

Sanctions: Just the FAQs

A Primer on Sanctions and A Framework for Sanctions Compliance



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Topics

What are sanctions?

Various barriers to trade and economic relations to achieve a variety of governmental objectives.

Why should you care?:

- Regulatory regimes are constantly changing, and no longer in parallel.
- > The US DOJ now calls sanctions prosecutions "the new FCPA."
- Violations are strict liability offenses.
- Most companies are spectacularly ill-equipped to ensure compliance.
- Violations could result in catastrophic consequences.

What can you do about it?:

✓ I'm glad you asked...



SPOILER ALERT!

Before explaining the problem, I'm going to give you the solution...



PROBLEMS!

Problem #1:

US Sanctions are COMPLEX.

Problem #2:

Foreign (i.e., non-US) sanctions only partially overlap and parallel those of other countries.

Problem #3:

Sanctions regimes are constantly changing.



DEFINITION TIME

Economic sanctions operate as a barrier to trade and economic relations to achieve a variety of governmental objectives, such as:



POLITICAL OBJECTIVES

For example, economic sanctions against Russia in response to its invasion of Ukraine.







NATIONAL SECURITY OBJECTIVES





For example, those related to rogue states, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction.





HUMANITARIAN OBJECTIVES



For example, economic sanctions against Chinese Communist Party officials of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region (who are accused of maintaining ethnic concentration camps and conscription regimes).



LAW ENFORCEMENT OBJECTIVES



For example, those against international drug syndicates and their members.









DEFINITION TIME

Embargo

(not a legal term)

 a vernacular for comprehensive economic sanctions regimes that effectively halt all trade and financial









TOPICS TO BE AVOIDED*

*aka, the Voldemort Slide

Export Controls (under Commerce)

Visa Bans (under State)

Anti-Kleptocracy Measures (under Justice)

...and most other sanctions regimes of most other countries





THE WALTZ TOWARDS — A (US) SANCTION

Step 1: the President makes a foreign policy decision (pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act) OR Congress passes a statute (pursuant to the Constitution).

Step 2: the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), under Treasury, drafts, administers, and enforces the resultant economic sanctions regime.





TYPES OF (US) SANCTIONS

Country-based: embargoes targeting countries and the individuals

and entities "ordinarily resident" within that country

SDN List-based: specially designated nationals (SDN) lists targeting

specific individuals and companies (and what they own /

control)

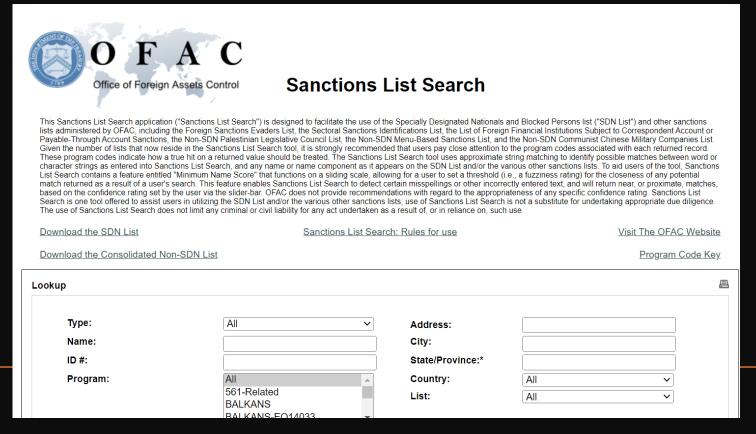
Non-SDN listed: lists focusing on narrow targets (e.g., specific activities

or uses, industries, sectors, regions, financing terms, or

products)



OFAC SANCTIONS LIST SEARCH



WWW.SANCTIONSSEARCH.OFAC.TREAS.GOV



HOW TO EVADE SANCTIONS*

- 1. The 50% Rule: take advantage of being a minority partner but still sharing in the profits.
- 2. <u>UBO</u>: Become an "ultimate beneficial owner," i.e., an unregistered and unreported third-party beneficiary.

^{*}This is, of course, an illustrative expression merely meant for humorous effect. There will be no instruction delivered, directly or indirectly, on unlawful sanctions evasion.





TYPES OF

OFAC LICENSES

Licenses:

exceptions to otherwise-prohibited activity

General License:

general "whitelisting" of transactions that have been granted clemency (e.g., humanitarian missions, medical supplies, or agricultural goods)

Specific License:

specific permission (though applications are often "presumed denied")



(US) SANCTIONS VIOLATIONS



Sanctions violations: a *strict liability* offense with *little judicial review*.

Criminal: up to 20 years imprisonment, US\$1MM in fines, or both,

per violation

Civil: the greater of (approx.) US\$308,000 or twice the amount of

the underlying transaction, subject to statutory adjustment

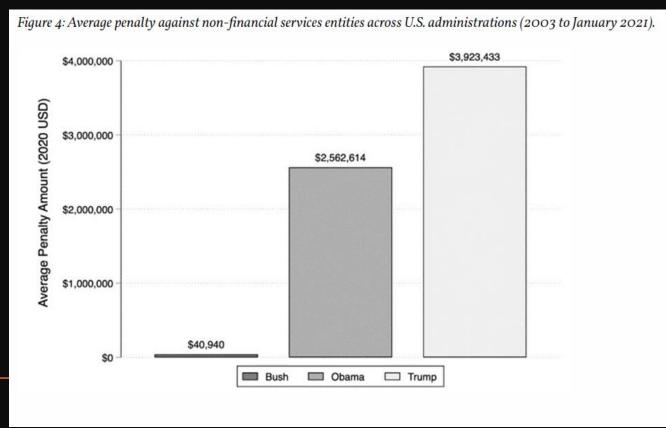


WHY SHOULD I WORRY?

- 1. ROI: the US government makes BANK from sanctions enforcement.
- 2. **Political Utility**: sanctions are often popular with the electorate.
- 3. **Evidence of Intent**: the US government is seeking unprecedented budgetary increases to supervise its sanctions process and upgrade its systems and staffing.
- 4. <u>Inadequate Mitigation Strategies</u>: "[m]any small and middling Western firms are "spectacularly ill equipped" to conduct the required due diligence on business partners, counterparties or supply chains..." [The Economist, 19 Mar 2022]



WHY SHOULD I WORRY? (Part Deux)



Source: https://warontherocks.com/2021/02/the-past-present-and-future-of-u-s-sanctions-enforcement/



BUT I'M NOT AMERICAN...



Tough.

Secondary Sanctions target non-US parties, including foreign companies that do business with any US person or entity.

If a company conducts business with a specified designated entity, then US companies may be restricted from conducting business with that company. (Basically, it forces foreign companies to choose the US economy or a sanctioned economy.)





BUT MY STUFF IS NOT AMERICAN...

It may not matter.

US sanctions apply to goods assembled in other countries if "controlled content" exceeds a minimum threshold, and/or if the end product is "the direct product of US-origin software or technology."



OK, I'M WORRIED. WHAT DO I DO?

Figure out what to address...

"There are known knowns; there are things we know we know.

"We also know there are known unknowns; that is to say we know there are some things we do not know.

"But there are also unknown unknowns—the ones we don't know we don't know."

- Donald Rumsfeld







- 1. Technology. (e.g., third party screening)
- 2. Legal advice. (e.g., escalations for red flags; end user certifications and contractual terms)
- 3. Systems and controls.



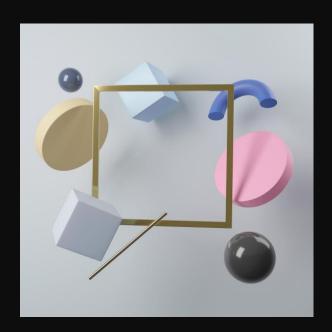


THE OFAC FRAMEWORK - OVERVIEW

Provides FIVE essential components:

- 1. Management Commitment
- 2. Risk Assessment
- 3. Internal Controls
- 4. Testing and Auditing
- 5. Training

Outlines several root causes that have led to violations of sanctions in the past.





THE OFAC FRAMEWORK — MANAGEMENT — COMMITMENT



Delegation of sufficient autonomy and authority

Allocation of adequate resources

Promotion of a culture of compliance

Demonstrated recognition of compliance failings and intent to prevent, minimize, or quickly escalate a reoccurrence



THE OFAC FRAMEWORK — RISK ASSESSMENT

A holistic review of the organization to assess risk from:



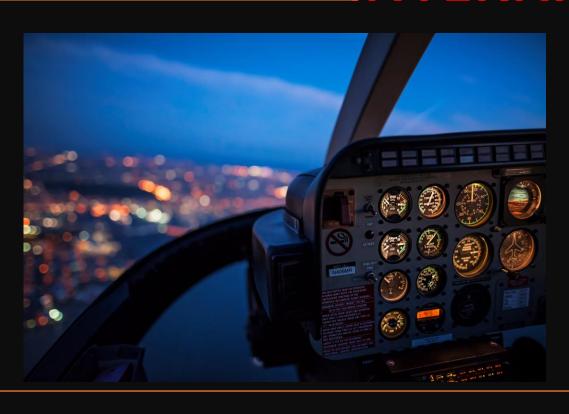
clients
customers
products
services
supply chain
intermediaries
counterparties
transactions
geographic locations



Demonstrated mitigation strategies to evidenced risks



THE OFAC FRAMEWORK — INTERNAL CONTROLS



Policies and Procedures

Technology

Contract Terms

End User Declarations



THE OFAC FRAMEWORK — TESTING AND AUDITING



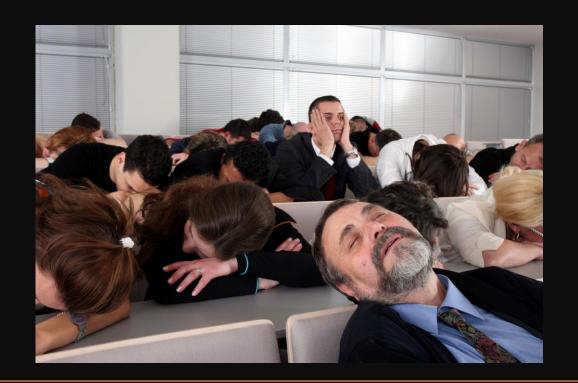
Auditors should be <u>qualified</u>, <u>independent</u>, and with <u>sufficient authority, skills, and resources</u>.

Confirmed negative findings should be <u>promptly</u> addressed.



THE OFAC FRAMEWORK – TRAINING

Provide adequate instruction with appropriate frequency.







Most lawyers are not "sanctions specialists".

Don't let a psychiatrist perform your brain surgery! Get the right expert for the right procedure!

LET US HELP YOU!



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