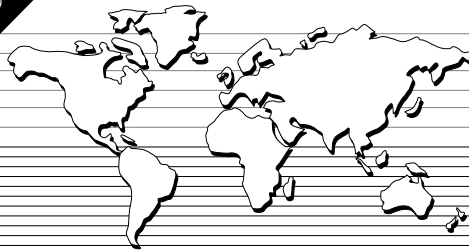




U.S. Department of the Treasury
Office of Foreign Assets Control



SUDAN

What You Need To Know About U.S. Sanctions

An overview of the Sudanese Sanctions Regulations -- Title 31 Part 538 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations and Executive Order -- Blocking Property of Persons in Connection with the Conflict in Sudan's Darfur Region

■ **INTRODUCTION** - On November 3, 1997, after finding that the policies and actions of the Government of Sudan, including continued support for international terrorism, ongoing efforts to destabilize neighboring governments, and the prevalence of human rights violations, including slavery and the denial of religious freedom, constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, President Clinton issued Executive Order No. 13067, declaring a national emergency to deal with that threat. The order, issued under the authority of International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) ("IEEPA"), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, imposed a trade embargo against Sudan and a total asset freeze against the Government of Sudan. The Sudanese Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 538 (the "Regulations") implement Executive Order No. 13067.

On March 29, 2005, the United Nations Security Council issued Resolution 1591 and most recently Resolution 1672 on April 25, 2006, condemning the continued violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Sudan's Darfur region and, in particular, the continuation of violence against civilians and sexual violence against women and girls. The Resolutions determined that the situation in Darfur constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region and called on member states to take certain measures against persons responsible for the continuing conflict.

In response to the Resolutions, on April 27, 2006, President Bush issued a new Executive Order expanding Executive Order No. 13067 to block the property and interests in property of certain persons connected with the conflict in Darfur. The new Executive Order contained the names of four individuals subject to its provisions, and gave the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the authority to designate additional individuals and entities found to meet certain criteria.

■ **SPECIALLY DESIGNATED NATIONALS** - Individuals or organizations that are owned or controlled by, or act on behalf of, the Government of Sudan anywhere in the world as well as

individuals and entities found to meet the criteria outlined in the April 27, 2006 Executive Order may be named by the U.S. Treasury Department as "Specially Designated Nationals" ("SDNs") of Sudan. U.S. persons are prohibited from transacting business with these individuals and entities, and all of their property in the United States or in the possession or control of a U.S. person is blocked. Their names are published in the Federal Register, an official publication of the U.S. Government. The listing, however, is a partial one and any U.S. individual or organization engaging in transactions with foreign nationals must take reasonable care to make certain that such foreign nationals are not owned or controlled by or acting on behalf of Sudan. U.S. individuals or organizations who violate the Regulations by transacting business with Specially Designated Nationals may be subject to civil or criminal prosecution.

■ **BUYING FROM SUDAN** - Goods or services of Sudanese origin may not be imported into the United States either directly or through third countries without a license. Exceptions include: (1) Sudanese merchandise up to \$100 in value in non-commercial quantities may be brought into the United States either for strictly personal use as accompanied baggage or sent as a gift to a person in the United States and (2) information or informational materials may be imported without restriction. All other imports of Sudanese origin must be authorized by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Importation into the United States from third countries of goods containing raw materials or components of Sudanese origin is not prohibited if those raw materials or components have been incorporated into manufactured products or otherwise substantially transformed in a third country.

■ **SELLING TO SUDAN** - Except for information or informational materials and donated articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing and medicine, and the licensed export of agricultural commodities, medicine and medical devices, no goods, technology, or services may be exported from the United States to Sudan, either directly or through third countries, without a license. Exportation of goods or technology from the United States to third countries is prohibited if the

exporter knows, or has reason to know, that the goods or technology are intended for transshipment to Sudan. The exportation of goods or technology intended specifically for incorporation or substantial transformation into a third-country product is also prohibited if the particular product is to be used in Sudan, is being specifically manufactured to fill a Sudanese order, or if the manufacturer's sales of the particular product are predominantly to Sudan. No U.S. bank, including its foreign branches, may finance, or arrange offshore financing for, third-country trade transactions where Sudan is known to be the ultimate destination of, or the Government of Sudan is the purchaser of, the goods. Arranging transactions which ultimately benefit Sudan (for example, brokering third-country sales to Sudan) constitutes an exportation of brokerage services to Sudan in violation of the Regulations. The Regulations also prohibit non-U.S. persons from unauthorized re-exportation of U.S. origin goods to Sudan.

■ **SUDANESE GOVERNMENT ASSETS BLOCKED** - Effective November 4, 1997, all property and interests in property of the Government of Sudan, including its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities and SDNs, in the United States or in the possession or control of a U.S. person, including their overseas branches, are blocked. All transfers of such property must be authorized by OFAC. Any unlicensed funds transfer involving a direct or indirect interest of the Government of Sudan (including any transfer routed to a Sudanese Government-controlled bank) for which banks subject to U.S. jurisdiction receive instructions must be deposited into a blocked account on the books of the bank receiving the instructions. Such funds may not be returned to a remitter without a specific license from OFAC. No unlicensed debits may be made to blocked accounts to pay obligations of U.S. or other persons, whether the obligations arose before or after the sanctions against Sudan were imposed. Setoffs against blocked accounts are prohibited.

■ **FINANCIAL DEALINGS WITH SUDAN** - Payments for and financing of licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine and medical devices may be accomplished by cash in advance, sales on open account (provided the account receivable is not transferred by the person extending the credit), or by third country financial institutions that are neither U.S. persons nor government of Sudan entities. U.S. banks may advise or confirm letters of credit issued by third country banks covering licensed sales.

Payments for licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine and medical devices, which must reference an appropriate OFAC license, may not involve a debit to a blocked account on the books of a U.S. depository institution. Before a U.S. bank initiates a payment, or credits its customer for a licensed transaction, it must determine that the transfer is authorized.

As a rule, all other financial dealings with Sudan are prohibited, including the performance by any U.S. person of any contract, including a financing contract, in support of an industrial, commercial, public utility, or governmental project in Sudan.

Regulated U.S. depository institutions, broker-dealers and money service businesses (MSBs) are authorized to send and receive personal remittances to and from Sudan, provided that

such transfers are not processed through a bank owned or controlled by the Government of Sudan. U.S. depository institutions and broker-dealers are authorized to operate accounts for individuals normally resident in Sudan, provided that all transactions through the account are personal in nature and are not related to commercial activity in Sudan.

■ **PROHIBITED FACILITATION** - The Regulations prohibit the facilitation by a U.S. person of the direct or indirect exportation or reexportation of goods, technology or services to or from Sudan. Facilitation of a trade or financial transaction that could be lawfully engaged in directly by a U.S. person or from the United States is not prohibited. Likewise, performance of services of a purely clerical or reporting nature that does not further trade or financial transactions with Sudan or the Government of Sudan will not violate the prohibition on exportation of services to Sudan.

■ **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS** - Registration numbers may be issued by OFAC on a case-by-case basis to non-governmental organizations ("NGOs") involved in humanitarian or religious activities in Sudan. A registration number authorizes certain transactions by or on behalf of the registered NGO that would be otherwise prohibited, such as the exportation of goods or services, or the transfer of funds directly into Sudan, for the purpose of relieving human suffering. Applications for registration must include the following information (names of individuals and organizations should be provided in English, or transliterated when that is not possible, and in the language of origin, and should include any acronym or other names used to identify the individuals or organizations):

- (a) Organization name;
- (b) Address and phone number of the organization's headquarters location;
- (c) Full name, nationality, citizenship, current country of residence, birth dates and places of birth for key staff at the organization's headquarters, such as the chairman and board members, president, director, etc.;
- (d) Identification of field offices or partner offices elsewhere, including addresses, phone numbers, and organizational names used, as well as the identification of the senior officer(s) at these locations, including their name, nationality, citizenship, position, and date of birth;
- (e) Identification of subcontracting organizations, if any, to the extent known or contemplated at the time of the proposal;
- (f) Existing sources of income, such as official grants, private endowments, commercial activities, etc.;
- (g) Financial institutions that hold deposits on behalf of or extend lines of credit to the organization;
- (h) Independent accounting firms (if employed in the production of the organization's financial statements);
- (i) Most recent official registry documents, annual reports, and annual filings with the local government, as applicable / available;
- (j) Names and addresses of organizations that the applicant currently provides or proposes to provide funding, services or material support to, as applicable;
- (k) A detailed description of the organization's humanitarian or religious activities and projects in Sudan.

Registrants conducting transactions for their Sudanese operations should reference their registration number on all funds transfer, purchase, shipping, and financing documents. OFAC records must be updated by Registrants with any changes to (a) - (j).

If you have information regarding possible violations of any of these regulations, please call the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control at 202/622-2430. Your call will be handled confidentially.

This document is explanatory only and does not have the force of law. The Executive Orders related to Sudan and implementing regulations and directives contain the legally binding provisions governing the sanctions against Sudan. This document does not supplement or modify the April 27, 2006 EO, E.O. 13607 or any implementing regulations and directives.

The Office of Foreign Assets Control also administers sanctions programs involving the Balkans, Burma (Myanmar), Cuba, Diamond Trading, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, North Korea, Syria, Zimbabwe as well as highly enriched uranium transactions, diamond trading, designated terrorists and international narcotics traffickers, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and designated foreign persons who have engaged in activities relating to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. For additional information about these programs or about the Sudanese Sanctions Regulations, please contact the:

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04-27-06