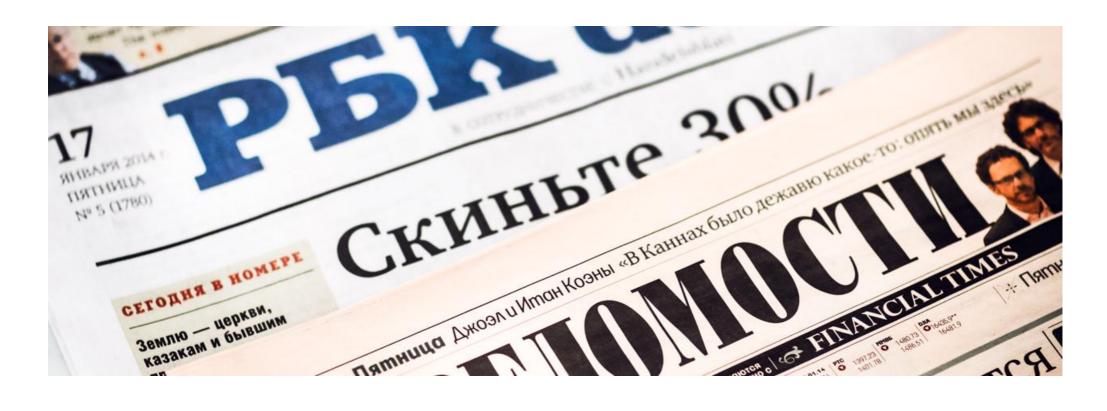
EU and US sanctions following events in Ukraine

Presentation for YIT / East Office of Finnish Industries



4 June 2014



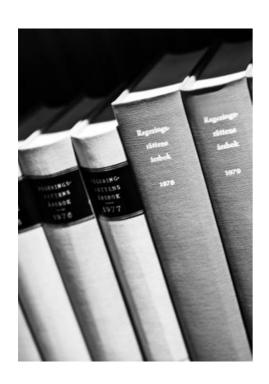
How sanctions work?

What do sanctions mean for targeted individuals and companies?



- Travel ban for all targeted individuals
- Assets of any targets and of entities owned or controlled by them shall be frozen

What do sanctions mean for EU and US individuals and companies?



- Banks and finance companies must <u>freeze</u> any funds owned, held or controlled by any of the targets
- EU and US Persons (individuals and companies) are <u>prohibited</u> to have any commercial dealings with any targets or entities <u>owned</u> or <u>controlled</u> by targets, *e.g.*, by selling, leasing, paying, receiving money, etc.

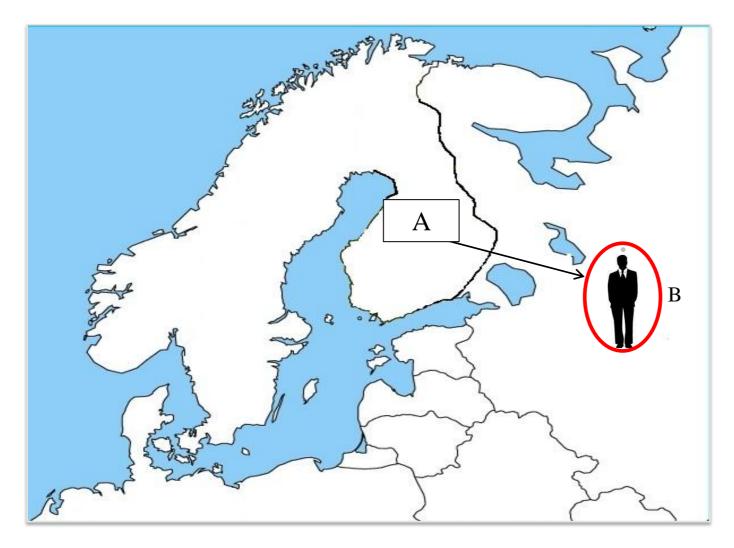
What happens if a EU Company performs a prohibited transaction?



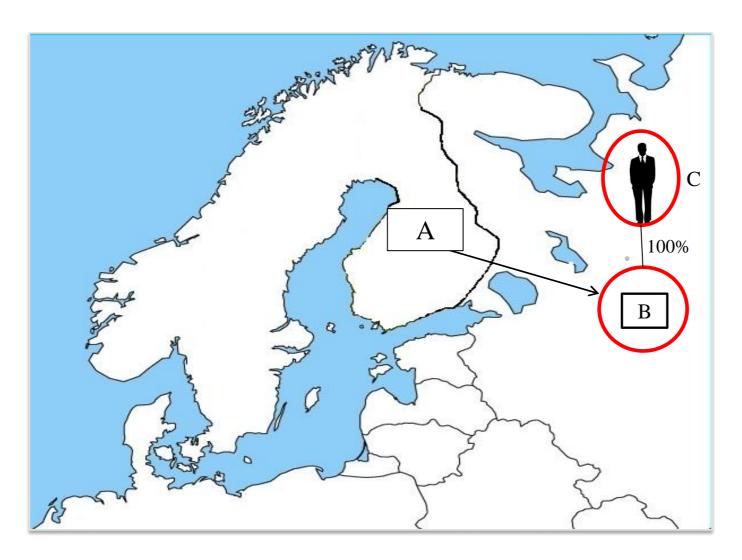
- Domestic laws of country where a EU company is incorporated may prescribe administrative or criminal liability —→ Finnish law (maximum 4 years of imprisonment)
- Companies which breach sanctions may be subject to severe fines or prohibition to operate
- Note: Breaches do not give rise to any liability if the parties "did not know, and had no reasonable cause to suspect, that their actions would infringe" EU sanctions



Some practical examples

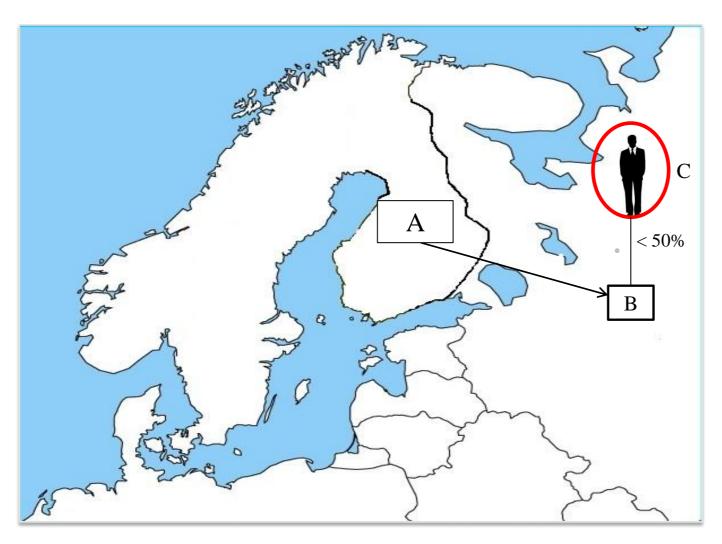


Company A sells to targeted individual B



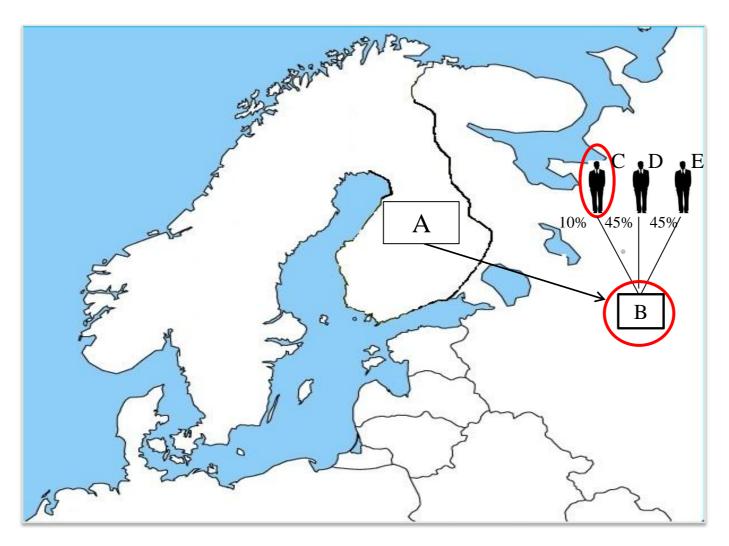
Company A sells to company B

Company B is owned by targeted individual C



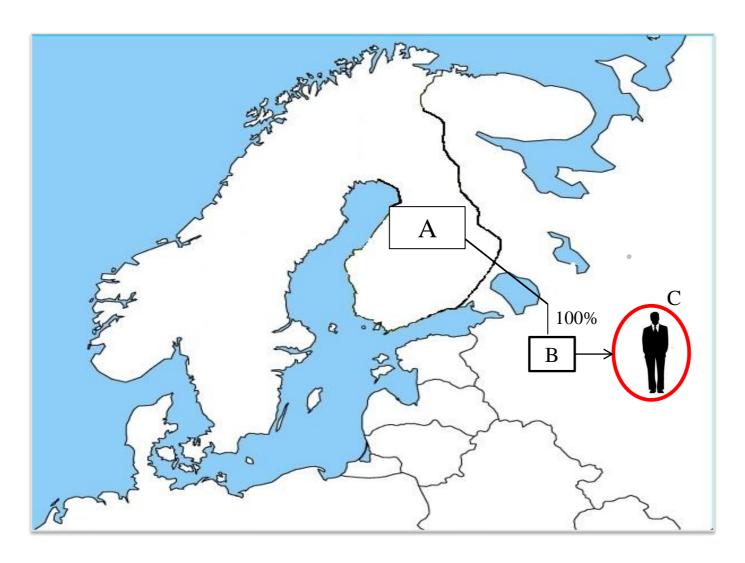
Company A sells to company B

Targeted individual C owns less than 50% of company B

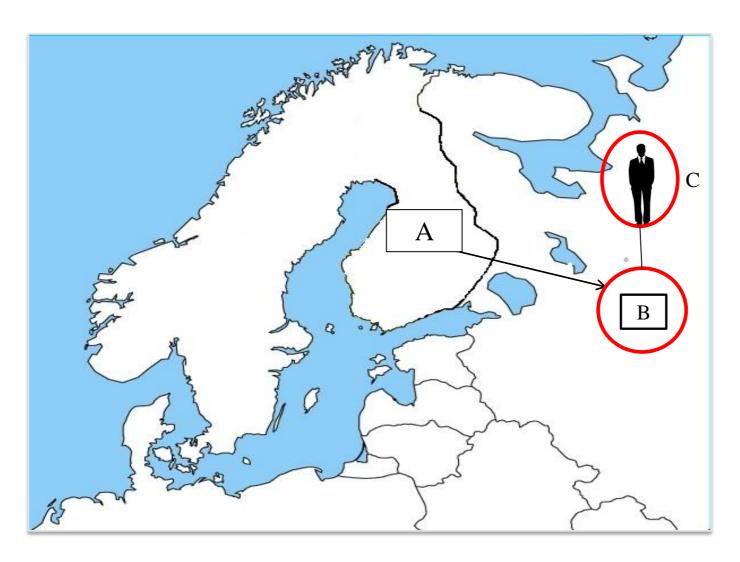


Company A sells to Company B

Targeted individual C owns minority share but has shareholders' agreement with other shareholders



Company A owns 100% subsidiary company B in Russia, B sells to targeted individual C



Company A sells to company B

Individual C, who is the General Director or Chairman of the Board of company B, is a targeted person

Common misconceptions about EU and US sanctions



- The Russian subsidiaries of EU and US companies generally have no obligation to comply with EU and US sanctions
- Neither EU nor US sanctions currently prohibits business dealings with any sector of the Russian economy (defence sector, etc.)
- Neither EU nor US sanctions currently prohibits business dealings in Crimea generally



What can companies do to protect themselves from sanctions?

Measures to take to avoid EU and US sanctions



- Review concluded and planned transactions and the ownership structure of counterparties to ensure that there are no targeted persons on the other side
- Review concluded transactions with respect to illegality/export control/force majeure clauses etc.
- Possible restructuring of the operations in Russia so they are carried out through Russian subsidiary

Protection against potential Russian countermeasures



- Strive to resolve any outstanding legal disputes with Russian authorities
- Update legal opinions on sensitive issues
- Management should avoid administrative (and criminal) offences
- Assess whether investment in Russia is covered by a bilateral investment protection treaty and potentially restructure the investment if that is not the case
- Prepare a worst-case scenario exit strategy from the Russian market

The Russian response so far and looking into the future



- Russia has only made official that 6 US citizens (politicians) have been targeted with travel bans to Russia, but no Russian retaliation against EU
- Risk of "unofficial" sanctions from Russia against foreign companies and individuals in Russia
- Risk of "indirect sanctions" against Ukraine
- Exchange control if capital outflow continues
- The legal situation in Crimea is likely to become even more complex
- Legal dealings with sanctioned individuals or companies may have an effect on your US business

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