

HİZMETE ÖZEL**TOBB**

**TÜRKİYE
ODALAR VE BORSALAR
BİRLİĞİ**

SN. İSMAIL KOCAMAN
GENEL SEKRETER
RİZE TİCARET BORSASI
İSLAMPAŞA MAH. MENDERES BULVARı NO: 522

RİZE

Tarih :
Sayı : 0431/
Konu : İran'a uygulanan tek taraflı
yaptırımlar hk.

22.05.2018 7723

İlgi: Dışişleri Bakanlığı'nın 10277076-545.08.02-2018/13824757 sayılı ve 11.05.2018 tarihli yazısı.

Dışişleri Bakanlığından alınan, İran'a yönelik tek taraflı yaptırımlara ilişkin ilgide kayıtlı yazda aşağıdaki hususlar yer almaktadır:

“ABD Başkanı Donald Trump, 8 Mayıs 2018 tarihinde ülkesinin Kapsamlı Ortak Eylem Planı’ndan (KOEP) çekildiğini, ABD’nin İran'a yönelik olarak 2016 yılında kaldırıldığı ekonomik yaptırımlara geri döneceğini açıklamıştır. Konuya ilişkin bir bilgi notu, Washington Büyükelçiliğimizden alınmakla Ek-1’de sunulmuştur.”

“Konu hakkında Bakanlığımızı ziyaret eden ABD Büyükelçiliği Ekonomi Bölümü yetkilisi, 8 Mayıs tarihinden itibaren, yaptırımlara tabi tutulacak iş ilişkilerinin sonlandırılması için 180 günlük (4 Kasım’da dolmaktadır) ve 90 günlük (6 Ağustos’ta dolmaktadır) iki ayrı geçiş süresinin öngördüğünü ifadeyle, 180 günlük sürenin petrol ve doğal gaz ürünleri, 90 günlük sürenin ise finans ve bankacılık konuları ile altın ve diğer metaller bakımından uygulanacağını belirtmiştir.”

“Adıgeçen ayrıca, ABD’nin, diğer ülkelerin İran’dan yaptıkları petrol ithalatının azaltılmasını teminen diplomatik bir girişim başlatmaya hazırladığını belirterek, ülkelerin başvuru üzerine “kaydadeğer azaltım muafiyetlerinden” (significant reduction exemption) yararlanıp yararlanamayacağı konusunda bir inceleme süreci başlatacağını kaydetmiştir. Yetkili, Türkiye’nin geçmişte bu istisnadan yararlanmış olduğuna dikkat çekmiştir.”

“ABD Hazine Bakanlığı tarafından yayımlanan “Sıkça Sorulan Sorular” (FAQ) belgesinin bir örneği Ek-2’de takdim edilmiştir. Bu belge, ABD’nin KOEP’ten ayrılmasının ardından İran'a tekrar uygulayacağı yaptırımlara ilişkin bazı hususlara dikkat çeken bir çalışmadır (belgenin 5.2. bölümü, yukarıda bahsedilen “kaydadeğer azaltım muafiyetlerine” ilişkindir.”

HİZMETE ÖZEL

Dumlupınar Bulvarı No:252 (Eskişehir Yolu 9. Km.) 06530 /ANKARA
Tel: +90 (312) 218 20 00 (PBX) • Faks: +90 (312) 219 40 90 - 91 - 92 - 93
e-posta : info@tobb.org.tr • Web : www.tobb.org.tr
Ayrıntılı Bilgi İçin: Senem YAVAŞ TELEFON : 0312 218 22 28
E-MAIL senem.yavas@tobb.org.tr

Birliğimizde
ISO 9001:2008
Kalite Yönetim Sistemi
uygulanmaktadır

HİZMETE ÖZEL

“ABD Hazine Bakanlığı tarafından 10 Mayıs 2018 tarihinde bir basın açıklaması da yayımlanmıştır. Açıklamada “İran Devrim Muhafizleri Ordusu’na milyonlarca dolar tedarik ve transfer eden, İran ve Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri’nde (BAE) faaliyet gösteren geniş bir kambiyo ağını ortadan kaldırmak üzere ABD ve BAE’nin müşterek önlemler aldıları, bu çerçevede ABD’nin İranlı dokuz gerçek ve tüzel kişiyi ‘yaptırım uygulanacak kişiler listesi’ne dahil ettiği” belirtilmektedir. Söz konusu açıklamanın metni ile yaptırım kapsamına alınan kişilerin listesi Ek-3’te sunulmuştur.”

Bilgilerini ve yazının hizmete özel ibaresi dikkate alınarak ilgili üyelerinizin konu hakkında uygun bir şekilde bilgilendirmelerini rica ederim.

Saygılarımla,



Mustafa SARACÖZ
Genel Sekreter

EKLER:

- 1- ABD'nin KOEP kapsamında kaldırılmış olduğu yaptırımları tekrar uygulamaya başlaması hakkında Bilgi Notu (2 syf)
- 2- ABD Hazine Bakanlığı tarafından yayımlanan “Sıkça Sorulan Sorular” (FAQ) belgesi (10 syf)
- 3- ABD Hazine Bakanlığı tarafından yapılan Basın Açıklaması (4 syf)

HİZMETE ÖZEL

EK-1

ABD'NİN KOEP KAPSAMINDA KALDIRMIŞ OLDUĞU YAPТИRIMLARI TEKRAR UYGULAMAYA BAŞLAMASI HAKKINDA BİLGİ NOTU

- ABD, İran'ın nükleer faaliyetleri nedeniyle uygulanan ve KOEP'le 16 Ocak 2016'da kaldırılan yaptırımları tekrar yürürlüğe koyacaktır.
- İran ile yatırım kapsamındaki iş ilişkilerinin sonlandırılması için, 8 Mayıs 2018 tarihinden itibaren 180 günlük (**4 Kasım'da dolmaktadır**) ve 90 günlük (**6 Ağustos'ta dolmaktadır**) iki ayrı geçiş süresi (*wind-down period*) öngörmektedir. Bu zaman zarfında anılan ilişkilerin sonlandırılmaması durumunda ise yaptırımlar tekrar uygulamaya konulacaktır. Bu süreler hem doğrudan, hem de dolaylı yaptırımlar için geçerlidir.
- 180 günlük sürenin bitiminde, aşağıda kayıtlı faaliyetlere/sektörlerde yaptırım uygulanacaktır:
 - İran'ın liman işletmecileri, gemi nakliyeciliği ve gemi inşası sektörlerine (“*Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines*”, “*South Shipping Line Iran*” veya bağlı kuruluşları dahil)
 - İran'dan petrol ile petrol ve petrokimya ürünleri satın alımı dahil petolle ilgili para transferleri (diğerleri meyanında, “*National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC)*”, “*Naftiran Intertrade Company (NICO)*”, ve “*National Iranian Tanker Company (NITC)*” ile yapılan para transferleri),
 - Yabancı finansal kuruluşların İran Merkez Bankası ve 2012 mali yılı için hazırlanan “Ulusal Savunma Yetki Yasası”nın 1245. bölümü uyarınca yaptırıma tabii tutulan İran finansal kuruluşlarıyla para transferi,
 - İran Merkez Bankası ve 2010 tarihli “Kapsamlı İran Yapıtımları ve Tecrit Yasası”nda kayıtlı İran finansal kurumlarına finansal ihtisas bildirim hizmetlerinin sağlanması,
 - Taahhüt, sigorta ve yeniden sigortalama hizmetlerinin sağlanması,
 - İran enerji sektörü.
- 90 günlük sürenin bitiminde ise, aşağıda kayıtlı faaliyetlere/sektörlerde yaptırım uygulanacaktır:
 - İran Hükümeti tarafından ABD Doları satın alınması ya da edinilmesi,
 - İran'ın altın ya da değerli metallerle ticaret yapması,
 - Alüminyum, çelik, kömür gibi yarı işlenmiş ya da işlenmemiş metaller, grafit ve endüstriyel süreçlerin entegrasyonu için kullanılacak yazılımların İran'dan ya da İran'a satışı, tedariki veya transferi,
 - İran riyalının satışı ya da satın alınmasına ilişkin olarak önemli para transferleri veya İran'ın dışında ancak İran riyali üzerinden yürütülen önemli fonların ya da hesapların idame ettirilmesi,
 - İran devlet borçlanma kağıtlarının (*Iranian sovereign debt*) satın alınması, semayesine iştirak olunması ya da ihraç edilebilmesine yardım edilmesi,
 - İran otomotiv sektörünün faaliyetleri.

90 günün sonunda tekrar yürürlüğe konulacak yaptırımlara ilave olarak, anılan sürenin ardından KOEP çerçevesinde yayımlanan bazı lisanslar iptal edilecektir.

- KOEP çerçevesinde, 16 Ocak 2016 tarihinde, Yaptırım Uygulanacak Kişiler Listesi'nden (*List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons-SDN*) ve ABD Hükümeti'nin diğer listelerinden çıkarılan kişilere, 5 Kasım 2018 tarihinden geç olmamak kaydıyla tekrar yaptırım uygulanacaktır.
- 8 Mayıs 2018 tarihinden önce yapılmış sözleşme/anlaşma hükümleri uyarınca, 6 Ağustos 2018 veya 4 Kasım 2018 tarihinden önce İran tarafına teslimatı yapılan ürün ve hizmetlere ilişkin olarak, ABD ve İran vatandaşı olmayan üçüncü ülke vatandaşları için, **belirli koşullar yerine gelmek kaydıyla**, 6 Ağustos 2018 ya da 4 Kasım 2018 tarihinden sonra yapılacak borç tahsilatına izin verilebilecektir.
- Benzer şekilde, 8 Mayıs 2018 tarihinden önce yapılmış sözleşme/anlaşma hükümleri uyarınca İran tarafına sağlanan kredilere ilişkin olarak da, **belirli koşulların yerine getirilmesi kaydıyla** 6 Ağustos 2018 ve 4 Kasım 2018 tarihlerinden sonra ABD ve İran vatandaşı olmayan üçüncü ülke vatandaşlarına geri ödeme yapılabilmesine müsaade edilebilecektir.
- Daha önce yayımlanan Genel Lisans "H", "I" ile 31 C.F.R. 560.534 ve 560.535'le oluşturulan diğer genel lisanslar yerine yenileri yayımlanacaktır.
- Dışişleri Bakanlığı ve Hazine Bakanlığı tarafından belirlenen parametrelerin dışındaki durumların her biri, kendi içinde değerlendirilecektir.
- "İran Hükümeti" ve "İranlı finansal kuruluş" tanımlamasına uyan ve "Malvarlığı Dondurulan Kişiler Listesi"nde (*List of Persons Blocked Solely Pursuant to E.O. 13599*) bulunanlar, 5 Kasım 2018 tarihinden geç olmamak üzere "Yaptırım Uygulanacak Kişiler Listesi"ne (*List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons-SDN*) dahil edileceklerdir. Bu itibarla, 5 Kasım 2018 tarihinden sonra bu kişilerle girişilecek işlemler dolaylı yaptırımlara tabi olacaktır.
- İran'ın ticari hava araçlarını, yedek parçalarını ve hizmetlerini ihracatına ve dolaylı ihracatına imkan veren "Statement of Licensing Policy for Activities Related to the Export or Re-export to Iran of Commercial Passenger and Related Parts and Services" (JCPOA SLP) 8 Mayıs 2018 tarihi itibariyle iptal edilmiştir.
- "JCPOA SLP" uyarınca verilen bazı lisansların iptal edilmesi beklenmektedir.
- ABD'nin İran'ın ham petrol satışlarının düşürülmesine ilişkin olarak çabaları sürecektir. Bu çerçevede, KOEP kapsamında kaldırılan, "Ulusal Savunma Yetki Yasası'nın 1245(d) bölümündeki yaptırımların 180 günlük sürenin ardından yeniden yürürlüğe gireceği belirtilmiştir.

This document is explanatory only and does not have the force of law. Please see particularly the legally binding provisions cited below governing the sanctions. This document does not supplement or modify the statutory authorities, Executive orders, or regulations.

Frequently Asked Questions Regarding the Re-Imposition of Sanctions Pursuant to the May 8, 2018 National Security Presidential Memorandum Relating to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)

1. GENERAL QUESTIONS

1.1. Effective May 8, 2018, what sanctions snap back into place?

On May 8, 2018, the President announced his decision to cease the United States' participation in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and to begin re-imposing, following a wind-down period, the U.S. nuclear-related sanctions that were lifted to effectuate the JCPOA sanctions relief. In conjunction with this announcement, the President issued a National Security Presidential Memorandum (NSPM) directing the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare immediately for the re-imposition of all of the U.S. sanctions lifted or waived in connection with the JCPOA, to be accomplished as expeditiously as possible and in no case later than 180 days from the date of the NSPM.

To implement the President's direction, the Departments of State and of the Treasury will take steps necessary to establish a 90-day and a 180-day wind-down period for activities involving Iran that were consistent with the U.S. sanctions relief provided for under the JCPOA. FAQs 1.2. and 1.3. below set out in further detail which sanctions will be re-imposed in which time frame.

Pursuant to the NSPM, the State Department revoked certain statutory waivers issued to implement the JCPOA sanctions relief, issued the necessary statutory sanctions waivers to provide for a wind-down period, and plans to take appropriate action to keep such waivers in place for the duration of the relevant wind-down periods. Following November 4, 2018, OFAC expects that all the U.S. nuclear-related sanctions that had been lifted under the JCPOA will be re-imposed and in full effect.

Persons engaging in activity undertaken pursuant to the U.S. sanctions relief provided for in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down those activities by either August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, to avoid exposure to sanctions or an enforcement action under U.S. law. [05-08-2018]

1.2. Which sanctions will be re-imposed after the 90-day wind-down period ending on August 6, 2018?

After the 90-day wind down period ends on August 6, 2018, the U.S. government will re-impose the following sanctions that were listed pursuant to the JCPOA, including sanctions on associated services related to the activities below:

- i. Sanctions on the purchase or acquisition of U.S. dollar banknotes by the Government of Iran;

- ii. Sanctions on Iran's trade in gold or precious metals;
- iii. Sanctions on the direct or indirect sale, supply, or transfer to or from Iran of graphite, raw, or semi-finished metals such as aluminum and steel, coal, and software for integrating industrial processes;
- iv. Sanctions on significant transactions related to the purchase or sale of Iranian rials, or the maintenance of significant funds or accounts outside the territory of Iran denominated in the Iranian rial;
- v. Sanctions on the purchase, subscription to, or facilitation of the issuance of Iranian sovereign debt; and
- vi. Sanctions on Iran's automotive sector.

In addition, following the 90-day wind-down period that ends on August 6, 2018, the U.S. government will revoke the following JCPOA-related authorizations under U.S. primary sanctions regarding Iran:

- i. The importation into the United States of Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs and certain related financial transactions pursuant to general licenses under the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 560 (ITSR);
- ii. Activities undertaken pursuant to specific licenses issued in connection with the *Statement of Licensing Policy for Activities Related to the Export or Re-export to Iran of Commercial Passenger Aircraft and Related Parts and Services* (JCPOA SLP); and
- iii. Activities undertaken pursuant to General License I relating to contingent contracts for activities eligible for authorization under the JCPOA SLP.

Persons engaging in the activities listed above undertaken pursuant to the U.S. sanctions relief provided for in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down those activities by August 6, 2018, to avoid exposure to sanctions or an enforcement action under U.S. law. (See FAQ 2.1. below for a description of activities that would not be prohibited or sanctionable during the wind-down period). [05-08-2018]

1.3. Which sanctions will be re-imposed after the 180-day wind-down period ending on November 4, 2018?

Following the 180-day wind-down period ending on November 4, 2018, the U.S. government will re-impose the following sanctions that were listed pursuant to the JCPOA, including sanctions on associated services related to the activities below:

- i. Sanctions on Iran's port operators, and shipping and shipbuilding sectors, including on the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL), South Shipping Line Iran, or their affiliates;
- ii. Sanctions on petroleum-related transactions with, among others, the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), Naftiran Intertrade Company (NICO), and National Iranian Tanker Company (NITC), including the purchase of petroleum, petroleum products, or petrochemical products from Iran;

- iii. Sanctions on transactions by foreign financial institutions with the Central Bank of Iran and designated Iranian financial institutions under Section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (NDAA);
- iv. Sanctions on the provision of specialized financial messaging services to the Central Bank of Iran and Iranian financial institutions described in Section 104(c)(2)(E)(ii) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions and Divestment Act of 2010 (CISADA);
- v. Sanctions on the provision of underwriting services, insurance, or reinsurance; and
- vi. Sanctions on Iran's energy sector.

In addition, effective November 5, 2018, the U.S. government will revoke the authorization for U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities to wind down certain activities with the Government of Iran or persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Iran that were previously authorized pursuant to General License H. (See FAQ 4.4. below).

Furthermore, no later than November 5, 2018, the U.S. government will re-impose, as appropriate, the sanctions that applied to persons removed from the List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List) and/or other lists maintained by the U.S. government on January 16, 2016.

Persons engaging in the activity listed above undertaken pursuant to the U.S. sanctions relief provided for in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down those activities by November 4, 2018, to avoid exposure to sanctions or an enforcement action under U.S. law. (See FAQ 2.1. below for a description of activities that would not be prohibited or sanctionable during the wind-down period.) [05-08-2018]

1.4. Are the sanctions lifted via Executive Order 13716 reinstated as of May 8, 2018?

OFAC expects the U.S. government to take action to re-impose relevant provisions of Executive Orders 13574, 13590, 13622, 13628, and 13645, by the end of the relevant wind-down period, *i.e.*, August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, depending on the activity involved (see FAQs 1.2. and 1.3.). The provisions of Executive Orders 13574, 13590, 13622, 13628, and 13645 that were revoked by Executive Order 13716 have not yet been reinstated as of May 8, 2018. Persons engaging in activity undertaken consistent with the U.S. sanctions relief as specified in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down those activities to avoid exposure to sanctions or an OFAC enforcement action under U.S. law after August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, depending on the activity. [05-08-2018]

1.5. Do the FAQs and Guidance posted on OFAC's website relating to the JCPOA sanctions relief remain in effect?

As noted above, the President has directed the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury to re-impose U.S. sanctions that were lifted or waived to effectuate the JCPOA sanctions relief as set out in sections II, III, IV, and V of the Guidance Document at the end of the applicable wind-down period. Furthermore, although the sanctions waivers described in section VI of the Guidance Document are no longer in place, they have been replaced with waivers that will allow for the orderly wind-down of activities as specified above. Persons engaging in activity undertaken pursuant to the U.S. sanctions relief provided for in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down their activities between May 8, 2018 and August 6, 2018, or between May 8, 2018 and November 4, 2018, as applicable, to avoid exposure to sanctions or an enforcement action under U.S. law. The JCPOA Guidance and JCPOA FAQs issued on January 16, 2016, as amended, remain available on OFAC's website only to assist persons in determining which activities were not sanctionable or prohibited between January 16, 2016 and May 8, 2018, and to determine how best to wind down such activity. To the extent there are inconsistencies between the JCPOA FAQs, including guidance on wind-down, and other guidance provided by the Department of State or the Department of the Treasury on or after May 8, 2018, the later-issued guidance should be treated as governing. [05-08-2018]

2. WIND-DOWN

2.1. How long is the wind-down period and what types of activities are allowed?

The U.S. government has a past practice of working with U.S. or third-country companies to minimize the impact of sanctions on the legitimate activities of those parties undertaken prior to the imposition of sanctions.

To implement the May 8, 2018 NSPM, the Departments of State and of the Treasury will establish a 90-day and a 180-day wind-down period, as applicable, for activities involving Iran that were consistent with the U.S. sanctions lifting under the JCPOA. (See FAQs 1.2. and 1.3. above for a list of activities subject to the 90-day or 180-day wind-down period.)

Consistent with this guidance from the President, the Department of State has revoked certain statutory waivers issued to implement the JCPOA sanctions relief, issued the necessary sanctions waivers to provide for an appropriate wind-down period, and plans to take appropriate action to keep such waivers in place for the duration of the relevant wind-down period, *i.e.*, until August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, depending on the activity. Non-U.S., non-Iranian persons are advised to use these time periods to wind-down their activities with or involving Iran that will become sanctionable at the end of the applicable wind-down period.

In the event that a non-U.S. non-Iranian person is owed payment after the conclusion of the wind-down period on August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, for goods or services fully provided or delivered to an Iranian counterparty prior to August 6, 2018,

or November 4, 2018, as applicable, pursuant to a written contract or written agreement entered into prior to May 8, 2018, and such activities were consistent with U.S. sanctions in effect at the time of delivery or provision, the U.S. government would allow the non-U.S., non-Iranian person to receive payment for those goods or services according to the terms of the written contract or written agreement. Similarly, if a non-U.S., non-Iranian person is owed repayment after August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, for loans or credits extended to an Iranian counterparty prior to the end of the 90-day or 180-day wind-down period, as applicable, provided that such loans or credits were extended pursuant to a written contract or written agreement entered into prior to May 8, 2018, and such activities were consistent with U.S. sanctions in effect at the time the loans or credits were extended, the U.S. government would allow the non-U.S., non-Iranian person to receive repayment of the related debt or obligation according to the terms of the written contract or written agreement. This allowance is designed for non-U.S., non-Iranian parties to be made whole for debts and obligations owed or due to them for goods or services fully provided or delivered or loans or credit extended to an Iranian party prior to the end of the 90-day or 180-day wind-down period, as applicable. Any payments would need to be consistent with U.S. sanctions, including that payments could not involve U.S. persons or the U.S. financial system, unless the transactions are exempt from regulation or authorized by OFAC.

Consistent with the conditions described above, OFAC will take steps to allow U.S. persons and U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities until August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, to wind down operations in or business involving Iran conducted pursuant to an OFAC authorization, and to receive payments according to the terms of the written contract or written agreement entered into prior to May 8, 2018, for goods or services fully provided or delivered pursuant to an OFAC authorization. As soon as administratively feasible, OFAC intends, via Federal Register publication, to replace General License H, General License I, and the general licenses set forth at 31 C.F.R. §§ 560.534 and 560.535 (relating to trade in Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs) with more narrowly scoped authorizations to allow U.S. persons and, as appropriate, U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities, to engage in all transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to wind down activities that were previously authorized pursuant to General License H, General License I, or the general licenses set forth at 31 C.F.R. §§ 560.534 and 560.535 and to receive payments according to the terms of the written contract or written agreement entered into prior to May 8, 2018, for goods or services fully provided or delivered pursuant to an OFAC authorization.

The provision or delivery of additional goods or services and/or the extension of additional loans or credits to an Iranian counterparty after August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, including pursuant to written contracts or written agreements entered into prior to May 8, 2018, may result in the imposition of U.S. sanctions unless such activities are exempt from regulation, authorized by OFAC, or otherwise not sanctionable.

The U.S. government would evaluate matters falling outside the above parameters on a case-by-case basis.

See FAQs 1.2. and 1.3. above for a list of activities subject to the 90-day or 180-day wind-down period. [05-08-2018]

2.2. Can I engage in new activity involving Iran if the activity will not extend beyond the end of the relevant wind-down period?

At the end of the wind-down periods, the State Department does not expect to issue further broad waivers of relevant statutory authorities, and OFAC plans to revoke the general and specific licenses issued in connection with the sanctions relief provided under the JCPOA that may remain in effect as of that time. (See FAQs 4.1.-4.5. for more details on the wind-down approach for general and specific licenses.) Prior to August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, persons engaging in activity consistent with the U.S. sanctions relief specified in the JCPOA should take the steps necessary to wind down operations by that date to avoid exposure to sanctions or an enforcement action when the applicable wind-down period ends. When considering a potential enforcement or sanctions action with respect to activities engaged in after August 6, 2018, or November 4, 2018, as applicable, OFAC will evaluate efforts and steps taken to wind down activities and will assess whether any new business was entered into involving Iran during the applicable wind-down period. [05-08-2018]

3. SANCTIONS LISTINGS

3.1. Will the persons that were placed on the List of Persons Identified as Blocked Solely Pursuant to Executive Order 13599 (E.O. 13599 List) on JCPOA Implementation Day (January 16, 2016) be put back on the SDN List?

No later than November 5, 2018, OFAC expects to move persons identified as meeting the definition of the terms “Government of Iran” or “Iranian financial institution” from the List of Persons Blocked Solely Pursuant to E.O. 13599 (the “E.O. 13599 List”) to the SDN List. OFAC will not add these persons to the SDN List on May 8, 2018, to allow for the orderly wind down by non-U.S., non-Iranian persons of activities that had been undertaken prior to May 8, 2018, consistent with the U.S. sanctions relief provided for under the JCPOA involving persons on the E.O. 13599 List. The Government of Iran and Iranian financial institutions remain persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13599 and section 560.211 of the ITSR, and U.S. persons continue to be broadly prohibited from engaging in transactions or dealing with the Government of Iran and Iranian financial institutions. Beginning on November 5, 2018, activities with most persons moved from the E.O. 13599 List to the SDN List will be subject to secondary sanctions. Such persons will have a notation of “Additional Sanctions Information – Subject to Secondary Sanctions” in their SDN List entry.

The United States has and continues to enforce multiple authorities that target a range of Iranian malign activity outside of Iran’s nuclear program, including Iran’s support for

terrorism, ballistic missile program, human rights abuses, and destabilizing activity in the region. Treasury will continue to target aggressively anyone who engages in such sanctionable activity, regardless of whether the individual or entity was removed from the SDN List on Implementation Day. [05-08-2018]

3.2. As of May 8, 2018, do secondary sanctions attach to the persons that were removed from the SDN List and/or other OFAC sanctions lists on Implementation Day?

No. However, no later than November 5, 2018, OFAC will re-impose, as appropriate, the sanctions that applied to persons removed from the SDN List and/or other lists maintained by OFAC on January 16, 2016. Depending on the authority or authorities pursuant to which these actions to re-list are taken, there may be secondary sanctions exposure for parties that engage in certain activities with these persons after their re-listing. Persons subject to secondary sanctions will have a notation of "Additional Sanctions Information – Subject to Secondary Sanctions" in their SDN List entry. Transactions conducted during the wind-down periods involving persons removed from the SDN List on January 16, 2016 could be sanctionable to the extent they are outside the scope of the wind-down waivers issued by the State Department or involve persons on the SDN List or conduct described in JCPOA FAQ A.3.ii-iii. OFAC recommends that a person conducting activities in Iran or with Iranian persons during the wind-down periods exercise due diligence sufficient to ensure that it is not knowingly engaging in transactions with persons on the SDN List or in activities that would be sanctionable under authorities targeting Iran's malign activities.

The United States has and continues to enforce multiple authorities that target a range of Iranian malign activity outside of Iran's nuclear program, including Iran's support for terrorism, ballistic missile program, human rights abuses, and destabilizing activity in the region. Treasury will continue to target aggressively anyone who engages in such sanctionable activity, regardless of whether the individual or entity was removed from the SDN List on Implementation Day. [05-08-2018]

4. LICENSING

4.1. Will OFAC continue to consider license applications under the *Statement of Licensing Policy for Activities Related to the Export or Re-export to Iran of Commercial Passenger Aircraft and Related Parts and Services* (JCPOA SLP)?

No. Following the issuance of the May 8, 2018 NSPM, OFAC rescinded the JCPOA SLP and will no longer evaluate applications under the JCPOA SLP. OFAC will still consider applications, however, under the safety of flight statement of licensing policy found in 31 C.F.R. § 560.528. [05-08-2018]

4.2. Does OFAC anticipate revoking specific licenses issued under the JCPOA SLP?

Yes. To the extent they have not yet expired, OFAC expects to revoke the specific licenses issued pursuant to the JCPOA SLP and issue authorizations to provide for a wind-down period that will end on August 6, 2018. License applications that were submitted to OFAC pursuant to the JCPOA SLP but for which no license has been issued will be returned without action. Applicants may resubmit their applications for consideration under the safety of flight statement of licensing policy found in 31 C.F.R. § 560.528. [05-08-2018]

4.3. Is General License I (GL I) still in effect?

Following the issuance of the May 8, 2018 NSPM, OFAC removed from its website, and will no longer evaluate applications under, the JCPOA SLP. Accordingly, OFAC expects to revoke, as soon as is administratively feasible, GL I, which authorized U.S. persons to enter into, and to engage in transactions that are ordinarily incident to the negotiation of and entry into, contingent contracts for activities eligible for authorization under the JCPOA SLP. OFAC also expects to issue a revised authorization for the wind-down of activities authorized pursuant to GL I. The wind-down of those activities authorized pursuant to GL I must be completed by August 6, 2018. Notice of the revocation of GL I and the issuance of the wind-down authorization will be published in the Federal Register. [05-08-2018]

4.4. Is General License H (GL H) still in effect during the wind-down period?

OFAC intends to revoke GL H, which authorized U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities to engage in certain activities involving Iran, as soon as is administratively feasible. OFAC also expects to issue a revised authorization for the wind down of activities involving Iran authorized pursuant to GL H. The wind-down of those activities authorized pursuant to GL H must be completed by November 4, 2018. Notice of the revocation of GL H and the issuance of the wind-down authorization will be published in the Federal Register. Any activities by U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities that continue after the wind-down period concludes on November 4, 2018, in violation of the ITSR may be subject to enforcement actions by OFAC. In considering what potential

enforcement or sanctions actions to take with respect to activities engaged in after November 4, 2018, OFAC will take into account the efforts to wind down activities involving Iran prior to that date. [05-08-2018]

4.5. Can I continue to import Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs after May 8, 2018?

OFAC intends to amend the general licenses at 31 C.F.R. §§ 560.534 (authorizing the importation into the United States of, and dealings in, certain Iranian-origin carpets and foodstuffs) and 560.535 (authorizing certain related letters of credit and brokering services) as soon as is administratively feasible in order to narrow the scope of those general licenses to authorize the wind-down of activities by August 6, 2018, that were undertaken consistent with the sanctions relief provided for in the JCPOA. Notice of the revocation of the general licenses set forth at 31 C.F.R. §§ 560.534-535 and the issuance of the wind-down authorization will be published in the Federal Register. Any activities by U.S. persons or U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities that continue after the wind-down period concludes on August 6, 2018, in violation of the ITSR may be subject to enforcement actions by OFAC. In considering what potential enforcement or sanctions actions to take with respect to activities engaged in after August 6, 2018, OFAC will take into account the efforts to wind-down activities involving Iran prior to that date. [05-08-2018]

5. OTHER

5.1. Will the United States resume efforts to reduce Iran's crude oil sales?

Yes. The sanctions lifted under section 1245(d) of the NDAA will be re-imposed following a 180-day wind-down period, and the United States will again pursue efforts to reduce Iran's sales of crude oil under the NDAA during and following that period. For more information about NDAA sanctions, see Topic NDAA (Section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012)

5.2.) How and when will significant reduction exceptions be determined?

The State Department will evaluate and make determinations with respect to significant reduction exceptions provided for in section 1245(d)(4)(D) of the NDAA at the end of the 180-day wind-down period. Countries seeking such exceptions are advised to reduce their volume of crude oil purchases from Iran during this wind-down period. Consistent with past practice, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Energy, and the Director of National Intelligence, would make such determinations following a process of rigorous due diligence. For the initial set of such determinations, the State Department intends to consider relevant evidence in assessing each country's efforts to reduce the volume of crude oil imported from Iran during the 180-day wind-down period, including the quantity and percentage of the reduction in purchases of Iranian crude oil, the termination of contracts for future

Issued on May 8, 2018

delivery of Iranian crude oil, and other actions that demonstrate a commitment to decrease substantially such purchases. The State Department expects to engage in consultations with countries currently purchasing Iranian crude oil during the 180-day wind-down period.

ABD HAZİNE BAKANLIĞI TARAFINDAN YAPILAN BASIN AÇIKLAMASI

Press Releases

United States and United Arab Emirates Disrupt Large Scale Currency Exchange Network Transferring Millions of Dollars to the IRGC-QF

May 10, 2018

Washington – Today the United States and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) jointly took action to disrupt an extensive currency exchange network in Iran and the UAE that has procured and transferred millions in U.S. dollar-denominated bulk cash to Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force (IRGC-QF) to fund its malign activities and regional proxy groups.

Specifically, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) designated nine Iranian individuals and entities. Iran's Central Bank was complicit in the IRGC-QF's scheme and actively supported this network's currency conversion and enabled its access to funds that it held in its foreign bank accounts. This network of exchangers and couriers has converted hundreds of millions of dollars.

“The Iranian regime and its Central Bank have abused access to entities in the UAE to acquire U.S. dollars to fund the IRGC-QF's malign activities, including to fund and arm its regional proxy groups, by concealing the purpose for which the U.S. dollars were acquired. As I said following the President's announcement on Tuesday, we are intent on cutting off IRGC revenue streams wherever their source and whatever their destination. Today we are targeting Iranian individuals and front companies engaged in a large-scale currency exchange network that has procured and transferred millions to the IRGC-QF,” said Treasury Secretary Steven T. Mnuchin. **“The Treasury Department thanks the UAE for its close collaboration on this matter.** Countries around the world must be vigilant against Iran's efforts to exploit their financial institutions to exchange currency and fund the nefarious actors of the IRGC-QF and the world's largest state sponsor of terror.”

The IRGC-QF was designated pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13224 on October 25, 2007. The IRGC itself was also designated on October 13, 2017 pursuant to E.O. 13224 for its support to the IRGC-QF, and consistent with the Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act.

Mas'ud Nikbakht, Sa'id Najafpur, and Mohammad Hasan Khoda'i

Mas'ud Nikbakht, Sa'id Najafpur, and Mohammad Hasan Khoda'i are being designated pursuant to E.O. 13224 for acting for or on behalf of the IRGC-QF. Nikbakht, an IRGC-QF official, has worked with Meghdad Amini, a currency exchanger also being designated today, to conduct financial activities on behalf of the IRGC-QF. Najafpur is the managing director of Jahan Aras Kish, an IRGC-QF front company which is also being designated today. Khoda'i partnered with Mohammadreza Khedmati, another currency exchanger also being designated today, to establish front companies for the benefit of the IRGC-QF, and worked with Sa'id Najafpur and his associate, Meghdad Amini, to conduct financial activities on behalf of the IRGC-QF. Khoda'i also is an official at IRGC-QF front company, Jahan Aras Kish.

Mohammadreza Khedmati Valadzaghard, Meghdad Amini, and Foad Salehi

Mohammadreza Khedmati and **Meghdad Amini** are being designated pursuant to E.O. 13224 for assisting in, sponsoring, or providing financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services to or in support of, the IRGC-QF. **Foad Salehi** is being designated pursuant to E.O. 13224 for assisting in, sponsoring, or providing financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services to or in support of, the IRGC-QF and Mohammadreza Khedmati.

IRGC-QF financial facilitators Mohammadreza Khedmati, along with Meghdad Amini and Foad Salehi, transferred cash out of Iran to the UAE and converted it into USD banknotes with the help of currency exchange enablers, including Rashed Exchange, which is also being designated today.

Khedmati, the managing director Rashed Exchange, worked with the IRGC-QF to forge documents to conceal their illicit financial activities from UAE authorities. Meghdad Amini is an official at the IRGC-QF front company Jahan Aras Kish, which is also being designated today.

Salehi has assisted Khedmati in exchanging currency for the IRGC-QF and has transferred large amounts of currency to the UAE and exchanged it for the benefit of the IRGC-QF.

Jahan Aras Kish, Rashed Exchange, and Khedmati and Company Joint Partnership

Jahan Aras Kish is being designated pursuant to E.O. 13224 for assisting in, sponsoring, or providing financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services to or in support of, the IRGC-QF. Jahan Aras Kish, and IRGC-QF front company, is involved in transferring and converting funds for the IRGC-QF, and was involved in retrieving oil revenue from foreign bank accounts held by the Central Bank of Iran for IRGC-QF activities.

Rashed Exchange is being designated pursuant to E.O. 13224 for being owned or controlled by Mohammadreza Khedmati. Rashed Exchange was used to convert currency for the IRGC-QF.

Iran-based **Khedmati and Company Joint Partnership** is being designated pursuant to E.O. 13224 for being owned or controlled by Mohammadreza Khedmati and Mohammad Hasan Khoda'i.

As a result of these actions, all property and interests in property of those designated today subject to U.S. jurisdiction are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them. In addition, foreign financial institutions that knowingly facilitate significant transactions for, or persons that provide material or certain other support to, the individuals and entities designated today risk exposure to sanctions that could sever their access to the U.S. financial system or block their property and interests in property under U.S. jurisdiction.

As a reminder, due to President Trump's May 8, 2018 decision to cease the United States' participation in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), as of August 7, 2018, the United States Government will re-impose sanctions on the purchase or acquisition of U.S. dollar banknotes by the Government of Iran."

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
Specially Designated Nationals List Update

The following individuals have been added to OFAC's SDN List:

AMINI, Meghdad; DOB 05 Jun 1982; POB Tehran, Iran; Additional Sanctions Information - Subject to Secondary Sanctions; Gender Male; Passport U36089349 (Iran); National ID No. 0071070222 (Iran) (individual) [SDGT] [IRGC] [IFSR] (Linked To: ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS (IRGC)-QODS FORCE).

KHODA'I, Mohammad Hassan (a.k.a. KALANTARI, Sajjad); DOB 21 Sep 1983; Additional Sanctions Information - Subject to Secondary Sanctions; Gender Male; National ID No. 444-973367-3 (Iran) (individual) [SDGT] [IRGC] [IFSR] (Linked To: ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS (IRGC)-QODS FORCE).

NAJAFPUR, Sa'id (a.k.a. CHEKOSARI, Sa'id Najafpur; a.k.a. NAJAFPUR, Behnam; a.k.a. "DADR, Behnam"; a.k.a. "SADR, Behnam"); DOB 1980; Additional Sanctions Information - Subject to Secondary Sanctions; Gender Male (individual) [SDGT] [IRGC] [IFSR] (Linked To: ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS (IRGC)-QODS FORCE).

NIKBAKHT, Mas'ud (a.k.a. MAS'UD, Abu Ali; a.k.a. NOBAKHT, Mas'ud; a.k.a. NOWBAKHT, Mas'ud; a.k.a. NOWBAKHT, Sa'id); DOB 28 Dec 1961; Additional Sanctions Information - Subject to Secondary Sanctions; Gender Male; Passport 9004318; alt. Passport 9011128; alt. Passport 9004398 (individual) [SDGT] [IRGC] [IFSR] (Linked To: ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS (IRGC)-QODS FORCE).

SALEHI, Foad (a.k.a. BASAIR, Foad Salehi; a.k.a. BASIR, Foad Salehi); DOB 28 Apr 1986; POB Tehran, Iran; Additional Sanctions Information - Subject to Secondary Sanctions; Gender Male; Passport J37945161 (Iran); National ID No. 0077849248 (Iran) (individual) [SDGT] [IRGC] [IFSR] (Linked To: ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS (IRGC)-QODS FORCE; Linked To: VALADZAGHARD, Mohammadreza Khedmati).

VALADZAGHARD, Mohammadreza Khedmati; DOB 05 Apr 1986; POB Tehran, Iran; Additional Sanctions Information - Subject to Secondary Sanctions; Gender Male; Passport N35635875; National ID No. 0081798301; Birth Certificate Number 11770 (individual) [SDGT] [IRGC] [IFSR] (Linked To: ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS (IRGC)-QODS FORCE).

The following entities have been added to OFAC's SDN List:

JAHAN ARAS KISH, No. 5 Jam Tower, Unit 31, 6th Floor, Bidar Street, Elahieh, Tehran, Iran; No. 716 Sarina Tower 1, 7th Floor, Kish, Iran; Additional Sanctions Information - Subject to Secondary Sanctions; Registration ID 10877 (Iran) [SDGT] [IRGC] [IFSR] (Linked To: ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS (IRGC)-QODS FORCE; Linked To: NAJAFPUR, Sa'id).

JOINT PARTNERSHIP OF MOHAMMADREZA KHEDMATI AND ASSOCIATES (a.k.a. KHEDMATI AND COMPANY JOINT PARTNERSHIP); Additional Sanctions Information - Subject to Secondary Sanctions; National ID No. 14006467155 (Iran); Registration ID 503586

(Iran) [SDGT] [IRGC] [IFSR] (Linked To: VALADZAGHARD, Mohammadreza Khedmati; Linked To: KHODA'I, Mohammad Hasan).

RASHED EXCHANGE (a.k.a. SARAFI RASHED); Website www.Rashedexchange.com; Additional Sanctions Information - Subject to Secondary Sanctions; National ID No. 14006467155 (Iran); Registration ID 503586 (Iran); Commercial Registry Number 0411518776478 (Iran) [SDGT] [IRGC] [IFSR] (Linked To: VALADZAGHARD, Mohammadreza Khedmati).