*A Summary of*

**United States (U.S.)**

Sanctions & Export Controls

relating to Venezuela

Last Updated:

16 May 2024

Table of Contents

[HIGH LEVEL OVERVIEW 3](#_Toc157447435)

[Recent Updates 4](#_Toc157447436)

[U.S. Sanctions relating to Venezuela 5](#_Toc157447437)

[Financial Sanctions 5](#_Toc157447438)

[Prohibited transactions involving blocked property 5](#_Toc157447439)

[Prohibited transaction or dealing in blocked property; contributions of funds, goods, or services. 5](#_Toc157447440)

[Specific Licenses 6](#_Toc157447444)

[Legal fees and costs 6](#_Toc157447445)

[General Licenses 6](#_Toc157447446)

[Trade Sanctions 7](#_Toc157447447)

[Immigration Sanctions 7](#_Toc157447448)

[Travel ban 7](#_Toc157447449)

[U.S. Export Controls relating to Venezuela 8](#_Toc157447450)

[Restrictions 8](#_Toc157447451)

[Background for U.S. Sanctions 12](#_Toc157447452)

[Legal basis for U.S. Sanctions 12](#_Toc157447453)

[Reason for U.S. Sanctions 12](#_Toc157447454)

[Scope & Applicability of U.S. Sanctions 13](#_Toc157447455)

[Background for U.S. Export Controls 14](#_Toc157447456)

[Legal Basis for U.S. Export Controls 14](#_Toc157447457)

[Scope of U.S. Export Controls 14](#_Toc157447458)

[Resources for U.S. Sanctions 16](#_Toc157447459)

[Financial and Trade Sanctions 16](#_Toc157447460)

[Resources for U.S. Export Controls 17](#_Toc157447461)

[Guidance for dual-use items 17](#_Toc157447462)

[Guidance for defense article and defense services 17](#_Toc157447463)

[What You Need to Do 17](#_Toc157447464)

[Relevant Legislation 18](#_Toc157447465)

[Timeline of all relevant legal acts relating to Venezuela sanctions: 18](#_Toc157447466)

[Summary Version Control 19](#_Toc157447467)

# HIGH LEVEL OVERVIEW

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 8 March 2015 – Present

**SANCTION TYPES** Financial sanctions

Trade sanctions

Immigration sanctions

**EXPORT CONTROLS** Dual-use items

Defense goods and defense services

**LAST UPDATE** 20 May 2024

**Venezuela is also sanctioned by:**

European Union (EU)

United Kingdom (UK)

Mexico

Canada

Switzerland

Panama

# Recent Updates

*Three recent updates of the U.S. sanctions and export controls relating to Venezuela.*

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| Date | Sender | Agency | Target | Update Type | Update | Source |
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|  |  |  |  |  | [Venezuela: Overview of U.S. Sanctions Policy](https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10715) |  |
| 29 February 2024 | United States (U.S.) | OFAC | Venezuela | General License Issuance | OFAC issued Venezuela General License 45B, permitting transactions with Consorcio Venezolano de Industrias Aeronáuticas y Servicios Aéreos, S.A. (Conviasa) for the purpose of repatriating Venezuelan nationals from non-U.S. jurisdictions in the Western Hemisphere.  | [Click here.](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932686/download?inline) |
| 29 January 2024 | United States (US) | OFAC | Venezuela | General License Issuance | OFAC issued General License 43A, which replaces General License 43. Under the new license, firms were given two weeks to wind down transactions with CVG Compania General de Mineria de Venezuela CA (Minerven), or any entity in which Minerven owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest.  | [Click here.](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932561/download?inline) |
| 16 January 2024 | United States (U.S.) | OFAC | Venezuela | General License Issuance | OFAC issued General License 5N, replacing General License 5M issued on 18 October 2023 permitting transactions related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond. Under the terms of the new license, the terms of General License 5M will expire on 16 April 2024. | [Click here.](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932511/download?inline) |

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# U.S. Sanctions relating to Venezuela

## **Financial Sanctions**

### Blocking Sanctions on SDNs

* Unless otherwise authorized or exempt, transactions by U.S. persons or in or involving the United States are prohibited if they involve transferring, paying, exporting, withdrawing, or otherwise dealing in the property or interests in property of an [entity or individual listed on the SDN List](https://ofac.treasury.gov/specially-designated-nationals-and-blocked-persons-list-sdn-human-readable-lists).
* The property and interests in property of an entity that is 50% or more owned, whether individually or in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, by a person on [the SDN List](https://ofac.treasury.gov/specially-designated-nationals-and-blocked-persons-list-sdn-human-readable-lists) are also blocked, regardless of whether the entity itself is listed.

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| § [Section 1. (a) of Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/03/11/2015-05677/blocking-property-and-suspending-entry-of-certain-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) |

### Prohibition on the contributions of funds, goods, or services.

* Is it prohibited to engage in transactions involving blocked persons, including contributions of funds, goods, or services.

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| § [Section 4 of Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/03/11/2015-05677/blocking-property-and-suspending-entry-of-certain-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) |

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| **Information**Where can I find Blocked Persons? Search OFAC’s [Specially Designated Nationals And Blocked Persons List (SDN)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/specially-designated-nationals-and-blocked-persons-list-sdn-human-readable-lists). The Venezuela-related designations can be found under the program “VENEZUELA,” “VENEZUELA-EO13850,” and “VENEZUELA-EO13884.” |

### Evasions; attempts; conspiracies

* Any attempt to evade or conspire to violate these prohibitions is explicitly prohibited.

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| § [Section 5 of Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/03/11/2015-05677/blocking-property-and-suspending-entry-of-certain-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) |

### Blocking Sanctions on the Government of Venezuela

* E.O. 13884 blocks the property of the Government of Venezuela that is in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of any United States person.

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| § [Section 1 (a) of Executive Order 13884 of August 5, 2019](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/08/07/2019-17052/blocking-property-of-the-government-of-venezuela) |

* E.O. 13884 authorizes the imposition of blocking sanctions on individuals and entities that are owned or controlled by, or that act or purport to act for or on behalf of, the Government of Venezuela, as well as individuals and entities that provide certain support for persons blocked under E.O. 13884 that are included on the SDN List maintained by OFAC.

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| § [Section 1 (b) of Executive Order 13884 of August 5, 2019](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/08/07/2019-17052/blocking-property-of-the-government-of-venezuela) |

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| Internet[OFAC FAQs #519, 665, 679, 680, 803 - 629 relating to E.O. 13884](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/topic/1581) |

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| InformationThe term “Government of Venezuela” includes the state and Government of Venezuela, any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including the Central Bank of Venezuela and Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA), any person owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the foregoing, and any person who has acted or purported to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any of the foregoing, including as a member of the Maduro regime. ([Section 1. (d) of Executive Order 13857 of Jan 25, 2019](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/01/30/2019-00615/taking-additional-steps-to-address-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-venezuela)) |

### New Debt Restrictions

* Prohibits U.S. persons from engaging in “all transactions related to, provision of financing for, and other dealings in,” including the provision of services in support of:
	+ New debt of the government of Venezuela with a maturity of greater than 30 days (or, in the case of PdVSA, with a maturity of greater than 90 days) issued on or after August 25, 2017
	+ New equity of the government of Venezuela, including new equity of PdVSA, issued on or after August 25, 2017
	+ Bonds issued by the government of Venezuela (including PdVSA) before August 25, 2017
	+ Dividend payments or other distributions of profits to the Government of Venezuela from any entity owned or controlled by the Government of Venezuela.

### Ban on the Purchase of Securities

* Prohibition on the purchase by a U.S. person or within the United States of most securities from the Government of Venezuela.

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| § [Section 1 of Executive Order 13808 of August 24, 2017](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/08/29/2017-18468/imposing-additional-sanctions-with-respect-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) |

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| Internet[OFAC FAQ #508. What do the prohibitions in Executive Order (E.O) 13808 mean?](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/508) |

### Ban on dealing in Digital Currency

* U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions related to, providing financing for, and otherwise dealing in any “digital currency, digital coin, or digital token” that was issued by, for, or on behalf of the Government of Venezuela on or after January 9, 2018.

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| § [Section 1 of Executive Order 13827 of March 19, 2018](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/03/21/2018-05916/taking-additional-steps-to-address-the-situation-in-venezuela) |

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| Internet[OFAC FAQs #546 – 566 relating to E.O. 13827](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/topic/1581) |

### More debt- and equity restrictions

* Prohibition on “all transactions related to, provision of financing for, and other dealings” by U.S. persons in three categories of transactions as follows:
	+ the purchase of any debt owed to the Government of Venezuela, including accounts receivable
	+ any debt owed to the Government of Venezuela that is pledged as collateral after May 21, 2018, including accounts receivable
	+ the sale, transfer, assignment or pledging as collateral by the Government of Venezuela of any equity interest in any entity in which the Government of Venezuela has a 50 percent or greater ownership interest.

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| § [Section 1 of Executive Order 13835 of May 21, 2018](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/05/24/2018-11335/prohibiting-certain-additional-transactions-with-respect-to-venezuela) |

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| Internet[OFAC FAQs #511, 595, 596 relating to E.O. 13835](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/topic/1581) |

### Sectoral Sanctions relating to the Venezuelan Gold, Oil, Financial, Defense & Security Sector

* E.O. 13850 authorizes the imposition of blocking sanctions on persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary, to operate in the gold, oil, financial, defense and security sector of the Venezuelan economy or in any other sector of the Venezuelan economy as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State.

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| **Information**Initially [E.O. 13850 of November 1, 2018](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/11/02/2018-24254/blocking-property-of-additional-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela), authorized the imposition of blocking sanctions on persons operating in the **gold sector** of the Venezuelan economy. The other sectors have been determined later: [Oil Sector (January 28, 2019)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34141/download?inline); [Financial Sector (March 22, 2019)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34146/download?inline); [Defense and Security Sector (May 9, 2019)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34151/download?inline). |

* E.O. 13850 authorizes the imposition of sanctions on individuals engaging in corrupt practices in collaboration with the Venezuelan government.
* E.O. 13850 authorizes the imposition of blocking sanctions on persons to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, any activity or transaction described above.
* E.O. 13850 authorizes the imposition of blocking sanctions on persons to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked.

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| § [Section 1 of Executive Order 13850 of November 1, 2018](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/11/02/2018-24254/blocking-property-of-additional-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) |

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| Internet[OFAC FAQs #628 - 629 relating to E.O. 13850](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/topic/1581) |

### Secondary Sanctions on non-U.S. persons

* Non-US persons are exposed to a heightened risk of sanctions, if they provide material assistance to the Government of Venezuela (which is widely defined in E.O. 13850 and E.O. 13884).
* Executive Orders 13850 and 13884 authorise the impositions of sanctions against any person (not just a US person) under certain circumstances. By way of example, section 1(a)(iii) of E.O. 13850 authorises the imposition of sanctions against any person who provides material assistance to, or services in support of, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13850 (which includes PdVSA).

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| Information The effect of so-called secondary sanctions on non-US persons could result in listing as a specially designated entity (SDN), which could and is likely to result in exclusion from using the US Dollar currency and banking system. Trade partners and counterparties of SDNs may find it difficult to continue with business relationships. Contracts may contain sanctions clauses, which allow parties to extricate themselves from contractual obligations, if such counterparties could or would be exposed to a risk of sanctions, potentially resulting in contractual penalties if or when contracts cannot be fulfilled.  |

### Specific Licenses

On a case-by-case basis, OFAC considers applications for specific licenses to authorize transactions that are neither exempt nor covered by a general license.

Requests for a specific license must be submitted to OFAC’s Licensing Division.

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| Internet [OFAC License Application Page](http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Pages/licensing.aspx) |

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| Internet[Frequently Asked Questions regarding OFAC licenses and licensing procedures.](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/topic/1506) |

### Unblocking funds for Legal fees and costs

* OFAC may, on a case-by-case basis allow for the release of limited amounts of blocked funds for payment of legal fees and costs incurred in challenging the blocking of U.S. persons in administrative or civil proceedings.

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| Internet [Licenses for Legal Fees and Costs](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/6191/download?inline) - Guidance on the Release of Limited Amounts of Blocked Funds for Payment of Legal Fees and Costs Incurred in Challenging the Blocking of U.S. Persons in Administrative or Civil Proceedings. |

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| Internet[Guidance on the Provision of Certain Services Relating to the Requirements of U.S. Sanctions Laws (January 12, 2017)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/6211/download?inline) |

### General Licenses

OFAC issued multiple General Licenses to authorize activities that would otherwise be prohibited with regards to Venezuela:

* [Venezuela General License 2A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34121/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain New Debt, New Equity, and Securities Transactions Involving PDV Holding, Inc. and CITGO Holding, Inc.
* [Venezuela General License 3I](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932211/download?inline) - Authorizing Transactions Related to, Provision of Financing for, and Other Dealings in Certain Bonds
* [Venezuela General License 4C](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/31741/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain New Debt Transactions and Other Transactions Involving Certain Blocked Persons Related to the Exportation or Reexportation of Agricultural Commodities, Medicine, Medical Devices, Replacement Parts and Components, or Software Updates
* [Venezuela General License 5O](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932811/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond on or After August 13, 2024
* [Venezuela General License 7C](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34136/download?inline)- Authorizing Certain Activities Involving PDV Holding, Inc. and CITGO Holding, Inc.
* [Venezuela General License 8M](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932341/download?inline) - Authorizing Transactions Involving Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) Necessary for the Limited Maintenance of Essential Operations in Venezuela or the Wind Down of Operations in Venezuela for Certain Entities
* [Venezuela General License 9H](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932221/download?inline) - Authorizing Transactions Related to Dealings in Certain Securities
* [Venezuela General License 10A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34131/download?inline)- Authorizing the Purchase in Venezuela of Refined Petroleum Products from Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA)
* [Venezuela General License 15C](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/33126/download?inline) - Authorizing Transactions Involving Certain Banks for Certain Entities
* [Venezuela General License 16C](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/33121/download?inline) - Authorizing Maintenance of U.S. Person Accounts and Noncommercial, Personal Remittances involving Certain Banks
* [Venezuela General License 18A​](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34126/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain Transactions Involving Integración Administradora de Fondos de Ahorro Previsional, S.A.
* [Venezuela General License 21](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/46421/download?inline) - Entries in Certain Accounts for Normal Service Charges and Payments and Transfers to Blocked Accounts in U.S. Financial Institutions Authorized
* [Venezuela General License 22](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/30601/download?inline) - Venezuela’s Mission to the United Nations
* [Venezuela General License 23](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34116/download?inline) - Third-country Diplomatic and Consular Funds Transfers Authorized
* [Venezuela General License 24](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/31756/download?inline) - Certain Transactions Involving the Government of Venezuela Related to Telecommunications and Mail Authorized
* [Venezuela General License 25](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/31761/download?inline) - Exportation of Certain Services, Software, Hardware, and Technology Incident to the Exchange of Communications over the Internet Authorized
* [Venezuela General License 26](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/31766/download?inline) - Emergency and Certain Other Medical Services Authorized
* [Venezuela General License 27](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34111/download?inline) - ​Certain Transactions Related to Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights Authorized
* [Venezuela General License 29](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/31771/download?inline) - Certain Transactions Involving the Government of Venezuela in Support of Certain Nongovernmental Organizations’ Activities Authorized
* [Venezuela General License 30A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/53431/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain Transactions Necessary to Port and Airport Operations
* [Venezuela General License 31B](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/930241/download?inline) - Certain Transactions Involving the IV Venezuelan National Assembly and Certain Other Persons
* [Venezuela General License 32](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34101/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to Personal Maintenance of Individuals who are U.S. Persons Residing in Venezuela
* [Venezuela General License 33](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34096/download?inline) - Authorizing Overflight Payments, Emergency Landings, and Air Ambulance Services
* [Venezuela General License 34A​](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/25966/download?inline) - Authorizing Transactions Involving Certain Government of Venezuela Persons
* [Venezuela General License 35​](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/25961/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain Administrative Transactions with the Government of Venezuela
* [Venezuela General License 39B](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/931886/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain Activities to Respond to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
* [Venezuela General License 40B](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/931966/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain Transactions Involving the Exportation or Reexportation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas to Venezuela
* [Venezuela General License 41](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/929531/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to Chevron Corporation’s Joint Ventures in Venezuela
* [Venezuela General License 42](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/931696/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Negotiation of Certain Settlement Agreements with the IV Venezuelan National Assembly and Certain Other Persons
* [Venezuela General License 43A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932561/download?inline) - Authorizing the Wind Down of Transactions Involving CVG Compania General de Mineria de Venezuela CA
* [Venezuela General License 44A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932826/download?inline) - Authorizing the Wind Down of Transactions Related to Oil or Gas Sector Operations in Venezuela
* [Venezuela General License 45B](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932686/download?inline) - Authorizing Certain Repatriation Transactions Involving Consorcio Venezolano de Industrias Aeronáuticas y Servicios Aéreos, S.A.
* [Archive of Expired General Licenses​](https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/venezuela-related-sanctions/archive-of-selected-revoked-and-expired-general-licenses)

For an updated list of general licenses related to Venezuela Sanctions, please visit [OFAC’s Venezuela-related Sanctions Page](https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/venezuela-related-sanctions).

### Authorizations

The Venezuela Sanctions Regulations include authorizations for certain otherwise blocked transactions including:

* Payments and transfers to blocked accounts in U.S. financial institutions.
* Entries in certain accounts for normal service charges
* Provision of certain legal services
* Payments for legal services from funds originating outside the United States
* Nonscheduled emergency medical services
* Official business of the United States government
* Official business of certain international organizations and entities

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| [§ 591.504 - § 591.510 - Subpart E - Licenses, Authorizations, and Statements of Licensing Policy - 31 CFR Part 591 (Venezuela Sanctions Regulations)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-591?toc=1) |

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| Internet[OFAC – Venezuela-Related Sanctions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/venezuela-related-sanctions) |

## **Trade Sanctions**

Prohibition on dealing with Blocked Parties

* Unless a transaction involves a party blocked under OFAC’s authorities, no OFAC authorization is needed to trade with Venezuela.

Trade prohibitions under U.S. Export Control Regulations

Notwithstanding the limited scope of the Venezuela Sanctions Regulations, all exports to Venezuela of U.S. origin goods should be reviewed for compliance with applicable U.S. regulations.

These restrictions are summarized below under [U.S. Export Controls relating to Venezuela](#_U.S._Export_Controls).

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| Internet[OFAC – Venezuela-Related Sanctions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/venezuela-related-sanctions) |

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## **Immigration Sanctions**

### Travel ban

* The entry to the U.S. of all persons subject to the blocked property provisions [Executive Order 13692](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/03/11/2015-05677/blocking-property-and-suspending-entry-of-certain-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) has been suspended.

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| § [Section 2. of Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/03/11/2015-05677/blocking-property-and-suspending-entry-of-certain-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) |

# U.S. Export Controls relating to Venezuela

The Venezuelan people are not subject to comprehensive U.S. sanctions. Sanctions do not preclude U.S. persons from exporting or reexporting items to Venezuela provided that the transactions do not involve sanctioned individuals or entities or certain prohibited activities.

Those involved in exports or reexports to Venezuela, including exports or reexports related to activity authorized by OFAC, should also consult the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (Commerce / BIS) to ensure eligibility of exportation or reexportation under its authorities.

The restrictions by Commerce / BIS are summarized below.

## **Venezuela-specific restrictions under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR)**

Military end-use and end user controls

Venezuela is included in the military end-use and end-user control in [§ 744.21: Restrictions on certain `Military end uses'](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/section-744.21).

In addition to the license requirements for items specified on the Commerce Control List (CCL)), you may not export, reexport, or transfer (in-country):

* Any item subject to the EAR listed in [Supplement No. 2 to Part 744](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%202%20to%20Part%20744) without a license if, at the time of the export, reexport, or transfer (in-country), you have “knowledge,” as defined in [§ 772.1 of the EAR](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/part-772#p-772.1(Knowledge)), that the item is intended, entirely or in part, for a 'military end use,' as defined in [paragraph (f)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/section-744.21#p-744.21(f)) of this section, in Venezuela or Venezuelan 'military end user,' as defined in [paragraph (g)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/section-744.21#p-744.21(g)) of this section, wherever located. 'Military end users' located outside of Venezuela are limited to entities identified on the 'Military End-User' (MEU) List under supplement no. 7 to this part.

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| [§ 744.21 Restrictions on certain 'military end uses' or 'military end users' - EAR](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/section-744.21) |

* No “U.S. person” may, without a license from BIS, 'support' a 'military-intelligence end use' or a 'military-intelligence end user,' as defined in [§ 744.22(f)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/section-744.22#p-744.22(f)), in Venezuela.

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| [§ 744.6 Restrictions on specific activities of “U.S. persons.”](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/part-744/section-744.6#p-744.6(b)(5)) |

Where can I find these items? [Visit Supplement No. 2 to Part 744—List of Items Subject to the Military End Use or End User License Requirement of § 744.21](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%202%20to%20Part%20744)

Where can I find the definition of ‘Military end use’ and ‘Military end user’? Visit [§ 744.21 (f) and (g) - Restrictions on certain 'military end uses' or 'military end users' (EAR)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/section-744.21)

[Commerce / BIS FAQs Relating to the Military End Use/User Rules (26 June 2020)](https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/pdfs/2566-2021-meu-faq)

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| InformationThe Military End User List ([Supplement No. 7 to part 744](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%207%20to%20Part%20744) of the EAR) identifies foreign parties that are prohibited from receiving items described in [Supplement No. 2 of Part 744](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%202%20to%20Part%20744) of the EAR unless the exporter secures a license.  These parties have been determined by the U.S. Government to be ‘military end users,’ as defined in [Section 744.21(g)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/section-744.21) of the EAR, and represent an unacceptable risk of use in or diversion to a ‘military end use’ or ‘military end user’ in China, Russia, or Venezuela.  The Military End User List is not exhaustive, and, pursuant to the license requirements in [Section 744.21](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/section-744.21) of the EAR,  exporters, reexporters, or transferors must conduct their own due diligence for entities not identified in [Supplement No. 7 to Part 744](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%207%20to%20Part%20744) of the EAR. |

**General restrictions under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR)**

Dual-Use items

Ten General Prohibitions

Carefully read the [Ten General Prohibitions of the EAR](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-736), which describe certain exports, reexports, transfers (in-country), and other conduct, subject to the scope of the EAR, in which you may not engage unless you either have a license from the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) or qualify under part 740 of the EAR for a License Exception from each applicable general prohibition in this paragraph.

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| Scales of justice [Part 736 — General Prohibitions](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-736) - EAR |

Person-based restrictions

BIS maintains restrictions on exports and reexports to designated persons under OFAC’s Sanctions Program relating to Venezuela.

A license requirement applies to the export or reexport to a SDN of any item subject to the EAR.

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| Scales of justice[§544.201 Prohibited transactions involving blocked property](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-544/subpart-B/section-544.201) - EAR |

Item-based controls

According to the [Commerce Country Chart](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/part-738/appendix-Supplement%20No.%201%20to%20Part%20738), you need to obtain an export license for exports to Venezuela of items on the Commerce Control List (CCL) controlled for the following reasons:

* Chemical and Biological Weapons: CB 1, CB 2, CB 3
* Nuclear nonproliferation: NP 1, NP 2
* National Security: NS 1, NS 2
* Missile Tech: MT 1
* Regional Stability: RS 1, RS 2
* Firearms Convention: FC 1
* Crime Control: CC 1, and CC 3

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| Scales of justice[Supplement No. 1 to Part 738—Commerce Country Chart](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-738/appendix-Supplement%20No.%201%20to%20Part%20738) - EAR |

Foreign-made products

Under the de minimis rule, U.S. export controls are also applied to certain foreign-made products. The de minimis rule provides that a foreign-made commodity is subject to the EAR if that foreign-made commodity contains more than 25% controlled U.S.-origin content by value.

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| Scales of justice [General Prohibition Two—Reexport and export from abroad of foreign-made items incorporating more than a de minimis amount of controlled U.S. content (U.S. Content Reexports)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/part-736#p-736.2(b)(2)) - EAR |

See [De minimis Rules and Guidelines](https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/pdfs/1382-de-minimis-guidance/file), and [§734.4 De Minimis U.S. Content](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-734?toc=1) of the EAR.

Destination-based controls

Venezuela is listed under Country Group D under [Supplement No. 1 to Part 740 - Country Groups, EAR](https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/regulations-docs/2255-supplement-no-1-to-part-740-country-groups-1). Country Group D includes countries of national security concern to the United States. Group D countries face more restrictions and are generally allowed fewer license exceptions. Venezuela is listed under Country Groups:

* D:1 for National Security
* D:2 for Nuclear
* D:3 for Chemical and Biological
* D:4 for Missile Technology
* D:5 for U.S. Arms Embargoed Countries

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| Scales of justice[Supplement No. 1 to Part 740—Country Groups](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-740/appendix-Supplement%20No.%201%20to%20Part%20740) - EAR |

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| Information “Country Groups” are used to identify, among other things, license exception eligibility and licensing policy.  |

End-User and End-Use Based Controls

* A license is required, to the extent specified on the Entity List, to export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) any item subject to the EAR when an entity that is listed on the [Entity List](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%204%20to%20Part%20744).

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| Scales of justice [Supplement No. 4 to Part 744—Entity List](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%204%20to%20Part%20744) - EAR |

* Exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) involving parties to the transaction who are listed on the [Unverified List (UVL)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%206%20to%20Part%20744) are subject to the restrictions and requirements outlined in § 744.15 of the EAR.

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| Scales of justice [§ 744.15 Restrictions on exports, reexports and transfers (in-country) to persons listed on the unverified list](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/section-744.15) - EAR |

## **Venezuela-Specific Restrictions under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)**

Defense articles and services

Policy of Denial for defense articles and defense services

* Venezuela is categorized as a [Section 126.1 country](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/part-126/section-126.1#p-126.1(d)) in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”). Practically, this means that the exports of U.S. defense articles and services to Venezuela are prohibited and license applications will be evaluated by the State Department Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (“DDTC”) subject to a policy of denial.

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| [§ 126.1 (d) Countries subject to certain prohibitions - International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR," 22 CFR 120-130)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M/part-126/section-126.1) |

**General Restrictions under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)**

Export, reexport, retransfer, or temporary import, of defense articles.

* The approval of the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) must be requested and obtained before the export, reexport, retransfer, or temporary import of a defense article, unless an exemption under the provisions of this subchapter is applicable.

Furnishing defense services

* The approval of DDTC must be requested and obtained before a defense service may be furnished, unless an exemption under the provisions of this subchapter is applicable.

Brokering activities

* The approval of DDTC must be requested and obtained before engaging in the business of brokering activities for the defense articles described in § 129.4(a) of this subchapter by a person who is required to register as a broker under part 129 of this subchapter, unless an exemption under the provisions of part 129 is applicable.

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| Scales of justice § 120.14 (a), (b), and (c) Licenses and related authorizations - [International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR," 22 CFR 120-130)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M) |

Prohibited exports, imports, and sales to or from Venezuela

* It is the policy of the United States to deny licenses or other approvals for exports of defense articles or defense services to Venezuela.

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| Scales of justice § 126.1 (d) Prohibited exports, imports, and sales to or from certain countries (Venezuela) - [International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR," 22 CFR 120-130)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/part-126/section-126.1#p-126.1(d)(1)) |

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# Background for U.S. Sanctions

## **Legal basis for U.S. Sanctions**

The legal bases for the U.S. sanctions relating to Venezuela are:

* [Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/5821/download?inline)
* [International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)(IEEPA)](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/HMAN-112/pdf/HMAN-112-pg1123.pdf)
* [National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.)](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/HMAN-112/pdf/HMAN-112-pg1119.pdf)

U.S. sanctions concerning Venezuela are codified in 31 CFR Part 591.

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| Scales of justice[31 CFR Part 591 - Venezuela Sanctions Regulations](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-591?toc=1) |

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| **Information**A list of [relevant Venezuela-related legislation](#_Relevant_Legislation) can be found at the end of the summary. |

## **Reason for U.S. Sanctions**

President Barack Obama issued [Executive Order 13692](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/03/11/2015-05677/blocking-property-and-suspending-entry-of-certain-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) (E.O.) in 2015 against 110 Venezuelan individuals, and eight entities in response to violence and political repression against participants of the 2014 Venezuelan protests. As the Venezuelan political and economic crisis continued in the following years, President Donald Trump issued six more EOs targeting the Venezuelan state.

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## **Scope & Applicability of U.S. Sanctions**

The U.S. sanctions regime with respect to Venezuela applies to the following “U.S. persons”:

(1)  U.S. citizens;

(2)  Permanent residents of the U.S. (e.g., green-card holders);

(3)  Entities organized under the laws of the U.S. or any jurisdiction within the U.S., and any foreign branches thereof;

(4)  All individuals physically located in the U.S.;

(5)  All persons physically located in the United States.

In certain cases, foreign subsidiaries owned or controlled by U.S. companies also must comply. Certain programs also require foreign persons in possession of U.S.-origin goods to comply.

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| Internet [OFAC FAQs - Who must comply with OFAC regulations?](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/11) |

# Background for U.S. Export Controls

## **Legal Basis for U.S. Export Controls**

Dual-Use items

The U.S. Department of Commerce administers the [Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR §§730-774)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C), or “EAR,” which regulate the export of “dual-use” items.

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| Scales of justice [Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR §§730-774)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C) |

Defense articles and services

The U.S. Department of State administers the [International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR," 22 CFR 120-130)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M) or “ITAR”, which regulates the export and temporary import of defense articles and services.

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| Scales of justice [International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR," 22 CFR 120-130)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M) |

## **Scope of U.S. Export Controls**

Dual-Use items

All items of U.S. origin or physically located in the U.S., are subject to classification under the EAR. Non-U.S. companies are also affected by the provisions of U.S. re-export control law under the EAR if the foreign manufactured goods contain more than a "de minimis" level of U.S. content by value.

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| Scales of justice [§ 734.3 Items subject to the EAR](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C) |

Defense articles and services

The ITAR applies to all manufacturers, exporters, temporary importers, brokers, or providers of defense articles, services, or technical data on the USML must comply with ITAR. Not only does sending or taking any ITAR-controlled commodity or related data out of the U.S. require prior U.S. State Department approval, but subsequent transfers of the commodity or data outside of the U.S. also require prior State Department approval.

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| Scales of justice [§ 120.13 Registration - International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR")](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M) |

# Resources for U.S. Sanctions

## **Financial and Trade Sanctions**

* [OFAC’s Venezuela-Related Sanctions Page](https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/venezuela-related-sanctions)

The page includes information on Venezuela-Related Sanctions, including guidance, FAQs, Specific License, General Licenses, and the Legal Framework.

* [Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs)

Visit OFAC’s FAQ page and search by the keyword “Venezuela” for specific questions on Venezuela-related sanctions.

* Blocked Persons

Search OFAC’s [Specially Designated Nationals And Blocked Persons List (SDN)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/specially-designated-nationals-and-blocked-persons-list-sdn-human-readable-lists). The Venezuela-related designations can be found under the programs “VENEZUELA,” “VENEZUELA-EO13850,” and “VENEZUELA-EO13884.”

# Resources for U.S. Export Controls

## **Guidance for dual-use items**

* [Website of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)](https://beta.bis.gov/)
* [Tool: Search the Export Administration Regulations (EAR)](https://beta.bis.gov/ear)
* [BIS's free on-line training](https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/online-training-room)

## **Guidance for defense article and defense services**

* Website of [The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC)](https://www.pmddtc.state.gov/ddtc_public/ddtc_public?id=ddtc_public_portal_itar_landing), which administers the ITAR
* [The International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)](https://www.pmddtc.state.gov/ddtc_public/ddtc_public?id=ddtc_kb_article_page&sys_id=%2024d528fddbfc930044f9ff621f961987)
* [Code of Federal Regulations - International Traffic in Arms Regulations](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M)

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# What You Need to Do

* Conduct routine assessments of potential sanctions-related risks.
* Identify any enhanced due diligence needed for transactions to and from sanctioned destinations and outline the processes for conducting it.
* Create a standalone document describing your exposure to sanctions and any board approved, enhanced policy for dealing with it.
* Know your software.
* Test your scanning tools frequently and document results.
* Don’t forget other sanctions programs.
* Prepare for high expectations.
* Stay informed.

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# Relevant Legislation

## **Timeline of all relevant legal acts relating to the Venezuela sanctions:**

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| Date | Legal acts | Measures |
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| 10 May 2024 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20240510) | OFAC is issuing [Venezuela General License 8N](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932871/download?inline), "Authorizing Transactions Involving Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) Necessary for the Limited Maintenance of Essential Operations in Venezuela or the Wind Down of Operations in Venezuela for Certain Entities." |
| 17 April 2024 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License and Associated Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20240417) | OFAC is issuing Venezuela-related General License 44A, ["Authorizing the Wind Down of Transactions Related to Oil or Gas Sector Operations in Venezuela."](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932826/download?inline)Additionally, OFAC is publishing an updated, related document "[Frequently Asked Questions Related to the Suspension of Certain U.S. Sanctions with Respect to Venezuela on October 18, 2023.](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932821/download?inline)" |
| 29 February 2024 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20240229) | OFAC is issuing [Venezuela General License 45B](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932686/download?inline), "Authorizing Certain Repatriation Transactions Involving Consorcio Venezolano de Industrias Aeronáuticas y Servicios Aéreos, S.A." |
| 16 January 2024 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20240116) | OFAC is issuing [Venezuela-related General License 5N](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932511/download?inline) "Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond on or After April 16, 2024." |
| 18 October 2023 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General Licenses and Associated Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20231018_44) | OFAC is issuing Venezuela-related [General License 3I](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932211/download?inline), [General License 5M](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932216/download?inline), [General License 9H](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932221/download?inline), [General License 43](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932226/download?inline), [General License 44](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932231/download?inline)and [General License 45](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932236/download?inline). OFAC is also issuing two new Venezuela-related Frequently Asked Questions ([FAQs 1136, 1137](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/added/2023-10-18)), amending four related FAQs ([FAQs 595, 661, 662 and 629](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/updated/2023-10-18)), and is publishing a related document "[Frequently Asked Questions Related to the Suspension of Certain U.S. Sanctions with Respect to Venezuela on October 18, 2023](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932241/download?inline)." |
| 10 July 2023 | [Issuance of Venezuela-Related General License 40B](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20230710) | OFAC is issuing Venezuela-Related [General License 40B, "Authorizing Certain Transactions Involving the Exportation or Reexportation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas to Venezuela](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/931966/download?inline)." |
| 17 January 2023 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License and Amended Venezuela-related Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20230117_33) | OFAC is issuing [Venezuela-related General License 5J](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/930446/download?inline), "Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond on or After April 20, 2023". OFAC is also amending Venezuela-related [Frequently Asked Question 595](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/595).  |
| 9 January 2023 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License and Amended Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20230109) | OFAC is issuing Venezuela-related [General License 31B](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/930241/download?inline),"Certain Transactions Involving the IV Venezuelan National Assembly and Certain Other Persons."  OFAC is also amending [several Frequently Asked Questions (522, 547, 660, 679, and 680)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/updated/2023-01-09).  |
| 18 October 2023 | [In Response to Electoral Roadmap, Treasury Issues New Venezuela General Licenses](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1822) | OFAC issued 4 General Licenses suspending select sanctions.  |
| 7 August 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 5K and 5L](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/08/07/2023-16729/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-5k-and-5l) | OFAC is publishing two general licenses (GLs) issued pursuant to the Venezuela Sanctions Regulations: GLs 5K and 5L, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 7 August 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General License 40B](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/08/07/2023-16732/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-license-40b) | OFAC is publishing one general license (GL) issued pursuant to the Venezuela Sanctions Regulations: GL 40B, which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 18 July 2023 | [Publication of Covid-Related Web General Licenses Related to Venezuela Sanctions Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/07/18/2023-15137/publication-of-covid-related-web-general-licenses-related-to-syria-sanctions-regulations-iranian) | OFAC is publishing three web general licenses (GLs) issued in the Syria Sanctions Regulations, Iran Transactions and Sanctions Regulations and Global Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, and Venezuela Sanctions Regulations, respectively: Syria GL 21B, Iran GL N–2, and Venezuela GL 39B, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 4 April 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 32, 33, 34, 34A, and 35](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/04/04/2023-06967/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-32-33-34-34a-and-35) | OFAC is publishing five general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 32, 33, 34, 34A, and 35, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 4 April 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 29, 30, 30A, 31, and 31A](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/04/04/2023-06970/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-29-30-30a-31-and-31a) | OFAC is publishing five general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 29, 30, 30A, 31, and 31A, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 2 March 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 19, 20, 21, 22, and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/03/02/2023-04360/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-19-20-21-22-and-subsequent) | OFAC is publishing six general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 19, 20, 20A, 20B, 21, and 22, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 2 March 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 36, 36A, 37, 38, and 39](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/03/02/2023-04317/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-36-36a-37-38-and-39) | OFAC is publishing five general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 36, 36A, 37, 38, and 39, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 16 February 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/16/2023-03289/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-23-24-25-26-27-and-28) | OFAC is publishing six general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 14 February 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General License 31B](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/14/2023-03072/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-license-31b) | OFAC is publishing general license (GL) 31B issued pursuant to the Venezuela Sanctions Regulations. GL 31B was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 14 February 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 16, 17, 18, and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/14/2023-03075/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-16-17-18-and-subsequent) | OFAC is publishing seven general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 16, 16A, 16B, 16C, 17, 18, and 18A, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 1 February 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 14, 15, and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/01/2023-02112/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-14-15-and-subsequent-iterations) | OFAC is publishing five general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 14, 15, 15A, 15B, and 15C, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 1 February 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 6, 10, 11, and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/01/2023-02045/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-6-10-11-and-subsequent) | OFAC is publishing five general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 6, 6A, 10, 10A, and 11, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 1 February 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 6, 10, 11, and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/01/2023-02045/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-6-10-11-and-subsequent) | OFAC is publishing five general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 6, 6A, 10, 10A, and 11, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 1 February 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General License 5F and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/01/2023-02047/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-license-5f-and-subsequent-iterations) | OFAC is publishing five general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 5F, 5G, 5H, 5I, and 5J, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 13 January 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 8K and 41](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/01/13/2023-00515/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-8k-and-41) | OFAC is publishing two general licenses (GLs) issued pursuant to the Venezuela Sanctions Regulations: GLs 8K and 41, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 13 January 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 12, 13, and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/01/13/2023-00346/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-12-13-and-subsequent-iterations) | OFAC is publishing seven general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 12, 13, 13A, 13B, 13C, 13D, and 13E, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website and is now expired. |
| 11 January 2023 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 1, 2, 4, and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/01/11/2023-00347/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-1-2-4-and-subsequent-iterations) | OFAC is publishing seven general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GLs 1, 2, 2A, 4, 4A, 4B, and 4C, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website. |
| 21 December 2022 | [Addition of General Licenses for the Official Business of the United States Government and Certain International Organizations and Entities and Updates to the 50 Percent Rule Interpretive in OFAC Sanctions Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/12/21/2022-27564/addition-of-general-licenses-for-the-official-business-of-the-united-states-government-and-certain) | OFAC is amending its regulations in multiple sanctions programs to add, amend, or update general licenses authorizing official business of the United States government and official business of certain international organizations and entities, and update an interpretation explaining that the property and interests in property of an entity are blocked if one or more blocked persons own, whether individually or in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest in the entity. Additionally, OFAC is updating the authority citation of several CFR parts to consolidate or shorten citations to conform to Federal Register requirements. |
| 26 November 2022 | [Issuance of Venezuela-Related General Licenses and Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20221126) | OFAC is issuing Venezuela-related [General License 8K, "Authorizing Transactions Involving Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) Necessary for the Limited Maintenance of Essential Operations in Venezuela or the Wind Down of Operations in Venezuela for Certain Entities"](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/929526/download?inline) and Venezuela-related [General License 41, "Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to Chevron Corporation’s Joint Ventures in Venezuela"](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/929531/download?inline).  Additionally, OFAC is issuing two new Venezuela-related [Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs 1098 and 1099).](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/added/2022-11-26) |
| 26 November 2022 | [Treasury Issues Venezuela General License 41 Upon Resumption of Mexico City Talks](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1127) | OFAC issued Venezuela General License (GL) 41, authorizing Chevron Corporation to resume limited natural resource extraction operations in Venezuela. This action reflects longstanding U.S. policy to provide targeted sanctions relief based on concrete steps that alleviate the suffering of the Venezuelan people and support the restoration of democracy. |
| 13 October 2022 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General License 9 and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/10/13/2022-22197/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-license-9-and-subsequent-iterations) | OFAC is publishing eight general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions Regulations program: GLs 9, 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, 9E, and 9F, each of which was previously issued on OFAC's website and is now expired, as well as GL 9G, which was also previously issued on OFAC's website. |
| 13 October 2022 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General License 3 and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/10/13/2022-22198/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-license-3-and-subsequent-iterations) | OFAC is publishing nine general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions Regulations program: GLs 3, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, 3F, and 3G, each of which was previously issued on OFAC's website and is now expired, as well as GL 3H, which was also previously issued on OFAC's website. |
| 17 August 2022 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 8I and 8J](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/08/17/2022-17644/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-8i-and-8j) | OFAC is publishing two general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GL 8I, which was previously made available on OFAC's website and is now expired, and GL 8J, which was also previously made available on OFAC's website and expires on December 1, 2022. |
| 17 August 2022 | [Publication of Venezuela Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 40 and 40A](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/08/17/2022-17645/publication-of-venezuela-sanctions-regulations-web-general-licenses-40-and-40a) | OFAC is publishing two general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions program: GL 40, which was previously made available on OFAC's website and is now expired, and GL 40A, which was also previously made available on OFAC's website and expires on July 12, 2023. |
| 5 August 2022 | [Publication of Covid-Related Web General Licenses Related to Venezuela Sanctions Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/08/05/2022-16784/publication-of-covid-related-web-general-licenses-related-to-syria-sanctions-regulations-iran) | OFAC is publishing three web general licenses (GLs) issued in the Venezuela Sanctions. |
| 2 August 2022 | [BIS Takes Enforcement Action Against Venezuela Cargo Airline For Violation of U.S. Export Controls](https://www.bis.gov/press-release/bis-takes-enforcement-action-against-venezuela-cargo-airline-violation-us-export) | BIS issued a Temporary Denial Order (“TDO”) suspending the export privileges of Venezuela-based cargo airline Empresa de Transporte Aéreocargo del Sur, S.A., a/k/a Aerocargo del Sur Transportation Company, a/k/a EMTRASUR (“EMTRASUR”) for 180 days for acquiring custody or control of a U.S.-origin Boeing 747 aircraft from Mahan Air of Iran in violation of U.S. export controls and for engaging in further violations by operating that aircraft on flights between Venezuela, Iran, and Russia. In a related action, the Department of Justice announced the issuance of a seizure warrant for the aircraft. |
| 7 July 2022 | [Issuance of Venezuela-Related General License 40A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20220707) | OFAC is issuing [Venezuela-Related General License 40A, "Authorizing Certain Transactions Involving the Exportation or Reexportation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas to Venezuela."](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/924211/download?inline) |
| 26 October 2021 | [Publication of Venezuela Web General License 8 and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/10/26/2021-23331/publication-of-venezuela-web-general-license-8-and-subsequent-iterations) | OFAC is publishing nine Venezuela web general licenses (GLs) in the Federal Register : GL 8, GL 8A, GL 8B, GL 8C, GL 8D, GL 8E, GL 8F, and GL 8G, each of which is now expired and was previously issued on OFAC's website, as well as GL 8H, which was also previously issued on OFAC's website and expires on December 1, 2021. |
| 20 October 2021 | [Publication of Venezuela Web General License 7 and Subsequent Iterations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/10/20/2021-22834/publication-of-venezuela-web-general-license-7-and-subsequent-iterations) | OFAC is publishing four Venezuela-related web general licenses (GLs) in the Federal Register: GL 7, GL 7A, and GL 7B, each of which is now expired and was previously issued on OFAC's website, as well as GL 7C, which was also previously issued on OFAC's website. |
| 10 September 2021 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 5H and Amended Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20210910) | OFAC is issuing General License 5H, “Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond on or After January 21, 2022.”  In addition, OFAC is amending a related [Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/595). |
| 20 July 2021 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 5G and Updated Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20210720) | OFAC is issuing Venezuela-related General License 5G, "Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond on or After October 21, 2021."  In addition, OFAC is updating related Frequently Asked Question [595](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/595).   |
| 17 June 2021 | [Venezuela General License 39](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20210617) | OFAC is issuing Venezuela General License 39, "Authorizing Certain Activities to Respond to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic" and related Frequently Asked Questions ([906](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/906), [907](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/907), [908](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/908), [909](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/909), [910](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/910), and [911](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/911)). |
| 1 June 2020 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 8H](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20210601) | OFAC is issuing Venezuela-related General License 8H, "Authorizing Transactions Involving Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) Necessary for the Limited Maintenance of Essential Operations in Venezuela or the Wind Down of Operations in Venezuela for Certain Entities." |
| 2 February 2021 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 30A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20210202) | OFAC is issuing Venezuela-related [General License 30A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/53431/download?inline), "Authorizing Certain Transactions Necessary to Port and Airport Operations." |
| 19 January 2021 | [Treasury Targets Venezuelan Oil Sector Sanctions Evasion Network](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1239) | OFAC designated three individuals, fourteen entities, and six vessels for their ties to a network attempting to evade United States sanctions on Venezuela’s oil sector. The illegitimate Maduro regime has continued to use Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) as its primary conduit for corruption to exploit and profit from Venezuela’s natural resources. Today’s action, taken pursuant to Executive Order 13850, as amended, builds on OFAC’s June 18, 2020 designations targeting Libre Abordo, S.A. de C.V. (Libre Abordo) and a wider Mexico-based network involved in the illicit sale of Venezuelan oil. Today’s action targets additional orchestrators and facilitators with ties to the Mexico network who have conspired with Maduro’s oil minister, Tareck El Aissami Maddah (El Aissami), and indicted money launderer Alex Nain Saab Moran (Saab) to broker the sale of hundreds of millions of dollars of Venezuelan oil. |
| 19 January 2021 | [Publication of Web General Licenses Issued Pursuant to the Venezuela Sanctions Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/11/30/2020-26345/publication-of-web-general-licenses-issued-pursuant-to-the-venezuela-sanctions-regulations) | OFAC is publishing three Venezuela-related web general licenses in the Federal Register : General License 5C, which has been superseded, General License 5D, which has been superseded, and General License 5E, each of which was previously issued on OFAC's website. |
| 4 January 2021 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 31A and Amended Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20210104) | OFAC) is issuing [General License 31A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/50311/download?inline), "Certain Transactions Involving the IV Venezuelan National Assembly, the Interim President of Venezuela, and Certain Other Persons Authorized."  In addition, OFAC is amending a [related Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/679). |
| 28 April 2020 | [Expansion of Export, Reexport, and Transfer (in-Country) Controls for Military End Use or Military End Users in the People's Republic of China, Russia, or Venezuela](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/04/28/2020-07241/expansion-of-export-reexport-and-transfer-in-country-controls-for-military-end-use-or-military-end) | BIS is amending the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to expand license requirements on exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of items intended for military end use or military end users in the People's Republic of China (China), Russia, or Venezuela. Specifically, this rule expands the licensing requirements for China to include “military end users,” in addition to “military end use.” It broadens the list of items for which the licensing requirements and review policy apply and expands the definition of “military end use.” |
| 30 December 2020 | [Treasury Designates Venezuelan Officials Involved in Unjust Trial of the “Citgo 6”](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1225) | OFAC designated Venezuelan judge Lorena Carolina Cornielles Ruiz and Venezuelan prosecutor Ramon Antonio Torres Espinoza, the Venezuelan government officials who presided over and prosecuted the November 2020 trial and sentencing of six U.S. persons in Venezuela. The six U.S. persons, known as the “Citgo 6,” are Citgo executives who were unjustly imprisoned in Venezuela in November 2017 after being lured to Caracas under false pretenses. The trials of each of the executives were based on politically motivated charges and marred by a lack of fair trial guarantees. Media and human rights groups denounced the treatment of the executives and were denied access to the trials. |
| 30 November 2020 | [Treasury Sanctions CEIEC for Supporting the Illegitimate Maduro Regime’s Efforts to Undermine Venezuelan Democracy](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1194) | OFAC designated CEIEC for supporting the illegitimate Maduro regime’s efforts to undermine democracy in Venezuela, including its efforts to restrict internet service and conduct digital surveillance and cyber operations against political opponents. Chinese technology companies, including CEIEC, continue to challenge democratic values of freedom and transparency by developing and exporting tools to monitor, censor, and surveil citizens’ activities on the internet. |
| 17 November 2020 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 8G](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20201117) | OFAC is issuing Venezuela-related [General License 8G](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/49686/download?inline), "Authorizing Transactions Involving Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) Necessary for the Limited Maintenance of Essential Operations in Venezuela or the Wind Down of Operations in Venezuela for Certain Entities." |
| 6 October 2020 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 5E and Amended Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20201006) | OFAC is issuing General License 5E, "Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond on or After January 19, 2021."  In addition, OFAC is amending a [related Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/595). |
| 22 September 2020 | [Treasury Continues Pressure on Illegitimate Regime Officials Undermining Democracy in Venezuela](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1132) | OFAC designated five key figures that have facilitated the illegitimate Maduro regime’s efforts to undermine democracy in Venezuela. These individuals, including Maduro-supporting members of the Venezuelan National Assembly (Asamblea Nacional or AN), have acted as part of a broader scheme to manipulate parliamentary elections taking place in December 2020 by placing control of Venezuela’s opposition parties in the hands of politicians affiliated with Nicolas Maduro’s regime, undermining any credible opposition challenge to that regime. |
| 4 September 2020 | [Treasury Sanctions Maduro Regime Officials for Undermining Democratic Order in Venezuela](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1115) | OFAC designated four key figures that have facilitated the illegitimate Maduro regime’s efforts to undermine the independence and democratic order of Venezuela. These individuals include David Eugenio De Lima Salas, Reinaldo Enrique Muñoz Pedroza, Indira Maira Alfonzo Izaguirre, and Jose Luis Gutierrez Parra. Their actions are part of a broader election interference scheme to prevent free and fair parliamentary elections from taking place in December 2020 by restructuring the National Electoral Council and controlling the state’s wealth and assets for regime purposes through the Solicitor General. |
| 15 July 2020 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 5D and Amended Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20200715) | OFAC is issuing amended [Venezuela-related General License 5D](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/44526/download?inline), “Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond on or After October 20, 2020.”  OFAC is also amending a [related Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/595). |
| 24 June 2020 | [Treasury Sanctions Five Iranian Captains Who Delivered Gasoline to the Maduro Regime in Venezuela](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1043) | OFAC took action against the captains of the five ships that U.S.-sanctioned Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL) and National Iranian Tanker Company (NITC) used to deliver Iranian gasoline to the illegitimate Maduro regime in Venezuela. These captains, who led five Iranian flagged tankers — CLAVEL, PETUNIA, FORTUNE, FOREST and FAXON — delivered gasoline and gasoline components to Venezuela, and are now added to OFAC’s Specially Designated National and Blocked Persons List (SDN List). |
| 18 June 2020 | [Treasury Targets Sanctions Evasion Network Supporting Corrupt Venezuelan Actors](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1038) | OFAC designated three individuals and eight foreign entities, and identified two vessels as blocked property for their activities in or associated with a network attempting to evade United States sanctions on Venezuela’s oil sector. As the illegitimate Maduro regime has done before, the regime turned to Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA), its primary conduit for corruption, and the institutions that no longer serve its people, to exploit and profit from Venezuela’s natural resources. Maduro’s oil minister and U.S.-designated Kingpin Tareck El Aissami Maddah (El Aissami) has enlisted a network of facilitators, some of whom are designated today, to orchestrate opaque schemes to broker the re-sale of over 30 million barrels of Venezuelan-origin crude oil in order to benefit from the proceeds. |
| 2 June 2020 | [Treasury Targets Maritime Entities for Supporting Illegitimate Maduro Regime in the Venezuela Oil Trade](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1022) | OFAC designated four companies for operating in the oil sector of the Venezuelan economy. Additionally, OFAC identified four vessels as blocked property. The United States reiterates that the exploitation of Venezuela’s oil assets for the benefit of the illegitimate regime of President Nicolas Maduro is unacceptable, and those that facilitate such activity risk losing access to the U.S. financial system. |
| 12 May 2020 | [Removal of Venezuela-related General License 13E, Issuance of Venezuela-related General Licenses 3H and 9G, and Amended Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20200512) | OFAC is revoking and archiving on its website Venezuela-related General License (GL) 13E “Authorizing Certain Activities Involving Nynas AB,” and is issuing [GL 3H](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/37081/download?inline)(“Authorizing Transactions Related to, Provision of Financing for, and Other Dealings in Certain Bonds”) and [GL 9G](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/37086/download?inline) (“Authorizing Transactions Related to Dealings in Certain Securities”), in each case to remove references to Nynas AB.  OFAC is also making conforming technical updates to two Frequently Asked Questions to reflect the issuance of GLs [3H](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/662) and [9G](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/661).  |
| 28 April 2020 | [Expansion of Export, Reexport, and Transfer (in-Country) Controls for Military End Use or Military End Users in the People's Republic of China, Russia, or Venezuela](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/04/28/2020-07241/expansion-of-export-reexport-and-transfer-in-country-controls-for-military-end-use-or-military-end) | BIS is amending the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to expand license requirements on exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of items intended for military end use or military end users in the People's Republic of China (China), Russia, or Venezuela. Specifically, this rule expands the licensing requirements for China to include “military end users,” in addition to “military end use.” It broadens the list of items for which the licensing requirements and review policy apply and expands the definition of “military end use.” |
| 27 April 2020 | [Commerce Tightens Restrictions on Technology Exports to Combat Chinese, Russian and Venezuelan Military Circumvention Efforts](https://2017-2021.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2020/04/commerce-tightens-restrictions-technology-exports-combat-chinese-0.html) | * **Expansion of Military End Use/User Controls (MEU)**Expands MEU license requirements controls on Venezuela to cover military end-users as well as items such as semiconductor equipment, sensors, and other technologies sought for military end use or by military end-users in Venezuela.
* **Removal of License Exception Civil End Users (CIV)**Removes a license exception for exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) to civilian end-users in countries of national security concern for National Security- (NS) controlled items.
* **Elimination of License Exception Additional Permissive Reexports (APR) Provisions**Proposes to eliminate certain provisions of a license exception for partner countries involving the reexport of NS-controlled items to countries of national security concern to ensure consistent reviews of exports and reexports of U.S. items.
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| 22 April 2020 | [General Licenses Issued Pursuant to Venezuela-Related Executive Order 13835](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/03/13/2020-05109/general-licenses-issued-pursuant-to-venezuela-related-executive-order-13835) | OFAC is publishing three Venezuela-related general licenses in the Federal Register: General Licenses 5 and 5A, which have been superseded, and General License 5B, each of which was previously issued on OFAC's website. |
| 21 April 2020 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 8F](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20200421) | OFAC is issuing [General License 8F​​](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/35856/download?inline)"Authorizing Transactions Involving Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) Necessary for the Limited Maintenance of Essential Operations in Venezuela or the Wind Down of Operations in Venezuela for Certain Entities."​ |
| 10 April 2020 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 5C and Amended Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20200410) | OFAC is issuing General License 5C, "Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond on or After July 22, 2020." In addition, OFAC is amending a related [Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/595). |
| 3 April 2020 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 13E](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20200403) | OFAC is issuing General License (GL) 13E, "Authorizing Certain Activities Involving Nynas AB​." Nynas AB remains engaged with OFAC on a proposed corporate restructuring that could potentially result in significant changes to Nynas AB’s ownership and control. OFAC is extending the expiration date of this GL until May 14, 2020 to afford additional time to complete this engagement.​ |
| 21 January 2020 | [Venezuela-related Identifications; Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General License](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20200121_33) | OFAC is issuing amended Venezuela-related General License 20B "Authorizing Official Activities of Certain International Organizations Involving the Government of Venezuela." |
| 17 January 2020 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General Licenses](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20200117) | OFAC is issuing amended Venezuela-related General License 5B "Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond on or After April 22, 2020" and [General License 8E](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/26956/download?inline) "Authorizing Transactions Involving Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) Necessary for Maintenance of Operations for Certain Entities in Venezuela." |
| 7 January 2020 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General License 6A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20200107) | OFAC is issuing amended Venezuela-related General License 6A, “Authorizing Certain Activities Necessary to the Wind Down of Operations or Existing Contracts with Globovision Tele C.A. or Globovision Tele CA, Corp."  |
| 22 November 2019 | [84 FR 64415 - Venezuela Sanctions Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/11/22/2019-25343/venezuela-sanctions-regulations) | OFAC is amending the Venezuela Sanctions Regulations to incorporate additional Executive orders, add a general license authorizing U.S. Government activities, and add an interpretive provision. |
| 5 November 2019 | [Treasury Takes Steps to Harmonize International Sanctions Efforts Against Venezuelan Officials](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm825) | OFAC identified five current officials of the Government of Venezuela pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13884, which blocks the property and interests in property of the Government of Venezuela and those who have acted or purported to have acted on its behalf. |
| 24 October 2019 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General License 5A and Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20191024_33) | OFAC) is issuing amended General License 5A “Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to the Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. 2020 8.5 Percent Bond on or After January 22, 2020.” In conjunction with this action, OFAC is amending [Frequently Asked Question 595](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/595). |
| 21 October 2019 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General License 8D](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20191021) | OFAC is issuing amended [General License 8D, “Authorizing Transactions Involving Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) Necessary for Maintenance of Operations for Certain Entities in Venezuela](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/25996/download?inline).” |
| 17 October 2019 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General License 13D](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20191017) | OFAC is issuing amended General License 13D, "Authorizing Certain Activities Involving Nynas AB."​ |
| 30 September 2019 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General Licenses](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20190930_33) | OFAC is issuing amended General Licenses 3G, “Authorizing Transactions Related to, Provision of Financing for, and Other Dealings in Certain Bonds,” and General License 9F​, “Authorizing Transactions Related to Dealings in Certain Securities.” |
| 24 September 2019 | [Treasury Further Targets Entities and Vessels Moving Venezuelan Oil to Cuba](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm784) | OFAC designated four entities that operate in the oil sector of the Venezuelan economy pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13850.  Additionally, OFAC identified four vessels that transport oil and other petroleum products from Venezuela to Cuba as blocked property owned or controlled by the four designated entities.  |
| 17 September 2019 | [Treasury Increases Pressure on Alex Saab and His Network in Venezuela](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm778) | OFAC designated three individuals and 16 entities for their connections to Alex Nain Saab Moran (Alex Saab) and his business partner, Alvaro Enrique Pulido Vargas (Alvaro Pulido), who have enabled former President Nicolás Maduro (Maduro) and his illegitimate regime to corruptly profit from imports of food aid and distribution in Venezuela.  The individuals designated today include Alex Saab’s two brothers, Amir Luis Saab Moran (Amir Saab) and Luis Alberto Saab Moran (Luis Saab), as well as Alvaro Pulido’s son, David Enrique Rubio Gonzalez (Rubio).  The 16 entities designated today are owned or controlled by the aforementioned individuals or Alex Saab himself.  |
| 9 September 2019 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License; Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related Frequently Asked Question](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20190909) | OFAC is publishing [Venezuela-related General License 34, "Authorizing Transactions Involving Certain Government of Venezuela Persons](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/26046/download?inline)".  In conjunction with this action, OFAC is amending [Frequently Asked Question 680](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/680). |
| 6 August 2019 | [Treasury Underscores U.S. Commitment to Humanitarian Support for Venezuelan People](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm752) | OFAC issued guidance highlighting the United States’ commitment to the unfettered flow of humanitarian aid to the Venezuelan people.  OFAC maintains several authorizations that permit humanitarian-related transactions, enabling continued support to the people of Venezuela and ensuring that legitimate humanitarian activity is not the target of U.S. sanctions.  |
| 5 August 2019 | [Executive Order 13884](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/08/07/2019-17052/blocking-property-of-the-government-of-venezuela) - Blocking Property of the Government of Venezuela | [Executive Order 13884](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/08/07/2019-17052/blocking-property-of-the-government-of-venezuela), among other things, blocks the property of the Government of Venezuela, defined similarly to how the term is defined under E.O. 13857, and provides additional authority for designating individuals and entities that are owned or controlled by, or that act or purport to act for or on behalf of, the Government of Venezuela, as well as individuals and entities that provide certain support for persons blocked under E.O. 13884 that are included on the SDN List maintained by OFAC. Treasury issued more than 20 new or amended general licenses under the Venezuela sanctions program, new and revised Frequently Asked Questions, and published “Guidance Related to the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance and Support to the Venezuelan People .” The general licenses authorize, among other things, transactions with Guiado and the National Assembly, activities for the official business of certain international organizations, and certain humanitarian activities. |
| 26 July 2019 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General License](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20190726) | OFAC is publishing amended Venezuela-related [General License 8B, “Authorizing Transactions Involving Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) Necessary for Maintenance of Operations for Certain Entities in Venezuela."](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/16621/download?inline) |
| 25 July 2019 | [Treasury Disrupts Corruption Network Stealing From Venezuela’s Food Distribution Program, CLAP](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm741) | OFAC sanctioned Colombian national Alex Nain Saab Moran (Saab), a profiteer orchestrating a vast corruption network that has enabled former President Nicolás Maduro (Maduro) and his regime to significantly profit from food imports and distribution in Venezuela.  Saab has personally profited from overvalued contracts, including the Government’s food subsidy program titled the Local Committees for Supply and Production, or Los Comités Locales de Abastecimiento y Producción, commonly known as CLAP.  Through a sophisticated network of shell companies, business partners, and family members, Saab laundered hundreds of millions of dollars in corruption proceeds around the world.  Also targeted today are Maduro’s three stepsons, Walter, Yosser, and Yoswal, to whom Saab funneled money in exchange for access to contracts with the Government of Venezuela, including its food subsidy program.   |
| 19 July 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions Officials of Venezuela’s Military Counterintelligence Agency](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm738) | OFAC designated four officials of the General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence (DGCIM).  The DGCIM, including these officials, has been accused of systemic human rights abuses and repressing dissent and was sanctioned on July 11, 2019 pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13850, as amended.  This action follows the arrest, physical abuse, and death of Venezuelan Navy Captain Rafael Acosta Arévalo.  The four DGCIM officials targeted include: Division General Rafael Ramón Blanco Marrero, Colonel Hannover Esteban Guerrero Mijares, Major Alexander Enrique Granko Arteaga, and Colonel Rafael Antonio Franco Quintero.  |
| 11 July 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions Venezuela’s Military Counterintelligence Agency Following the Death of a Venezuelan Navy Captain](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm727) | OFAC designated the Government of Venezuela’s General Directorate of Military Counterintelligence, or La Dirección General de Contrainteligencia Militar, most commonly known as the DGCIM.  This action, taken pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13850, as amended, targets the DGCIM for operating in Venezuela’s defense and security sector.  |
| 3 July 2019 | [Treasury Targets Cuban Support for the Illegitimate Venezuelan Regime](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm722) | OFAC designated Cubametales, the Cuban state-run oil import and export company, for its continued importation of oil from Venezuela.  Cuba, in exchange for this oil, continues to provide support, including defense, intelligence, and security assistance, to the illegitimate regime of former President Nicolas Maduro.  Today’s action, taken pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13850, as amended, targets the company for operating in the oil sector of the Venezuelan economy.  |
| 28 June 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions Nicolas Maduro’s Son for Serving in Venezuela’s Illegitimate Government](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm719) | OFAC designated the son of Venezuela’s illegitimate regime leader Nicolas Maduro Moros, who was previously sanctioned on July 31, 2017.  This action, taken pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13692, targets Nicolas “Nicolasito” Ernesto Maduro Guerra (Maduro Guerra) for being a current or former official of the Government of Venezuela.  Maduro Guerra is a member of Venezuela’s illegitimate National Constituent Assembly, also known as the Asamblea Nacional Constituyente or ANC.  Shortly after Maduro became President, he appointed his son to lead the newly created Corps of Inspectors of the Presidency, and in 2017, Maduro Guerra was elected as a member of the National Constituent Assembly, following the fraudulent creation of the Assembly, which served only to commandeer the constitutional powers of the legitimate National Assembly and further entrench his father’s regime. |
| 26 June 2019 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General License](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20190626) | OFAC is amending Venezuela-related General License 13A, “Authorizing Certain Activities Involving Nynas AB”​ to extend its expiration date to October 25, 2019. |
| 24 May 2019 | [Revisions to Country Group Designations for Venezuela and Conforming Changes for License Requirements](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/05/24/2019-11034/revisions-to-country-group-designations-for-venezuela-and-conforming-changes-for-license) | BIS amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to remove Venezuela from Country Group B, which affords favorable treatment for certain exports of National Security-controlled items, and moves Venezuela to Country Group D:1, which lists countries of national security concern. |
| 10 May 2019 | [Treasury Identifies the Venezuelan Defense and Security Sector as Subject to Sanctions and Further Targets Venezuelan Oil Moving to Cuba](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm685) | Secretary of the Treasury Steven T. Mnuchin, in consultation with Secretary of State Michael Pompeo, and pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13850, as amended, determined that persons operating in the defense and security sector of the Venezuelan economy may be subject to sanctions.  In addition, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) designated two companies that operate in the oil sector of the Venezuelan economy, pursuant to E.O. 13850, as amended.  OFAC has also identified two vessels, which transported oil from Venezuela to Cuba, as blocked property owned by the two companies.  |
| May 9, 2019 | [Determination Pursuant to Section 1. (a)(i) of Executive Order 13850 by Secretary Mnuchin pursuant to E.O. 13850 of May 9, 2019.](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34151/download?inline) (Defense & Security Sector) | On March 22, 2019, the Treasury Department, following from consultation with the Department of State, determined that persons operating in Venezuela’s defense and security sector may now be subject to sanctions pursuant to E.O. 13850.  |
| 7 May 2019 | [Treasury Removes Sanctions Imposed on Former High-Ranking Venezuelan Intelligence Official After Public Break with Maduro and Dismissal](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm684) | OFAC removed sanctions imposed on Manuel Ricardo Cristopher Figuera (Cristopher), who last week broke ranks with the Maduro regime and rallied to the support of the Venezuelan constitution and the National Assembly.  Cristopher is the former Director General of Venezuela’s National Intelligence Service, more commonly known as SEBIN.  |
| 3 May 2019 | [Updated FinCEN Advisory Warns Against Continued Corrupt Venezuelan Attempts to Steal, Hide, or Launder Money](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm681) | The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) today issued an updated advisory to alert financial institutions of continued widespread public corruption in Venezuela and the methods Venezuelan senior political figures and their associates may use to move and hide proceeds of their corruption.  In addition to outlining the corrupt looting of Venezuela’s government-sponsored food distribution program, the advisory provides and updates a number of financial red flags to assist in identifying and reporting suspicious activity that may be indicative of corruption.  |
| 26 April 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm670) | OFAC designated, pursuant to E.O. 13692, as amended, Jorge Alberto Arreaza Montserrat, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Carol Bealexis Padilla de Arretureta, both of whom were determined to be current or former officials of the Government of Venezuela. |
| 17 April 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions Central Bank of Venezuela and Director of the Central Bank of Venezuela](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm661) | OFAC designated Banco Central de Venezuela, or the Central Bank of Venezuela, pursuant to E.O. 13850, as amended, for operating in the financial sector of the Venezuelan economy.  Additionally, OFAC designated Iliana Josefa Ruzza Terán (Ruzza), pursuant to E.O. 13692, as amended, who is determined to be a current or former official of the Government of Venezuela. |
| 9 April 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions Companies Operating in the Oil Sector of the Venezuelan Economy and Transporting Oil to Cuba](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm643) | OFAC designated two companies operating in the oil sector of the Venezuelan economy, pursuant to E.O. 13850, as amended.  Additionally, OFAC identified one vessel, which transported oil from Venezuela to Cuba, as blocked property that is owned by one of these companies.  Separately, OFAC is also identifying 34 vessels as blocked property of Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA), which was designated on January 28, 2019, for operating in the oil sector of the Venezuelan economy.  The United States continues to take strong action against the illegitimate regime of former President Nicolas Maduro, not only to isolate corrupt Venezuelan enterprises, but also to target Maduro’s supporters in Havana who continue to enable the oppression of the people of Venezuela. |
| 22 March 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions BANDES, Venezuela’s National Development Bank, and Subsidiaries, in Response to Illegal Arrest of Guaido Aide](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm636) | OFAC designated Banco de Desarrollo Economico y Social de Venezuela, or BANDES, pursuant to E.O. 13850, as amended, for operating in the financial sector of the Venezuelan economy, as well as four additional financial institutions that BANDES owns or controls.   |
| March 22, 2019 | [Determination Pursuant to Section 1. (a)(i) of Executive Order 13850 by Secretary Mnuchin pursuant to E.O. 13850 of March 22, 2019.](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34146/download?inline) (Financial Sector) | On March 22, 2019, the Treasury Department, following from consultation with the Department of State, determined that persons operating in Venezuela’s financial sector may now be subject to sanctions pursuant to E.O. 13850.  |
| 19 March 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions Venezuela’s State Gold Mining Company and its President for Propping Up Illegitimate Maduro Regime](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm631) | OFAC designated CVG Compania General de Mineria de Venezuela CA, or Minerven, the Venezuelan state-run ferrous metals mining company, and its President, Adrian Antonio Perdomo Mata, targeting the illicit gold operations that have continued to prop up the illegitimate regime of former President Nicolas Maduro.  Today’s action, taken pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13850, as amended, targets an entity and an individual that operate in the gold sector of the Venezuelan economy.  |
| 14 March 2019 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related General License 7A](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20190314_33) | OFAC issued amended Venezuela-related General License 7A, "Authorizing Certain Activities Involving PDV Holding, Inc. and CITGO Holding, Inc.”​ (this content is no longer available) to extend its expiration date.   ​ |
| 11 March 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions Russia-based Bank Attempting to Circumvent U.S. Sanctions on Venezuela](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm622) | OFAC designated Evrofinance Mosnarbank, a Moscow-based bank that is jointly owned by Russian and Venezuelan state-owned companies.  As the Treasury has continued to escalate the use of sanctions against the illegitimate regime of former President Nicolas Maduro, the net assets of Evrofinance Mosnarbank (Evrofinance) bank grew over 50 percent during 2018.  Today’s action, taken pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13850, targets a foreign financial institution that has materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. (PdVSA), which is itself an entity that has long been a vehicle for corruption, embezzlement, and money laundering by Maduro and his cronies.  PdVSA, which was designated for operating in the oil sector of Venezuela on January 28, 2019, is a Venezuelan state-owned oil company.  |
| 8 March 2019 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General Licenses; Amendments to Existing Venezuela-related Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20190308_33) | OFAC is issuing General License 3D,  "Authorizing Transactions Related to, Provisions of Financing for, and Other Dealings in Certain Bonds," and General License 9C, "Authorizing Transactions Related to Dealings in Certain Securities."  OFAC is extending the expiration date of provisions relating to the wind down of certain financial contracts or other agreements involving, or linked to, the bonds listed on the Annex to General License 3D or to certain Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. securities. Additionally, OFAC is issuing correspondingly updated FAQs [661](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/661) and [662](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/662).​ |
| 25 February 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions Governors of Venezuelan States Aligned with Maduro](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm616) | OFAC designated four officials aligned with the illegitimate regime of former President Nicolas Maduro.  This action, taken pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13692, targets the Governors of four Venezuelan states involved in endemic corruption and in blocking the delivery of critical humanitarian aid, thereby exacerbating the ongoing humanitarian crisis caused by the illegitimate Maduro regime. |
| 11 February 2019 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General Licenses and Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20190211) | OFAC is issuing General License 3C "Authorizing Transactions Related to, Provisions of Financing for, and Other Dealings in Certain Bonds," and General License 9B, "Authorizing Transactions Related to Dealings in Certain Securities." Additionally, OFAC is revising FAQs [650](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/650), [661,](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/661)and [662](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/662). |
| 1 February 2019 | [Issuance of Amended Venezuela-related General Licenses and Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20190201) | OFAC is [issuing two frequently asked questions (FAQs)​](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/661), and publishing amended General License 3B and amended General License 9A ​ in connection with the January 28, 2019 designation of Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) pursuant to Executive Order 13850.​ |
| 28 January 2019 | [Treasury Sanctions Venezuela’s State-Owned Oil Company Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A.](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm594) | OFAC designated Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13850 for operating in the oil sector of the Venezuelan economy.  PdVSA is a Venezuelan state-owned oil company and a primary source of Venezuela’s income and foreign currency, to include U.S. dollars and Euros.  |
| 28 January 2019 | [Issuance of a New Venezuela-related Executive Order and General Licenses; Venezuela-related Designation](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20190128) | OFAC is amending General License 3 “Authorizing Transactions Related to, Provisions of Financing for, and Other Dealings in Certain Bonds,” and issuing the following eight new Venezuela-related general licenses in connection with this designation: General License 7 “Authorizing Certain Activities with PDV Holding, Inc. and CITGO Holding, Inc.” (this content is no longer available), [General License 8](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/9086/download?inline)“Authorizing Transactions Involving Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA) Prohibited by Executive Order 13850 for Certain Entities Operating in Venezuela,” General License 9 “Authorizing Transactions Related to Dealings in Certain Debt,” General License 10 “Authorizing the Purchase in Venezuela of Gasoline from Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA),” General License 11 “Authorizing Certain Activities Necessary to Maintenance or Wind Down of Operations or Existing Contracts with Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA),” General License 12 “Authorizing Certain Activities Necessary to Wind Down of Operations or Existing Contracts with Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PdVSA),” General License 13 “Authorizing Certain Activities Involving Nynas AB,” and General License 14 “Official Business of the United States Government.” |
| 28 January 2019 | [Determination Pursuant to Section 1. (a)(i) of Executive Order 13850 by Secretary Mnuchin pursuant to E.O. 13850 of January 28, 2019.](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/34141/download?inline) (Oil Sector) | On January 28, 2019, the Treasury Department, following from consultation with the Department of State, determined that persons operating in Venezuela’s oil sector may now be subject to sanctions pursuant to E.O. 13850. |
| 25 January 2019 | [Executive Order 13857](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/01/30/2019-00615/taking-additional-steps-to-address-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-venezuela)- Taking Additional Steps To Address the National Emergency With Respect to Venezuela | [Executive Order 13857](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/01/30/2019-00615/taking-additional-steps-to-address-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-venezuela) recognizes the swearing-in of interim President Juan Guaido and amends the above-mentioned E.O.s to define “Government of Venezuela” to ensure that the Maduro regime remains the focus of our sanctions measures. The new definition includes the state and Government of Venezuela, any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including the Central Bank, PDVSA, and any person who has acted for or purported to act on behalf of, any of the foregoing, including as a member of the Maduro regime. |
| 8 January 2019 | [Treasury Targets Venezuela Currency Exchange Network Scheme Generating Billions of Dollars for Corrupt Regime Insiders](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm583) | OFAC sanctioned Venezuelan individuals and companies involved in a significant corruption scheme designed to take advantage of the Government of Venezuela’s currency exchange practices, generating more than $2.4 billion in corrupt proceeds.  This designation, pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13850, targets seven individuals, including former Venezuelan National Treasurer Claudia Patricia Diaz Guillen (Diaz) and Raul Antonio Gorrin Belisario (Gorrin), who bribed the Venezuelan Office of the National Treasury (ONT, or Oficina Nacional del Tesoro) in order to conduct illicit foreign exchange operations in Venezuela.  In addition to Diaz and Gorrin, OFAC designated or blocked five other individuals and 23 entities, pursuant to E.O. 13850, for their roles in the bribery scheme, and identified one private aircraft as blocked property.    |
|  |  | On November 20, 2018, the DOJ unsealed an indictment against Venezuelan businessperson Raul Gorrin Belisario for alleged violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), as well as for his involvement in alleged money laundering schemes. Gorrin, who maintains residences in Miami and New York, was charged with making more than $150 million in corrupt payments to now former officials of the Venezuelan Treasury from 2007 to 2013. In exchange for the alleged payments, the officials purportedly assisted Gorrin’s companies in securing the rights to conduct foreign currency exchange transactions at favorable rates for the Venezuelan government. TheDOJ further alleged that Gorrin and his coconspirators planned to make use of the U.S. banking system to launder corrupt payments, as well as their proceeds, and to further conceal the proceeds in real estate investments in the United States. |
| 1 November 2018 | [Executive Order 13850](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/11/02/2018-24254/blocking-property-of-additional-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) - Blocking Property of Additional Persons Contributing to the Situation in Venezuela | [Executive Order 13850](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/11/02/2018-24254/blocking-property-of-additional-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela), among other things, authorizes the imposition of blocking sanctions on persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary, to operate in the gold sector of the Venezuelan economy or in any other sector of the Venezuelan economy as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State. Moreover, it authorizes the imposition of blocking sanctions on persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to be responsible for or complicit in, or to have directly or indirectly engaged in, any transactions involving deceptive practices or corruption and the Government of Venezuela or projects or programs administered by the Government of Venezuela, or to be an immediate adult family member of such a person. On January 28, 2019, the Treasury Department, following from consultation with the Department of State, determined that persons operating in Venezuela’s oil sector may now be subject to sanctions pursuant to E.O. 13850. As of January 28, Treasury has designated PDVSA for operating within this sector. This action extends to entities that are majority (50% or greater) owned by PDVSA. |
|  |  | On October 30, 2018, Ivan Alexis Guedez, a former procurement officer for the Venezuelan stateowned Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. (PDVSA), pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to launder money for his role in an international scheme involving his employer. Guedez received improper payments from a PDVSA supplier based in Miami in exchange for steering business to the supplier. To conceal the payments, Guedez and other employees used fake email addresses, falsified invoices and transferred the funds into a Swiss bank account in the name of a shell company. As part of his plea, Guedez agreed to forfeit his proceeds of the scheme. Guedez’s sentencing is scheduled for February 20, 2019, in the Southern District of Texas. |
| 25 September 2018 | [Treasury Targets Venezuelan President Maduro’s Inner Circle and Proceeds of Corruption in the United States](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm495) | OFAC designated four members of Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro’s inner circle, including First Lady and former Attorney General and President of the National Assembly Cilia Adela Flores de Maduro.  OFAC also targeted a network supporting a key front man for designated President of Venezuela’s National Constituent Assembly (ANC) Diosdado Cabello Rondon, and identified as blocked property a $20 million U.S.-based private jet as belonging to Cabello’s front man. |
| 19 July 2018 | [Issuance of Venezuela General License 5; Publication of Venezuela-related Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20180719_33) | OFAC) is issuing [Venezuela General License 5](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/9066/download?inline). General License 5 authorizes U.S. persons to engage in all transactions related to, the provision of financing for, and other dealings in the Petroleos de Venezuela SA 2020 8.5 Percent Bond that would be prohibited by Subsection 1(a)(iii) of  [Executive Order 13835](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/5511/download?inline) of May 21, 2018 (“Prohibiting Certain Additional Transactions With Respect to Venezuela”) (E.O. 13835). OFAC is also publishing [two new Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/595)(FAQs). One explains why OFAC is issuing General License 5. The other answers the question of whether E.O. 13835 prohibits a U.S. person with a legal judgment against the Government of Venezuela from attaching and executing against Venezuelan government assets. |
| 21 May 2018 | [Executive Order 13835](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/05/24/2018-11335/prohibiting-certain-additional-transactions-with-respect-to-venezuela) - Prohibiting Certain Additional Transactions With Respect to Venezuela | [Executive Order 13835](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/05/24/2018-11335/prohibiting-certain-additional-transactions-with-respect-to-venezuela) , among other things, prohibits transactions by a United States person or within the United States related to: the purchase of any debt owed to the Government of Venezuela (including PDVSA), such as but not limited to accounts receivable; any debt owed to the Government of Venezuela that is pledged as collateral after May 21, 2018; and the sale, transfer, assignment, or pledging as collateral by the Government of Venezuela of any equity interest in any entity in which it has a 50 percent or greater ownership interest. E.O. 13835 closes another avenue for corruption by denying the Venezuelan regime the ability to earn money by selling off public assets at “fire sale” prices at the expense of the Venezuelan people. |
| 18 May 2018 | [Treasury Targets Influential Former Venezuelan Official and His Corruption Network](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm0389) | OFAC designated Venezuelan national Diosdado Cabello Rondón (Cabello) pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) [13692](https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Documents/13692.pdf), for being a current or former official of the Government of Venezuela.  OFAC also designated three other individuals for being current or former officials, or for acting for or on behalf of designated individuals as key figures in Cabello’s corruption network.  |
| 19 March 2018 | [Executive Order 13827](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/03/21/2018-05916/taking-additional-steps-to-address-the-situation-in-venezuela) - Taking Additional Steps to Address the Situation in Venezuela | [Executive Order 13827](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/03/21/2018-05916/taking-additional-steps-to-address-the-situation-in-venezuela) prohibits all transactions related to, provision of financing for, and other dealings in any digital currency, digital coin, or digital token issued by, for, or on behalf of the Government of Venezuela on or after January 9, 2018 wherein U.S. jurisdiction is implicated. The Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) simultaneously issued frequently asked questions (#559-563) clarifying that compliance obligations are the same, regardless of whether a transaction is denominated in digital currency or a traditional fiat currency. OFAC also clarified that U.S. persons and persons otherwise subject to OFAC jurisdiction that facilitate or engage in online commerce or process transactions using digital currency are responsible for ensuring that they do not engage in unauthorized transactions prohibited by U.S. sanctions. |
| 19 March 2018 | [Treasury Sanctions Four Current or Former Venezuelan Officials Associated with Economic Mismanagement and Corruption](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm0318) | OFAC designated four current or former Venezuelan government officials pursuant to [Executive Order (E.O.) 13692](https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Documents/13692.pdf), as part of Treasury’s ongoing efforts to highlight the economic mismanagement and endemic corruption that have been the defining features of the Maduro regime.  The Venezuelan government’s actions have rendered Venezuela’s currency essentially worthless through hyperinflation, made food and medicine rare commodities through price controls, and triggered a humanitarian crisis that the Venezuelan government refuses to alleviate by changing policy or accepting international assistance.  |
| 5 January 2018 | [Treasury Sanctions Four Venezuelan Government Officials Associated with Corruption and Oppression](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm0247) | OFAC designated four current or former Venezuelan government officials associated with corruption and repression in Venezuela. |
| 9 November 2017 | [Treasury Sanctions Ten Venezuelan Government Officials](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm0214) | OFAC designated ten current or former Venezuelan government officials pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13692.  These individuals are associated with undermining electoral processes, media censorship, or corruption in government-administered food programs in Venezuela.  This designation follows October 15, 2017 state elections in Venezuela, which were marked by numerous irregularities that strongly suggest fraud helped the ruling party unexpectedly win a majority of governorships. |
| 25 August 2017 | [Issuance of Venezuela-related Executive Order and Associated General Licenses](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20170825) | The President issued Executive Order (E.O.) of August 24, 2017, "[Imposing Additional Sanctions with Respect to the Situation in Venezuela](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/5476/download?inline)." Today, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) published four Venezuela-related general licenses: * General License 1, "Authorizing Certain Activities Necessary to Wind Down Existing Contracts,"
* General License 2, "Authorizing Certain Transactions Involving CITGO Holding Inc., "
* General License 3, "Authorizing Transactions Related to, Provision of Financing for, and Other Dealings in Certain Bonds," and
* General License 4, "Authorizing New Debt Transactions Related to the Exportation or Reexportation of Agricultural Commodities, Medicine, Medical Devices, or Replacement Parts and Components."

These general licenses authorize certain transactions that would otherwise be prohibited under the new E.O.  OFAC is also publishing a number of related [Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/topic/1581). |
| 24 August 2017 | [Executive Order 13808](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/08/29/2017-18468/imposing-additional-sanctions-with-respect-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) - Imposing Additional Sanctions With Respect to the Situation in Venezuela | [Executive Order 13808](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/08/29/2017-18468/imposing-additional-sanctions-with-respect-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) , among other things, prohibits transactions by a United States person or within the United States related to: certain new debt of Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA); certain new debt or new equity of the Government of Venezuela; existing bonds issued by the Government of Venezuela prior to August 25, 2017; and dividend payments or other distributions of profits to the Government of Venezuela from any entity owned or controlled by the Government of Venezuela. In addition, E.O. 13808 prohibits the purchase by a U.S. person or within the United States of most securities from the Government of Venezuela. |
| 9 August 2017 | [Treasury Sanctions Eight Individuals Involved in Venezuela’s Illegitimate Constituent Assembly](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-release/sm0145) | OFAC designated eight individuals involved in organizing or otherwise supporting the creation of Venezuela's Constituent Assembly (Asamblea Constituyente or AC) and participating in anti-democratic actions pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13692.  The AC, which seeks to rewrite the Venezuelan constitution and dissolve Venezuelan state institutions, was created through an undemocratic process instigated by Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro's government to subvert the will of the Venezuelan people.  OFAC designated President Maduro on July 31, 2017, the day after AC elections were held.  The AC was sworn in on August 4 and, in its first session on August 5, ousted Attorney General Luisa Marvelia Ortega Diaz, who had ordered an investigation into the possible AC election fraud, and replaced her with designated individual Tarek William Saab. |
| 31 July 2017 | [Treasury Sanctions the President of Venezuela](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm0137) | OFAC) designated the President of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro Moros, pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13692, which authorizes sanctions against current or former officials of the Government of Venezuela and others undermining democracy in Venezuela.  These sanctions come a day after the Maduro government held elections for a National Constituent Assembly (Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, or ANC) that aspires illegitimately to usurp the constitutional role of the democratically elected National Assembly, rewrite the constitution, and impose an authoritarian regime on the people of Venezuela.  As such, it represents a rupture in Venezuela's constitutional and democratic order.  The Maduro administration has proceeded with the ANC even though Venezuelans and democratic governments worldwide have overwhelmingly opposed it as a fundamental assault on the freedoms of the Venezuelan people.  The creation of the ANC follows years of Maduro's efforts to undermine Venezuela's democracy and the rule of law.  |
| 26 July 2017 | [Treasury Sanctions 13 Current and Former Senior Officials of the Government of Venezuela](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm0132) | OFAC designated 13 current or former senior officials of the Venezuelan Government pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13692, which authorizes sanctions against officials of the Government of Venezuela and others undermining democracy there.  The sanctions come ahead of the planned July 30, 2017 election orchestrated by Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro of a National Constituent Assembly (Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, or ANC) that will have the power to rewrite the Venezuelan constitution and may choose to dissolve Venezuelan state institutions.  A flawed ANC election process all but guarantees that a majority of the Assembly’s members will represent the interests of President Maduro’s government.  In a “popular consultation” organized by the opposition and held on July 16, 2017, Venezuelans overwhelmingly opposed the ANC process.  |
| 18 May 2017 | [Treasury Sanctions Eight Members of Venezuela’s Supreme Court of Justice](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm0090) | OFAC designated eight Venezuelan government officials pursuant to Executive Order 13692.  The designated officials, members of Venezuela's Supreme Court of Justice (Tribunal Supremo de Justicia or TSJ), are responsible for a number of judicial rulings in the past year that have usurped the authority of Venezuela's democratically-elected legislature, the National Assembly, including by allowing the Executive Branch to rule through emergency decree, thereby restricting the rights and thwarting the will of the Venezuelan people.  The National Assembly has been controlled by a majority of opposition-party members since January 2016. |
| 10 July 2015 | [Venezuela Sanctions Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/07/10/2015-16782/venezuela-sanctions-regulations) | OFAC is issuing regulations to implement the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014 ([Pub. L. 113–278](https://www.govinfo.gov/link/plaw/113/public/278)) and [Executive Order 13692](https://www.federalregister.gov/executive-order/13692) of March 8, 2015 (“Blocking Property and Suspending Entry of Certain Persons Contributing to the Situation in Venezuela”). OFAC intends to supplement this part 591 with a more comprehensive set of regulations, which may include additional interpretive and definitional guidance and additional general licenses and statements of licensing policy. |
| 8 March 2015 | [Executive Order 13692](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/03/11/2015-05677/blocking-property-and-suspending-entry-of-certain-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela) - Blocking Property and Suspending Entry of Certain Persons Contributing to the Situation in Venezuela | [Executive Order 13692](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/03/11/2015-05677/blocking-property-and-suspending-entry-of-certain-persons-contributing-to-the-situation-in-venezuela#_blank) declares a national emergency with respect to the situation in Venezuela. The targeted sanctions in this Executive Order (E.O.) implement relevant provisions of the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014 signed into law on December 18, 2014, and also provide sanctions authority that goes beyond the requirements of the legislation. The E.O. provides authority to target persons involved in or responsible for the erosion of human rights guarantees, persecution of political opponents, curtailment of press freedoms, use of violence and human rights violations and abuses in response to antigovernment protests, and arbitrary arrest and detention of antigovernment protestors, as well as significant public corruption by senior government officials in the country. E.O. 13692 does not target the people or economy of Venezuela. |
| 18 December 2014 | [S.2142](https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/senate-bill/2142) - Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014 | This act of Congress lay the groundwork for a new sanctions regime against the Venezuelan state. |
| 7 November 2014 | [Venezuela: Implementation of Certain Military End Uses and End Users License Requirements Under the Export Administration Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2014/11/07/2014-26465/venezuela-implementation-of-certain-military-end-uses-and-end-users-license-requirements-under-the) | BIS expands license requirements to include military end uses and end users in Venezuela as the actions and policies of the Venezuelan military, including its continued and increased repression and complicity in human rights violations, undermined democratic processes and institutions and thereby constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. |

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# Summary Version Control

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