

"SEVERE" SANCTIONS & EXPORT CONTROLS

THE U.S. RESPONSE TO WAR IN UKRAINE

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ERIC MCCLAFFERTY

Partner

emcclafferty@kelleydrye.com

ROBERT SLACK

Partner

rslack@kelleydrye.com

MAGGIE CROSSWY

Government Relations Advisor

mcrosswy@kelleydrye.com



Agenda

- Background
- Sanctions measures
- Export control measures
- Legislative proposals
- Considerations for industry

Background

- Heightened uncertainty
- Based on our analysis of media reports, official statements, and legislative proposals
- “Start high, stay high” approach
- Potential for multiple waves of sanctions
- U.S./EU coordination
- Core elements of a sanctions response coming into focus

Likely core elements

- Official statements and reporting suggest that a sanctions package is likely to contain the following core elements:
 - Banking & financial sanctions
 - Expansion of SDNs/SSIs
 - Export controls

SANCTIONS MEASURES

Bank sanctions

- Sanctions on major Russian banks appear likely
 - Sberbank*, VTB, Gazprombank, & others are likely targets
 - Some debate whether Sberbank will be included in a first wave
- Potential scope not clear:
 - SDNs – complete blacklist
 - Targeted sanctions, like foreign exchange controls
 - Entire bank, or only certain parts?

SWIFT

- Global, interbank messaging system
- The U.S. and EU have reportedly considered SWIFT sanctions that would cut Russia off from the interbank messaging system
- Would have significant immediate impact on funds flows to/from Russia and within Russia, for a time
- Appears less likely based on more recent reporting
- Cutting off SWIFT could have long term consequences that run counter to U.S. policy

U.S. / foreign currency

- Reports suggest that U.S. sanctions will be designed to limit the use of the U.S. dollar (and potentially other currencies) in or with Russia
- Form of sanctions not clear:
 - By designating major banks as SDNs
 - By imposing more targeted foreign exchange sanctions against specific banks or the financial sector

SDN Designations

- Reports suggest that SDN designations against Russian business leaders and companies will be a component of a sanctions package
- Potential focus:
 - Government-owned or –controlled companies
 - Business leaders close to the Russian government (and their companies)
 - RDIF
- Impact of 50 Percent Rule

Energy, extractive industries

- Nord Stream 2 – Biden says no to pipeline if there is an invasion
- Oil & gas
- Extractive industry (metals, coal, mining)
- Key issue: detrimental impact on Western economies
- Different forms:
 - Targeted sectoral sanctions
 - Full SDN sanctions
- First wave v. second wave?

Sovereign debt

- Sanctions currently prohibit dealings in primary market for Russian sovereign debt
- Potential to be expanded to the secondary market

EXPORT CONTROL MEASURES

Foreign Direct Product Rule

- Huawei as a model
- Rule would likely restrict the export or transfer of items to Russia or certain Russian parties that contain semiconductors made with either U.S. technology/software or production equipment that was made with U.S. tech/software
- Could have a broad impact on the long term availability of production equipment, technology items, and consumer goods
- Significant due diligence to implement

Emerging / sensitive technologies

- Reports suggest that U.S. export controls would limit transfers of items related to emerging or sensitive technologies, including quantum computing and artificial intelligence
- Other reports have indicated that controls regarding sales of item useful to the Russian defense and aerospace sectors would be targeted
- Also possible that export controls will focus on the energy industry
 - Rather than target existing supplies of energy, damage ability to expand production in future

Export embargo

- Some reports indicate that a full U.S. export embargo is under consideration:
 - Would prohibit to export of all items “subject to the EAR,” regardless of the type of item being exported
 - Would be an extreme measure & appears less likely than more targeted controls
- Also possible that Russia could be subject to “AT” controls, restricting exports of many less sensitive items
- Entity List could also be an important tool based on recent deployment against Chinese and Russian companies

THE DEFENDING UKRAINE SOVEREIGNTY ACT OF 2022



Proposed legislation

- **Mandatory Sanctions on Officials**
- **Mandatory Sanctions on Financial Institutions:** 3 or more of: Sberbank, VTB, Gazprombank, VEB.RF, RDIF, Credit Bank of Moscow, Alfa Bank, Rosselkhozbank, FC Bank Otkritie, Promsvyazbank, Sovcombank, and Transkapitalbank.
- **SWIFT:** Authorizes sanctions on SWIFT & reports on the issue.
- **Sovereign Debt:** Prohibits transactions on primary and secondary Russian sovereign debt.
- **Additional Sanctions:** Requires the President to identify and sanction sectors and industries the President determines should be sanctioned, including oil and gas extraction and production; coal extraction, mining, and production; and minerals extraction and processing.
- **Nord Stream 2:** Encourage sanctions to prevent the Nord Stream 2 pipeline from becoming operational.
- *Preemptive sanctions?*

Takeaways

- Prospects
- Timing
- The legislation can be used to approximate where U.S. policy is headed on Russia
- The Biden Administration already has authority to impose these sanctions, but there has been close coordination between the administration and Democrats on the substance of the bill

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Banking disruption

- Some level of banking disruption likely if sanctions are imposed.
- Exposure to high risk financial institutions?
- Alternative routes for payments?
- Reliance on USDs or other foreign currencies for Russia-related payments?

SDN designations

- Conduct designation risk assessment for key partners in Russia
 - Revenue risk?
 - Supply risk?
- Consider potential impact of wind down, maintenance, or operation general licenses, which have been issued in the past
 - Status of existing agreements?
- Have policies in place to deal with potential sanctions?
- Nexus to U.S., EU, other Western countries?

Export controls

- Prepare for disruption to flows of goods, software, and technical know how into Russia as exporters assess scope of new requirements
- Assess potential immediate risks & longer term implications
- Consider possibility of expanded “sectoral” sanctions that restrict sensitive sectors, in addition to FDPR and traditional “dual use” controls

QUESTIONS?

**Kelley
Drye**