



August 2018

## To the Members

Dear Sirs,

### European Union Regulation 2271/96 (Blocking Regulation)

#### Background

Circular [L.315](#) issued in May 2018 outlined the potential repercussions for shipowners and insurers that will arise from the US Administration's decision to withdraw from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreement signed by China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States (US), the European Union (EU) and Iran.

As previously advised, the US withdrawal from the JCPOA, and its decision to reactivate the nuclear-related laws that were waived in order to implement the JCPOA, will have significant ramifications for maritime trade with Iran and the insurance of such trade.

#### Action taken by the European Union to preserve the JCPOA

In an attempt to maintain the principles established under the JCPOA framework, to facilitate the continuation of trade activities between European businesses and Iran, and to counteract the extraterritorial effect of US secondary sanctions, the EU has replaced the annex to Council Regulation (EC) No 2271/96, otherwise known as the Blocking Regulation. Commission Delegated Regulation (2018/1100) of 6 June 2018 gives effect to the replacement of the Annex from 7 August 2018. The new annex sets out amongst others the US laws, regulations and other legislative instruments relating to trade with Iran from the Iran Sanctions Act 1996 onwards that have been subject to waivers under the JCPOA since 16 January 2016. However, those waivers will cease to have effect on a phased-in basis from 6 August 2018 with a final date of 4 November for certain trade activities, including the transport of oil cargoes, by which date the performance of contracts must be either executed or terminated.

A copy of Regulation 2018/1100 attaching the new Annex and a Guidance Note issued by the European Commission are attached.

The International Group has engaged extensively with the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) in the US, the European Union External Action Service, European Commission, the UK Treasury and Foreign Office and EU Member States in order to explain some of the practical

L.316

#### STEAMSHIP MUTUAL UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

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(Registered in England and Wales – Registration number 105461. PRA and FCA registration number 202548)

#### MANAGERS: STEAMSHIP P&I MANAGEMENT LLP

SPIM is an appointed representative of Steamship Insurance Management Services Limited which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority  
(Registered in England and Wales – Registration Number OC376859. FCA registration number 597046)

AQUATICAL HOUSE 39 BELL LANE LONDON E1 7LU  
Tel: +44 20 7247 5490 Website: [www.steamshipmutual.com](http://www.steamshipmutual.com)  
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effects arising from the reactivation of US secondary sanctions on shipowners and insurers, and the potentially complex legal scenario that could arise as a result of EU natural and legal persons complying on the one hand with the reinstatement of US measures, while on the other hand facing a potential exposure to a law suit by virtue of a civil action taken under the Blocking Regulation. Under the Blocking Regulation, a national of an EU Member State or a legal person incorporated within the EU who suffers a detriment as a result of another legal person in the EU complying with the US measures, may seek recovery of damages arising from that legal person. EU Member States are also obliged to uphold the EU measures. Attention is however drawn to section 1.5 of the Guidance Note which reflects the right of an EU operator, consistent with the provisions of the Blocking Regulation, to make its own assessment of the economic situation and its decision on whether to commence, continue or cease business operations in Iran.

The situation is complicated and the way in which the Blocking Regulation is implemented and enforced in the Member States will vary from country to country.

### **The Blocking Regulation – Authorisation Process**

Exemption from the Regulation is permissible under Art. 5, providing a natural or legal person to whom the Regulation applies (Art. 11) can demonstrate that compliance with the Regulation – and non-compliance with the reactivation of US measures - would seriously damage their interests. Section 3, paragraphs 16 – 20 of the Guidance Note address the process for authorisation to comply with the extraterritorial legislation listed under the new Annex in circumstances where non-compliance would seriously damage their interests. The envisaged authorisation process permits for applications for individual EU operators, or by several operators jointly, where their interests are sufficiently homogenous. Following release of this Guidance, the Group is following up with the European Commission and European External Action Service on the necessity for authorisation, and the possibilities for a collective application on behalf of the Group Clubs. Shipowners incorporated within the European Union who believe that they might face a claim for damages from another entity incorporated within the European Union for failure to perform under a contract involving activity subject to US sanctions may also wish to give consideration to seeking an authorisation under the Blocking Regulation in order to protect their business interests from the risk of enforcement action by OFAC for breach of US sanctions.

The International Group will continue to monitor and assess the situation.

All clubs in the International Group have issued a similar Circular.

Yours faithfully,

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## II

(Non-legislative acts)

## REGULATIONS

## COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2018/1100

of 6 June 2018

**amending the Annex to Council Regulation (EC) No 2271/96 protecting against the effects of extra-territorial application of legislation adopted by a third country, and actions based thereon or resulting therefrom**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2271/96 of 22 November 1996 protecting against the effects of the extra-territorial application of legislation adopted by a third country, and actions based thereon or resulting therefrom <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular the second paragraph of Article 1 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 2271/96 counteracts the effects of the extra-territorial application of laws, including regulations and other legislative instruments adopted by third countries, and of actions based thereon or resulting therefrom, where such application affects the interests of natural and legal persons in the Union engaging in international trade and/or the movement of capital and related commercial activities between the Union and third countries.
- (2) The Regulation acknowledges that by their extra-territorial application, such instruments violate international law.
- (3) The third-country instruments to which Regulation (EC) No 2271/96 applies are specified in the Annex to that Regulation.
- (4) On 8 May 2018, the United States announced they will no longer waive their national restrictive measures relating to Iran. Some of those measures have extra-territorial application and cause adverse effects on the interests of the Union and the interests of natural and legal persons exercising rights under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.
- (5) The Annex to the Regulation should therefore be amended to include those restrictive measures,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2271/96 is replaced by the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 309, 29.11.1996, p. 1.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 6 June 2018.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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## ANNEX

## LAWS, REGULATIONS AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Note: The main provisions of the instruments contained in this Annex are summarised only for information purposes. The full overview of provisions and their exact content can be found in the relevant instruments.

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## ACTS

1. **'National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993', Title XVII 'Cuban Democracy Act 1992', sections 1704 and 1706**

Required compliance:

The requirements are consolidated in Title I of the 'Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996', see below.

Possible damages to EU interests:

The liabilities incurred are now incorporated within the 'Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996', see below.

2. **'Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996'**

Title I

Required compliance:

To comply with the economic and financial embargo concerning Cuba by the USA, by, inter alia, not exporting to the USA any goods or services of Cuban origin or containing materials or goods originating in Cuba either directly or through third countries, dealing in merchandise that is or has been located in or transported from or through Cuba, re-exporting to the USA sugar originating in Cuba without notification by the competent national authority of the exporter or importing into the USA sugar products without assurance that those products are not products of Cuba, freezing Cuban assets, and financial dealings with Cuba.

Possible damages to EU interests:

Prohibition to load or unload freight from a vessel in any place in the USA or to enter a USA port; refusal to import any goods or services originating in Cuba and to import into Cuba goods or services originating in the USA, blocking of financial dealings involving Cuba.

Title III and Title IV:

Required compliance:

To terminate 'trafficking' in property, formerly owned by US persons (including Cubans who have obtained US citizenship) and expropriated by the Cuban regime. (Trafficking includes: use, sale, transfer, control, management and other activities to the benefit of a person).

Possible damages to EU interests:

Legal proceedings in the USA, based upon liability already accruing, against EU citizens or companies involved in trafficking, leading to judgments/decisions to pay (multiple) compensation to the USA party. Refusal of entry into the USA for persons involved in trafficking, including the spouses, minor children and agents thereof.

3. **'Iran Sanctions Act of 1996'**

Required compliance:

Not to knowingly:

- (i) invest in Iran at least USD 20 million during a period of 12 months that directly and significantly contributes to the enhancement of the Iranian ability to develop their petroleum resources;

- (ii) provide to Iran goods, services or other types of support any of which is worth USD 1 million or more, or of aggregate value of USD 5 million or more over a period of 12 months, that could directly and significantly facilitate the maintenance or expansion of Iran's domestic production of refined petroleum products or its ability to develop petroleum resources located in Iran;
- (iii) provide to Iran goods, services or other types of support any of which is worth USD 250 000 or more, or of aggregate value of USD 1 million or more over a period of 12 months, that could directly and significantly contribute to the maintenance or expansion of Iran's domestic production of petrochemical products;
- (iv) provide to Iran (a) refined petroleum products or (b) goods, services or other types of support which could directly and significantly contribute to the enhancement of Iran's ability to import refined petroleum products, any of which is worth USD 1 million or more, or of aggregate value of USD 5 million or more over a period of 12 months;
- (v) participate in a joint venture for the development of petroleum resources outside of Iran established on or after 1 January 2002 and in which Iran or its Government has particular interests;
- (vi) be involved in the transport of crude oil from Iran or conceal the Iranian origin of cargo consisting in crude oil and refined petroleum products;

Possible damages to EU interests:

Measures to limit imports into USA or procurement to USA, prohibition of designation as primary dealer or as repository of US Government funds, denial of access to loans from US financial institutions or transfers through such institutions, prohibition of transactions in foreign exchange subject to the jurisdiction of the USA, export restrictions by USA, prohibition of property transactions subject to the jurisdiction of the USA, or refusal of assistance by EXIM-Bank, landing and port-calling restrictions for vessels.

#### 4. 'Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012'

Required compliance:

Not to knowingly:

- (i) provide significant support, including by facilitating significant financial transactions, or goods or services, to or on behalf of certain persons operating in the ports, energy, shipping, or shipbuilding sectors in Iran, or any Iranian person included in the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons;
- (ii) trade with Iran in significant goods and services used in connection with the energy, shipping or shipbuilding sectors of Iran;
- (iii) purchase petroleum and petroleum products from Iran and conduct financial transactions related with them, in specific circumstances;
- (iv) conduct or facilitate transactions for the trade in natural gas to or from Iran (applies to foreign financial institutions);
- (v) trade with Iran in precious metals, graphite, raw or semi-finished metals, or software that may be used in specific sectors or involve certain persons; nor facilitate a significant financial transaction in connection with such trade;
- (vi) provide underwriting services, insurance and reinsurance related to specific activities, including but not limited to those under points (i) and (ii) above, or to specific categories of persons;

Certain exceptions apply depending on the nature of the trade or transaction and the level of due diligence applied.

Possible damages to EU interests:

Measures to limit imports into USA or procurement to USA, prohibition of designation as primary dealer or as repository of US Government funds, denial of access to loans from US financial institutions or transfers through such institutions, prohibition of transactions in foreign exchange subject to the jurisdiction of the USA, export restrictions by USA, prohibition of property transactions subject to the jurisdiction of the USA, or refusal of assistance by EXIM-Bank, prohibitions and limitations to the opening and maintenance of correspondent accounts in the USA.

#### 5. 'National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012'

Required compliance:

Not to knowingly conduct or facilitate any significant financial transaction with the Central Bank of Iran or another designated Iranian financial institution (applies to foreign financial institutions).

Exceptions for food and medicine-related transactions and for petroleum-related transactions under specific circumstances.

Possible damages to EU interests:

Civil and criminal penalties; prohibitions and limitations to the opening and maintenance of correspondent accounts in the USA.

#### 6. 'Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012'

Required compliance:

Not to knowingly:

- (i) provide underwriting services, insurance or reinsurance to certain Iranian persons;
- (ii) facilitate the issuance of Iranian sovereign debt, or of debt of entities controlled by the latter;
- (iii) engage in any transaction directly or indirectly with the Government of Iran or any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Iran prohibited by US law (applies to foreign subsidiaries owned or controlled by US persons);
- (iv) provide specialized financial messaging services to, or enable or facilitate direct or indirect access to such messaging services for the Central Bank of Iran or a financial institution whose interests in property are blocked in connection to Iran's proliferation activities.

With regard to (i), there are exceptions for humanitarian assistance, food and medical products supply, and depending on the level of due diligence applied.

Possible damages to EU interests:

Measures to limit imports into USA or procurement to USA, prohibition of designation as primary dealer or as repository of US Government funds, denial of access to loans from US financial institutions or transfers through such institutions, prohibition of transactions in foreign exchange subject to the jurisdiction of the USA, export restrictions by USA, prohibition of property transactions subject to the jurisdiction of the USA, or refusal of assistance by EXIM-Bank, prohibitions and limitations to the opening and maintenance of correspondent accounts in the USA

#### REGULATIONS

'Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations'

Required compliance:

Not to reexport any goods, technology, or services that (a) have been exported from the USA and (b) are subject to export control rules in the USA, if the export is made knowing or having reason to know that it is specifically intended for Iran or its Government.

Goods substantially transformed into a foreign-made product outside the USA, and goods incorporated into such a product and representing less than 10 % of its value are not subject to the prohibition.

Possible damages to EU interests:

Imposition of civil penalties, fines and imprisonment.

► C1 1. 31 CFR ◀ (Code of Federal Regulations) Ch. V (7-1-95 edition) Part 515 — Cuban Assets Control Regulations, subpart B (Prohibitions), E (Licenses, Authorizations and Statements of Licensing Policy) and G (Penalties)

Required compliance:

The prohibitions are consolidated in Title I of the 'Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996', see above. Furthermore, requires the obtaining of licences and/or authorizations in respect of economic activities concerning Cuba.

Possible damages to EU interests:

Fines, forfeiture, imprisonment in cases of violation.

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## IV

*(Notices)*

## NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Guidance Note****Questions and Answers: adoption of update of the Blocking Statute**

(2018/C 277 I/03)

Note: The Commission will review and update this guidance as necessary also in case new questions arise.

On 7 August the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1100 <sup>(1)</sup> entered into force. This Delegated Regulation amended the Annex to Council Regulation (EC) No 2271/96 of 22 November 1996 protecting against the effects of extra-territorial application of legislation adopted by a third country, and actions based thereon or resulting therefrom <sup>(2)</sup> ('Blocking Statute').

The Regulation as amended, applies immediately to economic operators and shall be implemented and applied by national authorities and courts.

The Blocking Statute aims to protect the established legal order, the interests of the Union and the interests of natural and legal persons exercising rights under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union against the unlawful effects of extra-territorial application of such legislation.

The aim of this document is to provide guidance on the application of certain provisions of the Blocking Statute. It does not cover all provisions of that legal act in an exhaustive manner, nor does it create any new rules. Only the legal text of the Blocking Statute as published in the Official Journal is binding.

The Commission oversees the application of Union law under the control of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Pursuant to the Treaties, only the Court of Justice of the European Union can provide legally binding interpretations of acts of the institutions of the Union.

**SECTION 1: GENERAL****1. What is the Blocking Statute?**

The EU introduced the Blocking Statute in 1996 in response to United States of America (U.S.) extra-territorial sanctions legislation concerning Cuba, Iran and Libya. It constitutes an important achievement of unified EU action against the unlawful effects of extra-territorial legislation of third countries.

The Blocking Statute aims at countering the unlawful effects of third-country extra-territorial sanctions on the natural and legal persons specified in its Article 11 (hereinafter referred to as 'EU operators'). Its main purpose is thus to protect EU operators engaging in lawful international trade and/or movement of capital as well as related commerce activities with third countries in accordance with EU law.

The Blocking Statute applies with regard to the extra-territorial legislation mentioned in its Annex ('listed extra-territorial legislation'), which currently consists of U.S. measures concerning Cuba and Iran.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 199 I, 7.8.2018, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 309, 29.11.1996, p. 1.

The basic principle of the Blocking Statute is that EU operators shall not comply with the listed extra-territorial legislation, or any decision, ruling or award based thereon, given that the EU does not recognise its applicability to/effects towards EU operators (Article 5, paragraph 1).

The Blocking Statute provides also that EU operators shall also inform the European Commission within 30 days of any events arising from listed extra-territorial legislation or actions based thereon or resulting thereof, that affect, directly or indirectly, their economic or financial interests (Article 2, paragraph 1). They may do so either directly <sup>(1)</sup> or through the competent authorities of the Member States. The European Commission informs the competent authorities of the Member State where the operator providing information is a resident or is incorporated about such incoming information (Article 2, paragraph 3).

Concerning legal persons, this obligation applies the directors, managers and other persons with management responsibilities.

## 2. To whom does the Blocking Statute apply?

Article 11 of the Blocking Statute specifies that the latter applies to what the Commission refers to as 'EU operators' in this document, namely:

1. any natural person being a resident in the Union and a national of a Member State,
2. any legal person incorporated within the Union,
3. any national of a Member State established outside the Union and any shipping company established outside the Union and controlled by nationals of a Member State, if their vessels are registered in that Member State in accordance with its legislation <sup>(2)</sup>,
4. any other natural person being a resident in the Union, unless that person is in the country of which he is a national,
5. any other natural person within the Union, including its territorial waters and air space and in any aircraft or on any vessel under the jurisdiction or control of a Member State, acting in a professional capacity.

Concerning the situation of branches or subsidiaries, please see question 21.

## 3. As of when does the updated Blocking Statute apply?

The update to the Blocking Statute applies to all EU operators as defined above, from the date of its entry into force, ie 7 August 2018. In the case of contractual obligations, it applies regardless whether they were entered into prior to the above date of entry into force of the updated Blocking Statute.

## 4. How does the Blocking Statute protect EU operators?

The Blocking Statute:

- **Nullifies the effect in the EU of any foreign decision, including court rulings or arbitration awards, based on the listed extra-territorial legislation or the acts and provisions adopted pursuant to them (Article 4).**

This means that no decision, whether administrative, judicial, arbitral or of any other nature, taken by a third country authority and based on the provisions listed in the Annex to the Blocking Statute or on acts which develop or implement those provisions, will be recognised in the EU. Similarly, no decision requiring, for instance, seizure or enforcement of any economic penalty against an EU operator based on the aforementioned acts will be executed in the EU. This shields EU operators from the effects of such decisions in the Union.

National authorities, including national jurisdictions and arbiters, shall apply and implement the Blocking Statute, and notably ensure full compliance with the above-mentioned obligation directly stemming from it.

<sup>(1)</sup> By e-mail to: relex-sanctions@ec.europa.eu

<sup>(2)</sup> Article 1(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4055/86 of 22 December 1986 applying the principle of freedom to provide services to maritime transport between Member States and between Member States and third countries (OJ L 353, 17.12.1990, p. 16).

- **Allows EU operators to recover damages arising from the application of the listed extra-territorial legislation from the natural or legal persons or entities causing them (Article 6).**

This means that EU operators are legally empowered to seek compensation for the losses they have suffered from whoever has caused them. For further details about this possibility, see questions 12 to 15.

- **Allows EU operators to request an authorisation to comply with the listed extra-territorial legislation, if not doing so would cause serious harm to their interests or the interests of the EU (Article 5, paragraph 2).**

This means that in specific and duly motivated circumstances and as a derogation to the rule, EU operators may be authorised by the Commission to act in accordance with the listed extra-territorial legislation. For further details about this possibility, see questions 16 to 20.

#### **5. Does the Blocking Statute oblige EU operators to do business with Iran or Cuba? How are they expected to position themselves between the listed extra-territorial legislation and the Blocking Statute?**

EU operators are free to conduct their business as they see fit in accordance with EU law and national applicable laws. This means that they are free to choose whether to start working, continue, or cease business operations in Iran or Cuba, and whether to engage or not in an economic sector on the basis of their assessment of the economic situation. The purpose of the Blocking Statute is exactly to ensure that such business decisions remain free, i.e., are not forced upon EU operators by the listed extra-territorial legislation, which the Union law does not recognise as applicable to them.

#### **6. Why is the Blocking Statute being updated?**

The update was triggered by the U.S.' unilateral decision on 8 May 2018 to re-impose extra-territorial sanctions against Iran simultaneously with its withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), signed in 2015 between Iran, on the one hand, and China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, Germany, the U.S. and the European Union, on the other. The lifting of certain Iran-related sanctions is an essential component of the agreement. The re-imposition by the U.S. of extra-territorial sanctions could potentially affect EU operators doing legitimate business with Iran. Such legislation will be re-imposed as of 7 August 2018 and 5 November 2018.

#### **7. What has changed in the Blocking Statute?**

The European Commission has updated the Annex to the Blocking Statute to expand the scope of the listed extra-territorial legislation to which the protective measures in the Blocking Statute apply. The Annex now includes the extra-territorial US sanctions that were either lifted or waived by U.S. under the JCPOA and which have been or will be re-imposed. It is important to note that this also includes any actions based thereon or resulting therefrom.

Concretely, the listed extra-territorial legislation which is being added in the Annex can be found in:

- The 'Iran Sanctions Act of 1996' <sup>(1)</sup>;
- The 'Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012';
- The 'National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012';
- The 'Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012'; and
- The 'Iran Transactions and Sanctions Regulations'.

The provisions of the above acts and regulations having unlawful extra-territorial effects have been summarised in the Annex for ease of reference. For a complete overview, it is necessary to consult the relevant provisions.

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<sup>(1)</sup> This Act already formed part of the Annex since 1996. However, the Annex will now reflect its current content, as amended over the years.

#### 8. Has the Blocking Statute been used so far?

Since 1996, the Blocking Statute has mainly applied to extra-territorial sanctions of the U.S. related to Cuba. In 1998, the Union and the U.S. signed a Memorandum of Understanding by which the U.S. administration suspended the application of certain provisions of the Cuba extra-territorial sanctions '*as long as the EU and other allies continue their stepped up efforts to promote democracy in Cuba*'.

#### 9. How else can the Blocking Statute help EU operators?

The Blocking Statute applies to all EU operators, regardless of their size and the field they are active in.

In addition to the protective measures listed in question 4, the Blocking Statute is also helpful as a tool to identify the extra-territorial legislation of third countries and its main provisions, whose application can have unlawful effects on EU operators. Those provisions are summarised in the Annex. This can prove particularly helpful for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), given that they have more limited resources to ascertain which listed extra-territorial legislation might have an impact on their activities and, for instance, be in a position to provide the Commission with the relevant information pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 1 (see question 1).

#### 10. Who is responsible for the implementation of the Blocking Statute? Are Member States obliged to prosecute any possible breaches of the Blocking Statute?

Member States' authorities are responsible for the implementation of the Blocking Statute, including for the adoption and implementation in their respective legal orders of penalties for possible breaches. Such penalties are laid down in national legislation and may hence vary by Member State. However, in spite of their differences, all the penalties must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive (Article 9).

It is also for Member States to ensure that the Blocking Statute regime is enforced, including through the application of those penalties, where needed and appropriate, in accordance with their national procedures.

#### 11. What is the role of the European Commission?

In the context of the Blocking Statute, the main roles of the European Commission are the following:

- Amending the list of extra-territorial sanctions in the Annex to the Blocking Statute via delegated acts (paragraph 2 of Article 1);
- Gathering information from EU operators on possible cases of application of the listed extra-territorial legislation (Article 2);
- Granting authorisations to EU operators in specific and duly motivated circumstances, when there is a need to fully or partially comply with the listed extra-territorial sanctions in order to avoid serious damage to their interests or those of the Union; and adopting the criteria on the basis of which requests will be assessed (second paragraph of Article 5, in conjunction with Article 7(b) <sup>(1)</sup>), via implementing acts;

Further procedural roles are mentioned in Article 7(a), (d), (e) and Article 10.

Moreover, in its capacity as Guardian of the Treaties, the Commission oversees the correct and uniform implementation of EU law, under the control of the European Court of Justice.

For further information about the role of the European Commission, please contact: [relex-sanctions@ec.europa.eu](mailto:relex-sanctions@ec.europa.eu)

<sup>(1)</sup> In exercising these tasks, the Commission shall be assisted by the Committee on Extra-territorial Legislation foreseen in Article 8(1) of the Blocking Statute. This Committee is composed of representatives of Member States.

## SECTION 2: DAMAGE RECOVERY

### 12. What kind of damages can EU operators recover?

According to Article 6, EU operators can recover ‘any damages, including legal costs, caused by the application of the laws specified in its Annex or by actions based thereon or resulting therefrom’. The scope of damages that can be claimed is thus very broad, in line with the protective aim of the Blocking Statute.

### 13. From whom can EU operators claim compensation for those damages? Can EU operators sue the U.S. authorities in order to recover damages?

EU operators can recover damages from ‘the natural or legal person or any other entity causing the damages or from any person acting on its behalf or intermediary’.

Who exactly will be the defendant in each case will depend on the specifics of the case, on the kind of damage caused, the person or entity actually causing it, the possible shared responsibility in causing such damage, etc. Deciding on this issue is a matter for the competent court (see question 14). It is not possible to determine *ex ante* and with general character from whom damages will be claimed.

However, the wording of Article 6 is very broad, in that it includes not only the responsible persons and entities, but also their representatives, thus allowing a broader scope of protection to EU operators.

### 14. How can damages be claimed? Will the Commission or national authorities intervene in favour of EU operators?

According to the third paragraph of Article 6, damages can be recovered before the courts. Which court will be competent will depend on the specifics of the case, on the applicable rules on jurisdiction, the national civil procedure etc. As general rule, the third paragraph of Article 6 refers to the rules enshrined in the Brussels Convention on jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters <sup>(1)</sup> (‘Brussels Convention’).

Moreover, the last paragraph of Article 6 specifies that recovery could take the form of seizure and sale of assets which the natural or legal person or entity causing the damages, or its intermediaries, or any person acting on its behalf, holds in the Union, including shares that they may hold in companies incorporated within the Union. Recovery will be without prejudice to other means available and in accordance with applicable law.

### 15. What does the Brussels Convention foresee?

The Blocking Statute was adopted in 1996. The reference it provides for, in its Article 6, to the Brussels Convention, shall now be read as a reference to Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters <sup>(2)</sup>.

Under its Article 68, this Regulation, as between the Member States, supersedes the 1968 Brussels Convention, except as regards the territories of the Member States which fall within the territorial scope of that Convention and which are excluded from the Regulation pursuant to Article 355 of the TFEU.

This Regulation applies in civil and commercial matters whatever the nature of the court or tribunal, but it does not extend to the liability of the State for acts and omissions in the exercise of State authority.

## SECTION 3: AUTHORISATIONS

### 16. When can EU operators request an authorisation under Article 5, second paragraph of the Blocking Statute?

Paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Blocking Statute allows EU operators to ask for an authorisation to comply with the listed extra-territorial legislation if not doing so would seriously damage their interests or those of the Union.

<sup>(1)</sup> The text refers to the 1968 Convention; however, the reference should be understood to the 2007 Convention which replaced it: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22007A1221\(03\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22007A1221(03))

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1.

While the Blocking Statute does not determine what ‘serious damage’ means, it is clear that not every nuisance or damage suffered by EU operators will entitle them to obtain an authorisation. This is a consequence of the fact that the Union does not accept that the listed extra-territorial legislation should govern the conduct of EU operators in its territory, and the possibility to do so remains an exception.

As explained in recital 9 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1101 <sup>(1)</sup>, authorisation requests are appropriate when the behaviour that the applicant wishes to adopt is based on, or determined by, the listed extra-territorial legislation. It will be for the applicant to determine whether this is the case. The authorisation procedure should not be used in order for EU operators to seek so-called ‘letters of comfort’ from the Commission or confirmation that their business decisions are in line with the Blocking Statute. For further details about business decisions in the context of the Blocking Statute, see Question 5.

#### **17. What do EU operators need to prove in order to obtain an authorisation?**

According to Article 3(2) and 3(3) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1101, EU operators requesting the authorisation must as a minimum explain which provisions of the listed extra-territorial legislation they would need to comply with and what exactly the behaviour is they would seek to engage in. It is up to them also to demonstrate why and in which way not complying with the listed extra-territorial legislation would cause serious damage to their interests or the interests of the Union, which would justify the need to derogate in specific and duly motivated circumstances to the rule imposed by the Blocking Statute. Appropriate evidence must be provided. It will depend on the specifics of each case what is appropriate. However, the Commission will consider, based on the experience gained, whether it is appropriate to develop templates or check-lists for submitting evidence to support the most frequently used justifications.

The request for authorisation can be submitted individually or by several EU operators jointly, provided that their interests are sufficiently homogenous. Group submissions, however, need to enable a case by case assessment by the Commission whether a serious damage would occur to the individual interests of each applicant or the Union by not complying with the listed extra-territorial legislation.

#### **18. Who can authorise EU operators to comply with the listed extra-territorial legislation? How are Member States involved?**

According to Article 5, second paragraph, Article 7(b) and Article 8, the Commission shall grant such authorisations assisted by the Committee on Extra-territorial Legislation. The authorisations shall be granted on the basis of criteria established the same way. Those criteria are laid down in the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1101. The Commission will maintain the criteria under review. If, based on the experience gained in handling requests for authorisation, the Commission considers that amendments are necessary, it will take the appropriate measures.

The Committee on Extra-territorial Legislation is composed of representatives of every Member State and assists the Commission in complying with its tasks related to authorisations through the procedure known as ‘comitology’.

According to Article 3(5) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1101, the Commission shall inform the Committee on Extra-territorial Legislation as soon as it receives an application for authorisation.

#### **19. How can EU operators apply for an authorisation and how long will it take to obtain a reply from the European Commission?**

Applications for authorisations should be submitted to the Commission in writing, either by post (European Commission, Service for Foreign Policy Instruments EEAS 07/99, 1049 Brussels, Belgium) or by e-mail (EC-AUTHORISATIONS-BLOCKING-REG@ec.europa.eu).

While the Commission will endeavour to process requests and reply to the applicant as swiftly as possible, the time needed to do so will depend on several factors, such as the complexity of the case, the completeness of the application and evidence provided, the applicant’s timely reaction to the Commission’s additional requests, the volume of applications received, the time needed by the Committee on Extra-territorial Legislation to give its opinion on the case, or the need for translations.

#### **20. What are the effects of the authorisation?**

The request for an authorisation does not have suspensive effect. The authorisation in the form of a Commission Implementing Decision becomes effective as of the date when it is notified to the applicant. In the meanwhile, EU operators are under obligation to apply the Blocking Statute.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 199 I, 7.8.2018, p. 7.

**SECTION 4: OTHER****21. What is the situation of EU subsidiaries of U.S. companies and subsidiaries of EU companies in the U.S.?**

There are basically three situations to be considered separately:

When EU subsidiaries of U.S. companies are formed in accordance with the law of a Member State and have their registered office, central administration or principal place of business within the Union, they are considered EU operators. This implies that they enjoy all the rights and are subject to all the obligations under Union law, including the Blocking Statute.

Branches of U.S. companies in the Union do not fall under the previous paragraph as they do not have distinct legal personality from their parent company. They are not considered EU operators. Therefore, they are not subject to the Blocking Statute.

Subsidiaries of EU companies in the U.S. are subject to the law under which they are incorporated, which is generally that of the U.S. Therefore, they are not considered to be EU operators and are not subject to the Blocking Statute. Nevertheless, their parent company incorporated in the Union is an EU operator and, as such, it is subject to the provisions of the Blocking Statute.

**22. Are the EU nationals residents outside of the EU, including in the US, subject to the Blocking Statute?**

Yes, a national of a Member State established outside the Union remains subject to the Blocking Statute (see question 2).

**23. Can EU operators request a license from the U.S. in order to be exempt from the application of the listed extra-territorial sanctions?**

No. Requesting from the U.S. authorities an individual license granting a derogation/exemption from the listed extra-territorial legislation would amount to complying with the latter. Indeed, this would necessarily imply recognising the U.S.' jurisdiction over EU operators which should be subject to the jurisdiction of the EU/Member States.

EU operators may, nevertheless, request the Commission to authorise them to apply for such a license with the U.S. authorities, pursuant to Article 5, second paragraph of the Blocking Statute.

However, the Commission does not regard as compliance with the listed extra-territorial legislation the simple pursuit of conversations with the U.S. authorities in order for EU operators to ascertain its exact extent, how it might impact on them and whether not complying with it might entail serious damage on their interests in the sense of Article 5, second paragraph. Such conversations could precede the EU operators' request of an authorisation to the Commission, in accordance with the aforementioned Article, but would not require an authorisation in order to be carried out.

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