FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL REGULATIONS FOR EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

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I. Introduction

The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) administers a series of laws that impose economic sanctions against hostile targets to further U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. Economic sanctions are powerful foreign policy tools. Their success requires the active participation and support of U.S. companies. The use of sanctions by the U.S. goes back to the earliest days of the Republic through trade embargoes, blocked assets controls, and other commercial and financial restrictions. Many of them have been multilateralized within the global community against pariah countries, as well as being used against groups, such as narcotics traffickers and terrorists, who threaten the security, economy, and safety of the United States. Management of sanctions on the U.S. side is entrusted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

While OFAC is responsible for promulgating, developing, and administering the sanctions for the Secretary under eight basic statutes, other regulatory agencies, including Export Enforcement in Commerce and the U.S. Customs Service, cooperate in ensuring corporate compliance with the Regulations.

OFAC has designed this brochure to provide convenient, concise, up-to-date, helpful information about its programs, including information on the laws and regulations OFAC administers. We have tried to be complete and accurate. We must caution readers, however, that there is no substitute for reading the actual statutes, regulations, and other documents that apply. Those are controlling in the event of any inconsistency with material in this brochure.

II. OFAC Laws, Embargoed Countries, and Criminal Penalties

A——Trading With the Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. App. §§§§ 1-44 ("TWEA") [North Korea, Cuba, Transaction Control Regulations] provides for ten years imprisonment, a USD1,000,000 fine for corporations, and a $100,000 fine for individuals, as well as forfeiture of funds or other property involved in violations [In addition, 18 U.S.C. §§ 3571 provides that organizations or individuals convicted of violating a criminal statute may be fined the greater of the amount specified in the statute, or twice the pecuniary gain or loss from the violation and that individuals may be fined $250,000 for felonies];

B——International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. §§§§ 1701-06 ("IEEPA") [Iraq, Sudan, Iran, Terrorism, Narcotics, Nonproliferation, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, the Balkans, Syria, and Burma] provides for ten years imprisonment, and a USD50,000 fine for corporations and individuals [In addition, 18 U.S.C. §§ 3571 provides that organizations or individuals convicted of violating a criminal statute may be fined the greater of the amount specified in the statute, or twice the pecuniary gain or loss from the violation, or $500,000 for felonies and that individuals may be fined $250,000 for felonies];

C——Iraqi Sanctions Act, Pub.L. 101-513, 104 Stat. 2047-55 ("ISA") [Iraq] provides for twelve years imprisonment and a USD1,000,000 corporate or personal fine [In addition, 18 U.S.C. §§ 3571 provides that organizations or individuals convicted of violating a criminal statute may be fined the greater of the amount specified in the statute, or twice the pecuniary gain or loss from the violation];

D——United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. §§ 287c ("UNPA") [Iraq and Diamond Trading] provides for ten years imprisonment, a $10,000 criminal fine for corporations and individuals, and criminal forfeiture of funds or other property involved in violations [In addition, 18 U.S.C. §§ 3571 provides that organizations or individuals convicted of violating a criminal statute may be fined the greater of the amount specified in the statute, or twice the pecuniary gain or loss from the violation, or $500,000 for felonies and that individuals may be fined $250,000 for felonies];

E——International Security and Development Cooperation Act ("ISDCA") codified at 22 U.S.C. 2349 aa-9 (Iran) has no criminal penalties, but general Customs and other relevant penalty provisions may apply to particular circumstances;

F—— The Cuban Democracy Act ("CDA"), 22 U.S.C. §§ 6001-10 [relating to Cuba] has the same fines as TWEA above;

G—— The Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act, 22 U.S.C. 6021-91, [relating to Cuba] has the same fines as TWEA above and codifies the Cuban Assets Control Regulations;

H—— The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, (enacting 8 U.S.C. 219, 18 U.S.C. 2332d and 18 U.S.C. 2339b) [Cuba, North Korea, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Sudan] provides for criminal penalties of $500,000 per count against corporations, and ten years imprisonment and/or $250,000 per count for individuals, for willful violations;

I—— The Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act, Pub L. No. 106-120, tit. VIII, 113 Stat 1606, 1626-1636 (1999) (to be codified at 21 U.S.C. §§§§ 1901-1908) provides for criminal penalties of $10,000,000 per count against corporations, and thirty years imprisonment and/or $5,000,000 per count for individuals, for wilful violations;

J——The Criminal Code at 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 provides for five years imprisonment and a USD10,000 criminal fine for knowingly making false statements or falsifying or concealing material facts when dealing with OFAC in connection with matters under its jurisdiction.

III. Civil Penalties

OFAC has authority to impose civil penalties for violations under IEEPA (USD11,000), TWEA (USD65,000), the Iraqi Sanctions Act (USD325,000), and the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (USD1,075,000), as well as $55,000 for banking transactions under the Antiterrorism Act. Each set of regulations contains procedures for Civil Penalties in Sections 701 through 706 of the pertinent regulations. Over the past several years, OFAC has had to impose millions of dollars in civil penalties involving payments and exports. The majority of the fines resulted from illegal transfers referencing targeted countries or SDNs. When it comes to OFAC's attention that an illicit transaction has occurred, OFAC normally sends an administrative demand for information, called a "602 letter" to the exporter requesting an explanation of the transaction. Upon receipt of a response to this letter, the case may be referred to the Civil Penalties Division, which issues a "Prepenalty Notice" citing the violation and stating the amount of the proposed penalty. The exporter then has thirty days to make a written presentation as to why a penalty should not be imposed, or, if imposed, why it should be in a lesser amount than proposed. It is critical to answer such "Prepenalty Notices" since failure to respond may result in default judgements levying maximum fines. Mitigating factors in Civil Penalty procedures include self-disclosure, the use and sophistication of interdict software, and other compliance initiatives. TWEA Civil Penalty and forfeiture proceedings include the opportunity for an administrative hearing and pre-hearing discovery prior to imposition of a penalty or forfeiture.

IV. Electronic Information

All of OFAC's program "brochures," as well as SDN information, are available free in downloadable camera-ready Adobe Acrobat©© "*.PDF" format over the Treasury Department's World Wide Web Server. OFAC's Home Page site is **<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>**. The Page also contains a self-extracting ASCII file of the SDN list in DOS, delimited, fixed-field, and country-specific versions, a free Adobe Acrobat Reader©© to view and print "*.PDF" files, access to all OFAC-related Executive Orders, U.N. Resolutions, statutes, regulations, and the *Code of Federal Regulations* as well as to brochures in ASCII format, and to OFAC's extended electronic information reading room at GPO (FAC-MISC). All of OFAC's "forms," including its Annual Report on Blocked Property, Cuban Remittance Affidavit, and license application are electronically available on the site. Whenever there is a change involving urgent information requiring immediate implementation, the *[DATE]* changes on the face of the primary Page; users can automate their compliance by structuring their Internet connection to use a Web browser to watch for that date change, check a "Bulletin" file to get the details about changes, and download OFAC's latest information for incorporation, for example, into interdiction software. There is also a separate date-indicator for OFAC's SDN list. OFAC has a secondary Page on the site (at <**http://www.treas.gov/ofac/policy.html**>) entitled "Recent OFAC Actions of Interest" which contains a separate "What's New" file with its own date. Those not directly involved in operations areas can automate their ability to keep current with OFAC's general information by structuring their Internet connection to use their Web browser to watch for that date change on the secondary Page, check the "What's New" file to get the details about changes, and download OFAC's latest information. There may be times when the date on the secondary Page will be later than the date on the primary Page because some OFAC "Actions of Interest" may not rise to the level of an urgent bulletin. Call OFAC Compliance at 1-800-540-6322 with any questions. OFAC also operates a free automated fax-on-demand service, which can be accessed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by dialing 202/622-0077 from any touchtone phone and following voice prompts. OFAC documents kept up to date on the system include program and general brochures, listings of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons, including changes to the listings, licensing guidelines, and *Federal Register* notices (including notices filed, but not yet printed in the *Federal Register*). The "Index of Available Documents" is date-specific. The U.S. Commerce Department operates a monthly subscription CD-Rom service (the *National Trade Data Bank*) with OFAC data in ASCII format (call 202/482-1986 for information). The free *Federal Bulletin Board* of the U.S. Government Printing Office, which is linked to the *Federal Register* and *Code of Federal Regulations*, carries all OFAC brochures in ASCII and Adobe/Acrobat "*.PDF" format, as well as the entire *Code of Federal Regulations* containing OFAC regulations, all *Federal Register* notices that OFAC puts out, and OFAC's extended electronic information reading room (file library FAC-MISC). For information on the *Federal Bulletin Board* call 202/512-1530 or dial 202/512-1387 to connect. The information is also available over the Internet via GPO ACCESS at <fedbbs.access.gpo.gov>. The U.S. Maritime Administration's Web site at <http://marad.dot.gov> contains a special link to OFAC's brochures and information, including a flashing indicator of late-breaking updates. The U.S. Customs Service maintains a free *Customs Electronic Bulletin Board* geared especially toward Customs House Brokers (OFAC's information is available as a date-specific self-extracting DOS file, "OFAC*.EXE" under "Files," and then "Customs Extra!," via the Internet at <http://209.122.8.97> or "cebb.customs.treas.gov." Major announcements are also distributed to U.S. financial institutions through Fedwire bulletins and CHIPS system broadcasts, as well as in printed format through the various Federal bank supervisory agencies. Numerous other industry groups link to OFAC's website, among them: the International Financial Services Association (<http://www.intlbanking.org>), the International Banking Operations Association (<http://www.iboa.com>), the National Association of Securities Dealers (<http://www.nasdr.com>), the Securities and Exchange Commission (<http://www.sec.gov>), the Securities Industry Association (<http://www.sia.com>), the American Society of Travel Agents (<http://www.astanet.com>), the Institute of Real Estate Management (<http://www.irem.org>), and the Commercial Investment Real Estate Institute (<http://www.cre.org>). It should be noted that OFAC has a Miami branch office (909 Southeast First Avenue, Suite 735A) with a special bi-lingual hotline relating to information about the Cuban embargo; that hotline number is 305/810-5170.

V. Terminology

There are a number of key phrases which consistently reappear in Treasury sanctions:

A——Blocking

Also called "freezing," this is a form of controlling assets under U.S. jurisdiction. While title to blocked property remains with the designated country or national, the exercise of the powers and privileges normally associated with ownership is prohibited without authorization from OFAC. Blocking immediately imposes an across-the-board prohibition against transfers or transactions of any kind with regard to the property.

B——Blocked Account

An account with respect to which payments, transfers, withdrawals or other dealings may not be made except as licensed by OFAC or otherwise authorized by the Treasury Department. Debits are prohibited, however, credits are authorized.

C——General License

A regulatory provision authorizing certain transactions without the filing of an application with OFAC. Its terms are listed in the appropriate Regulations. The concept is similar in meaning to that employed by the U.S. Department of Commerce. For questions about general licenses, contact OFAC at 202/622-2520

D——Specific License

A permit issued by OFAC on a case-by-case basis to a specific individual or company allowing an activity that would otherwise be prohibited by the embargo or sanctions program. OFAC specific licenses, which may take the form of a license or a letter, are always issued on U.S. Treasury Department stationary. Applications must be presented in an original letter, signed by the applicant, which has been mailed or otherwise physically delivered to OFAC. Fax applications are strongly discouraged. Each license or letter of authorization bears a control number that can be verified by calling OFAC Licensing at 202/622-2480.

E——Offset

Exercise of the right to net out mutual indebtedness. Offset is a prohibited transfer of frozen assets in situations of blocked property. When foreign assets held by an American company (including a bank) are frozen, the assets and any claims which the American company may have against the foreign owner are kept separate.

F——Property

Anything of value. Examples of property include: money, checks, drafts, debts, obligations, notes, warehouse receipts, bills of sale, evidences of title, negotiable instruments, trade acceptance, contracts, goods, wares, nerchandise, chattels, stocks on hand, ships, goods on ships, and anything else real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, "or interest or inter-

ests therein, present, future, or contingent." Likewise, "property interest" is defined as any interest whatsoever, direct or indirect.

G——Person Subject to the Jurisdiction of the United States
The universe which must comply with OFAC regulations. It includes American citizens and permanent resident aliens wherever they are located; individuals and entities located in the United States (including all foreign branches, agencies, rep offices, etc.); corporations organized under U.S. law, including foreign branches; and (under TWEA based sanctions) entities owned or controlled by any of the above, the most important being foreign-organized subsidiaries of U.S. corporations.

H——Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons
Individuals and entities which are owned or controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of, the Governments of target countries or are associated with international narcotics trafficking or terrorism. These individuals and entities are listed on the Treasury Department's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons list so that persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States will know that they are prohibited from dealing with them and that they must block all property within their possession or control in which these individuals and entities have an interest.

I——Census
Comprehensive statistical survey of blocked assets conducted from time to time by OFAC. Response is mandated by law. The information obtained from the survey is of vital importance to the U.S. Government for foreign policy planning purposes, to assist Treasury in the preservation of blocked assets, and to enhance their value for U.S. claimants, including financial institutions.

VI. Bank Responsibility by Country

A——CUBA

• **INTRODUCTION** - The Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 515 (the "Regulations") were issued by the U.S. Government on 8 July 1963 under the Trading With the Enemy Act in response to certain hostile actions by the Cuban government. They are still in force today and affect all U.S. citizens and permanent residents wherever they are located, all people and organizations physically in the United States, and all branches and subsidiaries of U.S. organizations throughout the world. The Regulations are administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control. The basic goal of the sanctions is to isolate the Cuban government economically and deprive it of U.S. dollars. Criminal penalties for violating the sanctions range up to 10 years in prison, $1,000,000 in corporate fines, and $250,000 in individual fines. Civil penalties up to $55,000 per violation may also be imposed. Please note that the Regulations require those dealing with Cuba to maintain records and, upon request from the U.S. Treasury Department, to furnish information regarding such dealings.

• **EXPORTING TO CUBA** - Except for publications, other informational materials (such as CDs and works of art), certain donated food, and certain goods licensed for export or re-export by the U.S. Department of Commerce (such as medicine and medical supplies, food, and agricultural commodities), no products, technology, or services may be exported from the United States to Cuba, either directly or through third countries, such as Canada or Mexico. This prohibition includes dealing in or assisting the sale of goods or commodities to or from Cuba, even if done entirely offshore. Such brokering is considered to be dealing in property in which Cuba has an interest. Provision of consulting services is also prohibited. Thus, no U.S. citizen or permanent resident alien, wherever located, and no foreign subsidiary or branch of a U.S. organization may export products, technology, or services to Cuba or to any Cuban national, wherever they may be located, or broker the sale of goods or commodities to or from Cuba or any Cuban national.

Pursuant to provisions of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 (the "CDA") and the Trade Sanctions and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (the "TSRA"), the Commerce Department authorizes the sale and export or re-export of medicine and medical supplies, food and agricultural commodities to Cuba. Those interested in engaging in such exports or reexports must first obtain authorization from the Commerce Department's Bureau of Export Administration. All licensed sales may be financed by cash-in-advance or by third - country banks that are not Specially Designated Nationals. Foreign subsidiaries of U.S. banks are authorized to directly finance licensed sales of agricultural products. All U.S. banks may advise or confirm any of the above.

Section 1705(b) of the CDA provides for donations of food to independent non-governmental organizations or individuals in Cuba. Shipments of food can be donated to non-governmental organizations from the U.S. or from third countries without the need for a license from the U.S. government. The CDA specifically provides that payments to Cuba involving telecommunications may be made pursuant to specific license. In the mid-1970s, Section 515.559 was added to the Regulations to allow OFAC to license foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms to conduct trade in commodities with Cuba so long as several specific criteria were met. Section 1706(a) of the CDA, however, prohibits the issuance of a license that would have been issued pursuant to Section 515.559, except where a contract was entered into prior to enactment of the CDA or where the exports at issue are medicines or medical supplies.

Unless otherwise authorized, no vessel carrying goods or passengers to or from Cuba or carrying goods in which Cuba or a Cuban national has any interest may enter a U.S. port. The prohibition also applies to vessels which enter only to take on fuel and supplies (bunker), whether from U.S. fuel providers within the port limits or at offshore points, as well as vessels discharging or loading merchandise offshore, by lighter or otherwise. In addition, vessels which enter a port or place in Cuba to engage in the trade of goods or services are prohibited from loading or unloading any freight at any place in the U.S. for 180 days. Prohibited entry does not apply to vessels engaging solely in trade with Cuba authorized by license or exempt from the Regulations (e.g., vessels carrying authorized exports of agricultural products, or donations of food to nongovernmental organizations or individuals).

• **IMPORTING CUBAN-ORIGIN GOODS OR SERVICES** - Goods or services of Cuban origin may not be imported into the United States either directly or through third countries, such as Canada or Mexico. The only exceptions are: publications, artwork, or other informational materials.

• **TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING PROPERTY IN WHICH CUBA OR A CUBAN NATIONAL HAS AN INTEREST** - In addition to the prohibitions on exports to and imports from Cuba, the Regulations prohibit any person subject to U.S. jurisdiction from dealing in any property in which Cuba or a Cuban national has an interest. Under the Regulations, "property" includes but is not limited to contracts and services. For example, unless otherwise authorized, persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction (including U.S. overseas subsidiaries) may not purchase Cuban cigars in Mexico; may not sign a contract with a U.K. firm if the contract terms include Cuba-related provisions (even if those provisions are contingent upon the lifting of the embargo); and may not provide accounting, marketing, sales, or insurance services to a Cuban company or to a

foreign company with respect to the foreign company's Cuba- related business.

• **SPECIALLY DESIGNATED NATIONALS -** The Regulations prohibit buying from or selling to Cuban nationals whether they are physically located on the island of Cuba or doing business elsewhere on behalf of Cuba. Individuals or organizations who act on behalf of Cuba anywhere in the world are considered by the U.S. Treasury Department to be "Specially Designated Nationals" of Cuba. A non-exhaustive list of their names is published in the Federal Register, an official publication of the U.S. Government. This list may be obtained by calling the Office of Foreign Assets Control at 202/622-2490. The listing, however, is a partial one and any individual or organization subject to U.S. jurisdiction engaging in transactions with foreign nationals must take reasonable care to make certain that such foreign nationals are not acting on behalf of Cuba. Individuals and organizations subject to U.S. jurisdiction who violate the Regulations by transacting business with Specially Designated Nationals of Cuba are subject to criminal prosecution or civil monetary penalties.

• **ACCOUNTS AND ASSETS -** There is a total freeze on Cuban assets, both governmental and private, and on financial dealings with Cuba; all property of Cuba, of Cuban nationals, and of Specially Designated Nationals of Cuba in the possession or control of persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction is "blocked." Any property in which Cuba has an interest which comes into the United States or into the possession or control of persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction is automatically blocked by operation of law. Banks receiving unlicensed wire transfer instructions in which there is a Cuban interest, or any instrument in which there is a Cuban interest, must freeze the funds on their own books or block the instrument, regardless of origin or destination. "Suspense accounts" are not permitted. Blocking imposes a complete prohibition against transfers or transactions of any kind. No payments, transfers, withdrawals, or other dealings may take place with regard to blocked property unless authorized by the Treasury Department. Banks are permitted to take normal service charges. Blocked deposits of funds must be interest-bearing. "Set-offs" are not allowed.

Persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction are required to exercise extreme caution in order not to knowingly involve themselves in unlicensed transactions in which Cuba has an interest. Except as authorized, no bank in the U.S. or overseas branch or subsidiary of a U.S. bank may advise a letter of credit involving Cuba nor may it process documents referencing Cuba. All such "property" must be blocked as soon as it comes within the bank's possession or control. All persons in possession of blocked property are required to register with the Office of Foreign Assets Control. Persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction who engage in any commercial dealings that involve unauthorized trade with Cuba, either directly or indirectly, risk substantial monetary penalties and criminal prosecution.

• **SENDING GIFTS -** Gift parcels may be sent or carried by an authorized traveler to an individual or to a religious, charitable, or educational organization in Cuba for the use of the recipient or of the recipient's immediate family (and not for resale), subject to the following limitations: the combined total domestic retail value of all items in the parcel must not exceed $200 (with the exception of donations of food, which are not so restricted); not more than one parcel may be sent or given by the same person in the U.S. to the same recipient in Cuba in any one calendar month; and the content must be limited to food, vitamins, seeds, medicines, medical supplies and devices, hospital supplies and equipment, equipment for the handicapped, clothing, personal hygiene items, veterinary medicines and supplies, fishing equipment and supplies, soap-making equipment, or certain radio equipment and batteries for such equipment. Organizations that consolidate and send multiple gift parcels in single shipments must obtain a validated license from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Each gift parcel in the single shipment must meet commodity, dollar-value, and frequency limitations. If a parcel being shipped or carried to Cuba fails to meet these standards, it is subject to seizure by the U.S. Government.

• **CUBA-RELATED TRAVEL TRANSACTIONS -** Only persons whose travel transactions fall into the categories discussed below may be authorized to spend money related to travel to, from, or within Cuba. Persons traveling to Cuba to visit immediate family members pursuant to a specific license may spend no more than $50 per day on non-transportation-related expenses in Cuba, and up to an additional $50 per trip to pay for transportation-related expenses in Cuba. Persons licensed to engage in other travel-related transactions in Cuba may spend up to the State Department Travel Per Diem Allowance for Havana, Cuba for purchases directly related to travel in Cuba, such as hotel accommodations, meals, local transportation, and goods personally used by the traveler in Cuba (travelers can check the current per diem rate on the Internet at <http://www.state.gov/www/perdiems/index.html>). Most licensed travelers may also spend additional money for transactions directly related to the activities for which they received their license. For example, journalists traveling in Cuba under the journalism general license (described below) may spend money over and above the current per diem for extensive local transportation, the hiring of cable layers, and other costs that are directly related to covering a story in Cuba. Purchases of services unrelated to travel or a licensed activity, such as non-emergency medical services, are prohibited. The purchase of publications and other informational materials is not restricted.

• **WHO CAN GO -** The following travelers are authorized, under OFAC general license, to engage in travel transactions while in Cuba:

* Journalists and supporting broadcasting or technical personnel (regularly employed in that capacity by a news reporting organization and traveling for journalistic activities).

* Official government travelers (traveling on official business).

* Members of international organizations of which the United States is also a member (traveling on official business).

* Full-time professionals whose travel transactions are directly related to professional research in their professional areas, provided that their research: (1) is of a noncommercial academic nature, (2) comprises a full work schedule in Cuba, and (3) has a substantial likelihood of public dissemination.

* Full-time professionals whose travel transactions are directly related to attendance at professional meetings or conferences in Cuba organized by an international professional organization, institution, or association that regularly sponsors such meetings or conferences in other countries. The organization, institution, or association sponsoring the meeting or conference may not be headquartered in the United States unless it is specifically licensed to sponsor the meeting. The purpose of the meeting or conference cannot be the promotion of tourism in Cuba or other commercial activities involving Cuba, or to foster production of any biotechnological products.

* Travelers who have received specific licenses from OFAC prior to going. Specific licenses are described below.

•SPECIFIC LICENSES TO VISIT IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS IN CUBA - OFAC may issue specific licenses authorizing travel-related transactions incident to one visit lasting no more than 14 days to immediate family members who are nationals of Cuba per three-year period. A "member of the immediate family" is defined as a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, or sibling of the remitter or that remitter's spouse, as well as any spouse, widow, or widower of any of the foregoing. For those who emigrated to the United States from Cuba, and have not since that time visited a family member in Cuba, the three year period will be counted from the date they left Cuba. For all others, the three year period will be counted from the date they last left Cuba pursuant to the pre-existing family visit general license, or from the date their family visit specific license was issued. Travelers wishing to visit an immediate family member in Cuba who is authorized to be in Cuba but not a national of Cuba may be granted a specific license in exigent circumstances provided that the U.S. Interests Section in Havana concurs in the issuance of such a license. Applications for this specific license should be made to OFAC's Miami office.

•SPECIFIC LICENSES FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS - Specific licenses may be issued by OFAC to authorize travel transactions related to certain educational activities by students or employees at U.S. undergraduate or graduate institutions. Such licenses must be renewed after a period of one year. Once an academic institution has applied for and received such a specific license, the following categories of travelers affiliated with that academic institution are authorized to engage in travel-related transactions incident to the following activities without seeking further authorization from OFAC:

* Undergraduate or graduate students participating in a structured educational program lasting at least 10 weeks in Cuba as part of a course offered at a U.S. undergraduate or graduate institution. Students planning to engage in such transactions must carry a letter from the licensed institution stating: (1) the institution's license number, (2) that the student is enrolled in an undergraduate or a graduate degree program at the institution, and (3) that the travel is part of an educational program of the institution.

* Persons doing noncommercial Cuba-related academic research in Cuba for the purpose of qualifying academically as a professional (e.g. research toward a graduate degree). Students planning to engage in such transactions must carry a letter from the licensed institution stating: (1) the institution's license number, (2) that the student is enrolled in a graduate degree program at the institution, and (3) that the Cuba research will be accepted for credit toward that graduate degree;

* Undergraduate or graduate students participating in a formal course of study lasting at least 10 weeks at a Cuban academic institution, provided the Cuban study will be accepted for credit toward a degree at the licensed U.S. institution. A student planning to engage in such transactions must carry a letter from the licensed U.S. institution stating: (1) that the individual is a student currently enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program or a full-time permanent employee at the institution, (2) that the Cuba-related travel is part of a structured educational program of that institution that will last at least 10 weeks, and (3) citing the number of the institution's license.

* Persons regularly employed in a teaching capacity at a licensed U.S. undergraduate or graduate institution who plan to teach part or all of an academic program at a Cuban academic institution for at least 10 weeks. An individual planning to engage in such transactions must carry a letter from the licensed institution stating: (1) the U.S. institution's license number, and (2) that the individual is regularly employed by the licensed institution in a teaching capacity.

* Cuban scholars teaching or engaging in other scholarly activities at a licensed college or university in the United States. Licensed institutions may sponsor such Cuban scholars, including payment of a stipend or salary. The Cuban scholar may carry all such stipends or salary payments back to Cuba.

* Full-time employees of a licensed institution organizing or preparing for the educational activities described above. An individual engaging in such transactions must carry a letter from the licensed institution stating: (1) the institution's license number, and (2) that the individual is regularly employed by the institution.

Status of current educational institution licenses: Licensed educational institutions that have already planned Cuba trips that will not meet the new requirements issued in June 2004 may still engage in all transactions incident to such trips provided that the trips and all associated transactions are completed by August 15, 2004.

•SPECIFIC LICENSES FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS - Specific licenses may be issued by OFAC to religious organizations to authorize individuals affiliated with the organization to engage in travel transactions under the auspices of the religious organization. Applications by religious organizations for such licenses should include examples of the religious activities to be undertaken in Cuba. All individuals traveling pursuant to a religious organization's license must carry with them a letter from the licensed organization citing the number of the license and confirming that they are affiliated with the organization and that they are traveling to Cuba to engage in religious activities under the auspices of the organization.

•OTHER SPECIFIC LICENSES - Specific licenses may be issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control on a case-by-case basis authorizing travel transactions by the following categories of persons in connection with the following activities:

* Humanitarian Projects and Support for the Cuban People - (1) Persons traveling in connection with activities that are intended to provide support for the Cuban people, such as activities of recognized human rights organizations; (2) Persons whose travel transactions are directly related to certain humanitarian projects in or related to Cuba that are designed to directly benefit the Cuban people. Licenses authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time are available.

* Free-Lance Journalism - Persons with a suitable record of publication who are traveling to Cuba to do research for a free-lance article. Licenses authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time are available for applicants demonstrating a significant record of free-lance journalism.

* Professional Research and Professional Meetings - Persons traveling to Cuba to do professional research or to attend a professional meeting that does not meet the requirements of the relevant general license (described above). Licenses authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time are available.

* Religious Activities - Persons traveling to Cuba to engage in religious activities that are not authorized pursuant to a religious organization's specific license. Licenses authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time are available.

* Public Performances, Athletic or Other Competitions, and Exhibitions - Persons traveling to participate in a public performance, athletic or other competition (that does not meet the requirements of the specific license described below), or exhibition. The event must be open for attendance, and in relevant situations participation, by the Cuban public,

and all profits from the event after costs must be donated to an independent nongovernmental organization in Cuba or a U.S.-based charity, with the objective, to the extent possible, of benefitting the Cuban people.

* Amateur or semi-professional athletes or teams traveling to Cuba to participate in an athletic competition held under the auspices of the relevant international sports federation. The athletes must have been selected for the competition by the relevant U.S. sports federation, and the competition must be one that is open for attendance, and in relevant situations, participation, by the Cuban public.

* Activities of Private Foundations or Research or Educational Institutions - Persons traveling to Cuba on behalf of private foundations or research or educational institutes that have an established interest in international relations to collect information related to Cuba for non-commercial purposes. Licenses authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time are available.

* Exportation, Importation, or Transmission of Information or Informational Materials - Persons traveling to engage in activities directly related to the exportation, importation, or transmission of information or informational materials.

* Licensed Exportation - Persons traveling to Cuba to engage in activities directly related to marketing, sales negotiation, accompanied delivery, or servicing of exports of food and agricultural commodities, medical products or other exports that are consistent with existing Department of Commerce regulations and guidelines with respect to Cuba, including certain exports engaged in by U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign firms.

•**APPLYING FOR A SPECIFIC LICENSE** - Except with regard to applications pertaining to family travel and the provision of travel, carrier, and remittance forwarding services, persons wishing to travel to Cuba under a specific license should send a letter specifying the details of the proposed travel, including any accompanying documentation, to the Licensing Division, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20220. Applications for transactions referenced above should be submitted directly to OFAC's Miami office.

•**PROVISION OF TRAVEL SERVICES** - U.S. travel service providers, such as travel agents, who handle travel arrangements to, from, or within Cuba must hold special authorizations from the Office of Foreign Assets Control to engage in such activities. These authorizations are issued based on written applications from the service providers, subject to appropriate checks by the Treasury Department. A traveler should not use any travel agent or tour operator in the United States that does not hold valid Treasury authorization. An up-to-date list of authorized service providers is maintained on OFAC's website. If in doubt about the status of a company's authorization, travelers should call the Office of Foreign Assets Control at 305/810-5140. Only carrier service providers that have been authorized by OFAC may operate direct charter flights between the United States and Cuba.. To find a travel service provider, consult OFAC's website.

•**UNAUTHORIZED TRAVEL-RELATED TRANSACTIONS** - Unless otherwise authorized, any person subject to U.S. jurisdiction who engages in any travel-related transaction in Cuba violates the Regulations.

•**WHAT CAN BE BROUGHT BACK** - If U.S. travelers return from Cuba with Cuban origin goods, such goods, with the exception of informational materials, may be seized at Customs' discretion. [Section 515.204 of the Regulations]. There are no limits on the import or export of informational materials. [Section 515.206 of the Regulations]. Such materials are statutorily exempt from regulation under the embargo and such items as books, films, tapes and CDs may be transported freely. However, blank tapes and CDs are not considered informational materials and may be seized.

•**VESSELS** - All persons on board vessels, including the owner, must be authorized travelers, as listed above, to engage in travel-related transactions in Cuba. If you are not an authorized traveler, you may not purchase meals, pay for transportation, lodging, dockage or mooring fees, cruising fees, visas, entry or exit fees and you may not bring any Cuban origin goods back to the United States. Any payment to the Marina Hemingway International Yacht Club is considered a prohibited payment to a Cuban national and therefore in violation of the Regulations. Vessel owners are prohibited from carrying passengers to Cuba , because OFAC does not authorize vessel owners as service providers.

•**EMERGENCIES** - In case of emergencies requiring financial transactions such as emergency repair of vessels or medical treatment, travelers are urged to contact OFAC at (202)622-2480, to discuss necessary authorizations.

•**HUMANITARIAN DONATIONS** - There is joint OFAC and Commerce Department ("USDOC") administration over export of gift parcels and humanitarian goods to Cuba to meet basic human needs. If an export is licensed by USDOC, OFAC authorizes certain financial and other transactions related to that export. [See part 746 of the USDOC's Export Administration Regulations (15 C.F.R. Chapter 7), which are available on-line at http://w3.access.gpo.gov/bis/ear/ear-data.html, for the relevant USDOC regulations.] Please note that travel-related transactions incident to humanitarian donations must be separately licensed by OFAC.

•**EXPORTATION OF ACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE** – Authorized travelers to Cuba are limited to 44 pounds of accompanied baggage per traveler unless a specific license from OFAC or the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security authorizes a higher amount.

•**SENDING OR CARRYING MONEY TO CUBA** - U.S. persons aged 18 or older may send to members of the remitter's immediate family in Cuba or to a Cuban national in a third country "family" cash remittances of up to $300 per household in any consecutive three-month period, provided that no member of the household is a prohibited official of the Government of Cuba [such officials include Ministers and Vice-ministers, members of the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers; members and employees of the National Assembly of People's Power; members of any provincial assembly; local sector chiefs of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution; Director Generals and sub-Director Generals and higher of all Cuban ministries and state agencies; employees of the Ministry of the Interior (MININT); employees of the Ministry of Defense (MINFAR); secretaries and first secretaries of the Confederation of Labor of Cuba (CTC) and its component unions; chief editors, editors and deputy editors of Cuban state-run media organizations and programs, including newspapers, television, and radio; and members and employees of the Supreme Court (Tribuno Supremo Nacional)] or a prohibited member of the Cuban Communist Party (such members include members of the Politburo; the Central Committee; Department Heads of the Central Committee; employees of the Central Committee; and secretary and first secretary of the provincial Party central committees). No more than a combined total of $300 of family remittances may be sent by a remitter to

any one household in any consecutive three-month period, regardless of the number of members of the remitter's immediate family residing in that household. A licensed traveler may carry up to $300 of his own family remittances to Cuba.

U.S. persons also may send up to $1,000 per payee on a one-time basis as an "emigration-related" remittance to a Cuban national to enable the payee to emigrate from Cuba to the United States. Specifically, up to $500 may be remitted to a Cuban national prior to the payee's receipt of a valid U.S. visa or other U.S. immigration document, and up to $500 may be remitted to the Cuban national after the payee receives a valid U.S. visa or other U.S. immigration document. A licensed traveler may only carry immigration remittances to Cuba if the visa has already been issued.

Remittances must be transferred through an OFAC-licensed depository institution or remittance forwarder. Those OFAC- licensed entities originating transfers on behalf of non-aggregating customers must obtain an affidavit from the remitter certifying that each family remittance does not exceed $300 in any consecutive three month period and that each emigration-related remittance meets the requirements of the Regulations. Remitters can expect to have their identity, date of birth, address, and telephone number verified.

Specific licenses may be issued on a case-by-case basis authorizing remittances:

* to independent nongovernmental organizations in Cuba;

* to households of Cuban nationals living outside of Cuba in excess of $300 per quarter from blocked accounts; or

* to individuals in Cuba to facilitate their non-immigrant travel to the United States under circumstances where humanitarian need is demonstrated, including illness or medical emergency.

•**FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES -** Anyone authorized by the U.S. Department of the Treasury to provide Cuban travel services or services in connection with sending money to Cuba is prohibited from participating in discriminatory practices of the Cuban government against individuals or particular classes of travelers. The assessment of consular fees by the Cuban government, which are applicable worldwide, is not considered to be a discriminatory practice. However, requiring the purchase of services not desired by the traveler is not permitted. Persons wishing to provide information on such activities should call 305/810-5170. All information regarding arbitrary fees, payments for unauthorized purposes, or other possible violations furnished to the U.S. Treasury Department will be handled confidentially.

• **ESTATES AND SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES** - An estate becomes blocked whenever a Cuban national is an heir or is the deceased; money from a life insurance policy is blocked whenever the deceased is a Cuban resident. The heir of a person who died in Cuba, or the beneficiary of a life insurance policy of a person who died in Cuba, may apply for a license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control to unblock the estate or insurance proceeds. Persons administering or interested in a blocked estate should contact the Office of Foreign Assets Control at 202/622-2480 for more information. A safe-deposit box is blocked whenever a Cuban has an interest in the property contained in the box. Access to a blocked safe deposit box for inventory purposes may be granted under certain conditions, but the contents of the box remain blocked and may not be removed without the permission of the Office of Foreign Assets Control. Authorized remittances may be made from blocked estates.

•**PAYMENTS FOR OVERFLIGHTS -** Private and commercial aviators must obtain a specific license authorizing payments for overflight charges to Cuba. Banks will ask to see the originals of such licenses before executing transfers and keep a copy for their files.

B——NORTH KOREA

Foreign Assets Control Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 500)

The Foreign Assets Control Regulations, authorized under the Trading with the Enemy Act, established economic sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ("North Korea") in 1950. They have been modified on several occasions, most recently on June 19, 2000, as a result of President Clinton's September 17, 1999 decision to ease economic sanctions against North Korea in order to improve relations, to support the Agreed Framework, and to encourage North Korea to continue to refrain from testing long-range missiles. The Regulations affect all U.S. citizens and permanent residents wherever they are located, all people and organizations physically in the United States, and all branches, subsidiaries and controlled affiliates of U.S. organizations throughout the world. They are administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control.

•**SELLING TO NORTH KOREA -** The June 19, 2000 amendments to the Foreign Assets Control Regulations ended the ban on exports to North Korea, provided that any exports or reexports to North Korea are licensed or otherwise authorized by the Department of Commerce or other appropriate agencies.

•**BUYING FROM NORTH KOREA** - Pursuant to Sections 73 and 74 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797b-2797c), goods of North Korean origin may not be imported into the United States either directly or through third countries, without prior notification to and approval of the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Importers must provide OFAC with written information as to whether the products to be imported were produced by (a) a foreign person designated by the Secretary of State as having engaged in missile technology proliferation activities; (b) an activity of the North Korean Government relating to the development or production of any missile equipment or technology; or (c) an activity of the North Korean Government affecting the development or production of electronics, space systems or equipment, and military aircraft.

In addition to the information just described, importers seeking an approval letter from OFAC must provide their name, address, telephone, fax, and E-mail addresses; a description of the product to be imported, including quantity and cost; the name and address of the producer of the product; the name of the location where the product was produced; and the name and address of the North Korean exporter. Requests for import review must be submitted by mail to North Korea Unit, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Annex, Washington, DC 20220. After reviewing the information, OFAC will issue a letter indicating the results of the review to the person seeking to import the product.

U.S. depository institutions handling letters of credit or documentary collections involving imports from North Korea must obtain a copy of OFAC*s approval letter from the importer before proceeding with such transactions. The letter must also be provided to the U.S. Customs Service before imports from North Korea will be allowed into the United States.

• **TRAVELING TO NORTH KOREA** - U.S. passports are valid for travel to North Korea and individuals do not need U.S. Government permission to travel there. All transactions ordinarily incident to travel to, from and within North Korea and to maintenance within North Korea are authorized. U.S. travel service providers are authorized to organize group travel to North Korea, including transactions with North Korean carriers.

• **ACCOUNTS, ASSETS, AND FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS** - Property blocked as of June 16, 2000 remains blocked. All other transactions are authorized, provided they meet the criteria outlined in the June 19, 2000 amendments to the Foreign Assets Control Regulations described elsewhere in this summary. Remitters and recipients need to know that transfers from the North Korean Government that constitute donations to U.S. persons or with respect to which a U.S. person knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, that the transfer poses a risk of furthering terrorist acts in the United States are still prohibited.

C——LIBYA

Libyan Sanctions Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 550)

On September 20, 2004, the President signed an executive order (the E.O.) terminating the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, with respect to the policies and actions of the Government of Libya and revoking that Order, Executive Order 12544 of January 8, 1986, and Executive Order 12801 of April 15, 1992, all of which imposed sanctions against Libya in response to the national emergency. This EO also revokes Executive Order 12538 of November 15, 1985, which prohibited the importation into the United States of petroleum products refined in Libya. The E.O. is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 21, 2004. As of that time, the prohibitions of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550 (the "LSR"), will be lifted, and all property and interests in property blocked under the LSR will be unblocked. However, termination of the national emergency will not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this E.O., any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to such date, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to such date. The text of the E.O. follows:

• **EXECUTIVE ORDER**

TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 12543 WITH RESPECT TO THE POLICIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA AND REVOCATION OF RELATED EXECUTIVE ORDERS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) (NEA), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c) (UNPA), sections 504 and 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-8 and 2349aa-9), section 40106 of title 49, United States Code, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the situation that gave rise to the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, with respect to the policies and actions of the Government of Libya, and that led to the steps taken in that order and in Executive Order 12544 of January 8, 1986, and Executive Order 12801 of April 15, 1992, has been significantly altered. Accordingly, I hereby terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543, and revoke that Executive Order, Executive Order 12544, and Executive Order 12801. I also hereby revoke Executive Order 12538 of November 15, 1985, and further order:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 202(a) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622(a)), termination of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543 with respect to the policies and actions of the Government of Libya shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this order, any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to such date, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to such date.

Sec. 2. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 3 (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 21, 2004.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

THE WHITE HOUSE

D——IRAQ

Iraqi Sanctions Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 575)

• **INTRODUCTION** - On August 2, 1990, upon Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, President George H.W. Bush issued Executive Order No. 12722 declaring a national emergency with respect to Iraq. The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601), and section 301 of title 3 of the U.S. Code, imposed economic sanctions, including a complete trade embargo, against Iraq. In keeping with United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 of August 6, 1990 and the United Nations Participation Act (22 U.S.C. 287c), the President also issued Executive Order 12724 on August 9, 1990, which imposed additional restrictions. Similar sanctions were imposed on Kuwait to ensure that no benefit from the United States flowed to the Government of Iraq in military-occupied Kuwait.

The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), following the United Nations Security Council's adoption of Resolution 1483 which substantially lifted the multilateral sanctions with respect to Iraq, issued a General License, which was published in the Regulations as section 575.533. Transactions arising after May 23, 2003 are permitted with most state bodies, corporations or agencies of the former Iraqi regime (see the text of the amended general license below). However, property that was blocked as of May 23, 2003 remains blocked.

Effective August 29, 2003, President George W. Bush issued Executive Order 13315, blocking property of the former Iraqi regime, its senior officials and their family members. On March 16, 2004, OFAC issued General License No. 1 pursuant to Executive Order 13315, to allow transactions occurring after May 23, 2003 with most state bodies, corporations or agencies of the former Iraqi regime (see the text of this General License after the Executive Order below). However, assets of the parastatals that were blocked as of May 23, 2003, must remain blocked.

On July 30, 2004, the President issued a new Executive Order 13350 effectively lifting the sanctions against Iraq and expanding the authorities of E.O. 13315 with regard to the former Iraqi regime, including an Annex

containing the names of parties blocked under this order. These names have been incorporated into OFAC's SDN list.

•**ORDERLY RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ -** On May 22, 2003, President Bush issued Executive Order 13303, protecting the Development Fund of Iraq and the marketing and sale of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products to assure the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions there. It provides immunity from attachment or other judicial process against the Fund or against Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, and "interests therein, and proceeds, obligations, or any financial instruments of any nature whatsoever," arising from or related to the sale or marketing of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products.

•**EXPORTING TO IRAQ -** Effective July 30, 2004, exports or reexports to Iraq must be licensed or otherwise authorized by the Department of Commerce. All OFAC licenses, issued prior to July 30, 2004, for the exportation or reexportation of goods, software or technology to Iraq remain valid until the expiration date stated in the license, or if no expiration date is provided in the license, until July 30, 2005.

•**IRAQI CULTURAL PROPERTY -** Section 575.533 effective May 23, 2003 prohibits transactions with respect to Iraqi cultural property or other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from Iraq since August 6, 1990. Questions concerning whether Iraqi cultural property are subject to this prohibition should be directed to: Cultural Property Office, U.S. Department of State, tel: 202-619-6612, fax: 202-260-4893, or http://www.exchanges.state.gov/culprop.html.

•**FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS -** All financial transactions with Iraq are allowed except for those involving individuals and entities appearing on OFAC's SDN list. This includes the opening of correspondent accounts for Iraqi financial institutions.

•**PENALTIES -** Criminal penalties for violating the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations range up to 12 years in jail and $1,000,000 in fines. In addition, civil penalties of up to $325,000 per violation may be imposed administratively.

Criminal penalties for violating the Executive Order 13350, 13315 and 13303 range up to 10 years in prison, $500,000 in corporate fines and $250,000 in individual fines. In addition, civil penalties of up to $11,000 per violation may be imposed administratively.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13350 - Termination of Emergency Declared in Executive Order 12722 with Respect to Iraq and Modification of Executive Order 13290, Executive Order 13303, and Executive Order 13315

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*)(IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*)(NEA), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c)(UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, have determined that the situation that gave rise to the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iraq in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990, has been significantly altered by the removal of the regime of Saddam Hussein and other developments. I hereby terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722, revoke that Executive Order and Executive Order 12724 of August 9, 1990, Executive Order 12734 of November 14, 1990, Executive Order 12743 of January 18, 1991, Executive Order 12751 of February 14, 1991, and Executive Order 12817 of October 21, 1992, that are based on that national emergency. I hereby amend Executive Order 13290 of March 20, 2003, so that the authorities therein remain in effect based on the national emergency I declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, and expanded in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003. At the same time, and in order to take additional steps to deal with the national emergency that I declared in Executive Order 13303, and expanded in Executive Order 13315, with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in that country, and the development of political, administrative and economic institutions in Iraq, I hereby order:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 202(a) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622(a)), termination of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722 shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending but not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this order, any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to such date, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to such date. Pursuant to section 207(a) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1706(a)), and subject to such regulations, orders, directives, or licenses as may be issued pursuant to this order, I hereby determine that the continuation of prohibitions with regard to transactions involving property blocked pursuant to Executive Orders 12722 or 12724 that continues to be blocked as of the effective date of this order is necessary on account of claims involving Iraq.

Sec. 2. The Annex to Executive Order 13315 is replaced and superseded in its entirety by the Annex to this order.

Sec. 3. I hereby amend Executive Order 13290 by removing "the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990" and replacing it with "the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303 of March 20, 2003, and expanded in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003".

Sec. 4. Unless licensed or otherwise authorized pursuant to this order or otherwise consistent with U.S. law, the trade in or transfer of ownership or possession of Iraqi cultural property or other items of archeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance that were illegally removed, or for which a reasonable suspicion exists that they were illegally removed, from the Iraq National Museum, the National Library, and other locations in Iraq since August 6, 1990, is prohibited.

Sec. 5. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by or to persons determined to be subject to the sanctions imposed by Executive Order 13315 or by this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303, and expanded by Executive Order 13315, or would endanger the Armed Forces of the United States that are engaged in hostilities, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided in section 1 of Executive Order 13315 as amended by this order.

Sec. 6. For those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to Executive Order 13315 or this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability

to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303, and expanded by Executive Order 13315, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to Executive Order 13315 or this order.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and UNPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government consistent with applicable law. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to determine subsequent to the issuance of the order, that circumstances no longer warrant the inclusion of a person in the Annex to this order and that such person is therefore no longer covered within the scope of the order.

Sec. 9. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 10. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on July 30, 2004. This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

FULL TEXT OF THE AMENDED GENERAL LICENSE

§ 575.533 Certain new transactions.

(a) *New Transactions*. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, on or after May 23, 2003 and prior to July 30, 2004, all transactions that are otherwise prohibited by subpart B of this part are authorized.

Note to § 575.533(a): This authorization does not eliminate the need to comply with Executive Order 13315, "Blocking Property of the Former Iraqi Regime, Its Senior Officials and Their Family Members, and Taking Certain Other Actions," or other provisions of 31 CFR chapter V, or with other applicable provisions of law, including any aviation, financial, or trade requirements of agencies other than the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control. Such requirements include the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730 through 799) administered by the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR parts 120 through 130) administered by the Department of State.

(b) *Continued Blocking, Special Provisions for Certain Exports and Reexports, and Additional Conditions*.

(1) All property and interests in property that were blocked as of May 23, 2003, pursuant to Executive Orders 12722 or 12724, or subpart B of this part, remain blocked and subject to the prohibitions and requirements of this part.

(2)(i) Any specific license issued by the Treasury Department before July 30, 2004, for the exportation from the United States, or, if subject to U.S. jurisdiction, the exportation or reexportation from a third country to Iraq of any items (including technical data or other information) controlled by the Department of Commerce under the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730 through 799) for exportation to Iraq shall expire on the date set forth in that license, or, if no expiration date is provided in that license, on July 30, 2005.

Note to § 575.533(b)(2)(i): Effective July 30, 2004, with the termination of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722 and the revocation of that Executive order, OFAC's authority to license exports and reexports to Iraq ceases, and the licensing jurisdiction for exports and reexports to Iraq will be transferred back to the Department of Commerce. All OFAC license applications pending but not acted upon before July 30, 2004, will be returned to applicants and applicants will be required to resubmit them to the Department of Commerce using the appropriate Department of Commerce forms. Moreover, as July 30, 2004, OFAC will not accept any applications for licenses for exports or reexports to Iraq. On or after July 30, 2004, all inquiries and applications regarding such exports or reexports are to be made to the Exporter Services Office, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (telephone: 202-482-4811).

(ii) Persons issued a specific license by the Treasury Department before July 30, 2004, for the exportation from the United States, or if subject to U.S. jurisdiction, the exportation or reexportation from a third country to Iraq, of any items (including technical data or other information) controlled by the Department of Commerce under the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730 through 799) must maintain such records as are required by 15 CFR part 746 of the Export Administration Regulations.

Note to § 575.533(b)(2)(ii): Pursuant to an amendment to the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730 through 799), effective July 30, 2004, further authorization by the Department of Commerce will not be required for exports or reexports licensed by the Department of the Treasury until the Treasury Department license expires by its own terms, or, if no expiration date is provided in the license, until July 30, 2005. Those holding specific licenses issued by the Treasury Department for exports or reexports to Iraq must comply with the recordkeeping requirements found in 15 CFR 746.3 of the Export Administration Regulations.

(iii) Items licensed by the Treasury Department for exportation or reexportation to Iraq may not be transferred within Iraq to a new enduser without further authorization from the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce. Reexportation of items originally authorized pursuant to a specific license issued by the Treasury Department must conform to the relevant provision of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR part 730 through 799) based on the items being reexported and the country to which they are being reexported.

Note to § 575.533(b)(2)(iii): Pursuant to an amendment to the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730 through 799), effective July 30, 2004, further authorization by the Department of Commerce will be required for exports or reexports licensed by the Department of the Treasury prior to the transfer of such items within Iraq to a new end-user. The amendment also requires that any reexportation of items pursuant to a specific license issued by the Treasury Department must conform to the relevant provision of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR part 730 through 799) based on the country to which the items are being reexported.

Note to § 575.533(b)(2): The term "controlled by the Department of Commerce" means subject to a license requirement under the Department of Commerce's Export Administration Regulations (EAR). Items subject to a license requirement under the EAR include items on the Commerce Control List that require a license for exportation or reexportation to Iraq pursuant to 15 CFR part 742 or 15 CFR 746.3, as well as items and activities that require a license under the end-use and end-user provisions of 15 CFR part 744. To inquire whether particular items are controlled by the Department of Commerce under the Export Administration Regulations for exportation to Iraq, the exporter or

reexporter should contact the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security.

(3) This section does not authorize any transactions with persons listed in Appendix A to chapter V of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, except for those organizations listed in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(3) of this section, and except as provided in paragraphs (b)(1), (2) and (5), on or after May 23, 2003, all transactions that are otherwise prohibited by subpart B of this part are authorized for the following Iraqi state bodies, corporations or agencies that are listed in Appendix A to chapter V, title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, but that are now operating under the authority of the coalition, an interim or transitional Iraqi government, or a subsequent permanent Iraqi government:

Iraqi Airways

Iraqi State Enterprise for Maritime Transport

Iraqi-Jordan Land Transport Company

Rafidain Bank

Rasheed Bank

Agricultural Cooperative Bank

Industrial Bank of Iraq

Real Estate Bank

Iraq Reinsurance Company

Al-Rafidain Shipping Company

Note to § 575.533(b)(4): Numerous other Iraqi state bodies, corporations, or agencies are not listed in Appendix A to chapter V, 31 CFR. This section permits transactions with such entities on or after May 23, 2003. But for the operation of this general license, these entities would be blocked under subpart B because they meet the definition of 'Government of Iraq' in 31 CFR 575.306 or 'entity of the Government of Iraq' in 31 CFR 575.304, whether or not they appeared in Appendix A to chapter V, 31 CFR.

(5) This section does not authorize any transactions with respect to Iraqi cultural property or other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from the Iraq National Museum, the National Library, and other locations in Iraq since August 6, 1990. Any trade in or transfer of such items, including items with respect to which reasonable suspicion exists that they have been illegally removed.

Note to § 575.533(b)(5): Questions concerning whether particular Iraqi cultural property or other items are subject to this paragraph should be directed to the Cultural Property Office, U.S. Department of State, tel. 202-619-6612, fax 202-260-4893, Web site http://www.exchanges.state.gov/culprop, email culprop@pd.state.gov.

(c) *Effective Date*. Paragraphs (a), (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4) and (b)(5) of this section are effective May 23, 2003. Paragraph (b)(2) of this section is effective July 30, 2004.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13315 – BLOCKING PROPERTY OF THE FORMER IRAQI REGIME, ITS SENIOR OFFICIALS AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS, AND TAKING CERTAIN OTHER ACTIONS

"By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c) (UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1483 of May 22, 2003, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the situation in Iraq,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, hereby expand the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, to address the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in that country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq. I find that the removal of Iraqi property from that country by certain senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members constitutes one of these obstacles. I further determine that the United States is engaged in armed hostilities and that it is in the interest of the United States to confiscate certain additional property of the former Iraqi regime, certain senior officials of the former regime, immediate family members of those officials, and controlled entities. I intend that such property, after all right, title, and interest in it has vested in the Department of the Treasury, shall be transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq. Such property shall be used to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people, for the economic reconstruction and repair of Iraq's infrastructure, for the continued disarmament of Iraq, for the costs of Iraqi civilian administration, and for other purposes benefitting the Iraqi people. I determine that such use would be in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States. I hereby order:

Sec. 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)), or regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the former Iraqi regime or its state bodies, corporations, or agencies, or of the following persons, that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(a) the persons listed in the Annex to this order; and

(b) persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State,

(i) to be senior officials of the former Iraqi regime or their immediate family members; or

(ii) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any of the persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to confiscate property that is blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order and that he determines, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to belong to a person, organization, or country that has planned, authorized, aided, or engaged in armed hostilities against the United States. All right, title, and interest in any property so confiscated shall vest in the Department of the Treasury. Such vested property shall promptly be transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq.

Sec. 3. (a) Any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(b) Any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 4. For purposes of this order:

(a) the term 'person' means an individual or entity;

(b) the term 'entity' means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization;

(c) the term 'United States person' means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States;

(d) the term 'former Iraqi regime' means the Saddam Hussein regime that governed Iraq until on or about May 1, 2003; and

(e) the term 'coalition authority' means the Coalition Provisional Authority under the direction of its Administrator, and the military forces of the United States, the United Kingdom, and their coalition partners present in Iraq under the command or operational control of the Commander of United States Central Command; and

(f) the term "Development Fund for Iraq" means the fund established on or about May 22, 2003, on the books of the Central Bank of Iraq, by the Administrator of the Coalition Provisional Authority responsible for the temporary governance of Iraq and all accounts held for the fund or for the Central Bank of Iraq in the name of the fund.

Sec. 5. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by or to persons determined to be subject to the sanctions imposed under this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303 and expanded in scope in this order and would endanger Armed Forces of the United States that are engaged in hostilities, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order.

Sec. 6. For those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303 and expanded in scope in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and UNPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government, consistent with applicable law. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to determine, subsequent to the issuance of this order, that circumstances no longer warrant inclusion of a person in the Annex to this order and that such person is therefore no longer covered within the scope of the order.

Sec. 9. Nothing in this order is intended to affect the continued effectiveness of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect heretofore or hereafter under 31 C.F.R. chapter V, except as expressly terminated, modified, or suspended by or pursuant to this order.

Sec. 10. This order shall not apply to such property as is or may come under the control of the coalition authority in Iraq. Nothing in this order is intended to affect dispositions of such property or other determinations by the coalition authority.

Sec. 11. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 12. This order is effective on 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on August 29, 2003.

Sec. 13.This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register."

THE ANNEX HAS BEEN INCORPORATED INTO OFAC'S LIST OF SPECIALLY DESIGNATED NATIONALS AND BLOCKED PERSONS. EACH ENTRY IS STYLED "[IRAQ2]".

Identifying information with respect to each person listed in the Annex reflects information recently available and is provided solely to facilitate compliance with the order. Each person listed in the Annex remains subject to the prohibitions of the order notwithstanding any change in title, position, or affiliation, unless and until such person is subject to a determination pursuant to section 8 of the order.

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 1 ISSUED PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 13315 OF AUGUST 28, 2003

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this general license, on or after August 29, 2003, all transactions with state bodies, corporations, or agencies of the former Iraqi regime that are otherwise prohibited by section 1 of Executive Order 13315, are permitted.

Note to paragraph (a): This authorization does not eliminate the need to comply with other provisions of 31 CFR chapter V or with other applicable provisions of law, including any aviation, financial, or trade requirements of agencies other than the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control. Such requirements include the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR parts 120-130) administered by the Department of State.

Pursuant to Executive Orders 12722 and 12724, and the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 575, exportation to Iraq (and, in some instances, reexportation from a third country to Iraq) must also be separately authorized for any goods or technology (including technical data or other information) controlled by the Department of Commerce under the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR chapter VII, subchapter C). To inquire whether particular goods or technology are controlled by the Department of Commerce under the Export Administration Regulations for exportation to Iraq, the exporter or reexporter should contact the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security.

(b) (1) All property and interests in property of persons listed in the Annex to Executive Order 13315 or determined to be subject to the Executive Order pursuant to section 1(b) thereof, remain blocked and subject to the prohibitions and requirements of Executive Order 13315.

(2) All property and interests in property blocked as of May 23, 2003, pursuant to Executive Orders 12722 or 12724, or the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 575, remain blocked.

(3) This general license does not authorize any transactions with persons listed in Appendix A to chapter V of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, except for those organizations listed in paragraph (b)(4).

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(3), on or after August 29, 2003, all transactions otherwise prohibited by section 1 of Executive Order 13315 are permitted with the following Iraqi state bodies, corporations or agencies that are listed in Appendix A to chapter V of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, but that are now operating under coalition authority or the authority of a transitional Iraqi government:

Iraqi Airways

Iraqi State Enterprise for Maritime Transport

Iraqi-Jordan Land Transport Company

Rafidain Bank

Rasheed Bank

Agricultural Cooperative Bank

Industrial Bank of Iraq

Real Estate Bank

Iraq Reinsurance Company

Al-Rafidain Shipping Company

(5) This section does not authorize any transactions with respect to Iraqi cultural property or other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from the Iraq National Museum, the National Library, and other locations in Iraq since August 6, 1990. Any trade in or transfer of such items, including items with respect to which reasonable suspicion exists that they have been illegally removed, remains prohibited by Executive Order 13315 and subpart B of part 575, title 31 Code of Federal Regulations.

Note to paragraph (b)(5): Questions concerning whether particular Iraqi cultural property or other items are subject to this paragraph should be directed to the Cultural Property Office, U.S. Department of State, tel. 202/619–6612, fax 202/260–4893, Web site *http://www.exchanges.state.gov/culprop*, email culprop@pd.state.gov. Carpets and other textile floor coverings and carpets used as wall hangings that are classified under chapter 57 or heading 9706.00.0060 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(c) This general license is effective August 29, 2003.

Issued by direction and on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury:
Office of Foreign Assets Control
By R. Richard Newcomb, Director"

[March 16, 2004]

Parastatal Entities of Iraq

This list has been prepared to assist member states of the United Nations in identifying state bodies, corporations or agencies of the former Government of Iraq as required under paragraph 23(a) of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1483. It is a partial listing only and is not exhaustive. The provisions of UNSCR 1483 cover additional individuals and entities that are not listed.

OFAC concludes that these entities are included in the term "Government of Iraq" as that term is used in the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations (ISR), 31 CFR 575.306. Under the ISR and a recent general license (31 CFR 575.533), assets of these entities that were blocked on or before May 23, 2003, are to remain blocked. However, transactions with these parastatals arising after May 23, 2003, are permitted subject to the limitations set out in 31 CFR 575.533.

OFAC concludes that these entities are also state bodies, corporations or agencies of the former Iraqi regime as described in Executive Order 13315 of August 29, 2003. Although property of such entities is subject to blocking pursuant to that Executive Order, OFAC has issued a General License permitting most transactions on or after August 29, 2003.

In other words, the assets of the listed parastatals that have been blocked as of May 23, 2003, must remain blocked. Transactions by U.S. persons with these parastatals occurring after May 23, 2003, are authorized.

It is important to note the entity on this list identified with an asterisk (*), Iraqi State Enterprise for Foodstuffs Trading, has been previously identified as a Specially Designated National (SDN) of Iraq. The general licenses mentioned above do not apply to SDNs. Consequently, all transactions (whether before or after May 23, 2003) with the Iraqi State Enterprise for Foodstuffs Trading would remain prohibited, unless specifically licensed by OFAC. As with other entities on the SDN list, U.S. persons must block any assets of the Iraqi State Enterprise for Foodstuffs Trading which might come under their control. U.S. persons would, therefore, continue to be expected to interdict current live transactions of the Iraqi State Enterprise for Foodstuffs Trading, as they would with other SDNs.

*IRAQI STATE ENTERPRISE FOR FOODSTUFFS TRADING, P.O. Box 548, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 14122, Banks Street, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1308, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka; P.O. Box 2839, Calcutta 700.001, India

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AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT IN ABU-GREIB, Baghdad International Airport, General Street, Baghdad, Iraq

AL HASSAKA SPINNING PROJECT, P.O. Box 46, Al Hassaka Al Azizeh, Iraq

AL-HILAL INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, P.O. Box 2147 Alwiya, Al-Za'Faraniya, Baghdad, Iraq

AMANAT AL-ASIMA, P.O. Box 11151 - Masarif, near Baghdad Muhafadha, Al-Kishia, Baghdad, Iraq

ANIMAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT, THE, P.O. Box 22055 Al-Shaikh Omar Street, Baghdad, Iraq

ARAB IRAQI COMPANY FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT, P.O. Box 29041, Baghdad, Iraq

ARAB WOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, P.O. Box 293 Ninevah, Ninevah, Iraq

ASBESTOS AND PLASTIC INDUSTRIES STATE ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ASBESTOS AND PLASTIC), Zaafarania, Muasker Al-Rasheed, P.O. Box 2418, Baghdad, Iraq

ATH THAWRA HOUSE FOR PRESS AND PUBLISHING, P.O. Box 2009, Uqba Bin Nafia Square, Baghdad, Iraq

AUTOMOBILE STATE ENTERPRISE, Near Andulus Square, Off Nidal Street, P.O. Box 3270, Baghdad, Iraq

BABYLON PROJECT, Hashmiya District, Babylon, Iraq

BAGHDAD MUNICIPALITY, Khulafa Street, Khulafa Square, Baghdad, Iraq

BAGHDAD STOCK EXCHANGE, The White Palace, Al Nidhal Street, P.O. Box 5157, Baghdad, Iraq

CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANISATION AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION), P.O. Box 26028, Waziriya, opp Al Bakr University, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 96101, Abu Nuvas St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 26061, Al Wazeria, Baghdad, Iraq; Swaira-Hafria, Wasst Muhafadha, Iraq; P.O. Box 1045, Waziriyah, Baghdad, Iraq

CENTRAL PETROLEUM ENTERPRISE, P.O. Box 5271, Khulafa Street, Khuilani Square, Baghdad, Iraq

CHEMICAL, PETROCHEMICAL, MECHANICAL AND METALURICAL TRAINING CENTER, P.O. Box 274, Ashar, Basrah, Iraq

DESIGN AND STUDIES SECTION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR BUILDINGS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR CENTRAL REGION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR NORTHERN REGION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR SOUTHERN REGION), Museum Square, Karkh, Baghdad, Iraq; Mosul, Left Side, Near Al Hurya Bridge, P.O. Box 368, Baghdad, Iraq; Karkh, Karadat Mariam, Baghdad, Iraq; Maysan, Iraq

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF BAGHDAD ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION, P.O. Box 24042 Al-Jumhuriya Street, Building 66, Baghdad, Iraq

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CONTRACTS AND PURCHASING, P.O. Box 552, Baghdad, Iraq

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY, P.O. Box 1058 Al-Masbah, Building 4/356, Baghdad, Iraq

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MINERAL INVESTIGATION, P.O. Box 986 Alwiya, Al Sadoon Park Area, Baghdad, Iraq

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF GOVERNORATE ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION, P.O. Box 20107 New Baghdad Aqaba Bin Nafii Square, Baghdad, Iraq

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MEDICAL APPLIANCES (a.k.a. DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES), P.O. Box 17041, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 17014, Al-Hurriya, Baghdad, Iraq

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES (a.k.a. DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MEDICAL APPLIANCES), P.O. Box 17041, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 17014, Al-Hurriya, Baghdad, Iraq

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MINOR PROJECTS AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION, P.O. Box 788 Al-Karradah Al-Sharkiya, Arasat Al-Hindiya No. 81, Building No. 137/327, Baghdad, Iraq

DIRECTORATE OF TRAINING CENTRE FOR IRON AND STEEL, P.O. Box 421 Basrah Khor Al-Zubair, Basrah, Iraq

DIRECTORATE OF TRANSFORMERS PROJECT, P.O. Box 21 Baquba, Diala, Iraq

DIWANIYA COTTON STATE COMPANY (a.k.a. DIWANIYA STATE COTTON TEXTILE COMPANY), P.O. Box 79, Diwaniya, Qadisiya, Iraq; P.O. Box 15, Diwaniyah, Iraq

DIWANIYA STATE COTTON TEXTILE COMPANY (a.k.a. DIWANIYA COTTON STATE COMPANY), P.O. Box 79, Diwaniya, Qadisiya, Iraq; P.O. Box 15, Diwaniyah, Iraq

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, P.O. Box 11359 Za'afaraniya, Baghdad, Iraq

FACTORY OF MANUFACTURING SPARE PARTS FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, Karh - Otaefia, near Steel Bridge, Baghdad, Iraq

FINE TEXTILE STATE COMPANY, P.O. Box 2, Hilla, Iraq

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT IN DALMAG, Ahrar, Kut, Iraq

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION IN KHALIS, THE, P.O. Box 564, Al-Khalis, Diala Muhafadha, Al-Khalis, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS, THE, P.O. Box 21015, Battawin, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR BAKERIES AND OVENS (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BAKERIES AND OVENS), Al Nidhal Street, Near Saddoun Park, P.O. Box 109, Baghdad, Iraq; Milla, Iraq; Basrah, Iraq; Kerbala, Iraq; Diwaniya, Iraq; Najaf, Iraq; Mosul, Iraq; Arbil, Iraq; Kirkuk, Iraq; Nasiriya, Iraq; Samawa, Iraq; Baquba, Iraq; Amara, Iraq; Sulaimaniya, Iraq; Dohuk, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR DESIGNS AND RESEARCH, P.O. Box 6061 Aamiriya, 7 Nisan, Aamiriya, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR DRUGS & MEDICAL APPLIANCES (KIMADIA) (a.k.a. STATE COMPANY FOR DRUGS AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES (KIMADIA)), Mansour City, P.O. Box 6138, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR EXECUTION OF LAND RECLAMATION CONTRACTS (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR PLANTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RECLAIMED LANDS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN AREAS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF SOUTHERN AREAS; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR LAND RECLAMATION), Amiriya, Abu Gharib, P.O. Box 6161, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 6061, Aamrlya 7, Nisan, Iraq; P.O. Box 609, Al-Sadoon St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 27, Wasit Province, Kut, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR FLOUR MILLS (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE OF FLOUR MILLS), Entrance to Hurriyah City, P.O. Box 170, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 17011, Entrance of Huriah City, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR GRAIN TRADING (a.k.a. GRAIN BOARD OF IRAQ; a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION OF GRAIN), P.O. Box 329, Bab Al Mouadham-Midan, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 2261 Allque, Irkheta, Karada Al-Shakira, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR HOSPITALITY AFFAIRS, P.O. Box 240, Hay Al-Wihda, Al-Wathik Square, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS (a.k.a. STATE CONTRACTING WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS COMPANY; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION FOR WATER AND SEWAGE; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR OPERATION WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS), Street No. 52, Alwiya, P.O. Box 5738, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1011, Basil Square, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1011, Al Wathba Square, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS), Northgate, Karanteena, P.O. Box 148, Baghdad, Iraq; Al-Muadham, Near Engineering College, P.O. Box 14186, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN AREAS (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR PLANTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RECLAIMED LANDS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR EXECUTION OF LAND RECLAMATION CONTRACTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF SOUTHERN AREAS; STATE ORGANISATION FOR LAND RECLAMATION), Amiriya, Abu Gharib, P.O. Box 6161, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 6061, Aamrlya 7, Nisan, Iraq; P.O. Box 609, Al-Sadoon St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 27, Wasit Province, Kut, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF SOUTHERN AREAS (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR PLANTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RECLAIMED LANDS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR EXECUTION OF LAND RECLAMATION CONTRACTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN AREAS; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR LAND RECLAMATION), Amiriya, Abu Gharib, P.O. Box 6161, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 6061, Aamrlya 7, Nisan, Iraq; P.O. Box 609, Al-Sadoon St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 27, Wasit Province, Kut, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENT REPAIR (a.k.a. STATE COMPANY FOR MACHINERY), Sara Camp, P.O. Box 2218, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 12050, Al-Doura, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR MAIN OUT PALL DRAIN, P.O. Box 113, Nassiriyah, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR OPERATION WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS (a.k.a. STATE CONTRACTING WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS COMPANY; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION FOR WATER AND SEWAGE), Street No. 52, Alwiya, P.O. Box 5738, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1011, Basil Square, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1011, Al Wathba Square, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR PLANTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RECLAIMED LANDS (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR LAND RECLAMATION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR EXECUTION OF LAND RECLAMATION CONTRACTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN AREAS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF SOUTHERN AREAS), Amiriya, Abu Gharib, P.O. Box 6161, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 6061, Aamrlya 7, Nisan, Iraq; P.O. Box 609, Al-Sadoon St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 27, Wasit Province, Kut, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR STATE FARMS, P.O. Box 21035, General Ramadi Street, Entrance of Agaruf Street, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THARTHAR PROJECT, P.O. Box 21, Fallouja, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR TRANSPORT OF GENERAL CARGO (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR GENERAL CARGO TRANSPORT), A H Al Baghdadi Building, Jumhouriya Street (Near Khullani Square), P.O. Box 5745, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 5745, Al Jumhurya, Building No. 33, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR TRAVEL AND TOURIST SERVICES, P.O. Box 10028 - Karrada, No. 19, Hay Al-Wadha, Mahala (904), Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS (a.k.a. STATE CONTRACTING WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS COMPANY; a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION FOR WATER AND SEWAGE; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR OPERATION WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS), Street No. 52, Alwiya, P.O. Box 5738, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1011, Basil Square, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1011, Al Wathba Square, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR WOOLLEN TEXTILE (a.k.a. WOOLLEN TEXTILE STATE COMPANY), P.O. Box 9114, Khadhumiya, Baghdad, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BAKERIES AND OVENS (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR BAKERIES AND OVENS), Al Nidhal Street, Near Saddoun Park, P.O. Box 109, Baghdad, Iraq; Milla, Iraq; Basrah, Iraq; Kerbala, Iraq; Diwaniya, Iraq; Najaf, Iraq; Mosul, Iraq; Arbil, Iraq; Kirkuk, Iraq; Nasiriya, Iraq; Samawa, Iraq; Baquba, Iraq; Amara, Iraq; Sulaimaniya, Iraq; Dohuk, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR CENTRAL REGION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR BUILDINGS; a.k.a. DESIGN AND STUDIES SECTION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR NORTHERN REGION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR SOUTHERN REGION), Museum Square,

Karkh, Baghdad, Iraq; Mosul, Left Side, Near Al Hurya Bridge, P.O. Box 368, Baghdad, Iraq; Karkh, Karadat Mariam, Baghdad, Iraq; Maysan, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR NORTHERN REGION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR BUILDINGS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR CENTRAL REGION; a.k.a. DESIGN AND STUDIES SECTION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR SOUTHERN REGION), Museum Square, Karkh, Baghdad, Iraq; Mosul, Left Side, Near Al Hurya Bridge, P.O. Box 368, Baghdad, Iraq; Karkh, Karadat Mariam, Baghdad, Iraq; Maysan, Iraq

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR SOUTHERN REGION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR BUILDINGS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR CENTRAL REGION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR NORTHERN REGION; a.k.a. DESIGN AND STUDIES SECTION), Museum Square, Karkh, Baghdad, Iraq; Mosul, Left Side, Near Al Hurya Bridge, P.O. Box 368, Baghdad, Iraq; Karkh, Karadat Mariam, Baghdad, Iraq; Maysan, Iraq

GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE TRADING, THE, P.O. Box 1033 Al-Tahreer Square, South Gate, Baghdad, Iraq

GRAIN BOARD OF IRAQ (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR GRAIN TRADING; a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION OF GRAIN), P.O. Box 329, Bab Al Mouadham-Midan, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 2261 Allque, Irkheta, Karada Al-Shakira, Baghdad, Iraq

HAND WOVEN CARPETS STATE COMPANY (a.k.a STATE ENTERPRISE FOR HANDWOVEN CARPETS.), Al Nasir Sq., Arbil, Iraq

IDLEB COMPANY FOR SPINNING, P.O. Box 9, Idleb, Iraq

IDRISI CENTRE FOR ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY (ICEC), Museum Square, Karkh, P.O. Box 14077, Baghdad, Iraq

INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX - DIALA, P.O. Box 7 Baquba, Diala, Iraq

INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN BAQUBA, Khan Al Pasha Bldg, Samawal Street, P.O. Box 5819, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI BICYCLES & METAL TUBINGS COMPANY, P.O. Box 1176 Al-Mahmoudya, Al-Mamoudya, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION ESTABLISHMENT, Broadcasting & TV Building, Salihiya, Karkh, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI CEMENT STATE ENTERPRISE, Muaskar Al Rashid Street, P.O. Box 2050, Alwiyah, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI COMPANY FOR CARTON MANUFACTURIES, P.O. Box 29029 Za'Faraniya, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI FAIRS ADMINISTRATION, Baghdad International Fair, Al Mansour, P.O. Box 6188, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Aqaba Bin Nafie Square, P.O. Box 989, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 989, Karradah Al Sharkiya, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY (INOC), (Subsidiary/Associated Companies: CENTRAL PETROLEUM ESTABLISHMENT; NORTHERN PETROLEUM ORGANISATION; SOUTHERN PETROLEUM ORGANISATION; STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR EXPLORATION OF OIL AND GAS; GAS AND STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF OIL TANKERS), Jumhuriya Street, Khullani Square, P.O. Box, 476, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1, Kirkuk, Iraq; P.O. Box 240, Basrah, Iraq

IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, 28 Nissan Complex, Al Salihiya, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI OIL TANKERS COMPANY (a.k.a. IRAQI OIL TANKERS ENTERPRISE), P.O. Box 37, Basrah, Iraq

IRAQI OIL TANKERS ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. IRAQI OIL TANKERS COMPANY), P.O. Box 37, Basrah, Iraq

IRAQI REFRESHMENT COMPANY, P.O. Box 2339 Alwiyah, Za'Faraniya, Industrial Area, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI STATE EXPORT ORGANIZATION, P.O. Box 5670, Sadoon Street, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI STATE IMPORT ORGANISATION (a.k.a. IRAQI STATE ORGANISATION OF IMPORTS), P.O. Box 5642, Al Masbah, Hay Babile Area, 29 Street 16 Building No. 5, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI STATE ORGANISATION OF IMPORTS (a.k.a. IRAQI STATE IMPORT ORGANISATION), P.O. Box 5642, Al Masbah, Hay Babile Area, 29 Street 16 Building No. 5, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI STATE TEXTILE COMPANY (a.k.a. IRAQI TEXTILE STATE ESTABLISHMENT), Al Nawab Street, Khadhumiya, P.O. Box 9106, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI TEXTILE STATE ESTABLISHMENT (a.k.a. IRAQI STATE TEXTILE COMPANY), Al Nawab Street, Khadhumiya, P.O. Box 9106, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI TOBACCO STATE ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. IRAQI TOBACCO STATE ESTABLISHMENT), Karrada Al Sharkiya, Nadhimiya, P.O. Box 10026, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 10026, Jumhuriya Street, Khallani Square, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI TOBACCO STATE ESTABLISHMENT (a.k.a. IRAQI TOBACCO STATE ENTERPRISE), Karrada Al Sharkiya, Nadhimiya, P.O. Box 10026, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 10026, Jumhuriya Street, Khallani Square, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI TRADING STATE COMPANY (a.k.a. IRAQI TRADING STATE ESTABLISHMENT), P.O. Box 17, Al Masbah, Baghdad, Iraq

IRAQI TRADING STATE ESTABLISHMENT (a.k.a. IRAQI TRADING STATE COMPANY), P.O. Box 17, Al Masbah, Baghdad, Iraq

KUT COTTON TEXTILE STATE COMPANY (a.k.a. TRAINING CENTRE FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES/KUT; a.k.a. KUT INDUSTRIAL COMPANY), P.O. Box 25, Kut, Iraq; Kut Opp, Al-Zahra Town, Iraq; P.O. Box 5613, South Gate, Kut, Iraq

KUT INDUSTRIAL COMPANY (a.k.a. TRAINING CENTRE FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES/KUT; a.k.a. KUT COTTON TEXTILE STATE COMPANY), P.O. Box 25, Kut, Iraq; Kut Opp, Al-Zahra Town, Iraq; P.O. Box 5613, South Gate, Kut, Iraq

LIGHT INDUSTRIES COMPANY, P.O. Box 164 Baghdad, Za'afaraniya, Baghdad, Iraq

MAYSAN SUGAR STATE ENTERPRISE, P.O. Box 9, Amara, Maysan, Iraq; P.O. Box 3028, Maysan, Iraq

MECHANICAL TRAINING CENTRE/NASSIRIYA, P.O. Box 65, Nassiriyah, Iraq

MEDICAL CITY ESTABLISHMENT, Baghdad, Iraq

MINISTRY OF OIL (IRAQ), P.O. Box 6178, Baghdad, Iraq

MINISTRY OF YOUTH, DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PLANNING AND FOLLOW UP, IMPORT SECTION, P.O. Box 19055, Palestine Street, near Al-Shaab Stadium, Baghdad, Iraq

MISHRAQ SULPHUR STATE ENTERPRISE, P.O. Box 54, Al Mishraq-Ninawa, Mosul, Iraq

MODERN PAINT INDUSTRIES COMPANY, P.O. Box 2436 Alwiya, Baghdad, Iraq

MOSUL BUILDING MATERIALS STATE COMPANY, P.O. Box 13, Mosul, Iraq

MOSUL STATE COMPANY FOR TEXTILE, P.O. Box 18, Mosul, Iraq

MOSUL SUGAR STATE COMPANY (a.k.a. MOSUL SUGAR STATE ENTERPRISE), P.O. Box 42, Gizlany Street, Mosul, Iraq

MOSUL SUGAR STATE ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. MOSUL SUGAR STATE COMPANY), P.O. Box 42, Gizlany Street, Mosul, Iraq

NAHRAWAN AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, P.O. Box 20195, New Baghdad, Nahrawan, Baghdad, Iraq

NASSIRITYAH THERMAL POWER STATION, P.O. Box 31, Nassiriyah, Iraq

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANCY, Rashid Street, P.O. Box 11387, Baghdad, Iraq

NATIONAL CHEMICAL AND PLASTIC COMPANY, P.O. Box 2302 Alwiya/Baghdad Za'afaraniya, Baghdad, Iraq

NATIONAL COMPANY FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES, P.O. Box 3210 Baghdad, Za'afaraniya, Baghdad, Iraq

NATIONAL COMPUTER CENTRE, P.O. Box 3267, Saadoun Nafoora Square, Baghdad, Iraq

NATIONAL ENTERPRISE FOR EQUIPMENT MARKETING AND MAINTENANCE, P.O. Box 12014 Al-Daura, Bayaa, Baghdad, Iraq

NATIONAL HOUSE FOR PUBLISHING, DISTRIBUTING AND ADVERTISING, Al Jamhuria Street, Baghdad, Iraq

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY (IRAQ), Khullani Street, P.O. Box 248, Baghdad, Iraq; Aman Building, Khullani Square, Baghdad, Iraq

NATIONAL STATE COMPANY FOR TEXTILE, P.O. Box 5664, Kadhumia, Baghdad, Iraq

NATIONAL TOBACCO STATE COMPANY (a.k.a. NATIONAL TOBACCO STATE ENTERPRISE), P.O. Box 6, Arbil, Iraq

NATIONAL TOBACCO STATE ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. NATIONAL TOBACCO STATE COMPANY), P.O. Box 6, Arbil, Iraq

NENAWA GENERAL STATE ENTERPRISE, P.O. Box 13, Mosul, Iraq

NEW CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRIES COMPANY, P.O. Box 5603 Baghdad, Tahreer Square, Baghdad, Iraq

NORTH REFINERIES COMPANY, Baiji, Iraq

NORTHERN CEMENT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE, P.O. Box 1, Sulaimaniya, Iraq

NORTHERN CEMENT STATE ENTERPRISE, P.O. Box 1, Sulaimaniyah, Iraq

RAFIDAIN COMPANY FOR BUILDING DAMS (f.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR DAMS), Saddoun St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 5982, Al-Masbah, Baghdad, Iraq

RAFIDAIN STATE ORGANIZATION FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS, PO Box 14186 Baghdad-Bab-al-Mu'adham, Near Engineering College, Baghdad, Iraq

RAYON STATE COMPANY (a.k.a. RAYON STATE ESTABLISHMENT), P.O. Box 11230, Hindiya, Babylon, Iraq

RAYON STATE ESTABLISHMENT (a.k.a. RAYON STATE COMPANY), P.O. Box 11230, Hindiya, Babylon, Iraq

READY MADE CLOTHES CO. SA, PO Box 5769 Baghdad, Masbah - Arasat Al-Hindiya, Baghdad, Iraq

SARCHINAR STATE CEMENT ENTERPRISE, P.O. Box 1, Sarchina, Sulaimaniya, Iraq

SOUTH REFINERIES COMPANY, Basra, Iraq

SOUTHERN CEMENT ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. SOUTHERN CEMENT STATE ENTERPRISE), P.O. Box 5, Samawah, Iraq

SOUTHERN CEMENT STATE ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. SOUTHERN CEMENT ENTERPRISE), P.O. Box 5, Samawah, Iraq

SPECIALISED INSTITUTE FOR ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, P.O. Box 5798, South Gate, Al-Jumhuriyah St., Bldg. No. 192, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT IN ISHAQI, Dujail - Salah Eldin, Iraq

STATE AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT IN MUSSAYIB, Mussayib Establishment, Babylon, Iraq

STATE BATTERY MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. STATE BATTERY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT), P.O. Box 190, Al-Waziriyah, Safi El-Din, Al-Hilli St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE BATTERY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT (a.k.a. STATE BATTERY MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE), P.O. Box 190, Al-Waziriyah, Safi El-Din, Al-Hilli St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE CABLES AND WIRES ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR CABLES AND WIRES), P.O. Box 44, Nassiriyah, Iraq

STATE CO. FOR PLASTIC BAGS INDUSTRIES IN TIKRIT, P.O. Box 12, Muhafadha Salah Aldin, Tikrit, Iraq

STATE COMPANY FOR BUILDING CONTRACTS (a.k.a. STATE CONTRACTING BUILDINGS COMPANY), P.O. Box 19036, Al Nahda Area, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE COMPANY FOR DRUG PRODUCTS (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR DRUG INDUSTRIES), P.O. Box 271, Samara, Iraq

STATE COMPANY FOR DRUGS AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES (KIMADIA) (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR DRUGS & MEDICAL APPLIANCES (KIMADIA)), Mansour City, P.O. Box 6138, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE COMPANY FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES/ELECTRICAL LAMPS; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY), 4/356 Al Masbah Bldg, P.O. Box 1098, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1118, Waziria, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 9145, Al-Kadhmiyah, Al-Taji, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE COMPANY FOR FAIRS AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES, BAGHDAD AL NIDHAL STREET, P.O. Box 5642-5760, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE COMPANY FOR MACHINERY (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENT REPAIR), Sara Camp, P.O. Box 2218, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 12050, Al-Doura, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE COMPANY FOR OIL PROJECTS (a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION FOR OIL PROJECTS), Ministry of Oil Complex, Port Said St., P.O. Box 198, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 198, Sadoon St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE CONTRACTING BUILDINGS COMPANY (a.k.a. STATE COMPANY FOR BUILDING CONTRACTS), P.O. Box 19036, Al Nahda Area, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE CONTRACTING COMPANY FOR PILING AND FOUNDATIONS (a.k.a. STATE CONTRACTING PILING AND FOUNDATIONS COMPANY), P.O. Box 22072, Al-Nahtha, Near Sharki Baghdad Station, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE CONTRACTING INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS COMPANY, P.O. Box 5784, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE CONTRACTING PILING AND FOUNDATIONS COMPANY (a.k.a. STATE CONTRACTING COMPANY FOR PILING AND FOUNDATIONS), P.O. Box 22072, Al-Nahtha, Near Sharki Baghdad Station, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE CONTRACTING WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS COMPANY (a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION FOR WATER AND SEWAGE; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR OPERATION WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS), Street No. 52, Alwiya, P.O. Box 5738, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1011, Basil Square, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1011, Al Wathba Square, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENGINEERING COMPANY FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, Nidhal St, P.O. Box 5614, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ALUMINUM SEMI PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 38, Nasiriyah, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ASBESTOS AND PLASTIC (a.k.a. ASBESTOS AND PLASTIC INDUSTRIES STATE ENTERPRISE), Zaafarania, Muasker Al-Rasheed, P.O. Box 2418, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES), P.O. Box 138, Iskandariya-Babylon, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY), P.O. Box 138, Iskandariya-Babylon, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR BRICKS INDUSTRIES, Khalid Bin Walid Street, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 3007, St 52, The Unity Square, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR CABLES AND WIRES (a.k.a. STATE CABLES AND WIRES ENTERPRISE), P.O. Box 44, Nassiriyah, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR CONCRETE INDUSTRIES, Abu Ghraib, P.O. Box 6188, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 11183, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR DRINKS AND MINERAL WATER (f.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR SOFT & ALCOHOLIC DRINKS), P.O. Box 5689, Sara Khatoon Camp, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 2108, Al-Za'afaraniya, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR DRUG INDUSTRIES (a.k.a. STATE COMPANY FOR DRUG PRODUCTS), P.O. Box 271, Samara, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES/ELECTRICAL LAMPS; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY), 4/356 Al Masbah Bldg, P.O. Box 1098, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1118, Waziria, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 9145, Al-Kadhmiyah, Al-Taji, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES/ELECTRICAL LAMPS (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES/ELECTRICAL LAMPS; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY), 4/356 Al Masbah Bldg, P.O. Box 1098, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1118, Waziria, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 9145, Al-Kadhmiyah, Al-Taji, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR FERTILIZER INDUSTRIES, P.O. Box 74, Basrah, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR GENERAL CARGO TRANSPORT (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR TRANSPORT OF GENERAL CARGO), A H Al Baghdadi Building, Jumhouriya Street (Near Khullani Square), P.O. Box 5745, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 5745, Al Jumhurya, Building No. 33, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES/ELECTRICAL LAMPS; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY), 4/356 Al Masbah Bldg, P.O. Box 1098, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1118, Waziria, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 9145, Al-Kadhmiyah, Al-Taji, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR GLASS AND CERAMIC INDUSTRIES, Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR GYPSUM INDUSTRIES, Nidhal Street, P.O. Box 3176, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 3176, Sa'doon St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR HANDWOVEN CARPETS (a.k.a. HAND WOVEN CARPETS STATE COMPANY), Al Nasir Sq., Arbil, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR INLAND FISHERIES (a.k.a. STATE FISHERIES ORGANISATION; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR FISHERIES; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR SEA FISHERIES), P.O. Box 3296, Near Aqaba Bin Nafa Sq., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 260, Basrah, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES, Khor Al Zubair, P.O. Box 309, Basrah, Iraq; P.O. Box 438, Khur Al-Zubair, Basrah, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS, Karantina, Near Sarafiya Bridge, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR LEATHER INDUSTRIES (a.k.a. STATE LEATHER INDUSTRIES COMPANY), Karrada Al Sharkiya, Hurriya Sq, P.O. Box 3079, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR LIGHT WEIGHT CONCRETE AND SAND LIME BRICKS INDUSTRIES, P.O. Box 416 Bashrah, Kerbala, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR MARKETING EQUIPTMENT AND MAINTENANCE, Daura, P.O. Box 12014, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES, P.O. Box 5763, Iskandariya, Iraq; P.O. Box 367, Iskandariyah-Babylon Governorate, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Khor Al Zubair, P.O. Box 933, Basrah, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR PHOSPHATES, P.O. Box 5954, East Gate, Sadoon St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 5954, South Gate, Al-Kaim, Anbar, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRIES, P.O. Box 248, Hartha District, Basrah, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR RAW BUILDING MATERIALS, P.O. Box 5890, Alwiya, Near Unknown soldier, Saadoun Street, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR RUBBER INDUSTRIES, P.O. Box 71, Diwaniya, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR SALTS, P.O. 2330 Aiwiya, Unknown Soldier, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR SEA FISHERIES (a.k.a. STATE FISHERIES ORGANISATION; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR FISHERIES; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR INLAND FISHERIES), P.O. Box 3296, Near Aqaba Bin Nafa Sq., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 260, Basrah, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR SHOPPING CENTERS, P.O. Box 3095, Al Wahda District, Khalid Bin Al Waleed St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 3095, Andalus Sq., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR SOFT & ALCOHOLIC DRINKS (n.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR DRINKS AND MINERAL WATER), P.O. Box 5689, Sara Khatoon Camp, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 2108, Al-Za'afaraniya, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR TEXTILE AND SPINNING PRODUCTS IMPORTING AND DISTRIBUTION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES), Al Zawria Bldg., Al Hindiya, P.O. Box 5856, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 5817, Al-Nidhal St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR VEGETABLE OILS, P.O. Box 2379, Muaskar Al Rashid Rd., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE FOR WOOD INDUSTRIES, Abu Sukhair, P.O. Box 20, Najaf, Iraq; Manadhira, Al-Najaf, Iraq

STATE ENTERPRISE OF FLOUR MILLS (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR FLOUR MILLS), Entrance to Hurriyah City, P.O. Box 170, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 17011, Entrance of Huriah City, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL MARKETING, Eastern Karrda, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANISATION AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES; a.k.a. CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES), P.O. Box 26028, Waziriya, opp. Al Bakr University, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 96101, Abu Nuvas St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 26061, Al Wazeria, Baghdad, Iraq; Swaira-Hafria, Wasst Muhafadha, Iraq; P.O. Box 1045, Waziriyah, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANISATION AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES; a.k.a. CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION), P.O. Box 26028, Waziriya, opp Al Bakr University, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 96101, Abu Nuvas St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 26061, Al Wazeria, Baghdad, Iraq; Swaira-Hafria, Wasst Muhafadha, Iraq; P.O. Box 1045, Waziriyah, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR HOUSING IMPLEMENTATION OF SOUTHERN AREA, PO Box 16, Misan, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR IRAQI STORES, P.O. Box 26, Rashid Street, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR MIDDLE AREA (ROADS); (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRIDGES CONSTRUCTION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (SOUTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (NORTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (MIDDLE AREA AROUND ELPHURATE); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPRESSWAY ROADS), Karradat Mariam, Karkh, P.O. Box 917, Baghdad, Iraq; Nassiryah, Iraq; Kirkuk, Iraq; Hilla, Iraq; Yousufia, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR OIL REFINING AND GAS PROCESSING, P.O. Box 3069, Sa'doon St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR OIL TRAINING, P.O. Box, 6073, Al-Mansoor, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR PRECISION INSTRUMENTS (a.k.a. STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE FOR PRECISION INSTRUMENTS), Saadoun St., P.O. Box 3164, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS, PO Box 9129, Taji/Kadimiya, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SLAUGHTERING HOUSES, Dora, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHEMENT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TOURIST UTILITIES, P.O. Box 1113, Khalid Ibn Al-Waleed St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN DUJAILA / DUJAILA AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, PO Box Aioroba, K 29 Oroba, Kut, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRIDGES CONSTRUCTION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR MIDDLE AREA (ROADS); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (SOUTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (NORTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (MIDDLE AREA AROUND ELPHURATE); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPRESSWAY ROADS), Karradat Mariam, Karkh, P.O. Box 917, Baghdad, Iraq; Nassiryah, Iraq; Kirkuk, Iraq; Hilla, Iraq; Yousufia, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (NORTHERN AREA) (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRIDGES CONSTRUCTION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR MIDDLE AREA (ROADS); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (SOUTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (MIDDLE AREA AROUND ELPHURATE); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPRESSWAY ROADS), Karradat Mariam, Karkh, P.O. Box 917, Baghdad, Iraq; Nassiryah, Iraq; Kirkuk, Iraq; Hilla, Iraq; Yousufia, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (MIDDLE AREA AROUND ELPHURATE) (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRIDGES CONSTRUCTION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR MIDDLE AREA (ROADS); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (NORTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (SOUTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPRESSWAY ROADS), Karradat Mariam, Karkh, P.O. Box 917, Baghdad, Iraq; Nassiryah, Iraq; Kirkuk, Iraq; Hilla, Iraq; Yousufia, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (SOUTHERN AREA) (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRIDGES CONSTRUCTION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR MIDDLE AREA (ROADS); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (NORTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (MIDDLE AREA AROUND ELPHURATE); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPRESSWAY ROADS), Karradat Mariam, Karkh, P.O. Box 917, Baghdad, Iraq; Nassiryah, Iraq; Kirkuk, Iraq; Hilla, Iraq; Yousufia, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPRESSWAY ROADS (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRIDGES CONSTRUCTION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR MIDDLE AREA (ROADS); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (NORTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (SOUTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (MIDDLE AREA AROUND ELPHURATE)), Karradat Mariam, Karkh, P.O. Box 917, Baghdad, Iraq; Nassiryah, Iraq; Kirkuk, Iraq; Hilla, Iraq; Yousufia, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF HADITHA DAM, Haklanya, Haditha, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF HEMREEN DAM, 6 Mukdadiya, Mukdadiya, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF HOUSING IMPLEMENTATION, PO Box 7021, Karadt Mariam, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF HOUSING IMPLEMENTATION IN RURAL AREAS, PO Box 7041, Uqba bin Nafia Square, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF HOUSING IMPLEMENTATION OF NORTHERN AREA, PO Box 265, Majzarah, Kirkuk, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF MOSUL DAM, Ninewa Governorate, Mosul, Iraq

STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL DAMS AND REGULATORS, Sinak, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE FISHERIES ORGANISATION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR FISHERIES; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR SEA FISHERIES; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR INLAND FISHERIES), P.O. Box 3296, Near Aqaba Bin Nafa Sq., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 260, Basrah, Iraq

STATE LEATHER INDUSTRIES COMPANY (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR LEATHER INDUSTRIES), Karrada Al Sharkiya, Hurriya Sq, P.O. Box 3079, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE OIL MARKETING ORGANISATION, P.O. Box 5118, Khanat Al-Jaysh, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANISATION AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION; a.k.a. CENTER FO AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES), P.O. Box 26028, Waziriya, opp. Al Bakr University, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 96101, Abu Nuvas St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 26061, Al Wazeria, Baghdad, Iraq; Swaira-Hafria, Wasst Muhafadha, Iraq; P.O. Box 1045, Waziriyah, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANISATION AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION; a.k.a. CENTER FO AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES), P.O. Box

26028, Waziriya, opp Al Bakr University, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 96101, Abu Nuvas St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 26061, Al Wazeria, Baghdad, Iraq; Swaira-Hafria, Wasst Muhafadha, Iraq; P.O. Box 1045, Waziriyah, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTION, Zafaraniya Area, Near Post Office, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 3073, Karadde Charkieya/Erkhaita, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR BUILDINGS (a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING; a.k.a. DESIGN AND STUDIES SECTION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR CENTRAL REGION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR NORTHERN REGION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR SOUTHERN REGION), Museum Square, Karkh, Baghdad, Iraq; Mosul, Left Side, Near Al Hurya Bridge, P.O. Box 368, Baghdad, Iraq; Karkh, Karadat Mariam, Baghdad, Iraq; Maysan, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Jumhiriya St., Khullani Sq., P.O. Box 5424, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, P.O. Box 2101, Masbeh Square, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR DAMS (n.k.a. RAFIDAIN COMPANY FOR BUILDING DAMS), Saddoun St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 5982, Al-Masbah, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR ELECTRICITY (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION OF ELECTRICITY, Southern Electrical Region; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION OF ELECTRICITY/DEPT OF COMPUTING AND STATISTICS), Off Jumhuriya St/Bldg 166, Nafoora Square, P.O. Box 5796, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 230, Basrah, Iraq; P.O. Box 14171 Jumhuriya St., Maidan Bldg No. 9, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, Ministry of Industry Bldg, Al Nidal St., P.O. Box 5614, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 3093, Tayaran Sq., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR FISHERIES (a.k.a. STATE FISHERIES ORGANISATION; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR SEA FISHERIES; a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR INLAND FISHERIES), P.O. Box 3296, Near Aqaba Bin Nafa Sq., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 260, Basrah, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, Khullani Square, Khulafa St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS), Northgate, Karanteena, P.O. Box 148, Baghdad, Iraq; Al-Muadham, Near Engineering College, P.O. Box 14186, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR LAND RECLAMATION (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR PLANTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RECLAIMED LANDS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR EXECUTION OF LAND RECLAMATION CONTRACTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN AREAS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF SOUTHERN AREAS), Amiriya, Abu Gharib, P.O. Box 6161, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 6061, Aamrlya 7, Nisan, Iraq; P.O. Box 609, Al-Sadoon St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 27, Wasit Province, Kut, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR OIL PRODUCTS AND GAS DISTRIBUTION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF OIL PRODUCTS AND GAS), Khayam Cinema St., Southgate, P.O. Box 302, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES (a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRIDGES CONSTRUCTION; a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR MIDDLE AREA (ROADS); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (SOUTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (NORTHERN AREA); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (MIDDLE AREA AROUND ELPHURATE); a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPRESSWAY ROADS), Karradat Mariam, Karkh, P.O. Box 917, Baghdad, Iraq; Nassiryah, Iraq; Kirkuk, Iraq; Hilla, Iraq; Yousufia, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR TECHNICAL INDUSTRIES, Khullani St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES (a.k.a. STATE ENTERPRISE FOR TEXTILE AND SPINNING PRODUCTS IMPORTING AND DISTRIBUTION), Al Zawria Bldg., Al Hindiya, P.O. Box 5856, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 5817, Al-Nidhal St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION FOR TOURISM, P.O. Box 2387, Alwiyah, Saadoon St., Karrada Al Basra, Baghdad, Iraq; Al-Masbah, Near Al-Fatih Sq., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION OF ELECTRICITY, Southern Electrical Region (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR ELECTRICITY; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION OF ELECTRICITY/DEPT OF COMPUTING AND STATISTICS), Off Jumhuriya St/Bldg 166, Nafoora Square, P.O. Box 5796, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 230, Basrah, Iraq; P.O. Box 14171 Jumhuriya St., Maidan Bldg No. 9, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANISATION OF ELECTRICITY/DEPT OF COMPUTING AND STATISTICS (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR ELECTRICITY; a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION OF ELECTRICITY, Southern Electrical Region), Off Jumhuriya St/Bldg 166, Nafoora Square, P.O. Box 5796, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 230, Basrah, Iraq; P.O. Box 14171 Jumhuriya St., Maidan Bldg No. 9, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MARKETING, Karkh, Nisoor Sq., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANIZATION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF OIL PRODUCTS AND GAS (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR OIL PRODUCTS AND GAS DISTRIBUTION), Khayam Cinema St., Southgate, P.O. Box 302, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES, P.O. Box 2301, Alwiya, Camp Sarah Khatoon,Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANIZATION FOR MINERALS, P.O. Box 2330, Sa'doon Street, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANIZATION FOR OIL PROJECTS (a.k.a. STATE COMPANY FOR OIL PROJECTS), Ministry of Oil Complex, Port Said St., P.O. Box 198, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 198, Sadoon St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANIZATION FOR WATER AND SEWAGE (a.k.a. STATE CONTRACTING WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS COMPANY; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR OPERATION WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS), Street No. 52, Alwiya, P.O. Box 5738, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1011, Basil Square, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 1011, Al Wathba Square, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING; a.k.a. DESIGN AND STUDIES SECTION (a.k.a. STATE ORGANISATION FOR BUILDINGS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR CENTRAL REGION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR NORTHERN REGION; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR SOUTHERN REGION), Museum Square, Karkh, Baghdad, Iraq; Mosul, Left Side, Near Al Hurya Bridge, P.O. Box 368, Baghdad, Iraq; Karkh, Karadat Mariam, Baghdad, Iraq; Maysan, Iraq

STATE ORGANIZATION OF GRAIN (a.k.a. GRAIN BOARD OF IRAQ; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR GRAIN TRADING), P.O. Box 329, Bab Al Mouadham-Midan, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 2261 Allque, Irkheta, Karada Al-Shakira, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE ORGANIZATION OF HOUSING, PO Box 5824, Jumhuriya Street, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE SEWING COMPANY, P.O. Box 14007, Waziriya, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE STEEL PIPES COMPANY, P.O. Box 352, Um Qasr, Basrah, Iraq

STATE TRADE ORGANISATION FOR CAPITAL GOODS, D Al Ijtimai Bldg, Jumhuriya St. (Al Khullani Sq.), P.O. Box 5948, Baghdad, Iraq; 235/306 Husam Aldin St., Near Al-Fateh Sq., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE TRADE ORGANISATION FOR CONSUMER GOODS, Al Masbah Area, Aqaba Ibn Nafaa Sq., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 322, Al-Masbah, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE TRADING COMPANY FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, P.O. Box 602-5720, Baghdad, Iraq; Al-Karradah Al Sharkiya, P.O. Box 5720, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE FOR EQUIPMENT AND HAND TOOLS, Khalid Al Bin Al Waleed St., P.O. Box 414, Baghdad, Iraq; Camp Sarah, New Baghdad St., Baghdad, Iraq

STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE FOR MACHINERY, P.O. Box 2218, Camp Sarah, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE FOR PRECISION INSTRUMENTS (a.k.a. STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR PRECISION INSTRUMENTS), Saadoun St., P.O. Box 3164, Baghdad, Iraq

STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE FOR STEEL AND TIMBER (a.k.a. STEEL AND TIMBER STATE ENTERPRISE), Arasat Al Hindya St., Salman Daoud Al Haydar Bldg, P.O. Box 602, Baghdad, Iraq

STEEL AND TIMBER STATE ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. STATE TRADING ENTERPRISE FOR STEEL AND TIMBER), Arasat Al Hindya St., Salman Daoud Al Haydar Bldg, P.O. Box 602, Baghdad, Iraq

SULAIMANIYA SUGAR STATE ENTERPRISE (a.k.a. SULAIMANIYAH SUGAR STATE COMPANY), P.O. Box 5, Sulaimaniyah, Iraq

SULAIMANIYAH SUGAR STATE COMPANY (a.k.a. SULAIMANIYA SUGAR STATE ENTERPRISE), P.O. Box 5, Sulaimaniyah, Iraq

TAJI INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, PO Box 526 Baghdad/Alwyiyah Kadhmiyah/Taji, Baghdad, Iraq

TRAINING CENTRE FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES/KUT (a.k.a. KUT COTTON TEXTILE STATE COMPANY; a.k.a. KUT INDUSTRIAL COMPANY), P.O. Box 25, Kut, Iraq; Kut Opp, Al-Zahra Town, Iraq; P.O. Box 5613, South Gate, Kut, Iraq

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR ENGINEERING (a.k.a. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR ENGINEERING AND METALLIC INDUSTRIES), Iskandariya-Babil, Iraq

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR ENGINEERING AND METALLIC INDUSTRIES (a.k.a. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR ENGINEERING), Iskandariya-Babil, Iraq

WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES FACTORY OF ARBIL (a.k.a. WOOLLEN TEXTILE STATE COMPANY IN ARBIL), P.O. Box 101, Arbil, Iraq

WOOLLEN TEXTILE STATE COMPANY (a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR WOOLLEN TEXTILE), P.O. Box 9114, Khadhumiya, Baghdad, Iraq

WOOLLEN TEXTILE STATE COMPANY IN ARBIL (a.k.a. WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES FACTORY OF ARBIL), P.O. Box 101, Arbil, Iraq

WOOLLEN TEXTILE STATE COMPANY IN NASIRYA (a.k.a. WOOLLEN TEXTILE STATE EST IN NASSIRIYAH), P.O. Box 108, Nassiriyah, Iraq

WOOLLEN TEXTILE STATE EST IN NASSIRIYAH (a.k.a. WOOLLEN TEXTILE STATE COMPANY IN NASIRYA), P.O. Box 108, Nassiriyah, Iraq

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E——IRAN

An overview of Regulations involving Sanctions against Iran

Iranian Transactions Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 560)

•**INTRODUCTION -** As a result of Iran's support for international terrorism and its aggressive actions against non-belligerent shipping in the Persian Gulf, President Reagan, on October 29, 1987, issued Executive Order 12613 imposing a new import embargo on Iranian-origin goods and services. Section 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 ("ISDCA") was utilized as the statutory authority for the embargo which gave rise to the Iranian Transactions Regulations, Title 31 Part 560 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (the "ITR").

Effective March 16, 1995, as a result of Iranian sponsorship of international terrorism and Iran's active pursuit of weapons of mass destruction, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12957 prohibiting U.S. involvement with petroleum development in Iran. On May 6, 1995, he signed Executive Order 12959, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") as well as the ISDCA, substantially tightening sanctions against Iran.

On August 19, 1997, the President signed Executive Order 13059 clarifying Executive Orders 12957 and 12959 and confirming that virtually all trade and investment activities with Iran by U.S. persons, wherever located, are prohibited.

On March 17, 2000, the Secretary of State announced that sanctions against Iran would be eased to allow U.S. persons to purchase and import carpets and food products such as dried fruits, nuts, and caviar from Iran. This change was implemented through amendments to the ITR at the end of April 2000.

•**IMPORTS FROM IRAN -** Goods or services of Iranian origin may not be imported into the United States, either directly or through third countries, with the following exceptions:

* Gifts valued at $100 or less;

* Information or informational materials;

* Foodstuffs intended for human consumption that are classified under chapters 2-23 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States; and

* Carpets and other textile floor coverings and carpets used as wall hangings that are classified under chapter 57 or heading 9706.00.0060 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

U.S. persons are prohibited from providing financing for prohibited import transactions. There are restrictions on letter of credit transactions involving the Government of Iran (see **FINANCIAL DEALINGS WITH IRAN, FINANCING PURCHASES FROM IRAN OR ITS GOVERNMENT**, and **FINANCING IRANIAN-ORIGIN FOODSTUFFS AND CARPETS OTHER THAN PURCHASES FROM IRAN OR ITS GOVERNMENT** below).

•**EXPORTS TO IRAN -** In general, unless licensed by OFAC, goods, technology (including technical data or other information subject to Export Administration Regulations), or services may not be exported, reexported, sold or supplied, directly or indirectly, from the United States or by a U.S. person, wherever located, to Iran or the Government of Iran. The ban on providing services includes any brokering function from the United States or by U.S. persons, wherever located. For example, a U.S. person, wherever located, or any person acting within the United States, may not broker offshore transactions that benefit Iran or the Government of Iran, including sales of foreign goods or arranging for third-country financing or guarantees.

In general, a person may not export from the U.S. any goods, technology or services, if that person knows or has reason to know such items are intended specifically for supply, transshipment or reexportation to Iran. Further, such exportation is prohibited if the exporter knows or has reason to know the U.S. items are intended specifically for use in the production of, for commingling with, or for incorporation into goods, technology or services to be directly or indirectly supplied, transshipped or reexported exclusively or predominately to Iran or the Government of Iran. A narrow exception is created for the exportation from the United States or by U.S. persons wherever located of low-level goods or technology to third countries for incorporation or substantial transformation into foreign-made end products, provided the U.S. content is insubstantial, as defined in the regulations, and certain other conditions are met.

Donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering (such as food, clothing, and medicine), gifts valued at $100 or less, licensed exports of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices, and trade in "informational materials" are permitted. "Informational materials" are defined to include publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks, and news wire feeds, although certain Commerce Department restrictions still apply to some of those materials. To be considered informational material, artworks must be classified under chapter subheadings 9701, 9702, or 9703 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Exports to Iran associated with NGO humanitarian missions in Iraq that have been authorized by OFAC are limited to those items intended for temporary use, as personal baggage, by representatives of the authorized NGO, provided that such items are either consumed by representatives of the authorized NGO during the visit or removed from Iran at the end of each visit, and further provided that any such personal items are not controlled under the Department of Commerce's Export Administration Regulations for exportation or re-exportation to Iran or controlled on the United States Munitions List. Nongovernmental organizations must take adequate measures to prevent any items authorized for exportation, re-exportation, or local purchase from being obtained or acquired by the Government of Iran.

With certain exceptions, foreign persons who are not U.S. persons are prohibited from reexporting to Iran sensitive U.S.-origin goods, technology or services to Iran or the Government of Iran. Foreign persons involved in such reexports may be placed on the U.S. Commerce Department's "Export Denial Orders" list.

U.S. persons may not approve, finance, facilitate or guarantee any transaction by a foreign person where that transaction by a foreign person would be prohibited if performed by a U.S. person or from the United States.

• **DEALING IN IRANIAN-ORIGIN GOODS OR SERVICES -** Except as authorized by amendments to the ITR relating to foodstuffs and carpets, which were issued at the end of April 2000, U.S. persons, including foreign branches of U.S. depository institutions and trading companies, are prohibited from engaging in any transactions, including purchase, sale, transportation, swap, financing, or brokering transactions related to goods or services of Iranian origin or goods or services owned or controlled by the Government of Iran.

Services provided in the United States by an Iranian national already resident in the United States are not considered services of Iranian origin.

These prohibitions apply to transactions by United States persons in locations outside the United States with respect to goods or services which the United States person knows, or has reason to know, are of Iranian origin or are owned or controlled by the Government of Iran. U.S. persons may not import such goods or services into or export them from foreign locations. A U.S. person may, however, engage in transactions in third countries necessary to sell, dispose of, store, or maintain goods located in a third country which were legally acquired by that U.S. person prior to May 7, 1995 on the condition that the transactions do not result in an importation into the United States of goods of Iranian origin.

• **FINANCIAL DEALINGS WITH IRAN -** New investments by U.S. persons, including commitments of funds or other assets, loans or any other extensions of credit, in Iran or in property (including entities) owned or controlled by the Government of Iran are prohibited. For your information, Appendix A contains a list of banks owned or controlled by the Government of Iran. While U.S. persons may continue to charge fees and accrue interest on existing Iranian loans, a specific license must be obtained to reschedule or otherwise extend the maturities of existing loans.

Payments for licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine and medical devices must reference an appropriate OFAC license and may not involve a debit or credit to an account of a person in Iran or the Government of Iran maintained on the books of a U.S. depository institution. Payments for and financing of such licensed sales may be accomplished by cash in advance, sales on open account (provided the account receivable is not transferred by the person extending the credit), or by third country financial institutions that are neither U.S. persons nor government of Iran entities. Any other arrangements must be specifically authorized by OFAC. U.S. depository insitutions may advise and confirm letters of credit issued by third country banks covering licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices.

Any funds transferred to Iran in connection with OFAC-authorized NGO activities in Iraq may be used only for the purchase of services and goods necessary and essential to the conduct of the assessment mission and, whether U.S. or foreign origin, not of the type controlled under the Department of Commerce's Export Administration Regulations for exportation or re-exportation to Iran or controlled on the United States Munitions List. Such funds transfers must reference their license or registration number.

• **FINANCING PURCHASES FROM IRAN OR ITS GOVERNMENT -** Payments for authorized imports of foodstuffs and carpets must reference the relevant section of the ITR. While U.S. depository institutions may deal with Iranian banks on a documentary collection basis [URC 522] for authorized purchases of foodstuffs or carpets, neither payments under collections, nor any other payments, may involve a debit or credit to the account of a person in Iran or the Government of Iran on the books of a U.S. depository institution. U.S. depository institutions may issue letters of credit for purchases provided that the letters of credit are not advised, negotiated, paid, or confirmed by a bank that is included within the definition of the term Government of Iran. A bank that is included in the definition of the term Government of Iran may forward letter of credit documents strictly on a documentary collection basis, either directly to a U.S. depository institution or to a third country bank that is not included within the definition of the term Government of Iran, but cannot send them on an "approval" basis since it cannot be party to a letter of credit.

• **FINANCING IRANIAN-ORIGIN FOODSTUFFS AND CARPETS OTHER THAN PURCHASES FROM IRAN OR ITS GOVERNMENT -** U.S. depository institutions are authorized to issue, advise, negotiate, pay, or confirm letters of credit to pay for transactions in or related to foodstuffs and carpets as referenced in amendments to the ITR issued at the end of April 2000, other than purchases from Iran or its Government, provided that such letters of credit are not issued, advised, negotiated, paid, or confirmed by a bank that is included within the definition of the term Government of Iran.

• **"PRE-ZERO CONTRACTS" -** Letters of credit and other financing arrangements with respect to trade contracts in force as of May 6, 1995, may be performed pursuant to their terms provided that the underlying trade transaction was completed prior to June 6, 1995 (February 2, 1996 for "agricultural commodities"), or as specifically licensed by OFAC. Standby letters of credit that serve as performance guarantees for services to be rendered after June 6, 1995, cannot be renewed and payment may not be made after that date without authorization by OFAC.

• **OTHER BANKING SERVICES -** U.S. depository institutions, including foreign branches, are prohibited from servicing accounts of the Government of Iran, including banks owned or controlled by the Government of Iran (as in Appendix A) or persons in Iran. However, they are authorized to pay interest, deduct reasonable and customary service charges, process transfers related to exempt transactions, such as the exportation of information or informational material, a travel-related remittance, or a payment for the shipment of a donation of articles to relieve human suffering or, at the request of an account holder, effect a lump sum closure of an account by payment to its owner. They may not otherwise directly credit or debit Iranian accounts.

U.S. depository institutions may handle "U-turn" transactions——cover payments involving Iran that are by order of a third country bank for payment to another third country bank——provided they do not directly credit or debit an Iranian account. They are also permitted to handle non-commercial family remittances involving Iran and non-commercial remittances involving humanitarian relief (such as for the victims of the earthquake in Khorasan), provided the transfers are routed to or from non-U.S., non-Iranian offshore banks.

U.S. depository institutions initiating or receiving payment orders involving Iran on behalf of customers must determine prior to processing such payments that they do not involve transactions prohibited by the Iranian Transactions Regulations.

• **TRAVEL -** All transactions ordinarily incident to travel to or from Iran, including the importation of accompanied baggage for strictly personal use, payment of maintenance and living expenses and acquisition of goods or services for personal use are permitted.

• **NGO ACTIVITIES IN IRAN-** Nongovernmental organizations licensed or otherwise authorized by OFAC to conduct certain humanitarian activities in and around Iraq are authorized to conduct activities in Iran directly incidental and essential to their authorized humanitarian activities in and around Iraq, but only to the extent necessary to support such authorized activities in Iraq; this does not authorize the actual provision of humanitarian support in Iran.

• **OVERFLIGHTS PAYMENTS -** Payments to Iran for services rendered by the Government of Iran in connection with the overflight of Iran or emergency landing in Iran of aircraft owned by United States persons or registered in the U.S. are authorized.

• **PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION AND INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS -** The receipt or transmission of postal, telegraphic, telephonic or other personal communications, which does not involve the transfer of anything of value, between the United States and Iran is authorized. The exportation from the United States to Iran of information and informational materials, whether commercial or otherwise, regardless of format or medium of transmission, and any transaction incident to such exportation is authorized.

• **TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING U.S. AFFILIATES -** No U.S. person may approve or facilitate the entry into or performance of transactions or contracts with Iran by a foreign subsidiary of a U.S. firm that the U.S. person is precluded from performing directly. Similarly, no U.S. person may facilitate such transactions by unaffiliated foreign persons.

• **IRANIAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY -** U.S. persons may not trade in Iranian oil or petroleum products refined in Iran, nor may they finance such trading. Similarly, U.S. persons may not perform services, including financing services, or supply goods or technology, that would benefit the Iranian oil industry.

APPENDIX - BANKS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE BANK OF IRAN (a.k.a. BANK TAAVON KESHAVARZI IRAN), No. 129 Patrice Lumumba Street, Jalal-Al-Ahmad Expressway, P.O. Box 14155/6395, Tehran, Iran

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF IRAN (a.k.a. BANK JOSIAIYI KESHAHVARZI), Farahzad Expressway, Tehran, Iran

BANK JOSIAIYI KESHAHVARZI (a.k.a. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF IRAN), Farahzad Expressway, Tehran, Iran

BANK MARKAZI JOMHOURI ISLAMI IRAN (a.k.a. THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN), Ferdowsi Avenue, P.O. Box 11365-8551, Tehran, Iran

BANK MASKAN (a.k.a. HOUSING BANK (of Iran)), Ferdowsi St., Tehran, Iran

BANK MELLAT, Park Shahr, Varzesh Avenue, P.O. Box 11365/5964, Tehran, Iran, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:

- BANK MELLAT (Branch), Ziya Gokalp Bulvari No. 12, Kizilay, Ankara, Turkey
- BANK MELLAT (Branch), Binbir Cicek Sokak, Buyukdere Caddesi, P.O. Box 67, Levant, Istanbul, Turkey
- BANK MELLAT (Branch), 48 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AX, England

BANK MELLI, P.O. Box 11365-171, Ferdowsi Avenue, Tehran, Iran, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:

- BANK MELLI (Branch), 4 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AL, England
- BANK MELLI (Branch), Schadowplatz 12, 4000 Dusseldorf 1, Germany
- BANK MELLI (Branch), Friedenstrasse 4, P.O. Box 160 154, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
- BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 112129, Holzbruecke 2, 2000 Hamburg 11, Germany
- BANK MELLI (Branch), Odeonsplatz 18, 8000 Munich 22, Germany
- BANK MELLI (Branch), 43 Avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France
- BANK MELLI (Branch), 601 Gloucester Tower, The Landmark, 11 Pedder Street, P.O. Box 720, Hong Kong
- BANK MELLI (Representative Office), 333 New Tokyo Building, 3-1 Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
- BANK MELLI (Representative Office), 818 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90017, U.S.A
- BANK MELLI (Representative Office), 767 Fifth Avenue, 44th Floor, New York, New York 10153, U.S.A
- BANK MELLI (Representative Office), Smolensky Boulevard 22/14, Kv. S., Moscow, Russia
- BANK MELLI (Branch), Flat No. 1, First Floor, 8 Al Sad El-Aaly, Dokki, P.O. Box 2654, Cairo, Egypt
- BANK MELLI (Branch), Ben Yas Street, P.O. Box No. 1894, Riga Deira, Dubai, U.A.E
- BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 2656, Shaikha Maryam Building, Liwa Street, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E
- BANK MELLI (Branch), B.P.O. Box 1888, Clock Tower, Industrial Road, Al-Ain Club Building in from Emertel Al Ain, Al Ain, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E
- BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 1894, Riqa, Ban Yas Street, Deira, Dubai, U.A.E
- BANK MELLI (Branch), Mohd-Habib Building, Al-Fahidi Street, P.O. Box 3093, Bur Dubai, Dubai, U.A.E
- BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 248, Fujairah, U.A.E
- BANK MELLI (Branch), Sami Sagar Building Oman Street Al-Nakheel, P.O. Box 5270, Ras-Al Khaimah, U.A.E
- BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 459, Al Bory Street, Sharjah, U.A.E.
- BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 785, Government Road, Shaikh Mubarak Building, Manama, Bahrain
- BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 23309, Shaikh Salman Street, Road No. 1129, Muharraq 211, Bahrain
- BANK MELLI (Branch), P.O. Box 5643, Mossa Abdul Rehman Hassan Building, 238 Al Burj St., Ruwi, Muscat, Oman

BANK OF INDUSTRY AND MINE (of Iran) (a.k.a. BANK SANAT VA MADAN), Hafez Avenue, P.O. Box 11365/4978, Tehran, Iran

BANK REFAH KARGARAN (a.k.a. WORKERS WELFARE BANK (of Iran)), Moffettah No. 125, P.O. Box 15815 1866, Tehran, Iran

BANK SADERAT IRAN, Bank Saderat Tower, P.O. Box 15745-631, Somayeh Street, Tehran, Iran, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:

- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Hamdam Street, Airport Road Intersection, P.O. Box 700, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Al-Am Road, P.O. Box 1140, Al Ein, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Liwara Street, P.O. Box 16, Ajman, U.A.E
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), 3rd Floor Dom Dasaf Building, Mejloka Street 7A, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), 25-29 Panepistimiou Street, P.O. Box 4308, GR-10210, Athens 10672, Greece
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Imam Ali Street, Sahat Yaghi, Ras Elain-Alektisad Building 2nd Floor, Baalbeck, Lebanon
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch and Offshore Banking Unit), 106 Government Road, P.O. Box 825, Manama Town 316, Bahrain
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Hamra Pavillion Street, Savvagh and Daaboul Building 1st Floor, P.O. Box 113-6717, Beirut, Lebanon
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Alghobairi Boulevard, Beirut, Lebanon

- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), 28 Sherif Street, P.O. Box 462, Cairo, Egypt
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Old Ben-Ghanem Street (next to God Market), P.O. Box 2256, Doha, Qatar
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Almaktoum Road, P.O. Box 4182, Deira, Dubai, U.A.E
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Bazar Murshid, P.O. Box 4182, Deira, Dubai, U.A.E
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Alfahid Road, P.O. Box 4182, Bur Dubai, Dubai, U.A.E
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Sherea Shekikh Zayad Street, P.O. Box 55, Fujairah, U.A.E
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Wilhelm Leuschner Strasse 41, P.O. Box 160151, W-6000 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), P.O. Box 112227, Hopfenhof Passage, Kleiner Bustah 6-10, W-2000 Hamburg 11, Germany
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Lothbury, London EC2R 7HD, England
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Representative Office), 707 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 4880, Los Angeles, California 90017, U.S.A
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Representative Office), 55 East 59th Street, 16th Floor, New York, New York 10022, U.S.A
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), P.O. Box 4269, Mutrah, Muscat, Oman
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), 16 rue de la Paix, Paris 2eme, 75002 Paris, France
- BANK SADERAT IRAN (Branch), Alaroba Road, P.O. Box 316, Sharjah, U.A.E

BANK SANAT VA MADAN (a.k.a. BANK OF INDUSTRY AND MINE (of Iran)), Hafez Avenue, P.O. Box 11365/4978, Tehran, Iran

BANK SEPAH, Emam Khomeini Square, P.O. Box 11364, Tehran, Iran, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:

- BANK SEPAH (Branch), Muenchener Strasse 49, P.O. Box 10 03 47, W-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Germany
- BANK SEPAH (Branch), 5/7 Eastcheap, EC3M 1JT London, England
- BANK SEPAH (Repesentative Office), 650 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10019, U.S.A
- BANK SEPAH (Branch), 17 Place Vendome, 75001 Paris, France.
- BANK SEPAH (Branch), Via Barberini 50, 00187 Rome, Italy
- BANK SEPAH (Representative Office), Ufficio di Rappresentan Za, Via Ugo Foscolo 1, 20121 Milan, Italy

BANK TAAVON KESHAVARZI IRAN (a.k.a. AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE BANK OF IRAN) No. 129 Patrice Lumumba Street, Jalal-Al-Ahmad Expressway, P.O. Box 14155/6395, Tehran, Iran

BANK TEJARAT, 130 Taleghani Avenue, Nejatoullahie, P.O. Box 11365-5416, Tehran, Iran, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:

- BANK TEJARAT (Branch), 6/8 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AP, England
- BANK TEJARAT (Branch), 44 Avenue des Champs Elysees, 75008 Paris, France

DEUTSCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG (n.k.a. EUROPAEISCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG) Depenau 2, W-2000 Hamburg 1, Germany, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:

- DEUTSCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG (n.k.a. EUROPAEISCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG) (Representative Office), 23 Argentine Square, Beihaghi Bulvard, P.O. Box 15815/1787, Tehran 15148, Iran

EUROPAEISCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG (f.k.a. DEUTSCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG) Depenau 2, W-2000 Hamburg 1, Germany, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:

- EUROPAEISCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG (f.k.a. DEUTSCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG) (Representative Office), 23 Argentine Square, Beihaghi Bulvard, P.O. Box 15815/1787, Tehran 15148, Iran

HOUSING BANK (of Iran) (a.k.a. BANK MASKAN), Ferdowsi St., Tehran, Iran

IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED (f.k.a. IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED), 120 Moorgate, London EC2M 6TS, England, and all offices worldwide, including, but not limited to:

- IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED (Representative Office), 1137 Avenue Vali Asr off Park-e-SAll, P.O. Box 15115/531, Tehran, Iran
- IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED (Agency), Suite 3c Olympia House, 61/63 Dame Street, Dublin 2, Ireland
- IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED (Agency), Improgetti, Via Germanico 24, 00192 Rome, Italy
- IRAN OVERSEAS TRADING COMPANY LIMITED (Subsidiary), 120 Moorgate, London EC2M 6TS, England

IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (n.k.a. IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED), 120 Moorgate, London EC2M 6TS, England

THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN (a.k.a. BANK MARKAZI JOMHOURI ISLAMI IRAN), Ferdowsi Avenue, P.O. Box 11365-8551, Tehran, Iran

WORKERS WELFARE BANK (of Iran) (a.k.a. BANK REFAH KARGARAN), Moffettah No. 125, P.O. Box 15815 1866, Tehran, Iran

Iranian Assets Control Regulations (31 C.F.R Part 535)

Separate Iranian sanctions regulations appear at 31 C.F.R. Part 535. On November 14, 1979, the assets of the Government of Iran in the United States were blocked in accordance with IEEPA, following the seizure of the American Embassy in Teheran and the taking of U.S. diplomats as hostages. Under the Iranian Assets Control Regulations (Title 31 Part 535 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations), some US$12 billion in Iranian Government bank deposits, gold, and other properties were frozen, including $5.6 billion in deposits and securities held by overseas branches of U.S. banks. The assets freeze was eventually expanded to a full trade embargo, which remained in effect until the Algiers Accords were signed with Iran on January 19, 1981. Pursuant to the Accords, most Iranian assets in the United States were unblocked and the trade embargo was lifted. The U.S. Government also canceled any attachments that U.S. parties had secured against Iranian assets in the United States, so that the assets could be returned to Iran or transferred to escrow accounts in third countries pursuant to the Accords. This action was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1981 in Dames & Moore v. Regan. Although greatly modified in scope, the old Iranian Assets Control Regulations remain in effect. Many U.S. nationals have claims against Iran or Iranian entities for products shipped or services rendered before the onset of the 1979 embargo or for losses sustained in Iran due to expropriation during that time. These claims are still being litigated in the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal at The Hague established under the Algiers Accords. Certain assets related to these claims remain blocked in the United States and consist mainly of military and dual-use property.

F——TERRORISM

Terrorism Sanctions Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 595) Terrorism List Governments Sanctions Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 596) Foreign Terrorist Organizations Sanctions Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 597) and Executive Order 13224

On January 23, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process." The Order blocked all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 Middle East terrorist organizations included in an Annex to the Order. On August 20, 1998, the President signed Executive Order 13099 to amend Executive Order 12947, adding additional names. Executive Order 12947 blocks the property and interests in property of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found (1) to have committed or to pose a significant risk of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or (2) to assist in, sponsor or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. The Order further blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which

there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs"). SDTs are integrated into OFAC's alphabetized master list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons with an identifier of "[SDT]." They have also been separately listed in a special OFAC brochure entitled *Terrorism: What You Need to Know About U.S. Sanctions*. The Order further prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons. It has been implemented by the Terrorism Sanctions Regulations.

On April 24, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Public Law 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214-1319. Section 321 of the Act makes it a criminal offense for U.S. persons, except as provided in regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the Secretary of State, to engage in financial transactions with the governments of countries designated under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, 50 U.S.C. App. 2405, as supporting international terrorism. U.S. persons who engage in such transactions are subject to criminal penalties under title 18, United States Code. In implementation of section 321, the Treasury Department has issued the Terrorism List Governments Sanctions Regulations.

The countries currently designated under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act are Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria. The provisions of existing OFAC regulations governing Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and Sudan continue in effect with the added authority of section 321. Financial transactions of U.S. persons with the governments of those six countries are governed by the separate parts of Title 31 Chapter V of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations imposing economic sanctions on those countries and information about those programs is available in separate OFAC brochures. The Terrorism List Governments Sanctions Regulations prohibit U.S. persons from receiving unlicensed donations and from engaging in financial transactions with respect to which the U.S. person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the financial transaction poses a risk of furthering terrorist acts in the United States. Banks located in the United States and U.S. banks located offshore must reject transfers in the form of gifts or charitable contributions from the government of Syria, or from entities owned or controlled by the government of Syria, unless the bank knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the transaction poses a risk of furthering terrorism in the United States, in which case the funds must be retained by the bank. Banks should immediately notify OFAC Compliance about any retained items. Reject items must be reported within 10 business days of rejection. For the purposes of this program only, a financial transaction not originated by the government of Syria (including its central bank and government owned-or-controlled banks acting for their own accounts), but transferred to the United States through one of those banks, is not considered to be a prohibited financial transaction with the government of Syria.

Section 302 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 also authorizes the Secretary of State to designate organizations as "Foreign Terrorist Organizations" ("FTOs"). The Act makes it a criminal offense for U.S. persons to provide material support or resources to FTOs and requires financial institutions to block all funds in which FTOs or their agents have an interest. The term "financial institutions" comes from 31 U.S.C. 5312(a)(2) and is defined very broadly. Among the types of businesses covered by Treasury's Foreign Terrorist Organizations Sanctions Regulations, which implement Sections 302 and 303 of the Act, are banks, securities and commodities broker/dealers, investment companies, currency exchanges, issuers, redeemers, and cashiers of traveler's checks, checks, money orders, or similar instruments, credit card system operators, insurance companies, dealers in precious metals, stones or jewels, pawnbrokers, loan and finance companies, travel agencies, licensed money transmitters, telegraph companies, businesses engaged in vehicle sales, including automobile, airplane or boat sales, persons involved in real estate closings or settlements, and casinos. Such "financial institutions" must notify OFAC Compliance about any blocked funds within ten days of blocking. Foreign Terrorist Organizations and their agents are integrated into OFAC's alphabetized master list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons with an identifier of "[FTO]." They have been separately listed in OFAC's *Terrorism: What You Need to Know* brochure.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13224 - BLOCKING PROPERTY AND PROHIBITING TRANSACTIONS WITH PERSONS WHO COMMIT, THREATEN TO COMMIT, OR SUPPORT TERRORISM

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)(IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c) (UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1214 of December 8, 1998, UNSCR 1267 of October 15, 1999, UNSCR 1333 of December 19, 2000, and the multilateral sanctions contained therein, and UNSCR 1363 of July 30, 2001, establishing a mechanism to monitor the implementation of UNSCR 1333,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania, and the Pentagon committed on September 11, 2001, acts recognized and condemned in UNSCR 1368 of September 12, 2001, and UNSCR 1269 of October 19, 1999, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and in furtherance of my proclamation of September 14, 2001, Declaration of National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks, hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat. I also find that because of the pervasiveness and expansiveness of the financial foundation of foreign terrorists, financial sanctions may be appropriate for those foreign persons that support or otherwise associate with these foreign terrorists. I also find that a need exists for further consultation and cooperation with, and sharing of information by, United States and foreign financial institutions as an additional tool to enable the United States to combat the financing of terrorism.

I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent required by section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), or provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons that are in the United States or that hereafter come within the

United States, or that hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons are blocked:

(a) foreign persons listed in the Annex to this order;

(b) foreign persons determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States;

(c) persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of those persons listed in the Annex to this order or those persons determined to be subject to subsection 1(b), 1(c), or 1(d)(i) of this order;

(d) except as provided in section 5 of this order and after such consultation, if any, with foreign authorities as the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, deems appropriate in the exercise of his discretion, persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General;

(i)to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services to or in support of, such acts of terrorism or those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order; or

(ii)to be otherwise associated with those persons listed in the Annex to this order or those persons determined to be subject to subsection 1(b), 1(c), or 1(d)(i) of this order.

Sec. 2. Except to the extent required by section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), or provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

(a) any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to this order is prohibited, including but not limited to the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order;

(b) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited; and

(c) any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For purposes of this order:

(a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup;

(c) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and

(d) the term "terrorism" means an activity that ——

(i) involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life, property, or infrastructure; and

(ii) appears to be intended ——

(A)to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (B)to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (C) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, kidnapping, or hostage-taking.

Sec. 4. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by United States persons to persons determined to be subject to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and would endanger Armed Forces of the United States that are in a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order. Furthermore, I hereby determine that the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (title IX, Public Law 106-387) shall not affect the imposition or the continuation of the imposition of any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction on any person determined to be subject to this order because imminent involvement of the Armed Forces of the United States in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

Sec. 5. With respect to those persons designated pursuant to subsection 1(d) of this order, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of his discretion and in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, may take such other actions than the complete blocking of property or interests in property as the President is authorized to take under IEEPA and UNPA if the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, deems such other actions to be consistent with the national interests of the United States, considering such factors as he deems appropriate.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other appropriate agencies shall make all relevant efforts to cooperate and coordinate with other countries, including through technical assistance, as well as bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements, to achieve the objectives of this order, including the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism, the denial of financing and financial services to terrorists and terrorist organizations, and the sharing of intelligence about funding activities in support of terrorism.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and UNPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this order is intended to affect the continued effectiveness of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect heretofore or hereafter under 31 C.F.R. chapter V, except as expressly terminated, modified, or suspended by or pursuant to this order.

Sec. 9. Nothing contained in this order is intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforce-

able at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, officers, employees or any other person.

Sec. 10. For those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to this order.

Sec. 11.(a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 24, 2001.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*.

G——NARCOTICS

An overview of U.S. sanctions against Drug Traffickers

Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act

On December 3, 1999, the President signed into law the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (the "Kingpin Act"), 21 U.S.C. §§ 1901-1908, 8 U.S.C §§ 1182.

The Kingpin Act blocks all property and interests in property, subject to U.S. jurisdiction, owned or controlled by significant foreign narcotics traffickers as identified by the President. In addition, the Kingpin Act blocks the property and interests in property, subject to U.S. jurisdiction, of foreign persons designated by the Secretary of Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State, who are found to be: (1) materially assisting in, or providing financial or technological support for or to, or providing goods or services in support of, the international narcotics trafficking activities of a person designated pursuant to the Kingpin Act; (2) owned, controlled, or directed by, or acting for or on behalf of, a person designated pursuant to the Kingpin Act; or (3) playing a significant role in international narcotics trafficking.

Significant foreign narcotics traffickers and foreign persons designated by the Secretary of the Treasury are referred to collectively as Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers. Foreign persons designated under the Kingpin Act are referred to as "[SDNTK]s" on OFAC's listing of "Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons" to differentiate them from the Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers named under Executive Order 12978 (see below).

U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in any transaction or dealing in property or interests in property of [SDNTK]s and from engaging in any transaction that evades or avoids the prohibitions of the Kingpin Act. These prohibitions affect trade transactions as well as accounts, securities, and other assets.

On June 1, 2000, the President identified the following twelve foreign persons as significant foreign narcotics traffickers under the Kingpin Act:

(1) AMEZCUA-CONTRERAS, Jose de Jesus
(2) AMEZCUA-CONTRERAS, Luis Ignacio
(3) ARELLANO-FELIX, Benjamin Alberto
(4) ARELLANO-FELIX, Ramon Eduardo
(5) CARO-QUINTERO, Rafael
(6) CARRILLO-FUENTES, Vicente
(7) CHANG Chi Fu
(8) HEATH, Noel Timothy
(9) MATTHEWS, Glenroy Vingrove
(10) OGUNGBUYI, Abeni O.
(11) OGUNGBUYI, Oluwole A.
(12) WEI Hsueh Kang

On June 1, 2001, more names were added:

(13) ALVAREZ TOSTADO, Jose
(14) AFGHAN, Sher
(15) CARDENAS GUILLEN, Osiel
(16) CARO QUINTERO, Miguel Angel
(17) CHANG, Ping Yun
(18) GILBOA, Joseph
(19) GUZMAN LOERA, Joaquin
(20) HAMIEH, Jamiel
(21) HIGUERA GUERRERO, Ismael
(22) KHAN, Nasir Ali
(23) MALHERBE DE LEON, Oscar
(24) RAMON MAGANA, Alcides

On May 31, 2002, the President identified the following seven foreign persons as significant foreign narcotics traffickers under the Kingpin Act:

(25) DA COSTA, Luis Fernando
(26) GONZALEZ QUIRARTE, Eduardo
(27) IBRAHIM, Haji
(28) KNOWLES, Samuel
(29) TUITO, Oded
(30) VILLANUEVA MADRID, Mario Ernesto
(31) ZAMBADA GARCIA, Ismael

Effective 12:01am Eastern Daylight Time on June 2, 2003, the President identified the following seven foreign persons as significant foreign narcotics traffickers under the Kingpin Act:

(32) DIAS DE MENDONCA, Leonardo
(33) ESPARRAGOZA MORENO, Juan Jose
(34) PALMA SALAZAR, Hector Luis
(35) QUINTERO MERAZ, Jose Albino
(36) REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES OF COLOMBIA
(37) UNITED SELF-DEFENSE FORCES OF COLOMBIA
(38) UNITED WA STATE ARMY

On January 30, 2002, OFAC identified the following 27 foreign entities and foreign individuals as derivative designations of significant foreign narcotics traffickers named under the Kingpin Act:

Entities:

(1) ACCESOS ELECTRONICOS, S.A. de C.V.

(2) ADMINISTRADORA DE INMUEBLES VIDA, S.A. de C.V.

(3) ADP, S.C.

(4) COMPLEJO TURISTICO OASIS, S.A. de C.V.

(5) DHL WORLDWIDE EXPRESS [Office in St Kitts & Nevis ONLY]

(6) DISTRIBUIDORA IMPERIAL DE BAJA CALIFORNIA, S.A. de C.V.

(7) FARMACIA VIDA SUPREMA, S.A. de C.V.

(8) FORPRES, S.C.

(9) FREIGHT MOVERS INTERNATIONAL [Office in St Kitts & Nevis ONLY]

(10) GEX EXPLORE, S. de R.L. de C.V.

(11) OPERADORA VALPARK, S.A. de C.V.

(12) VALPARK, S.A. de C.V.

Individuals:

(13) AGUILAR AMAO, Miguel

(14) AGUIRRE GALINDO, Manuel

(15) ALBA CERDA, Salvador

(16) ARELLANO FELIX, Enedina

(17) FREGOSO AMEZQUITA, Maria Antonieta

(18) GALINDO LEYVA, Esperanza

(19) GIL GARCIA, Jose Alejandro

(20) HERNANDEZ PULIDO, Maria Elda

(21) MATTHEW, Karen

(22) MIJARES TRANCOSO, Gilberto

(23) MORENO MEDINA, Luis Ignacio

(24) OROPEZA MEDRANO, Francisco Javier

(25) OROZCO CARDENAS, Adrian

(26) RAMIREZ AGUIRRE, Sergio Humberto

(27) TOLEDO CARREJO, Luis Raul

In addition to being integrated into OFAC's alphabetized master list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons, [SDNT]s have also been separately listed in a special OFAC brochure entitled *Narcotics: What You Need to Know About U.S. Sanctions Against Drug Traffickers — An Overview of the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 1901-1908, 8 U.S.C §§ 1182) and Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995*).

Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995

On October 21, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12978 entitled "Blocking Assets and Prohibiting Transactions with Significant Narcotics Traffickers" (the "Order"), which imposes sanctions with respect to narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia. Executive Order 12978 has been implemented by the "Narcotics Trafficking Sanctions Regulations" at 31 CFR Part 536.

The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of four principal figures in the Cali drug cartel who are listed in the annex to the Order. Those four individuals are named as "Principal Individuals." In addition, the Order blocks the property and interests in property of foreign persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, (a) to play a significant role in international narcotics trafficking centered in Colombia, or (b) to materially assist in or provide financial or technological support for, or goods or services in suport of, the narcotics trafficking activities of persons designated in or pursuant to the Order. In addition, the Order blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, persons designated in or pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers"). Those designated are referred to as "[SDNT]s" on OFAC's listing of "Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons" to differentiate them from the Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers named under the Kingpin Act. In addition to being integrated into OFAC's alphabetized master list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons, [SDNT]s have also been separately listed in a special OFAC brochure entitled *Narcotics: What You Need to Know About U.S. Sanctions Against Drug Traffickers — An Overview of the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 1901-1908, 8 U.S.C §§ 1182) and Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995*).

The Order further prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of [SDNT]s, and any transaction that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, the prohibitions contained in the Order. This obviously impacts trade transactions (involving, for example, letters of credit) as well as accounts and other assets.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of filing with the *Federal Register*, or upon prior actual notice.

H——BURMA (MYANMAR)

Burmese Sanctions Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 537)

The President has issued the following Executive Order with respect to Burma effective 12:01am Eastern Daylight Time on Tuesday, July 29, 2003:

EXECUTIVE ORDER BLOCKING PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA AND PROHIBITING CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS

"By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (July 28, 2003), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the Government of Burma's continued repression of the democratic opposition in Burma and with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13047 of May 20, 1997;

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)), the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (Title IX, Public Law 106-387) (TSRA), or regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(a) the persons listed in the Annex attached to and made a part of this order; and

(b) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State,

(i) to be a senior official of the Government of Burma, the State Peace and Development Council of Burma, the Union Solidarity and Development Association of Burma, or any successor entity to any of the foregoing; or

(ii) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

Sec. 2. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), the TSRA, or regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, the following are prohibited:

(a) the exportation or reexportation, directly or indirectly, to Burma of any financial services either (i) from the United States or (ii) by a United States person, wherever located; and

(b) any approval, financing, facilitation, or guarantee by a United States person, wherever located, of a transaction by a foreign person where the transaction by that foreign person would be prohibited by this order if performed by a United States person or within the United States;

Sec. 3. Beginning 30 days after the effective date of this order, and except to the extent provided in section 8 of this order and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to 30 days after the effective date of this order, the importation into the United States of any article that is a product of Burma is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 4. (a) Any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(b) Any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 5. For purposes of this order:

(a) the term 'person' means an individual or entity;

(b) the term 'entity' means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization;

(c) the term 'United States person' means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and

(d) the term 'Government of Burma' means the Government of Burma (sometimes referred to as Myanmar), its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities, and the Central Bank of Burma.

Sec. 6. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by or to persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13047, and hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order.

Sec. 7. For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13047, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to this order.

Sec. 8. Determining that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States, I hereby waive the prohibitions described in section 3 of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 with respect to any and all articles that are a product of Burma to the extent that prohibiting the importation of such articles would conflict with the international obligations of the United States under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the United Nations Headquarters Agreement, and other legal instruments providing equivalent privileges and immunities.

Sec. 9. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and sections 3(a) and 4 of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, other than the authority to make the determinations and certification to Congress that Burma has met the conditions described in 3(a)(3) of the Act, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government consistent with applicable law. The Secretary of State is authorized to exercise the functions and authorities conferred upon the President by section 3(b) of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 and to redelegate these functions and authorities consistent with applicable law. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to determine, subsequent to the issuance of this order, that circumstances no longer warrant inclusion of a person in the Annex to this order and that the property and interests in property of that person are therefore no longer blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 11. Nothing in this order is intended to affect the continued effectiveness of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect heretofore or hereafter under 31 C.F.R. chapter V, except as expressly terminated, modified, or suspended by or pursuant to this order.

Sec. 12. Sections 1 through 7 of Executive Order 13047 are hereby revoked to the extent they are inconsistent with this order. All delegations, rules, regulations, orders, licenses, and other forms of administrative action made, issued, or otherwise taken under Executive Order 13047, not inconsistent with section 3 of this order and not revoked administratively, shall remain in full force and effect under this order until amended, modified, or terminated by proper authority. The revocation of any provision of Executive Order 13047 pursuant to this section shall not affect any violation of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action under that order during the period that such provision of that order was in effect.

Sec. 13. All provisions of this order other than section 3 shall not apply to any activity, or any transaction incident to an activity, undertaken pursuant to an agreement, or pursuant to the exercise of rights under such an agreement, that was entered into by a United States person with the Government of Burma or a nongovernmental entity in Burma prior to 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on May 21, 1997.

Sec. 14. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party

against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 15. This order is effective on 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on July 29, 2003.

Sec. 16. This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*."

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PROGRAM AS PREVIOUSLY SUMMARIZED:

• **INTRODUCTION** - On May 20, 1997, in response to the Burmese Government's large scale repression of and violence against the Democratic opposition, President Clinton issued Executive Order No. 13047 declaring a national emergency with respect to Burma. The order, issued under the authority §§ 570(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208) (the "Act") and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706)("IEEPA"), prohibits new investment in Burma by U.S. persons, and their facilitation of new investment in Burma by foreign persons. The summary which follows is intended as a broad overview of the Regulations.

Criminal penalties for violating the Burmese Sanctions Regulations range up to 10 years in jail, $500,000 in corporate, and $250,000 in individual fines. In addition, civil penalties of up to $11,000 per violation may be imposed administratively.

• **NEW INVESTMENT** - The sanctions prohibit new investment in Burma (Myanmar) by U.S. persons on or after May 21, 1997, unless such investment is pursuant to an agreement in place prior to May 21, 1997. A number of criteria are used to determine whether or not a specific activity is "grandfathered." Factors taken into account include the clarity of the scope of the agreement, the degree of specificity with which the activity is described, and the extent to which the terms of the agreement are legally enforceable. U.S. persons with pre-effective date agreements for the economic development of resources located in Burma should contact the Office of Foreign Assets Control for a determination as to whether or not their project is exempted from the sanctions.

New investment in Burma is defined as a contract with the Government of Burma or a nongovernmental entity in Burma for the development of resources (including natural, agricultural, commercial, financial, industrial and human resources) located in Burma. The prohibition includes purchasing a share of ownership (an equity interest) in a project or entering into an agreement which provides for a participation in royalties, earnings, and profits from the economic development of resources located in Burma. The Executive order also prohibits a U.S. company from entering into a contract which provides for the general supervision and guarantee of another person's performance of an agreement for the economic development of resources located in Burma.

Some examples of prohibited new investment are as follows:

· A U.S. company wishes to build a new factory in Burma where its products will be produced. This is likely to involve an agreement for the development of industrial, commercial, and human resources located in Burma and is prohibited.

· A U.S. contractor has been asked by a foreign oil company to be the general contractor for its oil exploration project in Burma. The U.S. company would not only supervise the sub-contractors, but also guarantee their performance. This activity is considered new investment and is prohibited.

· A U.S. sub-contractor has been asked to perform a service for the general contractor in the previous example, but will have no supervisory functions. The sub-contractor is merely providing a servie and its activities in Burma are *not* prohibited.

· A U.S. company has been asked by a European company to provide ongoing technical support for its factory in Burma. The contract calls for the U.S. company to be paid a percentage of the profits generated by the Burmese factory. This is a prohibited new investment in Burma.

•**FACILITATION** - A U.S. person is prohibited from approving, aiding or supporting a foreign person's investment in Burma, if the foreign person's activity would constitute prohibited new investment if engaged in by a U.S. person. Exception: While contracting to sell to a foreign person a U.S. person's equity or income interest in a development project in Burma constitutes facilitation of that foreign person's investment in Burma, such a divestiture is authorized by general license to proceed. If the transaction is valued at more than $10,000, a report must be filed for statistical purposes with the Office of Foreign Assets Control, within ten business days of the signing of such an agreement.

Examples of prohibited facilitation of a foreign person's new investment in Burma follow:

· The foreign subsidiary of a U.S. company wishes to bid on a project to develop a coal mine in Burma. The U.S. parent cannot approve, supervise, or otherwise be involved in the foreign subsidiary's negotiations with regard to this project.

· A U.S. oil company holds a pre-effective date contract to develop a Burmese oil field. It wishes to sell its rights under the contract to a foreign company. It is authorized to sell an interest without prior authorization from OFAC, but if the agreement is valued at more than $10,000, the seller must file a report with OFAC within ten days of the signing of the agreement.

• **INVESTMENT IN THIRD COUNTRY COMPANIES** - U.S. persons are prohibited from purchasing shares in a third-country company where the company's profits are predominantly derived from the company's economic development of resources located in Burma. If a person holds shares in an entity that subsequently engages exclusively or predominantly in the economic development of resources in Burma, or subsequently derives its income exclusively or predominantly from such activity, the U.S. person is not required to relinquish its shares, but may not purchase additional shares. If the U.S. person sells off shares valued at more than $10,000, the seller must file a report with OFAC for statistical purposes within ten days of the sale.

I——SUDAN

Sudanese Sanctions Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 538)

•**INTRODUCTION** - On November 3, 1997, after finding that the policies and actions of the Government of Sudan, including continued support for international terrorism, ongoing efforts to destabilize neighboring governments, and the prevalence of human rights violations, including slavery and the denial of religious freedom, constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, President Clinton issued Executive Order No.

13067, declaring a national emergency to deal with that threat. The order, issued under the authority of International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) ("IEEPA"), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, imposed a trade embargo against Sudan and a total asset freeze against the Government of Sudan. The Sudanese Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 538 (the "Regulations") implement Executive Order No. 13067.

Criminal penalties for violating the Regulations range up to 10 years in jail, $500,000 in corporate, and $250,000 in individual fines. Civil penalties of up to $11,000 per violation may also be imposed administratively.

•**BUYING FROM SUDAN** - Goods or services of Sudanese origin may not be imported into the United States either directly or through third countries without a license. Exceptions include: (1) Sudanese merchandise up to $100 in value in non-commercial quantities may be brought into the United States either for strictly personal use as accompanied baggage or sent as a gift to a person in the United States and (2) information or informational materials may be imported without restriction. All other imports of Sudanese origin must be authorized by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Importation into the United States from third countries of goods containing raw materials or components of Sudanese origin is not prohibited if those raw materials or components have been incorporated into manufactured products or otherwise substantially transformed in a third country.

•**SELLING TO SUDAN** - Except for information or informational materials and donated articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing and medicine, and the licensed export of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices, no goods, technology, or services may be exported from the United States to Sudan, either directly or through third countries, without a license. Exportation of goods or technology from the United States to third countries is prohibited if the exporter knows, or has reason to know, that the goods or technology are intended for transshipment to Sudan. The exportation of goods or technology intended specifically for incorporation or substantial transformation into a third-country product is also prohibited if the particular product is to be used in Sudan, is being specifically manufactured to fill a Sudanese order, or if the manufacturer's sales of the particular product are predominantly to Sudan.

No U.S. bank, including its foreign branches, may finance, or arrange offshore financing for, third-country trade transactions where Sudan is known to be the ultimate destination of, or the Government of Sudan is the purchaser of, the goods. Arranging transactions which ultimately benefit Sudan (for example, brokering third-country sales to Sudan) constitutes an exportation of brokerage services to Sudan in violation of the Regulations. The Regulations also prohibit non-U.S. persons from unauthorized re-exportation of U.S. origin goods to Sudan.

•**SPECIALLY DESIGNATED NATIONALS** - Individuals or organizations that are owned or controlled by, or act on behalf of, the Government of Sudan anywhere in the world may be named by the U.S. Treasury Department as "Specially Designated Nationals" ("SDNs") of Sudan. U.S. persons are prohibited from transacting business with these individuals and entities, and all of their property in the United States or in the possession or control of a U.S. person is blocked. Their names are published in the Federal Register, an official publication of the U.S. Government. A listing of such SDNs may be obtained by calling the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") at 202/622-2490. The listing, however, is a partial one and any U.S. individual or organization engaging in transactions with foreign nationals must take reasonable care to make certain that such foreign nationals are not owned or controlled by or acting on behalf of Sudan. U.S. individuals or organizations who violate the Regulations by transacting business with Specially Designated Nationals may be subject to civil or criminal prosecution.

•**SUDANESE GOVERNMENT ASSETS BLOCKED** - Effective November 4, 1997, all property and interests in property of the Government of Sudan, including its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities and SDNs, in the United States or in the possession or control of a U.S. person, including their overseas branches, are blocked. All transfers of such property must be authorized by the OFAC. Any unlicensed funds transfer involving a direct or indirect interest of the Government of Sudan (including any transfer routed to a Sudanese Government-controlled bank) for which banks subject to U.S. jurisdiction receive instructions must be deposited into a blocked account on the books of the bank receiving the instructions. Such funds may not be returned to a remitter without a specific license from the OFAC. No unlicensed debits may be made to blocked accounts to pay obligations of U.S. or other persons, whether the obligations arose before or after the sanctions against Sudan were imposed. Setoffs against blocked accounts are prohibited.

•**FINANCIAL DEALINGS WITH SUDAN** - Payments for and financing of licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices may be accomplished by cash in advance, sales on open account (provided the account receivable is not transferred by the person extending the credit), or by third country financial institutions that are neither U.S. persons nor government of Sudan entities. U.S. banks may advise and confirm letters of credit issued by third country banks covering such licensed sales.

Payments for licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices, which must reference an appropriate OFAC license, may not involve a debit to a blocked account on the books of a U.S. depository institution. Before a U.S. bank initiates a payment, or credits its customer for a licensed transaction, it must determine that the transfer is authorized.

As a rule, all other financial dealings with Sudan are prohibited, including the performance by any U.S. person of any contract, including a financing contract, in support of an industrial, commercial, public utility, or governmental project in Sudan.

U.S. persons are authorized to send and receive personal remittances to and from Sudan, provided that such transfers are not processed through a bank owned or controlled by the Government of Sudan. Financing related to trade contracts involving Sudan which were in place prior to November 4, 1997, and for which underlying transactions were completed by December 4, 1997, may be completed in accordance with their terms, provided that no debits are made to a blocked account.

•**PROHIBITED FACILITATION** - The Regulations prohibit the facilitation by a U.S. person of the direct or indirect exportation or reexportation of goods, technology or services to or from Sudan. Facilitation of a trade or financial transaction that could be lawfully engaged in directly by a U.S. person or from the United States is not prohibited. Likewise, performance of services of a purely clerical or reporting nature that does not further trade or financial transactions with Sudan or the Government of Sudan will not violate the prohibition on exportation of services to Sudan.

•NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS - Registration numbers may be issued by OFAC on a case-by-case basis to non-governmental organizations ("NGOs") involved in humanitarian or religious activities in Sudan. A registration number authorizes certain transactions by or on behalf of the registered NGO that would be otherwise prohibited, such as the exportation of goods or services, or the transfer of funds directly into Sudan, for the purpose of relieving human suffering. Applications for registration must include the following information (names of individuals and organizations should be provided in English, in the language of origin, or transliterated when not possible and should include any acronym or other names used to identify the individuals or organizations):

(a) Organization name;

(b) Address and phone number of the organization's headquarters location;

(c) Full name, nationality, citizenship, current country of residence, birth dates and places of birth for key staff at the organization's headquarters, such as the chairman and board members, president, director, etc.;

(d) Identification of field offices or partner offices elsewhere, including addresses, phone numbers, and organizational names used, as well as the identification of the senior officer(s) at these locations, including their name, nationality, citizenship, position, and date of birth;

(e) Identification of subcontracting organizations, if any, to the extent known or contemplated at the time of the proposal;

(f) Existing sources of income, such as official grants, private endowments, commercial activities, etc.;

(g) Financial institutions that hold deposits on behalf of or extend lines of credit to the organization;

(h) Independent accounting firms (if employed in the production of the organization's financial statements);

(i) Most recent official registry documents, annual reports, and annual filings with the local government, as applicable / available;

(j) Names and addresses of organizations that the applicant currently provides or proposes to provide funding, services or material support to, as applicable;

(k) A detailed description of the organization's humanitarian or religious activities and projects in Sudan.

Registrants conducting transactions for their Sudanese operations should reference their registration number on all funds transfer, purchase, shipping, and financing documents. OFAC records must be updated by Registrants with any changes to (a) - (j).

J——NONPROLIFERATION

Weapons of Mass Destruction Trade Control Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 539)

Executive Order 13159 dealing with Highly Enriched Uranium

•WMD Trade Control Regulations

In 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12938 declaring a national emergency with respect to the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons ("weapons of mass destruction") and the means for delivering them. On July 28, 1998, he amended that Order by issuing Executive Order 13094, imposing, among other measures, an import ban on foreign persons determined by the Secretary of State to have engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction on or after November 16, 1990. The new import ban has been implemented by the Weapons of Mass Destruction Trade Control Regulations (the "Regulations").

•IMPORT BAN - The Regulations prohibit the direct or indirect importation into the United States, including for transshipment or transit, of any goods, technology, or services produced or provided by the foreign persons designated by the Secretary of State. Importation into the United States of goods or technology is prohibited if undertaken with the knowledge or reason to know that such goods contain raw materials, components, or technology produced or provided by a designated foreign person. No U.S. person (which includes any person within the United States) may finance, act as a broker for, transport, or otherwise participate in the importation into the United States of prohibited goods, technology, or services. Publications, artwork, and other informational materials are exempted from the import ban.

Services are considered to be imported into the United States where either the services or their benefit are received in the United States. The benefit of services is received in the United States if the services are: (1) performed on behalf of or for the benefit of a person located in the United States; (2) received by a person located in the United States; (3) received by a person located outside the United States on behalf of or for the benefit of an entity organized in the United States; or (4) received by an individual temporarily located outside the United States for the purpose of obtaining such services for use in the United States.

•FOREIGN PERSONS DESIGNATED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE - The following foreign persons (with name variations as shown) have been designated by the Secretary of State as subject to the import ban. Along with any entities owned or controlled by them, they are the current targets of these restrictions. The applicable effective date of the restrictions and citation to the *Federal Register* notice designating the foreign person is given in brackets after that person's name and identifying information.

BALTIC STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, wherever located, including 1/21, 1-ya Krasnoarmeiskaya Ul., 198005 St. Petersburg, Russia [63 *FR* 42089, July 30, 1998]

CHINA NEW ERA GROUP (a.k.a. CHINA XINSHIDAI COMPANY; a.k.a. NEW ERA GROUP; a.k.a. XINSHIDAI; a.k.a. XSD) [69 *FR* 56260, September 20, 2004]

CHINA PRECISION MACHINERY IMPORT/EXPORT CORPORATION (a.k.a. CPMIEC), wherever located, including 3/F, Minxing Building No. 190, 817 (North) Road, Fuzhou City, Fujan Province, China [July 30, 2003]

CHINA XINSHIDAI COMPANY (a.k.a. CHINA NEW ERA GROUP; a.k.a. NEW ERA GROUP; a.k.a. XINSHIDAI; a.k.a. XSD) [69 *FR* 56260, September 20, 2004]

CPMIEC (a.k.a. CHINA PRECISION MACHINERY IMPORT/EXPORT CORPORATION), wherever located, including 3/F, Minxing Building No. 190, 817 (North) Road, Fuzhou City, Fujan Province, China [July 30, 2003]

D. MENDELEYEV UNIVERSITY OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY OF RUSSIA, wherever located, including 9 Miusskaya Sq., Moscow 125047, Russia [64 *FR* 2935, January 8, 1999]

GLAVKOSMOS, wherever located, including 9 Krasnoproletarskaya St., 103030 Moscow, Russia [63 *FR* 42089, July 30, 1998]

KHAN RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Pakistan [68 *FR* 16114, April 2, 2003 - effective March 24, 2003]

MAI (a.k.a. MOSCOW AVIATION INSTITUTE), wherever located, including 4 Volokolamskoye Shosse, Moscow 125871, Russia [64 *FR* 2935, January 8, 1999]

MIKROSAM, wherever located, including 7500 Prilep, Macedonia [December 24, 2003]

MOSCOW AVIATION INSTITUTE (a.k.a. MAI), wherever located, including 4 Volokolamskoye Shosse, Moscow 125871, Russia [64 *FR* 2935, January 8, 1999]

NEW ERA GROUP (a.k.a. CHINA NEW ERA GROUP; a.k.a. CHINA XINSHIDAI COMPANY; a.k.a. XINSHIDAI; a.k.a. XSD) [69 *FR* 56260, September 20, 2004]

NORINCO (a.k.a. NORTH CHINA INDUSTRIES CORPORATION), China [68 *FR* 28314, May 23, 2003 - effective May 9, 2003]

NORTH CHINA INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (a.k.a. NORINCO), China [68 *FR* 28314, May 23, 2003 - effective May 9, 2003]

SAMAKOSKI, Blagoja; nationality Macedonian (individual) [December 24, 2003]

SHAHID HEMMAT INDUSTRIAL GROUP, Iran [68 *FR* 28315, May 23, 2003 - effective May 9, 2003]

XINSHIDAI (a.k.a. CHINA NEW ERA GROUP; a.k.a. CHINA XINSHIDAI COMPANY; a.k.a. NEW ERA GROUP; a.k.a. XSD) [69 *FR* 56260, September 20, 2004]

XSD (a.k.a. CHINA NEW ERA GROUP; a.k.a. CHINA XINSHIDAI COMPANY; a.k.a. NEW ERA GROUP; a.k.a. XINSHIDAI) [69 *FR* 56260, September 20, 2004]

• Executive Order 13159 dealing with HEU

A major national security goal of the United States is to ensure that fissile material removed from Russian nuclear weapons pursuant to various arms control and disarmament agreements is dedicated to peaceful uses and protected from diversion to activities of proliferation. In 1993, the United States and the Russian Federation entered into an international agreement for the conversion of highly enriched uranium ("HEU") extracted from Russian nuclear weapons into low enriched uranium for use in commercial nuclear reactors. Under these agreements, 500 metric tons of highly enriched uranium will be converted to low enriched uranium over a 20 year period; this is the equivalent of 20,000 nuclear warheads.

On June 21, 2000, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13159 "blocking property of the Russian Federation relating to the disposition of highly enriched uranium extracted from nuclear weapons." This Order is explicitly directed at the property used to implement the agreements and prevents attachment or garnishment in the United States. It is meant to protect a very specific set of assets, which will be clearly defined by regulations, orders, directives, or licenses issued by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control and does not block any property or interests in property of the government of the Russian Federation not directly related to the implementation of the agreements. The Office of Foreign Assets Control has issued the Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Agreement Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 540, in connection with this Executive Order.

K——DIAMOND TRADING

Rough Diamonds Control Regulations (31 CFR Part 592)

•INTRODUCTION - In the Interlaken Declaration of November 5, 2002, representatives of the United States and 47 other countries announced the launch of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for rough diamonds ("KPCS"). Countries participating in the KPCS ("Participants") are expected to prohibit the importation of rough diamonds from, and the exportation of rough diamonds to, non-Participants and to require that shipments of rough diamonds from or to a Participant be controlled through the KPCS.

On April 25, 2003, the President signed the Clean Diamond Trade Act (Pub. L. 108-19) ("the Act"). The Act requires the President to take steps to implement the KPCS in the United States. On July 29, 2003, the President issued Executive Order 13312, "Implementing the Clean Diamond Trade Act."

•PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS - Executive Order 13312 prohibits, subject to certain waiver authorities set forth in section 4(b) of the Act, the importation into, and exportation from, the United States of any rough diamonds, from whatever source, not controlled through the KPCS. (Pursuant to section 4(b) of the Act, the Secretary of State, in certain limited circumstances, may waive these prohibitions with respect to a particular country for periods of not more than one year each.) This means that shipments of rough diamonds between the United States and countries that do not participate in the KPCS generally are prohibited, and shipments between the United States and Participants are permitted only if they are "controlled through the KPCS," i.e., handled in accordance with the standards, practices, and procedures of the KPCS, as summarized below. Executive Order 13312 also prohibits any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions of the order, as well as any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions of the order.

The Department of State is responsible for identifying all the Participants eligible for trade in rough diamonds (and their importing and exporting authorities) and periodically publishes an up-to-date list of Participants in the Federal Register. The list of Participants may be amended at any time as determined appropriate by the Secretary of State.

•KPCS REQUIREMENTS – OFAC's Rough Diamonds Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 592, implement Executive Order 13312 and the KPCS. The regulations, as amended, were published at 69 FR 56936 (September 23, 2004). As explained in detail in those regulations, except to the extent modified by the Secretary of State, all shipments of rough diamonds imported into the United States from a Participant, or exported from the United States to a Participant must be accompanied by a Kimberley Process Certificate and sealed in a tamper-resistant container. The Kimberley Process Certificate must bear the following information: the title "Kimberley Process Certificate"; the statement, "The rough diamonds in this shipment have been handled in accordance with the provisions of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for rough diamonds"; country of origin for shipment of parcels of unmixed origin; unique numbering with the Alpha 2 country code, according to ISO 3166-1; date of issuance; date of expiry; name of issuing authority; identification of exporter and importer; carat weight/mass; value; number of parcels in shipment; Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System; and validation by the exporting authority. A shipment of rough diamonds imported into the United States that includes a parcel of mixed-origin rough diamonds must be accompanied by the Kimberley Process Certificate, and the certificate need not indicate the countries of origin of the diamonds; however, the country-of-origin field on the certificate must be filled in with asterisks. In addition, the shipment still must comply with all other country-of-origin reporting requirements.

For an inbound shipment of rough diamonds, the ultimate consignee must report receipt of the shipment to the relevant foreign exporting authority within 15 calendar days of the date that the shipment arrived at a U.S. port of entry. The report must refer to the relevant Kimberley Process Certificate by its unique identifying number; specify the number of parcels in

the shipment and the total carat weight; and identify the importer and exporter. To obtain the required validation of the Kimberley Process Certificate for an exportation of rough diamonds from the United States to any Participant (including Canada), U.S. exporters must file transaction-specific information through the Automated Export System ("AES") maintained by the Bureau of the Census, which is the exporting authority for the United States. Validation of the Kimberley Process Certificate occurs when the AES confirms the submission of export information by the return of an Internal Transaction Number, which the exporter is required to report on the Kimberley Process Certificate.

•**PENALTIES -** The Clean Diamond Trade Act provides for criminal penalties of $50,000 per count for corporations and individuals and/or ten years imprisonment for individuals. Civil penalties of up to $10,000 per violation may be imposed on any person who violates, or attempts to violate, any order or regulation issued under the Act. In addition, those customs laws of the United States, both civil and criminal, including those laws relating to seizure and forfeiture, that apply to articles imported in violation of such laws apply with respect to rough diamonds imported in violation of the Act.

Moreover, 18 U.S.C. 3571 provides that organizations or individuals convicted of violating a criminal statute may be fined the greater of the amount specified in the statute, or twice the pecuniary gain or loss from the violation, or $500,000 for felonies and that individuals may be fined $250,000 for felonies. Finally, 18 U.S.C. 1001 provides for five years' imprisonment and a $10,000 criminal fine for knowingly making false statements or falsifying or concealing material facts with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States.

This is the Executive Order with respect to Diamond Trading:

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13312 IMPLEMENTING THE CLEAN DIAMOND TRADE ACT

"By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Clean Diamond Trade Act (Public Law 108-19) ('the Act'), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in view of the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13194 of January 18, 2001, and expanded in scope in Executive Order 13213 of May 22, 2001,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, note that, in response to the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in fueling conflict and human rights violations in Sierra Leone, the President declared a national emergency in Executive Order 13194 and imposed restrictions on the importation of rough diamonds into the United States from Sierra Leone. I expanded the scope of that emergency in Executive Order 13213 and prohibited absolutely the importation of rough diamonds from Liberia. I further note that representatives of the United States and numerous other countries announced in the Interlaken Declaration of November 5, 2002, the launch of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme ('KPCS') for rough diamonds, under which Participants prohibit the importation of rough diamonds from, or the exportation of rough diamonds to, a non-Participant and require that shipments of rough diamonds from or to a Participant be controlled through the KPCS. The Clean Diamond Trade Act authorizes the President to take steps to implement the KPCS. Therefore, in order to implement the Act, to harmonize Executive Orders 13194 and 13213 with the Act, to address further threats to international peace and security posed by the trade in conflict diamonds, and to avoid undermining the legitimate diamond trade, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Prohibitions. Notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to July 30, 2003, the following are, except to the extent a waiver issued under section 4(b) of the Act applies, prohibited:

(a) the importation into, or exportation from, the United States on or after July 30, 2003, of any rough diamond, from whatever source, unless the rough diamond has been controlled through the KPCS;

(b) any transaction by a United States person anywhere, or any transaction that occurs in whole or in part within the United States, that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this section; and

(c) any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions of this section.

Sec. 2. Assignment of Functions. (a) The functions of the President under the Act are assigned as follows:

(i) sections 4(b), 5(c), 6(b), 11, and 12 to the Secretary of State; and

(ii) sections 5(a) and 5(b) to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury may reassign any of these functions to other officers, officials, departments, and agencies within the executive branch, consistent with applicable law.

(c) In performing the function of the President under section 11 of the Act, the Secretary of State shall establish the coordinating committee as part of the Department of State for administrative purposes only, and shall, consistent with applicable law, provide administrative support to the coordinating committee. In the performance of functions assigned by subsection 2(a) of this order or by the Act, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consult the coordinating committee, as appropriate.

Sec. 3. Amendments to Related Executive Orders. (a) Section 1 of Executive Order 13194 of January 18, 2001, is revised to read as follows: 'Section 1. Except to the extent provided by section 2 of this order, and notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, the importation into, or exportation from, the United States of any rough diamond from Sierra Leone, on or after July 30, 2003, is prohibited.'

(b)Section 2 of Executive Order 13194 is revised to read as follows: 'Sec. 2. The prohibitions in section 1 of this order shall not apply to the importation or exportation of any rough diamond that has been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.'

(c) Sections 4(c), (d), and (e) of Executive Order 13194 are deleted, and the word 'and' is added after the semicolon at the end of section 4(a).

(d) Section 1 of Executive Order 13213 of May 22, 2001, is revised to read as follows: 'Section 1. Notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, the direct or indirect importation into the United States of all rough diamonds from Liberia, whether or not such diamonds originated in Liberia, on or after July 30, 2003, is prohibited.'

Sec. 4. Definitions. For the purposes of this order and Executive Order 13194, the definitions set forth in section 3 of the Act shall apply, and the term 'Kimberley Process Certification Scheme' shall not be construed to include any changes to the KPCS after April 25, 2003.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. Effective Date and Transmittal. (a) Sections 1 and 3 of this order are effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on July 30, 2003. The remaining provisions of this order are effective immediately.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*."

L——LIBERIA

The President has issued an Executive Order "BLOCKING PROPERTY OF CERTAIN PERSONS AND PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS FROM LIBERIA." The text of the Order follows:

"By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (NEA), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c) (UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in view of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1521 of December 22, 2003, and 1532 of March 12, 2004,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, note that the actions and policies of former Liberian President Charles Taylor and other persons, in particular their unlawful depletion of Liberian resources and their removal from Liberia and secreting of Liberian funds and property, have undermined Liberia's transition to democracy and the orderly development of its political, administrative, and economic institutions and resources. I further note that the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed on August 18, 2003, and the related ceasefire have not yet been universally implemented throughout Liberia, and that the illicit trade in round logs and timber products is linked to the proliferation of and trafficking in illegal arms, which perpetuate the Liberian conflict and fuel and exacerbate other conflicts throughout West Africa. I find that the actions, policies, and circumstances described above constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat. To address that threat, I hereby order:

Section 1. **(a)** Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)), or regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons, that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(i) the persons listed in the Annex to this order; and

(ii) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State:

(A) to be or have been an immediate family member of Charles Taylor;

(B) to have been a senior official of the former Liberian regime headed by Charles Taylor or otherwise to have been or be a close ally or associate of Charles Taylor or the former Liberian regime;

(C) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the unlawful depletion of Liberian resources, the removal of Liberian resources from that country, and the secreting of Liberian funds and property by any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; or

(D) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

(b) I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by, to, or for the benefit of, any person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The prohibitions in paragraph (a) of this section include, but are not limited to,

(i) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of, any person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order, and

(ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Sec. 2. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, the direct or indirect importation into the United States of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia is prohibited.

Sec. 3. **(a)** Any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(b) Any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 4. For purposes of this order:

(a) the term 'person' means an individual or entity;

(b) the term 'entity' means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization;

(c) the term 'United States person' means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and

(d) the term 'round log or timber product' means any product classifiable in Chapter 44 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Sec. 5. For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order who might have a constitu-

tional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 6.The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and UNPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government, consistent with applicable law. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to submit the recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency declared in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of NEA, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of IEEPA, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

Sec. 8. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to determine, subsequent to the issuance of this order, that circumstances no longer warrant the inclusion of a person in the Annex to this order and that the property and interests in property of that person are therefore no longer blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 9. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Executive Order with respect to Diamond Trading:

"By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Clean Diamond Trade Act (Public Law 108-19) ('the Act'), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in view of the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13194 of January 18, 2001, and expanded in scope in Executive Order 13213 of May 22, 2001,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, note that, in response to the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in fueling conflict and human rights violations in Sierra Leone, the President declared a national emergency in Executive Order 13194 and imposed restrictions on the importation of rough diamonds into the United States from Sierra Leone. I expanded the scope of that emergency in Executive Order 13213 and prohibited absolutely the importation of rough diamonds from Liberia. I further note that representatives of the United States and numerous other countries announced in the Interlaken Declaration of November 5, 2002, the launch of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme ('KPCS') for rough diamonds, under which Participants prohibit the importation of rough diamonds from, or the exportation of rough diamonds to, a non-Participant and require that shipments of rough diamonds from or to a Participant be controlled through the KPCS. The Clean Diamond Trade Act authorizes the President to take steps to implement the KPCS. Therefore, in order to implement the Act, to harmonize Executive Orders 13194 and 13213 with the Act, to address further threats to international peace and security posed by the trade in conflict diamonds, and to avoid undermining the legitimate diamond trade, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Prohibitions. Notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to July 30, 2003, the following are, except to the extent a waiver issued under section 4(b) of the Act applies, prohibited:

(a) the importation into, or exportation from, the United States on or after July 30, 2003, of any rough diamond, from whatever source, unless the rough diamond has been controlled through the KPCS;

(b) any transaction by a United States person anywhere, or any transaction that occurs in whole or in part within the United States, that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this section; and

(c) any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions of this section.

Sec. 2. Assignment of Functions. (a) The functions of the President under the Act are assigned as follows:

(i) sections 4(b), 5(c), 6(b), 11, and 12 to the Secretary of State; and

(ii) sections 5(a) and 5(b) to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury may reassign any of these functions to other officers, officials, departments, and agencies within the executive branch, consistent with applicable law.

(c) In performing the function of the President under section 11 of the Act, the Secretary of State shall establish the coordinating committee as part of the Department of State for administrative purposes only, and shall, consistent with applicable law, provide administrative support to the coordinating committee. In the performance of functions assigned by subsection 2(a) of this order or by the Act, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consult the coordinating committee, as appropriate.

Sec. 3. Amendments to Related Executive Orders. (a) Section 1 of Executive Order 13194 of January 18, 2001, is revised to read as follows: 'Section 1. Except to the extent provided by section 2 of this order, and notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, the importation into, or exportation from, the United States of any rough diamond from Sierra Leone, on or after July 30, 2003, is prohibited.'

(b)Section 2 of Executive Order 13194 is revised to read as follows: 'Sec. 2. The prohibitions in section 1 of this order shall not apply to the importation or exportation of any rough diamond that has been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.'

(c) Sections 4(c), (d), and (e) of Executive Order 13194 are deleted, and the word 'and' is added after the semicolon at the end of section 4(a).

(d) Section 1 of Executive Order 13213 of May 22, 2001, is revised to read as follows: 'Section 1. Notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, the direct or indirect importation into the United States of all rough diamonds from Liberia, whether or not such diamonds originated in Liberia, on or after July 30, 2003, is prohibited.'

Sec. 4. Definitions. For the purposes of this order and Executive Order 13194, the definitions set forth in section 3 of the Act shall apply, and the term 'Kimberley Process Certification Scheme' shall not be construed to include any changes to the KPCS after April 25, 2003.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. Effective Date and Transmittal. (a) Sections 1 and 3 of this order are effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on July 30, 2003. The remaining provisions of this order are effective immediately.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*."

Executive Order 13324 of January 15, 2004

TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIERRA LEONE AND LIBERIA

"By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) (NEA), and section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c),

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the situations that gave rise to the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 13194 of January 18, 2001, with respect to Sierra Leone and the expansion of the scope of that emergency in Executive Order 13213 of May 22, 2001, with respect to Liberia, have been significantly altered given that in January 2002 the Government of Sierra Leone, the Sierra Leonean rebel group Revolutionary United Front (RUF), and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone declared the war in Sierra Leone to have ended; the parties to the Liberian civil war entered into a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in August 2003; the RUF no longer exists as a military organization; Charles Taylor, who was the prime instigator of violence both in Sierra Leone and in Liberia, has resigned from the Liberian presidency and gone into exile; the Government of Sierra Leone has established a rough diamond certification regime that meets the minimum standards of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; and the United States has implemented the Clean Diamond Trade Act (Public Law 108-19), prohibiting the importation into the United States of rough diamonds that are not controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, currently including rough diamonds from Liberia. Accordingly, I hereby terminate the national emergency declared and expanded in scope in those two prior orders, revoke those orders, and further order:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 202 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622), termination of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13194 and expanded in scope in Executive Order 13213 shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this order, or any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to such date, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to such date.

Sec. 2. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 3. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on January 16, 2004. This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*."

M——THE BALKANS

Executive Order 13219 blocking property of persons who threaten international stabilization efforts in the Western Balkans:

Executive Order 13219 was issued effective 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 27, 2001:

"By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)(IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, have determined that the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting, (i) extremist violence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in southern Serbia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing the implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999 in Kosovo, threaten the peace in or diminish the security and stability of those areas and the wider region, undermine the authority, efforts, and objectives of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and other international organizations and entities present in those areas and the wider region, and endanger the safety of persons participating in or providing support to the activities of those organizations and entities, including United States military forces and government officials. I find that such actions constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. (a) Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U. S. C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)), the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (Title IX, Pub. L. No. 106-387), and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date, all property and interests in property of:

(i) the persons listed in the Annex to this order; and

(ii) persons designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, because they are found:

(A) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of threatening the peace in or diminishing the stability or security of any area or state in the Western Balkans region, undermining the authority, efforts, or objectives of international organizations or entities present in the region, or endangering the safety of persons participating in or providing support to the activities of those international organizations or entities, or

(B) to have actively obstructed, or to pose a significant risk of actively obstructing, implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 in Kosovo, or

(C) materially to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, such acts of violence or obstructionism, or

(D) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any of the foregoing persons,

that are or hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in.

(b) I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by United States persons to persons designated in or pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order. Accordingly, the blocking of property and interests in property pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section includes, but is not limited to, the prohibition of the making by a United States person of any such donation to any such designated person, except as otherwise authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) The blocking of property and property interests in or pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section includes, but is not limited to, the prohibition of the making or receiving by a United States person of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of a person designated in or pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

Sec. 2. Any transaction by a United States person that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited. Any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions of this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) The term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) The term "entity" means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization; and

(c) The term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Sec. 5. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, officers, or any other person.

Sec. 6. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 27, 2001;

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*."

Executive Order 13304 titled "Termination of Emergencies With Respect to Yugoslavia and Modification of Executive Order 13219" was issued effective 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on May 29, 2003:

"By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) (NEA), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c)(UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, have determined that the situations that gave rise to the declarations of national emergencies in Executive Order 12808 of May 30, 1992, and Executive Order 13088 of June 9, 1998, with respect to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, have been significantly altered by the peaceful transition to democracy and other positive developments in Serbia and Montenegro (formerly the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)). Accordingly, I hereby terminate the national emergencies declared in those orders and revoke those and all related orders (Executive Orders 12810 of June 5, 1992, 12831 of January 15, 1993, 12846 of April 25, 1993, 12934 of October 25, 1994, 13121 of April 30, 1999, and 13192 of January 17, 2001). At the same time, and in order to take additional steps with respect to continuing, widespread, and illicit actions that obstruct implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001, relating to Macedonia, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, relating to Kosovo, or the Dayton Accords or the Conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference Council held in London on December 8-9, 1995, including the decisions or conclusions of the High Representative, the Peace Implementation Council or its Steering Board, relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the harboring of individuals indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, I hereby order:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 202 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622), termination of the national emergencies declared in Executive Order 12808 of May 30, 1992, and Executive Order 13088 of June 9, 1998, shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this order, or any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to such date, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to such date. Pursuant to section 207 of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1706), I hereby determine that the continuation of prohibitions with regard to transactions involving any property blocked pursuant to Executive Orders 12808 or 13088 that continues to be blocked as of the effective date of this order is necessary on account of claims involving successor states to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or other potential claimants.

Sec. 2. The Annex to Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, is replaced and superseded in its entirety by the Annex to this order.

Sec. 3. (a) Section 1(a) and 1(b) of Executive Order 13219 are revised to read as follows:'s**ection 1**. (a) Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)), and the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (Title IX, Public Law 106-387), and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of:

(i) the persons listed in the Annex to this order; and

(ii) persons designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, because they are determined:

(A) to be under open indictment by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, unless circumstances warrant otherwise, or

(B) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of threatening the peace in or diminishing the stability or security of any area or state in the Western Balkans region, undermining the authority, efforts, or objectives of international organizations or entities present in the region, or endangering the safety of persons participating in or providing support to the activities of those international organizations or entities, or

(C) to have actively obstructed, or pose a significant risk of actively obstructing, the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001 relating to Macedonia, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 relating to Kosovo, or the Dayton Accords or the Conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on December 8-9, 1995, including the decisions or conclusions of the High Representative, the Peace Implementation Council or its Steering Board, relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina, or

(D) to have materially assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, such acts of violence or obstructionism or any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order, or

(E) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order,

that are or hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in.

(b) I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by or to persons determined to be subject to the sanctions imposed under this order would seriously impair the ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and hereby prohibit such donations as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.'

Sec. 4. New sections 7 and 8 are added to Executive Order 13219 to read as follows:

'**Sec. 7**. For those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to the sanctions imposed under this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I have determined that, because of the ability to transfer funds or assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to this order.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to determine, subsequent to the issuance of this order, that circumstances no longer warrant inclusion of a person in the Annex to this order and that such person is therefore no longer covered within the scope of the sanctions set forth herein. Such a determination shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.'

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and UNPA, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Sec. 6. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 7. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on May 29, 2003. This order shall be transmitted to Congress and published in the Federal Register."

The names on the Annex to the Executive Order have been incorporated into OFAC's list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons with the program designation "[BALKANS]."

N——ZIMBABWE

Executive Order blocking property of persons undermining democratic processes or institutions in Zimbabwe.

Executive Order issued effective 12:01 eastern standard time on March 7, 2003:

"By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, have determined that the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions, contributing to the deliberate breakdown in the rule of law in Zimbabwe, to politically motivated violence and intimidation in that country, and to political and economic instability in the southern African region, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States, and I hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(a) the persons listed in the Annex to this order; and

(b) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to be owned or controlled by, or acting or pur-

porting to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any of the persons listed in the Annex to this order.

Sec. 2. (a) Any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to this order is prohibited, including but not limited to the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of any person listed in the Annex to this order or who is the subject of a determination under subsection 1(b) of this order.

(b) Any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(c) Any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) The term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) The term "entity" means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization; and

(c) The term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 5. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, officers, employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 eastern standard time on March 7, 2003; and

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*."

ANNEX (in OFAC SDN list format):

MUGABE, Robert Gabriel, President of Zimbabwe; DOB 21 Feb 1924 (individual) [ZIMB]

BUKA, Flora, Minister of State for Land Reform of Zimbabwe; DOB 25 Feb 1968 (individual) [ZIMB]

CHARAMBA, George, Permanent Secretary, Zimbabwean Ministry of Information; DOB 4 Apr 1963 (individual) [ZIMB]

CHARUMBIRA, Fortune, Deputy Minister for Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing of Zimbabwe; DOB 10 Jun 1962 (individual) [ZIMB]

CHIGWEDERE, Aeneas, Minister of Education, Sports and Culture of Zimbabwe; DOB 25 Nov 1939 (individual) [ZIMB]

CHIHURI, Augustine, Zimbabwean Police Commissioner; DOB 10 Mar 1953 (individual) [ZIMB]

CHIKOWORE, Enos, Politburo Secretary for Land and Resettlement of Zimbabwe; DOB 17 July 1942 (individual) [ZIMB]

CHINAMASA, Patrick, Minister of Justice of Zimbabwe; DOB 25 Jan 1947 (individual) [ZIMB]

CHINDORI-CHININGA, Edward, Minister of Mines of Zimbabwe; DOB 14 Mar 1955 (individual) [ZIMB]

CHIWENGA, Constantine, Lt. General, Commander of the Zimbabwean Army; DOB 25 Aug 1956 (individual) [ZIMB]

CHIWEWE, Willard, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe; DOB 19 Mar 1949 (individual) [ZIMB]

CHOMBO, Ignatius, Minister of Local Government of Zimbabwe; DOB 1 Aug 1952 (individual) [ZIMB]

DABENGWA, Dumiso, Politburo Senior Committee Member of Zimbabwe; DOB 6 Dec 1939 (individual) [ZIMB]

GOCHE, Nicholas, Minister of State for National Security of Zimbabwe; DOB 1 Aug 1946 (individual) [ZIMB]

GUMBO, Rugare, Deputy Minister for Home Affairs of Zimbabwe; DOB 8 Mar 1940 (individual) [ZIMB]

HOVE, Richard, Politburo Secretary for Economic Affairs of Zimbabwe; DOB 23 Sep 1939 (individual) [ZIMB]

KARIMANZIRA, David, Politburo Secretary for Finance of Zimbabwe; DOB 25 May 1947 (individual) [ZIMB]

KASUKUWERE, Saviour, Deputy Secretary for Youth Affairs of Zimbabwe; DOB 23 Oct 1970 (individual) [ZIMB]

KURUNERI, Christopher, Deputy Minister, Finance and Economic Development of Zimbabwe; DOB 4 Apr 1949 (individual) [ZIMB]

LESABE, Thenjiwe, Politburo Secretary for Women's Affairs of Zimbabwe; DOB 5 Jan 1933 (individual) [ZIMB]

MACHAYA, Jaison, Deputy Minister for Mines and Mining Development of Zimbabwe; DOB 13 Jun 1952 (individual) [ZIMB]

MADE, Joseph, Minister of Agriculture of Zimbabwe; DOB 21 Nov 1954 (individual) [ZIMB]

MADZONGWE, Edna, Deputy-Secretary for Production and Labor of Zimbabwe; DOB 11 Jul 1943 (individual) [ZIMB]

MAHOFA, Shuvai, Deputy Minister for Youth Development, Gender and Employment Creation of Zimbabwe; DOB 4 Apr 1941 (individual) [ZIMB]

MALINGA, Joshua, Deputy Secretary for Disabled and Disadvantaged of Zimbabwe; DOB 28 Apr 1944 (individual) [ZIMB]

MANGWANA, Paul, Minister of State for State Enterprises and Parastatals of Zimbabwe; DOB 10 Aug 1961 (individual) [ZIMB]

MANGWENDE, Witness, Minister of Transport and Communications of Zimbabwe; DOB 15 Aug 1946 (individual) [ZIMB]

MANYIKA, Elliot, Minister of Youth Development of Zimbabwe; DOB 30 Jul 1955 (individual) [ZIMB]

MANYONDA, Kenneth, Deputy Minister for Industry and International Trade of Zimbabwe; DOB 10 Aug 1934 (individual) [ZIMB]

MARUMAHOKO, Reuben, Deputy Minister for Energy and Power Development of Zimbabwe; DOB 4 Apr 1948 (individual) [ZIMB]

MASUKU, Angeline, Politburo Secretary for Disabled and Disadvantaged Persons Welfare of Zimbabwe; DOB 14 Oct 1936 (individual) [ZIMB]

MATHUTHU, Sithokozile, Deputy-Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare of Zimbabwe (individual) [ZIMB]

MIDZI, Amos Bernard Muvenga, Minister for Energy and Development of Zimbabwe; DOB 4 July 1952 (individual) [ZIMB]

MNANGAGWA, Emmerson, Parliamentary Speaker of Zimbabwe; DOB 15 Sep 1946 (individual) [ZIMB]

MOHADI, Kembo, Minister of Home Affairs of Zimbabwe; DOB 15 Nov 1949 (individual) [ZIMB]

MOMBESHORA, Swithun, Minister of Higher Education of Zimbabwe; DOB 20 Aug 1945 (individual) [ZIMB]

MOYO, Jonathan, Minister of Information of Zimbabwe; DOB 12 Jan 1957 (individual) [ZIMB]

MOYO, July, Minister of Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare of Zimbabwe; DOB 7 May 1950 (individual) [ZIMB]

MOYO, Simon Khaya, Deputy-Secretary for Legal Affairs of Zimbabwe; DOB 1945 (individual) [ZIMB]

MPOFU, Obert, Deputy-Secretary for National Security of Zimbabwe; DOB 12 Oct 1951 (individual) [ZIMB]

MSIKA, Joseph, Vice President of Zimbabwe; DOB 6 Dec 1923 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUCHENA, Olivia, Minister of State for Science and Technology Development of Zimbabwe; DOB 18 Aug 1946 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUCHINGURI, Opah, Politburo Secretary for Gender and Culture of Zimbabwe; DOB 14 Dec 1958 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUDENGE, Stan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe; DOB 17 Dec 1948 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUGABE, Grace, President of Zimbabwe's "First Lady;" DOB 23 Jul 1965 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUGABE, Sabina, Politburo Senior Committee Member of Zimbabwe; DOB 14 Oct 1934 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUJURU, Joyce, Minister of Rural Resources and Water of Zimbabwe; DOB 15 Apr 1955 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUJURU, Solomon, Politburo Senior Committee Member of Zimbabwe; DOB 1 May 1949 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUMBENGEGWI, Samuel, Minister of Industry and International Trade of Zimbabwe; DOB 20 July 1945 (individual) [ZIMB]

MURERWA, Herbert, Minister of Finance of Zimbabwe; DOB 31 July 1941 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUSHOHWE, Christopher, Deputy Minister, Transport and Communications of Zimbabwe; DOB 6 Feb 1954 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUTASA, Didymus, Politburo Secretary for External Relations of Zimbabwe; DOB 27 July 1935 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUTIWEKUZIVA, Kenneth, Deputy Minister for Small and Medium Enterprise Development of Zimbabwe; DOB 27 May 1948 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUZENDA, Simon Vengesai, Vice President of Zimbabwe; DOB 28 Oct 1922 (individual) [ZIMB]

MUZENDA, Tsitsi, Politburo Senior Committee Member of Zimbabwe; (individual) [ZIMB]

MUZONZINI, Elisha, Director of the Central Intelligence Organization of Zimbabwe, DOB 24 Jun 1957 (individual) [ZIMB]

NCUBE, Abedinico, Deputy Minister, Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe; DOB 13 Mar 1954 (individual) [ZIMB]

NDLOVU, Naison, Politburo Secretary for Production and Labor of Zimbabwe; DOB 22 Oct 1930 (individual) [ZIMB]

NDLOVU, Sikhanyiso, Deputy-Secretary for Commissariat of Zimbabwe; DOB 20 Sept 1949 (individual) [ZIMB]

NHEMA, Francis, Minister of Environment and Tourism of Zimbabwe; DOB 17 Apr 1959 (individual) [ZIMB]

NKOMO, John, Minister of State for Special Affairs of Zimbabwe; DOB 22 Aug 1934 (individual) [ZIMB]

NKOMO, Stephen, Politburo Senior Committee Member of Zimbabwe; DOB 3 Oct 1926 (individual) [ZIMB]

NYONI, Sithembiso, Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises Development of Zimbabwe; DOB 20 Sept 1949 (individual) [ZIMB]

PARIRENYATWA, David, Minister of Health and Child Welfare of Zimbabwe; DOB 2 Aug 1950 (individual) [ZIMB]

POTE, Selina, Deputy-Secretary for Gender and Culture of Zimbabwe (individual) [ZIMB]

RUSERE, Tinos, Deputy Minister for Rural Resources and Water Development of Zimbabwe; DOB 10 May 1945 (individual) [ZIMB]

SAKUPWANYA, Stanley, Deputy-Secretary for Health and Child Welfare of Zimbabwe (individual) [ZIMB]

SEKERAMAYI, Sidney, Minister of Defense of Zimbabwe; DOB 30 Mar 1944 (individual) [ZIMB]

SHAMUYARIRA, Nathan, Politburo Secretary for Information and Publicity of Zimbabwe; DOB 29 Sept 1928 (individual) [ZIMB]

SHIRI, Perence, Zimbabwean Air Marshal (Air Force); DOB 11 Jan 1955 (individual) [ZIMB]

SHUMBA, Isaiah, Deputy Minister, Education, Sports and Culture of Zimbabwe; DOB 3 Jan 1949 (individual) [ZIMB]

SIKOSANA, Absolom, Politburo Secretary for Youth Affairs of Zimbabwe (individual) [ZIMB]

TAWENGWA, Solomon, Deputy-Secretary for Finance of Zimbabwe; DOB 15 Jun 1940 (individual) [ZIMB]

TUNGAMIRAI, Josiah, Politburo Secretary for Empowerment and Indigenization of Zimbabwe; DOB 8 Oct 1948 (individual) [ZIMB]

UTETE, Charles, Cabinet Secretary of Zimbabwe; DOB 30 Oct 1938 (individual) [ZIMB]

ZIMONDI, Paradzai, Zimbabwean Prisons chief; DOB 4 Mar 1947 (individual) [ZIMB]

ZVINAVASHE, Vitalis, General, Commander of Zimbabwe Defense Forces; DOB 27 Sep 1943 (individual) [ZIMB]

The Executive Order also states [Descriptor information] "with respect to each person listed in this Annex reflects information currently available and is provided solely to facilitate compliance with this order. Each individual listed in this Annex remains subject to the prohibitions of this order notwithstanding any change in title, position, or affiliation."

ADDITIONAL ENTRIES OF NAMES DESIGNATED ON 03-02-04:

LAMFONTINE FARM (a.k.a. ZVINAVASHE INVESTMENTS LTD.; a.k.a. ZVINAVASHE TRANSPORT), 730 Cowie Road, Tynwald, Harare, Zimbabwe; P.O. Box 3928, Harare, Zimbabwe [ZIMB]

LITTLE CONNEMARA 1 FARM, Nyanga, Zimbabwe [ZIMB]

LOT 3A OF DETE VALLEY FARM, Lupane, Zimbabwe [ZIMB]

M & S SYNDICATE (PVT) LTD., First Floor, Victory House, 88 Robert Mugabe Road, Harare, Zimbabwe; P.O. Box 1275, Harare, Zimbabwe [ZIMB]

PATTERSON FARM, Mazowe, Zimbabwe [ZIMB]

SWIFT INVESTMENTS (PVT) LTD., 730 Cowie Road, Tynwald, Harare, Zimbabwe; P.O. Box 3928, Harare, Zimbabwe [ZIMB]

ZIMBABWE DEFENCE INDUSTRIES (PVT) LTD., 10th Floor, Trustee House, 55 Samora Machel Avenue, Harare, Zimbabwe; P.O. Box 6597, Harare, Zimbabwe [ZIMB]

ZVINAVASHE INVESTMENTS LTD. (a.k.a. LAMFONTINE FARM; a.k.a. ZVINAVASHE TRANSPORT), 730 Cowie Road, Tynwald, Harare, Zimbabwe; P.O. Box 3928, Harare, Zimbabwe [ZIMB]

ZVINAVASHE TRANSPORT (a.k.a. LAMFONTINE FARM; a.k.a. ZVINAVASHE INVESTMENTS LTD.), 730 Cowie Road, Tynwald, Harare, Zimbabwe; P.O. Box 3928, Harare, Zimbabwe [ZIMB]

O——SYRIA

Executive Order Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting the Export of Certain Goods to Syria

" By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003, Public Law 108-175 (the "SAA"), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, hereby determine that the actions of the Government of Syria in supporting terrorism, continuing its occupation of Lebanon, pursuing weapons of mass destruction and missile programs, and undermining United States and international efforts with respect to the stabilization and reconstruction of Iraq constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat. To address that threat, and to implement the SAA, I hereby order the following:

Section 1. (a) The Secretary of State shall not permit the exportation or reexportation to Syria of any item on the United States Munitions List (22 C.F.R. part 121).

(b) Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to the provisions of this order in a manner consistent with the SAA, and notwithstanding any license, permit, or authorization granted prior to the effective date of this order, (i) the Secretary of Commerce shall not permit the exportation or reexportation to Syria of any item on the Commerce Control List (15 C.F.R. part 774); and (ii) with the exception of food and medicine, the Secretary of Commerce shall not permit the exportation or reexportation to Syria of any product of the United States not included in section 1(b)(i) of this order.

(c) No other agency of the United States Government shall permit the exportation or reexportation to Syria of any product of the United States, except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order in a manner consistent with the SAA, and notwithstanding any license, permit, or authorization granted prior to the effective date of this order.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Transportation shall not permit any air carrier owned or controlled by Syria to provide foreign air transportation as defined in 49 U.S.C. 40102(a)(23), except that he may, to the extent consistent with Department of Transportation regulations, permit such carriers to charter aircraft to the Government of Syria for the transport of Syrian government officials to and from the United States on official Syrian government business. In addition, the Secretary of Transportation shall prohibit all takeoffs and landings in the United States, other than those associated with an emergency, by any such air carrier when engaged in scheduled international air services.

Sec. 3. (a) Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3) and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3) and (4)), and the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (title IX, Public Law 106-387) (TSRA), or regulations, orders, directives or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons, that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in persons who are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State,

(i) to be or to have been directing or otherwise significantly contributing to the Government of Syria's provision of safe haven to or other support for any person whose property or interests in property are blocked under United States. law for terrorism-related reasons, including, but not limited to, Hamas, Hizballah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command, and any persons designated pursuant to Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001;

(ii) to be or to have been directing or otherwise significantly contributing to the Government of Syria's military or security presence in Lebanon;

(iii) to be or to have been directing or otherwise significantly contributing to the Government of Syria's pursuit of the development and production of chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons and medium- and long-range surface-to-surface missiles;

(iv) to be or to have been directing or otherwise significantly contributing to any steps taken by the Government of Syria to undermine United States and international efforts with respect to the stabilization and reconstruction of Iraq; or

(v) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

(b) The prohibitions in paragraph (a) of this section include, but are not limited to, (i) the making of any contribution of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; and (ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Sec. 4. (a) Any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(b) Any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 5. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) would seriously impair the ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and hereby prohibit (i) the exportation or reexportation of such donated articles to Syria as provided in section 1(b) of this order; and (ii) the making of such donations by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 3 of this order.

Sec. 6. For purposes of this order:

(a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization;

(c) the term "United States person"' means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States;

(d) the term "Government of Syria" means the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities; and

(e) the term "product of the United States" means: for the purposes of subsection 1(b), any item subject to the Export Administration Regulations (15 C.F.R. parts 730 - 774); and for the purposes of subsection 1(c), any item subject to the export licensing jurisdiction of any other United States Government agency.

Sec. 7. With respect to the prohibitions contained in section 1 of this order, consistent with subsection 5(b) of the SAA, I hereby determine that it is in the national security interest of the United States to waive, and hereby waive application of subsection 5(a)(1) and subsection 5(a)(2)(A) of the SAA so as to permit the exportation or reexportation of certain items as specified in the Department of Commerce's General Order No. 2 to Supplement No. 1, 15 C.F.R. part 736, as issued consistent with this order and as may be amended pursuant to the provisions of this order and in a manner consistent with the SAA. This waiver is made pursuant to the SAA only to the extent that regulation of such exports or reexports would not otherwise fall within my constitutional authority to conduct the Nation's foreign affairs and protect national security.

Sec. 8. With respect to the prohibitions contained in section 2 of this order, consistent with subsection 5(b) of the SAA, I hereby determine that it is in the national security interest of the United States to waive, and hereby waive, application of subsection 5(a)(2)(D) of the SAA insofar as it pertains to: aircraft of any air carrier owned or controlled by Syria chartered by the Syrian government for the transport of Syrian government officials to and from the United States on official Syrian government business, to the extent consistent with Department of Transportation regulations; takeoffs or landings for non-traffic stops of aircraft of any such air carrier that is not engaged in scheduled international air services; takeoffs and landings associated with an emergency; and overflights of United States territory.

Sec. 9. I hereby direct the Secretary of State to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out subsection 1(a) of this order. I hereby direct the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out subsection 1(b) of this order. I direct the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out section 2 of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out sections 3, 4, and 5 of this order. The Secretaries of State, Commerce, Transportation, and the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government consistent with applicable law. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretaries of Commerce, Transportation and the Treasury, as appropriate, is authorized to exercise the functions and authorities conferred upon the President in subsection 5(b) of the SAA and to redelegate these functions and authorities consistent with applicable law. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretaries of State, Commerce, Transportation, and the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Sec. 10. This order is not intended to create, and does not create, any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 11. For those persons whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 3 of this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to this order.

Sec. 12. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to submit the recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency declared in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of NEA, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the IEEPA, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

Sec. 13. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 eastern daylight time on May 12, 2004.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*."

VII. Reporting and Procedures

Reporting and Procedures Regulations (31 C.F.R. Part 501)

OFAC has a uniform requirement across all of its sanctions programs that records be maintained for five years.

Reporting on Blocked and Rejected Items: Blocking reports must be filed within 10 business days following the date that the blocking occurred. They must identify the owner or account party, the property, the property's location, any existing or new account number or similar reference necessary to identify the property, actual or estimated value, the date it was blocked, a photocopy of the payment or transfer instructions (if the blocking involves a payment or transfer of funds), a confirmation that the payment has been deposited into a new or existing blocked account which is clearly labeled as such and is established in the name of, or contains a means of clearly identifying the interest of, the individual or entity subject to blocking, the name and address of the holder, and the name and telephone number of a contact person from whom compliance information can be obtained.

Reports on rejected items must also be filed within 10 business days and must include the name and address of the transferee financial institution, the date and amount of the transfer, a photocopy of the payment or transfer instructions received, the basis for rejection, and the name and telephone number of a contact person at the transferee financial institution from whom compliance information can be obtained.

Only the financial institution that blocks or rejects a transaction pursuant to OFAC sanctions should report to OFAC. If a financial institution recognizes that it mistakenly processed a transaction in violation of the sanctions regulations, it may choose to submit a self-disclosure statement explaining the reason for the error, but it should *not* submit a reject or blocking report.

Reject and blocking reports and self-disclosure statements should be clearly labeled as such, and currently may be submitted either via fax (202/622-2426), by mail to the Compliance Programs Division, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20220, **or** via email (including the required documentation, listed above) at ofacreport@do.treas.gov. Please do not send duplicate reports by fax, email, and/or mail.

Annual Reporting on Blocked Property: OFAC requires the filing of a comprehensive annual report on blocked property held as of June 30. This report is due to OFAC by September 30 of each year. The report must be filed using Form TDF 90-22.50, which is available on the OFAC website <http://www.treas.gov/ofac>, from OFAC's fax-on-demand service at (202) 622-0077, or on The Federal Bulletin Board in OFAC's extended electronic information reading room, the FAC-MISC file library. Requests to submit the information in an alternative format or for an extension of the reporting deadline are invited and will be considered on a case-by-case basis by OFAC.

Reporting on Litigation, Arbitration, and Dispute Resolution Proceedings: U.S. persons involved in litigation, arbitration, or other binding alternative dispute resolution proceedings regarding blocked property must provide notice of such proceedings to OFAC Chief Counsel, submit copies of all documents associated with such proceedings within 10 days of their filing to OFAC Chief Counsel at U.S. Treasury Department, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., NW - 3123 Annex, Washington, DC 20220, and fax information about the scheduling of any hearing or status conference to OFAC Chief Counsel at (202) 622-1911.

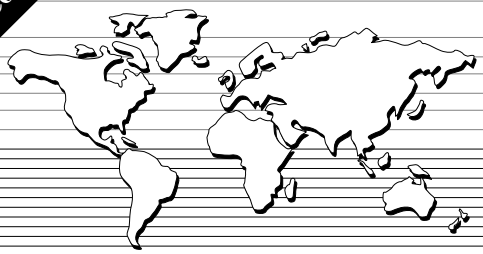
Licensing Requests: License applications are not accepted electronically, unless specifically authorized. Applications requesting authorization for proposed activities and transactions may be submitted in letter format. Requests for the release of already blocked funds must be submitted using form TDF 90-22.54, "Application for the Release of Blocked Funds." The form, which requires information regarding the date of the blocking, the financial institutions involved in the transfer, and the beneficiary and amount of the transfer, may be obtained from the "Forms" section of the OFAC website: <http://www.treas.gov/ofac> or the OFAC fax-on-demand service (202) 622-0077.

Any person having an interest in a transaction or proposed transaction may file an application for a license authorizing the transaction. For individuals who are U.S. citizens, inclusion of a social security number is recommended but not required. For corporations or other entities, the application should include the principal place of business, the state of incorporation or organization, and, if a U.S. company, a taxpayer identification number.

All licensing applications should be sent to the Licensing Division, Office of Foreign Assets Control, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Treasury Annex, Washington, D.C. 20220.

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Office of Foreign Assets Control

OFAC SANCTIONS



A SYNOPSIS FOR EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

A Texas importer sends $50,000 to an exporter's account at teh Myanma Foreign Trade Bank as advance payment for a shipment of furniture. The company never gets its furniture because the exporter claims non-receipt of the funds which were blocked at a U.S. bank because Myanma Foreign Trade Bank is a Specially Designated National of Burma. In addition, the importer is fined $11,000 for violating Executive Order 13310.

A Milwaukee exporter makes 6 separate shipments of T.V. sets to Trover S.A. of Cristobal, Panama. It is fined $300,000 for trading with a Specially Designated National of Cuba in violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

A New York manufacturer ships a container of air purifiers to a customer in Jeddah and presents documents for payment under a letter of credit. The U.S. bank rejects the LC because documents show that the air purifiers are being reexported from Saudi Arabia to Sudan. The New York manufacturer is not paid for the shipment and gets fined $11,000 for violating the Sudanese Sanctions Regulations.

A California company, working through a broker, charters a vessel to ship fishmeal from Chile to Japan. The nominated vessel turns out to be the M/V Emerald Islands owned by Bettina Shipping Co. Ltd. Both the vessel and the vessel owner are listed as Specially Designated Nationals of Cuba. The company pays $50,000 in fines.

A New Jersey company attempts to import $2 million worth of Mexican iron ore pellets. It remits payment from a U.S. bank to a Mexican bank. Not only do the goods not arrive, but the payment is rejected and the New Jersey company faces investigation and possible civil penalties of $11,000 per count because the pellets were shipped on the vessel Iran Banohar, a vessel owned and controlled by the Government of Iran.

These examples illustrate how costly it can be to run afoul of sanctions laws enforced by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"). OFAC administers sanctions and embargo programs involving, Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Cuba, and named targets in the Balkans, Liberia, and Zimbabwe, restrictions on new investments in, the exportation or reexportation of financial services to, and the importation of articles that are products of Burma (Myanmar), and prohibitions against transactions with international terrorists and narcotics traffickers, imports from designated foreign persons who promote the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, imports from North Korea, imports of rough diamonds and timber from Liberia, imports or exports of other rough diamonds not controlled by the KPCS, and the receipt of certain funds from the governments of Syria or North Korea.

These sanctions are based on Presidential directives and Congressional mandates under a number of statutes, the most important of which are: the Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 1-44, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701-06, the United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. 287c, the Cuban Democracy Act, 22 U.S.C. 6001-6010, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act, 22 U.S.C. 6021-91, the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (enacting 8 U.S.C. 219, 18 U.S.C. 2332d and 18 U.S.C. 2339b), and the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (to be codified at 21 U.S.C. 1901-1908). OFAC has jurisdiction over all U.S. citizens and permanent residents, companies organized in the United States, foreign branches of U.S. companies, individuals and entities located in the United States, and (for sanctions against Cuba and North Korea) foreign subsidiaries owned or controlled by U.S. individuals or companies. U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens working as employees, officers, or directors of offshore companies need to be aware that their involvement in transactions may violate U.S. sanctions even if their employer is not subject to OFAC jurisdiction. Depending on the program involved, criminal violations of the statutes administered by OFAC can result in corporate and personal fines of up to $10 million and 30 years in jail. OFAC also has the authority to impose civil penalties. In the case of violations relating to Foreign Narcotics Kingpins, civil penalties of up to $1,075,000 are authorized.

Each sanctions regime is driven by different U.S. foreign policy concerns and involves different levels of restrictions. For the most part, U.S. persons cannot trade with the targets and are required to "block" or "freeze" property

This synopsis is only a brief summary of the major elements of OFAC's economic sanctions programs. There is also a more extensive summary in a longer publication entitled *Foreign Assets Control Regulations for Exporters and Importers*. More importantly, U.S. businesses, individuals, and others subject to OFAC jurisdiction need to realize that they must comply with the full legal requirements of OFAC's programs, which are set forth in the applicable statutes, Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, and the implementing regulations found in Title 31, Chapter V of the *Code of Federal Regulations* and in *Federal Register* documents that update the provisions of Chapter V. For further assistance, contact OFAC's Licensing Division at 202/622-2480, OFAC's Compliance Programs Division at 202/622-2490, or either, in writing, at the Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20220.

10-01-2004

General Trade Restrictions by Country:

Burma [Myanmar] (31 C.F.R. Part 537):
No new investments; prohibition on exportation or reexportation of financial services except where they involve a pre-05/21/1997 agreement; no imports of any article that is a product of Burma.

Cuba (31 C.F.R. Part 515):
No exports or reexports of goods, services, or technology to Cuba, except food, medicine, medical equipment, and agricultural commodities licensed by U.S. Commerce; no imports of goods or services from Cuba; no dealing in Cuban origin goods; no brokering of Cuban trade contracts; no use of Cuban-owned vessels.

Diamond Trade (E.O. of July 2003)
The importation or exportation of rough diamonds is prohibited except as controlled through the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (the "KPCS").

Iran (31 C.F.R. Parts 560 & 535):
No exports or reexports of goods, services, or technology to Iran, except agricultural commodities, medicine & medical devices licensed by OFAC; no imports of goods or services from Iran, except as listed in amendments to the ITR on 04-28-2000; no dealing in Iranian origin goods, except as listed in amendments to the ITR on 04-28-2000.

Iraq
consult OFAC's website for the latest developments.

Liberia (latest E.O. effective 07-23-2004)
The importation of rough diamonds and timber from Liberia is totally prohibited.

North Korea (31 C.F.R. Part 500):
Imports require prior notification to and approval of the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Sudan (31 C.F.R. Part 598):
No exports or reexports of goods, services, or technology to Sudan, except agricultural commodities, medicine & medical devices licensed by OFAC; no imports of goods or services from Sudan; no dealing in Sudanese origin goods; no brokering of Sudanese trade contracts.

Syria (31 C.F.R. Part 596):
No receipt of unlicensed donations from government by U.S. persons; no financial transaction in which a U.S. person knows or has reasonable cause to believe there is a risk of furthering terrorist acts in the United States.

The Balkans (E.O. 13219):
Only transactions with parties named in or pursant to Executive Orders of June 2001/May 2003 are prohibited.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (31 C.F.R. Part 539):
No imports of goods, technology, or services produced or provided by foreign persons designated by Secretary of State who promote proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Zimbabwe (E.O. 13288):
Only transactions with parties named in or pursant to Executive Order of March 2003 are prohibited.

in which the targets have an interest. Property subject to blocking includes goods, deposits, funds transfers, loans, letter of credit contracts, real estate, drafts and negotiable shipping documents--essentially anything of value, tangible or intangible. Narrow trade exceptions, such as for information and informational materials or humanitarian goods, may be available. Specific licenses are also available to enable the export of food, medicine, and medical supplies to sanctioned countries. Consult the pertinent regulations, OFAC Licensing, or OFAC Compliance Programs with regard to specific cases.

U.S. sanctions go far beyond the borders of target countries. Treasury has identified and listed in the appendices to Title 31, Chapter V of the *Code of Federal Regulations,* numerous front organizations known as "Specially Designated Nationals" ("SDNs"). The master list of SDNs contains over 5,000 entries--variations on the names of individuals, companies, vessels and banks all over the globe. U.S. companies, for example, cannot deal with Blue Nile Brewery because of its links to the Sudanese Government, and banking transactions involving Banco Nacional de Cuba are frozen when they come into the possession or control of U.S. banks. Groups such as terrorists and narcotics traffickers are also targeted. U.S. exporters cannot, for example, send shipments to *Copservir Ltda.*, a major drug store chain in Colombia, because it is associated with the Cali cartel and listed as a Specially Designated Narcotics Trafficker. It is critical for all U.S. exporters and importers to be familiar with and keep current with OFAC's SDN list.

To assure that illegal transactions are not processed, many exporters and importers have turned to sophisticated name-recognition "interdict" software to scan purchase orders and financial transactions. Some of the filters, which are available commercially, contain every name on OFAC's SDN list along with geographical names for embargoed countries and cities. In addition, OFAC's public domain information can be used by wordprocessing programs to do simple name searches and OFAC provides fixed field and delimited versions of its list which can be read automatically into database programs.

Keeping current:

☎ Whenever there is an update, it is on OFAC's Internet Home Page-- <http://www.treas.gov/ofac>, which provides both graphical and text-only interface. The *[DATE]* changes on the face of the Page when there is new information so that users can structure their Internet connection to use a Web browser to watch for that date change, check a "What's new?" file to get details, and download OFAC's latest material. There is also a subscription service on the site to privide email notification of changes. Access is provided to all OFAC-related Executive Orders, U.N. Resolutions, statutes, regulations, and the Code of Federal Regulations as well as to brochures in ASCII and *.PDF formats.

☎ OFAC operates a free automated fax-on-demand service, which can be accessed 24 hours a day, seven days a week by dialing 202/622-0077 from any touchtone phone and following voice prompts. OFAC documents kept up to date on the system include all those available at OFAC's Web site as well as licensing guidelines and copies of *Federal Register* notices (including notices filed, but not yet printed in the *Federal Register*). The "Index of Available Documents" is date-specific.

☎ The Federal Bulletin Board of the U. S. Government Printing Office (a.k.a. "GPO ACCESS") is a free service which is linked to the *Federal Register* and carries all OFAC brochures in ASCII and *.PDF format, as well as the entire *Code of Federal Regulations* containing OFAC regulations, all *Federal Register* notices that OFAC puts out, and OFAC's extended electronic reading room. For information on the Federal Bulletin Board, call 202/512-1530 or dial 202/512-1387 or <http://fedbbs.access.gpo.gov/treasury.htm> to connect.

☎ The U.S. Maritime Administration's Web site at <http://marad.dot.gov> contains a special link to OFAC's brochures and information, including a flashing indication of late-breaking updates.

☎ The U.S. Customs Service maintains a free Customs Electronic Bulletin Board geared especially toward Customs House Brokers (OFAC's information is available as a date-specific self-extracting DOS file, "OFAC*.EXE" under "Files," then "Customs Extra!," via the Internet at <http://209.122.8.97> or "cebb.customs.treas.gov."

☎ Numerous other industry groups link to OFAC's website, among them: the International Financial Services Association (<http://www.intlbanking.org>), the International Banking Operations Association (<http://www.iboa.com>), the National Association of Securities Dealers (<http://www.masdr.com>), the Securities and Exchange Commission (<http://www.sec.gov>); the Securities Industry Association (<http://www.sia.com>), the American Society of Travel Agents (<http://www.astanet.com>), the Institute of Real Estate Management (<http://www.irem.org>), and the Commercial Investment Real Estate Institute (<http://www.cre.org>).

PROGRAM	BLOCKING TARGETS	TRADE RESTRICTIONS
Burma (Myanmar)	* Assets of parties named in or pursuant to EO 13310.	- No new investments by U.S. persons. - Prohibition on the exportation or re-exportation of financial services to Burma except where they involve a pre-05/21/97 agreement. - Importation of Burmese origin goods prohibited after August 28, 2003. - Exports to Burma are authorized provided they do not involve a person named in or pursuant to EO 13310
Cuba	* Cuban nationals, wherever located. * Persons and entities located in Cuba. * Government of Cuba. * Specially Designated Nationals of Cuba.	- No exports of goods or services to Cuba, except food, medicine, medical equipment, and agricultural commodities licensed by U.S. Commerce Dept or OFAC-licensed telecommunications transactions. - No imports of goods or services from Cuba. - No dealing in Cuban-origin goods. - No brokering of Cuban trade contracts. - Informational materials exempted from export and import prohibitions. - Food donations to non-governmental organizations exempted from export prohibitions. - Gift parcels containing authorized content with a retail value not exceeding $200 exempted from export prohibitions; for-profit organizations licensed by U.S. Commerce Dept. may consolidate & ship multiple gift parcels.
Diamond Trade	* No blocking provisions.	- No import of rough diamonds unless controlled by the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme ('KPCS')
Iran	* No blocking provisions after 1981.	- No exports or reexports of goods or services, or technology to Iran, except agricultural commodities, medicine & medical devices licensed by OFAC. - No imports of goods or services from Iran except foodstuffs intended for human consumption that are classified under Chapters 2-23 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the U.S. and carpets and other textile floor coverings under Chapter 57 or heading 9706.00.0060 - No dealing in Iranian origin goods except as noted above - No facilitation of Iran-related transactions by third country firms. - Informational materials exempted from export and import prohibitions. - Donated humanitarian goods exempted from export prohibitions.
Iraq	* Specially Designated Nationals of Iraq. * Assets of parties named in or pursuant to EO 13350	- Exports controlled by the Department of Commerce under the Export Administration Regulations must be authorized by the Department of Commerce-Bureau of Industry and Security
Liberia	* SDNs of Liberia	- No import of rough diamonds unless controlled by the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme ('KPCS') - No import of Liberian-origin round logs, or timber
North Korea	* Property blocked prior to June 17, 2000 remains blocked.	- Imports require prior notification to and approval of the Office of Foreign Assets Control.
Sudan	* Government of Sudan. * Specially Designated Nationals of Sudan.	- No exports of goods, services, or technology to Sudan, except agricultural commodities, medicine & medical devices licensed by OFAC; no imports of goods or services from Sudan. - No brokering of Sudanese trade contracts. - Informational materials exempted from import and export prohibitions. - Donated humanitarian goods exempted from export prohibitions.
Syria	* Banks must retain transfers identified as posing a risk of furthering terrorist acts in the U.S.	- No receipt of unlicensed donations from Syrian govt. by U.S. persons. - No financial transaction with Syrian govt. in which U.S. person knows or has reasonable cause to believe there is risk of furthering terrorist acts in the U.S. - No exports, reexports, or donations of U.S.-origin goods from the U.S. to Syria. Exceptions: food, medicine, and informational materials. The export of medical equipment requires a license by the Bureau of Industry and Security.
The Balkans	* Assets of parties named in or pursuant to EO 13304	- Only transactions with parties named in or pursuant to Executive Order 13304 of May 28, 2003 are prohibited.
Narcotics	* Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers and Kingpins.	- No dealings with Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers or Kingpins.
Terrorism	* Specially Designated Terrorists, Global Terrorists and Foreign Terrorist Organizations.	- No dealings in support of Specially Designated Terrorists, Global Terrorists or Foreign Terrorist Organizations.
Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	* No blocking provisions.	- No imports into the U.S. of goods, technology, or services produced or provided by foreign persons designated by the Secretary of State who promote proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
Zimbabwe	* Assets of parties named in or pursuant to E.O. 13288	- Only transactions with parties named in or pursuant to E.O. 13288 are prohibited

(10-1-2004)

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
LICENSING DIVISION

LICENSE APPLICATION GUIDELINES FOR EXPORTS TO IRAN AND SUDAN OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, MEDICINE, AND MEDICAL DEVICES

Ag/Med Program

The following information is intended to serve as guidance to persons applying for licenses authorizing Ag/Med exports to Iran and Sudan pursuant to, respectively, the Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 560,
and the Sudanese Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 538. Applicants are encouraged to consult the regulations for a complete statement of the rules applicable to Ag/Med exports.

Applications not containing all of the required information will be considered incomplete and returned without action and without prejudice. A new application will be accepted upon resubmission of a **complete** application.

To apply for a license to export agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices to Iran or Sudan under the Ag/Med Program, applicants must submit a license request, in writing, to the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). The following items must be included in clear and legible form:

- Identification of the country and program for which the applicant is requesting a license on the top of the first page of the application and on the front of the envelope . (Example: **Iran – Ag/Med Program**). If the applicant wishes to submit applications for two or more countries, **a separate application** must be submitted for each country;

- Applicant's full legal name (If the applicant is a business entity, the state or jurisdiction of incorporation and principal place of business);

- Applicant's mailing and street address;

- Name of the individual(s) responsible for the application and related commercial transactions, including the individual's/individuals' telephone number, fax number, and if available, email address so that we may reach a responsible point of contact should there be any questions about the application;

- Applicant's signature;

- Names and addresses of all parties involved in the transactions and their roles, including financial institutions, and any Iranian or Sudanese broker, purchasing agent, end-user, or other participant in the purchase of the agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices;

- A description of all products to be exported, including a statement that the product(s) is/are classified as EAR99, and documentation and information sufficient to verify that the product(s) to be exported are classified as EAR99 and are eligible for exportation under the Ag/Med program. This would typically include the name of the product(s), a short description of the product(s) in layperson's terms (for medical devices, also include technical specifications), the intended use of the agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices, and a statement explaining how the product(s) to be exported qualifies/qualify as an agricultural commodity, medicine, or medical device as those terms are defined in the regulations.

- Exporters must have a commodity classification of EAR99 for all products that are eligible in this Ag/Med program. Exporters of all fertilizers, live horses, and western red cedar must submit to OFAC a copy of an Official BXA Commodity Classification of EAR99 as part of the license application (because certain of these items are controlled on the Commerce Control List and thus are not eligible for this program). Exporters of medical devices also must provide OFAC with an Official BXA Commodity Classification of EAR99, unless the proposed export is for a medical supply and that medical supply is specifically listed as eligible for export under the Ag/Med program on BXA's website at http://www.bxa.doc.gov/Regulations/TradeSanctionsReformExportEnhancementAct.html BXA will also provide a list of medicines on its website that are **not** eligible for export under the Ag/Med program. Exporters of agricultural commodities may wish to consult the following USDA website: www.fas.usda.gov for a list of agricultural commodities that qualify for export under the Ag/Med program.

- **Please note:** Payment by cash in advance, open account financing, or third-country bank letter of credit is authorized by general license. A special request will have to be made to use a letter of credit issued by an Iranian or Sudanese bank. Upon such a request, payment by letter of credit issued by an Iranian or Sudanese bank may be authorized by specific license on a case-by-case basis, provided that such letter of credit may not be advised, confirmed or otherwise dealt in by any financial institution that is a United States person (see, 31 C.F.R. §§ 560.314, 560.532; 31 C.F.R. §§ 550.308, 550.571; 31 C.F.R. §§ 538.315, 538.525).

The application should be mailed to the address below.

Attn: Licensing Division
Office of Foreign Assets Control
U.S. Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20220

In order to expedite the process, applicants may also send a complete copy of their application in Adobe Acrobat PDF format to the following email address:

agmed@do.treas.gov

Applicants who choose to send a copy of their application via Internet ***must*** also send a hard copy of their application in order for OFAC to process their application. Applicants should note that the official date of receipt for their application will be the date the hard copy of the application is received by OFAC via mail.

The hard copy of all licenses will be mailed to applicants. Upon request, applicants may receive via email a copy of their license in Adobe Acrobat PDF format.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BLOCKED PROPERTY

TD F 90-22.50

Office of Foreign Assets Control
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) requires an annual report of all property blocked or funds retained under OFAC Regulations found in Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 500 through 599. This information is needed by the United States Government for planning purposes and to verify compliance with OFAC Regulations. The report is to be submitted annually by September 30 to the Compliance Programs Division, OFAC, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220.

General Instructions

Any person holding property blocked or funds retained under OFAC Regulations is required to submit a report on this form concerning such property. Reports filed in accordance with OFAC Regulations are regarded as containing commercial and financial information which is privileged and confidential. Requests to submit reports in alternative formats will be considered on a case-by-case basis. For additional copies of the form, as well as other information of interest to holders of blocked property, call OFAC's fax-on-demand service at (202) 622-0077.

Part A - U.S. Person Holding Property.

State reporter's corporate name and address and the name and telephone number of an individual corporate official to contact regarding this report.

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Individual to contact regarding this report:

_____ _____ _____
(name) (title) (telephone number)

Total number of accounts or items reported on Part B: _____

Complete the certification where applicable. The report is not valid without the certification.

I, _____, certify that I am the _____
(name) (title)

of the _____, that I am authorized to make this
(corporate name)
certification, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements set forth in this report, including any papers attached hereto or filed herewith, are true and accurate, and that all material facts in connection with said report have been set forth herein.

_____ _____
(signature) (date)

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT: The paperwork requirement has been cleared under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980. The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury requires this information be furnished pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1701, and CFR Parts 500 to 600. The information collected will be used for U.S. Government planning purposes and to verify compliance with OFAC Regulations. The information will be held confidential. The estimated burden associated with this collection of information is 4 hours per respondent or record keeper. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to the Compliance Programs Division, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220 and the Office of Management and Budget, paperwork Reduction Project (1505-0164), Washington, D.C. 20503. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.

Part B - Property Reported

Identify each account or item of property separately in the spaces provided below. Use additional photocopies of Part B as needed. Use supplemental attachments if the space provided is inadequate. Be sure to indicate the number of accounts or items reported on Part B in the appropriate space on Part A.

Owner. Identify the owner of the property.
Description. Provide a brief but comprehensive description of the property.
☞ Include account type, number, and currency (if other than U.S. Dollars) where applicable.
Value. Provide the value (or an estimate) of the property as of June 30.
☞ If a value date other than June 30 is reported, so indicate.
Location. List the location or branch where the property is held, if different than the address shown in Part A.
Regulations. Identify the Part of Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations under which this property is blocked.

Owner	Description	Value	Location	Regulations

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

APPLICATION FOR THE RELEASE OF BLOCKED FUNDS

(WHEN APPROVED, THIS DOCUMENT BECOMES A SPECIFIC LICENSE AUTHORIZING THE UNBLOCKING OF THE SUBJECT FUNDS AND THEIR RELEASE ACCORDING TO THE TERMS HEREOF)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOX – LICENSE APPROVAL ONLY VALID WITH OFAC SEAL

THIS APPLICATION IS HEREBY: FAC/LICENSE NO._____

G APPROVED, AND FUNDS MAY BE UNBLOCKED AND RELEASED, WITH VALUE:
- G TO ORIGINATOR OR ORIGINATING BANK
- G IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORIGINAL PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS

G DENIED (SEE ATTACHED EXPLANATION)

G RETURNED WITHOUT ACTION (SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST)

_____

TYPE OF REQUEST [CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX]

☐ LICENSE APPLICATION

☐ REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION [PROVIDE FAC NO. OF PREVIOUS AGENCY ACTION (IF KNOWN)]: _____

APPLICANT INFORMATION

APPLICANT		ADDRESS LINE 1	ADDRESS LINE 2	
CITY	STATE	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE	FAX NUMBER
POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY	SOCIAL SECURITY/TAXPAYER I.D. NO. (Required for US Persons)	E-MAIL ADDRESS	

CORPORATIONS AND OTHER ENTITIES

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	STATE OF INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION	EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, IF KNOWN, SHOULD BE PROVIDED CONCERNING THE BLOCKED FUNDS (USE PAGE 2 AS NEEDED)

NAME & ADDRESS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION WHICH BLOCKED FUNDS	AMOUNT BLOCKED	DATE OF THE BLOCKING
REMITTER NAME & ADDRESS	REMITTING FINANCIAL INSTITUTION NAME & ADDRESS	
INTERMEDIARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION(S) NAME & ADDRESS	BENEFICIARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION NAME & ADDRESS	
BENEFICIARY NAME & ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF UNDERLYING TRANSACTION (ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET AS NEEDED)	

APPLICATION CERTIFICATION: I, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY DECLARE THAT, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS APPLICATION AND ANY ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION IS TRUTHFUL AND COMPLETE.

SIGNATURE	NAME OF SIGNER	TITLE OF SIGNER	DATE PREPARED

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS FORM MAY BE OBTAINED FROM OFAC'S WEBSITE AT NO CHARGE: <http://www.treas.gov/ofac>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATON

INSTRUCTIONS:

WHERE FUNDS HAVE BEEN BLOCKED AT A U.S. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DUE TO U.S. GOVERNMENT SANCTIONS, A PARTY WITH AN INTEREST IN THE FUNDS MAY SUBMIT THIS APPLICATION TO THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL FOR A SPECIFIC LICENSE TO REQUEST THEIR RELEASE.

- TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY, COMPLETING ALL APPLICABLE SECTIONS.
- ATTACH COPIES OF ANY DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE UNDERLYING TRANSACTION (E.G., INVOICES, BILLS OF LADING, PHOTOCOPY OF THE ORIGINAL PAYMENT OR TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.).
- ALL DOCUMENTS MUST BE IN ENGLISH OR INCLUDE AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
- FAILURE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE INFORMATION MAY RESULT IN YOUR APPLICATION BEING RETURNED WITHOUT ACTION.
- MAIL THE COMPLETED AND SIGNED APPLICATION, TOGETHER WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION AND TWO COPIES OF THE ENTIRE SUBMISSION, TO THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL, 1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW-ANNEX, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220, ATTN: BLOCKED FUNDS APPLICATION
- APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED BY FAX.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED, A COPY OF THIS APPLICATION AND ALL RELATED DOCUMENTATION MUST BE RETAINED BY THE APPLICANT FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS AFTER THE DATE OF THE UNDERLYING TRANSACTION.
- UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY OFAC, APPLICATIONS MADE BY ANY OTHER METHOD WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- GRANTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF 50 U.S.C. APP. § 5(B), 22 U.S.C § 2370(A), 22 U.S.C. § 6001, AND 31CFR. PARTS 501, AND THE RELEVANT PART OF 31 CFR PERTAINING TO THE LICENSE
- AN APPLICATION THAT HAS BEEN APPROVED, SIGNED BY THE AUTHORIZING OFAC OFFICIAL, AND IMPRESSED WITH AN OFFICIAL OFAC SEAL IS A SPECIFIC LICENSE.
- LICENSEES SHALL FURNISH AND MAKE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION ANY RELEVANT INFORMATION, RECORDS OR REPORTS REQUESTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OR ANY DULY AUTHORIZED OFFICER OR AGENCY OF THE SECRETARY.
- A SPECIFIC LICENSE IS NOT TRANSFERABLE, IS NON-PRECEDENTIAL AND IS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF 31CFR PART 501, THE RELEVANT PART OF 31CFR (PART 500, 515, 535, 536, 538, 550, 575, 585, 586, 595, 597) PERTAINING TO THE SANCTIONS PROGRAM UNDER WHICH THE TRANSFER WAS BLOCKED AND ANY REGULATIONS OR RULINGS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO; A LICENSE MAY BE REVOKED OR MODIFIED AT ANY TIME AT THE DISCRETION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ACTING DIRECTLY OR THROUGH THE AGENCY THROUGH WHICH THE LICENSE WAS ISSUED, OR ANY OTHER AGENCY DESIGNATED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. IF A SPECIFIC LICENSE WAS ISSUED AS A RESULT OF WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION ON THE PART OF THE APPLICANT OR HIS AGENT, IT MAY, AT THE DISCRETION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, BE DECLARED VOID FROM THE DATE OF ITS ISSUANCE, OR FROM ANY OTHER DATE.
- A SPECIFIC LICENSE DOES NOT EXCUSE COMPLIANCE WITH ANY LAW OR REGULATION ADMINISTERED BY THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL OR ANOTHER AGENCY (INCLUDING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS) APPLICABLE TO THE TRANSACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES THEREIN LICENSED, NOR DOES IT RELEASE THE LICENSEES OR THIRD PARTIES FROM CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF ANY LAW OR REGULATION.
- A SPECIFIC LICENSE IS ISSUED BY DIRECTION AND ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
- ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO 19 U.S.C. §§ 1592 AND 1595A, 18 U.S.C. § 545, 18 U.S.C. § 1001, 50 U.S.C. APP. § 16, AND SECTION 701 *ET SEQ* (PENALTIES) OF THE RELEVANT PART OF 31CFR. PERTAINING TO THE ATTACHED LICENSE.

WARNING!

MAKING FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS ON OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION, ALTERING THE DETERMINATION, OR FORGING THE SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL OR THE OFAC SEAL MAY CONSTITUTE SERIOUS CRIMINAL AND/OR CIVIL VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL LAW AND MAY RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL FINES

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT: The paperwork requirement has been cleared under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980. The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the Department of the Treasury requires this information to be furnished pursuant to 31 CFR Part 501. The information collected will be used for U.S. Government to evaluate and process license applications submitted by applicants whose money has been blocked pursuant to OFAC sanctions. It is the policy of OFAC to protect the confidentiality of information in appropriate cases pursuant to the exemptions from disclosure provided under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act. The estimated burden associated with this collection of information is 30 minutes per respondent. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to the Compliance Programs Division, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20220 and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (OMB NUMBER WILL BE INSERTED HERE), Washington, D.C. 20503. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.

Form Approved
OMB No.: 1505-0170
Expiration Date: 11/30/2002

TD F 90-22.54