

International Shipping

Export control regulations must be considered when shipping items outside the United States. Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) sanctions prohibit transactions and exchanges of goods and services in certain countries and with designated persons and entities. Multiple lists of denied individuals and parties are maintained and enforced by federal agencies including the Departments of State, Commerce, and Treasury. Shipping or hand-carrying* items outside the U.S., even in the conduct of research, could require a license from these agencies.

** Hand-carrying on your person or in your luggage is the same as shipping an item in a box.*

Export control considerations when shipping internationally

What Are You Shipping?

- Does the item require an export license before shipping?
 - For example, military/spaceflight equipment, high-powered computer equipment, some electronics and some lasers require licenses.

To Whom Are You Shipping?

- Is there a consignee or a distributor?
- Is the person/organization on a U.S. government restricted party list?

Where Are You Shipping to?

- Shipments to some countries may be restricted, require export licenses, or may not even be allowed.
 - Examples:
 - E:1 Countries (*Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Syria, the Crimea*)
 - OFAC Embargoed /International Traffic in Arms (ITAR) Prohibited Countries:
Afghanistan, Balkans (western), Belarus, Burma, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Nicaragua, North Korea, Russia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Darfur, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe
- Always account for countries that a shipment may pass through on its way to its final destination, i.e. Transships.