



EIB World Trade Headlines

Evolutions In Business • www.eib.com • (978) 256-0438
Fax: (978) 250-4529 • P.O. Box 4008, Chelmsford, MA 01824

November 1, 2025 - Volume 20, Issue 18



The United States Signs Technology Prosperity Deals with Japan and Korea

October 29, 2025

Washington, DC – As part of President Trump’s trip to Asia, the United States signed Technology Prosperity Deals (TPD) with Japan and Korea, expanding, strengthening, and focusing science and technology collaboration with key allies. Building on the success of the U.S.-United Kingdom TPD signed in September 2025, these bilateral agreements further enable U.S. engagement with Japan and Korea’s unique science and technology ecosystems to align regulatory and standards approaches, accelerate research and development, and strengthen national security.

“The Trump Administration is redefining American technological leadership by driving bilateral collaborative partnerships with allies like Japan and Korea. Each Technology Prosperity Deal offers great opportunities to accelerate scientific discovery and lead the world into a new era of innovation driven by the US and our partners,” said Michael Kratsios, Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

The U.S.-Japan Technology Prosperity Deal, signed by Director Kratsios and Japanese Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy Onoda Kimi, will deepen cooperation to drive breakthroughs in AI, quantum computing, biotechnology, space, 6G, and fusion energy.

- The U.S.-Japan TPD will advance American interests through coordinated U.S.-Japanese AI exports. This will strengthen technology protections and refocus the partnership between the U.S. Center for AI Standards and Innovation and the Japan AI Safety Institute on metrology and standards innovation.
- The U.S.-Japan TPD also advances joint efforts to secure the innovation ecosystem, with particular focus on research security, resilient biotechnology and pharmaceutical supply chains, and protection of quantum technologies.
- The U.S.-Japan TPD advances strategic interests of the United States in space, 6G, and fusion technologies with a critical ally in the region.
 - Space: This collaboration recognizes and expands Japan’s commitment to the Artemis program, including future lunar surface exploration missions and development of commercial space capabilities.
 - 6G: This partnership enables both countries to promote secure and trusted networks.
 - Fusion: This partnership advances American collaboration with Japan’s unique fusion energy facilities, including the JT-60SA tokamak, with goals to support continued development of commercial fusion reactors.

The U.S.-Republic of Korea Technology Prosperity Deal was signed by Director Kratsios and Korean Minister of Science, Information, and Communication Technology Bae Kyung-hoon to affirm the commitment of the two nations to science and technology collaboration.

- The U.S. will work with Korean counterparts to reduce operational burdens for technology

NEWSLETTER NOTES

- **The United States Signs Technology Prosperity Deals with Japan and Korea**
- **Joint Statement on United States – Cambodia Agreement on Reciprocal Trade**
- **President Trump Opens Asia Trip by Securing Landmark Wins for America**
- **19th Package of Sanctions Against Russia: EU Targets Russian Energy, Third-Country Banks and Crypto Providers**
- **Joint Statement on a United States – Viet Nam Framework for an Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade**
- **Joint Statement on United States – Malaysia Agreement on Reciprocal Trade**
- **Mali: Travel Advisory Remains Level 4 – Do Not Travel**

and digital application platforms, with particular attention to removing barriers to innovative data hosting architectures.

- The U.S.-Korea TPD will advance American interests with coordinated U.S.-Republic of Korea AI exports, strengthening both countries’ technology protections and enforcement, and refocusing the partnership between the U.S. Center for AI Standards and Innovation and the Korea AI Safety Institute on metrology and standards innovation.
- The U.S.-Korea TPD also advances combined efforts to secure the innovation ecosystem, with particular focus on research security, resilient biotechnology and pharmaceutical supply chains, and protecting quantum technologies.
- The U.S.-Korea TPD advances strategic interests of the U.S. in space exploration and 6G telecommunications, working to partner with Korea as a critical ally in the region.
- The two nations also agreed to engage in discussions to promote AI education programs, to empower children to flourish in the digital era and prepare future generations for the workplace of tomorrow. These will include participation in the Fostering the Future Together global initiative established by First Lady Melania Trump.

Joint Statement on United States – Cambodia Agreement on Reciprocal Trade

October 26, 2025

Washington, DC – The United States of America (the United States) and the Kingdom of Cambodia (Cambodia) have reached an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade to strengthen our bilateral economic relationship, which will provide both countries’ exporters unprecedented access to each other’s markets. The Agreement on Reciprocal Trade will build upon our longstanding economic relationship, including the U.S.-Cambodia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement signed in 2006.

Key terms of the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (the Agreement) between the United States and Cambodia include:

- Cambodia commits to eliminate tariffs on 100 percent of U.S. industrial goods and U.S. food and agricultural products exported to Cambodia and has already implemented this commitment.
- The United States commits to maintain at 19 percent the reciprocal tariffs, as set forth in Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, as amended, on originating goods of Cambodia, and identifies products from the list set out in Annex III to Executive Order 14346 of September 5, 2025, Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners, to receive a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate.
- The United States and Cambodia commit to address Cambodia’s non-tariff barriers that affect bilateral trade in priority areas, including addressing import licensing; streamlining regulatory requirements and approvals; recognizing U.S. sanitary and phytosanitary measures and other measures for food and agricultural products; and increasing enforcement against notorious markets for counterfeiting and piracy.
- The United States and Cambodia commit to address and prevent barriers to U.S. agricultural products in the Cambodian market, including with regard to U.S. regulatory oversight and acceptance of currently agreed

*(*Continued On The Following Column)*

certificates issued by U.S. regulatory authorities.

- Cambodia commits to protecting internationally recognized labor rights. Cambodia will adopt and implement a prohibition on the importation of goods produced by forced or compulsory labor and strengthen enforcement of its labor laws.
- Cambodia commits to adopt and maintain high levels of environmental protection and to effectively enforce its environmental laws, including by taking measures to address illegal logging, fisheries subsidies, illegal fishing, and illegal wildlife trade.
- The Agreement includes commitments on digital trade, services, investment, intellectual property, customs and trade facilitation, good regulatory practices, and distortionary behaviors of state-owned enterprises.
- The United States and Cambodia commit to strengthening economic and national security cooperation and to enhancing supply chain resilience and innovation through complementary actions to address duty evasion and cooperating on investment security and export controls.
- In addition, the United States and Cambodia take note of the forthcoming commercial deal between U.S. and Cambodian companies:
- Air Cambodia commits to working jointly with Boeing in support of Cambodia’s aviation ecosystem development and Air Cambodia’s growth.

President Trump Opens Asia Trip by Securing Landmark Wins for America

October 27, 2025

Washington, DC – In yet another bold display of strength and unmatched dealmaking ability, President Donald J. Trump kicked off his historic Asia tour with a powerhouse visit to Malaysia — brokering historic peace accords, slashing trade barriers, and locking in game-changing critical minerals deals. President Trump’s trip isn’t just about showing leadership, it’s about a relentless charge to put America First, delivering monumental wins for workers, farmers, and national security.

Peace Deals

- President Trump brokered the Kuala Lumpur Peace Accords. Thanks to the decisive leadership and pursuit of peace by the Trump Administration, the leaders of Cambodia and Thailand joined President Trump in signing an historic peace agreement to end the military conflict between the two countries — saving millions of lives.

Trade Deals

- President Trump signed historic trade deals with Malaysia and Cambodia. Under the two agreements, tariffs will be eliminated or significantly reduced across a massive swath of U.S. exports, non-tariff barriers will be addressed, and market access will be expanded for U.S. products.
- President Trump inked reciprocal trade frameworks with Thailand and Vietnam. Under the two frameworks, the two countries will address tariff barriers on a range of U.S. goods and provide preferential market access for U.S. industrial and agricultural exports.

Critical Minerals Deals

- President Trump signed transformative deals with Malaysia. In addition to securing groundbreaking ...

*(*Continued On The Following Page)*

investments worth billions, the two countries reached a critical minerals deal that will expand trade and investment, helping diversify global supply chains and enhancing U.S. national security.

- President Trump signed a critical minerals deal with Thailand. This will promote partnerships between U.S. and Thai companies, increase global supply chain resilience, and mitigate the negative impact of anti-competitive behavior and unfair trade practices.

19th Package of Sanctions Against Russia: EU Targets Russian Energy, Third-country Banks and Crypto Providers

Press Release

October 23, 2025

Today, the Council adopted a sweeping 19th package of further 69 individual listings and numerous economic restrictive measures targeting key sectors which fuel Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, including energy, finance and the military industrial complex. The Council is also strengthening control over the movement of Russian diplomats across the EU and taking further measures against those responsible for the abduction of Ukrainian children.

As part of the package, the Council also imposed further measures on Belarus to restrict the latter's support for the Russian war effort.

Today's package comes in response to Russia's escalating aggression against Ukraine, in particular the recent brutal military campaign deliberately targeting civilian infrastructure, including energy, water and health facilities. These attacks, which have inflicted severe suffering on the civilian population, further underscore Russia's unwillingness to pursue peace.

"We have just adopted our 19th package of sanctions. It targets Russian energy, banks, crypto exchanges, and entities in China, among others. The EU is also regulating the movements of Russian diplomats to counter attempts at destabilisation. It is becoming increasingly difficult for Putin to finance his war. Every euro we deny Russia is one it cannot spend on war. The 19th package will not be the last." – Kaja Kallas, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Chair of the Foreign Affairs Council

Energy

Today's package introduces a ban on imports of Russian liquefied natural gas (LNG) into the EU, starting January 2027 for long-term contracts, and within six months for short-term contracts, and tightens the existing transaction ban on two major Russian state-owned oil producers (Rosneft and Gazprom Neft). The EU is also listing a Tatarstani conglomerate active in the Russian oil sector. In parallel, the EU is taking measures against important third country operators enabling Russia's revenue streams. This involves sanctioning Chinese entities - two refineries and an oil trader - that are significant buyers of Russian crude oil.

Furthermore, the EU is imposing additional sanctions across the shadow fleet value chain. Specifically, the 19th package includes the listing of Litasco Middle East DMCC, Lukoil's prominent shadow fleet enabler based in the United Arab Emirates. Other listings include maritime registries providing false flags to shadow fleet vessels, allowing their continued operation by creating a fraudulent impression of compliance with certification requirements.

*(*Continued On The Following Column)*

Today's measures also target the largest port container operator in the Russian Far East, and a leading shipbuilder for Sovcomflot.

An additional 117 vessels have been made subject to a port access ban and a ban on the provision of a broad range of services related to maritime transport, bringing the total number of designated vessels to 557. These measures target non-EU tankers that are part of the shadow fleet circumventing the oil price cap mechanism, which otherwise support Russia's energy sector, or transport military equipment for Russia or stolen Ukrainian grain.

The 19th package also introduces a ban on reinsuring vessels belonging to the shadow fleet, further constraining their ability to operate.

Financial measures

Recent activity has evidenced Russia's increasing use of crypto in circumventing sanctions. In this context, the stablecoin A7A5 – created with Russian state support – has emerged as a prominent tool for financing activities supporting the war of aggression. Therefore, today's package introduces sanctions on the developer of A7A5, the Kyrgyz issuer of that coin, and the operator of a platform where significant volumes of A7A5 is traded. Transactions involving this stablecoin have also been prohibited across the EU.

As of today, eight banks and oil traders from Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, the UAE and Hong Kong that circumvent EU sanctions – are subject to a transaction ban. Five additional Russian banks – Istina, Zemsky Bank, Commercial Bank Absolut Bank, MTS Bank, and Alfa-Bank – are targeted using the same measure. Four banks from Belarus and Kazakhstan are also put under a transaction ban, due to their connections to Russian financial messaging and payment systems.

Additionally, the EU is prohibiting its operators from engaging with the Russian National Payment Card System ('Mir') or the Fast Payments System ('SBP'). Significant restrictions are also imposed on maintaining economic relationships with entities active in nine Russian special economic zones. These zones are central to Russia's industrial and technological capacity, hosting enterprises engaged in the production or development of goods contributing to the Russian war effort.

Russian diplomats

When travelling across the Schengen area beyond their country of accreditation, Russian diplomats will be obliged to inform in advance the relevant EU member state. This obligation aims at ensuring the awareness of member states, against a backdrop of increasingly hostile intelligence activities that support Russia's aggression against Ukraine. Additionally, EU member states may impose an authorisation requirement on Russian diplomats for traveling to their territories, based on visas or residence permits issued by another state.

Children

Since the start of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine in 2022, Ukrainian authorities estimate that Russia has deported and forcibly transferred nearly 20 000 Ukrainian children into Russia or into Ukrainian territories illegally occupied by Russia. Those children, many of whom are from orphanages or separated from their families, often face forced adoption and efforts to erase their Ukrainian identity through forced assimilation and indoctrination.

Therefore, the EU is reinforcing accountability of those involved in such activities by listing 11 additional individuals. In order to streamline future sanctions on persons responsible for the abduction, forced assimilation and militarised education of Ukrainian minors, the Council is also introducing a new listing criterion.

*(*Continued on the Following Page)*

Military

The EU is targeting businesspersons and entities forming part of the Russian military-industrial complex, and operators from UAE and China producing or supplying military and dual-use goods to Russia. Today's listings also include a senior DPRK military commander deployed to Russia in support of the latter's invasion of Ukraine, and an individual responsible for the inhumane treatment of Ukrainian prisoners of war.

Trade

The Council has identified 45 new entities directly supporting Russia's military and industrial complex by, inter alia, enabling the circumvention of export restrictions on computer numerical control (CNC) machine tools, microelectronics, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and other advanced technology items. These entities will be subject to tighter export restrictions with regard to dual-use goods, as well as items which might generally contribute to the technological enhancement of Russia's defence sector. 17 of these entities are located in third countries other than Russia (12 in China, including Hong Kong, three in India and two in Thailand).

The EU has also agreed to expand the existing export ban, to include electronic components, rangefinders, additional chemicals used in the preparation of propellants and additional metals, oxides and alloys used in the manufacturing of military systems. Salts and ores, articles made of rubber, tubes, tyres, millstones and construction materials will also be subject to more stringent export restrictions. Finally, the 19th package introduces a prohibition to purchase, import or transfer all acyclic hydrocarbons due to the importance of such materials in generating significant revenues for Russia.

Additionally, the EU is listing Russia's largest gold producer, further constraining its revenue sources.

Services

Today's package makes prior authorisation mandatory for all services provided to the Russian government. Furthermore, it restricts the provision of AI services, high-performance computing services and commercial space-based services to Russian entities, including the Russian government.

Today's measures also prohibit European operators from providing services directly related to tourism activities in Russia.

Belarus

Today's package includes five new listings related to the Belarusian military-industrial complex and the Lukashenka regime. Moreover, it further mirrors Belarus' trade measures with the ones imposed on Russia.

Additionally, the agreed measures target crypto-related payment services and expand the prohibition on providing certain software, including for banking, finance, commercial space-based services, technical testing and analysis, AI and quantum computing.

Background

In its conclusions of 19 December 2024, the European Council reiterated its resolute condemnation of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, which constitutes a manifest violation of the UN Charter, and reaffirmed its continued support for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders. The European Council also reconfirmed the EU's unwavering commitment to providing continued political, financial, economic, humanitarian, military and diplomatic support to Ukraine and its people for as long as it takes and as intensely as needed. Russia must not prevail.

*(*Continued On The Following Column)*

The European Council reaffirmed its support for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace based on the principles of the UN Charter and international law, in line with the key principles and objectives of Ukraine's Peace Formula, and underlined the principle that no initiative regarding Ukraine be taken without Ukraine. To this end, the EU and its member states will maintain their intensive global outreach efforts and will participate in the discussions affecting Europe's security.

The European Union remains ready to step up pressure on Russia, including by adopting further sanctions.

Joint Statement on a United States – Vietnam Framework for an Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade

October 26, 2025

Washington, D.C. – The United States of America (the United States) and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (Viet Nam) have agreed to a **Framework for an Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade** to strengthen our bilateral economic relationship, which will provide both countries' exporters unprecedented access to each other's markets. The Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade will build upon our longstanding economic relationship, including the U.S.-Viet Nam Bilateral Trade Agreement signed in 2000 that entered into force in 2001.

Key terms of the Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade between the United States and Viet Nam will include:

- Viet Nam will provide preferential market access for substantially all U.S. industrial and agricultural exports to Viet Nam.
- The United States will maintain at 20 percent the reciprocal tariffs, as set forth in Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, as amended, on originating goods of Viet Nam, and will also identify products from the list set out in Annex III to Executive Order 14346 of September 5, 2025, Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners, to receive a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate.
- The United States and Viet Nam will work constructively in an effort to address both countries' interests in non-tariff barriers that affect bilateral trade in priority areas.
- Viet Nam has agreed to address many such barriers including, for example, by accepting vehicles built to U.S. motor vehicle safety and emissions standards; addressing import licenses for U.S. medical devices; streamlining regulatory requirements and approvals for U.S. pharmaceutical products; fully implementing Viet Nam's obligations under certain international intellectual property treaties to which it is a Party; and addressing U.S. concerns with conformity assessment procedures.
- The United States and Viet Nam have committed to address and prevent barriers to U.S. agricultural products in the Vietnamese market, including with regard to U.S. regulatory oversight and acceptance of currently agreed certificates issued by U.S. regulatory authorities.
- The United States and Viet Nam will finalize commitments on digital trade, and services and investment
- The United States and Viet Nam will engage to address intellectual property, labor, environment, customs and

*(*Continued on the Following Page)*

Trade facilitation, good regulatory practices, and any distortionary behaviors of state-owned enterprises.

- The United States and Viet Nam are committed to strengthening cooperation towards our shared goals to enhance supply chain resilience, including addressing duty evasion and cooperating on export controls.
- In addition, the United States and Viet Nam take note of recent commercial deals between U.S. and Vietnamese companies in the areas of agriculture, aerospace, and energy.
- Vietnam Airlines has agreed to purchase 50 aircraft from Boeing which is worth over \$8 billion.
- Vietnamese companies have signed twenty memorandums of understanding with U.S. companies to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities, with a total estimated value of over \$2.9 billion.

In the coming weeks, the United States and Viet Nam will work to finalize the Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade, prepare the Agreement for signature, and undertake domestic formalities in advance of the Agreement entering into force.

Joint Statement on United States – Malaysia Agreement on Reciprocal Trade

October 26, 2025

Washington, D.C. – The Government of the United States of America (“the United States”) and the Government of Malaysia have reached agreement on an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (“the Agreement”) to strengthen our bilateral economic relationship, which will provide both countries’ exporters unprecedented access to each other’s markets. The Agreement will build upon our longstanding economic relationship, including the United States-Malaysia Trade Investment Framework Agreement signed in 2004.

Key terms of the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade between the United States and Malaysia include:

- Malaysia has committed to provide significant preferential market access for U.S. industrial goods exports, including chemicals, machinery and electrical equipment, metals, and passenger vehicles, and for U.S. agricultural exports including dairy, horticultural products, poultry, processed products, beverages, pork, rice, and fuel ethanol.
- The United States has committed to maintain at 19 percent the reciprocal tariffs first set forth in Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, as amended, on originating goods of Malaysia, and has identified products from the list set out in Annex III to Executive Order 14346 of September 5, 2025, Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners, to receive a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate.
- Malaysia has committed to address non-tariff barriers that affect bilateral trade in priority industrial areas. Malaysia has committed to accepting U.S. manufactured vehicles built to U.S. motor vehicle safety and emissions standards; streamlining import licenses for U.S. alloy steel and pipe products and steel-containing goods; streamlining halal requirements for products including cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and medical devices; and addressing U.S. concerns with conformity assessment procedures.

*(*Continued On The Following Column)*

- Malaysia has committed to address and prevent non-tariff barriers to U.S. food and agricultural products in the Malaysian market, including by accepting currently agreed certificates issued by U.S. regulatory authorities; streamlining halal and facility registration requirements to facilitate imports of U.S. food and agricultural products; and implementation of regionalization of the United States for animal diseases.
- Malaysia has committed to adopt and maintain high levels of environmental protection and to effectively enforce its environmental laws, including by taking measures to address illegal logging, fisheries subsidies, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and illegal wildlife trade.
- Malaysia has committed to increasing enforcement against notorious markets for counterfeiting and piracy.
- To protect internationally recognized labor rights, Malaysia has made commitments on preventing forced labor and effectively identifying and addressing labor law violations in sectors with a high-risk of forced labor and child labor.
- The United States and Malaysia have finalized commitments by Malaysia to address barriers impacting digital trade, services, and investment. Malaysia has committed to refrain from imposing digital services taxes that discriminate against U.S. companies or requiring U.S. social media platforms and cloud service providers to pay into Malaysia’s domestic fund; ensure the transfer of data across trusted borders, with appropriate protections, for the conduct of business; support a permanent moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions at the World Trade Organization ; and remove broadcasting terrestrial airtime restrictions on U.S. programming.
- The United States and Malaysia have finalized commitments to address intellectual property protection and enforcement, customs and trade facilitation, good regulatory practices, and distortionary behaviors of state-owned enterprises.
- The United States and Malaysia have committed to strengthening economic and national security cooperation and to enhancing supply chain resilience and innovation, addressing duty evasion, and cooperating on investment security and export controls.
- Malaysia has committed to refrain from banning, or imposing quotas on, exports to the United States of critical minerals or rare earth elements. Malaysia has committed to the expedient development of its critical minerals and rare earths sectors in partnership with U.S. companies, including granting extended operating licenses to create certainty for businesses to increase production capacity. Malaysia has committed to ensure no restrictions are imposed on the sale of rare earth magnets to U.S. companies.
- In addition, the United States and Malaysia take note of recent and forthcoming commercial deals between U.S. and Malaysian companies, including:
- Procurement of 30 aircraft plus a purchase option for 30 additional aircraft.

*(*Continued on the Following Page)*

- Purchase of semiconductors, aerospace components, and data center equipment with an estimated value of USD150 billion.
- Purchase of up to 5 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) of Liquefied Natural Gas estimated at up to USD3.4 billion per year.
- Purchase of coal and telecommunication products and services valued at USD204.10 million.
- Capital fund investments in the United States of USD70 billion.

The United States may positively consider the effect that the Agreement has on national security, including taking the Agreement into consideration when taking trade action under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862).

Additionally, to support a fair economic relationship between Malaysia and the United States, the U.S. Department of the Treasury and Bank Negara Malaysia are in discussion to finalize their mutual understanding on currency policy.

In the coming weeks, the United States and Malaysia will undertake domestic formalities in advance of the Agreement entering into force.

Mali: Travel Advisory Remains Level 4 – Do Not Travel

Press Release
October 30, 2025

The Department of State updated its Travel Advisory for Mali on October 30, 2025 to reflect that the Department of State ordered non-emergency employees and their family members to leave Mali due to safety risks. The Travel Advisory Level for Mali remains Level 4 – Do Not Travel. This replaces the previous Travel Advisory issued on October 24.

The full text of the updated Travel Advisory is as follows:

Do Not Travel to Mali for any reason due to **crime, terrorism, kidnapping, Unrest and Health.**

Advisory summary

On October 30, 2025, the Department of State ordered non-emergency employees and their family members to leave Mali due to safety risks. The U.S. government cannot offer routine or emergency services to U.S. citizens outside of Bamako due to safety risks. Do not travel to Mali for any reason.

U.S. government employee travel restrictions

- U.S. government employees working in Mali are not allowed to travel outside of Bamako due to safety risks.

U.S. citizens in Mali are advised to take the same precautions.

Crime

Violent crime is common throughout Mali. Crimes include kidnapping, assault, armed robbery, home invasion, and carjacking. Violent crime is a major concern in Bamako especially during local holidays and seasonal events.

- Roadblocks, including by armed groups, occur throughout the country.
- In cities, police checkpoints are possible, especially at night.
- Highways across the country often face attacks on government, civilian, and commercial targets.

*(*Continued On The Following Column)*

Terrorism

There is risk of terrorist violence, including terrorist attacks and other activity in Mali. Visit the U.S. Department of State’s country reports on terrorism to learn more.

Terrorist and armed groups target foreigners to kidnap for ransom.

Terrorists may attack without warning:

- Spots frequented by foreigners anywhere in the country
- Night clubs
- Hotels
- Restaurants
- Places of worship
- International diplomatic missions
- Local security forces and civilians

Armed Conflict

Armed conflict between the Malian government and armed groups is common throughout Mali. Many terrorist and separatist armed groups are active throughout the country. These groups may plan and carry out deadly attacks against Malian government and military facilities, including in and around Bamako. Conflict between these groups often results in civilian casualties.

Air Travel

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has issued a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) and/or a Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR). This is due to risks to civil aviation operating within or nearby Mali. For more information U.S. citizens should consult the Federal Aviation Administration’s Prohibitions, Restrictions and Notices.

Health

- Medical services for routine and emergency procedures are limited. Health facilities are available in major cities. It may be harder to find adequate health care in rural areas.
- Public medical clinics lack basic resources and supplies.
- Patients must cover all costs for transferring to or between hospitals.
- Psychological and psychiatric services are limited, even in larger cities.
- Hospital-based care is only available through government institutions.

Read the Health section of the Travel Guidance on this page for more information.

For U.S. citizens in Mali:

- The Department of State urges U.S. citizens not to travel to Mali.
- Have a plan to leave in an emergency that does not depend on U.S. government help. Review our information on Crisis and Evacuations.
- Establish your own personal security plan in coordination with your employer or host organization. Consider consulting with a professional security organization.
- Enroll in the Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP) to get important updates and alerts from the U.S. embassy. Enrolling helps the U.S. embassy contact you or your emergency contact in an emergency.
- Review the Overseas Security Advisory Council OSAC Country Security Report for Mali.
- Monitor local media for breaking news. Be prepared to adjust your plans.

*(*Continued on the Following Page)*

- Draft a will. Designate appropriate insurance beneficiaries or draft a power of attorney.
- Discuss a plan with loved ones regarding care or custody of children, pets, property, belongings, non-liquid assets (collections, artwork, etc.), funeral wishes, etc.
- Share important documents, login information, and points of contact with loved ones. This helps them manage your affairs if you cannot return to the United States.
- Develop a communication plan with family, your employer, or host organization. This helps them monitor your safety and location as you travel through high-risk areas. Specify how you'll confirm you're safe (text, calls, etc.), how often, and who you'll contact first to share the information.
- Identify key sources of possible help for you and your family in case of emergency, such as the local U.S. embassy or consulate, FBI, the State Department, your employer (if traveling on business), and local friends or family in the high-risk area.
- Choose one family member to serve as the point of contact. If you are kidnapped or taken hostage, that person can communicate with kidnapers or hostage-takers, media, U.S. or foreign government agencies, and members of Congress.
- Establish a proof of life protocol with your loved ones. If you are taken hostage, your loved ones will know specific questions (and answers) to ask the hostage-takers to confirm that you are being held captive and alive.
- Leave DNA samples with your medical provider in case it is necessary for your family to access them for identification purposes.
- Use all available safety measures in your home or hotel, always including locking doors and windows, and setting the alarm.
- If asked to stop by police, stop only in well-lit areas or places where several officers are posted.
- Before you travel, delete any sensitive photos, comments, or content that might be seen as controversial or inappropriate in your destination. Do this for your social media accounts, cameras, laptops, phones, and other accounts and devices.
- Leave your expensive or sentimental belongings behind.
- Refer to our list of medical providers.
- Make sure your insurance includes medical evacuation coverage.
- Check with your doctor about required vaccines and shots for high-risk exposure before you go to Mali.
- We highly recommend that you buy travel insurance before you travel. Check with your travel insurance provider about evacuation assistance, medical insurance, and trip cancellation coverage.
- Visit the CDC page for the latest Travel Health Information related to your travel.
- Review our information on Travel to High-Risk Areas, Crime Abroad, Victims of Crime, Terrorism, Travel to High-Risk Areas, and U.S. Citizens Missing Abroad

MISSION STATEMENT:

Given the geopolitical state of affairs with China, Russia, and Crimea, the Occupied territories of UKRAINE, Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast, embargoed countries and other specific threatening end users and entities, located in the United States and around the globe;

Evolutions in Business and the companies we serve, armed with robust compliance to the Export Administration Regulations, will adhere to best practices to protect our revenue and yours, and ensure the national security interests of the United States.

NOTE: In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. Section 107, this material is distributed without profit or payment for non-profit news reporting and educational purposes only.



Keep up to date with latest trade news at:

www.eib.com

Check out our latest podcast:
<https://www.buzzsprout.com/2432113/episodes/18112998>