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UPDATE ON US AND EU RUSSIA SANCTIONS – ENERGY SECTOR FOCUS



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Basic Framework

- **United States**

- Treasury Dep't (*Office of Foreign Assets Control – OFAC*) "sectoral" sanction directives, as amended to date – most recently 30 July 2015 (based on Executive Order 13662 from March 2014) – *applies to "US persons" only*
- Commerce Dep't (*Bureau of Industry and Security – BIS*) export restrictions – 15 CFR §746.5, "Russian Industry Sector Sanctions", as amended to date – most recently 7 August and 2 September 2015
 - applies to activities of any "US person" or within the US
 - and also to US goods, technology etc. or with sufficient US content, wherever located
- Ukraine Freedom Support Act – UFSA (Dec. 2014 – established "secondary" commercial sanctions – *would apply mostly to foreign, not US, companies*)
- Crimea-focused Executive Order (EO) 13685 of 19 December 2014... and more
- And on other fronts:
 - September 2015 nuclear non-proliferation sanctions on five Russian defense manufacturers (among various other-national entities), issued by State Dep't – Syria/Iran related
 - possible new sanctions being considered against Russian (and Chinese) individuals / companies in connection with alleged cyber-attacks

Basic Framework (*cont'd*)

- **European Union**

- EU Council Regulation No. 833/2014 of 31 July 2014 – as amended by Reg. Nos. 960/2014 of 8 Sept. 2014, 1290/2014 of 4 Dec. 2014, and 2015/1797 of 7 Oct. 2015
 - applies to EU nationals and companies
 - or anything happening in whole or part within EU territory
 - or involving an EU-registered aircraft / vessel
- Commission Guidance Notice (16 Dec. 2014, as amended 25 Sept. 2015) on application of certain provisions
- Currently in effect to 31 July 2016 (extended as of 21 Dec. 2015)
- and, re Crimea
 - EU Council Regulation No. 692/2014 of 23 June 2014 – as amended by Reg. No. 825/2014 of 30 July 2014, and Reg. No. 1351/2014 of 19 Dec. 2014
 - hits investments in oil & gas and other mineral resources E&P, among other sectors
 - currently in effect to 23 June 2016 (extended as of June 2015)

US Sectoral Sanctions – OFAC

Finance / Capital Markets

- General Application of OFAC’s SSI sanctions – only to “US persons” ... which = US citizens (and green card holders), US companies (and foreign branches – but not foreign subs), and any persons/entities located in US
- The OFAC SSI sanctions (as last amended July 2015) prohibit without license:
 - new debt financing with maturity >30 days, or new equity financing, for these designated entities or their subs (50%-or-more owned), and transactions with or dealing in such debt or equity (Directive 1)
 - *Bank of Moscow*
 - *Gazprombank*
 - *Russian Agricultural Bank*
 - *Sberbank (note limited license given)*
 - *VEB*
 - *VTB Bank*(except depositary receipts based on pre-existing shares – per FAQ 391)
 - and note OFAC’s 30 July 2015 expanded SSI List
 - singling out several specific VEB subs/affiliates including RDIF – Russian Direct Investment Fund, VEB Capital, and VEB Leasing, VEB Asia Ltd. (China),
 - all of these were technically covered already under the 50%+ ownership rule – so now are named / singled out just for emphasis / clarity, to help stop circumvention, etc.
 - but also now any of these named subs would need official OFAC delisting if/when longer 50%+ owned by its “parent named SSI”

US Sectoral Sanctions – OFAC (*cont'd*)

Finance / Capital Markets (*cont'd*)

- new debt financing with maturity >90 days for these designated entities or their subs (50%-or-more owned), and transactions dealing in such debt (Directive 2)
 - *Gazpromneft* • *Novatek* • *Rosneft* • *Transneft*
 - here again, note the 30 July 2015 amended SSI List – singling out several specific Rosneft upstream, downstream, finance and trading subs – and same two above-noted caveats apply
- new debt financing, maturity >30 days, for Russian Technologies (Rostec) or its subs (50%-or-more owned), and transactions / dealing in such debt (Directive 3)
- See related OFAC FAQs (from May 2015)
 - FAQ 395 as amended, re permissible / prohibited US persons' activities with regard to L/Cs involving designated companies under Directives 1, 2 and 3
 - FAQ 419 as amended, re permissible / prohibited payment terms for US persons' sale of goods / provision of services to, and progress payments for long-term projects with, designated companies under Directives 1, 2 and 3
 - FAQ 371 re correspondent banking – OK only if the underlying transaction is (thus seems stricter than under EU rules – i.e., mere use of \$, without more, could violate)

US Sectoral Sanctions – OFAC (*cont'd*)

Energy

- Directive 4 prohibits (since Sept. 2014) without a license
 - the provision, export or re-export, directly or indirectly, of goods, services (except financial services) or technology
 - “in support of exploration or production for deepwater, Arctic offshore, or shale projects that have the potential to produce oil” in Russia
 - to these designated entities and or their subs (50%-or-more owned)
 - *Gazprom*
 - *Lukoil*
 - *Surgutneftegas*
 - *Gazpromneft*
 - *Rosneft*
 - and keep in mind the 30 July 2015 amended SSI List – singling out the same several Rosneft subs (and with same above-noted caveats applying)
 - and note also the new 7 August BIS special designation of South Kirinsky field (only part is deep water) ... which might well be applied by OFAC too in practice
- Note OFAC (and BIS) FAQ clarification that “deepwater” = over 500 feet
- And OFAC (and BIS) FAQ clarification that “shale project” doesn’t include E&P through shale to locate or extract oil in reservoirs
- And OFAC clarifications re “Arctic offshore” (north of Arctic Circle) and re only production (vs. midstream / downstream) activities are covered

US Sectoral Sanctions – OFAC (*cont'd*)

Energy (*cont'd*)

- The further reference to “*in Russia or in other maritime area claimed by [Russia] and extending from its territory*” ... likely means
 - any other offshore areas (inland / territorial seas, EEZ or Shelf) that aren't Arctic
 - per a BIS FAQ answer, and analogous explanations under other-country sanctions rules (and consistent with EU Reg. clarifications)
 - and the Caspian Sea zone claimed by Russia (EU might not cover this)
 - as well as the Black Sea shelf area extending from Crimea (despite non-recognition by US as being part of Russia)
- Note the FAQ 414 clarification that this sanction doesn't apply if a project has potential to produce only gas
 - but does apply if potential for both
 - often not clear; factual / evidentiary showing may be key here
 - *and note that BIS (and likely OFAC too) considers condensate = oil* (this may help explain the July 2015 special designation of South Kirinsky field)

US Sectoral Sanctions – OFAC (*cont'd*)

Energy (*cont'd*)

- The Directive 4 export ban thus covers essentially
 - all US-origin goods, US-origin services, tech. assistance and technology in respect of such projects
 - to the five main listed companies and their subs (and the added named Rosneft subs)
 - and also to/for use at the South Kirinsky field
- There have been some license applications / favorable actions under Directive 4 (but still a much stricter approach than in EU to date)
- Note the “support services” compliance focus / risk

US Sectoral Sanctions – OFAC (*cont'd*)

General

- All four directives (re finance / capital markets, and energy) also expressly prohibit
 - any transaction that evades or avoids, has that purpose, or causes a violation of, or attempts to violate any of the directive prohibitions
 - any conspiracy formed to violate any of same
 - and again, note in this respect the 30 July 2015 SSI List supplement – singling out several Rosneft and VEB subs essentially just for anti-circumvention emphasis, etc.
- Possible penalties
 - Civil: up to \$250,000 per violation, or up to twice the value of the transaction that was the basis for the violation
 - Criminal: up to \$1 million per violation
 - And individuals could be imprisoned (for up to 20 years) for criminal violations

US Sectoral Sanctions – BIS

Export / Reexport Restrictions

- See below re the basic-limited August 2014 initial BIS Russia sanctions / license requirements – applying to any Russian end-users/uses
- Further, the same five OFAC-designated Russian energy companies have been on the BIS Entity List since Sept. 2014
 - *Gazprom*
 - *Lukoil*
 - *Surgutneftegas*
 - *Gazpromneft*
 - *Rosneft*
- Plus now 15 specifically named Rosneft subs since 2 Sept. 2015 (most same as OFAC named)
- Also may (but doesn't automatically) apply to some owned or controlled subs – see BIS Entity List FAQs 20-22 (depends on nature of sub / its activities, control, and other factors)
- This designation imposes (re these companies, and possibly subs)
 - a new license requirement for the export, re-export, or transfer of “*all items subject to the EAR*” (Export Admin. Regs.)
 - when the exporter knows the items will be used directly or indirectly in exploration for or production of oil or gas in Russian deepwater, Arctic offshore, or shale formations
 - or is unable to determine whether the item will be used in such projects
 - and *presumption of denial* when for use in such projects “that have the potential to produce oil” (here again, grey area where could produce both gas and oil)
 - and importantly, as noted above, BIS considers that condensate = oil

US Sectoral Sanctions – BIS (*cont'd*)

Export / Reexport Restrictions (*cont'd*)

- Include, but are not limited to
 - *drilling rigs*
 - *parts for horizontal drilling*
 - *drilling and completion equipment*
 - *subsea processing equipment*
 - *Arctic-capable marine equipment*
 - *wireline & down-hole equipment*
 - *drill pipe and casing*
 - *software for hydraulic fracturing*
 - *high pressure pumps*
 - *seismic acquisition equipment*
 - *remotely operated vehicle*
 - *compressors, expanders, valves, risers*
- And, per 7 August 2015 amendment, BIS added Gazprom's South Kirinsky gas-condensate field (Sea of Okhotsk, part of the Sakhalin-3 areas project, off Sakhalin Island) to the Entity List
 - regardless whether in deepwater portion or not (this field has both)
 - this special designation likely based on some particular factors
 - might other fields eventually be named too?

US Sectoral Sanctions – BIS (*cont'd*)

Export / Reexport Restrictions (*cont'd*)

- What is “*subject to the EAR*”?
 - All items in / moving in transit through the US
 - all US origin items, wherever located
 - and
 - *foreign-made goods that incorporate controlled US-origin goods*
 - *foreign-made software that is comingled with controlled US-origin software*
 - *foreign-made goods that are “bundled” with controlled US-origin software*
 - *foreign-made technology that is comingled with controlled US-origin technology*
 - ... in quantities exceeding the de minimus levels (25% for Russia, other than encryption technology) – *but special intricate rules re what items “count” here*
 - certain foreign-made direct products of US-origin technology or software
 - certain commodities, produced by any plant or major component thereof outside the US, that is direct product of US-origin technology or software
- *Note: includes even in-country transfers between entities (e.g., within Russia)*

US Sectoral Sanctions – BIS (*cont'd*)

Export / Reexport Restrictions (*cont'd*)

- The Commerce BIS August 2014 versus September 2014 sanctions:
 - August – only specifically designated ECCN items, to *all* Russian entities
 - September – plus *all* items subject to the EAR
 - for the 5 initially named energy sector companies (and possibly subs)
 - and now also for the added-named Rosneft subs
 - and for the South Kirinsky field too
 - *if... or if...* (same oil/gas target projects litany – and denial presumption for oil projects, and condensate = oil, are applied in both contexts)

US Sectoral Sanctions – BIS (*cont'd*)

Export / Reexport Restrictions (*cont'd*)

- Note: BIS FAQ clarifications and license applications / actions (including re offshore drilling) – quite strict to date, like OFAC
- And see BIS 22 May 2015 Guidance on Due Diligence to prevent Unauthorized Transshipment / Reexport of Controlled Items to Russia
 - expresses BIS concern “about efforts by front companies and other intermediaries who are not the true final end users...”
 - special focus on third-country freight forwarders and other dubious parties listed as an export item’s final destination
- Possible penalties
 - Essentially same as above for OFAC sanctions violations
 - Plus denial of US export privileges (including that no one can export US items to the penalized company)

US Crimea Sanctions

- Crimea-focused Executive Order (EO) 13685 of 19 December 2014
 - bars all new direct or indirect US investments / transactions into Crimea – including for energy sector / offshore areas
 - and see the 29 Jan. 2015 BIS rules implementing the 19 Dec. 2014 EO
- And see 30 July 2015 OFAC Advisory Release re circumvention / evasion by omitting critical information in financial and trade transactions (further to the EO)
 - OFAC warns re
 - various patterns / practices in financial transactions which hinder correspondent banks' efforts to identify and interdict
 - note the substantial fines suffered in recent years by various European banks for similar-type violation of OFAC sanctions against countries other than Russia
 - similar practices in context of trade transactions – including in distributorship arrangements covering Russia
 - And advises various types of mitigation measures for these risks
 - Note also OFAC General License No. 9 of 22 May 2015 – re common internet-based communications (and see related OFAC FAQ 454)

US Direct Sanctions – SDNs

Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) List

- A few oil & gas industry executives have been on the OFAC's SDN list since 2014 (and expanded July 2015) – most notably
 - Mr. Sechin of Rosneft
 - Mr. Timchenko (Volga Resources, Novatek, Yamal LNG) – and now a few of his partners
 - the Rotenberg brothers (Boris and Arkady) – and now Arkady's son Roman
 - and many other Russian / Crimean business and political figures
- Such individual-person listing
 - bars US persons' dealings with them or their controlled companies, blocked assets etc.
 - generally measured by $\geq 50\%$ shareholding – *and note OFAC's now tightened interpretation – includes two SDNs individuals collectively owning $\geq 50\%$ of a company*
 - but doesn't bar dealing with companies where they are just officers/directors, etc.
 - except has been interpreted to bar having an SDN-individual executive signing a contract (or just attend negotiations?) on behalf of a non-SDN company
 - but shouldn't infect subs of non-SDN companies just on account of SDN officer of parent

US Direct Sanctions – SDNs (*cont'd*)

Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) List (*cont'd*)

- The further July 2015 SDN designations – persons and companies (including some Western Europeans – evidently for assisting suspected evasion by certain existing SDNs (including Messrs. Rotenberg and Timchenko)
- Five Crimean commercial port companies and a Crimean ferry company are also named as of July 2015
- *And note Chernomorneftegaz (nationalized by Crimean gov't) was already an SDN*
- And a number of Russian defense industry companies – and some Russian government officials
- These are the US “direct” sanctions (as opposed to the SSI “sectoral” sanctions)
 - All US persons’ dealings with SDNs and their subsidiaries are generally prohibited (and must block their assets)
 - But note: some detailed restrictions for US persons vis-à-vis SDNs vary per specific provisions of each particular country sanctions regime
 - Possible penalties – essentially same as above for other OFAC (and BIS) sanctions violations

US Ukraine Freedom Support Act

Overview

- The UFSA was signed into law by President Obama in Dec. 2014, after unanimous vote (which is quite unusual) by both houses of Congress
- Various provocative provisions, on both the commercial and political fronts – but is milder than earlier-proposed version, in both tone and content
- The commercial-sanctions parts (sections 4 and 5) lean toward some of the Iranian sanctions' reach) – i.e., primarily are
 - aimed at *foreign* companies / *foreign* financial institutions (*Russian ones too?*)
 - thus, they are so-called “secondary sanctions” (available for use to stop foreign companies' doing what US companies can't do)
 - *discretionary* (“may” rather than “shall”) for President to invoke or not – and President Obama has stated that he doesn't intend to invoke for now
 - waivable (and terminable) by the President upon certification
- Aimed at “significant investment” into a “special Russian crude oil project” (deepwater, Arctic offshore, shale)
- And further possible special sanctions against Gazprom – for withholding gas supplies from Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, or any NATO country

US Ukraine Freedom Support Act (cont'd)

Overview (cont'd)

- Also, possible sanctions against foreign finance institutions, for “significant transactions” involving an above “special Russian crude oil project” or Gazprom activities, or for facilitating financial transaction on behalf of an SDN)
- A menu of possible penalties is spelled out
- Also: mandatory sanctions to be imposed on Rosoboronexport (Russia’s giant arms exporter), and on other Russian entities that participate in arms sales / transfers into Ukraine and certain other countries
- In fact the UFSA-based commercial sanctions have not been invoked to date (through mid-Dec. 2015)
 - but could be if Ukraine situation deteriorates further – à la past Iran sanctions experience
 - there has been some US gov’t saber-rattling re UFSA, with foreign companies / gov’ts
- The further political parts (authorization for military aid to Ukraine, support for democracy / civil society in Russia, etc.) – are a different matter ... (sections 6-11)
- The EU has not coordinated on UFSA-like measures to date (and seems unlikely to)

EU Sectoral Sanctions

Overview

- The EU sanctions regime (most recently amended by Reg. No. 2015/1797 of 7 Oct. 2015) focuses on financial, energy, and dual-use / military sectors
 - is fairly well coordinated with the US regime
 - though not quite in all respects – for example
 - no sanctions on anything re gas-focused projects (given Europe's dependence on Russian gas supplies) ... and maybe not interpreted to cover condensate?
 - guidance notice exempting correspondent banking (payment / settlement services) from the loan/credit bans – *thus may be seen as more lenient than analogous US rule / interpretation*
- Much easier to grasp the basic EU rules than the US ones – essentially all in one document's four corners
- *But the devil (?) is in the diversity:*
 - each member state competent authority interprets, authorizes (where called for) or denies, enforces, and sets / imposes its own penalties
 - unlike the US ... where this is all uniform, federal-level stuff
 - though some coordination / consistency is called for in the Reg.
 - and see EU Commission Notice of 16 Dec. 2014 (as amended 25 Sept. 2015) – FAQs

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Energy

- Per the initial 31 July 2014 energy-sector sanctions / authorization regime (article 3):
 - prior authorization is required for sale, supply, transfer or export, directly or indirectly, of the items *listed in Annex II*
 - to *any person or entity* in Russia or elsewhere
 - if for use in Russia
 - “Russia” now clarified to include its EEZ and Shelf
 - and note that, by Dec. 2014 amendment, some of the Annex II item descriptions have been refined / narrowed
 - authorization is to be considered / granted by competent authority “*of the member state where the exporter is established*”, per some general EU rules

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Energy (*cont'd*)

- but authorization shall not be granted for supply etc. of Annex II items
 - if reasonable grounds to determine that is for Russian oil (including condensate?) E&P projects:
 - ❖ in waters deeper than 150 meters (circa 492 feet)
 - ❖ in offshore areas north of the Arctic Circle
 - ❖ in shale formations by way of hydraulic fracturing (but not including E&P activities through shale formations to locate/extract oil from non-shale reservoirs)
 - except for
 - ❖ execution of obligation arising from contract concluded before 1 August 2014 – or, per Dec. 2014 liberalization, from “ancillary contracts necessary for the execution of such contracts”, or
 - ❖ items necessary in case of certain events threatening health, safety or environment

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Energy (*cont'd*)

Restricted activities include (per Reg. art. 3a, as amended Dec. 2014):

- Provision, directly or indirectly, of specified types of “associated services necessary for” deepwater, Arctic offshore, shale oil E&P projects (same litany as art. 3 – see slide 22 above) in Russia including in its EEZ and Shelf:
 - these specified types of services:
 - *drilling*
 - *completion services*
 - *well testing*
 - *supply of specialised floating vessels**
 - *logging*
 - (* Note: 25 Sept. 2015 Guidance Notice FAQ 5 exempts “supply vessels such as platform supply vessels, anchor handling tug and supply vessels or emergency response vessels”)
 - the same exceptions apply for
 - execution of an obligation arising from a prior (pre-12 Sept. 2014) contract / agreement or follow-on ancillary contracts, or
 - services necessary in case of certain events threatening health, safety or environment
 - apparently no scope for authorization here – rather, a pure prohibition for/to all (if neither of the above two carve-outs applies)

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Energy (*cont'd*)

- Also, provision of the following services related to any Annex II items needs authorization from national competent authority (per article 4.3 – existing since the initial July 2014 version of the Reg., and as refined by the Dec. 2014 amendment):
 - technical assistance (or brokering services) re Annex II items and re provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of those items directly or indirectly
 - to anyone in Russia (including its EEZ and Shelf)
 - or to anyone in any other country if concerns items for use in Russia (including EEZ / Shelf)
 - financing or financial assistance re Annex II items – including grants, loans and export credit insurance
 - for any sale, supply, transfer or export of those items
 - or for any provision of related technical assistance
 - also (as above for technical assistance) directly or indirectly to anyone in Russia (including its EEZ / Shelf) or to anyone in another country for use in Russia (including its EEZ / Shelf)
 - Per art. 4.4, authorizations may be granted on same basis as set out in art. 3 (and possible emergency services, with prompt post-reporting – per arts. 4.3 and 3.5)

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Finance – for Energy (and Military) Sector Companies

- Prohibits (per Reg. art. 5.2) purchase or sale of, provision of investment services for or assistance in issuance of, or other dealings with, certain debt or equity securities (and money-market instruments) issued by
 - *Rosneft, Transneft, Gazpromneft* (the three currently designated entities engaged in “sale or transportation of crude oil or petroleum products” – per Annex VI – are currently listed), their non-EU subs (>50% owned), or persons or entities acting at their behalf / direction
 - applies to debt securities with maturity >30 days
 - and note the relevant “transferable securities” definition – “... which are negotiable on the capital market” (some uncertainty re equity investment in LLC-type cos.)
 - and see 25 Sept. 2015 FAQ 30 allowing modifications to transferable securities depending on materiality – i.e., if would not “actually or potentially result in additional capital being made available”
- And same basic prohibition re 3 designated Russian entities connected with military-sector goods/services – including United Aircraft Corp. (per Annex V), with exception for space / nuclear sector entities (and new hydrazine exception)

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Finance – for Russian Banks

- Prohibits (per Reg. art. 5.1) purchase or sale of, provision of investment services for or assistance in the issuance of, or other dealings with, “*transferable securities*” or money-market instruments
 - issued by the 5 Russian banks designated in Annex III
 - or their non-EU subs (>50% owned)
 - so, essentially same as in US OFAC sanctions (+ *Bank of Moscow*, a VTB sub)
 - or persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction
- Applies to debt securities issued
 - from 2 August to 12 Sept. 2014, with maturity >90 days
 - after 12 Sept. 2014, with maturity >30 days
- See 25 Sept. 2015 FAQs 27-28 addressing what EU subs of targeted Russian bank entities can/can't do (including a warning re passing on funds – circumvention)

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Loans – for Energy (and Military) Sector Companies and Banks

- Prohibits (per Reg. art. 5.3) directly or indirectly making or being “part of any arrangement to make” new loans / credits with maturity >30 days after 12 Sept. 2014 to any entity covered under the previous two slides – namely
 - the three Russian energy-sector companies (per Annex VI)
 - the five Russian banks (per Annex III)
 - the three Russian military-sector companies (per Annex V)
 - or their non-EU subs, or persons acting on their behalf or at their direction
- And see 25 Sep. 2015 Guidance Notice FAQ 25
 - rollover of an existing debt is allowed subject to 30-day maturity restriction
 - but succession of rollovers each with maturity of ≤ 30 days may = circumvention

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Loans – for Energy (and Military) Sector Companies and Banks (*cont'd*)

- Certain carve-outs provided (per Reg. art. 5.3, amended as of Dec. 2014)
 - *trade finance exemption*: for “loans or credit having a specific / documented objective to provide financing for non-prohibited imports or exports of goods and non-financial services between the [EU] and any third State” (intended for use by targeted entity)
 - *but* not for purpose of *funding* any such entity (see art. 12)
 - note practical wisdom re the interplay here
 - and see 25 Sept. 2015 Guidance Notice FAQ 6: this exception “should be interpreted narrowly” (but also FAQs 6-16 clarifics.)
- And note these further EU FAQ clarifics. (per Guidance Notice as amended 25 Sept. 2015)
 - Post-Sept. 2014 cancellation of a pre-Sept. 2014 loan = prohibited new loan (FAQ 20)
 - New term deposits at targeted bank are not barred (but see FAQ 21 re circumvention)
 - Correspondent banking (or other payment / settlement services) is not in itself = making or being part of arrangement to make new loan or credit (FAQ 22 – and FAQ 2)
 - Payment terms / delayed payment for goods/services ≠ prohibited loan/credit (but warning re “not in line with normal business practice” / circumvention – FAQ 24)

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Loans – for Energy (and Military) Sector Companies and Banks (*cont'd*)

- And note article 5.4 (introduced by Dec. 2014 clarification) – carving out from the general prohibition *new drawdowns / disbursements under pre-12 September loan/credit contracts*
 - if
 - “all the terms and conditions” of such were agreed pre-12 Sept. 2014 and haven’t been modified since then; and
 - before 12 Sept. 2014 “a contractual maturity date has been fixed for the repayment in full of all funds made available...”
 - possible issues re
 - whether “all” terms and conditions really mean *all* (ref. FAQ 30 by analogy?)
 - treatment of typical carry-type loans – re the “repayment in full” aspect
- Again, see the various 25 Sept. 2015 Guidance Notice FAQ clarifcs.
- And note – many license applications / actions to date (experience varying by member state)

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Important Overarching Provisions

- The Reg. also bans knowing and intentional participation in activities having object or effect of circumventing the above prohibitions (Reg. art. 12)
- Jurisdictional reach – the Regulation applies (art. 13 – and see 25 Sept. 2015 FAQ 3):
 - within EU territory (or on board aircraft / vessels under member state jurisdiction)
 - to any person, wherever located, who is an EU member state national
 - to any entity, wherever acting, that is incorporated in an EU member state
 - to any entity “in respect of any business done in whole or in part within the Union”
- *Note the distinctions between US / EU regs. reach*
- The “*no claims ... shall be satisfied*” provision (Reg. article 11)
 - but without prejudice to “judicial review of the legality of the non-performance of contractual obligations in accordance with this Regulation”
 - interesting for lawyers

EU Sectoral Sanctions (*cont'd*)

Separate Crimea sanctions

- Reg. No. 692/2014 as amended
 - Bars sale, supply, transfer, export of goods and technology (per an Annex II) to any Crimean company or for use there
 - For oil & gas / other mineral resources and E&P, transport, telecoms, power sectors
 - And further general ban on financing, corporate acquisitions, JVs, investment in real estate, construction / engineering services, investment services, tourism services
- And see EU Information Note to EU Business Operating and/or Investing in Crimea/Sevastopol (Joint Working Doc. SWD/2014) of 17 July 2014
 - As amended 11 August 2014 and most recently 10 June 2015
 - Gives updated summary of restrictions now in effect for EU-connected commercial activity there (though no real interpretive guidance)

EU Direct Sanctions (SDN-like)

- The EU's SDN-like "blacklist" Reg. No. 269/2014 of 17 March 2014
- And more names have been added in a few update regs. since then (in 2014 and 2015)
- Individuals and entities
- All dealings with the blocked assets of listed persons (or their subs or certain other affiliates) etc. is generally prohibited
- Currently in effect to 15 March 2016 (extended as of September 2015)
- Note a published joint article of 17 June 2015 by ICC, LCIA and SCC on "The potential impact of the EU sanctions against Russian on international arbitration administered by EU-based institutions"
 - seeks to reassure Russian parties
 - notes availability of exemption for payment of legal fees and related expenses

Our Global Reach

Africa
Asia Pacific
Europe
Latin America
Middle East
North America

Our Locations

Almaty	Dallas	Los Angeles	Philadelphia	Singapore
Astana	Dubai	Miami	Pittsburgh	Tokyo
Beijing	Frankfurt	Moscow	Princeton	Washington, DC
Boston	Hartford	New York	San Francisco	Wilmington
Brussels	Houston	Orange County	Santa Monica	
Chicago	London	Paris	Silicon Valley	



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