

PROGRAM MATERIALS
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US Sanctions Update: Russia other Hot Topics

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US Sanctions: Russia and Other Hot Topics

April 2022 Webinar Celesq

Agenda

- * Introduction
- * Relevant Laws
- * Key Restrictions
- Compliance Best Practices
- * Questions



Purpose of Trade Controls

- * Protect national security
- * Advance foreign policy
- * Promote democracy



Importance of Compliance

- * Penalties
 - Significant monetary fines
 - * Prison for individuals
 - Designation as prohibited party
- * Reputational damage
- * Business risk



Sanctions Overview

* Who is regulator?

* US Treasury Department, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)

* What is regulated?

* Transactions (e.g., financial, providing business services) involving US persons and some non-US persons



Jurisdiction

- * Sanctions apply based on:
 - * Location of the relevant activity;
 - * Citizenship of persons or entities involved, regardless of where they are physically located; and
 - * Nature, value, or currency of the business dealings.

Types

- * Comprehensive Sanctions
 - * Virtually all transactions prohibited with sanctioned country or region, e.g., sanctions on Crimea
- * Targeted / **Sectoral** Sanctions
 - * Prohibitions and restrictions on **specific transactions** with designated parties, e.g., Sectoral Sanctions on designated Russian financial institutions

Types (cont'd)

List-based Sanctions

* Virtually all transactions prohibited with listed parties, e.g., designated Chinese cybercriminal

Secondary Sanctions

- Restrictions on non-US persons not otherwise subject to US primary sanctions jurisdiction
- * Targeted mainly at non-US parties supporting prohibited parties and activity in Iran, North Korea, Russia, or Syria



Secondary Sanctions (cont'd)

- * Can be imposed for multiple reasons, including:
 - * A "significant" transaction with a Russian SDN, SSI, or in a designated Russian sector
 - * Providing "material support" to targeted individuals, entities, or industries in Iran, Russia, North Korea
 - Certain investment in and with Iran

Export Controls

* Who is Regulator?

 US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)

* What is regulated?

* Exports of commercial items, software, and related technology



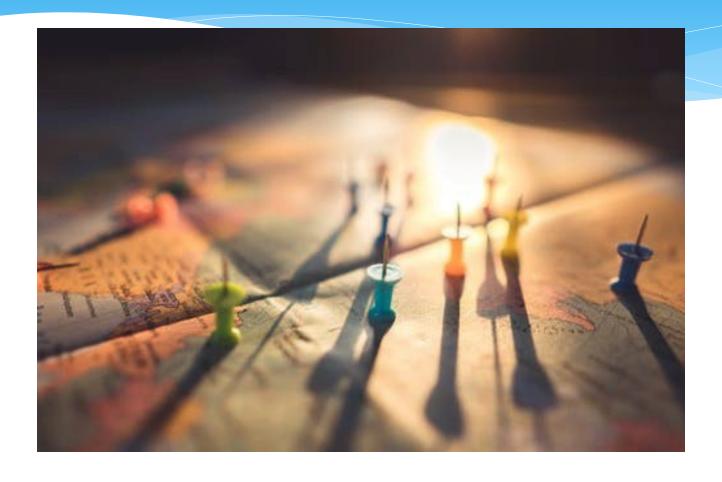
Export Administration Regulations (EAR)



Exports (cont'd)

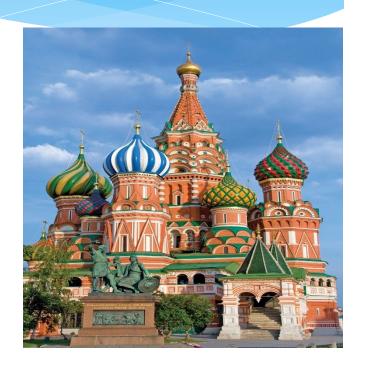
- * US export controls apply to all persons, regardless of location
 - Re-exports covered
 - * De minimis rules
 - Direct product rule
 - * Commerce Department rule issued in March 2022 extends FDP rule to two new classes of exports

Specific Restrictions



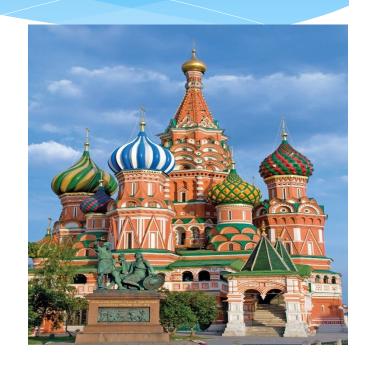
Russia Background

- * OFAC first announced sanctions on Russia in 2014
- Subsequently issued and amended 4
 Directives
- Apply to <u>sectoral sanctions</u>
 identification ("SSI") list parties and *all entities owned 50% or more* by one or
 (in aggregate) more than one SSI



Background (cont'd)

- * Certain business activities prohibited, including:
 - providing financing for / other dealing in new debt/equity greater than 14/30 days
 - * Support for certain oil development and exploration projects



Crimea-Specific Restrictions

- * Imports of Crimean goods, services, or technology
- * Export / re-export, sale, or supply from the United States to Crimea of goods, services, or technology
- * Approval, financing, other facilitation of prohibited transaction
- General Licenses, e.g., telecom services, individual financial transactions



Actions Since February 2022

- * Executive Order 14065 (Feb 21, 2022)
 - Comprehensive sanctions on
 - Designated individuals and entities
 - * Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine
 - Directive 1A, 4 significant restrictions on Central Bank,
 National Wealth Fund, Ministry of Finance
 - * Directive 2, 3 significant restrictions on designated Russian financial institutions



EO 14065 (cont'd)



- * Prohibitions imposed on:
 - Members of Duma
 - * Putin and individuals deemed close to Putin
 - Military industry companies
 - Energy companies
 - * Banks including removal from SWIFT system

EO 14065 (cont'd)

* General Licenses

- 13Q, 15K certain transactions with GAZ Group until April 27
- * 17A imports of alcohol and non-industrial diamonds (authorization now expired) and seafood until June 23
- * 18, 19 certain personal living, maintenance transactions permitted for US persons in Russia
- * 23 certain transactions by humanitarian organizations, NGOs



Exec. Order 14066 (March 8, 2022)

- Broad prohibition on imports of Russian-origin energy products
 - Petroleum, petroleum fuel and oils, coal
 - * General License 16
 - * Authorizes certain transactions until April 22



Russia Export Restrictions

- * Enhanced Licensing Requirements
 - Commerce Control List Categories 3 9
- * Prohibitions on *luxury goods*
 - * Cars, handbags, tobacco products, booze
- * Limited exceptions



Export Restrictions (cont'd)

- General Prohibition 10 restrictions on aircraft
 - March 18 press release
 - March 30 press release
- US-origin aircraft flown to Russia in violation of US export controls are identified, off limits without specific authorization from Commerce



Military End-User Restrictions

* MEU Controls

- Maintained primarily by Commerce Dept
- * OFAC guidance / regulations also relevant



Entity List Restrictions



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Other Hot Issue: China

- * Hong Kong Sanctions
- Xinjiang Supply Chain
- Cyber Sanctions
- * Magnitsky



Common Compliance Challenges

- Failure to identify, screen all transaction partners
- * Supply chain diligence
- * Third party representatives
- * Technology transfers



Compliance Challenges (cont'd)

* Conflict of law issues

- * EU, UK, Canadian, other laws similar but not identical to US laws
- * Russian blocking laws



Compliance Challenges (cont'd)

* Evasion

Practical challenges abound

- Financial restrictions
- Transportation / logistics
- * Insurance
- Evolving / expanding prohibitions



Best Practices - Structure

- * Committed compliance team
- * Compliance policy and manual
- Implementation of appropriately-tailored policies and processes
- * Personnel training
- * Periodic compliance reviews



Diligence – Vigilance

- * Carefully review and screen parties and transactions for actual or potential compliance issues
- * Any such issue **RED FLAGS** must be escalated



Diligence – Vigilance (cont'd)

- * Specific processes to **review transactions**, including sales and purchases, with respect to:
 - Classification, end-use, end-user, origin of items and technology involved
 - * Identity of all parties (freight forwarders, banks, intermediate consignees, etc.) involved
- * Obtain *certifications as needed* from suppliers and other transaction partners
- * Continuing vigilance during life of transaction, relationship to identify potential issues



Questions?



THANK YOU

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