



FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL REGULATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL COMMUNITY

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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 every financial institution. 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, all of the bank regulatory agencies cooperate in ensuring financial institution 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”) [Diamond Trading, Sudan, Iran, Zimbabwe, the Balkans, Terrorism, Narcotics, Nonproliferation, Syria, and Burma] provides for up to 20 years imprisonment, USD500,000 in fines for corporations and USD250,000 for individuals. Civil penalties of up to USD50,000 may be imposed administratively. [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 willful 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 (USD250,000 or or twice the amount of the underlying transaction), TWEA and the Libertad Act(USD65,000), the Iraqi Sanctions Act (USD325,000), the Antiterrorism Act (USD55,000 or two times the amount that should have been blocked, whichever is greater), and the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (USD1,075,000). 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 U.S. banks. The majority of the fines resulted from banks’ failure to block illicit transfers when there was a reference to a targeted country or SDN. When it comes to OFAC’s attention that an illicit transaction was processed through a U.S. bank, without being blocked or rejected, as appropriate, OFAC normally sends an administrative demand for information, called a “602 letter,” to the bank requesting an explanation of how the transaction was processed. Upon receipt of the bank’s 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 bank 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 for banks 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 bank 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. Compliance Programs and Audit Procedures

The importance of establishing a compliance program and developing internal audit procedures should be obvious to every financial institution. Definite expectations exist with regard to the processing of transactions involving countries under sanctions. Banks are required to report all blockings to OFAC within ten days of occurrence. If your bank does not block and report a transfer and another bank does, then your bank is in trouble. A bank in non-compliance may be opening itself to adverse publicity, fines, and even criminal penalties (if violations are other than inadvertent).

It is often difficult to balance the demands of Federal and State bank examiners with limitations on time, resources, and manpower imposed by bank management. While every financial institution must comply with the same laws and regulations, no one compliance program can be prepackaged for everyone in the open marketplace. Every program must be tailored to meet the needs and structure of individual financial institutions.

Over the past several years, the banking industry has developed special software to “interdict” illicit funds transfers. Many filters contain every name on OFAC’s list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Entities along with generic words for countries and cities. Most of the systems screen every field in incoming payment orders. When such a system identifies a designated name in a transfer, the transfer is automatically rejected and the system directs a reviewer to the illicit reference. Though many of the systems were initially designed to reduce the risk that a clerk might manually process a repair item with an illicit reference, interdict software is now widely used to scan “straight-through” transactions as well. While OFAC does not treat even completely automated processing of violative transactions as a full defense in civil penalty proceedings, it does favorably consider a bank’s business decision to use interdict software as well as other good faith manual and electronic compliance efforts in determining mitigation.

The Federal Bank Regulatory Agencies review financial institutions under their supervision to determine the adequacy of compliance programs with regard to OFAC Regulations.

It is suggested that every bank designate a “Compliance Officer” responsible for monitoring compliance with its programs and an officer responsible for overseeing blocked funds. Formal compliance responsibilities may also be assigned to all operations and systems managers. Internal auditing departments could be charged with assisting in the development of “corporate compliance memoranda” and verifying that procedures, once established, are being followed. One financial institution included the following paragraph in one of its “compliance memoranda:

Areas designated as responsible for implementation of compliance requirements, policies, and procedures which are set forth in this Corporate Compliance Memorandum will incorporate them into new or existing operational procedures. To assure the implementation of this policy, designated units must return the enclosed implementation letter verifying that their area has implemented the necessary procedures. If any unit has any questions concerning the policies and procedures, it should contact Corporate Compliance.

An in-depth audit of each department in the bank should probably be conducted at least once a year. The compliance audit may either be incorporated into a bank’s standard auditing program or conducted separately. Internal auditing departments ought not be surprised if they

are questioned by Federal Bank Examiners about their bank’s compliance procedures regarding OFAC Regulations.

An effective internal communication network is critical for regulatory compliance. Banks might consider including regulatory notices and explanations in staff newsletters. Compliance training programs ought to be initiated—reviewing regulations in staff meetings, incorporating compliance requirements into operating procedures, and joining with other banks to sponsor seminars.

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 touch-tone 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. Whenever there is an update to any OFAC regulation, an addition or removal of an SDN, or any other announcement from OFAC which affects banks, both the International Financial Services Association in New York (<<http://www.intlbanking.org>>) and the International Banking Operations Association in South Florida (<<http://www.iboa.com>>) are alerted. 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 (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, from time to time, in printed format through the various Federal bank supervisory agencies. Numerous other industry groups link to OFAC's website, among them: 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>).

The Office of Foreign Assets Control has installed a special toll-free telephone number, **1-800-540-OFAC (6322)**, for bank compliance inquiries. The number is specifically for the use of financial institutions and bank examiners. OFAC also has a Miami branch office 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. Transactions consistent with normal banking practice are frequently permitted by general license. 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 letter or a license) are always issued on U.S. Treasury Department stationery. Applications for the release of blocked funds 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 and you should notify your correspondent banks accordingly. 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, and anything else real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, "or interest or interests therein, present, future, or contingent." Practically everything that banks do every day involves "property" within the meaning of the regulations. 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

•I. INTRODUCTION- WHERE ARE THE RULES AND WHO MUST COMPLY?

The Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 515 (the "Regulations"), were issued by the U.S. Government on July 8, 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 any person subject to U.S. jurisdiction—including all U.S. citizens and permanent residents wherever they are located, all individuals and organizations physically in the United States, and all branches and subsidiaries of U.S. organizations throughout the world—as well as all persons engaging in transactions that involve property in or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The Regulations are administered by the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”). Criminal penalties for violating the Regulations range up to 10 years in prison, \$1,000,000 in corporate fines, and \$250,000 in individual fines. Civil penalties up to \$65,000 per violation may also be imposed. Please note that the Regulations require those dealing with (including but not limited to traveling to) Cuba to maintain records for five years and, upon request from OFAC, to furnish information regarding such dealings. The following subjects are governed by the Regulations.

• II. WHO CAN GO TO CUBA PURSUANT TO A GENERAL LICENSE?

A “general license” is an authorization the full details of which are provided in the relevant section of the Regulations. A person relying on a general license may engage in the activities it authorizes without needing to write in to OFAC for a letter of specific authorization (a “specific license”). The following travelers may engage in limited Cuba travel-related transactions without specific authorization from OFAC. The potential traveler is advised, however, to review the relevant section of the Comprehensive Guidelines for License Applications to Engage in Travel-Related Transactions Involving Cuba (the “Application Guidelines”) to confirm that his or her proposed travel-related transactions qualify for a general license. The Application Guidelines are available on OFAC’s website (www.treas.gov/ofac) at http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/programs/cuba/cuba_tr_app.pdf. Only persons whose travel falls into the categories discussed below or who are specifically licensed by OFAC (see section II.A for information on specific licenses), may engage in limited travel-related transactions ordinarily incident to travel to, from and within Cuba. See section IV for additional details on the travel-related transactions that are authorized.

Persons visiting “close relatives” who are nationals of Cuba

Persons visiting a “close relative” who is a national of Cuba, and persons traveling with them who share a common dwelling as a family with them, are authorized to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions pursuant to section 515.561(a)(1) of the Regulations. There is no limit on the duration or frequency of such travel to Cuba. Authorized expenditure limits for travel within Cuba are the same as for all other authorized categories of travel to Cuba (see section IV).

A “close relative” is any individual related to a person by blood, marriage, or adoption who is no more than three generations removed from that person or from a common ancestor with that person. Example: Your mother’s first cousin is your close relative for purposes of this part, because you are both no more than three generations removed from your great-grandparents, who are the ancestors you have in common. Similarly, your husband’s great-grandson is your close relative for purposes of this part, because he is no more than three generations removed from your husband. Your daughter’s father-in-law is not your close relative for purposes of this part, because you have no common ancestor.

Persons visiting “close relatives” who are U.S. Government employees assigned to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, Cuba

Persons visiting a “close relative” (see section II.A for a definition of “close relative”) who is a U.S. Government employee assigned to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, as well as persons traveling with them who share a common dwelling as a family with them, are authorized to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions pursuant to section 515.561(a)(2) of the Regulations. There is no limit on the duration or frequency of such travel to Cuba.

Journalists and support personnel

Journalists and supporting broadcast or technical personnel regularly employed in that capacity by a news reporting organization and traveling for journalistic activities are authorized to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions pursuant to section 515.563(a) of the Regulations. See section III.D below for information on specific licenses for free-lance journalists.

Official U.S. and foreign government travelers (traveling on official business)

U.S. and foreign government officials who are traveling on official business in their official capacities are authorized to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions pursuant to section 515.562 of the Regulations.

Officials of intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member (traveling on official business)

Officials of intergovernmental organizations, of which the United States is a member, who are traveling on official business in their official capacities, are authorized to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions pursuant to section 515.562 of the Regulations.

Full-time professionals engaging in travel related to:

Professional research

Full-time professionals are authorized to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions to conduct professional research in their professional areas pursuant to section 515.564(a)(1) of the Regulations, 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.

Professional meetings organized by an international professional organization

Full-time professionals are authorized to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions to attend professional meetings or conferences in Cuba pursuant to section 515.564(a)(2) of the Regulations, provided that (1) the meeting or conference is organized by an international professional organization, institution, or association that regularly sponsors meetings or conferences in other countries; (2) the organization, institution, or

association sponsoring the meeting or conference is not headquartered in the United States unless it has been specifically licensed to sponsor the meeting; (3) the purpose of the meeting or conference is not the promotion of tourism in Cuba or other commercial activities involving Cuba that are inconsistent with the Regulations; and (4) the meeting or conference is not intended primarily to foster production of any biotechnological products.

Employees of a U.S. telecommunications services provider or an entity representing such a provider

Employees of a U.S. telecommunications services provider or an entity duly appointed to represent such a provider are authorized to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions under two separate general licenses. Each general license provides that the travelers' schedule of activities may not include free time, travel, or recreation in excess of that consistent with a full work schedule.

Cuba travel-related transactions incident to the commercial marketing, sales negotiation, accompanied delivery, or servicing in Cuba of telecommunications-related items that have been authorized by the Department of Commerce are addressed in section 515.533(f) of the Regulations. Please see section 515.533(f)(3) for reporting and other requirements concerning these travel-related transactions.

Travel-related transactions and additional transactions incident to participation in telecommunications-related professional meetings for the commercial marketing of, sales negotiation for, or performance under contracts for the provision of telecommunications services, or the establishment of facilities to provide telecommunications services, are addressed in section 515.564(a)(3) of the Regulations.

Employees of a producer or distributor of agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices or an entity representing such a firm

Individuals regularly employed by a producer or distributor of agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices or an entity duly appointed to represent such a producer or distributor are authorized to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions incident to the commercial marketing, sales negotiation, accompanied delivery, or servicing in Cuba of such items, provided that their schedule of activities does not include free time, travel, or recreation in excess of that consistent with a full work schedule and provided the activities appear consistent with the export or re-export licensing policy of the Department of Commerce. Please see section 515.533(e) of the Regulations for reporting and other requirements concerning these travel-related transactions.

•III. WHO CAN GO TO CUBA PURSUANT TO A SPECIFIC LICENSE?

OFAC considers specific license requests on a case-by-case basis related to travel for the activities listed below. Please refer to the Application Guidelines for help with determining whether you may be eligible for a specific license. Individuals wishing to obtain a specific license must submit an application to OFAC, prepared either in letter format or using OFAC's automated application form, which is available on OFAC's website (www.treas.gov/ofac) at <https://cubatravel.ofac.treas.gov/>. Applicants must address the criteria set forth in the relevant section of the Application Guidelines. Applications should be mailed to the Licensing

Division, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20220.

A. Educational activities

OFAC may issue specific licenses for up to one year in duration to accredited U.S. undergraduate or graduate degree-granting academic institutions authorizing the institution, its students enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program at the institution, and its full-time permanent employees to engage, under the auspices of the institution, in travel-related transactions incident to the activities listed below. Note that an individual relying on an academic institution's license must carry a letter from the licensed institution (the required content of the letter varies based on the type of activity). Please see the Application Guidelines and section 515.565 of the Regulations for more information on specific licenses for educational activities and related requirements. Note that for individuals whose academic institutions have not obtained a specific license, OFAC may issue a specific license to authorize the individual to engage in travel-related transactions incident to the activities described in section III.A.2 or section III.A.3, below.

1. Participation in a structured educational program

Participation in a structured educational program that includes at least 10 weeks in Cuba as part of a course offered at the licensed U.S. undergraduate or graduate institution.

2. Noncommercial, Cuba-related academic research

Noncommercial academic research in Cuba specifically related to Cuba and for the purpose of obtaining a graduate degree (i.e., the proposed research is independent research for writing a master's thesis, doctoral dissertation, or similar document).

3. Participation in a formal course of study at a Cuban academic institution

Participation in a formal course of study no shorter than 10 weeks at a Cuban academic institution provided the Cuban study will be accepted for credit toward the student's degree at the licensed U.S. institution.

4. Teaching at a Cuban academic institution

Teaching at a Cuban academic institution by an individual regularly employed in a teaching capacity at a licensed U.S. undergraduate or graduate institution, provided the teaching activities are related to an academic program at the Cuban institution and the teaching in Cuba is no shorter than 10 weeks.

5. Sponsorship of a Cuban scholar

Sponsorship, including payment of a stipend or salary, of a Cuban scholar teaching or engaging in other scholarly activities at a licensed institution in the United States.

6. Organization of and preparation for the educational activities described above

Organization of and preparation for the educational activities described above by full-time permanent employees of a licensed institution.

B. Religious activities

OFAC may issue specific licenses 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 must include examples of the religious activities to be undertaken in Cuba. Travel-related transactions authorized by such a license must be for the purpose of engaging in a full-time program of religious activities 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 are traveling to Cuba to engage in religious activities under the auspices of the organization. Please see the Application Guidelines and section 515.566 of the Regulations for more information on specific licenses for religious activities.

Note that persons wishing to travel to Cuba to engage in religious activities that are not authorized pursuant to a religious organization's specific license may apply for a specific license to engage in these activities. Specific licenses may be issued authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time to engage in a full-time schedule of religious activities in Cuba.

C. Humanitarian projects and support for the Cuban people

Specific licenses may be issued for (1) travel-related transactions intended to provide support for the Cuban people, such as activities of recognized human rights organizations; and (2) travel-related transactions directly incident to certain humanitarian projects in or related to Cuba that are designed to directly benefit the Cuban people. Licenses may be issued authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time by applicants demonstrating a significant record of overseas humanitarian projects. Please see the Application Guidelines and sections 515.574 and 515.575 of the Regulations for more information on specific licenses for support for the Cuban people and humanitarian projects.

D. Free-lance journalism

Specific licenses may be issued for travel-related transactions incident to research in Cuba for a free-lance article, provided that certain conditions are met. Licenses may be issued for multiple trips over an extended period of time by applicants demonstrating a significant record of free-lance journalism. Please see the Application Guidelines and section 515.563(b) of the Regulations for more information on specific licenses for free-lance journalism.

E. Professional research and professional meetings

Specific licenses may be issued for travel-related transactions incident to professional research or to attend a professional meeting that does not meet the requirements of the relevant general license (described in

section II.F.2) may apply for a specific license to engage in these activities. Licenses may be issued for multiple trips over an extended period of time by applicants demonstrating a significant record of research. Please see the Application Guidelines and section 515.564(b) of the Regulations for more information on specific licenses for professional research and meetings.

F. Public performances, athletic and other competitions, and exhibitions

Specific licenses may be issued for travel-related transactions incident to athletic competition by 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. To qualify, the U.S. participants 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.

Specific licenses may also be issued for travel-related and other transactions incident to participation in a public performance, athletic competition not covered by the above criteria, non-athletic competitions, or exhibition in Cuba. 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 benefiting the Cuban people. Please see the Application Guidelines and section 515.567(b) of the Regulations for more information regarding these specific licenses.

G. Activities of private foundations or research or educational institutions

Specific licenses may be issued for travel-related transactions incident to activities by private foundations or research or educational institutes that have an established interest in international relations to collect information related to Cuba for noncommercial purposes. Licenses may be issued for multiple trips over an extended period of time. Please see the Application Guidelines and section 515.576 of the Regulations for more information on specific licenses for the activities of private foundations or research or educational institutions.

H. Activities related to the exportation, importation, or transmission of information or informational materials

Specific licenses may be issued for travel-related transactions incident to the exportation, importation, or transmission of information or informational materials. Please see the Application Guidelines and section 515.545 of the Regulations for more information on these specific licenses.

I. Activities related to U.S. exportations to Cuba

Specific licenses may be issued authorizing travel-related transactions incident to the marketing, sales negotiation, accompanied delivery, or servicing in Cuba of exports that appear consistent with the export or re-export licensing policy of the Department of Commerce and are not authorized by the general licenses described above in sections II.G and II.H. (See section 515.533(g) of the Regulations.)

J. Persons visiting “close relatives” who are neither Cuban nationals nor U.S. government employees assigned to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, Cuba

Specific licenses may be issued for travel-related and other transactions incident to travel to visit a “close relative” (see section II.A for a definition of “close relative”) in Cuba who is neither a national of Cuba nor a U.S. Government employee assigned to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana (see section 515.561(b) of the Regulations).

• IV. WHAT CUBA-RELATED TRAVEL TRANSACTIONS ARE AUTHORIZED BY OFAC LICENSES?

A. Generally

Unless authorized by a general or specific license, any person subject to U.S. jurisdiction who engages in any Cuba travel-related transaction violates the Regulations. Persons authorized to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions are allowed to engage in all transportation-related transactions ordinarily incident to travel to and from (not within) Cuba without any expenditure limitations. Authorized travelers also may engage in all transactions ordinarily incident to travel anywhere within Cuba, such as hotel accommodations, meals, local transportation, and goods personally used by the traveler in Cuba, provided that the total for such expenses does not exceed the State Department “per diem rate” Allowance for Havana, Cuba (<http://aoprals.state.gov>), in place during the period that the travel takes place (travelers can check the current per diem rate on the Internet at <http://www.state.gov/www/perdiems/index.html>) (see section 515.560(c) of the Regulations).

Pursuant to the separate travel sections referenced above, most authorized travelers may also spend additional money for transactions directly related to the authorized activities in Cuba. For example, journalists traveling in Cuba under the journalism general license (described above at section II.C) 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 elective medical services, are prohibited. The purchase of publications, recorded music, and other informational materials is not restricted.

B. Vessels used for travel

All persons onboard vessels, including the owner and crew, must be authorized travelers, as listed above, to engage in travel-related transactions in Cuba. Unauthorized travelers may not purchase meals, pay for transportation, lodging, dockage or mooring fees, cruising fees, visas, or entry or exit fees. Vessel owners are prohibited from carrying passengers to Cuba, and vessels carrying goods or passengers to or from Cuba are prohibited from entering a U.S. port with such goods or passengers on board absent authorization from OFAC (see section 515.207(b) of the Regulations). Vessels traveling to Cuba are also subject to regulations implemented by the Department of Commerce (see 15 CFR Parts 730 et. seq) and the United States Coast Guard (see 33 CFR § 107.200 et. seq).

C. Travel Service Providers

Any person subject to U.S. jurisdiction who provides services akin to

those of a travel agent (for example, arranging travel to, from, or within Cuba, selling tickets for direct charter flights between the United States and Cuba, reserving and selling accommodations for authorized travelers within Cuba, or other travel-related services involving property in which Cuba has an interest) must be specifically licensed as a Travel Service Provider prior to providing any of these services (see section 515.572(a)(1) of the Regulations). A traveler should not use any travel agent or tour operator in the United States that is not a Travel Service Provider. A list of authorized Travel Service Providers is available at http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/programs/cuba/cuba_ts_p.pdf. If you are interested in being licensed as a Travel Service Provider, please consult Circular 2006, which is available on the OFAC website (www.treas.gov/ofac) at <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/programs/cuba/circ2006.pdf>, for details on the Service Provider Program requirements.

D. Carrier Service Providers

Any person subject to U.S. jurisdiction who offers direct charter flights or vessel voyages between the United States and Cuba must be specifically licensed as a Carrier Service Provider prior to providing such services (see section 515.572(a)(2) of the Regulations). A list of authorized Carrier Service Providers is available at http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/programs/cuba/cuba_ts_p.pdf. If you are interested in being licensed as a Carrier Service Provider, please consult Circular 2006, which is available on the OFAC website (www.treas.gov/ofac) at <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/programs/cuba/circ2006.pdf>, for details on the Service Provider Program requirements.

• V. WHAT CAN BE BROUGHT BACK FROM CUBA?

No goods of Cuban origin, other than information or informational materials, may be transported out of Cuba or brought into the United States (see section 515.560(c)(3) of the Regulations). There are no limits on the import or export of informational materials. Such materials-including books, films, posters, photographs, CDs-are statutorily exempt from regulation under the embargo and may be transported freely. However, blank tapes and blank CDs are not considered informational materials (see sections 515.206(a) and 515.332 of the Regulations).

• VI. SENDING OR CARRYING MONEY TO CUBA: REMITTANCES

A. Family remittances

Pursuant to section 515.570(a) of the Regulations, persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction aged 18 or older is authorized (by general license) to send remittances to a “close relative” (see section II.A for a definition of “close relative”) in Cuba or Cuban nationals in a third country, provided that the recipient is not a prohibited official of the Government of Cuba or a prohibited member of the Cuban Communist Party, as defined in sections 515.337 and 515.338 of the Regulations. There is no limit on the amount of such authorized remittances or the frequency with which they may be sent. The remittances must not be made from a blocked source and may not be for emigration-related purposes. An authorized traveler may carry up to \$3,000 in authorized family remittances to Cuba (see section 515.560(c)(4) of the Regulations), and a national of Cuba departing the

United States may carry back up to \$3,000 received as remittances for him or herself (see section 515.560(d)(2) of the Regulations). Carrying remittances on behalf of others is prohibited.

B. Emigration-related remittances

Pursuant to section 515.570(b) of the Regulations, persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction are authorized (by general license) to send two one-time \$1,000 remittances per payee to enable the payee to emigrate from Cuba to the United States. One remittance of no more than \$1,000 may be sent before the payee has received a valid visa from the U.S. State Department or other approved U.S. immigration documents for the purpose of covering the payee's preliminary expenses associated with emigrating from Cuba to the United States.

Up to an additional \$1,000 may be sent to a Cuban national for the purpose of enabling him or her to emigrate from Cuba to the United States, including for the purchase of an airline ticket and payment of exit or third-country visa fees or other travel-related fees, after the Cuban national has received a visa or other approved U.S. immigration document. A remitter must be able to provide the visa recipient's full name, date of birth, visa number, and visa date of issuance at the time this remittance is sent.

These emigration-related remittances may not be made from a blocked source except as discussed below in section VI.C. There is no limit to the amount of authorized per payee emigration-related remittances that an authorized traveler may carry to Cuba but none may be carried until a visa has been issued to each payee and the traveler can provide the visa recipient's full name, date of birth, visa number, and visa date.

C. Remittances from blocked accounts

Pursuant to a general license, all funds deposited in a blocked account in a banking institution in the United States held in the name of, or in which the beneficial interest is held by, a national of Cuba as a result of a valid testamentary disposition, intestate succession, or payment from a life insurance policy or annuity contract triggered by the death of the policy or contract holder may be remitted to that Cuban national provided that she or he is a "close relative" of the decedent. Such inherited blocked funds may also be remitted as emigration-related remittances in accordance with section VI.B. above to the Cuban national account-holder or beneficiary whether or not she or he is a "close relative" of the decedent. Up to \$300 in any consecutive three-month period may also be sent from any blocked account in a banking institution in the United States to a Cuban national in a third country who is an individual in whose name, or for whose beneficial interest, the account is held. None of these remittances from blocked accounts may be remitted to a prohibited official of the Government of Cuba or a prohibited member of the Cuban Communist Party, as defined in sections 515.337 and 515.338 of the Regulations. Please see section 515.570(c) of the Regulations and section XII for more information on remittances from blocked accounts.

D. Specific licenses may be issued pursuant to section 515.570(d) to allow remittances to:

- Independent non-governmental organizations in Cuba;
- A Cuban national in a third country in excess of \$300 in any consecutive three-month period from blocked accounts; or

- Individuals in Cuba to facilitate their non-immigration travel to the United States. Humanitarian need, including illness or other medical emergency, must be demonstrated to obtain a specific license under this subsection.

E. Remittance forwarders

Pursuant to section 515.572(c) of the Regulations, any person subject to U.S. jurisdiction (other than a depository institution, as discussed below) who seeks to provide services in connection with collecting, forwarding domestically, or transferring internationally authorized remittances must be specifically licensed as a Remittance Forwarder prior to providing any of these services. OFAC maintains a current list of Remittance Forwarders (other than depository institutions, which are authorized by general license), Travel Service Providers, and Carrier Service Providers on its website (www.treas.gov/ofac) at http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/programs/cuba/cuba_ts_p.pdf.

Depository institutions, as defined in section 515.333, are authorized by general license to forward remittances. To facilitate this, depository institutions are permitted to set up testing arrangements and exchange authenticator keys with Cuban financial institutions to forward authorized remittances, pursuant to section 515.572 of the Regulations. Depository institutions may not, however, open or use direct correspondent accounts with Cuban financial institutions.

Please consult Circular 2006, which is available on the OFAC website (www.treas.gov/ofac) at <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/programs/cuba/circ2006.pdf>, for details on the Service Provider Program requirements. Authorized Remittance Forwarders (including generally authorized depository institutions) must collect information from persons who use their services showing compliance with remittance provisions, must report to OFAC annually on their transactions, and retain the information for five years. Those seeking to become a Remittance Forwarders also should consult Circular 2006.

•VII. GENERAL PROHIBITIONS ON EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND CERTAIN OTHER TRANSACTIONS

A. Exporting to Cuba

Except for publications, other informational materials (such as CDs and certain artwork), certain donated food, certain licensed legal and telecommunications services, and certain goods licensed for export or re-export by the U.S. Department of Commerce (such as medicine and medical devices, food, agricultural commodities, and gift parcels), 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, absent a specific license from OFAC. This prohibition includes dealing in or assisting with 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 and is therefore prohibited. 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 section 515.533 of the Regulations, transactions ordinarily incident to the exportation of items from the United States to Cuba or the reexportation of 100% U.S.-origin items from a third country to Cuba are authorized by general license provided the export is licensed or otherwise authorized by the Department of Commerce. Pursuant to provisions of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 (the “CDA”) and the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000, the Commerce Department maintains a favorable license policy with respect to the sale and export or re-export of medicine and medical devices, food, and agricultural commodities to Cuba. Those interested in engaging in such exports or re-exports must first obtain authorization from the Commerce Department’s Bureau of Industry and Security. All licensed sales must be financed by cash-in-advance or by third-country banks that are not persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction or owned or controlled by Cuba or Cuban nationals. Foreign subsidiaries of U.S. banks, however, are authorized to directly finance licensed sales of agricultural products. All U.S. banks may advise or confirm any of the transactions authorized above. Section 1705(b) of the CDA provides for donations of food to independent non-governmental organizations or individuals in Cuba. Shipments of food may be donated to non-governmental organizations from the U.S. or from third countries without a license from the U.S. government.

In the mid-1970s, section 515.559 was added to the Regulations to publicize OFAC’s policy of licensing 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 licenses 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 or certain telecommunications equipment. Accordingly, OFAC does not license foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms to conduct trade in commodities with Cuba except in limited circumstances.

Pursuant to the CDA and section 515.207 of the Regulations, 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 absent authorization from OFAC. The prohibition applies to vessels even if they 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 that enter a port or place in Cuba to engage in the trade of goods or services are prohibited from entering a U.S. port for the purpose of loading or unloading any freight for 180 days. Pursuant to section 515.550 of the Regulations, a general license authorizes entry into U.S. ports notwithstanding these two vessel prohibitions provided the vessel is engaging solely in trade with Cuba that is 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).

B. Importing Cuban-origin goods or services

No goods or services of Cuban origin (including most souvenirs) may be imported into the United States either directly or through third countries such as Canada or Mexico. The only exceptions are information or informational materials such as publications or certain artwork, defined in section 515.332 of the Regulations.

C. 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 or has had any interest. Under the Regulations, “property” includes but is not limited to contracts and services. For example, unless 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.

D. Nationals of Cuba; 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. Most transactions with nationals of Cuba who are lawfully present in the United States in a non-visitor status, however, are generally authorized by section 515.505 of the Regulations. Specific licenses may be granted on a case-by-case basis to unblock Cuban nationals permanently resident in third-countries.

Individuals or organizations who act on behalf of Cuba anywhere in the world are considered by OFAC to be nationals of Cuba. A non-exhaustive list of these names is published in the Federal Register, an official publication of the U.S. Government. This list may be obtained by calling OFAC at 800/540-6322 or on OFAC’s website (www.treas.gov/ofac). The listing, however, is a partial one and any individual or organization subject to U.S. jurisdiction engaging in transactions with foreign nationals must make certain that such foreign nationals are not Cuban nationals.

E. 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 and Cuban nationals in the possession or control of persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction is blocked. Any property in which Cuba or a Cuban national has an interest that 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, aside from those authorized by the Regulations. Other payments, transfers, withdrawals, or other dealings may not 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 should exercise extreme caution in order not to involve themselves in unlicensed transactions in which Cuba or a Cuban national has an interest. Except as authorized, no bank in the United States or overseas branch or subsidiary of a U.S. bank may advise a letter of credit involving Cuba or a Cuban national 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 OFAC. Persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction who engage in any transaction involving Cuba or a Cuban national, either directly or indirectly, risk substantial monetary penalties and criminal prosecution.

•VIII. HUMANITARIAN DONATIONS

There is joint OFAC and Department of Commerce administration over export of gift parcels and humanitarian goods to Cuba to meet basic human needs. OFAC generally licenses certain financial and other transactions related to exports that are licensed by the Commerce Department. See part 740 and 746 of the Department of Commerce's Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR Chapter 7), which are available online at www.access.gpo.gov/bis/ear/ear_data.html, for the relevant Department of Commerce regulations. Please note that travel-related transactions incident to humanitarian donations must be separately licensed by OFAC.

•IX. SENDING GIFT PARCELS

The sending of gift parcels is covered by the Department of Commerce's regulations at 15 CFR Parts 740 and 746. Gift parcels may be sent or carried by an authorized traveler to an individual or to a religious, charitable, or educational organization in Cuba, subject to limitations set forth in the Department of Commerce's regulations.

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. Please contact the Department of Commerce for specific restrictions and details.

•X. MAIL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES IN CUBA

A. Mail

All transactions of common carriers incident to the receipt or transmission of mail between the United States and Cuba are authorized.

B. Telecommunications services

Certain telecommunications services, contracts, related payments, and travel-related transactions are authorized by general licenses, pursuant to sections 515.533, 515.542, and 515.564 of the Regulations.

- Persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction may contract with and pay non-Cuban telecommunications services providers to provide services to particular individuals in Cuba (other than prohibited officials of the Government of Cuba or prohibited members of the Cuban Communist Party, as defined in sections 515.337 and 515.338 of the Regulations). For example, an individual in the United States may contract with and pay a U.S. or third-country telecommunications company to provide cellular telephone service for a phone owned and used by that individual's friend in Cuba. Moreover, a U.S. telecommunications services provider may enter into a contract with a particular individual in Cuba to provide telecommunications services to that individual.

- Telecommunications services providers that are persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction are authorized by general license (1) to make payments incident to the provision of telecommunications services between the United States and Cuba and the provision of satellite radio or satellite television services to Cuba and (2) to enter into and perform under (including making payments) roaming services agreements with telecommunications services providers in Cuba.

- Any entity subject to U.S. jurisdiction relying on these general licenses must notify OFAC in writing within 30 days after commencing or ceasing to offer such services, as well as furnish semiannual reports providing the total amount of all payments made to Cuba or a third country related to telecommunications services authorized pursuant to section 515.542. These reports must include funds paid to third-country carriers for telecommunications transmissions routed from the United States through third countries under transit, refile, or other alternate routing agreements. These reports are due no later than January 15 of each calendar year (for payments made between July 1 and December 31 of the prior year) and July 15 of each calendar year (for payments made between January 1 and June 30).

- Transactions incident to establishing facilities to provide telecommunications services linking the United States and Cuba, including fiber-optic cable and satellite facilities, are authorized by general license. The Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce must authorize the exportation and re-exportation of goods and technology for the establishment of telecommunications facilities linking the United States and Cuba must be separately authorized by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and OFAC (but see section VII.A. above for a discussion of OFAC's general authorization for exports from the United States and 100 percent U.S.-origin exports from third countries to Cuba that have been authorized by Commerce).

•XI. FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES

Anyone authorized by the U.S. Department of the Treasury to provide Cuba travel-or remittance-related services 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 OFAC's Miami office at 786/845-2829. All information regarding arbitrary fees, payments for unauthorized purposes, or other possible violations furnished to the U.S. Treasury Department will be handled confidentially.

•XII. ESTATES

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 or beneficiary is a Cuban resident. Please see section 515.570 of the Regulations (discussed above in section VI.) for more information about the ability to make certain remittances from inherited funds.

•XIII. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

A safe-deposit box is blocked whenever a Cuban has an interest in the property contained in the box or an interest in the box itself. Access to a blocked safe deposit box is authorized under certain conditions. Please see section 515.517 of the Regulations for more information.

•XIV. PAYMENTS FOR OVERFLIGHTS

A specific license is required to make payments for charges in connection with overflights of Cuba or emergency landings in Cuba. Banks should request to review the originals of such licenses before executing transfers and should keep a copy for their files. Please see section 515.548 of the Regulations for more information.

•XV. EMERGENCIES

In case of emergencies while in Cuba, a traveler should contact the U.S. Interests Section in Havana at 537/833-3551. 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.

B—NORTH KOREA

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

•INTRODUCTION - On June 26, 2008 President Bush signed Proclamation 8271, terminating the application of the Trading With the Enemy Act (“TWEA”) with respect to North Korea, effective June 27, 2008. The Foreign Assets Control Regulations, to the extent they were promulgated under TWEA authority, are therefore no longer in force with respect to North Korea. The import and transfer restrictions found at 31 C.F.R. 500.586(b)(2) and (b)(3) were promulgated under other authorities and remain in force.

Also on June 26, 2008, the President issued, under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, Executive Order 13466, continuing two of the TWEA-based restrictions against North Korea. OFAC will issue regulations implementing the Executive order.

Criminal fines for violating the E.O. range, upon conviction, up to \$1,000,000; individuals may also face imprisonment up to 20 years. In addition, civil penalties of up to \$250,000 or twice the amount of the underlying transaction may be imposed administratively for each violation.

This fact sheet is a broad summary of the sanctions currently in place.

•ACCOUNTS, ASSETS AND FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS - Property and interests in property that were blocked as of June 16, 2000, and that remained blocked immediately prior to June 26, 2008, remain blocked.

•TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING NORTH KOREAN VESSELS - U.S. persons are prohibited from registering vessels in North Korea, obtaining authorization for a vessel to fly the North Korean flag, and owning, leasing, operating, or insuring any vessel flagged by North Korea.

•BUYING FROM NORTH KOREA - 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.

•TRANSFERS FROM NORTH KOREA - U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in transfers from the Government of North Korea either (a) that constitute a donation to a U.S. person or (b) with respect to which the U.S. person knows or has reasonable cause to believe the transfer poses a risk of furthering terrorist acts in 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. U.S. persons may also provide travel services for travel to North Korea.

•Termination of the Exercise of Authorities Under the Trading with the Enemy Act with Enemy Act with Respect to North Korea

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 101(b) of Public Law 95-223 (91 Stat. 1625; 50 U.S.C. App. 5(b) note), hereby find that the continuation of the exercise of authorities under the Trading With the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.) (TWEA) with respect to North Korea, as authorized in Proclamation 2914 of December 16, 1950, most recently continued under Presidential Determination 2007-32 of September 13, 2007 (72 FR 53407), and implemented by the regulations set forth below, is no longer in the national interest of the United States.

Section 1. The exercise of TWEA authorities with respect to North Korea,

which were implemented by the Foreign Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 500, and the Transaction Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 505, and that were continued by Presidential Determination 2007-32 of September 13, 2007, is terminated, and Presidential Determination 2007-32 is rescinded with respect to North Korea.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to take all appropriate measures within the Secretary's authority to give effect to this proclamation.

Sec. 3. This proclamation is not intended to, and does not, create any right, benefit, or privilege, 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. 4. This proclamation is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 27, 2008.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-second.

GEORGE W. BUSH

•EXECUTIVE ORDER 13466: Continuing Certain Restrictions with Respect to North Korea and North Korean Nationals

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), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the current existence and risk of the proliferation of weapons-usable fissile material on the Korean Peninsula constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and I hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat. I further find that, as we deal with that threat through multilateral diplomacy, it is necessary to continue certain restrictions with respect to North Korea that would otherwise be lifted pursuant to a forthcoming proclamation that will terminate the exercise of authorities under the Trading With the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.) (TWEA) with respect to North Korea.

Accordingly, I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in statutes or 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 date of this order, the following are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

all property and interests in property of North Korea or a North Korean national that, pursuant to the President's authorities under the TWEA, the exercise of which has been continued in accordance with section 101(b) of Public Law 95-223 (91 Stat. 1625; 50 U.S.C. App. 5(b) note), were blocked as of June 16, 2000, and remained blocked immediately prior to the date of this order.

Sec. 2. Except to the extent provided in statutes or 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 date of this order, United States persons may not

register a vessel in North Korea, obtain authorization for a vessel to fly the North Korean flag, or own, lease, operate, or insure any vessel flagged by North Korea.

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 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. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 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. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

Sec. 7. 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.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 26, 2008

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 20 years in prison, \$500,000 in corporate fines and \$250,000 in individual fines. In addition, civil penalties of up to \$50,000 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 con-

trol 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 seri-

ously 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.

(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

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), Zaafarana, 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, Khulani Square, Baghdad, Iraq

CHEMICAL, PETROCHEMICAL, MECHANICAL AND METALURGICAL 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-Sharkiyya, 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 Aamriya, 7 Nisan, Aamriya, 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, Aamriya 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 SEWERAGE PROJECTS COMPANY; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION FOR WATER AND SEWERAGE; 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, Aamriya 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, Aamriya 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 SEWERAGE PROJECTS COMPANY; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS; a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION FOR WATER AND SEWERAGE), 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; STATE ORGANISATION FOR LAND RECLAMATION), Amiriya, Abu Gharib, P.O. Box 6161, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 6061, Aamriya 7, Nisan, Iraq; P.O. Box 609, Al-Sadoon St., Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 27, Wasit Province, Kut, Iraq

MATION 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, Aamriya 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, Jumhuriya Street (Near Khullani Square), P.O. Box 5745, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 5745, Al Jumhuriya, 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 SEWERAGE PROJECTS (a.k.a. STATE CONTRACTING WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS COMPANY; a.k.a. STATE ORGANIZATION FOR WATER AND SEWERAGE; 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-Mahmoudiya, Al-Mamoudiya, 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

NASSIRIYAH 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 Jamhuriya 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), Zaafarana, 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, Jumhuriya Street (Near Khullani Square), P.O. Box 5745, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 5745, Al Jumhuriya, 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 EQUIPMENT 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 Karra, 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; Nassiriyah, 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 ESTABLISHMENT 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; Nassiriyah, 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; Nassiriyah, 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; Nassiriyah, 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; Nassiriyah, 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; Nassiriyah, 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 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 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 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 ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTION, Zafaraniya Area, Near Post Office, Baghdad, Iraq; P.O. Box 3073, Karadde Charkeya/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, Aamriya 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; Nassiriyah, 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, Saadoun 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/Alwiyah Kadhmiah/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, Khadumiya, 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

E—IRAN

An overview of Regulations involving Sanctions against Iran

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

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.

Effective November 10, 2008, the authorization for “U-turn” transfers involving Iran was revoked. As of that date, U.S. depository institutions are no longer authorized to process transfers involving Iran that originate and end with non-Iranian foreign banks. Details concerning the revocation of the U-turn authorization and a description of currently permissible funds transfers can be found in the Financial Dealings with Iran section of this document.

Criminal penalties for violations of the Iranian Transactions Regulations may result in a fine up to \$1,000,000, and natural persons may be imprisoned for up to 20 years. Civil penalties, which are not to exceed the greater of \$250,000 or an amount that is twice the amount of the transaction that is the basis of the violation with respect to which the penalty is imposed may also be imposed administratively.

This fact sheet provides general information about the Iranian sanctions program under the Iranian Transactions Regulations, and incorporates sanctions imposed by Executive Orders 12957, 12959, and 13059. The sanctions are administered by the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”).

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:

- a) Gifts valued at \$100 or less;
- b) Information or informational materials;
- c) Foodstuffs intended for human consumption that are classified under chapters 2-23 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States; and
- d) 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.

With certain exceptions, foreign persons who are not U.S. persons are prohibited from reexporting 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 either a U.S. depository institution or a U.S. registered broker or dealer in securities. 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 institutions may advise and confirm letters of credit issued by third-country banks covering licensed sales of agricultural commodities, medicine and medical devices.

Effective November 10, 2008, the authorization for “U-turn” transfers involving Iran was revoked. As of that date, U.S. depository institutions are no longer authorized to process such transfers, thereby precluding transfers designed to dollarize transactions through the U.S. financial system for the direct or indirect benefit of Iranian banks or other persons in Iran or the Government of Iran. However, U.S. depository institutions are permitted to handle funds transfers, through intermediary third-country banks, to or from Iran or for the direct or indirect benefit of the Government of Iran or a person in Iran, arising from several types of underlying transactions, including:

- a) a noncommercial family remittance;
- b) an exportation to Iran or importation from Iran of information and informational materials;
- c) a travel-related remittance;
- d) a payment for the shipment of a donation of articles to relieve human suffering; or
- e) a transaction authorized by OFAC through a specific or general license.

While the Iranian Transactions Regulations do not contain any blocking provisions, several Iranian banks have been separately designated under the Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (“NPWMD”) or Specially Designated Global Terrorist (“SDGT”) programs for their involvement in the financing of either WMD or ballistic missile proliferation or of terrorism, respectively. Such banks’ property and interests in property that are in the United States or in the possession or control of U.S. persons, wherever located, are blocked. U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in any transaction or dealing in property or interests in property of these designated Iranian banks. Please see the brochures on Nonproliferation and Terrorism for further information on these programs.

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 and U.S. registered brokers or dealers in securities 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.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS - Under a general license issued by OFAC, effective August 22, 2006, U.S. persons that are employees or contractors for the following international organizations - the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund,

the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Labor Organization or the World Health Organization - are authorized to engage in transactions for the conduct of official business in or involving Iran. Authorized transactions may include leasing office space or purchasing Iranian-origin goods necessary to carry out official business, provided that the funds transfers to and from Iran do not involve a debit or credit on the books of a U.S. financial institution. The exportation or the re-exportation of US-origin or non- U.S.-origin goods or technology listed on the Commerce Control List in the Export Administration Regulations is not authorized.

OVERFLIGHT 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 A - BANKS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN@ADD#1=
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 KESHAVARZI), Farahzad Expressway, Tehran, Iran

BANK JOSIAIYI KESHAVARZI (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, Riqqa, 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), Almaktoom 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 (Representative 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 Rappresentanza, 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, Nejatollahie, 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. EUROPÄISCH-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. EUROPÄISCH-IRANISCHE HANDELSBANK AG) (Representative Office), 23 Argentine Square, Beihaghi Bulvard, P.O. Box 15815/1787, Tehran 15148, Iran

EUROPÄISCH-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:

EUROPÄISCH-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-Sa'ad, 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 diplomatic and consular 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, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria. The provisions of existing OFAC regulations governing the Governments of Cuba, Iran, 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 four 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. Regarding the governments of countries designated under section 6(j) that are not otherwise subject to economic sanctions administered by OFAC, at present the Governments of Syria and Libya, 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, enforceable 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.

In addition to being integrated into OFAC’s alphabetized master list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons, [SDNTK]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*. Please reference the Narcotics Brochure or the master SDN list for the complete listing of [SDNTK]s.

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 support 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)

• **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 13047 declaring a national emergency with respect to these actions and policies of the Government of Burma. The order, issued under the authority of section 570(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208) and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706)(“IEEPA”), prohibits new investment in Burma by U.S. persons and U.S. persons’ facilitation of new investment in Burma by foreign persons.

On July 28, 2003, the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (BFDA) was signed into law, to restrict the financial resources of Burma's ruling military junta, the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC). The BFDA requires the President to ban the importation into the United States of products of Burma, beginning 30 days after the date of enactment of the BFDA, as well as to consider blocking the assets of certain SPDC members and taking steps to prevent further financial or technical assistance to Burma until certain conditions are met.

To implement the BFDA and to take additional steps with respect to the Government of Burma's continued repression of the democratic opposition in Burma, the President issued Executive Order 13310 (the "Order") on July 28, 2003. The Order blocks all property and interests in property of the persons listed in the Annex to the Order and of certain persons determined, at a future point, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to meet the criteria set forth in the Order. It also bans the importation into the United States of products of Burma and the exportation or reexportation to Burma of financial services from the United States or by U.S. persons. Like the previous executive order, it exempts from its blocking and financial service prohibitions any transactions pursuant to pre-May 21, 1997 agreements between a U.S. person and any entity in Burma.

The Department of the Treasury's Burmese Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 537 (the BSR), were issued initially to implement Executive Order 13047. To implement Executive Order 13310 and the BFDA, these regulations were extensively amended and reissued in their entirety.

To implement the BFDA and to take additional steps with respect to the Government of Burma's continued repression of the democratic opposition in Burma, the President issued Executive Order 13310 (the "Order") on July 28, 2003. The Order blocks all property and interests in property of the persons listed in the Annex to the Order and of certain persons determined, at a future point, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to meet the criteria set forth in the Order. It also bans the importation into the United States of products of Burma and the exportation or reexportation to Burma of financial services from the United States or by U.S. persons. Like the previous executive order, it exempts from its blocking and financial service prohibitions any transactions pursuant to pre-May 21, 1997 agreements between a U.S. person and any entity in Burma.

The Department of the Treasury's Burmese Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 537 (the BSR), were issued initially to implement Executive Order 13047. To implement Executive Order 13310 and the BFDA, these regulations were extensively amended and reissued in their entirety.

Criminal penalties for willful violations of the Burmese Sanctions Regulations, or of any license, rule or regulation issued under it, include \$50,000 in fines for a corporation or individual, or up to 20 years imprisonment for an individual, or both. Fines for criminal violations may be increased to \$500,000 for corporations and \$250,000 for individuals pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3571. Civil penalties of up to \$50,000 per violation may be imposed administratively.

• **BLOCKING OF PROPERTY** - Executive Order 13310 blocks property and property interests of persons listed in the Annex to the order and of persons that are designated by the U.S. Treasury Department as being a senior official of the Government of Burma, of the State Peace and Development Council of Burma, of the Union Solidarity and Development Association of Burma or of any successor to the foregoing. The Executive Order also gives the Treasury Department the authority to designate individuals or entities that are owned or controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of, any of those officials or groups. Generally, no U.S.

person can have any dealings with persons listed in, or designated by the Treasury under, Executive Order 13310, and all property in which any listed or designated person has an interest is blocked if it is in the United States or in the possession or control of a U.S. person.

Three of the four entities listed in the annex to Executive Order 13310 are the banks in Burma that conduct international transactions. Some dealings with these banks are authorized if the transactions are necessary to conduct otherwise authorized transactions. In no case, however, can a blocked account of one of these financial institutions on the books of a U.S. bank be used to transfer the funds. All authorized transactions must be conducted through an account of one of these banks on the books of a non-U.S. bank.

• **NO IMPORTATION OF PRODUCTS OF BURMA** - Generally speaking, Burmese origin goods may not be imported into the United States. There are a few limited exceptions, such as the importation of household goods by a person who had lived in Burma, certain diplomatic imports, and informational materials.

• **EXPORTATION OF GOODS AND NON-FINANCIAL SERVICES TO BURMA** - There is no prohibition on the exportation of goods and services other than financial services to Burma. You do need to be aware of how some of the other prohibitions may affect these transactions, however. For example, in light of the prohibition on the exportation of financial services to Burma, and the blocking of the property of certain individuals and entities in Burma, you can only be paid from an account maintained on the books of a non-U.S. bank. You also need to be aware of the prohibitions on new investment in Burma.

• **EXPORTATION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES TO BURMA** - Generally speaking, the exportation of financial services to Burma is prohibited. The term exportation or reexportation of financial services to Burma is defined broadly to mean (1) the transfer of funds, directly or indirectly, from the United States or by a U.S. person, wherever located, to Burma, and (2) the provision, directly or indirectly, to persons in Burma of insurance services, investment or brokerage services, banking services, money remittance services; loans, guarantees, letters of credit or other extensions of credit; or the service of selling or redeeming traveler's checks, money orders and stored value. This defined term is unique to the Burma sanctions program.

There are limited exceptions to the ban on the exportation of financial services. For example, payments can be made for certain licensed or exempt transactions, such as diplomatic payments and payments for goods exported to Burma. Under no circumstances can payments be made from blocked accounts on the books of a U.S. bank.

• **OPERATION OF ACCOUNTS FOR INDIVIDUALS IN BURMA** - U.S. financial institutions can operate accounts for individuals in Burma, provided that the individual is not a blocked party, the account is used solely for personal transactions that are not otherwise prohibited, and no transfers are made from the account directly or indirectly to Burma or for the benefit of individuals ordinarily resident in Burma unless authorized by section 537.517 of the BSR.

• **TRANSFER OF PERSONAL REMITTANCES TO/FROM BURMA** - Pursuant to section 537.517 of the BSR, U.S. banks, U.S. registered broker-dealers and U.S. registered money transmitters are authorized to send non-commercial, personal remittances to or from Burma or for or on behalf of an individual ordinarily resident in Burma,

provided that the funds are not being sent by, to or on behalf of a blocked party. Total remittances may not exceed \$300.00 per Burmese household in any consecutive three-month period. These transfers may not involve a blocked account on the books of a U.S. bank. Noncommercial, personal remittances do not include charitable donations to or for the benefit of an entity or funds transfers for use in supporting or operating a business. U.S. persons, however, may make charitable donations to nongovernmental organizations in Burma that are authorized to operate pursuant to section 537.523 of the BSR (see next item), provided that the donations are made pursuant to section 537.523 and the terms of the authorization.

• **NGO ACTIVITY IN BURMA** - OFAC issues licenses to nongovernmental organizations to engage in humanitarian or religious activities in Burma that would otherwise be prohibited. Any NGO interested in obtaining such a license should refer to section 537.523 of the BSR, or contact OFAC's Licensing Division at 202/622-2480.

• **NEW INVESTMENT** - The sanctions prohibit new investment in Burma 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.

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 that provides for a participation in royalties, earnings, or profits from the economic development of resources located in Burma. Executive Order 13047 and the BSR also prohibit a U.S. company from entering into a contract that provides for the general supervision and guarantee of another person's performance of an agreement for the economic development of resources located in Burma.

U.S. persons with pre-May 21, 1997 agreements for the economic development of resources located in Burma should contact the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control for a determination as to whether or not their project is exempt from the sanctions.

• **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: Although 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. 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-May 21, 1997 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 THEIR COUNTRY COMPANIES** - U.S. persons are prohibited from purchasing shares in a third-country company if 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.

On March 29, 2006, the United Nations Security Council issued Resolution 1591 condemning the continued violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Sudan's Darfur region and, in particular, the continuation of violence against civilians and sexual violence against women and girls. The Resolution determined that the situation in Darfur constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region and called on member states to take certain measures against persons responsible for the continuing conflict. In response to this Resolution, on April 27, 2006, President Bush issued a new Executive Order expanding Executive Order No. 13067 to block the property and interests in property of certain persons connected with the conflict in Darfur. The new Executive Order contained the names of four individuals subject to its provisions, and gave the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the authority to designate additional individuals and entities found to meet certain criteria.

• **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, as well as individuals and entities found to meet the criteria outlined in the April 27, 2006 Executive

Order 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. 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.

• **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.

• **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.

Regulated U.S. depository institutions, broker-dealers and money service businesses (MSBs) 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. U.S. depository institutions and broker-dealers are authorized to operate accounts for individuals normally resident in Sudan, provided that all transactions through the account are personal in nature and are not related to commercial activity in Sudan.

• **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

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13382, "BLOCKING PROPERTY OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PROLIFERATORS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS"; THE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION TRADE CONTROL REGULATIONS (Part 539 of Title 31, C.F.R.); AND THE HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM (HEU) AGREEMENT ASSETS CONTROL REGULATIONS (Part 540 of Title 31, C.F.R)

•**INTRODUCTION** - The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) implements three distinct sanctions programs designed to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The requirements under each of the programs are different. Each program is described in further detail in this brochure, but they can be summarized as follows:

Executive Order 13382 of June 28, 2005, blocks the property of persons engaged in proliferation activities and their support networks. OFAC administers this blocking program, which initially applied to eight

organizations in North Korea, Iran, and Syria. Treasury, together with the Department of State, is authorized to designate additional WMD proliferators and their supporters under the new authorities provided by this Executive Order.

OFAC's Weapons of Mass Destruction Trade Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 539, implement a ban on imports into the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 12938. Under this program, the Secretary of State may name as subject to the ban foreign persons determined to have engaged in proliferation-related activities.

OFAC's Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Agreement Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 540, implement Executive Order 13159 of June 21, 2000, "Blocking Property of the Government of the Russian Federation Relating to the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted From Nuclear Weapons." These regulations and Executive Order 13159 are directed at the property used to carry out international agreements between the United States and the Russian Federation for the conversion of highly enriched uranium extracted from Russian nuclear weapons into low-enriched uranium for use in commercial nuclear reactors.

The three WMD sanctions programs administered by OFAC are described in greater detail below.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13382, "BLOCKING PROPERTY OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PROLIFERATORS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS"

•**SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE ORDER** - Executive Order 13382 of June 28, 2005 (E.O. 13382), takes additional steps to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994 (see below), with respect to the proliferation of WMD and the means of delivering them. The Executive Order blocks the property of specially designated WMD proliferators and members of their support networks. The action effectively denies those parties access to the U.S. financial and commercial systems. The program is administered by OFAC.

•**PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS** - U.S. persons, meaning any U.S. citizen, permanent resident alien, U.S. company (including their foreign branches) and any person or company in the United States, are prohibited from engaging in any transaction or dealing with any party designated under Executive Order 13382. In addition, all property within the possession or control of any U.S. person in which a target has an interest is blocked and must be reported to OFAC within ten days. The names of those actually listed in the Annex to E.O. 13382, and any parties named subsequent to the Executive Order, are incorporated into OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) list. The parties blocked under this program are:

The following names were listed in the Annex of Executive Order 13382 and have been incorporated into the SDN list with the program designation "[NPWMD]." They are listed here in OFAC's SDN list format.

AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. SAZMANE SANAYE HAVA FAZA; a.k.a. "AIO"), Langare Street, Nobonyad Square, Tehran, Iran [NPWMD]

ATOMIC ENERGY ORGANIZATION OF IRAN (a.k.a. SAZEMAN-E ENERGY ATOMI), P.O. Box 14144-1339, End of North Karegar Avenue, Tehran, Iran [NPWMD]

KOREA MINING DEVELOPMENT TRADING CORPORATION (a.k.a. CHANGGWANG SINYONG CORPORATION; a.k.a. EXTERNAL TECHNOLOGY GENERAL CORPORATION; a.k.a. NORTH KOREAN MINING DEVELOPMENT TRADING CORPORATION; a.k.a. "KOMID"), Central District, Pyongyang, Korea, North [NPWMD]

KOREA RYONBONG GENERAL CORPORATION (a.k.a. KOREA YONBONG GENERAL CORPORATION; f.k.a. LYONGAKSAN GENERAL TRADING CORPORATION), Pot'onggang District, Pyongyang, Korea, North; Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, Korea, North [NPWMD]

SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTER (a.k.a. CENTRE D'ETUDES ET RECHERCHES; a.k.a. "SSRC"), P.O. Box 4470, Damascus, Syria [NPWMD]

SHAHID BAKERI INDUSTRIAL GROUP (a.k.a. "SBIG"), Tehran, Iran [NPWMD]

SHAHID HEMMAT INDUSTRIAL GROUP (a.k.a. "SHIG"), Damavand Tehran Highway, Tehran, Iran [NPWMD]

TANCHON COMMERCIAL BANK (f.k.a. CHANGGWANG CREDIT BANK; f.k.a. KOREA CHANGGWANG CREDIT BANK), Saemul 1-Dong Pyongyang District, Pyongyang, Korea, North [NPWMD]

Please note that subsequent designations were added to the SDN list since the initial Executive Order. In addition to being integrated into OFAC's alphabetized master list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons, [NPWMD]s have also been separately listed in a special OFAC brochure entitled Nonproliferation: What You Need to Know About Treasury Restrictions— Executive Order 13382, "Blocking Property of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators and Their Supporters"; the Weapons of Mass Destruction Trade Control Regulations (Part 539 of Title 31, C.F.R.); and the Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Agreement Assets Control Regulations (Part 540 of Title 31, C.F.R). Please reference the Nonproliferation Brochure or the master SDN list for the complete listing of individuals and entities designated as [NPWMD]s.

• **PENALTIES** - Criminal penalties for willful violations of E.O. 13382, or of any license, rule or regulation issued under it, include up to \$500,000 in fines for a corporation or \$250,000 for an individual, or imprisonment of up to 20 years for an individual, or both. Fines for criminal violations may be increased pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3571. Civil penalties of up to \$50,000 per violation may be imposed administratively.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION TRADE CONTROL REGULATIONS, (31 C.F.R. Part 539)

• **SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 12938, AS AMENDED** - In Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, President Clinton declared a national emergency with respect to the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons (weapons of mass destruction or WMD) and the means of delivering them. E.O. 12938 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall prohibit the importation into the United States of goods, technology, or services produced or provided by foreign persons on which the Secretary of State has determined to impose an import ban because of their WMD proliferation activities. (Information or informational materials within the meaning of section 203(b)(3) of IEEPA, 50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3), are exempt from this prohibition.)

• **IMPORT BAN** - OFAC issued the Weapons of Mass Destruction Trade Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 540 (the Regulations), to implement the import ban imposed under Executive Order 12938. 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 on which the

Secretary of State has determined to impose an import ban pursuant to E.O. 12938 (designated foreign persons). The importation into the United States of goods or technology from third countries is also prohibited if undertaken with knowledge or reason to know that those goods contain raw materials, components, or technology produced or provided by a designated foreign person. In addition to banning imports, the Regulations prohibit U.S. persons from financing, acting as a broker for, transporting or otherwise participating in the importation into the United States of any goods, technology or services produced or provided by a designated foreign person. The term designated foreign person means any foreign person on which the Secretary of State has determined to impose an import ban pursuant to E.O. 12938 and any entities owned or controlled by that foreign person, including any subsidiaries and branches, successors, and persons acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of any of them.

Services are considered to be imported into the United States where either the services or their benefit are received in the United States, regardless of where such services may be performed. The benefit of services performed 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 determined by the Secretary of State to be subject to the import ban. The applicable effective date with respect to each designated foreign person and the citation to the State Department's Federal Register notice appear in brackets following each entry. The import ban also applies to any entity owned or controlled by the named entities.

It is important to note that the parties determined to be subject to the import ban are not necessarily designated under Executive Order 13382. Therefore, the assets of parties that are subject to the import ban, but not Executive Order 13382, are not blocked. However, the importation into the United States of goods, technology, or services produced or provided by such persons, as well as related transactions, are prohibited.

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

CHINA PRECISION MACHINERY IMPORT/EXPORT CORPORATION (a.k.a. CPMIEC), wherever located [July 30, 2003]. [NOTE: This entity has been added to OFAC's SDN list pursuant to E.O. 13382 on June 13, 2006. See the above section for more information]

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]

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

HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM (HEU) ASSETS CONTROL REGULATIONS, 31 C.F.R. PART 540

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 concern. 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 this and related contracts and agreements (collectively, the HEU Agreements), 500 metric tons of highly enriched uranium – the equivalent of 20,000 nuclear warheads – will be converted to low enriched uranium over a 20-year period.

On June 21, 2000, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13159, “Blocking Property of the Government of the Russian Federation Relating to the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted From Nuclear Weapons.” This order, explicitly directed at the property used to implement the HEU Agreements, prevents attachment or garnishment in the United States. It is meant to protect a very specific set of assets, defined by regulations, orders, directives, or licenses issued by the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control. The order does not block any property or interests in property of the Government of the Russian Federation that are not directly related to the implementation of the HEU Agreements. The Office of Foreign Assets Control issued the Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Agreement Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 540, to implement Executive Order 13159.

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—FORMER LIBERIAN REGIME OF CHARLES TAYLOR

Former Liberian Regime of Charles Taylor Sanctions Regulations – 31 C.F.R. Part 593

INTRODUCTION - On May 23, 2007, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") issued the Former Liberian Regime of Charles Taylor Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 593 (the "Regulations"), to implement Executive Order 13348 of July 22, 2004 ("E.O. 13348"). The sanctions set forth in E.O. 13348 and implemented in the Regulations are targeted sanctions directed at the regime of former President Charles Taylor. The sanctions are not directed against the country of Liberia, the Government of Liberia, or the Central Bank of Liberia. They do not prohibit the provision of banking services to Liberia, including the maintenance of correspondent banking relationships with Liberian banks, unless the bank in question is a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the Regulations.

The President issued E.O. 13348 based in part on the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) ("IEEPA") and section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act (22 U.S.C. 287c) ("UNPA"). E.O. 13348 noted United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1521 of December 22, 2003, and 1532 of March 12, 2004, which, among other things, called on member states to impose an asset freeze on certain senior members of former Liberian President Charles Taylor's government and certain other persons and to prevent the import into their territories of all rough diamonds, round logs, and timber products originating in Liberia. In E.O. 13348, the President declared a national emergency based on the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States posed by the actions and policies of former Liberian President Charles Taylor. To deal with that threat, the order blocked all property and interests in property of senior members of the former Charles Taylor regime, immediate family members of Charles Taylor, and certain other persons, and prohibited the importation into the United States of all round logs or timber products.

•PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS - Section 593.201 of the Regulations blocks the property and interests in property in the United States, or in the possession or control of United States persons, of the persons listed in the Annex to E.O. 13348, as well as of any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 § 593.201(a) of the Regulations; 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 § 593.201(a) of the Regulations.

Any person or entity referenced in the Annex or determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet one or more of the criteria listed above (collectively, "Specially Designated Nationals" or "SDNs") will be

incorporated into OFAC's List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons ("SDN List") using the descriptor [LIBERIA]. The SDN List is available at <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/sdn/index.shtml>.

The Regulations not only block all property of these SDNs that is in the United States or in the possession of U.S. persons, but it also prohibits U.S. persons from engaging in any transaction involving these SDNs, unless otherwise authorized by OFAC. Examples of prohibited transactions include importing, exporting, brokering, financing, and providing other financial services. In addition, the Regulations prohibit any attempts by a U.S. person to evade or avoid these sanctions.

As of April 2007, a total of 61 persons have been named as SDNs pursuant to E.O. 13348: 28 individuals were listed in the Annex to the order, and OFAC designated an additional 34 entities and individuals on April 26, 2005. In June 2006, one individual was removed from the list, bringing the total to 61.

•IMPORTATION OF ROUND LOGS OR TIMBER PRODUCTS - Section 2 of E.O. 13348 prohibits the direct or indirect importation into the United States of any round log or timber product originating in Liberia, and OFAC has implemented this prohibition in § 593.205 of the Regulations. However, in Resolution 1689 of June 20, 2006, the United Nations Security Council decided to lift the multilateral prohibition on importation of round logs or timber products set forth in paragraph 10 of Resolution 1521. In accordance with the decision of the Security Council in Resolution 1689, OFAC issued § 593.510, a general license authorizing all importations into the United States of round logs and timber products originating in Liberia. Therefore, provided that the importation does not involve any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 593.201 of the Regulations, the importation into the United States of rough logs or timber products originating in Liberia is authorized.

•IMPORTATION OF ROUGH DIAMONDS - In Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003, pursuant to, inter alia, the Clean Diamond Trade Act (Pub. L. 108-19), IEEPA, and the UNPA, the President prohibited the importation into, or exportation from, the United States of any rough diamond, unless the rough diamond has been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme ("KPCS"). OFAC implemented the provisions of Executive Order 13312 in the Rough Diamonds Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 592, which now control all imports of rough diamonds, from any country.

As of May 3, 2007, Liberia is a participant in the Kimberley Process. At such time as the Secretary of State publishes a notice in the Federal Register that Liberia has become a Kimberley Process participant, rough diamond imports from Liberia will be permitted, provided they are made in compliance with the KPCS and the Rough Diamonds Controls Regulations.

•PENALTIES - Criminal fines for violating the Regulations range, upon conviction, up to \$500,000 for an entity and \$250,000 for an individual; individuals may also face imprisonment of up to 20 years. In addition, civil penalties of up to \$50,000 per violation may be imposed administratively.

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: **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)), 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 dimin-

ishing 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

Zimbabwe Sanctions Regulations

•INTRODUCTION - On March 7, 2003, as a result of actions and policies by certain members of the government of Zimbabwe, and its supporters to undermine democratic institutions and processes in Zimbabwe, President Bush issued Executive Order 13288 imposing sanctions against specifically identified individuals and entities in Zimbabwe. On November 23, 2005, the President issued a new Executive Order superseding E.O. 13288. The new Executive Order (EO 13391) expands the list of sanctions targets to include immediate family members of any designated individual of the Zimbabwe sanctions, as well as those persons providing assistance to any sanctions target. Providing statutory authority for these sanctions is the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), the National Emergencies Act and sections 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

This fact sheet provides general information about the Zimbabwe sanctions program imposed by the new Executive Order and administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC").

•PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS – Executive Order 13391 prohibits U.S. persons, wherever located, or anyone in the United States from engaging in any transactions with any person, entity or organization found to: 1.) be undermining democratic institutions and processes in Zimbabwe; 2.) have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support to these entities; 3.) be or have been an immediate family member of a sanctions target; or 4.) be owned, controlled or acting on behalf of a sanctions target. Persons, entities and organizations referenced in Annex A of the Executive Order are all incorporated into OFAC's list of Specially Designated Nationals (SDNs). Prohibited transactions include, but are not limited to, exports (direct and indirect), imports (direct and indirect), trade brokering, financing and facilitation, as well as most financial transactions. Attempts to evade or avoid these sanctions are also prohibited. These prohibitions also extend to any person, organization or entity found to be owned, controlled or acting on behalf of any Zimbabwe entity included on the SDN list.

Under the Executive Order, U.S. persons are also required to block any property of any Zimbabwe Specially Designated Nationals that is in the United States, that comes into the United States, or that comes under the control of a U.S. person wherever located. The term property includes, but is not limited to, money, checks, drafts, bank accounts, securities and other financial instruments, letters of credit, bills of sales, bills of lading and other evidences of title, wire transfers, merchandise and goods. Blockable property also includes any property in which there is any

interest of a Zimbabwe SDN, including direct, indirect, future or contingent, and tangible or intangible interests.

Foreign branches and representative offices of U.S. companies, as well as U.S. branches and representative offices of foreign companies are considered U.S. persons for purposes of these prohibitions.

Transactions that do not involve any of the Zimbabwe SDNs, or persons or entities believed to be owned, controlled or acting on behalf of a Zimbabwe SDN are not prohibited by the new Executive Order.

•PENALTIES - Criminal fines for violating the Executive Order or regulations to be issued pursuant to the Executive Order may range up to the greater of \$500,000 or twice the pecuniary gain per violation for an organization, or up to the greater of \$250,000 or twice the pecuniary gain per violation for an individual. Individuals may also be imprisoned for up to 20 years for a criminal violation. Knowingly making false statements or falsifying or concealing material facts when dealing with OFAC in connection with matters under its jurisdiction is a criminal offense. In addition, civil penalties of up to \$50,000 per violation may be imposed administratively.

Blocking Property of Additional Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Zimbabwe

Executive Order 13391 issued effective 12:01 eastern standard time on November 23, 2005:

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, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the continued actions and policies of certain persons who undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes and with respect to the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003,

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

Section 1. The Annex to Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, is replaced and superseded in its entirety by the Annex to this order.

Sec. 2. Section 6 of Executive Order 13288 is renumbered as section 8. Sections 1 through 5 of Executive Order 13288 are replaced with new sections 1 through 7 as follows:

"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)), 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:

(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 have engaged in actions or policies to undermine Zimbabwe's demo-

cratic processes or institutions;

(B) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, such actions or policies or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order;

(C) to be or have been an immediate family member of 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 and 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 and 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. (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. 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. For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant 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 this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1(a) of this order.

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, 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 provi-

sions of this order and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Sec. 6. 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(a) of this order.

Sec. 7. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, 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 not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, 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. 4. This order shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, November 23, 2005.

Sec. 5. This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

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*.”

P—CÔTE D’IVOIRE

EXECUTIVE ORDER - Blocking Property of Certain Persons Contributing to the Conflict in Côte d’Ivoire

• **INTRODUCTION** - On February 08, 2006, President Bush issued a new Executive Order declaring a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States posed by the conflict in Côte d’Ivoire. Despite the intervention and effort of the international community, numerous violations of human rights and international humanitarian law have been perpetrated against civilians during the ongoing political crisis in Côte d’Ivoire. The United Nations Security Council, expressing deep concern about the hostilities and the repeated violations of the May 3, 2003 ceasefire agreement, issued Resolution 1572. It determined that the situation in Côte d’Ivoire poses a threat to international peace and security in the region and called on member states to take certain measures against those responsible. The new Executive Order blocks the property of persons contributing to the political and social unrest in Côte d’Ivoire. Providing statutory authority for these sanctions is the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), the National Emergencies Act and sections 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

This fact sheet provides general information about the Côte d’Ivoire sanctions program imposed by the new Executive Order and administered by the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”).

• **PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS** - The new Executive Order prohibits U.S. persons, wherever located, or anyone in the United States from engaging in any transactions with any person, entity or organization found to: 1) constitute a threat to the peace and reconciliation process in Côte d’Ivoire; 2) be in serious violation of International law in Côte d’Ivoire; 3) have directly or indirectly supplied, sold or transferred to Côte d’Ivoire arms or assistance, advice or training related to military activities; 4) to have publicly incited violence and hatred contributing to the conflict; 5) to have provided material, financial or technical assistance to those qualified above or to any person designated pursuant to this order. Persons, entities and organizations referenced in Annex A of the Executive Order are all incorporated into OFAC’s list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons using the descriptor [COTED]. Prohibited transactions include, but are not limited to, exports (direct and indirect), imports (direct and indirect), trade brokering, financing and facilitation, as well as financial transactions. Attempts by a U.S. person, or persons within the U.S. to evade or avoid these sanctions are also prohibited.

Under the Executive Order, U.S. persons are required to block any property of any Côte d’Ivoire Specially Designated Nationals that is in the United States, that comes into the United States, or that comes under the control of a U.S. person wherever located. The term property includes, but is not limited to, money, checks, drafts, bank accounts, securities and other financial instruments, letters of credit, bills of sales, bills of lading and other evidences of title, wire transfers, merchandise and goods. Blockable property also includes any property in which there is any interest of a Côte d’Ivoire SDNs, including direct, indirect, future or contingent, and tangible or intangible interests.

Foreign branches and representative offices of U.S. companies, as well as U.S. branches and representative offices of foreign companies are considered U.S. persons for purposes of these prohibitions.

Transactions that do not involve any of the Côte d’Ivoire SDNs, or any person or entity believed to be owned, controlled or acting on behalf of a Côte d’Ivoire SDNs are not prohibited by the new Executive Order.

•**PENALTIES** - Criminal fines for violating the Executive Order or regulations to be issued pursuant to the Executive Order range up to the greater of \$500,000 or twice the pecuniary gain per violation for an organization, or up to the greater of \$250,000 or twice the pecuniary gain per violation for an individual. Individuals may also be imprisoned for up to 20 years for a criminal violation. Knowingly making false statements or falsifying or concealing material facts when dealing with OFAC in connection with matters under its jurisdiction is a criminal offense. In addition, civil penalties of up to \$50,000 per violation may be imposed administratively.

Executive Order issued effective 12:01 EST on February 08, 2006:

BLOCKING PROPERTY OF CERTAIN PERSON CONTRIBUTING TO THE CONFLICT IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

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 to assist in addressing humanitarian, safety, and other concerns in or in relation to the country of Côte d'Ivoire,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, determine that the situation in and in relation to Côte d'Ivoire, which has been addressed by the United Nations Security Council in Resolution 1572 of November 15, 2004 and subsequent resolutions, and that has resulted in the massacre of large numbers of civilians, widespread human rights abuses, significant political violence and unrest, and fatal attacks against international peacekeeping forces, constitutes 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, and hereby order:

Section 1. (a) Except to the extent that section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)) may apply, or 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, all property and interests in property 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 any United States person, including any overseas branch, of the following 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, after consultation with the Secretary of State:
 - (A) to constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, such as by blocking the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement of January 24, 2003, the Accra III Agreement of July 30, 2004, and the Pretoria Agreement of April 6, 2005;
 - (B) to be responsible for serious violations of international law in Côte d'Ivoire;
 - (C) to have directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred to Côte d'Ivoire arms or any related materiel or any assistance, advice or training related to military activities;
 - (D) to have publicly incited violence and hatred contributing to the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire;

(E) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the activities described in paragraphs (a)(ii)(A), (a)(ii)(B), (a)(ii)(C), or (a)(ii)(D) of this section or any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order; or

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

(b) I hereby determine that, to the extent section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) may apply, the making of donations of the type of articles specified in such section by, to, or for the benefit of, any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order 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 listed in or designated pursuant to this order, and (ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Sec. 2. (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. 3. For purposes of this order:

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

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

(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 "arms or any related materiel" means arms or related materiel of all types, including military aircraft and equipment, but excludes:

(i) supplies and technical assistance intended solely for the support of or use by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and forces of France who support them;

(ii) supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance and training;

(iii) supplies of protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Côte d'Ivoire by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(iv) supplies temporarily exported to Côte d'Ivoire to the forces of a country which is taking action, solely and directly to facilitate the evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in Côte d'Ivoire; and

(v) supplies of arms and related materiel and technical training and assistance intended solely for support of or use in the process of restructuring defense and security forces pursuant to paragraph 3, subparagraph (f) of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement.

Sec. 4. For those persons listed in or designated pursuant 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 this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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. The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure compliance with those provisions of section 401(c) of NEA (50 USC 1641) applicable to the Department of the Treasury in relation to this order.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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. 8. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right, benefit, or privilege, 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. 9. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 08, 2006.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 07, 2006

Q — BELARUS

Executive Order - BLOCKING PROPERTY OF CERTAIN PERSONS UNDERMINING DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES OR INSTITUTIONS IN BELARUS

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), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, determine that the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus' democratic processes or institutions, manifested most recently in the fundamentally undemocratic March 2006 elections, to commit human rights abuses related to political repression, including detentions and disappearances, and to engage in public corruption including by diverting or misusing Belarusian public assets or by misusing public authority, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat, and 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 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 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 any United States person, including any overseas branch, of the following 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, after consultation with the Secretary of State:

(A) to be responsible for, or to have participated in, actions or policies that undermine democratic processes or institutions in Belarus;

(B) to be responsible for, or to have participated in, human rights abuses related to political repression in Belarus;

(C) to be a senior-level official, a family member of such an official, or a person closely linked to such an official who is responsible for or has engaged in public corruption related to Belarus;

(D) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the activities described in paragraph (a)(ii)(A) through (C) of this section 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 for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person listed in or designated 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 listed in or designated pursuant to this order 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 listed in or designated pursuant to this order, and (ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Sec. 2. (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. 3. 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.

Sec. 4. For those persons listed in or designated pursuant 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 this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 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 executive 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. The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure compliance with those provisions of section 401 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641) applicable to the Department of the Treasury in relation to this order.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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. 8. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right, benefit, or privilege, 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. 9. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 19, 2006.

R – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Executive Order - BLOCKING PROPERTY OF CERTAIN PERSONS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CONFLICT IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

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,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, determine that the situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has been marked by widespread violence and atrocities that continue to threaten regional stability and was addressed by the United Nations Security Council in Resolution 1596 of April 18, 2005, Resolution 1649 of December 21, 2005, and Resolution 1698 of July 31, 2006, constitutes 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 that section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)) may apply, or 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, all property and interests in property 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, of the following 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, after consultation with the Secretary of State:
 - (A) to be a political or military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo that impedes the disarmament, repatriation, or resettlement of combatants;
 - (B) to be a political or military leader of a Congolese armed group that impedes the disarmament, demobilization, or reintegration of combatants;
 - (C) to be a political or military leader recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of applicable international law;
 - (D) to have committed serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement;
 - (E) to have directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, or been the recipient in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of, arms and related materiel, including military aircraft and equipment, or advice, training, or assistance, including financing and financial assistance, related to military activities;
 - (F) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the activities

described in subsections (a)(ii)(A) through (E) of this section or any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order; or

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

(b) I hereby determine that, to the extent section 203(b)(2) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) may apply, the making of donations of the type of articles specified in such section by, to, or for the benefit of any person listed in or designated pursuant to subsection (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 subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The prohibitions in subsection (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 listed in or designated pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, and (ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Sec. 2. (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. 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. For those persons listed in or designated pursuant 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 this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to subsection 1(a) of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 the IEEPA and the 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 executive 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. The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure compliance with those provisions of section 401 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641) applicable to the Department of the Treasury in relation to this order.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized, subsequent to the issuance of this order, to determine, and to take necessary action to give effect to that determination, that circumstances no longer warrant the blocking of the property and interests in property of, or the prohibiting of transactions with, a person listed in the Annex to this order.

Sec. 8. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right, benefit, or privilege, 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. 9. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on October 30, 2006.

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.



CUBAN REMITTANCE AFFIDAVIT

Form Approved
OMB #1505-0167
TDF 90-22.52

This affidavit is to be completed by the remitter, pursuant to the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 515, under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 1-44. It is to be submitted to the remittance service provider and kept on file for five years, subject to audit by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Este declaración jurada tiene que ser llenada por el remitente, en conformidad con el Control y Regulaciones de Bienes Cubanos, 31 CFR Parte 515, bajo la Ley Sobre Comercio con el Enemigo, 50 U.S.C. App. 1-44. Dicha documento debe ser presentada a la agencia remitente y mantenerse en los archivos por cinco años y esta sujeta a auditoria por el Departamento del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos (EE.UU)

I, _____ (Print name of remitter), DECLARE AND STATE THAT THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE:
LIMITED EMIGRATION REMITTANCES

1. I understand that up to \$2,000 per payee may be remitted to enable the payee to emigrate from Cuba to the United States. One remittance of no more than \$1,000 may be sent before the payee has received a valid visa from the U.S. State Department for the purpose of covering the payee's preliminary emigration expenses. Once the payee has received a valid visa from the U.S. State Department, up to an additional \$1,000 may be remitted for the purpose of enabling the payee to emigrate from Cuba to the United States, including for the purchase of airline tickets and payment of exit or third-country visa fees or other travel-related fees. Funds deposited in a blocked account in a banking institution in the United States may be remitted consistent with these criteria only if the payee is the Cuban national in whose name, or for whose beneficial interest, the account is held and the account is the result of a valid testamentary disposition, intestate succession, or payment from a life insurance policy or annuity contract triggered by the death of the policy or contract holder.

Name of Payee: _____

Payee's Date of Birth: _____

2. If I am sending more than \$1,000, **OR** if I have already sent a pre-visa emigration remittance to this payee, the payee has received an immigration visa from the U.S. State Department as follows:

Number of Payee's Visa: _____

Date of Payee's Visa: _____

UNLIMITED FAMILY AND FAMILY INHERITED REMITTANCES

I understand that remittances may be sent to a close relative¹ who is a national of Cuba by a remitter who is 18 years of age or older provided that the recipient is **not** a prohibited official of the Government of Cuba or a prohibited member of the Cuban Communist Party.² Additionally, funds deposited in a blocked account in a banking institution in the United States may be remitted to a Cuban national in whose name, or for whose beneficial interest, the account is held provided all of the funds in the account were inherited from a close relative of the Cuban national payee as a result of a valid testamentary disposition, intestate succession, or payment from a life insurance policy or annuity contract triggered by the death of the policy or contract holder. These remittances may not be made for emigration-related purposes.

Name of Recipient: _____

Relation to Remitter or Decedent: _____

OTHER LIMITED REMITTANCES FROM BLOCKED ACCOUNTS

I understand that up to \$300 in any consecutive three-month period may be remitted from any blocked account in a banking institution in the United States to a Cuban national in a third country who is an individual in whose name, or for whose beneficial interest, the account is held.

Name of Recipient: _____

SIGNATURE OF REMITTER
(FIRMA DEL REMITENTE): _____

Street Address (Dirección): _____

City, State, and Zip Code (Ciudad, Estado, Zona Postal): _____

Telephone Number (Número de Teléfono): _____

Mother's Maiden Name (Apellido de soltera de su madre): _____

Date of birth of remitter (Fecha de nacimiento del remitente): _____

1 The term "close relative" is defined in 31 CFR 515.339 to mean any individual related to you by blood, marriage, or adoption who is no more than three generations removed from you or from a common ancestor with you.

1 El término "pariente cercano" está definido en 31 CFR 515.339 y se refiere a cualquier individuo relacionado a través de línea sanguínea, matrimonio o adopción y no más de tres generaciones retirados de usted o de un antepasado que tengan en común

2 The term "prohibited official of the Government of Cuba" is defined in 31 CFR 515.337 to mean 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 (Tribuna Supremo Nacional). The term "prohibited member of the Cuban Communist Party" is defined in 31 CFR 515.338 to mean members of the Politburo, the Central Committee, Department Heads of the Central Committee, employees of the Central Committee, and secretaries and first secretaries of the provincial Party central committees.

2 El término "oficial prohibido del Gobierno Cubano" está definido en 31 CFR 515.337 y significa Ministros y Vice-ministros, miembros del Consejo de Estado y del Consejo de Ministros; miembros y empleados de la Asamblea Nacional del Poder Popular; miembros de cualquier asamblea provincial; jefes de sectores locales de los Comités de Defensa de la Revolución; Directores Generales y Sub-directores Generales de todos los ministerios Cubanos y las agencias del estado; empleados del Ministerio del Interior (MININT); empleados del Ministerio de las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias (MINFAR); secretarios y secretarios primeros de la Central de Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC) y sus sindicatos componentes; editores principales, editores y sub-editores de medios de comunicación y programas estatales de Cuba incluyendo los periódicos, la televisión y el radio; y miembros y empleados del Tribunal Supremo Nacional. El término "oficial prohibido del Partido Comunista Cubano" está definido en 31 CFR 515.338 y significa miembros del Buró Político, el Comité Central, jefes de departamentos del Comité Central, empleados del Comité Central, y secretarios y secretarios primeros de los comités provinciales del Partido.

YO, _____ (Nombre de el remitente en letra de molde), DECLARO Y AFIRMO QUE, A MI CONOCIMIENTO, LO SIGUIENTE ES VERIDICO Y CORRECTO:
REMESAS LIMITADAS DE EMIGRACIÓN

1. Entiendo que hasta US\$2,000 por beneficiario puede ser remitido para ayudar al beneficiario emigrar desde Cuba a los Estados Unidos (EE.UU). Solo una remesa de no más de US\$1,000 puede ser enviada antes que el beneficiario haya recibido una visa válida del Departamento del Estado de los EE.UU con el propósito de cubrir los gastos preliminares de emigración del beneficiario. Después que el beneficiario haya recibido una visa válida del Departamento del Estado de los EE.UU US\$1.000 adicionales pueden ser enviados ha fin de permitir al beneficiario a emigrar de Cuba a los EE.UU., incluyendo para la compra de boletos aéreos y el pago de tarifas de salida u otros honorarios de visa a un tercer-país u otras tarifas relacionadas al viaje. Fondos depositados en una cuenta bloqueada en una institución bancaria en los EE.UU pueden ser remitidos consistente con estos requerimientos solo si el beneficiario es un nacional cubano, en cuyo nombre o por cuya cuenta el beneficio se celebra como resultado de la disposición testamentaria, la sucesión intestada, o el pago de una póliza de seguro de vida o contrato de anualidad accionado por la muerte del asegurado o del contratante.

Nombre del Beneficiario: _____

Fecha de Nacimiento del Beneficiario: _____

2. Si estoy enviando más de US\$1,000, **O** si he enviado una remesa de emigración pre-visa a este beneficiario, el beneficiario ha recibido la siguiente visa de inmigración del Departamento del Estado de los EE.UU:

Número de Visa del Beneficiario: _____

Fecha de Visa del Beneficiario: _____

REMESAS ILIMITADAS FAMILIARES Y REMESAS FAMILIARES HEREDADAS

Yo entiendo que las remesas pueden ser enviadas a un pariente cercano¹ que sea un nacional de Cuba por un remitente que tenga 18 años o más, siempre y cuando que el recipiente **no** es un funcionario prohibido del Gobierno de Cuba o un miembro prohibido del Partido Comunista de Cuba.² Adicionalmente, los fondos depositados en una cuenta bloqueada en una institución bancaria en los EE.UU pueden ser remitidos a un nacional cubano, en cuyo nombre o por cuya cuenta el beneficio se celebra, con la condición que todos los fondos depositados en la cuenta fueron heredados de un pariente cercano de el nacional cubano beneficiario como resultado de la disposición testamentaria, la sucesión intestada, o el pago de una póliza de seguro de vida o contrato de anualidad accionado por la muerte del asegurado o del contratante. Estas remesas no son hechas para fines relacionados con emigración.

Nombre del Beneficiario: _____

Parentesco con el Beneficiario o Decendencia: _____

OTRAS REMESAS LIMITADAS DE CUENTAS BLOQUEADAS

Comprendo que hasta US\$300 pueden ser remitidos en un período de tres meses consecutivos de cualquier cuenta bloqueada en cualquier institución bancaria en los Estados Unidos a un Cubano nacional en un tercer país que es un individuo en cuyo nombre, o para cuyo interés beneficiario, la cuenta se mantiene.

Nombre del recipiente: _____

WITNESSED BY EMPLOYEE OF REMITTING AGENCY
(FIRMA DE TESTIGO DEL EMPLEADO DE LA AGENCIA REMITENTE): _____

Signature (Firma) and Date (Fecha): _____

Name of Remitting Agency: _____
(Nombre de la Agencia Remitente)

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.



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.

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
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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
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ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS FORM MAY BE OBTAINED FROM OFAC'S WEBSITE AT NO CHARGE: <<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATON

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page below the header. It is intended for providing additional information.

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.

- C TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY, COMPLETING ALL APPLICABLE SECTIONS.
- C 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.).
- C ALL DOCUMENTS MUST BE IN ENGLISH OR INCLUDE AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
- C FAILURE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE INFORMATION MAY RESULT IN YOUR APPLICATION BEING RETURNED WITHOUT ACTION.
- C 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
- C APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED BY FAX.
- C 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.
- C UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY OFAC, APPLICATIONS MADE BY ANY OTHER METHOD WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- C 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
- C AN APPLICATION THAT HAS BEEN APPROVED, SIGNED BY THE AUTHORIZING OFAC OFFICIAL, AND IMPRESSED WITH AN OFFICIAL OFAC SEAL IS A SPECIFIC LICENSE.
- C 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.
- C 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.
- C 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.
- C A SPECIFIC LICENSE IS ISSUED BY DIRECTION AND ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
- C 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.