

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : Hon.
 :
 v. : Crim. No. 23-
 :
 ANYCLO INTERNATIONAL, INC. : 18 U.S.C. § 542

INFORMATION

The defendant having waived in open court prosecution by Indictment, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey charges:

1. At all times relevant to this Information:
 - a. Anyclo International, Inc. (“Anyclo”), was a business headquartered in Seoul, South Korea engaged in manufacturing and selling apparel.
 - b. The United States Department of Homeland Security, Customs & Border Protection (“U.S. Customs”) was a federal agency of the United States.
 - c. Department of Homeland Security Entry Summary Form 7501 (“Form 7501”) was a U.S. Customs form that listed the value of imported merchandise and was used to determine the duty owed on such merchandise.
 - d. Under 19 U.S.C. § 1484, the importer of record was required to use reasonable care in making entry of imported goods, which included arranging for the examination and the release of goods. In order for the goods to be released, the importer had to file documents necessary to determine: (a) whether the goods could be released from the custody of U.S. Customs; and (b) the proper assessment of customs duties on the goods. This included a declaration on Form 7501 and a corresponding invoice pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 142.3a.

e. From on or about October 5, 2012, through on or about August 5, 2019, Anyclo was the importer of record for apparel manufactured by Anyclo and imported into the United States.

f. During that time period, Anyclo knowingly and intentionally evaded customs duties by falsely reporting to U.S. Customs a lesser value for the imported goods than the actual price Anyclo charged purchasers, as follows:

i. Anyclo prepared two versions of invoices for the same shipments of merchandise: an accurate version used with purchasers and a fraudulent version, which Anyclo called the Free of Board (“FOB”) invoices, which falsely reflected a lower value for the goods being sold.

ii. Anyclo caused the fraudulent FOB invoices to be forwarded to its U.S. Customs broker, knowing that the broker would use the false value listed in the fraudulent FOB invoices when filing necessary entry forms with U.S. Customs.

iii. Anyclo knew that by furnishing these fraudulent FOB invoices, Anyclo would pay less in customs duties than it would have paid by declaring the true value of the merchandise.


2. On or about November 19, 2018, in the District of New Jersey, and elsewhere, defendant,

ANYCLO INTERNATIONAL, INC.,

did willfully and knowingly enter and introduce into the commerce of the United States imported merchandise from South Korea, specifically apparel subject to duties, by means of false and fraudulent invoices, declarations, and papers, including a Form

7501, which falsely underreported the declared value of the merchandise resulting in lesser duties paid than were actually owed.

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 542.


PHILIP R. SELLINGER
United States Attorney

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**PHILIP R. SELLINGER
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

**FATIME MEKA CANO
ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
973-856-9384**
