

SANCTIONS

HOW DO THEY WORK AND WHY PANIC?

SHIPPINGFORUM
OSLO
16 OCTOBER 2013

Jonathan Hare General Counsel Senior Vice President Skuld, Oslo



\Sanctions - from where?

- UN
 - Security Council
- US
 - Bills, Acts & Executive Orders
- EU
 - Council Decisions, Regulations
- National

\Sanctions - Individuals & entities

US: SDN List



- EU, EU, UN



HM TREASURY

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF FINANCIAL SANCTIONS TARGETS IN THE UK

Last Updated: 29/04/2013

Status: Asset Freeze Targets

REGIME: Iran (nuclear proliferation)

INDIVIDUALS

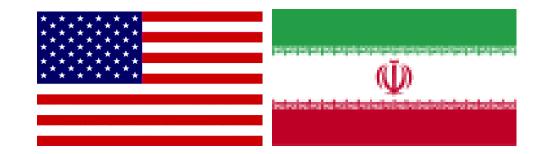
- 1. Name 6: ABBASI-DAVANI 1: FEREIDOUN 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a.

 Position: Senior Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics scientist Other Information: UN Ref.L47.C.1. Has links to the Institute of Applied Physics. Working closely with Mohsen Fakhrizadeh-Mahabadi. Listed on: 24/03/2006/TLast Updated: 15/05/2008 Group ID: 9049.
- 2. Name 6: AGHAJANI 1: AZIM 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a .
 a.ka: ADHAJANI, Azim Nationality: Iran Passport Detalls: (1) 6620505 (2) 9003213 Other Information: UN Ref LAC.50.18.04.12. Previous EU listing. Member of the IRGC-Qods Force operating under the direction of Qods Force Commander Major General Oasem Soleimani. Facilitated a breach of para 5 of UNSCR 1747(2007) Listed on: 02/12/2011 Last Undated: 03/08/2012 Group ID: 12274.
- 3. Name 6: AGHA-JANI 1: DAWOOD 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a.
 Position: Head of the PFEP (Natanz) Other Information: UN Ref I.37.C.3. Listed on: 09/02/2007 Last Updated: 09/02/2007 Group ID: 8997.
- Name 6: AGHAZADEH 1: REZA 2: n/a 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a.
 DOB: 15/03/1949. POB: Khoy, Iran Passport Details: (1) 84409483. Valid 26 Apr 2000. Expiry date 27 Apr 2010. Issued Tehran, Iran. (2) D9001950 (Diplomatic). Issued on 22 Jan 2008. Valid until 21 Jan 2013 Position: Former Head of the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran (AEOl) Other Information: EU listing. Not UN. Listed on: 24/04/2007 Last Updated: 27/10/2010 Group ID: 9087.
- Name 6: AHMADIAN 1: ALI 2: AKBAR 3: n/a 4: n/a 5: n/a.
 Title: Vice-Admiral Position: Chief of Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps Joint Staff Other Information: UN Ref 1.47.D.2. Listed on: 24/03/2007 Last Updated: 24/03/2007 Group ID: 9058.

\Sanctions - Individuals & entities

- Not listed but...
 - «owned, held or controlled by…»
 - «on behalf of or at the direction of…»
 - «made available directly or indirectly to..»
 - «for the benefit of…»
- As sanctions tighten, evasion becomes more sophisticated

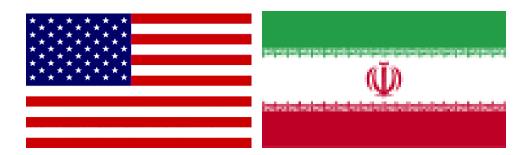
Main prohibitions:



- Supply of refined petroleum products **to** Iran
 - includes insurance
- ➤ Goods and services supporting Iran's domestic production of petroleum & petroleum products
- Export from Iran of crude oil and petroleum products
 - includes insurance

BUT NDAA waivers held by 20 countries

- ISA
 - Iran Sanctions Act 1996



CISADA

Comprehensive Iran Sanctions Accountability and Divestment Act 2010

ITRASHA

Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act 2012

NDAA 2012

National Defense Authorization Act for 2012

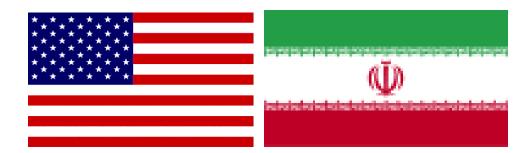
Executive Orders

13590 – Nov 2011

13608 – May 2012

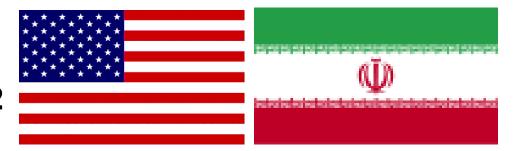
13622 – July 2012

13645 – June 2013



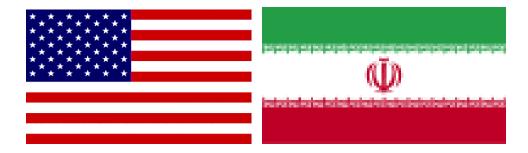
- NDAA 2013
 - National Defense Authorization Act for 2013
 - Subtitle D IFCA
 - The Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012
- OFAC Guidance 3 June 2013
- Executive Order 13645 3 June 2013
- International Group of P&I Associations Guidance & FAQs

\Sanctions - US NDAA 2013 – IFCA 2012



- Sale, supply or transfer of
 - significant goods or services...
 - ..in the energy, shipping or shipbuilding sectors of Iran..
 - ..or port operators in Iran..
 - ..or to any Iranian person on SDN List.
- Penalty blocking of US assets
 - including US bank transfers

NDAA 2013 – IFCA 2012

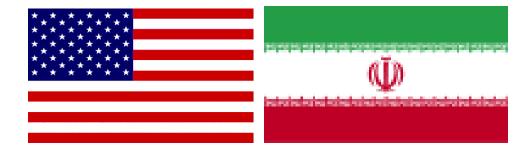


BUT no application to

- non-Iranian shipowners & operators
- agricultural commodities, food, medicine etc.
- port operators for routine calls with non-sanctioned cargoes
- natural gas to or from Iran
- export of petroleum to country with NDAA waiver

At least that's what we think....

NDAA 2013 – IFCA 2012

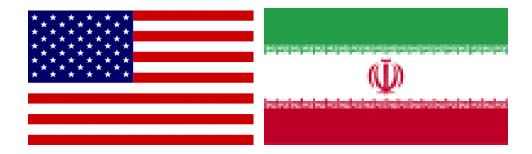


- Underwriting services, insurance and resinurance
 - Activity sanctioned under any US law
 - Energy, shipping or shipbuilding sectors, or
 - Any Iranian person on SDN List

BUT

- Must be knowingly
- Due diligence defence
- Not apply to cargoes with NDAA waiver
 - at least we don't think so...

\Sanctions - US IEEPA



International Emergency Economic Powers Act

➤ Violating – including attempting, conspiring orcausing a violation – of any sanction enforced by OFAC.

Targeting – «foreign sanctions evaders»

- Extra-territorial applies to any person
 - information on USD bank transfer?
- Civil penalty
- Criminal penalty up to USD 1 m.
- Prison up to 20 years

Sanctions – EU





- Crude oil or petroleum products originating in or exported from Iran
 - import into EU
 - "transport ..to any country"
 - "insurance and reinsurance related to...transport

Art 11 EU Reg 267/2012 & Annex IV

- Petrochemical products
 - same prohibitions

Art 13 EU Reg 267/2012 & Annex V

- ➤ Natural gas
 - · regardless of destination
 - insurance and reinsurance prohibited

EU Reg 1263/2012

Storage of crude or products

EU Reg 1263/2012

\Sanctions

US	EU
Extremely high political drive. Only area in which 100% cross party support	High priority at EU level, variable among individual member states
Huge volume of Acts & Executive Orders. More imminent. Almost unmanageable.	No new Iran legislation expected in the short term
Guidance & FAQs provided by authorities	Little guidance provided
Enforcement – well-resourced and knowledgeable about shipping & insurance.	No enforcement body at EU level. Left to individual states which often lack resources and competence.
Pro-active dialogue with industry – well-resourced outreach programme	Dialogue varies from regular (UK) to non-existent (Greece)
20 states allowed to import Iranian oil (including China, Japan, Korea, India)	Complete ban on transport and insurance of Iranian oil

\Sanctions – why?

- > Immediate
- ➤ Shows determination
- > Effective
- ➤ Vague
- **≻**Low risk
 - one step short of military action
- >Low cost
 - enforcement left to others
 - banks, insurers etc.



\Sanctions



- Why shipowners?
 - > importance of trade to Iran
- BUT many shipowners based outside US EU
 - extra-territorial measures
 - targeting of insurers

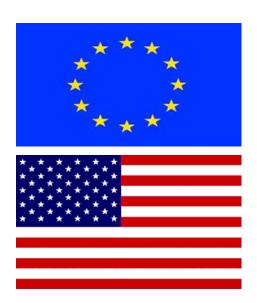
\Sanctions – «Unintended consequences?»

Oil continues to flow from Iran

- Much of it permitted by US NDAA waivers
- European insurers and reinsurers subject to prohibition
- Alternative sources of P&I insurance
 - Commercial
 - Government backed (Japan, India)

\Sanctions – «Unintended consequences?»

- Settlement of third party claims
 - salvage
 - pollution
 - wreck removal
- Policy inconsistency



....or acceptable collateral damage?

Sanctions - Insurance

- Exclusions:
- being employed in a trade or on a voyage which is unlawful or which the Board of Directors considers to be imprudent, unsafe, improper or unduly hazardous.
- where payment by the Association or the provision of cover in respect thereof may expose the Association to the risk of being subject to a sanction, prohibition or any adverse action by a state or international organisation or competent authority
- the Member shall in no circumstances be entitled to recover from the Association that
 part of any liabilities, costs and expenses which is not recovered by the Association
 under the Pooling Agreement, General Excess Loss Contract or any reinsurance(s)
 arranged by the Association because of a shortfall in recovery from such parties or
 reinsurers thereunder by reason of a sanction, prohibition or adverse action against
 them by a state, international organisation or other competent authority or the risk
 thereof if payment were to be made by such parties or reinsurers.



\Iran Sanctions - Insurance



Members trading to Iran must note that Sanctions regulations applicable to the Association significantly limit the assistance which the Association is able to provide to members who face claims which involve Iranian claimants. This can be the case even if the members are engaged on a trade which is in itself lawful. Members trading to Iran therefore run the serious risk that if they face any claims, the Association may be unable to provide security or make payments to claimants.

\Sanctions – The Club as Enforcer

Obligations to members

- **≻**legality
- **≻**loyalty



Obligations to states

➤ Compliance

\Sanctions - Defences

Defences

 "did not know, and had no reasonable cause to suspect, that their actions would infringe these prohibitions..."

EU 267/2012

 "the person has exercised due diligence in establishing and enforcing official policies, procedures, and controls"

\Sanctions - Compliance

- targeted entities & individuals
 - including owned/controlled/directed by...
- targeted cargoes and trades
- >due diligence procedures
 - understanding at all levels that it's serious
 - red flags
 - getting advice
 - internal
 - external
 - document it!



\Sanctions – Compliance

How much due diligence is enough?

- What information do we seek from
 - owners?
 - external sources?
- What information is available to
 - States?
 - news agencies?
 - NGOs?

\Sanctions - Compliance

Information imbalance?



\Sanctions - Compliance

- ▶ Is there a breach of sanctions?
 - Complexity
 - Grey areas
 - > Factual uncertainty
- Risk of enforcement
- Reputational damage

\Sanctions – prospects for change?





SANCTIONS

THE END

Jonathan Hare General Counsel Senior Vice President Skuld, Oslo

