

## U.S. Sanctions Update as of August 1, 2025

| Country               | Guidance   | <b>Practice Pointers</b>  |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| General               | U.S. Persons prohibited from transactions with anyone on the <b>OFAC SDN List</b> without a license, <u>regardless of country</u> . Includes entities <u>owned</u> in excess of 50-percent by one or more SDNs (or 33-percent for select Russian nationals). Exports to those on the <b>BIS Entity List</b> prohibited without an export license. Compliance guidance "A Framework for OFAC Compliance Commitments."   | Identify ownership of parties and screen on a regular basis.  Understand export categorizations and screen all international customers. |
| Russia                | Significant restrictions across critical Russian industries. Subject to price cap on Russia-origin crude.  Continued threat of secondary sanctions on large number of Russian entities.  Expanded license requirements on export controls on all items on the CCL.   | Carefully screen all parties including ultimate beneficial ownership.  Work with counsel to ensure transactions properly structured.    |
| Crimea,<br>LNR/DNR    | <b>Near complete embargos</b> of Ukrainian regions subject to Russian occupation, prohibiting nearly all transactions without a license.   | Consider these areas <b>blacklisted</b> .   |
| China                 | Escalating <b>tensions</b> leading to continued increase in restrictions. <u>Expect this trend to continue</u> in the foreseeable future. Chinese companies especially susceptible to rising threat of secondary sanctions on Iranian oil purchases. Significant <b>export controls</b> on <b>advanced computing capabilities</b> continues.   | Vet all parties thoroughly for ultimate beneficial ownership.  Identify export classifications and obtain proper licenses.              |
| Cuba &<br>South Sudan | Severely restrictive embargos prohibiting most transactions without a license. Prohibition on direct/indirect financial transactions, for which the ultimate beneficiaries are Restricted Entities and Subentities Associated with Cuba.   | Consider these areas <b>effectively blacklisted</b> . <b>Cuba</b> has some <u>limited</u> <b>exceptions</b> .                           |
| Iran                  | Near complete embargos, prohibiting nearly all transactions without a license. Secondary sanctions have increased <u>substantially</u> .  Sanctions extending to <b>support networks</b> and <b>proxies</b> , such as Houthis in Yemen. Secondary sanctions risks also extend to many of these entities.   | Consider this area <b>blacklisted.</b> Secondary sanctions risks <b>limit foreign entities</b> from engaging.                           |
| North Korea           | <b>Near complete embargo,</b> prohibiting nearly all transactions without a license. <b>Secondary sanctions</b> restrict foreign entities from engaging.   | Consider this area <b>blacklisted</b> .   |
| Venezuela             | Transactions with Venezuelan government and related entities blocked or extremely limited. General Licenses may authorize <i>limited</i> transactions.  Trump Administration winding down energy-related authorizations, impacting General Licenses and specific licenses.   | Vet all parties thoroughly for ultimate beneficial ownership.  Work with counsel to ensure transactions properly structured.            |
| Other<br>Notes        | Other country specific sanctions programs: Afghanistan, Balkans, Belarus, Burma, Central African Republic, Darfur, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sudan, & Yemen.  Policy for denial on export of defense items: Belarus, Burma, China, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Syria, & Venezuela.  Policy for denial on export of defense items & services with some exceptions: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan/South Sudan, Zimbabwe.   |   |
| Recent<br>Updates     | Syrian sanctions program officially revoked with EO 14312. <u>Some designations remain in effect</u> after migration to Promoting Accountability for Assad and Regional Stabilization Sanctions ("PAARSS") program. <u>More details here.</u> Continued activity around conflict in the Middle East targeting Iran, the Houthis, Hamas, and the various sanctions evasion networks supporting each. <u>Secondary sanctions risks remain high.</u> Significant activity focusing on international drug cartels, including the Sinaloa Cartel, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, Tren de Agua, and Cartel de Los Soles. Additional designations targeting a cocaine transshipment network operating in Guyana.  OFAC has transitioned its Licensing Hotline to a new online platform, streamlining licensing requests and questions. |   |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The SDN List is available at: <a href="https://sdnsearch.ofac.treas.gov/">https://sdnsearch.ofac.treas.gov/</a>.

<sup>2</sup> BIS Entity List available at: <a href="https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/regulations-docs/2326-supplement-no-4-to-part-744-entity-list-4/file">https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/regulations-docs/2326-supplement-no-4-to-part-744-entity-list-4/file</a>

<sup>3</sup> "A Framework for OFAC Compliance Commitments" available at: <a href="https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/126/framework\_ofac\_cc.pdf">https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/126/framework\_ofac\_cc.pdf</a>