



Russian Procurement Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures



Decreased ability to acquire U.S. items has led Russia to circumvent U.S. export controls

Red Flags

- Using consolidators or reshippers which are owned/directed by Russians.
- Layering procurements through third party countries to obfuscate the end user, an example of which is the use of numerous 3rd country freight forwarders and shippers on a single transaction.
- Freight forwarding firm is listed as the product's final destination.
- Making payments from entities located in third countries not otherwise involved with the transactions.
- Removing government/military affiliation from website.
- Consolidating shipments/shippers in the United States may be more likely to provide applicable cover for the exports of luxury goods.
- Procuring items below control thresholds while claiming civil end use.

Commodities of Concern

Aircraft Parts and Equipment
Antennas
Cameras
GPS Systems
Inertial Measurement Units
Integrated Circuits
Sonar Systems
Spectrophotometers
Test Equipment
Thrusters
Underwater Communications
Vacuum Pumps
Wafer Fabrication Equipment/Substrates
Oil Field Equipment

Transshipment Countries of Concern

Armenia, Brazil, China, Georgia, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Uzbekistan.

Naming Nomenclature

- RAO (Rossiyskaya Aktsionernaya Kompaniya), which designates a Russian joint stock company
- FGUP/FSUE (Federal'noye Gosudarstvennoye Unitarnoye Predpriyatiye), which designates a Russian Federal State Unitary Enterprise
- GK (Gosudarstvennaya Korporatsiya), which designates a Russian State Corporation
- SPRE/NIPP (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skoye Proizvodstvennoye Predpriyatiye), which designates a Russian Scientific Research Production Enterprise
- NPO/GNPO (Gosudarstvennyy Nauchno-Proizvodstvennyy Tsentr), which designates a Russian State Research and Production Center