PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE TALIBAN IN AFGHANISTAN

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SIX MONTH PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE TALIBAN THAT WAS DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13129 OF JULY 4, 1999, PURSUANT TO 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) AND 50 U.S.C. 1703(c)

JULY 8, 2002.—Referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith the final 6-month report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to the Taliban that was declared in Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. BUSH.
PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO
THE TALIBAN IN AFGHANISTAN

I hereby report to the Congress on developments over the course
of the past 6 months concerning the national emergency with re-
spect to the actions and policies of the Taliban in Afghanistan that
was declared in Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999. This report
is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emer-
gencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the Inter-
national Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c),
(“IEEPA”).

1. As a consequence of the successful military campaign against
the Taliban and al-Qaïda in Afghanistan, the State Department, on
4301, January 29, 2002) determining that there is no longer any
part of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban. Subsequently, I have
issued an Executive Order terminating the emergency with respect
to the Taliban and amending Executive Order 13224 of September
23, 2001, to add Mohammed Omar and the Taliban to the Annex
of that Order. The prohibitions with respect to transactions and
dealings with the Taliban, as defined in the Order, therefore re-
main in effect.

2. During the current reporting period, as of May 9, 2002, the
Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control
(“OFAC”) issued a total of 28 licenses, consisting of three licenses
to unblock funds in which there was determined to be no interest
of the Taliban, 17 licenses to unblock assets of previously blocked
Afghan entities to the control of the Interim Government of Af-
ghanistan, six licenses permitting the transfer of blocked assets be-
tween financial institutions, one license authorizing the export/sale
of telecommunications equipment to support the British Army in
Afghanistan, and one license to the U.S. Attorney’s Office to in-
spect and remove blocked property.

3. Since my last report, OFAC has collected one civil penalty
from a U.S. financial institution totaling $5,500 for violations of the
Regulations. One completed penalty enforcement action is under-
going Departmental debt collection and two additional matters are
undergoing penalty enforcement action at OFAC at this time.

4. Pursuant to section 1641(c) of the NEA, I am submitting a
final report to the Congress on the expenses incurred by the Fed-
eral Government that are directly attributable to the exercise of
powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the national
emergency with respect to the Taliban in Afghanistan. The total
expenses incurred since July 4, 1999, are estimated at approxi-
mately $2,770,000. Expenses during the past 6-month period are
estimated at approximately $1,065,000. Personnel costs were largely
centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the
Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Office of the General Counsel,
and the U.S. Customs Service), the Department of State, and components of the Department of Justice.