

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY  
WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAF-  
FICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA

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MESSAGE

FROM

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

TRANSMITTING

A SIX MONTH PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY  
WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CEN-  
TERED IN COLOMBIA THAT WAS DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE  
ORDER 12978 OF OCTOBER 21, 1995, PURSUANT TO 50 U.S.C.  
1641(c) AND 50 U.S.C. 1703(c)



OCTOBER 17, 2002.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the  
Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed

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*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report that my Administration has prepared on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 16, 2002.*



PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO  
SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA

This report to the Congress covers developments over the course of the past 6 months concerning the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 11641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c). Sanctions imposed against specifically designated narcotics traffickers (SDNT) centered in Colombia pursuant to Executive Order 12978 are separate from, and independent of, sanctions imposed pursuant to the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901–1908; 8 U.S.C. 1182).

1. During this reporting period, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), in consultation with the Departments of Justice and State, removed two individuals from the SDNT list because they no longer met the criteria. Persons or entities with whom financial and business dealings are prohibited and whose assets are blocked under Executive Order 12978 total 576, comprised of ten principals, 231 entities, and 335 individuals from Colombia's Cali, North Valle, and North Coast drug cartels. The narcotics trafficking sanctions continue to have a significant adverse impact on the operation of these cartels. The SDNT list will continue to be expanded to include additional Colombian drug trafficking organizations and their fronts, as appropriate.

2. As of August 22, 2002, OFAC had issued six licenses during the current reporting period. One license authorized the payment/receipt of legal fees and costs in connection with the provision of legal services, while the other five licenses authorized the release to blocked funds following a determination that there was no property interest of an SDNT involved.

3. During this reporting period, as of August 19, 2002, U.S. banks have blocked 25 financial transactions involving SDNT-related assets, totaling \$120,000. OFAC has continued to disseminate and update details of this program to the financial, securities, and international trade communities by both electronic and conventional media. This included bulletins to banking institutions via the Federal Reserve System and the Clearing House Interbank Payments System (CHIPS). The same material was also provided to the U.S. embassy in Bogota for distribution to U.S. companies operating in Colombia.

4. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from April 21 through October 20, 2002, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency with respect to SDNTs are estimated at approximately \$745,000. Personnel costs

were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of Justice, and the Department of State. These data do not reflect certain costs of operations by the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

5. Executive Order 12978 provides the Government of the United States with an effective tool for combating the actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia and the extreme level of violence, corruption, and harm that such actions cause in the United States and abroad. The magnitude and the dimension of the narcotics trafficking in Colombia—perhaps the most pivotal country of all in terms of the world's cocaine trade—are extremely grave.

