Practical stumbling blocks

exemplified in the M/V Iran Deyanat case

AIDA Swiss Chapter Event on Sanctions

Lars Gerspacher 23 May 2022



Piracy attack on M/V Iran Deyanat in 2008

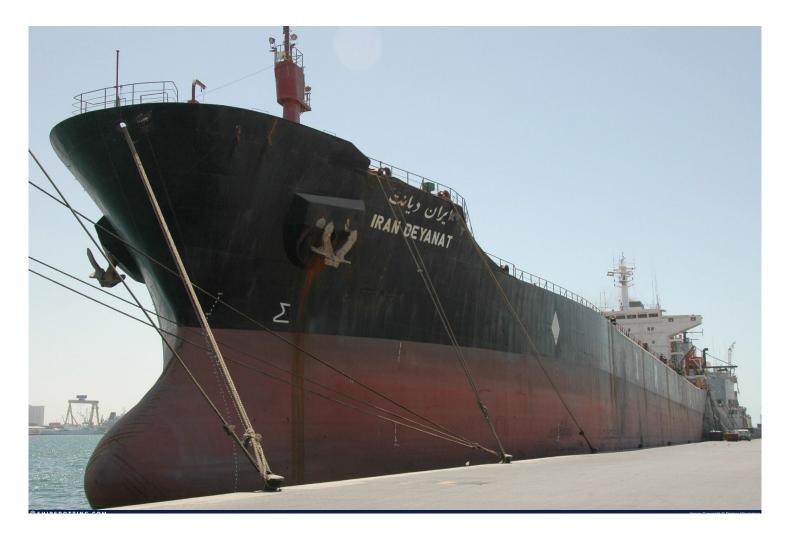
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VAMAH

The Hijack

- Bulk carrier built in 1983
- Owned by Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL)
- July 2008: two shipments of 1'800 t of corn gluten meal and 1'500 t of glycose from China to Rotterdam.
- August 2008: Hijack in the Gulf of Aden by 40 pirates





The Hijack

- Ship was brought near the coast of Eyl
- Negotiations between IRISL (through their insurers) and pirates for the payment of a ransom
- August 2008: A ransom payment was made.
- IRISL declared general average and requested contributions from cargo owners and their insurers.
- April 2010: General Average Adjustment setting out the amounts to be paid by cargo owners; contractual right of the owners under the Bills of Lading
- August 2010: IRISL was added to the UN/EU and Swiss sanctions list against Iran.



The Odyssey with SECO

Swiss Ordinance on sanctions against Iran

- April 2013: IRISL (i.e. the insurer) claimed contributions from the two buyers and their insurers.
- May 2013: Our request to SECO for the approval of the two payments "satisfying an existing agreement"
- 14 days later: First decision of SECO: "no approval, please come back later, once IRISL is off the sanctions list."
- June 2013: SECO then said, request may be successful if the payments remain on a frozen bank account.
- September 2013: Judgment of the General Court of the European Union: IRISL is no longer on the list
- October 2013: Our 2nd Request to SECO

Art. 12 of the Ordinance

Money transfers to and from an Iranian person, entity or body of more than CHF 50'000 shall require a prior authorisation of SECO by request in writing.

Art. 10 (3) of the Ordinance

By way of exception, SECO may authorise payments from frozen accounts, transfers of certain frozen funds or releases of economic resources: [...]

b) for satisfying an existing agreement […]"

Speed is a virtue?

- October 2013: SECO asked for confirmations from HM Treasury Asset Freezing Unit (collecting the contributions was permitted) and from bank (account was frozen).
- November 2013: No appeal against judgment, but European Council issued new implementing regulation (IRISL back on the sanctions list). Our 2nd request was denied (within one day!).
- January 2014: All confirmations obtained and sent.
- March 2014: Order was about to be issued, asking for the names of the two paying banks.
- April 2014: SECO asked for copies of the settlement agreements.
- July 2014: SECO approved the two transfers.
- Payment of one bank refused because the payment instructions contained the word "IRAN".



Takeaway points

- Speed is not SECO's strong suit.
- SECO can be very reluctant, decision-averse and delay the proceedings tremendously.
- Become alert if they ask for the information piece by piece.
- Dismissal orders are issued much faster.

Thank you!

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