An overview of O.F.A.C. Regulations involving Sanctions against Iran

Effective March 16, 1995, as a result of Iranian sponsorship of international terrorism and Iran's active pursuit of weapons of mass destruction, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12957 prohibiting U.S. involvement with petroleum development in Iran. On May 6, 1995, he signed Executive Order 12959, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”) as well as the ISDCA, substantially tightening sanctions against Iran.

On August 19, 1997, the President signed Executive Order 13059 clarifying Executive Orders 12957 and 12959 and confirming that virtually all trade and investment activities with Iran by U.S. persons, wherever located, are prohibited.

On March 17, 2000, the Secretary of State announced that sanctions against Iran would be eased to allow U.S. persons to purchase and import carpets and food products such as dried fruits, nuts, and caviar from Iran. This change was implemented through amendments to the ITR at the end of April 2000.

Corporate criminal penalties for violations of the Iranian Transactions Regulations can range up to $500,000, with individual penalties of up to $250,000 and 10 years in jail. Civil penalties of up to $11,000 may also be imposed administratively.

This fact sheet provides general information about the Iranian sanctions program under the Iranian Transactions Regulations, and incorporates sanctions imposed by Executive Orders 12957, 12959, and 13059. The sanctions are administered by the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”).

**Imports from Iran** - Goods or services of Iranian origin may not be imported into the United States, either directly or through third countries, with the following exceptions:

- **(a)** Gifts valued at $100 or less;
- **(b)** Information or informational materials;
- **(c)** Foodstuffs intended for human consumption that are classified under chapters 2-23 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States; and
- **(d)** Carpets and other textile floor coverings and carpets used as wall hangings that are classified under chapter 57 or heading 9706.00.0060 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

U.S. persons are prohibited from providing financing for prohibited import transactions. There are restrictions on letter of credit transactions involving the Government of Iran (see **Financial Dealing with Iran**, **Financing Purchases from Iran or its Government**, and **Financing Iranian-Origin Foodstuffs and Carpets Other Than Purchases from Iran or its Government** below).

**Exports to Iran** - In general, unless licensed by OFAC, goods, technology (including technical data or other information subject to Export Administration Regulations), or services may not be exported, reexported, sold or supplied, directly or indirectly, from the United States or by a U.S. person, wherever located, to Iran or the Government of Iran. The ban on providing services includes any brokering function from the United States or by U.S. persons, wherever located. For example, a U.S. person, wherever located, or any person acting within the United States, may not broker offshore transactions that benefit Iran or the Government of Iran, including sales of foreign goods or arranging for third-country financing or guaranties.

In general, a person may not export from the U.S. any goods, technology or services, if that person knows or has reason to know such items are intended specifically for supply, transshipment or reexportation to Iran. Further, such exportation is prohibited if the exporter knows or has reason to know the U.S. items are intended specifically for use in the production of, for commingling with, or for incorporation into goods, technology or services to be directly or indirectly supplied, transshipped or reexported exclusively or predominately to Iran or the Government of Iran. A narrow exception is created for the exportation from the United States or by U.S. persons wherever located of low-level goods or technology to third countries for incorporation or substantial transformation into foreign-made end products, provided the U.S. content is insubstantial, as defined in the regulations, and certain other conditions are met.

Donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering (such as food, clothing, and medicine), gifts valued at $100 or less, licensed exports of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices, and trade in “informational materials” are permitted. “Informational materials” are defined to include publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD-ROMs, artworks, and news wire feeds, although certain Commerce Department restrictions still apply to some of those materials. To be considered informational material, artworks must be classified under chapter subheadings 9701, 9702, or 9703 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Exports to Iran associated with NGO humanitarian missions in Iraq that have been authorized by OFAC are limited to those items intended for temporary use, as personal baggage, by representatives of the authorized NGO, provided that such items are either consumed by representatives of the authorized NGO during the visit or removed from Iran at the end of each visit, and further provided that any such personal items are not controlled under the Department of Commerce’s Export Administration Regulations for exportation or re-exportation to Iran or controlled on the United States Munitions List. Nongovernmental organizations must take adequate measures to prevent any items authorized for exportation, re-exportation, or local purchase from being obtained or acquired by the Government of Iran.

With certain exceptions, foreign persons who are not U.S. persons are prohibited from reexporting to Iran sensitive U.S.-origin goods, technology or services to Iran or the Government of Iran. Foreign persons involved in such reexports may be placed on the U.S. Commerce Department’s “Export Denial Orders” list.

U.S. persons may not approve, finance, facilitate or guarantee any transaction by a foreign person where that transaction by a foreign person would be prohibited if performed by a U.S. person or from the United States.

**Dealing in Iranian-Origin Goods or Services** - Except as authorized by amendments to the ITR relating to foodstuffs and carpets, which were issued at the end of April 2000, U.S. persons, including foreign branches of U.S. depository institutions, may not deal in trade or investment in Iranian-origin goods or services, whether transferred to or from Iran or any other country, or otherwise provided to Iran.
institutions and trading companies, are prohibited from engaging in any transactions, including purchase, sale, transportation, swap, financing, or brokering transactions related to goods or services of Iranian origin or goods or services owned or controlled by the Government of Iran.

Services provided in the United States by an Iranian national already resident in the United States are not considered services of Iranian origin.

These prohibitions apply to transactions by United States persons in locations outside the United States with respect to goods or services which the United States person knows, or has reason to know, are of Iranian origin or are owned or controlled by the Government of Iran. U.S. persons may not import such goods or services into or export them from foreign locations. A U.S. person may, however, engage in transactions in third countries necessary to sell, dispose of, store, or maintain goods located in a third country which were legally acquired by that U.S. person prior to May 7, 1995 on the condition that the transactions do not result in an importation into the United States of goods of Iranian origin.

**FINANCIAL DEALINGS WITH IRAN** - New investments by U.S. persons, including commitments of funds or other assets, loans or any other extensions of credit, in Iran or in property (including entities) owned or controlled by the Government of Iran are prohibited. For your information, Appendix A contains a list of banks owned or controlled by the Government of Iran. While U.S. persons may continue to charge fees and accrue interest on existing Iranian loans, a specific license must be obtained to reschedule or otherwise extend the maturities of existing loans.

Payments for licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine and medical devices, services and other humanitarian activities in and outside of Iran are authorized to issue, advise, negotiate, pay, or confirm letters of credit issued by third country banks covering licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine and medical devices.

Any funds transferred to Iran in connection with OFAC-authorized NGO activities related to goods or services of Iranian origin or goods or services owned or controlled by the Government of Iran entities. Any other arrangements must be specifically authorized by OFAC. U.S. depository institutions may advise and confirm letters of credit issued by third country banks covering licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine and medical devices.

Payment for and financing of such licensed sales may be accomplished by cash in advance, sales on open account (provided the account receivable is not transferred by the person extending the credit to Iran). A bank in a non-U.S. financial institution that is not government of Iran entities. Any other arrangements must be specifically authorized by OFAC. U.S. depository institutions may advise and confirm letters of credit issued by third country banks covering licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine and medical devices.

Any funds transferred to Iran in connection with OFAC-authorized NGO activities in and around Iraq are authorized to conduct activities in Iraq directly incidental and essential to their authorized humanitarian activities in and around Iraq, but only to the extent necessary to support such authorized activities in Iraq; this does not authorize the actual provision of humanitarian support in Iran.

**TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING U.S. AFFILIATES** - No U.S. person may approve or facilitate the entry into or performance of transactions or contracts with Iran by a foreign subsidiary of a U.S. firm that the U.S. person is precluded from performing directly. Similarly, no U.S. person may facilitate such transactions by unaffiliated foreign persons.

**IRANIAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY** - U.S. persons may not trade in Iranian oil or petroleum products refined in Iran, nor may they finance such trading. Similarly, U.S. persons may not perform services, including financing services, or supply goods or technology, that would benefit the Iranian oil industry.

**APPENDIX A - BANKS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN**

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<tr>
<th>BANKS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN</th>
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<tr>
<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), 43 Avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France</td>
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<tr>
<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 112129, Holzbruecke 2, 2000 Hamburg 11, Germany</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), Friedenstrasse 4, P.O. Box 160 154, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Germany</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), Schadowplatz 12, 4000 Dusseldorf 1, Germany</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), 48 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AX, England</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI, P.O. Box 11365-717, Ferdowsi Avenue, P.O. Box 11365-8551, Tehran, Iran</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI, Park Shah, Varaeh Avenue, P.O. Box 11365/5984, Tehran, Iran, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), Ziya Qosipal Blvd No. 12, Kolilay, Ankara, Turkey</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), Bilimli Cicek Soak, Buyukdere Caddesi, P.O. Box 67, Levent, Istanbul, Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), 46 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AX, England</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI, P.O. Box 11365-171, Ferdowsi Avenue, Tehran, Iran, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), 4 Moorgate, London EC2R 5AL, England</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), Schadowplatz 12, 4000 Dusseldorf 1, Germany</td>
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<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), Odoonsplatz 18, 8000 Munch 22, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>BANK MELLI (Branch), 43 Avenue Montagne, 75008 Paris, France</td>
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BANK MELLI (Branch), 601 Gloucester Tower, The Landmark, 11 Pedder Street, P.O. Box 720, Hong Kong

BANK MELLI (Representative Office), 333 New Tokyo Building, 3-1 Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

BANK MELLI (Representative Office), 818 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90017, U.S.A

BANKEI (Representative Office), 767 Fifth Avenue, 44th Floor, New York, New York 10153, U.S.A

BANK MELLI (Representative Office), Smolensky Boulevard 22/4, Ky., S., Moscow, Russia

BANK MELLI (Branch), Flat No. 1, First floor, 8 Al Sad El-Aaly, Dohri, P.O. Box 2654, Cairo, Egypt

BANK MELLI (Branch), Ben Yaa Street, P.O. Box No. 1894, Riga Deira, Dubai, U.A.E

BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 2656, Shalika Maryam Building, Lisswa Street, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E

BANK MELLI (Branch), B.P. Box 1888, Clock Tower, Industrial Road, Al-Ain Club Building in from Emeralt Al Ain, Al Ain, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E

BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 1894, Rifa, Ban Yaa Street, Deira, Dubai, U.A.E

BANK MELLI (Branch), Mohd-Habib Building, Al-Fahidi Street, P.O. Box 3093, Bur Dubai, Dubai, U.A.E

BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 248, Fujairah, U.A.E

BANK MELLI (Branch), Sami Sagar Building Oman Street Al-Nakheel, P.O. Box 5270, Ras-Al-Khaimah, U.A.E

BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 459, Al Bory Street, Sharjah, U.A.E

BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 785, Government Road, Shaikh Mubarak Building, Manama, Bahrain

BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 23309, Shaikh Salman Street, Road No. 1129, Muharraq 111, Bahrain

BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 5643, Mossa Abdul Rehamn Hassan Building, 238 Al Burj St., Rwei, Muscat, Oman

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Hamdani Street, Airport Road Intersection, P.O. Box 700, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Al-Fahidi Street, P.O. Box 1140, Al Ei, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Lweera Street, P.O. Box 16, Aman, U.A.E

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), 3rd Floor Dom Dasaf Building, Mijlokia Street 7A, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), 25-29 Panepistimiou Street, P.O. Box 4308, GR-10210, Athens 10672, Greece

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Imam Ali Street, Sahat Yaghi, Ras Elain-Alektisad Building 2nd Floor, Baalbeck, Lebanon

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Harra Pavilion Street, Saaygh and Daaboul Building 1st Floor, P.O. Box 113-6171, Beirut, Lebanon

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Alighodai Boulevard, Beirut, Lebanon

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), 28 Shefik Street, P.O. Box 462, Cairo, Egypt

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Old Ben-Ghanem Street (next to God Market), P.O. Box 2256, Doha, Qatar

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Almatkour ROAD, P.O. Box 4182, Deira, Dubai, U.A.E

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Bazar Mushrif, P.O. Box 4182, Deira, Dubai, U.A.E

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Al-Fahidi Road, P.O. Box 4182, Bur Dubai, Dubai, U.A.E

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Sherefa Sheikh Zayad Street, P.O. Box 55, Fujairah, U.A.E

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Wilhelm Leauscher Straase 41, P.O. Box 160151, W-6000 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), P.O. Box 112227, Hopfenhof Passage, Kleiner Bustah 6-10, W-2000 Hamburg 11, Germany

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Lothbury, London EC2R 7HD, England

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Representative Office), 707 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 4880, Los Angeles, California 90017, U.S.A

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Representative Office), 55 East 59th Street, 16th Floor, New York, New York 10022, U.S.A

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), 16 rue de la Paix, Paris 2eme, 75002 Paris, France

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Alvarada Road, P.O. Box 316, Sharjah, U.A.E

BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), 130 Taleghani Avenue, Nejatoullahie, P.O. Box 11365-5416, Tehran, Iran, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:

- BANK TEJARAT (Branch), 68 Clements Lane, London ECN 7AP, England
- BANK TEJARAT (Branch), 44 Avenue des Champs Elysees, 75008 Paris, France
- DEUTSCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG (n.k.a. EUROPÄISCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG) Depenau 2, W-2000 Hamburg 1, Germany, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:
  - DEUTSCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG (n.k.a. EUROPÄISCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG) (Representative Office), 23 Argentine Square, Belhaghi Bulvurd, P.O. Box 15815/1787, Tehran 15148, Iran
- EUROPAISCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG (n.k.a. DEUTSCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG) (Representative Office), 3 Argentine Square, Belhaghi Bulvurd, P.O. Box 15815/1787, Tehran 15148, Iran
- HOUSING BANK (of Iran) (n.k.a. BANK MASKAN), Ferdowsi St., Tehran, Iran
- IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED (n.k.a. IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED), 120 Moorong, London EC2M 6TS, England, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:
  - IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED (Representative Office), 1137 Avenue Vai Aar off Park-a-Sail, P.O. Box 15115/531, Tehran, Iran
  - IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED (Agency), Suite 3c Olympia House, 8163 Dame Street, Dunlin 2, Ireland
  - IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED (Agency), Impregoli, Via Germanico 24, 00192 Rome, Italy
  - IRAN OVERSEAS TRADING COMPANY LIMITED (Subsidiary), 120 Moorong, London EC2M 6TS, England
  - IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (n.k.a. IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED), 120 Moorong, London EC2M 6TS, England
- THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN (n.k.a. BANK MARKAZI JOMHOURI ISLAMI IRAN), Ferdowsi! Avenue, P.O. Box 11365-8551, Tehran, Iran
- WORKERS WELFARE BANK (of Iran) (n.k.a. BANK REFAH KARGARAN), Moffatett No. 125, P.O. Box 15815 1866, Tehran, Iran

IRANIAN ASSETS CONTROL REGULATIONS - 31 C.F.R Part 535

Separate Iranian sanctions regulations appear at 31 C.F.R. Part 535. On November 14, 1979, the assets of the Government of Iran in the United States were blocked in accordance with IDEA following the seizure of the American Embassy in Teheran and the taking of U.S. diplomats as hostages. Under the Iranian Assets Control Regulations (Title 31 Part 535 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations), some US$12 billion in Iranian Government bank deposits, gold, and other properties were frozen, including $5.6 billion in deposits and securities held by overseas branches of U.S. banks. The assets freeze was eventually expanded to a full trade embargo, which remained in effect until the Algiers Accords were signed with Iran on January 19, 1981. Pursuant to the Accords, most Iranian assets in the United States were unblocked and the trade embargo was lifted. The U.S. Government also canceled any attachments that U.S. parties had secured against Iranian assets in the United States, so that the assets could be returned to Iran or transferred to escrow accounts in third countries pursuant to the Accords. This action was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1981 in Dames & Moore v. Regan. Although greatly modified in scope, the old Iranian Assets Control Regulations remain in effect. Many U.S. nationals have claims against Iran or Iranian entities for products shipped or services rendered before the onset of the 1979 embargo or for losses sustained in Iran due to expropriation during that time. These claims are still being litigated in the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal at The Hague established under the Algiers Accords. Certain assets related to these claims remain blocked in the United States and consist mainly of military and dual-use property.
LICENSE APPLICATION GUIDELINES FOR EXPORTS TO IRAN, LIBYA AND SUDAN OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, MEDICINE, AND MEDICAL DEVICES

Ag/Med Program

The following information is intended to serve as guidance to persons applying for licenses authorizing Ag/Med exports to Iran, Libya, and Sudan pursuant to, respectively, the Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 560, the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550, and the Sudanese Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 538. Applicants are encouraged to consult the regulations for a complete statement of the rules applicable to Ag/Med exports.

Applications not containing all of the required information will be considered incomplete and returned without action and without prejudice. A new application will be accepted upon resubmission of a complete application.

To apply for a license to export agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices to Iran, Libya, or Sudan under the Ag/Med Program, applicants must submit a license request, in writing, to the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). The following items must be included in clear and legible form:

- Identification of the country and program for which the applicant is requesting a license on the top of the first page of the application and on the front of the envelope. (Example: Iran – Ag/Med Program). If the applicant wishes to submit applications for two or more countries, a separate application must be submitted for each country;
- Applicant’s full legal name (If the applicant is a business entity, the state or jurisdiction of incorporation and principal place of business);
- Applicant’s mailing and street address;
- Name of the individual(s) responsible for the application and related commercial transactions, including the individual’s Individual’s telephone number, fax number, and if available, email address so that we may reach a responsible point of contact should there be any questions about the application;
- Applicant’s signature;
- Names and addresses of all parties involved in the transactions and their roles, including financial institutions, and any Iranian, Libyan, or Sudanese broker, purchasing agent, end-user, or other participant in the purchase of the agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices;
- A description of all products to be exported, including a statement that the product(s) is/are classified as EAR99, and documentation and information sufficient to verify that the product(s) to be exported are classified as EAR99 and are eligible for exportation under the Ag/Med program. This would typically include the name of the product(s), a short description of the product(s) in layperson’s terms (for medical devices, also include technical specifications), the intended use of the agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices, and a statement explaining how the product(s) to be exported qualifies/qualify as an agricultural commodity, medicine, or medical device as those terms are defined in the regulations.
- Exporters must have a commodity classification of EAR99 for all products that are eligible in this Ag/Med program. Exporters of all fertilizers, live horses, and western red cedar must submit to OFAC a copy of an Official BXA Commodity Classification of EAR99 as part of the license application (because certain of these items are controlled on the Commerce Control List and thus are not eligible for this program). Exporters of medical devices also must provide OFAC with an Official BXA Commodity Classification of EAR99, unless the proposed export is for a medical supply and that medical supply is specifically listed as eligible for export under the Ag/Med program on BXA’s website at http://www.bxa.doc.gov/Regulations/TradeSanctionsReformExportEnhancementAct.html. BXA will also provide a list of medicines on its website that are not eligible for export under the Ag/Med program. Exporters of agricultural commodities may wish to consult the following USDA website: www.fas.usda.gov for a list of agricultural commodities that qualify for export under the Ag/Med program.
- Please note: Payment by cash in advance, open account financing, or third-country bank letter of credit is authorized by general license. A special request will have to be made to use a letter of credit issued by an Iranian, Libyan, or Sudanese bank. Upon such a request, payment by letter of credit issued by an Iranian, Libyan, or Sudanese bank may be authorized by specific license on a case-by-case basis, provided that such letter of credit may not be advised, confirmed, or otherwise dealt in by any financial institution that is a United States person (see, 31 C.F.R. §§ 560.314, 560.532; 31 C.F.R. §§ 550.308, 550.571; 31 C.F.R. §§ 538.315, 538.525).

The application should be mailed to the address below.

Attn: Licensing Division
Office of Foreign Assets Control
U.S. Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20220

In order to expedite the process, applicants may also send a complete copy of their application in Adobe Acrobat PDF format to the following email address:

agmed@do.treas.gov

Applicants who choose to send a copy of their application via Internet must also send a hard copy of their application in order for OFAC to process their application. Applicants should note that the official date of receipt for their application will be the date the hard copy of the application is received by OFAC via mail.

The hard copy of all licenses will be mailed to applicants. Upon request, applicants may receive via email a copy of their license in Adobe Acrobat PDF format.

This document is explanatory only and does not have the force of law. The Executive Orders and implementing regulations dealing with Iran contain the legally binding provisions governing the sanctions. This document does not supplement or modify those Executive Orders or regulations.

The Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control also administers sanctions programs involving Libya, Iraq, the Western Balkans, North Korea, Cuba, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Syria, Sudan, Burma (Myanmar), certain targets in Serbia and Montenegro, the Taliban, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Zimbabwe, highly enriched uranium transactions, designated Terrorists and international Narcotics Traffickers, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and designated foreign persons who have engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. For additional information about these programs or about the Iranian sanctions programs, please contact the:

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
U.S. Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220
202/622-2520
http://www.treas.gov/ofac

03-12-2003