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From: Khashayar Nivipour
Sent: Tuesday, June 28, 2016 1:35 PM
To: Khashayar Nivipour
Subject: Annex II Problematik gelöst / حل مشکل صادرات کالاهای مشمول ضمیمه ۲
Attachments: EVE-Anhang II.PDF

AHK

Deutsch-Iranische
Industrie- und Handelskammer
اتاق بازرگانی و صنایع
ایران و آلمان

**Bundesamt
für Wirtschaft
und Ausfuhrkontrolle**

**Annex
Proble
gelöst**

ت کالاهای مشمول

von Gütern des Anhangs II der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 267/2012

usfuhr von Gütern des Anhangs II in den Iran wird gemäß Art. 3 Abs. 6 der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 267/2

te Endverbleibserklärung benötigt. Nutzen Sie hierzu bitte die Endverbleibserklärung "EVE-Anhang II". Die
fkopf Ihres Kunden abzugeben und von diesem zu unterzeichnen. Eine darüber hinausgehende Unterz
atliche Stellen des Iran ist nach Einigung der Bundesregierung mit der iranischen Regierung nicht erf
Sie bitte, dass der Inhalt dieser Endverbleibserklärung im Einzelfall modifiziert werden muss. Die Ein
dverbleibserklärung bei Antragstellung ist daher nicht zwingend erforderlich. Vielmehr besteht auch die Mö
erbleibserklärung - wie bisher - im Rahmen der Antragsbearbeitung vom BAFA zu erhalten.

Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle

صادرات کالاهای مشمول ضمیمه آیین نامه اتحادیه اروپا به ایران

3 6 از آیین نامه شماره 2012/267، صادرات کالاهای ضمیمه 2 به ایران، نیازمند امضای گواهی کاربری نهایی
(END-USE CERT) است. طرف ایرانی باید این گواهی را بر روی سربرگ خود تنظیم و امضا کند. به واسطه توافق میان دولت فدرال آلمان
)، دیگر لازم نیست این گواهی همانند گذشته توسط یکی از وزارتخانه ها و ارگان های ذی ربط در ایران تایید شود. توجه داشته باشید که محتوا
واردی تغییر یابد. از این رو، ارایه این گواهی در زمان دادن درخواست مجوز الزام آور نبوده و همچنان این امکان وجود دارد که آن را در حین
"سازمان کنترل صادرات و روابط اقتصادی دولت فدرال آلمان (BAFA)" ارایه داد.

ن کنترل صادرات و روابط اقتصادی دولت فدرال آلمان

money laundering body seen keeping Iran on black als

ational group that monitors money laundering worldwide is expected to decide this week to keep Iran on its
sk countries despite aggressive lobbying by Tehran to come off the list to help it access the global financial
officials said.

ncial Action Task Force (FATF), established in 1989 to combat money laundering and the financing of terror

of mass destruction, compiles the list, which it regularly updates. Its 37 member states are meeting in South Korea. Changes to Iran's status on the blacklist are imminent, though I think perhaps we can expect some "softening and recognition of Iran's attempts to make progress," said one Western official familiar with the talks, who asked not to be named. Two other Western officials concurred this week with the opinion that Iran should be removed off the blacklist at this time.

Iran has complained that it is not getting economic benefits it was promised during last year's negotiations on a deal with the six major powers.

As a result of that agreement, many international sanctions against Iran were lifted. The United States, however, kept in place that prohibit trade with Iran in dollars and Iranian access to New York's financial system.

The Financial Action Task Force spokeswoman Alexandra Wijmenga-Daniel responded to a request for comment by saying she would publish an update on high-risk and non-cooperative jurisdictions after the session later this week.

Removal off the FATF blacklist, which also lists North Korea, would remove a major hurdle Iran faces in dealing with banks and other financial institutions. Iranian and Western officials have said that is why Tehran has been pushing to be removed from the list or at least to have the current FATF warning about it softened.

The FATF said earlier this year that it remained "particularly and exceptionally concerned" about what it called Iran's failure to address the risk of terrorist financing and the serious threat this poses to the integrity of the international financial system.

The burden of proof is on Iran to show that these concerns are unfounded.

Iran has said such criticism is unfair and contributes to the reluctance of major Western banks and financial institutions to do business with it.

with it, despite encouragement from U.S. President Barack Obama's administration. Many large banks have been reluctant to deal with Iran for fear of violating remaining U.S. sanctions.

In January, Iran has secured banking links only with smaller financial institutions.

A spokeswoman for the European Union's foreign policy section declined to comment until the FATF meeting had ended. U.S. officials also declined to comment, though a U.S. Treasury Department official said, "We are confident that we will deal with Iran fairly."

A U.S. official said there had been multiple meetings between senior Iranian and European officials in recent months. "We want to get off the blacklist." He said the head of Iran's central bank had discussed the FATF issue with U.S. officials during his visit to the United States.

"I'm very optimistic," he said.

But the unwillingness of international businesses to work with Iran is apprehension over the powerful Revolutionary Guard Corps' (IRGC) hold on the economy.

The IRGC was the driving force behind Iran's nuclear program, its money laundering activities and its foreign policy. It and remains subject to extensive international sanctions.

An Iranian official said the IRGC had hoped to use its front companies and banks to cash in after sanctions were lifted. He is disappointed that foreign investors had shunned them.

European officials are also wary about wading into Iranian waters until after the U.S. presidential election in November.

"If Donald Trump becomes the next president, then he says he'll tear up the Iran deal," a European official said. "He

part of business is understandable."

banking sources told Reuters that regardless of Iran's status on the FATF blacklist, they are not ready to resume business with Iran because of the high risks.

The United States has sought to assure international companies that doing legitimate business with Tehran is acceptable. U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry told a meeting of bank executives in London that European banks should not be punished from the United States for resuming legitimate trade with Iran.

A European banking source, who was familiar with that meeting, said Kerry was told, "You may want the European banks to do business in Iran, but you do not let the U.S. banks do so. The message to the politicians is that most banks still want to do business with Iran." s."

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