amount of work for CBP officials to implement. After receiving Commerce's liquidation instructions, among other actions, CBP must ensure that the instructions are sufficiently clear so that CBP officials located across the 338 ports of entry and other locations that process AD/CV entries can identify the affected entries and apply the appropriate rate. Each AD/CV duty order is unique because it pertains to a specific combination of goods; country or countries of origin; and exporters, producers, or both. In addition, CBP officials said that the instructions in an AD/CV duty order may apply to only a few entries at a single U.S. port, or to tens of thousands of entries at multiple ports, and may cover entries over a span of several years.⁴⁹

CBP Liquidates AD/CV Duty Entries Prematurely to an Unknown Extent

According to CBP officials and documents, processing errors by officials at the ports have resulted in entries that are liquidated too early, before Commerce has issued its final liquidation instructions. CBP officials attributed the premature liquidations typically to human error, but a December 2015 CBP document also attributed the problem to a lack of uniformity in the way individual ports and offices liquidate AD/CV duty entries. CBP could not provide us with an analysis that assesses the frequency of premature liquidations and its effects on revenue. According to CBP officials, they collected some data from the ports about the

⁴⁸As discussed in Background, deemed liquidations occur when CBP does not liquidate entries within a 6-month time frame that begins when CBP receives a notice, such as final duty rate instructions from Commerce or notification from a court or another agency that the suspension of liquidation that was placed on those entries has been lifted.

⁴⁹According to Commerce, liquidation instructions typically cover a year of entries.

number of entries liquidated prematurely during the first 5 months of fiscal year 2015. However, CBP officials said that the data were incomplete since port participation was voluntary, and not all ports participated. Those ports that did participate did not do so consistently over the 5-month period.

On the basis of our own analysis of data provided by CBP, we confirmed that CBP has liquidated some entries before receiving liquidation instructions from Commerce. We identified 94 AD/CV entries during the October 2000 through September 2014 period we reviewed that were subject to AD/CV duties where all the entry and final liquidation dates had occurred relatively quickly—approximately 30 days apart. We then asked CBP to determine why the liquidations had occurred so quickly for 20 of these entries, when it typically takes over a year after the goods enter the United States before CBP liquidates entries subject to AD/CV duties. CBP officials told us that of the 20 entries we provided, 7 (or about 35 percent) had been liquidated before CBP received final liquidation instructions from Commerce, and 9 were liquidated after CBP received final liquidation instructions. CBP could not determine whether the remaining 4 entries from our sample had been liquidated before receiving the final liquidation instructions.

CBP Is Liquidating Entries outside the Statutory Time Limit, but the Extent Is Unknown

While CBP liquidates most AD/CV entries within the 6-month statutory time limit,⁵⁰ CBP data show that a number of entries are deemed liquidated. Data CBP provided to us showed that of all the entries that CBP liquidated from fiscal years 2008 through 2014, approximately 10 percent were deemed liquidated.⁵¹ However, according to CBP officials, the data provided do not capture all of the entries that were deemed liquidated. In June 2005, CBP issued guidance for ports and offices to use a special code to identify all liquidations not completed within the statutory time limit; however, according to CBP officials, many CBP officials at the ports did not appropriately identify these liquidations using the special code and were using other codes instead. In response to our request for information on the possible effects that deemed liquidations might have on revenue, in March 2016 CBP provided an estimate for the 3-year period from 2010 through 2012, explaining that it would be too

⁵⁰19 U.S.C. § 1504(d).

⁵¹We observed a total of about 1,417,879 liquidated entries from 2008 through 2014, and CBP data show that 144,225 entries were coded as deemed liquidated (about 10 percent).

CBP's Pilot Program to Centralize Oversight of the AD/CV Duty Liquidation Process Aims to Reduce Errors by Making the Processing of Liquidation Instructions More Uniform

labor intensive to provide data for the entire 7-year period specified in our request. According to the CBP officials, from 2010 through 2012, deemed liquidations resulted in CBP not billing importers for approximately \$13.9 million in duties owed because of an increase in the duty rate and not refunding importers approximately \$465,000 because of a decrease in the duty rate; however, because these amounts represent only the entries that were properly coded, they may understate the effects of deemed liquidations during the 3-year period.

In October 2014, CBP announced an initiative to centrally oversee the AD/CV duty liquidation process and thus reduce the number of liquidation processing errors that occur at the ports. To staff the pilot, in November 2015 CBP formed a nine-person team known as the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralization Team (ACT) within its Office of Trade. The team was composed of representatives from CBP's Centers of Excellence and Expertise who were on temporary assignments, which were scheduled to end in May 2016.⁵² According to a CBP document, ACT is intended to provide uniformity in the interpretation and application of the liquidation instructions and to provide CBP insight into processing errors. The ACT's role is to review liquidation instructions communicated from CBP's headquarters, identify affected entries, and communicate this information to the ports and offices to help ensure the ports liquidate entries within the statutory 6-month time limit as well as correct any entries mistakenly liquidated before receiving Commerce's liquidation instructions. As of February 2016, CBP officials credited ACT with having identified and liquidated approximately \$780,000 associated with entries at one port that otherwise would not have been liquidated in a timely manner. CBP has estimated that the effort to centrally manage the AD/CV duty liquidation process could save approximately \$3.7 million in work hours annually.

According to CBP officials, the number of ports and offices that participated in the ACT pilot varied over time, since participation was voluntary and inconsistent. Also, a few large ports did not participate. In

⁵²The Centers for Excellence and Expertise were established to make practices more uniform across the ports of entry, facilitate the timely resolution of trade compliance issues nationwide, and further strengthen critical agency knowledge on key industry practices. The centers, with staff located at ports of entry throughout the United States, operate as virtual organizations that centralize industry sector expertise. As of May 2016, there were 10 centers, each of which focuses on specific industries. For example, the Miami center focuses on agriculture and prepared food products.

addition, CBP officials said that implementation of the ACT's liquidation advice to the ports was not mandatory. In April 2016, CBP issued guidance to make the ACT a permanent structure, but CBP officials said that, as of May 2016, CBP had not assigned any staff permanently. CBP's guidance also made it mandatory for all ports to work with the ACT, although CBP officials at ports and offices will continue to play the lead role in liquidating AD/CV entries as before. According to the April 2016 guidance, in the event of disagreement between the ACT and officials of one or more ports and offices about how to resolve a liquidation question, the relevant officials at the ports and offices are to contact the appropriate officials within the AD/CV Division of the Office of Trade to arrive at a decision.

As part of the ACT initiative, in February 2015 CBP developed a new data-management ACT portal based on data from ACS and ACE to enable team members to identify entries subject to Commerce liquidation orders. According to CBP officials and documents, until the creation of this portal, CBP had a limited ability to accurately identify entries that had been liquidated prematurely or outside the 6-month statutory time limit. These officials said that they plan to use the ACT portal to collect and analyze data for management to avoid premature and deemed liquidations and report on progress on a quarterly basis, but have not issued guidance to this effect. CBP also had no plans to regularly collect data to show the effects of premature and deemed liquidations on revenue. According to CBP officials, fiscal year 2017 will be the first full year when data from all ports are collected.

Federal standards for internal control state that in order for an agency to run and control its operations efficiently and effectively, agency managers must have sufficient information to compare actual performance against planned or expected results.⁵³ In addition, managers must collect data to understand the reasons for any differences between the actual performance and the planned or expected results. Finally, managers must take steps to resolve these differences. For these reasons, internal control standards for federal agencies stress the importance of (1) obtaining and using quality information, (2) regularly monitoring that information, and (3) taking steps to ensure that agencies achieve their objectives. Because CBP does not systematically collect and analyze

⁵³[GAO/AIMD-00-21.3.1.](#)

data on a regular basis, CBP is not able to determine the extent to which premature and deemed liquidations are taking place or take timely and effective action to avoid premature or deemed liquidations and the potential revenue loss they represent.

Other CBP Efforts Under Way or Planned to Improve AD/CV Duty Collection Are Expected to Produce Modest Results

CBP Formed a Small Team to Collect AD/CV Duty Debt, but Staff Turnover Has Hampered Its Efforts

As discussed previously, CBP's Revenue Division within its Office of Finance is responsible for collecting all debt owed to CBP, including AD/CV duty debt. In March 2014, CBP formed a dedicated five-person AD/CV Collections Team within the Revenue Division to focus strictly on collecting unpaid AD/CV duty bills. The goals set out for the team include, among other things:

- enhancing CBP's technical expertise with regard to the unique complexities of the AD/CV duty entry, suspension, liquidation, and collection processes;
- enabling CBP to take a more systematic approach to the collection of unpaid AD/CV duty bills rather than treating each unpaid bill as an isolated transaction;
- initiating collection activity on AD/CV duty debts earlier through research and analysis; and
- assisting port officials in identifying importers that are unable or unwilling to pay outstanding debts at an early stage and helping to determine what actions, if any, CBP can take to reduce the possibility that these importers will not fully pay their bills.

CBP officials credited the AD/CV Collections Team with several accomplishments. According to CBP's October 2015 report to Congress, the team has enhanced CBP's technical expertise with regard to the complexities of the AD/CV duty entry, suspension, liquidation, and collection processes. In conjunction with CBP's National Targeting Center, the Office of Chief Counsel, and the AD/CV National Targeting and Analysis Group, in April 2015 the team initiated Operation Lost and

Found, which identified over 100 active importers with links to inactive importers with delinquent bills.⁵⁴ As a result, CBP successfully identified approximately \$1.4 million in AD/CV duty refunds that CBP owed to the active importers and applied these funds against the debt owed to the U.S. government by the delinquent importers. In April 2014, the team, working with other CBP units and the Department of Justice, participated in a surge effort that resulted in the liquidation of 72 AD/CV entries associated with inactive importers but secured by bonds worth \$14.2 million. The surge effort enabled CBP to collect revenue on bonds that otherwise would have been lost. CBP officials also stated that the team has had some success in collecting debt more efficiently and effectively.

According to CBP officials and data, staff turnover has hampered the team's ability to further improve CBP's AD/CV duty collection efforts. Since the formation of the AD/CV Collections Team, three of the five original collection specialists with in-depth expertise have left their positions. CBP has hired one specialist, but the team remains understaffed by two positions as of April 2016.

CBP Plans to Ask Importers to Provide More Information, but Officials Downplay the Potential Impact

CBP has initiated efforts to revise the form it uses to obtain information about importers in order to collect more comprehensive information, but CBP officials noted that the revised form may have a limited impact on collections.⁵⁵ CBP's form 5106, known as the Importer Identification Input Record, is an important source of importer information for CBP and must be submitted by an importer or his or her representative before the importer's goods can enter a U.S. port of entry.⁵⁶ The information is used by CBP in decisions involving bond coverage; the entry and release of goods from the ports; the payment of taxes, duties, and fees; and the issuance of bills and refunds. The revisions to the form are intended to

⁵⁴CBP created the National Targeting Center to be the single point of reference for all of CBP's antiterrorism efforts. The center encompasses two facilities—the National Targeting Center—Passenger and the National Targeting Center—Cargo. The National Targeting and Analysis Groups focus on CBP's priority trade areas, one of which is AD/CV duties. Both the National Targeting Center and the AD/CV National Targeting and Analysis Group have specialized personnel and databases that are used to perform, among other things, risk analysis, import pattern analysis, and compliance monitoring.

⁵⁵In our 2008 report, we found that CBP collected a minimal amount of data from companies applying to be importers of record, which created challenges to CBP's ability to subsequently locate and collect duties from delinquent debtors. See [GAO-08-391](#).

⁵⁶19 C.F.R. § 24.5.

enhance CBP's ability to assess the risk that an importer may not pay all required duties, taxes, and fees.⁵⁷

The current form 5106 requires the importer to provide the company's name, mailing address, and physical address. For tracking purposes, the form also requires the importer to provide a unique identifying number. This can be an Internal Revenue Service Taxpayer Identification Number (for a company), a Social Security Number (for an individual), or a unique importer number assigned by CBP.

The revised draft of the form 5106 contains several fields not present in the current form. For example, it contains fields for importers to submit additional information about the company, such as the names of key company officials, as well as the name of the importer's primary banking institution. The revised form also asks importers to estimate how many entries they estimate they will have during a given year. In April 2016, CBP officials stated that CBP's Office of Trade was in the process of finalizing the revised form for submission to the Office of Management and Budget. However, CBP officials did not know when the Office of Management and Budget's approval of the revised form would occur. CBP officials also did not know when importers would be required to begin using the revised Importer Identification Input Record.⁵⁸

While the revised form will provide CBP some additional information about importers that it does not collect now, CBP officials cautioned that the collection and analysis of this information may have only a modest impact on the collection of AD/CV duty debt because CBP will accept revised forms with incomplete information. Moreover, deceptive importers may provide false information. CBP officials said that by regulation, importers are only required to provide the company's name, mailing and physical addresses, and unique identifying number in order for CBP to

⁵⁷CBP plans to use its Automated Targeting System to analyze data obtained from the revised form 5106 to help identify delinquent importers as well as importers that are insolvent or may not pay required duties. CBP's Automated Targeting System compares traveler, cargo, and conveyance information against law enforcement, intelligence, and other enforcement data.

⁵⁸According to CBP documents, new importers will be required to use the revised form when it becomes effective, as will existing importers whose name or address has changed. Existing importers whose name or address has not changed will not be required to submit a new form.

process an entry; no other information is required. These officials also stated that requiring importers to provide additional information would require a change in the regulation, which CBP does not plan to make. According to CBP officials, importers who do not provide the additional information in the form will be viewed as high-risk importers, and could be subject to added inspection at the time the import enters the United States.

CBP Has Taken Steps to Improve Its Use of Bonding to Protect AD/CV Duty Revenue, but CBP Officials Say They Are Limited in Their Ability to Use This Tool

CBP has undertaken efforts to improve the use of bonds by taking steps to centralize bond management and changing the bond formulas to address the risk of uncollected AD/CV duties. However, according to CBP officials, challenges such as limitations within ACS and an adverse WTO ruling limit CBP's ability to use bonds as a tool to protect against the risk of uncollectible final duty bills.⁵⁹

CBP Has Taken Steps to Centralize and Improve the Tracking of Bonds

CBP began to centralize the management of continuous entry bonds in June 2005 and plans to centralize the management of single transaction bonds by July 23, 2016. For both types of bonds, centralization moves the responsibilities for managing bonds and maintaining records to a single unit within the Revenue Division of the Office of Finance. As part of the process of transitioning from ACS to the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), CBP is also in the process of transitioning from a paper-based customs bond system to an electronic customs bond system called eBonds.⁶⁰ Once importers are required to only use ACE, CBP expects most bond transactions to occur through eBonds. According to CBP officials, the creation of a central automated repository for eBonds will make it easier for CBP to collect payments from sureties because it will reduce errors often found in paper bonds, such as missing or incomplete information. According to CBP officials, such errors are frequently cited by sureties (the companies that underwrite the bonds) in

⁵⁹In our 2008 report, we recommended that the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with other relevant agencies, determine whether CBP could adjust its bonding requirements to further protect revenue without violating U.S. law or international obligations and without imposing unreasonable costs upon importers. See [GAO-08-391](#).

⁶⁰According to CBP, ACE will streamline and automate the manual processes found in ACS, thus enabling the trade community more easily and efficiently to comply with U.S. laws and regulations.

litigation and protests as a reason for not having to make payment.⁶¹ According to surety association officials, CBP's transition to an electronic bond will also enable sureties to more closely control the issuance of such bonds because brokers will now be required to electronically submit all documentation used to underwrite customs bonds to the surety before the surety can submit the bond to CBP.⁶²

In addition to facilitating the transition to an electronic bond system, CBP's full transition from ACS to ACE will also enable CBP to track the existence of multiple bonds for a single entry. In some instances, an import specialist at a port may decide that additional bond coverage is needed. For example, a CBP official may determine, based on analysis of the characteristics of an AD/CV duty entry and the importer's record, that the importer should obtain an additional single transaction bond. ACE has fields for recording the existence of more than one bond for a single entry. By contrast, ACS can only record the existence of one bond, and any additional bonds (such as single transaction bonds) are recorded by the port officials by entering that information in the "notes" section of ACS. In a June 2011 report, the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General found that port officials did not consistently record the existence of single transaction bonds in ACS.⁶³ CBP officials we met with in November 2015 told us that this continues to be a problem. Consequently, CBP does not have an accurate count of single transaction bonds. CBP plans to complete its transition to ACE by December 2016.

⁶¹According to a CBP document and CBP officials, because single transaction bonds are not centrally managed, they continue to have errors that are not caught by port officials, resulting in litigation and protests by sureties about these errors. According to CBP, as of February 2015, CBP had 167 cases before the U.S. Court of International Trade that involved bond execution errors in single transaction bonds, such as missing or incorrect information.

⁶²Brokers provide a service to importers by clearing goods through Customs. Brokers also provide a service by obtaining customs bonds for importers. According to officials of a surety association, in the past, some sureties have had agreements with brokers that allowed the brokers to directly submit customs bonds to CBP.

⁶³Department of Homeland Security, Office of Inspector General, *Efficacy of Customs and Border Protection's Bonding Process*, OIG-11-92 (Washington, D.C.; June 27, 2011).

CBP Has Revised Its Bond Formulas to Better Protect Itself from the Risk of Unpaid AD/CV Duties

As shown previously in table 1 and as discussed in our 2008 report, CBP's standard continuous entry bond formula provides little protection of AD/CV duty revenue when the final amount of AD/CV duties owed significantly exceeds the amount of the bond.⁶⁴ As part of its efforts to utilize bonds more effectively, CBP updated the guidance it uses to calculate the value of continuous entry bonds and single transaction bonds to better protect against the risk of nonpayment.

Continuous entry bonds: CBP's Office of Finance updated the formula in January 2011, modifying the bonding requirements for importers subject to AD/CV duties depending on whether they have unpaid bills. Importers who do not have unpaid bills are assessed a bond equal to 10 percent of the amount the importer had to pay in duties, taxes, and fees over the preceding 12 months. In contrast, importers with unpaid bills are assessed a bond equal to 10 percent of the amount the importer had to pay in duties, taxes, and fees over the preceding 12 months plus an additional amount if the unpaid bill is more than 210 days old.

Single transaction bonds: CBP issued guidance to port officials in May 2012 for assessing the requirement for additional bonding as well as determining the value of a single transaction bond in cases where port officials have developed a reasonable belief that acceptance of an entry secured by an existing continuous entry bond would place future financial obligations in jeopardy. The guidance states that port officials should take into account the amount of the importer's continuous entry bond before making a determination that an additional single transaction bond is required. The guidance also states that CBP officials must judge each transaction or shipment on a case-by-case basis and cannot depend solely on product, country of origin, general trade data, noncompliance within an industry, or allegations.

According to CBP Officials, WTO Ruling Limits CBP's Use of Bonding as a Tool

CBP has attempted to utilize bonds more effectively to address the risk of nonpayment of future obligations; however, according to CBP officials, a July 2008 WTO ruling has constrained CBP's use of bonds because CBP had to change its methods for increasing bond requirements as a result of the ruling. Because the standard bond formulas for continuous entry bonds in general only cover a portion of the amount of revenue at risk of

⁶⁴See [GAO-08-391](#). In general, the standard bond formula is equal to 10 percent of the amount the importer was assessed in duties, taxes, and fees over the preceding calendar year (or \$50,000, whichever is greater).

loss if final AD/CV duties are not paid, CBP attempted an enhanced bonding initiative in 2004. This initiative required all shrimp importers from certain countries to obtain a continuous entry bond equal to 100 percent of the estimated AD/CV duties for items imported over the previous 12 months.⁶⁵ However, according to WTO documents, in July 2008 the Appellate Body of the WTO reported that it determined that the enhanced bonding initiative was inconsistent with WTO obligations.⁶⁶ According to CBP officials and documents, the WTO ruling resulted in CBP's having to eliminate the enhanced bonding requirement. Moreover, officials explained that since the WTO found that CBP's enhanced bonding practices were not compliant with WTO obligations because CBP did not sufficiently link the risk addressed by the bond to the entire shrimp industry, the only option in increasing bond requirements to secure revenue is to target individual importers based on their importing record. According to CBP officials and reports, although the WTO found the manner in which CBP applied its enhanced bonding requirement to be inconsistent with WTO principles, it did not disagree with the concept of appropriately addressing risk through revised bonding requirements. As discussed previously, in January 2011 and May 2012, respectively, CBP updated its formulas for setting continuous entry bond and single transaction bond requirements.

As of June 2016, CBP continues to use both continuous entry bonds and single transaction bonds as tools to attempt to ensure the payment of unforeseen obligations to the U.S. government; however, according to CBP officials, in response to the WTO ruling, CBP has exercised more caution in using bonds, concerned about the risk of litigation, which could tax agency resources and result in adverse rulings.⁶⁷ According to CBP officials, CBP now determines the requirement for an importer to obtain

⁶⁵According to CBP officials, they chose to require these shrimp importers to be part of the enhanced bonding initiative based on evidence suggesting that these importers were likely to become the leading source of AD/CV duty nonpayment. CBP's decision to initiate the enhanced bonding initiative had the effect of doubling the amount of revenue secured by bonds.

⁶⁶*United States—Measures Relating to Shrimp From Thailand and United States—Customs Bond Directive for Merchandise Subject to Anti-Dumping/Countervailing Duties*, WT/DS343/AB/R and WT/DS345/AB/R.

⁶⁷For example, from September 2014 through February 2016, in four instances importers filed litigation challenging CBP's use of single transaction bonds to address revenue risk. Three of the four cases were decided in CBP's favor, but one was not.

both types of bonds on a case-by-case basis. For continuous entry bonds, in practice, CBP's application of bonding requirements is based not solely on applying the January 2011 guidance described above, but also on an assessment by CBP's Revenue Division of whether an importer's current continuous entry bond will be sufficient to address his or her estimated AD/CV duty requirements during the previous calendar year or the last 12 months. Based on CBP's assessment of current continuous entry bond sufficiency, from January 2014 through January 2016 CBP issued formal demands to 35 importers of goods subject to AD/CV duties to purchase a larger continuous entry bond.⁶⁸ The increases in the amount of the bond demanded ranged from \$20,000 to \$550,000. For single transaction bonds, CBP required importers to submit an additional single transaction bond on 40 occasions from July 2013 through November 2015. The value of the additional single transaction bonds required ranged from \$223 to \$73,515. CBP did not have data for any other period within the period of our review, fiscal years 2001 through 2014.

Insufficient Risk Analysis of Unpaid AD/CV Duties Has Resulted in CBP Missing Opportunities to Mitigate Lost Revenue

CBP's limited analysis of the risk to revenue from potentially uncollectible AD/CV duties (nonpayment risk) does not accurately assess country- and product-associated risk or risks associated with other entry characteristics and misses opportunities to identify and mitigate nonpayment risk. In its 2014 report to Congress on AD/CV duties, CBP presented a data analysis to Congress that includes a summation of uncollected duties from five cases associated with products from China representing the largest dollar amount of uncollected duties. CBP officials said that, based on this analysis of uncollected duties, entries of these five products from China comprise the largest current risk of AD/CV duty nonpayment. The standard definition of risk with regard to a negative event that could occur includes both the likelihood of the event and the significance of the consequences if the event occurs; however, CBP does not attempt to assess either of these for any given entry of goods subject to AD/CV duties entering U.S. customs. As our analysis of CBP data demonstrates, a more comprehensive analysis of CBP's available data is feasible and could help CBP better identify key risk factors and mitigate nonpayment risk, predict future risk levels for certain types of entries, and also

⁶⁸Of the 35 bond increases demanded of importers, 18 importers responded by purchasing a larger bond.

evaluate the effects of past policy changes, such as bonding requirements, on nonpayment risk.

CBP's Risk Assessment Is Limited and Could Result in Mistaken Conclusions

CBP assesses the general risk of uncollected AD/CV duties retrospectively by examining its tally of the total dollars owed but does not consider factors related to the probability of loss for any given entry, such as the proportion of unpaid bills in that product. Federal internal control standards state that agency managers should comprehensively identify risks and analyze them for their possible effects. In doing so, managers should consider all significant interactions between the entity and other parties and changes within the agency's external environment. In this way, managers can estimate the risk's significance, assess the likelihood that the risk will occur, and decide what actions need to be taken to manage the risk.⁶⁹ CBP has a statutory responsibility to collect all revenue due to the U.S. government that arises from the importation of goods. For entries of goods subject to AD/CV duties, the risk to CBP's revenue collection from duty nonpayment, in terms of expected dollar loss, is the probability of nonpayment (risk likelihood) times the net duties owed to CBP (risk significance).

CBP's 2014 report to Congress on outstanding AD/CV duties considers total outstanding debt but not risk likelihood or risk significance at the level of individual entries. It provides summary statistics on open bills—stating that importers of goods from China account for over 90 percent of outstanding AD/CV duties as of April 1, 2014, and that the five largest cases in terms of open AD/CV duty bills involve five products from China: fresh garlic, wooden bedroom furniture, freshwater crawfish, honey, and preserved mushrooms.⁷⁰ CBP officials told us that they consider this to be an assessment of how CBP views its AD/CV duty collection risk and that entries of these five products comprise the largest current risk of AD/CV duty nonpayment. CBP officials stated that their definition of risk, in tallying total amount of duties uncollected, does not consider CBP's total


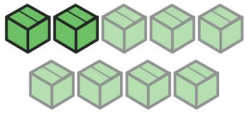
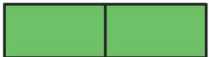


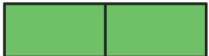
⁶⁹See [GAO/AIMD-00-21.3.1](#).

⁷⁰"Case" refers to the Department of Commerce case number associated with an AD/CV duty investigation. Each AD/CV duty case number includes codes that indicate the relevant product type and country of origin. CBP did not include a tally of country- and product-associated risk in its 2015 report because of concerns about this level of attention to factors that officials said may not be the most important causes of risk. However, these officials stated that this form of risk analysis may return in future reports.

exposure to a product category (which includes paid and unpaid bills) or factors related to the probability of loss for individual entries. However, as illustrated in figure 11, entities may have substantially different risk profiles even if the total dollar loss—CBP’s measurement of risk—is the same.

Figure 11: Two Scenarios: Total Amount of Duties Uncollected from Each Importer Is Identical, but Importer B’s Payment History Suggests Much Greater Risk

U.S. Customs and Border Protection assesses the general risk of uncollected antidumping and countervailing duties retrospectively by examining its tally of the total dollars owed; however, it does not consider factors related to the probability of loss for any given entry.

	Size of bill per entry	Number of unpaid bills	Total dollar loss
Importer A - 9 entries - 22% probability of nonpayment	 \$100	 2 of 9 unpaid (22%)	 \$200
Importer B - 3 entries - 67% probability of nonpayment	 \$100	 2 of 3 unpaid (67%)	 \$200

Source: GAO. | GAO-16-542

With regard to assessing the risk associated with entries subject to AD/CV duties, CBP officials said that the agency was concerned only with the total amount of AD/CV duties billed but not paid. However, these officials also noted that this approach was a policy decision that could be revisited. While CBP does not presently use its risk analysis to target specific high-risk entries, CBP officials also said that the results of their data analysis have been interpreted by some CBP and Commerce officials as guidance that could be used for targeting. If CBP were to use its current definition of risk to assess the risk level of individual entries, such an analysis could identify entries with a lower probability of nonpayment based on past history as relatively riskier than entries that have a higher probability of nonpayment. We developed the following examples to illustrate the comparative risk of entries according to this definition of risk as a total of uncollected dollars.

- An entry of product C, which is associated with a 1.1 percent overall nonpayment rate and has imports of \$100 million per year (\$1.1 million total unpaid), would be considered a greater risk to revenue

than an entry of product D, which is associated with a 50 percent nonpayment rate and has imports of \$2 million per year (\$1 million total unpaid), even though a given entry of product D is statistically far likelier to become associated with an uncollected bill.

- An entry of product E, a product for which all uncollected duties date from entries occurring 10 years ago, would be considered as presenting a similar risk to revenue as an entry of product F, for which the same amount of uncollected duties exists but from entries occurring 1 or 2 years ago—even if all entries of product E have had duties paid on time over the past 9 years.

More Comprehensive Analysis Could Help CBP Better Identify Key Risk Factors

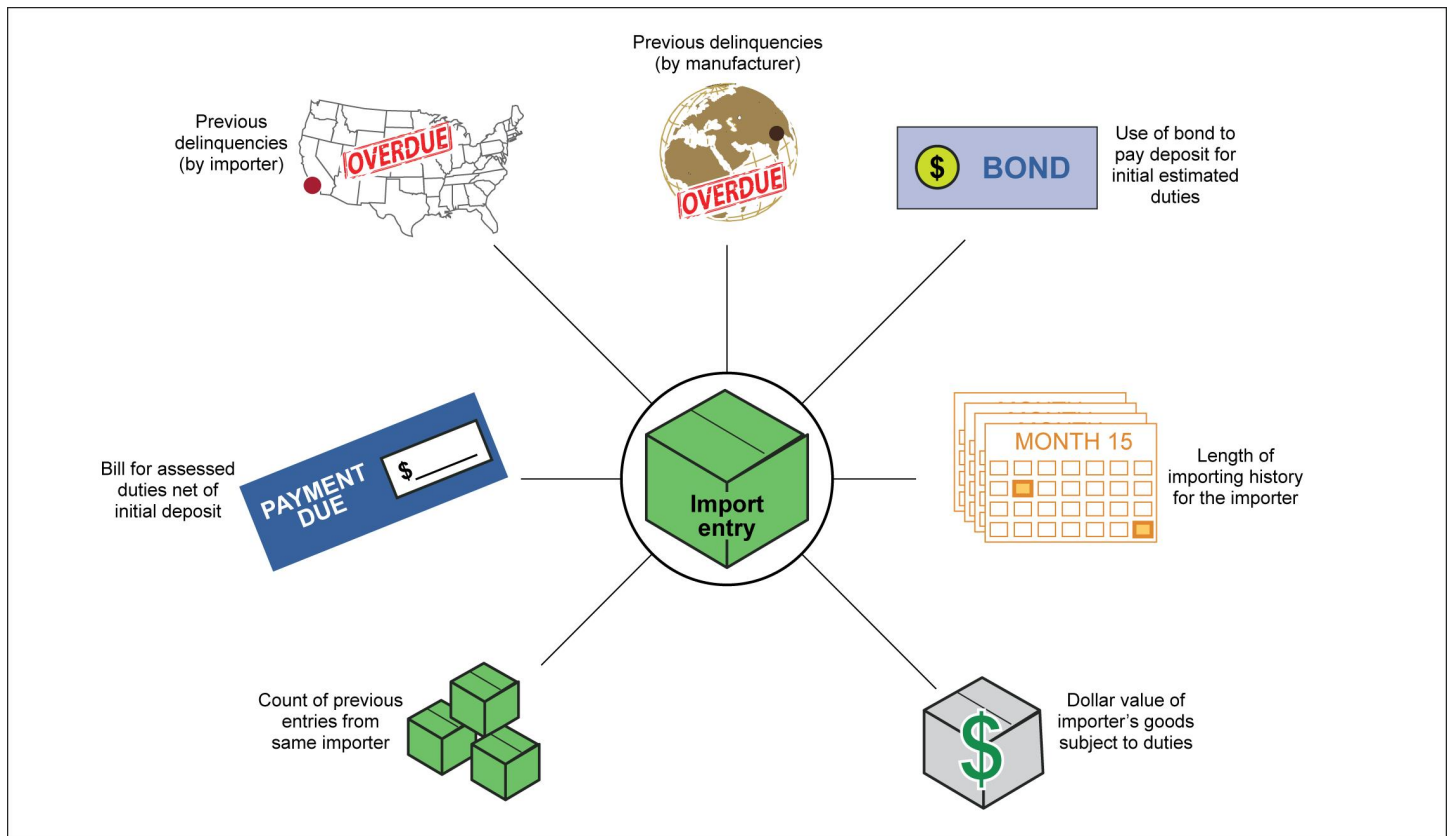
Analyzing data on entries subject to AD/CV duties provided by CBP, we applied standard statistical methods to explore nonpayment risk and found that controlling for a range of country, product, and other entry characteristics explains much of the risk of AD/CV duty nonpayment for the time periods we evaluated.⁷¹ While we used a number of diagnostic tests to assess the stability and predictive power of the risk factors estimated by our model, additional data and alternative modeling approaches could produce different results. Specifically, among other things, our analysis shows the following:

- Entries of products from countries other than China were estimated to be likelier to be associated with AD/CV duty nonpayments. These risk levels vary over time, meaning that some past risks are not contemporary risks.
- Products other than the five from China associated with cases that CBP identifies as presenting the highest risk of nonpayment of AD/CV duties were both estimated to be likelier to be associated with nonpayments of such duties and to represent greater losses when nonpayment occurs. These risks also vary over time.
- Other entry characteristics, such as the dollar value of the importer's goods subject to duties, the use of a bond instead of cash to pay initial estimated duties, and the size of the final duty bill increase over the initial estimated duties were each estimated to be significantly

⁷¹Our model explains 75 percent of variation in the data with respect to whether a billed entry ultimately becomes delinquent. See app. II for additional details.

associated with the entry's overall risk level for uncollected duties. See figure 12 for additional examples, and see appendix II for further discussion.

Figure 12: Examples of Characteristics Other Than Country of Origin and Product Type That Are Relevant to Nonpayment Risk for an Entry Subject to Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duties



Source: GAO. | GAO-16-542

CBP's Risk Analysis Approach May Result in Mistaken Conclusions about Country of Origin as a Risk Factor

Because it singles out China, based on cumulative data over many years, and does not control for changes in risk factors over time, CBP's risk analysis may lead CBP officials to misconstrue—overestimate or underestimate—the risk associated with an entry's country of origin. Our analysis estimates that imports of products from China present a risk in terms of the likelihood of nonpayment, as well as the dollar loss of nonpayment, but it also estimates that imports of products from other countries may actually pose a greater risk in some cases—all other entry characteristics being equal. Our analysis also shows that risk factors, including the risk associated with country of origin, vary over time.

While controlling for other entry characteristics, we computed the additional expected loss associated with the country of origin of an entry.⁷² We did this by computing probability of loss and loss given nonpayment using two regression models.⁷³ To investigate whether estimated risks change over time, we divided the dataset into two 5-year periods.⁷⁴

For 2009–2013, entries of imports from China accounted for the vast majority of uncollected bills. However, as figure 13 shows, the estimated risk of nonpayment on a given entry from China was actually lower than for products from other countries, holding all other entry characteristics equal. Specifically, our analysis estimates the following for the time periods we evaluated:

- For many types of products, entries of imports from China are not likelier to result in unpaid duties than otherwise identical entries of imports from other countries. While imports from China account for about 84 percent of unpaid AD/CV duties associated with entries during fiscal years 2009 through 2013, as of May 12, 2015, some of the apparent risk from these entries can be explained by the large volume of imports from China subject to AD/CV duties. In addition, certain products imported in large volume from China in 2009–2013, such as preserved mushrooms, are associated with increased probability of nonpayment. Controlling for such high-risk product types, in addition to the other shipment characteristics discussed below, shows that relatively little risk is associated directly with an entry's being from China.

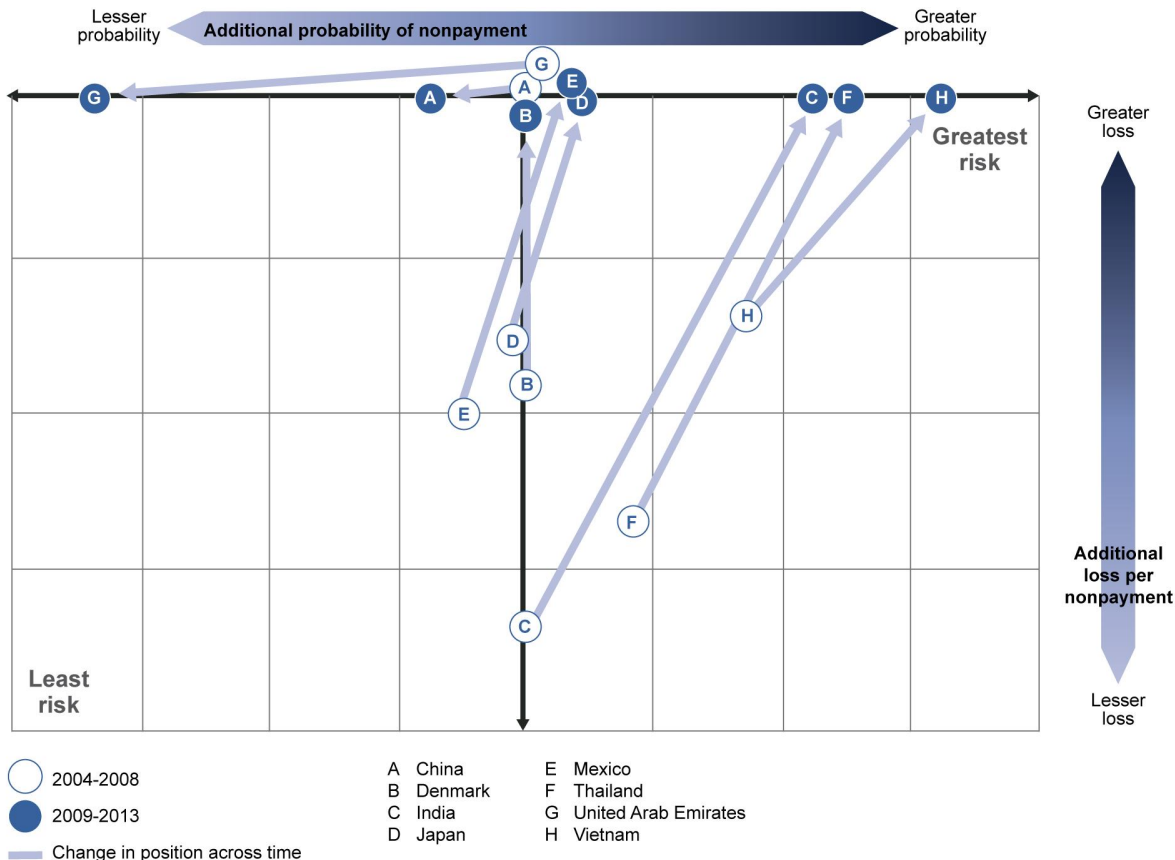
⁷²We conducted our analysis using two regression models intended to estimate, respectively, probability of nonpayment for all entries and the dollar amount uncollected for entries with unpaid duties. See app. II for a detailed explanation of our analysis.

⁷³Our models for risk estimation are two of many possible models and are limited by available data. As noted earlier, while we used a number of diagnostic tests to assess the stability and predictive power of the risk factors estimated by our model, additional data and alternative modeling approaches could produce different results. See app. II for technical details about the strengths and limitations of these models.

⁷⁴We found that risk factors changed relatively little within 5-year periods and so compared the most recent 5-year period for which nearly complete data are available (2009–2013) with a 5-year period included in our 2008 report (2004–2008). See app. II for more information on our methodology.

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- While the average unpaid AD/CV duty bill associated with imports from China was more than 23 times larger than the average such bill associated with imports from Mexico in 2009–2013, the estimated likelihood of nonpayment was somewhat lower for imports from China, and the estimated dollar loss per nonpayment was identical for imports from the two countries (see fig. 13). In other words, an entry from Mexico with the same characteristics as a given entry from China, such as entry size and product type, had slightly greater estimated risk. However, this result is not apparent without a comprehensive analysis of data, such as the regression model we developed, because the typical entry from Mexico had very different characteristics than the typical entry from China.
 - Figure 13 shows how entries from certain countries have greater estimated risk than those from China in terms of probability of nonpayment. As shown in the chart, otherwise identical entries of products from Denmark, Mexico, Japan, India, Thailand, and Vietnam are associated with a greater probability of nonpayment than entries of products from China in the 2009–2013 period.

Figure 13: Country-Associated Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013 Period



Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Notes: Chart positions above reflect regression model coefficients and show the additional effect of an entry's being associated with a given country, relative to entries associated with countries not included in our model ("baseline"), for the specified time period, all else being equal. The point of intersection of the axes indicates risk equal to this baseline. For entries of goods subject to antidumping and countervailing duties, the risk to CBP's revenue collection from duty nonpayment, in terms of expected dollar loss, is the probability of nonpayment (risk likelihood) times the loss per nonpayment (risk significance). While we used a number of diagnostic tests to assess the stability and predictive power of the risk factors estimated by our model, additional data and alternative modeling approaches could produce different results.

Our analysis further shows that the estimated nonpayment risk associated with the country of origin of an import can change considerably over time. As figure 13 demonstrates, the nonpayment risks associated with country of origin in the two periods we examined were significantly different. In 2004–2008 the estimated nonpayment risks associated with imports from the United Arab Emirates were nearly

CBP's Analysis of Product-Associated Risk May Not Reflect Current Program Risks

identical to the estimated risks associated with imports from China. In this earlier period, estimated losses per nonpayment were much lower for imports from India and Denmark than for imports from China in 2004–2008; in addition, while the estimated probabilities of nonpayment for imports from Thailand and Vietnam remained higher, entries of products from these countries were associated with lower estimated losses per nonpayment. India, Thailand, and Vietnam all had equal loss per nonpayment and greater probability of nonpayment than China in 2009–2013. Thus, our model shows that imports from several countries became riskier relative to Chinese imports over the time periods compared.

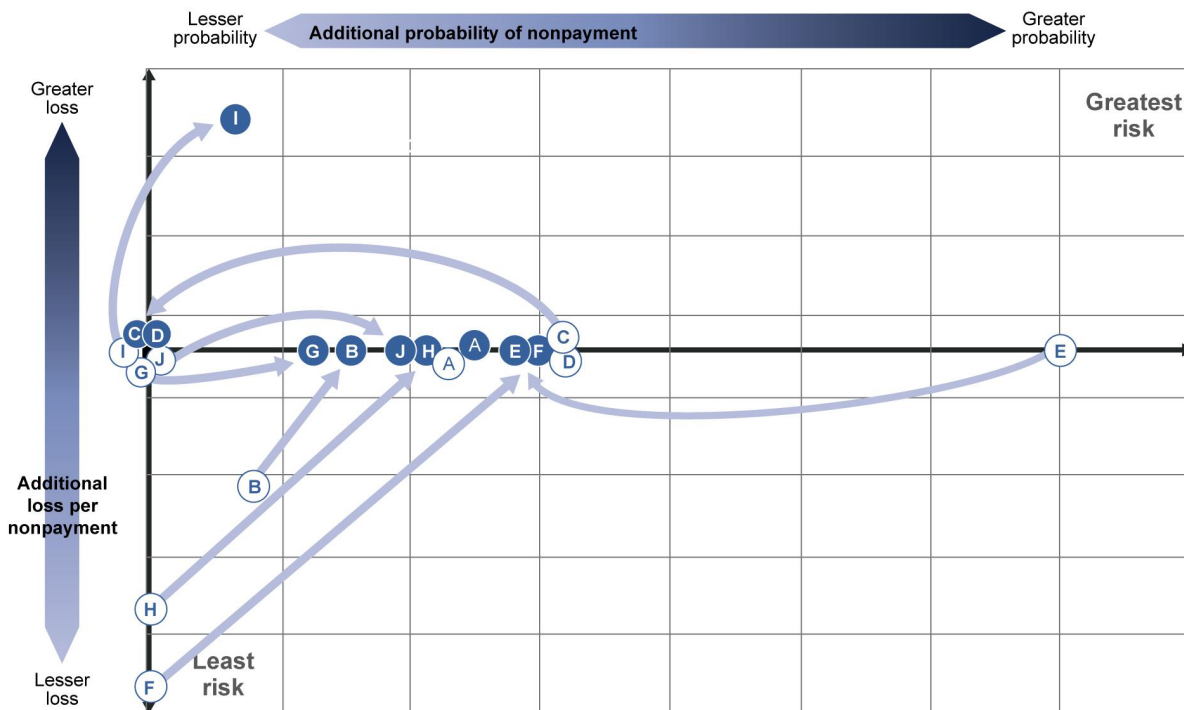
Most of the products in the five cases that CBP highlights in its 2014 report as presenting the greatest risk of generating unpaid AD/CV duties were not among the products that our models estimated as presenting the greatest risk of duty nonpayment.⁷⁵ Controlling for other entry characteristics, we compared the estimated probability of nonpayment and the dollar loss when nonpayment occurs for products associated with more than 15 delinquent bills. We also controlled for whether a product's country of origin was China or some other country. Figure 14 illustrates the results of our analysis across several products; see appendix II for all products included in our model.

- Two of the five products from China in cases identified by CBP in its 2014 report as presenting the highest risk—crawfish and honey—were not associated with any additional estimated risk of nonpayment in the 2009–2013 period compared with other products. Further, the estimated risk posed by wooden bedroom furniture from China was lower than the estimated risk associated with otherwise identical entries of many other products.
- Our analysis shows that the estimated risk in 2009–2013 associated with polyethylene retail carrier bags was greater than the estimated risk associated with all five highest-risk cases from China identified by CBP. In addition, steel nails from countries other than China and wire hangers from China were associated with a greater estimated probability of nonpayment than three of the five products identified as

⁷⁵CBP's report highlights five cases associated with the most uncollected duties, all of which correspond to products from China. Our analysis includes all case numbers that we could identify for a given product. Certain products from China contain more than one case number, and so our analysis may include additional unpaid bills for products from China corresponding to the cases highlighted by CBP.

riskiest by CBP, and woven ribbons from countries other than China were associated with a substantially larger loss per nonpayment than all five.

Figure 14: Product-Associated Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013



- 2004-2008
 - 2009-2013
 - Change in position across time
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Fresh garlic (China) | F Polyethylene bags (China) |
| B Wooden bedroom furniture (China) | G Tapered roller (China) |
| C Crawfish tail meat (China) | H Wire hangers (China) |
| D Honey (China) | I Woven ribbon |
| E Preserved mushrooms (China) | J Steel nails |

Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Notes: Chart positions above reflect regression model coefficients and show the additional effect of an entry's being associated with a given product, relative to entries associated with products not included in our model ("baseline"), for the specified time period, all else being equal. The point of intersection of the axes indicates risk equal to this baseline. For entries of goods subject to antidumping and countervailing duties, the risk to CBP's revenue collection from duty nonpayment, in terms of expected dollar loss, is the probability of nonpayment (risk likelihood) times the loss per nonpayment (risk significance). While we used a number of diagnostic tests to assess the stability and predictive power of the risk factors estimated by our model, additional data and alternative modeling approaches could produce different results.

CBP Does Not
Comprehensively Examine
Other Key Entry
Characteristics

Our analysis further shows that estimated product-associated risk can change over time. By examining these changes, CBP would be able to more accurately assess risk of loss due to nonpayment of AD/CV duties. As figure 14 demonstrates, the estimated product-associated risks posed in 2004–2008 were very different compared with the same risks in 2009–2013. During the 2004–2008 period, all five products identified by CBP as riskiest were associated with a greater estimated probability of nonpayment than other products.⁷⁶

CBP does not comprehensively examine the extent to which key entry characteristics other than country of origin and product type are associated with nonpayment risk. This reduces CBP’s ability to accurately assess the likelihood of nonpayment risk and the relative significance of risk factors associated with country of origin and product type. Using data provided by CBP, we identified a group of entry characteristics other than country of origin or product type associated with nonpayment risk, such as the length of an importer’s entry history and number of previous delinquencies. Because these other entry characteristics correlate with both nonpayment risk and certain product types and countries of origin, controlling for these other characteristics is necessary to avoid incorrectly overstating or understating the risks associated with the characteristics country of origin and product type.⁷⁷

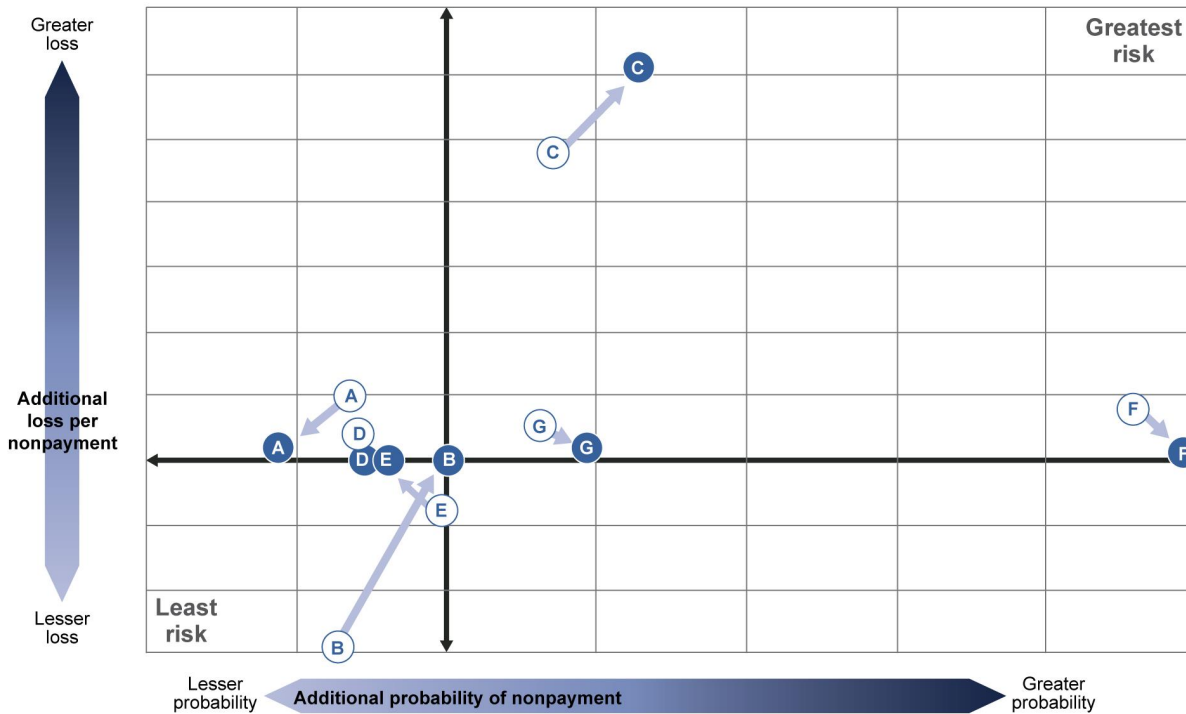
Our analysis suggests that, for products entered between 2009 and 2013, six entry characteristics, in addition to country of origin and product type, were significantly associated with either estimated likelihood of nonpayment or estimated size of the loss per nonpayment, or both. These six entry characteristics are (1) the size of the final duty bill, (2) the dollar value of the goods being imported, (3) the length of importer history, (4)

⁷⁶While risk factors change over time, we found that these risk factors were relatively stable over multiyear periods, and we were able to predict risk in random portions of our data using a model constructed on other portions—that is, with out-of-sample predictions. For technical details about parameter stability, see app. II.

⁷⁷For example, certain products happen to have larger average entry sizes and thus may have greater average line value (the dollar value of the items being imported), which is associated with a decreased dollar loss per nonpayment event. If one does not control for the risk reduction associated with the entry size, this reduced risk will incorrectly appear to be associated with the product type itself. Thus, controlling for line value allows for, in principle, an unbiased comparison of different products in terms of risk—as if an entry of the two products were always the same size and otherwise identical. See app. II for details of our analysis.

the count of previous entries from the importer, and the number of previous delinquent bills from (5) the same importer and (6) the same manufacturer. (See fig. 15.) Our analysis suggests that these six characteristics stayed largely consistent relative to one another over time—each remained associated with a similar relative likelihood of nonpayment and loss per nonpayment during the 2004–2008 period. In contrast, the estimated risk associated with use of a bond in lieu of cash to pay initial estimated duties was not consistent over time. Bond use was associated with a large decreased risk of nonpayment in 2004–2008 compared with 2009–2013, when bond use had no estimated positive or negative association with risk.

Figure 15: Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment Associated with Other Shipment Characteristics: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013



- 2004-2008
- 2009-2013
- Change in position across time
- A Size of initial shipment in dollar terms
- B Bond used to pay initial estimated duties
- C Size of bill for assessed duties
- D Time between importer's first ever billed entry and current entry
- E Previous billed entries by importer
- F Previous delinquencies by importer
- G Previous delinquencies by manufacturer

Source: GAO analysis of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Notes: Chart positions above reflect regression model coefficients (multiplied by one standard deviation for characteristics other than B) and show the additional effect of an entry's being associated with an increase in the indicated characteristic (or, for B, with having the characteristic relative to not having it) for a given time period, all else being equal. The point of intersection of the axes indicates no association with risk. For entries of goods subject to antidumping and countervailing duties, the risk to CBP's revenue collection from duty nonpayment, in terms of expected dollar loss, is the probability of nonpayment (risk likelihood) times the loss per nonpayment (risk significance). While we used a number of diagnostic tests to assess the stability and predictive power of the risk factors estimated by our model, additional data and alternative modeling approaches could produce different results.

**CBP Does Not
Comprehensively Analyze
Its Data to Identify and
Mitigate Nonpayment Risk**

CBP does not proactively and routinely use its data to identify entries at risk of potentially uncollectible AD/CV duties, for example, by developing quantitative risk assessment tools that could be used consistently on newly arriving entries to help assess when additional risk mitigation actions may be warranted. CBP officials said that currently port officials investigate trends unsystematically, such as through anecdotal evidence from port officials about problems with certain importers or products. When a risk is identified through this process, these officials said that CBP can increase the bonding requirements for an entry, which reduces CBP's exposure to potential losses from unpaid duties.

As previously noted, federal internal control standards state that agency managers should comprehensively identify risks and analyze them for their possible effects, as well as design responses to these risks as necessary to mitigate these risks. Because governmental, economic, industry, regulatory, and operating conditions continually change, the standards also note that risk management efforts should include mechanisms to identify and deal with ongoing changes in the likelihood or significance of risk factors.

To date, however, CBP has undertaken a few limited efforts to use its data to help identify and mitigate the risk of uncollected AD/CV duties. For example, as discussed previously, CBP's AD/CV Collections Team initiated Operation Lost and Found in April 2015 to take advantage of specialized databases and information maintained by the National Targeting Center and the AD/CV National Targeting and Analysis Group to identify active importers with ties to inactive, delinquent AD/CV debtors.

In 2015, CBP also briefly utilized a Department of Defense contract with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Johns Hopkins University to examine the use of systematic data analysis techniques to reduce AD/CV duty evasion. CBP officials said a 3-week trial resulted in significant findings and has determined that systematic data analysis techniques may be useful for identifying importers attempting to evade AD/CV duties;

however, CBP has not yet determined whether and how such analysis might be used to improve AD/CV duty collection.⁷⁸

Implementing a more comprehensive risk analysis system, using standard statistical methods such as those we used in building our proof-of-concept model, CBP could better assess nonpayment risk with its current data. Doing so would enable CBP to identify a more complete list of risk factors ranked in order of priority. Such analysis would support a decision-making process enabling CBP to take more effective actions to mitigate the nonpayment risk. Any such actions would also need to take into consideration U.S. international trade obligations as well as relevant U.S. court rulings. Most of the factors we identified that explain nonpayment risk are known to CBP at the time an entry arrives when CBP collects initial AD/CV duties, such as the importer's history and the entry size. The remaining factors are known to CBP at the time it issues the final AD/CV duty bill, such as the increase in final billed amount relative to initial estimated duties. We determined that these entry characteristics predict nonpayment risk well when using 4 or more years of historical data and could be used to predict payment outcomes on future bills. Therefore, as figure 16 illustrates, CBP could use regression models similar to what we developed as an empirical tool for weighting the importance of risk factors for AD/CV entries and importers. For example, for newly arriving entries, these weighted risk factors, updated periodically, would be multiplied by the observed characteristics of the entry to yield estimated values for (1) probability of nonpayment and (2) dollar loss if nonpayment occurs.⁷⁹ Further multiplying these two

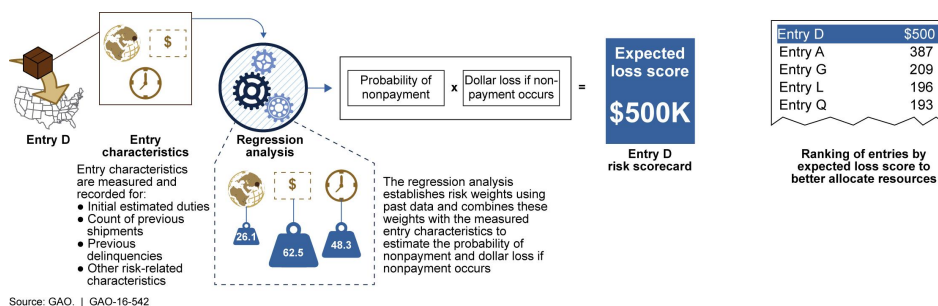
⁷⁸In May 2006, CBP contracted with a public accounting and consulting company to review CBP's continuous entry bond program. In its report, the company found, among other things, that data mining and predictive modeling based on CBP's own data offered genuine and significant benefits in controlling revenue and controlling uncollectible receivables. The report also stated that CBP's ACS provided a wealth of information that appeared to be largely untapped for its value in understanding risk. Among the recommendations contained in the company's report was one that recommended using appropriate data-mining techniques to apply a risk-based approach to prioritizing bond evaluations. The report also recommended that CBP seek new software and techniques to mine the ACS database and to employ quantitative analysis and predictive models in managing revenue collection. According to a CBP official, CBP did not take action based on these recommendations.

⁷⁹Technically, "dollar loss if nonpayment occurs" is the size of the assessed final duty bill net of insurance (surety bonds) and any amount paid on the final duty bill, including any cash deposit for the shipment's initial estimated duties. Because of data limitations, we could not control for the presence or absence of surety bonds. See app. II for further details about our analysis.

estimated values would yield expected loss—an estimate of the risk of uncollected duties constituting a concise risk score that is comparable across all entries of goods subject to AD/CV duties.

Figure 16: Illustration of a Process That Uses Systematic Data Analysis to Produce Nonpayment Risk Scores

Regression analysis can objectively weight the relative importance of different risk factors for uncollected antidumping and countervailing (AD/CV) duties based on historical data. Entries can then be ranked in terms of the expected loss from uncollected AD/CV duties and prioritized for follow-up action.



CBP could use such a risk score strategically to mitigate nonpayment risk in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to, the following four ways:

- Triggering the need for an entry review by officials.** As described above, when a newly arriving entry’s estimated risk score exceeds a predetermined threshold, CBP could begin a process of qualitative review by officials with appropriate expertise to determine whether a larger bonding requirement is appropriate and would be consistent with U.S. international trade obligations and relevant U.S. court rulings. Our analysis shows that a substantial proportion of risk associated with the likelihood of nonpayment and some of the risk associated with the size of the loss can be explained with information available to CBP at the time an entry arrives, even with our limited dataset. More sophisticated models that could further incorporate CBP’s institutional expertise would likely be able to predict risk even more effectively. Such predictive modeling as described above—or a similar approach—has the potential to be a valuable tool because, as CBP officials noted, the time of entry is when CBP has the best opportunity to enforce collection of the duties owed to the U.S. government.
- Targeting high-risk duty bills.** When final duties are assessed for an entry and a bill is issued, CBP may be able to enhance its collection efforts by targeting high-risk bills using additional data available at that

time, recalculating the risk score assigned at time of entry. As mentioned earlier, these additional data include, for example, risk factors such as the length of the review process and the amount of any increase over the initial estimated duties paid when the entry first arrived.

- **Assessing ongoing aggregate risk posed by specific importers.** As we discussed earlier, many of the importers with the largest total unpaid AD/CV duty bills imported 200 or more entries over a period longer than a year. CBP may be able to use a predictive model to assess the ongoing aggregate risk posed by an importer, even if final bills have not yet been issued and, if applied in a manner consistent with U.S. international trade obligations and relevant U.S. court rulings, use this information to adjust the importer's continuous entry bond requirements. This may be particularly useful to mitigate risk from high-volume importers from whom individual entries do not present large expected losses.
- **Assessing the effectiveness of policy changes intended to mitigate risk.** CBP could use regression models such as the one we developed—or similar approaches—to examine its data retrospectively to assess the impact of policy changes intended to mitigate the risk of uncollected AD/CV duties. For example, CBP could assess whether there is a meaningful change in this risk for a specific group of interest, such as bond users, associated with a particular policy intervention, such as the changes to restrict access to bonds used in lieu of cash to pay initial estimated tariffs in 2006 and 2011.

CBP officials cited limited staff resources and data systems as obstacles to systematically model and predict risk of AD/CV duty nonpayment. These officials said that CBP may not have the staff and resources that would be required to engage in such an effort. They noted that CBP's recent efforts to use data more strategically have been limited and depend on leveraging expertise from different units of CBP. In addition, these CBP officials said that their data systems store information in a manner that is difficult to access and analyze and that it may be missing certain data necessary to undertake predictive modeling. Moreover, CBP's current information systems make it difficult to do large-scale data runs and cannot generate real-time output. Nonetheless, we found that standard statistical methods were sufficient to predict nonpayment risk, and we were able to combine all necessary data pulled from CBP databases using a commercial computer workstation and software; such analysis would not necessarily require CBP to invest in special computing

systems or prohibitively expensive software. Finally, the risk-score method described above would not require real-time data—only periodic checks to update risk-factor weighting.

As discussed previously, CBP officials said that a past ruling by the WTO has constrained CBP's use of bonds because the WTO determined that CBP's application of an enhanced bonding policy on all shrimp importers from certain countries was inconsistent with U.S. obligations at the WTO.⁸⁰ CBP officials explained that as a result of the WTO's ruling, CBP now determines the requirement for an importer to obtain a bond on a case-by-case basis. However, CBP officials told us that targeting analytics they currently perform, an analysis that is specifically tailored to the individual shipment, would not be a blanket approach like past enhanced bonding efforts on shrimp. Specifically, CBP officials explained that although the WTO previously found the manner in which CBP applied its enhanced bonding requirement to be inconsistent with WTO principles, the WTO did not disagree with the concept of appropriately addressing risk through revised bonding requirements. CBP officials stated that CBP might be able to make good use of the statistical analysis methods GAO presented. For example, such an analysis could be used to assess a requirement for additional security in the form of bonds as part of an enhanced bonding requirement, according to these officials. However, they cautioned that the use of bonding in this way would have to be carefully tailored in order to avoid a legal challenge.

Conclusions

We estimate the amount of uncollected duties on entries from fiscal year 2001 through 2014 to be \$2.3 billion. While CBP collects on most AD/CV duty bills it issues, it only collects, on average, about 31 percent of the dollar amount owed. The large amount of uncollected duties is due in part to the long lag time between entry and billing in the U.S. retrospective AD/CV duty collection system, with an average of about 2-and-a-half years between the time goods enter the United States and the date a bill may be issued. Large differences between the initial estimated duty rate and the final duty rate assessed also contribute to unpaid bills, as importers receiving a large bill long after an entry is made may be unwilling or unable to pay. In 2015, CBP estimated that about \$1.6 billion

⁸⁰We discuss CBP's enhanced bonding initiative in an earlier section of this report. Also, see [GAO-08-391](#) for additional information about CBP's enhanced bonding initiative.

in duties owed was uncollectible. By not fully collecting unpaid AD/CV duty bills, the U.S. government loses a substantial amount of revenue and compromises its efforts to deter and remedy unfair and injurious trade practices.

CBP faces a number of challenges in its efforts to improve its collection of AD/CV duties. CBP does not know the extent to which it liquidates entries in an untimely manner, nor does it know the effects such liquidations have on revenue. To mitigate the number of entries liquidated at the initial estimated duty rate instead of the final duty rate set by Commerce, CBP has begun an initiative to centralize and improve oversight of liquidation processing at the ports; however, CBP does not systematically collect and analyze data from this effort or assess impact on revenue. CBP says it has plans to collect and analyze data for management use once the initiative is fully implemented in the beginning of fiscal year 2017 but as of May 2016 had not issued guidance to this effect. Without systematically collecting and analyzing data on a regular basis to ascertain liquidation trends at ports of entry and offices, CBP cannot determine the extent to which premature and deemed liquidations are taking place or take timely and effective action to avoid premature or deemed liquidations and the potential revenue loss they represent. In separate but related efforts, CBP has created an AD/CV duty collections team, plans to collect more information about importers, and has taken steps to centralize the management of bonds—after revising its bonding formulas to better enable it to protect AD/CV duty revenue. These efforts, however, have yielded limited results to date.

Though its institutional knowledge about the nature of this risk is deep, CBP has not used its extensive relevant data to conduct a comprehensive risk assessment. The risk analysis it has presented in reports on AD/CV duties is not useful for mitigating AD/CV duty nonpayment risk because it merely examines a tally of the total dollars in AD/CV duties owed but does not consider factors related to the likelihood of nonpayment for any given entry and the size of revenue loss if nonpayment occurs. Mathematically, the likelihood of nonpayment and the size of the loss if nonpayment occurs are the two components of expected loss. Our analysis shows that a substantial proportion of nonpayment risk can be explained with information available to CBP at the time an entry arrives, and even more could be explained at the time a final bill is issued. Further, we found that CBP's data are suitable for conducting such analyses for risk predictions on future entries. More sophisticated models that CBP could develop, incorporating its institutional expertise, would likely be able to predict risk even more effectively than ours. As our

analysis demonstrates, a more comprehensive analysis of CBP data related to AD/CV duties is feasible and could help CBP better identify key risk factors associated with nonpayment risk. Without such a risk analysis, CBP is also missing opportunities to take appropriate action consistent with its mission to facilitate compliant trade while collecting revenue.

Recommendations for Executive Action

We recommend that the Commissioner of CBP take the following three actions:

1. To better manage the AD/CV duty liquidation process, CBP should issue guidance directing ACT to (a) collect and analyze data on a regular basis to identify and address the causes of liquidations that occur contrary to the process or outside the 6-month time frame mandated by statute, (b) track progress on reducing such liquidations, and (c) report on any effects these liquidations may have on revenue.
2. To improve risk management in the collection of AD/CV duties and to identify new or changing risks, CBP should regularly conduct a comprehensive risk analysis that assesses both the likelihood and the significance of risk factors related to AD/CV duty collection. For example, CBP could construct statistical models that explore the associations between potential risk factors and both the probability of nonpayment and the size of nonpayment when it occurs.
3. To improve risk management in the collection of AD/CV duties, CBP should, consistent with U.S. law and international obligations, take steps to use its data and risk assessment strategically to mitigate AD/CV duty nonpayment, such as by using predictive risk analysis to identify entries that pose heightened risk and taking appropriate action to mitigate the risk.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

We provided a draft of this report for review and comment to CBP, Commerce, Treasury, and the United States International Trade Commission. CBP was the only agency that provided formal agency comments, which are reproduced in appendix IV. In its comments, CBP concurred with all three of our recommendations. CBP also identified several actions it intends to take in response to the recommendations. For example, in response to our first recommendation, CBP said that its Offices of Trade and Field Operations will be employing its annual self-inspection program to identify the causes of premature and deemed AD/CV duty liquidations. CBP set forth two dates for completing both an initial and expanded analysis of incorrect liquidations and addressing the

results of its analysis: September 30, 2016, to complete the initial analysis, and September 30, 2017, to complete the expanded analysis. In response to our second and third recommendations, CBP said that it has initiated a comprehensive statistical risk analysis that assesses both the likelihood and significance of risk factors related to AD/CV duty collection and will use this risk analysis to develop a predictive model to identify, and take appropriate action to mitigate, the risk from specific entries that pose a higher likelihood of nonpayment of final AD/CV duties.

While concurring with our second and third recommendations, CBP expressed concern that the statistical methodology we used may have produced results that understate the impact of the duty evasion issues relating to high-risk imports from China. However, CBP did not identify any specific limitations in our methodology. CBP said that it will conduct its own analysis using statistical methods based on country of origin and other risk factors to identify high-risk entries and mitigate the risk of nonpayment of final AD/CV duties. We encourage CBP to conduct its own analysis of risk factors, in keeping with our recommendation. As discussed in this report, our model is one of many possible models, and risk factors are likely to change over time. Our model estimates that, for the 2009–2013 period, entries from China were not associated with additional nonpayment risk relative to otherwise identical entries of most products from other countries; however, we found that entries of certain specific products from China were associated with substantial increases in nonpayment risk.

CBP, Commerce, Treasury, and the United States International Trade Commission all provided technical comments, which we incorporated in the report, as appropriate

As agreed with your office, unless you publicly announce the contents of this report earlier, we plan no further distribution until 30 days from the report date. At that time, we will send copies to appropriate congressional committees, the Commissioner of CBP, the Secretary of Commerce, and other interested parties. In addition, the report will be available at no charge on the GAO website at <http://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-8612 or GianopoulosK@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. GAO staff who made key contributions to this report are listed in appendix V.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kimberly M. Gianopoulos". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'K'.

Kimberly M. Gianopoulos
Director, International Affairs and Trade

Appendix I: Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

This report (1) examines the status and composition of uncollected antidumping (AD) and countervailing (CV) duties, (2) the extent to which the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has taken steps to improve its billing and collection of AD/CV duties, and (3) the extent to which CBP uses and could further use its data to assess and mitigate the risk to revenue from potentially uncollectible AD/CV duties.

To examine the status and composition of uncollected AD/CV duties, we analyzed CBP data on all open, delinquent duty bills for entries from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2014, as of May 12, 2015. For this purpose, we combined three datasets from CBP's Automated Commercial System (ACS) containing information on entries and billed amounts associated with entries. ACS is used by CBP to track, control, and process all goods entering the United States. The first ACS dataset contained AD/CV duty entry data; the second contained final assessed AD/CV duty rate data; and the third contained importer AD/CV duty billing data. As part of our examination of the status and composition of uncollected AD/CV duties, we analyzed the extent to which CBP writes off uncollectible bills. The data for this part of the analysis constitutes a fourth dataset, which was also taken from ACS and was provided as of October 2015. The definition of "uncollected duties" that we use in this report differs slightly from the definition used in our 2008 report.¹ That report defined "uncollected duties" as including all open, unpaid bills for AD/CV duties." For this report, we narrowed that definition to all open, delinquent bills for AD/CV duties. According to statute, amounts due to CBP are considered delinquent if they are unpaid within 30 days after issuance of the bill for such a payment.² Similar to our 2008 report, we excluded softwood lumber from Canada from our analysis because the AD/CV duty collection processes for this product are established through a binational agreement, which is outside the typical practice. The CBP data we analyzed to determine collection rates for AD/CV duty bills included key characteristics such as the bill amount, importer information, dates of entry, and dates and amounts of liquidation. Using these data, we calculated two different collection rates: (1) the weighted average percentage of the number of bills collected and (2) the weighted average percentage of the dollar

¹GAO, *Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Congress and Agencies Should Take Additional Step to Reduce Substantial Shortfalls in Duty Collection*, [GAO-08-391](#) (Washington, D.C.; Mar. 26, 2008).

²See 19 U.S.C. § 1505(d).

amount collected. To calculate this rate, we included data on entries where the final duty rate was higher than the initial estimated duty rate, indicating that a bill would have been issued. Where a bill was issued but no data existed on an associated delinquent bill, we assumed the bill was paid. Because the entry and billing data used to calculate these rates are a snapshot as of May 12, 2015—the date our data request was filled—these collection rates are subject to change. For example, we included data on entries from 2013 and 2014; however, about 42 percent of the entries from 2013 and about 77 percent of the entries from 2014 had not been liquidated as of March 2016. As more entries from these years are liquidated, the collection rates may change due to a varying ratio of paid to unpaid duty bills; in addition, the proportion of liquidations resulting in any bill at all may change. After combining CBP's data, we also used these data to analyze several other characteristics of unpaid bills, including their distribution by dollar amount, top products associated, importers with the highest amounts of unpaid bills, the average time between entry and liquidation across all entries, the frequency with which large rate changes result in unpaid bills, and the age of the bills. In each analysis, where relevant, we determined the mean and median amounts for comparison. Our analysis consisted of more than 41,000 delinquent bills. We determined that these data were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of our report. In addition to analyzing data to determine the status and composition of uncollected AD/CV duties, we reviewed relevant statutes, regulations, and agency reports and interviewed CBP and Department of Commerce (Commerce) officials.

To assess the reliability of the ACS data, we (1) performed electronic testing of required data elements, (2) reviewed existing information about the data and the systems that produced them, and (3) interviewed agency officials knowledgeable about the data and the systems that produced them. Our electronic testing consisted of automated checks to determine inconsistencies in the data. We identified several inconsistencies in the data and performed follow-up interviews and analysis to resolve the inconsistencies. We found the ACS data to be generally reliable for purposes of our analysis, with several limitations that required steps outlined below. To analyze the status and composition of uncollected AD/CV duties, we made several assumptions in order to process the data.

We consolidated our data by unique combinations of entry number and AD/CV duty case number.

- Each AD/CV duty case number includes codes that indicate, separately, the relevant product and country of origin. However, the product code is not consistent between countries. For example, the product code for lemon juice when an entry is from Mexico is the same code used for sodium sulfate when an entry is from Canada. We constructed a database using a large list of case numbers provided by CBP. We then identified, where available, codes from every country corresponding to a given product description. We conducted a manual search for several missing case numbers. Because of limitations in CBP's database of open bills from ACS, we were unable to determine which case number an open bill was associated with. Therefore, in order to avoid falsely attributing open bills to a given case, we dropped open bills associated with entries containing more than one AD/CV duty case number. While we found a relatively small number of bills containing more than one case number (4,224, or 8 percent of the data), dropping these bills means that our results somewhat understate the amount of uncollected duties. Specifically, our methodology may underestimate the amount of uncollected CV duties because, according to CBP, most CV entries also include goods subject to an AD case, but the reverse is not true.
- We restricted our analysis to entries that could have resulted in uncollected duties—that is, entries that were liquidated and billed. In describing the extent and nature of uncollected duties, we considered the principal amount due and any interest accrued in order to present the most comprehensive total picture of unpaid duties owed to CBP. However, in estimating the risk of nonpayment, we considered only the principal amount due and treated interest accumulated after liquidation as endogenous to the decision not to pay the bill. (See below for further details on our analysis of nonpayment risk.)

We conducted a distinct assessment of the reliability of the write-off data because these data were provided separately. We interviewed an agency official knowledgeable about the source and uses of these data and reviewed the agency's annual Performance and Accountability reports for fiscal years 2013–2015, which include CBP's financial statements and are audited by an external accounting firm. Using these data, we calculated the dollar amounts of AD/CV duties that CBP has written off by year. We determined that these data were sufficiently reliable for our purposes.

To examine the extent to which CBP has taken steps to improve its billing and collection of AD/CV duties, we obtained and analyzed data from ACS for entries from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2014, as of May 12, 2015; reviewed relevant statutes, regulations, and agency reports; and

interviewed CBP, Commerce, and Department of the Treasury (Treasury) officials. For example, we obtained CBP data showing the extent to which CBP liquidates entries prematurely as well as those it liquidates beyond the 6-month statutory time frame for liquidating AD/CV entries, and we interviewed CBP officials from the Office of Trade about these processing errors. However, as discussed in the report, the data were incomplete. We also obtained CBP documents about the establishment of the Antidumping and Countervailing Centralization Team (ACT) and the portal used by the team to identify applicable AD/CV entries for liquidation. As discussed in the report, we did a check of CBP data and identified 94 AD/CV entries during the period covered by our review. The 94 entries were all entries where the entry and final liquidation dates had occurred relatively quickly—approximately 30 days apart. We then asked CBP to check 20 of these entries to determine why the liquidations had occurred so quickly. CBP officials told us that 7 (about 35 percent of the 20 entries) had been prematurely liquidated. On the basis of that information, we asked CBP to provide additional information about the number of liquidations that had occurred prematurely and any that had occurred beyond the statutory 6-month time frame for liquidating entries. CBP provided information from a February 2015 analysis. However, as discussed in the report, prior to the ACT portal CBP had no means of accurately tracking the number of premature and deemed liquidations occurring. For that reason, the February 2015 analysis is not comprehensive in nature.

To follow up on the finding from our 2008 report³ that CBP collects little information regarding importers of record, we examined CBP's planned revisions to its form 5106, which CBP uses to collect key importer of record information and make decisions regarding bonding and other matters. We discussed the planned revisions with CBP officials. Customs bonds are used to safeguard revenue and, according to CBP officials, play an important role in CBP's efforts to improve AD/CV collections. To follow up on another finding from our 2008 report—that CBP's standard bond formula provides little protection of AD/CV duty revenue, we met with three of the major associations that represent the companies (known as sureties) that issue customs bonds. We discussed, among other topics, how customs bonds are used by importers to pay for AD/CV duties, changes in the sureties' bond underwriting patterns that have

³[GAO-08-391](#).

occurred since our 2008 report, and CBP's introduction of an electronic bond. We also met with CBP officials to understand how CBP has made changes to address the concerns discussed in our 2008 report that the standard bonding formula provides little protection of AD/CV duty revenue. Two CBP offices currently play major roles in the management of customs bonds used to pay AD/CV duties: the Office of Trade and the Office of Finance. We discussed with officials from those offices CBP's efforts to centralize the management of all bonds and to change the bonding formulas to address concerns that the standard bonding formulas do not sufficiently protect revenue. We also obtained data showing how CBP has required AD/CV importers to obtain both continuous entry bonds and single transaction bonds to address the payment of unforeseen obligations to the U.S. government.

As part of our analysis of CBP's AD/CV duty collection process, we examined bond use before and after the April 2006 through June 2009 suspension of the new shipper bonding privilege. To accomplish this, we combined two separate datasets. The first was from a Commerce database that documents new shipper reviews for fiscal years 2002 through 2015. The second was the previously described data from ACS containing information on entries and billed amounts associated with entries for fiscal years 2001 through 2014, as of May 12, 2015. Because the Commerce and CBP datasets did not always use the same format or spelling for the names of importers, we performed both an automated and a manual matching of importer names in both datasets to identify the universe of entries likely to be associated with a new shipper. We then produced summary statistics for the amounts of delinquent duties associated with new shippers as a group, with and without bonds, and comparable statistics for the amount of delinquent duties associated with all other shippers, with and without bonds. We also compared these data for the pre- and post-2006 through 2009 periods. Because the time frames associated with the Commerce and CBP datasets did not exactly coincide, we decided to use in our analysis a timeframe common to both: January 2002 through December 2013. We performed tests of the data and determined, based on those tests and interviews, that the data were sufficiently reliable for our analysis.

To examine the extent to which CBP assesses and mitigates the risk to revenue from potentially uncollectible AD/CV duties, we combined the three datasets from ACS into a single database. The database is associated with entries from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2014, as of May 12, 2015. To develop a reasonable risk measurement for use in addressing the risk of AD/CV duty nonpayment, we first examined agency

goals and criteria (including federal internal controls criteria) and identified expected loss per shipment (in terms of uncollected duties). We also reviewed CBP's reports to Congress. To calculate an expected loss score, we mathematically extrapolated expected loss into two measurable components: (1) likelihood of AD/CV duty nonpayment and (2) the amount of duties not paid contingent on nonpayment (loss per nonpayment). In developing a regression model to analyze each of these two risk measures, we created several variables that describe importer and manufacturer characteristics derived from variables in ACS.

To determine associations with likelihood of duty nonpayment, we calculated the coefficients of the regression of country, product, and other shipment characteristics on the binary variable "delinquent." As many of our variables are indicator variables, we found that a linear fit was a good approximation of a logistic regression and had the advantages of being less computationally intensive and producing coefficients that fit intuitively into a risk scorecard. To determine associations with size of nonpayment, we regressed the same independent variables on the continuous variable "amount delinquent." To determine whether our models are appropriate for forecasting, we ran a series of regressions over 2-year periods. We selected several risk factors for review based on the size and statistical significance of their coefficients in the full 2001–2014 period regression model. We found that these risk factors, as evidenced by their coefficients, are generally stable over time in our year-by-year regression models, retaining the same sign and comparable magnitudes. However, some risk factors also change over time, for example, large changes in magnitude (e.g., Vietnam) or changing sign from positive to negative or vice versa (e.g., Mexico). Our regression models do not establish whether a given factor causes nonpayment or is merely correlated with this risk. The models provide an example of how CBP data could be systematically analyzed to provide insights into bill delinquency patterns, but we do not intend them to be prescriptive.

To determine appropriate periods of time for analysis, we examined the effect of including data from a range of periods. We sequentially expanded the regression analysis to include data from 2011–2013, adding additional years up to and including 2005–2013, as well as groupings of 2005–2009 and 2004–2008. Expanding the period of analysis may have several effects. For example, increasing the available data will generally result in more accurate estimates and therefore more accurate models. On the other hand, longer periods may be associated with greater amounts of systemic change in risk factors and therefore yield less accurate models. For each period, we constructed the model on

one portion of our data and tested the model's ability to identify the likelihood of nonpayment for entries outside of this sample ("out-of-sample predictive power").

We measured the model fit for this cross-validation process for each period and found that the model's out-of-sample predictive power improved until we included 5 years of data (2010–2013), at which point the predictive power roughly plateaued with an R-squared value estimated at 0.75 -0.77 out of sample for probability of nonpayment . As a result, we believe that models constructed with 5–9 years of past data would be reasonable. We selected 5-year periods (2004–2008 and 2009–2013) for purposes of comparing useful models from distinct periods. This allowed us to compare datasets from two equal periods, one corresponding to the period of our 2008 report and the other corresponding to the most recent period for which complete data were available.

Because fewer data are available to CBP at entry than at liquidation, we also ran out-of-sample tests without the variables for "net billed amount" and "rate review period length." We found that the model remains useful at entry: Our ability to predict probability of nonpayment was unaffected, while our ability to predict the loss per nonpayment was reduced by a moderate amount. This reduction was expected given that loss per nonpayment is a function of the amount billed, and the amount billed is determined by CBP after entry, based on the final duty rate set by Commerce. Using our full set of data, we found that duty rate increases and decreases for many product types were systematically predictable.

We presented the results of our regression analysis to CBP on two occasions. Based on their comments, we adjusted the methodology used to derive our analysis.

As discussed previously, we assessed the reliability of the ACS data and had to make several assumptions in order to process the data. Beyond the assumptions discussed above, in order to perform our regression analysis, we had to make several additional assumptions. These are discussed in appendix II.

We conducted this performance audit from January 2015 to July 2016 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe the

evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Collection

We conducted a systematic statistical analysis of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data to identify factors affecting the risk of antidumping (AD) and countervailing (CV) duty nonpayment. CBP provided data we requested from its Automated Commercial System (ACS)—CBP's data system for tracking, controlling, and processing all goods imported into the United States—as well as from CBP billing data, and we consolidated these data files into a single database. To demonstrate how a statistical model could be constructed that explores the association between potential risk factors and the potential for nonpayment, we used CBP's data to develop two regression models, one to estimate the likelihood of nonpayment for any given entry and one to estimate the size of revenue loss if nonpayment occurs. Mathematically, the likelihood of nonpayment and the size of the loss if nonpayment occurs are the two components of expected loss. Our regression models do not establish whether a given factor causes nonpayment or is merely correlated with this risk. To be useful for risk management, such a model would need to be able to predict future nonpayment risk. As a result, to assess the ability of the model to predict future losses, we aggregated, cross-validated, and analyzed the data for two separate 5-year periods and conducted qualitative assessments of parameter stability. Our models provide a demonstration of how CBP could systematically analyze its data to provide insights into bill delinquency patterns, but we do not intend to be prescriptive. Our analysis merely demonstrates that a substantial proportion of nonpayment risk can be explained with information available to CBP at the time an entry arrives and, later, at liquidation, even with the limited dataset that we used. More sophisticated models that could further incorporate CBP's institutional expertise would likely be able to predict risk even more effectively.

Data Sources, Reliability, and Assumptions

Our analysis is based on data collected in ACS, CBP's data storage systems for imports subject to AD/CV duties. We combined these data with information that CBP stores on open AD/CV duty bills. Our data included information on entries from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2014. For this analysis, with the exception of a product codes database that we constructed from CBP sources, we did not incorporate any external or additional databases in our analysis.

Prior to conducting our analysis, we assessed CBP's databases and found them to be generally reliable for purposes of our analysis. While we used a number of diagnostic tests to confirm the stability and predictive power of the risk factors estimated by our model, additional data and alternative modeling approaches could produce different results. Our

model is based on a number of statistical assumptions, some of which may not correspond to the underlying process that generates AD/CV duty losses from nonpayment. These statistical assumptions may include the linearity of risk factors in our functional form, the potential that variables omitted because they were not in CBP's databases or are otherwise difficult to quantify would change estimates of risk, and the potential sensitivity of our statistical inference to deviations from normality.

We processed the data from CBP by taking the following steps, which required several additional assumptions as noted:

1. We consolidated our data by unique combinations of entry number and AD/CV duty case number.
2. We identified the product type associated with each case number.
 - Each AD/CV duty case number includes codes that indicate, separately, the relevant product type and country of origin. However, the product code is not consistent between countries. For example, the product code for lemon juice when an entry is from Mexico is the same code used for sodium sulfate when an entry is from Canada. We constructed a database using a large list of case numbers provided by CBP. We then identified, where available, cases from every country corresponding to a given product description. We conducted a manual search for several missing case numbers.
3. We dropped open bills associated with entries containing more than one AD/CV duty case number in order to avoid falsely attributing open bills to a given case.
 - Because of limitations in CBP's database of open bills, we were unable to determine for any open bill its corresponding case number.
4. We removed a small number of entries that did not have information recorded for the dollar value of the product being imported, which is a necessary component of AD/CV duty rate determination.
5. We restricted our analysis to entries subject to AD/CV duties *that could have resulted in uncollected duties*—that is, entries that were liquidated and billed.
 - Because of data limitations, we estimated billed amounts by summing the final assessed duty with accumulated interest and subtracting any initial payment; we retained only entries where this “net bill” amount was greater than \$0 (zero). While analytically

imperfect, this was a reasonable approach, according to CBP officials.

6. We considered only the principal amount due for open bills.
 - In assessing the amount of uncollected duties, we assumed that interest accumulated after liquidation follows from the decision not to pay the bill.
 - Because of limitations in the data provided by CBP, we are unable to account for the proportion of duties owed that may have been covered by surety bonds and thus potentially collectible by CBP in the event of delinquency.
7. We logarithmically transformed variables that contained long-tail distributions.
8. We identified delinquent bills as those that were 31 days old or older with unpaid amounts, consistent with the requirements of 19 U.S.C. § 1505(d), which allows the charging of interest on billed but unpaid amounts after 30 days.
9. In order to reduce noise in our analysis, we did not test for the risk associated with products and countries from which there were fewer than 15 delinquent bills. Because of general policy interest in Chinese entries, we controlled for the interaction effect of Chinese origin and product type for products that met the volume criteria described above. We retained these interaction variables for products with more than 15 entries from China, and we removed redundant controls for products entering almost exclusively from China (i.e., products for which more than 99.5 percent of the entries originated from China).
10. We created several variables that describe importer and manufacturer characteristics derived from variables in ACS. All variables included in our model and their derivations are described in tables 2 and 3. Summary statistics for these variables are included in tables 4 and 5.

Table 2: Dependent Variables Included in GAO's Statistical Analysis of CBP's Data on Antidumping and Countervailing Duties

Name	Short description	Description / Derivation	Purpose
delinquent	Delinquent AD/CV duty bill	Indicator for entry associated with unpaid bill 31 or more days old as of the time that CBP provided data	Probability of loss
logamtdelinquent	Amount of uncollected AD/CV duties	Dollar amount of principal outstanding for the unpaid bill associated with the relevant entry	Size of loss

Source: GAO and data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). | GAO-16-542

**Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Collection**

Table 3: Independent Variables Included in GAO's Statistical Analysis of CBP's Data on Antidumping and Countervailing Duties

Name	Short description	Description / derivation	When available to CBP
Bondind	Bond indicator	Indicator for bond use instead of cash to pay initial estimated duties	Entry
Lognetbill	Net billed amount	Magnitude of bill for assessed duties (i.e., gross exposure to risk of uncollected duties = liquidation + interest - amount paid). Note that model excludes any observations with net bill <0.	Liquidation
logentrytimegapman	Entry time gap (manufacturer)	Time between current billed entry and previous billed entry for the manufacturer associated with this entry	Entry
logentryspanman	Entry history length (manufacturer)	Time between first billed entry and current billed entry for the manufacturer associated with this entry	Entry
logentrytimegapimp	Entry time gap (importer)	Time between current billed entry and previous billed entry for the importer associated with this entry	Entry
logentryspanimp	Entry history length (importer)	Time between first billed entry and current billed entry for the importer associated with this entry	Entry
logcountman	Count of previous entries (manufacturer)	Count of previous billed entries for the manufacturer associated with this entry	Entry
logcountimp	Count of previous entries (importer)	Count of previous billed entries for the importer associated with this entry	Entry
logprevmeanman	Average previous shipment value (manufacturer)	Average dollar value of entries subject to AD/CV duties on previous billed entries associated with this manufacturer	Entry
logprevmeanimp	Average previous shipment value (importer)	Average dollar value of entries subject to AD/CV duties on previous billed entries associated with this importer	Entry
logdelimp	Previous delinquencies (importer)	Number of previous delinquent entries associated with this importer	Entry (in part); liquidation (in part)—liquidation (and therefore delinquency status) of all prior entries from same importer or manufacturer may not be known at entry; more may be known at liquidation of the targeted entry.
logdelman	Previous delinquencies (manufacturer)	Number of previous delinquent entries associated with this manufacturer	
loghowlong	Rate review length	Liquidation date minus entry date, indicating overall length of review process	Liquidation
earlydelinquency	Early delinquency	Paid amount minus cash deposit amount, indicating whether the importer completely paid initial estimated duties. Set to 0 if negative, i.e., overpayment of cash deposit.	Shortly after entry
initialtarifftrate	Initial duty rate	Cash deposit / line value, indicating the rate of duties assessed at entry.	Entry

**Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Collection**

Name	Short description	Description / derivation	When available to CBP
Corigin	Country fixed effects	Controls for the country of origin of the entry	Entry
Product Name (As noted below)	Product fixed effects	Controls for the product contained in the entry	Entry
CN*Product Name (As noted below)	Country product interaction effects	Controls for the additional effect on risk associated with the product's being from China	Entry
Y	Year fixed effects	Controls for the year of arrival associated with the entry	Entry

Source: GAO and data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). | GAO-16-542

Table 4: Summary Statistics for GAO Regression Model Using Data for the 5-Year Period from Fiscal Year 2009 through Fiscal Year 2013

Variable	Mean	StDev	Min	Max	Count (for indicators)
loglinevalue	7.97551	3.00268	0.693147	15.93532	N/A
bondind	0.001026	0.032021	0	1	29
lognetbill	6.616972	3.186968	0.00995	14.41309	N/A
logentrytimegapman	1.929319	1.577223	0	8.344743	N/A
logentryspanman	5.813412	2.356339	0	8.456594	N/A
logentrytimegapimp	1.898759	1.470573	0	8.285261	N/A
logentryspanimp	6.241832	2.163664	0	8.471568	N/A
logcountman	3.994288	2.287619	0	9.157467	N/A
logcountimp	4.531105	2.220629	0	9.410911	N/A
logprevmeanman	7.737934	3.457396	0	15.60347	N/A
logprevmeanimp	8.117823	3.007146	0	15.49577	N/A
logdelimp	1.269224	2.104206	0	7.32975	N/A
logdelman	1.449524	2.319525	0	7.63868	N/A
loghowlong	6.732253	0.381858	4.564348	7.574045	N/A
earlydelinquency	0.12051	0.325562	0	1	3405
initialtarifftrate	0.21412	0.553551	0	5.712601	N/A
corigin2==AE	0.01313	0.113835	0	1	371
corigin2==AR	0	0	0	0	N/A
corigin2==BE	0.004778	0.068958	0	1	135
corigin2==CN	0.38602	0.486844	0	1	10907
corigin2==DE	0.093506	0.291145	0	1	2642
corigin2==GB	0.006689	0.081514	0	1	189
corigin2==IN	0.057618	0.233024	0	1	1628
corigin2==IT	0.19462	0.395915	0	1	5499
corigin2==JP	0.015396	0.123122	0	1	435

**Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Collection**

Variable	Mean	StDev	Min	Max	Count (for indicators)
corigin2==KR	0.036383	0.187244	0	1	1028
corigin2==MX	0.012423	0.110764	0	1	351
corigin2==MY	0	0	0	0	N/A
corigin2==TH	0.073792	0.261437	0	1	2085
corigin2==TW	0.012139	0.10951	0	1	343
corigin2==VN	0.024704	0.155223	0	1	698
corigin2==XO	0.012246	0.109982	0	1	346
frozenandcannedwarp	0.088983	0.284724	0	1	2499
honey	0	0	0	0	N/A
iamondsawbladesandf	0.005982	0.077113	0	1	168
linedpaperproducts	0.01054	0.102123	0	1	296
polyethylenereails	0.014065	0.117761	0	1	395
porcelainonsteelcoe	0.000534	0.023105	0	1	15
preservedmushrooms	0.127795	0.333868	0	1	3589
steelnails	0.028878	0.167466	0	1	811
wwovenribbonswithwe	0.0214	0.144717	0	1	601
CNactivatedcarbon	0.001852	0.042991	0	1	52
CNaluminumextrusions	0.017412	0.130803	0	1	489
CNartistcanvas	0.000534	0.023105	0	1	15
CNbrakerotors	0	0	0	0	N/A
CNcasedpencils	0.005448	0.07361	0	1	153
CNchlorinatedisocys	0.002315	0.048054	0	1	65
CNcrawfishtailmeat	0	0	0	0	N/A
CNfreshgarlic	0.012	0.108886	0	1	337
CNfrozenandcannedwp	0.00057	0.023862	0	1	16
CNglycine	0.000997	0.03156	0	1	28
CNhandtrucksandparf	0.000427	0.020667	0	1	12
CNhoney	0	0	0	0	N/A
CNiamondsawbladesaf	0.002777	0.052629	0	1	78
CNlinedpaperproducts	0.000641	0.025309	0	1	18
CNnewpneumaticcofts	0.007335	0.085332	0	1	206
CNpetroleumwaxcands	0.007549	0.086557	0	1	212
CNpolyethylenereetas	0.007157	0.084298	0	1	201
CNporcelainonsteele	0.000534	0.023105	0	1	15
CNpreservedmushrooms	0.09055	0.286973	0	1	2543
CNpuremagnesiumingot	0.0000356	0.005967	0	1	1

**Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Collection**

Variable	Mean	StDev	Min	Max	Count (for indicators)
CNrstandingmetaltos	0.000214	0.014615	0	1	6
CNsteelnails	0.018445	0.134555	0	1	518
CNsteelwiregarments	0.055263	0.228497	0	1	1552
CNtaperedrollerbeas	0.012391	0.110627	0	1	348
CNuncoveredinnersps	0	0	0	0	N/A
CNwoodenbedroomfure	0.081363	0.273397	0	1	2285
y2009	0	0	0	0	N/A
y2010	0.480304	0.499621	0	1	13571
y2011	0.272058	0.445028	0	1	7687
y2012	0.198301	0.398727	0	1	5603
y2013	0.049336	0.216573	0	1	1394

Legend: N/A = not applicable.

Source: GAO analysis of data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). | GAO-16-542

Table 5: Summary Statistics for GAO Regression Model Using Data for the 5-Year Period from 2004 through 2008

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Count (for indicators)
loglinevalue	6.778443	2.828365	0.693147	17.38645	N/A
(first) bondind	0.030914	0.173086	0	1	6544
lognetbill	5.429458	2.636651	0.00995	15.51287	N/A
logentrytimegapman	1.7009	1.322165	0	7.772753	N/A
logentryspanman	6.104299	1.857183	0	7.880048	N/A
logentrytimegapimp	1.597713	1.189861	0	7.850493	N/A
logentryspanimp	6.428558	1.536634	0	7.881182	N/A
logcountman	4.859755	2.522227	0	9.635543	N/A
logcountimp	5.405184	2.349552	0	9.86178	N/A
logprevmeanman	6.985564	2.871894	0	16.53383	N/A
logprevmeanimp	7.233636	2.557014	0	16.4322	N/A
logdelimp	0.596264	1.712988	0	8.342363	N/A
logdelman	0.593539	1.636156	0	7.684324	N/A
loghowlong	6.925583	0.51289	3.496508	8.308199	N/A
earlydelinquency	0.101515	0.30201	0	1	21489
initialtarifftrate	0.148836	0.394621	0	6.053129	N/A
corigin2==AE	0	0	0	0	N/A
corigin2==AR	0.000151	0.012294	0	1	32
corigin2==BE	0.000383	0.019558	0	1	81

**Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Collection**

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Count (for indicators)
corigin2==CN	0.178361	0.382817	0	1	37756
corigin2==DE	0.116977	0.321393	0	1	24762
corigin2==GB	0.010657	0.102684	0	1	2256
corigin2==IN	0.007908	0.088575	0	1	1674
corigin2==IT	0.084513	0.278157	0	1	17890
corigin2==JP	0.367398	0.482097	0	1	77772
corigin2==KR	0.022779	0.1492	0	1	4822
corigin2==MX	0.003373	0.057979	0	1	714
corigin2==MY	0.000085	0.009221	0	1	18
corigin2==TH	0.023861	0.152617	0	1	5051
corigin2==TW	0.003066	0.055286	0	1	649
corigin2==VN	0.002131	0.046109	0	1	451
corigin2==XO	0.09098	0.287582	0	1	19259
frozenandcannedwarp	0.019866	0.139539	0	1	4155
honey	0.012814	0.11247	0	1	2680
iamondsawbladesandf	0	0	0	0	N/A
linedpaperproducts	0.00034	0.018421	0	1	71
polyethylenereails	0.011537	0.106789	0	1	2413
porcelainonsteelcoe	0.000206	0.014337	0	1	43
preservedmushrooms	0.011284	0.105623	0	1	2360
steelnails	0	0	0	0	N/A
wwovenribbonswithwe	0	0	0	0	N/A
CNactivatedcarbon	0.00032	0.017895	0	1	67
CNaluminumextrusions	0	0	0	0	N/A
CNartistcanvas	0.0000669	0.008181	0	1	14
CNbrakerotors	0.013593	0.115794	0	1	2843
CNcasedpencils	0.003423	0.058409	0	1	716
CNchlorinatedisocys	0.000808	0.028414	0	1	169
CNcrawfishtailmeat	0.001047	0.032342	0	1	219
CNfreshgarlic	0.018221	0.13375	0	1	3811
CNfrozenandcannedwp	0.001425	0.03772	0	1	298
CNglycine	0.000531	0.023031	0	1	111
CNhandtrucksandparf	0.003811	0.061612	0	1	797
CNhoney	0.012684	0.111909	0	1	2653
CNiamondsawbladesaf	0	0	0	0	N/A
CNlinedpaperproducts	0.00012	0.010932	0	1	25

**Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Collection**

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Count (for indicators)
CNnewpneumaticoffs	0.000105	0.010256	0	1	22
CNpetroleumwaxcands	0.008401	0.091269	0	1	1757
CNpolyethylenereetas	0.003251	0.056927	0	1	680
CNporcelainonsteele	0.000158	0.01256	0	1	33
CNpreservedmushrooms	0.008601	0.092344	0	1	1799
CNpuremagnesiumingot	0.000306	0.01749	0	1	64
CNrstandingmetallos	0.000555	0.023544	0	1	116
CNsteel nails	0	0	0	0	N/A
CNsteelwiregarments	0	0	0	0	N/A
CNtaperedrollerbeas	0.003839	0.061843	0	1	803
CNuncoveredinnersps	0	0	0	0	N/A
CNwoodenbedroomfure	0.091215	0.287915	0	1	19078
y2004	0.296188	0.456576	0	1	62698
y2005	0.299613	0.45809	0	1	63423
y2006	0.232234	0.422259	0	1	49160
y2007	0.171965	0.377351	0	1	36402
y2008	0	0	0	0	N/A

Legend: N/A = not applicable.

Source: GAO analysis of data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). | GAO-16-542

Model Specification

We ran two regression models for each of two 5-year periods—full calendar years 2004–2008 and 2009–2013. In order to determine associations with probability of nonpayment, we regressed country of origin, product, and other shipment characteristics on the binary variable “delinquent.” As many of our variables are indicator variables, we found that a linear fit was a good approximation of a logistic regression and had the advantages of being less computationally intensive and producing coefficients that fit intuitively into a risk scorecard. In order to determine associations with size of nonpayment, we regressed the same independent variables on the continuous variable “amount delinquent.” See table 6 for regression coefficients from these models for each relevant time period. We restricted this second model to entries associated with a delinquent bill.

Model 1, run for each 5-year period:

$$\text{delinquent} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{loglinevalue} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{bondind} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{lognetbill} + \beta_4 \cdot \text{logentrytimegapman} + \beta_5 \cdot \text{logentryspanman} + \beta_6 \cdot \text{logentrytimegapimp} + \beta_7 \cdot \text{logentryspanimp} + \beta_8 \cdot \text{logcountman} + \beta_9 \cdot \text{logcountimp} + \beta_{10} \cdot \text{logprevmeanman} + \beta_{11} \cdot \text{logprevmeanimp} + \beta_{12} \cdot \text{logdelimp} + \beta_{13} \cdot \text{logdelman} + \beta_{14} \cdot \text{loghowlong} + \beta_{15} \cdot \text{earlydelin} + \beta_{16} \cdot \text{initialtar} + \beta \cdot [\text{Product Indicator Variables}] + \beta \cdot [\text{Country Indicator Variables}] + \beta \cdot [\text{Year Indicator Variables}]$$

Model 2, run for each 5-year period:

$$\text{logamtdelinquent} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{loglinevalue} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{bondind} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{lognetbill} + \beta_4 \cdot \text{logentrytimegapman} + \beta_5 \cdot \text{logentryspanman} + \beta_6 \cdot \text{logentrytimegapimp} + \beta_7 \cdot \text{logentryspanimp} + \beta_8 \cdot \text{logcountman} + \beta_9 \cdot \text{logcountimp} + \beta_{10} \cdot \text{logprevmeanman} + \beta_{11} \cdot \text{logprevmeanimp} + \beta_{12} \cdot \text{logdelimp} + \beta_{13} \cdot \text{logdelman} + \beta_{14} \cdot \text{loghowlong} + \beta_{15} \cdot \text{earlydelin} + \beta_{16} \cdot \text{initialtar} + \beta \cdot [\text{Product Indicator Variables}] + \beta \cdot [\text{Country Indicator Variables}] + \beta \cdot [\text{Year Indicator Variables}] \text{ (restricted to entries associated with a delinquent bill)}$$

Table 6: Full Regression Model Results

Variable	PN 2009-13	PN 2004-08	LPN 2009-13	LPN 2004-08
loglinevalue	-0.019***	-0.011***	0.033***	0.167***
bondind	-0.032	-0.037***	0.065	-1.452***
lognetbill	0.020***	0.011***	0.960***	0.751***
logentrytimegapman	-0.003***	0.002***	0.002	0
logentryspanman	0.006***	-0.004***	0.011***	-0.027**
logentrytimegapimp	-0.005***	0.002***	-0.001	-0.084***
logentryspanimp	-0.013***	-0.014***	0.004	0.076***
logcountman	-0.007***	0.005***	-0.043***	-0.027
logcountimp	-0.009***	-0.001***	-0.020*	-0.176***
logprevmeanman	-0.001*	0.001***	0.004	0.002
logprevmeanimp	0.009***	0.007***	0.003	0.01
logdelimp	0.117***	0.109***	0.029***	0.189***
logdelman	0.020***	0.014***	0.042***	0.099***
loghowlong	0.032***	0.019***	0.136***	0.166***
earlydelinquency	-0.003	0.012***	-0.040*	-0.070***
initialtariffate	-0.019***	-0.026***	-0.021	0.107***
corigin==AE	-0.168***	0	-0.031	0

**Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Collection**

Variable	PN 2009-13	PN 2004-08	LPN 2009-13	LPN 2004-08
corigin==AR	-0.039**	0.027***	0	0
corigin==BE	-0.041	-0.037***	-0.123	0
corigin==CN	-0.037***	0	-0.004	-0.116
corigin==DE	-0.002	-0.001*	0.047	-0.912***
corigin==GB	-0.005	-0.006***	0.005	0.630*
corigin==IN	0.112***	-0.006	-0.026	-1.680***
corigin==IT	-0.007***	-0.004***	1.477	-0.329
corigin==JP	0.021***	-0.005***	0.194	-0.768**
corigin==KR	-0.010***	-0.029***	0.237	0
corigin==MX	0.019***	-0.024***	-0.032	-1.003***
corigin==MY	0.191***	-0.104***	0.159	0
corigin==TH	0.126***	0.042***	-0.033	-1.345***
corigin==TW	-0.051***	0.017***	-0.907	-1.590***
corigin==VN	0.162***	0.086***	0.056	-0.692**
corigin==XO	-0.033***	-0.056***	0	-1.369***
frozenandcannedwar~p	-0.166***	-0.062***	-0.196***	0.065
honey	0	-0.026***	0	-0.171
iamondsawbladesand~f	-0.010*	0	-0.204	0
linedpaperproducts	-0.108***	-0.048***	0.214	-0.165
polyethylenetail~s	-0.001	0.017**	0.038	0.707***
porcelainonsteelco~e	0.460***	-0.014*	0.206	0
preservedmushrooms	-0.034*	-0.456***	0.088***	-0.433**
steelnails	0.192***	0.002	-0.071	-0.032
wwovenribbonswithw~e	0.065***	0	1.016***	0
CNactivatedcarbon	0.097**	0.004	0.073	-1.457
CNaluminumextrusions	0.015	0	-0.068	0
CNartistcanvas	0.329***	0.316***	0.32	-0.406**
CNbrakerotors	0	0.076***	0	-1.170***
CNcasedpencils	-0.008	-0.011**	0.123	-1.866***
CNchlorinatedisocy~s	0.146***	-0.020***	0.02	0
CNcrawfishtailmeat	0	0.315***	0	-0.308
CNfreshgarlic	0.249***	0.229***	0.162	-0.349*
CNfrozenandcannedw~p	0.727***	0.143***	0.288	-0.162
CNglycine	0.121*	0.232***	0.038	-0.667**
CNhandtrucksandpar~f	-0.050***	0.097***	0	-0.462**
CNhoney	0	0.313***	0	0
CNiamondsawbladesa~f	0.040**	0	0.284	0

Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Collection

Variable	PN 2009-13	PN 2004-08	LPN 2009-13	LPN 2004-08
CNlinedpaperproducts	0.360***	0.087***	0	0
CNnewpneumaticcofft~s	-0.001	-0.068***	0.156	-0.051
CNpetroleumwaxcand~s	0.040*	0.056***	-0.014	-0.303
CNpolyethylenere~s	0.298***	0.003	0.005	-1.477***
CNporcelainonsteel~e	0	0.026**	0	0
CNpreservedmushrooms	0.280***	0.700***	-0.09	0
CNpuremagnesiumingot	0.163***	0.350***	-0.046	-0.506**
CNstandingmetalto~s	0.047	0.292***	-0.645***	-0.764***
CNsteelnails	-0.084*	0	0.062	0
CNsteelwiregarment~s	0.212***	-0.02	0.252	-1.137***
CNtaperedrollerbea~s	0.125***	0.007	0.064	-0.189
CNuncoveredinnersp~s	0.565**	0.600***	-0.755**	-0.28
CNwoodenbedroomfur~e	0.154***	0.079***	0.068	-0.597***
R-Squared	0.830	0.785	0.978	0.835

Legend: PN = Probability of nonpayment; LPN = Uncollected duties (loss) per nonpayment Probability (p) that a coefficient is not statistically significant: * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Parameter Stability and Selection of Time Periods for Analysis

In order to determine whether risk factors were generally stable over various periods of time and hence whether our models were in principle appropriate for forecasting, we ran a series of regressions over 2-year time periods. We selected several risk factors for review based on the size and statistical significance of their coefficients in the full 2001–2014 period regression model. We found that these risk factors, as evidenced by their coefficients, are generally stable over time in our year-by-year regression models, retaining the same sign and comparable magnitudes. However, some risk factors also change over time, for example, showing large changes in magnitude or changing sign. These results suggest that in principle models like the one we developed could be useful for forecasting risk of loss and, further, that changes over time suggest risk factor estimates should be updated periodically.

In order to determine appropriate time periods for analysis, we examined the effect of including data from a range of time periods. We sequentially expanded the regression analysis to include data from 2011–2013, adding additional years up to and including 2005–2013, as well as groupings of 2005–2009 and 2004–2008. Expanding the time period of analysis may have several effects. For example, increasing the available data will generally result in more precise estimates and therefore models

that are more likely to capture inherent, underlying risks. On the other hand, longer time periods may be associated with greater amounts of systemic change in risk factors and therefore models that are less reflective of contemporary underlying risks.

For each time period, we constructed the model on one portion of our data and tested the model's ability to identify the likelihood of nonpayment for entries outside of this sample ("out-of-sample predictive power"). We measured the model fit for this cross-validation process for each time period and found that the model's out-of-sample predictive power improved until we included 5 years of data (2009–2013), at which point the predictive power roughly plateaued with an R-squared value estimated at about 0.75-0.77 out of sample for probability of nonpayment (see table 7). As a result, we believe that models constructed with 5–9 years of past data would be reasonable. We selected 5-year periods (2004–2008 and 2009–2013) for purposes of comparing the results of our models on datasets from distinct time periods. Our selection of these particular 5-year periods allowed us to compare results from two full time periods of data that correspond to the most current data available from CBP and the data from approximately the time of our 2008 report on AD/CV duties.¹

Because fewer data are available to CBP at entry than at liquidation, we also ran out-of-sample tests without the variables for net billed amount ("netbill") and rate review period length ("loghoqlong"). We found that the model remains useful at entry: our ability to predict probability of nonpayment was unaffected, while our ability to predict the loss per nonpayment was reduced from an R-squared value of 0.985 to a value of 0.27. This reduction is to be expected given that loss per nonpayment is a function of the amount billed, and the amount billed is the result of CBP's application of the AD/CV duty rate determined by Commerce after entry; "netbill" almost perfectly explains the size of loss if nonpayment occurs, and we did not include it in this version of the model. However, we found that the increase or decrease from the initial estimated duty rate to the final duty rate was, to some extent, predictable using the information that CBP has available at entry. Hence, the model works reasonably well for predicting the size of loss if nonpayment occurs before Commerce has

¹GAO, *Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Congress and Agencies Should Take Additional Step to Reduce Substantial Shortfalls in Duty Collection*, [GAO-08-391](#) (Washington, D.C.; Mar. 26, 2008).

Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Collection

set the final rate. Using our full set of data, not restricted to entries with netbill>0, we found that the coefficients associated with many product types were highly statistically significant, indicating that at least some can meaningfully predict rate increases and decreases; hence, the lack of information at entry about the liquidation that ultimately will be applied to the entry is mitigated to some extent.

Table 7: Out of Sample Prediction for Probability of Nonpayment

Time period	Iteration	Estimated R2	Average
2011–2013	1	0.6827076	0.678179
	2	0.6709686	
	3	0.6752845	
	4	0.6817269	
	5	0.6802089	
2010–2013	1	0.7338464	0.730416
	2	0.726712	
	3	0.7378208	
	4	0.725424	
	5	0.7282773	
2009–2013	1	0.7448294	0.747539
	2	0.7494481	
	3	0.7518433	
	4	0.744682	
	5	0.7468909	
2008–2013	1	0.7641661	0.764286
	2	0.7653833	
	3	0.7662843	
	4	0.7607432	
	5	0.7648535	
2007–2013	1	0.7660032	0.766534
	2	0.7639505	
	3	0.7731737	
	4	0.7642978	
	5	0.7652458	
2006–2013	1	0.7678733	0.769067
	2	0.7727242	
	3	0.7634537	
	4	0.771049	

**Appendix II: Risk Assessment Model of CBP's
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Collection**

Time period	Iteration	Estimated R2	Average
	5	0.7702338	
2005–2013	1	0.7657605	0.770719
	2	0.7713337	
	3	0.7757713	
	4	0.7703723	
	5	0.7703567	
2005–2009	1	0.7616181	0.756339
	2	0.7523164	
	3	0.7517769	
	4	0.7570706	
	5	0.758911	
2004–2008	1	0.7568758	0.761273
	2	0.7621503	
	3	0.7649391	
	4	0.7659314	
	5	0.7564695	

Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data. | GAO-16-542

Note: For the cross-folded regressions, we estimated R-squared using the square of the correlation coefficient of the predicted and actual values of the dependent variable.

Appendix III: Analysis of the Effects of the Suspension of the New Shipper Bonding Privilege and Its Association with Unpaid Bills

We performed an analysis of importers' use of the new shipper bonding privilege before and after the suspension of the bonding privilege from August 2006 through July 2009. Our analysis shows the following:

- After the new shipper bonding privilege was reinstated, importers made much less use of it to pay initial estimated AD/CV duties compared with the period before the privilege was suspended.
- Most of the importers that obtained the new shipper bonds, including both before and after the suspension of the privilege, were associated with unpaid bills.
- New shippers that used a bond to pay estimated AD/CV duties did not account for a significant amount of the total unpaid debt during either of the two periods when the bonding privilege was in effect.
- Over the entire time frame we examined, from January 2002 through December 2013, new shippers that paid their estimated AD/CV duties in cash were associated with many fewer unpaid bills than importers that obtained new shipper bonds.

In August 2006, Congress temporarily suspended¹ the “new shipper bonding privilege” that allowed importers purchasing goods from companies undergoing a new shipper review to provide a bond, instead of cash, to cover estimated antidumping (AD) and countervailing (CV) duties due at entry.² As a result, importers of these goods were required to provide a cash deposit to cover the estimated duties. However, the temporary suspension expired and the privilege was reinstated in July 2009. In February 2016, the President signed legislation removing the

¹The law stated that the bonding privilege shall not be effective during the period beginning on April 1, 2006, and ending on June 30, 2009. However the law was not enacted until August 17, 2006. See Pension Protection Act of 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-280, § 1632, 120 Stat. 780, 1165.

²19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(2)(B) (since amended by Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114-125, § 433, 130 Stat. 122 (Feb. 24, 2016)). As discussed earlier, in the course of an AD/CV duty investigation, the Department of Commerce typically determines an AD/CV duty rate for a specific exporter or manufacturer as well as a rate applied to all exporters or manufacturers not individually examined during the investigation. Exporters or manufacturers that began exporting subject goods after the investigation can request a “new shipper review” in order to receive their own rates. Manufacturers and exporters typically request a new shipper review when they believe they can receive a lower AD/CV duty rate.

new shipper bonding privilege.³ Figure 17 shows when the new shipper bonding privilege was and was not in effect for the period of our review.

Figure 17: Time Frames When the New Shipper Bonding Privilege Was and Was Not in Effect Within the Period of Our Review



Source: GAO. | GAO-16-542

We performed an analysis of importers' use of the new shipper bonding privilege before and after the suspension of the bonding privilege.⁴ We also examined the extent to which these importers were associated with unpaid bills. In addition, we examined the extent to which importers that used a new shipper bond to pay for estimated AD/CV duties accounted for the total amount of unpaid debt. Finally, for comparison, we examined the extent to which new shippers that used cash instead of a bond to pay for estimated AD/CV duties due at entry were associated with unpaid bills. Our analysis of the new shipper bonding privilege focused on two periods: from January 2002 through July 2006 (before the new shipper bonding privilege was suspended) and from August 2009 through December 2013 (after the new shipper bonding privilege was reinstated). Because the use of a cash deposit was allowed during the entire period from January 2002 through December 2013, we used this period to analyze how the use of cash deposits by new shippers was associated with unpaid bills.

³Pub. L. 114-125, § 433.

⁴In October 2014, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) published a report to Congress that details how requiring cash deposits of estimated AD/CV duties during new shipper reviews would strengthen the administration of AD/CV duty laws. CBP concluded that eliminating the bonding privilege during new shipper reviews would provide some modest additional revenue and could result in reduced administrative costs because there would be almost no collection or litigation risk associated with cash deposits. See Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *AD/CVD Deposits during New Shipper Reviews: Fiscal Year 2014 Report to Congress* (Oct. 15, 2014).

The analysis shows that after the new shipper bonding privilege was reinstated, importers made much less use of it to pay initial estimated AD/CV duties compared with the period before the privilege was suspended. From January 2002 through July 2006, 32 importers used new shipper bonds. These importers used new shipper bonds to pay duties on 1,558 entries subject to AD/CV duties assessed at approximately \$154 million. By comparison, in the period after the reinstatement of the privilege, from August 2009 through December 2013, only 1 importer used a new shipper bond. This importer used new shipper bonds to pay for 3 entries subject to AD/CV duties worth approximately \$511,000. According to surety officials we interviewed, sureties tightened their underwriting standards in 2009, and this could account for the vastly reduced number of new shipper bonds issued.⁵

Moreover, our analysis also shows that most of the importers that obtained the new shipper bonds, including both before and after the suspension of the privilege, were associated with unpaid bills. For example, before the suspension (January 2002 through July 2006), 25 of the 32 importers (or approximately 78 percent) that used a new shipper bond had one or more unpaid bills. Approximately 76 percent of the bills issued to these importers during this period went unpaid. The total amount that went unpaid was approximately \$89 million, with a median bill amount of about \$13,000 and an average bill amount of about \$75,000. After the suspension was lifted until December 2013, the 1 importer that used new shipper bonds did not pay any of its bills and the total amount due was approximately \$560,000. The median and average bill amounts were approximately \$180,000 and \$187,000, respectively.

In addition, our analysis shows that new shippers that used a bond to pay for estimated AD/CV duties did not account for a significant amount of the total unpaid debt during either of the two periods when the bonding privilege was in effect. For the period from January 2002 through July 2006, these new shippers accounted for about 11 percent of all unpaid bills. For the period after the reinstatement of the privilege through December 2013, the percentage of total unpaid debt associated with new shippers that used a bond to pay for estimated AD/CV duties was less than 1 percent.

⁵Sureties are companies that underwrite customs bonds.

**Appendix III: Analysis of the Effects of the
Suspension of the New Shipper Bonding
Privilege and Its Association with Unpaid Bills**

Our analysis also shows that by comparison, over the entire time frame we examined, new shippers that paid their estimated AD/CV duties in cash were associated with many fewer unpaid bills. From January 2002 through December 2013, a total of 42 importers associated with a new shipper review used a cash deposit instead of a bond to pay for estimated AD/CV duties. Of the 42, only 1 was associated with an unpaid bill. This importer had two unpaid bills worth a total of about \$6,000.

Appendix IV: Comments from the Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528



**Homeland
Security**

June 22, 2016

Kimberly M. Gianopoulos
Director, International Affairs and Trade
U.S. Government Accountability Office
441 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20548

Re: Draft Report GAO-16-542, "ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES:
CBP Actions Needed to Reduce Duty Processing Errors and Mitigate Nonpayment
Risk"

Dear Ms. Gianopoulos:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this draft report. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) appreciates the U.S. Government Accountability Office's (GAO) work in planning and conducting its review and issuing this report.

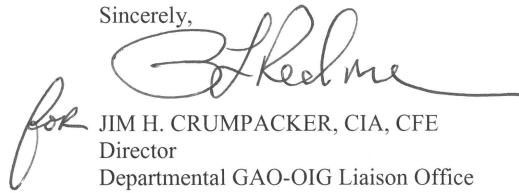
The Department is pleased to note GAO's positive recognition of U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) efforts to collect antidumping / countervailing duties (AD/CVD). As noted in the draft report, the setting of final AD/CV duty rates can be a very complex, retrospective process. AD/CV duty enforcement is a priority for CBP in order to level the playing field for domestic industries injured by unfair foreign competition. CBP uses its legal authority to actively pursue collection of AD/CVD from delinquent importers and sureties and has created an AD/CVD collections team to explore other means to protect AD/CV revenue, such as revising its bonding formulas.

CBP, however, is concerned that the statistical methodology used by GAO may have produced results that understate the impact of the duty evasion issues relating to high-risk imports from China, which account for 95 percent of all uncollected AD/CVD. CBP will conduct its own analysis using statistical methods based on country of origin and other risk factors to identify high-risk entries and mitigate the risk of non-payment of final AD/CVD.

The draft report contained three recommendations, with which the Department concurs. Please see the attached for our detailed response to each recommendation.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this draft report. Technical comments were previously provided under separate cover. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. We look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "for Jim H. Crumpacker".

JIM H. CRUMPACKER, CIA, CFE
Director
Departmental GAO-OIG Liaison Office

**Attachment: DHS Management Response to Recommendations
Contained in GAO-16-542**

GAO recommended that the Commissioner of CBP:

Recommendation 1: Issue guidance directing the ACT [Antidumping Centralization Team] to (a) collect and analyze data on a regular basis to identify and address the causes of liquidations that occur contrary to the process or outside the 6 month time frame mandated by statute, (b) track progress on reducing such liquidations, and (c) report on any effects these liquidations may have on revenue.

Response: Concur. CBP's Offices of Trade and Field Operations will employ its annual self-inspection program to identify the causes of premature and deemed AD/CVD liquidations. CBP will analyze the results of the self-inspection program to identify potential modifications in procedures and systems to address the causes of these liquidations. The ongoing 2016, self-inspection program includes questions to identify deemed AD/CVD liquidations, and future self-inspection programs will be broadened to also specifically identify premature AD/CVD liquidations.

CBP, including the ACT, will also continue to track these liquidations and annually calculate and report to the Director, AD/CVD Division any revenue effect of these liquidations. As of April 8, 2016, the ACT assumed national responsibility for identifying all entry summaries subject to an AD/CVD liquidation or injunction message. The ACT portal is used by CBP field personnel to manage AD/CVD messages and entry summaries and carry out AD/CVD oversight of entry summary processing. The ACT currently tracks all AD/CVD liquidations and calculates any revenue effect of premature and deemed liquidations, as well as any incorrect liquidations prevented by the ACT.

Milestone Estimated Completion Dates (ECDs):

- September 30, 2016: Complete initial analysis of incorrect liquidations and address these liquidations based on 2016, self-inspection program. Complete analysis of revenue effects.
- September 30, 2017: Complete expanded analysis of incorrect liquidations and address these liquidations based on 2017, self-inspection program. Complete analysis of revenue effects.

Overall ECD: September 30, 2017.

Recommendation 2: Regularly conduct a comprehensive risk analysis that assesses both the likelihood and significance of risks factors related to AD/CV duty collection. For example, CBP could construct statistical models that explore the associations between

potential risk factors and both the probability of nonpayment and the size of nonpayment when it occurs.

Response: Concur. CBP's Office of Trade has initiated a comprehensive statistical risk analysis that assesses both the likelihood and significance of risk factors related to AD/CVD collection. CBP's approach is to undertake a multi-step, large-scale, big data analysis of AD/CVD cases and their associated entries, and the entities associated with those entries. Through this process, CBP will identify the associations between potential risk factors and the probability of nonpayment. CBP will conduct this risk analysis annually.

Milestone ECDs:

- September 30, 2016: Complete macro-level analysis of AD/CVD case data, including all entry lines covered by the case, their value, and final payment status. Using this initial analysis, CBP will begin testing the accuracy of the risk analysis by applying the methodology to recently occurring transactions.
- January 31, 2017: Conclude testing and complete adjustments to the risk analysis methodology.

Overall ECD: January 31, 2017.

Recommendation 3: Should, consistent with U.S. law and international obligations, take steps to use its data and risk assessment strategically to mitigate AD/CV duty nonpayment, such as by using predictive risk analysis to identify entries that pose heightened risk and taking appropriate action to mitigate the risk.

Response: Concur. CBP's Office of Trade will utilize statistically significant risk factors, validated in our response to Recommendation 2, and develop tailored methods to identify high-risk entries, such as but not limited to, social network analysis to identify links to high risk entities or spatial econometrics to identify geographical clustering of known or likely offenders, so as to proactively protect against likely future delinquencies. Using these tailored methods, CBP will use a predictive risk model to identify, and take appropriate action to mitigate the risk against specific entries that pose a higher likelihood of nonpayment of final AD/CVD.

Milestone ECDs:

- March 31, 2017: Complete initial predicative risk models by contextualizing the results of CBP's risk analysis methodology developed in response to recommendation 2. Using these preliminary results, CBP will begin designing a pilot program that initiates CBP review of specific entries that pose a high risk of nonpayment according to our predictive risk models.

- July 31, 2017: Conclude pilot program and revise the predictive risk models as needed.
- September 30, 2017: Finalize the predictive risk model and implement a permanent targeting approach that leverages the model's outputs to initiate CBP review of specific entries that that pose a high risk of non-payment.

Overall ECD: September 30, 2017.

Appendix V: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

Kimberly M. Gianopoulos, (202) 512-8612 or gianopoulosk@gao.gov

Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to the contact named above, Christine Broderick (Assistant Director), José M. Peña III, (Analyst in Charge), Kerri Eisenbach, Andrew Kurtzman, and Cristina Ruggiero made key contributions to this report. Also contributing were Ming Chen, Gergana Danailova-Trainor, David Dayton, Michael Hoffman, Julia Jebo Grant, Mitchell Karpman, Grace Lui, Michael Maslowski, Marc Molino, and Eddie Uyekawa.

Appendix VI: Accessible Data

Data Tables

Data table for highlights figure: Importers with Unpaid Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015

Percentage of unpaid bills	Number of importers	Total money owed	Portion of money owed by top 20 delinquent importers	Portion of money owed by top 4 delinquent importers
2.5%	818	\$2.3 billion	50%	26%

Data Table for Figure 3: CBP Average Collection Rates for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills, Goods Entering the United States in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015

	Percentage
Number of bills collected	90%
Dollar amount of bills collected	31%

Data Table for Figure 4: Distribution of Unpaid Bills by Amount of Uncollected Antidumping and Countervailing Duties for Entries during Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015

	# of bills	\$ value of bills	as % of total
bills \$0-\$1000	3716	\$ 1,713,692	0.07%
bills \$1001-\$10000	10141	\$ 45,014,433	1.93%
bills \$10001-\$50000	16501	\$ 492,513,023	21.07%
bills >\$50000	10877	\$ 1,797,934,769	76.93%

Data Table for Figure 5: Top Products Associated with Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries Occurring in Fiscal Years 2001 through 2014, as of May 12, 2015

Rank	product	dollar amount	% of total
1	fresh garlic	\$ 577,117,407	24.7%
2	wooden bedroom furniture	\$ 505,424,196	21.6%
3	preserved mushrooms (China, India)	\$ 459,313,190	19.7%
4	crawfish tail meat	\$ 210,036,170	9.0%
5	pure magnesium	\$ 169,593,570	7.3%
6	honey	\$ 157,901,377	6.8%
7	steel wire garment hangers (China and Vietnam)	\$ 43,458,010	
8	polyethylene retail carrier bags (Thailand, Malaysia, China)	\$ 37,729,446	
9	glycine (China only)	\$ 18,248,948	

Rank	product	dollar amount	% of total
10	frozen fish fillets (Vietnam and Cambodia)	\$ 18,189,777	

Data Table for Figure 6: Importers with Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015

Percentage of unpaid bills	Number of importers	Total money owed	Portion of money owed by top 20 delinquent importers	Portion of money owed by top 4 delinquent importers
2.5%	818	\$2.3 billion	50%	26%

Data Table for Figure 7: Percentile Distribution, Number of Months between Entry and Liquidation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties for Entries in Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015

Percentage of entries liquidated	Months between entry & liquidation
1%	4.2
5%	8.3
10%	10.5
25%	15.3
50%	24.5
75%	37.3
90%	66.0
95%	78.6
99%	101.8

Data Table for Figure 8: Percentage of Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills Associated with Increases between Initial Estimated and Final Duty Rates, Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015

Increase between initial estimated and final rate	Unpaid bills as % of total bills in each range
0% to less than 5%	0.5%
5% to less than 10%	4.4%
10% to less than 50%	5.8%
50% to less than 100%	4.8%
100% to less than 200%	39.2%
200% to less than 500%	79.1%

Increase between initial estimated and final rate	Unpaid bills as % of total bills in each range
500% to less than 1000%	47.1%
1000% or greater	69.3%

Data Table for Figure 9: Age of Unpaid Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills, Entries from Fiscal Years 2001–2014, as of May 12, 2015

year of bill issuance	age of bill, years, as of 2015	number of bills
2015	0	2231
2014	1	4720
2013	2	5701
2012	3	3145
2011	4	3045
2010	5	9094
2009	6	7240
2008	7	2408
2007	8	1613
2006	9	1061
2005	10	501
2004	11	249
2003	12	223
2002	13	4
2001	14	0
Total:	NA	41235

Data Table for Figure 10: Total Dollar Amount of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Bills Written Off, 2001–2014

Year of bill cancellation	Dollar amount written off
2001	20723205
2002	310841
2003	1514521
2004	975550
2005	8430117
2006	18034332
2007	34349302
2008	10235768

Year of bill cancellation	Dollar amount written off
2009	5680703
2010	436215
2011	18495682
2012	4660641
2013	126773056
2014	1075770
Total:	\$251,695,704

Data Table for Figure 13: Country-Associated Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013 Period

2009-2013	Probability of nonpayment	Loss per non payment
China	-0.037	0
Italy	-0.007	0
Germany	0	0
Thailand	0.126	0
India	0.112	0
South Korea	-0.01	0
Vietnam	0.162	0
Japan	0.021	0
United Arab Emirates	-0.168	0
Mexico	0.019	0

2004-2008 LGD	PD	LGD
China	0	0
Italy	-0.004	0
Germany	0	-0.912
Thailand	0.042	-1.345
India	0	-1.68
South Korea	-0.029	0
Vietnam	0.086	-0.692
Japan	-0.005	-0.768
United Arab Emirates	0	0
Mexico	-0.024	-1.003

Data Table for Figure 14: Product-Associated Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013

2009-2013	Probability of loss	Loss per nonpayment
CNpolyethylenetetas	0.298	0
CNpreservedmushrooms	0.28	0
CNfreshgarlic	0.249	0
CNsteelwiregarments	0.212	0
steelnails	0.192	0
CNwoodenbedroomfure	0.154	0
CNtaperedrollerbeas	0.125	0
wwovenribbonswithwe	0.065	1.016
CNcrawfishtailmeat	0	0
CNhoney	0	0

2004-2008 LGD	Probability of loss	Loss per nonpayment
CNpolyethylenetetas	0	-1.477
CNpreservedmushrooms	0.7	0
CNfreshgarlic	0.229	0
CNsteelwiregarments	0	-1.137
steelnails	0	0
CNwoodenbedroomfure	0.079	-0.597
CNtaperedrollerbeas	0	0
wwovenribbonswithwe	0	0
CNcrawfishtailmeat	0.315	0
CNhoney	0.313	0

Data Table for Figure 15: Risk of Antidumping and/or Countervailing Duty Nonpayment Associated with Other Shipment Characteristics: 2004–2008 Period Compared with 2009–2013

Variable	Probability of loss 2009-13	Loss per nonpayment 2009-13
loglinevalue	-0.05705	0.099088
(first) bondind	0	0
lognetbill	0.063739	3.059489
logentryspanimp	-0.02813	0
logcountimp	-0.01999	0
logdelimp	0.246192	0.061022
logdelman	0.046391	0.09742

Variable	PD 2004-08	LGD 2004-08
loglinevalue	-0.03303	0.501448
(first) bondind	-0.037	-1.452
lognetbill	0.035057	2.393413
logentryspanimp	-0.03029	0.164438
logcountimp	-0.00222	-0.39083
logdelimp	0.229358	0.397695
logdelman	0.032473	0.229633

Agency Comment Letters

Text of Appendix IV: Comments from the Department of Homeland Security

Page 1

Re: Draft Report GA0-16-542, "ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES:

CBP Actions Needed to Reduce Duty Processing Errors and Mitigate Nonpayment Risk"

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Page 2

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JIM H. CRUMPACKER, CIA, CFE

Director

Departmental GAO-OIG Liaison Office

Page 3

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Contained in GA0-16-542

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Response: Concur.

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Overall ECD: September 30, 2017.

Recommendation 2:

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Response: Concur.

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Overall ECD: January 31, 2017.

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Overall ECD: September 30, 2017.

Related GAO Products

Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Key Challenges to Small and Medium- Sized Enterprises' Pursuit of the Imposition of Trade Remedies. [GAO-13-575](#). Washington, D.C.: June 25, 2013.

Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Management Enhancements Needed to Improve Efforts to Detect and Deter Duty Evasion. [GAO-12-551](#). Washington, D.C.: May 17, 2012.

Options for Collecting Revenues on Liquidated Entries of Merchandise Evading Antidumping and Countervailing Duties. [GAO-12-131R](#). Washington, D.C.: November 2, 2011.

Agencies Believe Strengthening International Agreements to Improve Collection of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties Would Be Difficult and Ineffective. [GAO-08-876R](#). Washington, D.C.: July 24, 2008.

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International Trade: Customs' Revised Bonding Policy Reduces Risk of Uncollected Duties, but Concerns about Uneven Implementation and Effects Remain. [GAO-07-50](#). Washington, D.C.: October 18, 2006.

U.S.-China Trade: Eliminating Nonmarket Economy Methodology Would Lower Antidumping Duties for Some Chinese Companies. [GAO-06-231](#). Washington, D.C.: January 10, 2006.

U.S.-China Trade: Commerce Faces Practical and Legal Challenges in Applying Countervailing Duties. [GAO-06-231](#). Washington, D.C.: June 17, 2005.

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