

OFAC

Office of Foreign Assets Control

LIBYA:

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT SANCTIONS RELATING TO LIBYA

This document is explanatory only and does not have the force of law. Executive Order 13566 and the implementing regulations pertaining to Libya (31 C.F.R. part 570) contain the legally binding provisions governing the sanctions. This document does not supplement or modify Executive Order 13566 or those regulations.



AN OVERVIEW OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO LIBYA

I. INTRODUCTION

On February 25, 2011, the President signed [Executive Order 13566](#) (the “E.O.”) declaring a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the extreme measures Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, his government, and close associates have taken against the people of Libya, including by using weapons of war, mercenaries, and wanton violence against unarmed civilians, all of which have caused a deterioration in the security of Libya and pose a serious risk to its stability. In issuing the E.O., the President invoked the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code.

Effective July 1, 2011, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) issued a set of abbreviated regulations to implement the E.O. (76 *Fed. Reg.* 38562, July 1, 2011). These Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 570 (the “Regulations”), which include interpretive and definitional guidance, general licenses, and statements of licensing policy, were published in abbreviated form for the purpose of providing general guidance to the public. Certain general licenses and statements of licensing policy that are not incorporated into the Regulations at this time are available on OFAC’s Web site at www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/programs/pages/libya.aspx.

II. PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

The E.O. blocks the property and property interests of the Government of Libya, its agencies, instrumentalities, and controlled entities, and the Central Bank of Libya, as well as the property and property interests of the specific individuals and entities listed in its Annex. The E.O. also authorizes the blocking of property and property interests of individuals and entities determined by OFAC, in consultation with the State Department, to be senior officials of the Government of Libya, children of Colonel Qadhafi, involved in the commission of human rights abuses related to political repression in Libya, owned or controlled by – or to have acted on behalf of – a blocked person or a spouse or dependent child of any person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to the E.O. The E.O. does not impose any broad-based sanctions against the people of Libya.

On July 15, 2011, the Secretary of State announced that the United States recognizes the Transitional National Council of Libya as the legitimate governing authority for Libya. In light of this recognition, the prohibitions of the E.O. now technically encompass the Transitional National Council of Libya, its agencies, instrumentalities, and controlled entities (the “TNC”), in addition to the Qadhafi regime, including its agencies, instrumentalities, and controlled entities. To address this, OFAC issued General License No. 6 authorizing all transactions involving the TNC, provided that (1) the transactions do not involve any other person whose property and interests in property are blocked; and (2) all property and interests in property blocked pursuant to the E.O. or the Regulations as of August 19, 2011, remain blocked. OFAC later issued General License Nos. 7A and 8A authorizing transactions involving the Government of Libya, subject to certain limitations.

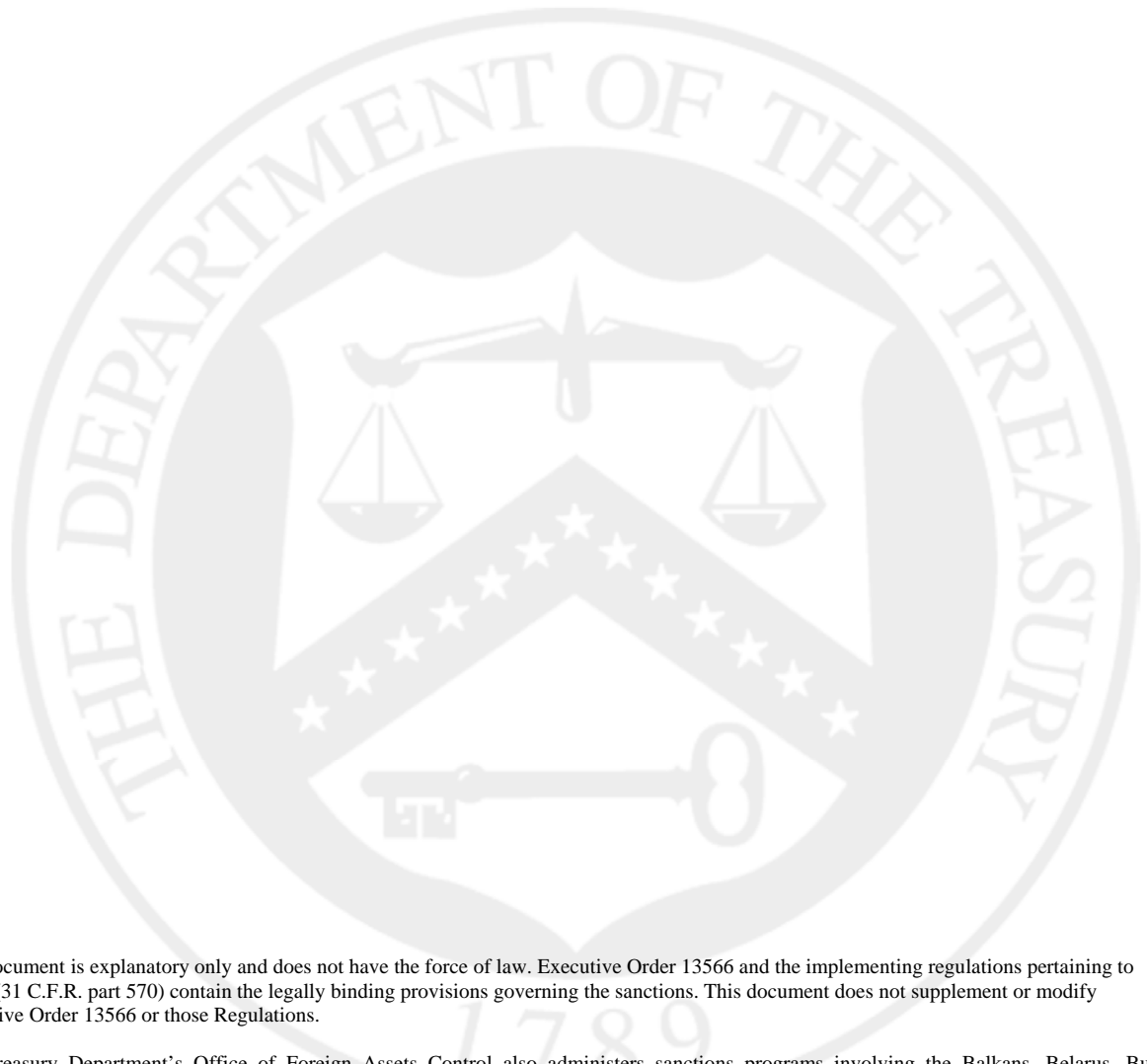
The names of persons who are listed in or designated pursuant to the E.O. are published in the SDN List with the identifier “[LIBYA2].” The SDN List is published in the *Federal Register*, and is accessible through the following page on OFAC’s Web site: www.treasury.gov/sdn. With certain exceptions, U.S. persons are prohibited from transferring, paying, exporting, withdrawing, or otherwise dealing in the property and interest in property of an entity or person listed on the SDN List. The property and interests in property of an entity that is 50% or more owned, directly, or indirectly, by an individual or entity on the SDN List are also blocked, regardless of whether the entity itself is listed in or designated pursuant to the E.O. As noted above, additional general licenses and statements of licensing policy are available on OFAC’s Web site at www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/programs/pages/libya.aspx.

III. PENALTIES

Civil penalties of up to \$250,000 or twice the amount of the underlying transaction may be imposed administratively against any person who violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of the E.O. or the Regulations. Upon conviction, criminal penalties of up to \$1,000,000, or imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both,

may be imposed on any person who willfully commits, willfully attempts to commit, or willfully conspires to commit, or aids or abets in the commission of a violation of the E.O. or the Regulations.

If you have information regarding possible violations, please call the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control at 202/622-2430. Your call will be handled confidentially.



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The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control also administers sanctions programs involving the Balkans, Belarus, Burma (Myanmar), Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rough Diamond Trading (Kimberley Process), Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, North Korea, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Zimbabwe, as well as highly enriched uranium, persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism, international narcotics traffickers, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, Terrorism List Governments, transnational criminal organizations, and weapons of mass destruction and missile proliferators and their supporters. For additional information about these programs or about sanctions involving Libya, please contact:

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