

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY  
WITH RESPECT TO SIERRA LEONE

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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 SIERRA LEONE THAT WAS DECLARED IN EX-  
ECUTIVE ORDER 13194 OF JANUARY 18, 2001, PURSUANT TO 50  
U.S.C. 1641(c)



JULY 17, 2001.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the  
Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



*To the Congress of the United States:*

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 a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sierra Leone that was declared in Executive Order 13194 of January 18, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 17, 2001.*



PRESIDENT'S PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH  
RESPECT TO SIERRA LEONE

I hereby report to the Congress on developments over the course of the past 6 months concerning the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13194 of January 18, 2001, in response to the actions of the insurgent Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone and pursuant to which the United States imposed a general ban on the direct and indirect importation of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to the United States, except those imports controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the Government of Sierra Leone. On May 22, 2001, I issued Executive Order 13213, which expanded the scope of that national emergency to include actions of the Government of Liberia in support of the RUF, and prohibited the importation of all rough diamonds from Liberia. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c). This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency declared in response to the actions of the RUF in Sierra Leone, and the embargo on the importation of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone and Liberia ("Conflict Diamonds").

On January 18, 2001, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13194 (66 FR 7389, January 23, 2001), in which he declared a national emergency to deal with the threat posed to United States foreign policy by: (1) the RUF's illicit trade in diamonds to fund its operations and procurement of weapons in the brutal, decade-long civil war in Sierra Leone; (2) the RUF's flagrant violation of the Lomé Peace Agreement of July 7, 1999; and (3) the RUF's attacks on personnel of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone. In order to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1306 of July 5, 2000, and to ensure that the importation into the United States of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone will not contribute further financial support to the RUF, the order prohibits the direct or indirect importation into the United States of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone except for those importations controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the Government of Sierra Leone. The exemption for importations of diamonds controlled by the Government of Sierra Leone seeks to avoid undermining the legitimate diamond trade or diminishing confidence in the integrity of the legitimate diamond industry.

On May 22, 2001, I issued Executive Order 13213 (66 FR 28829, May 24, 2001), to expand the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13194 and to take additional measures with respect to prohibiting the importation of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone. In order to further the objectives of Executive Order 13194, to implement UNSCR 1343 of March 7, 2001, and to counteract, among other things, the Government of Liberia's facilitation

of and participation in the RUF's illicit trade in diamonds through Liberia, Executive Order 13213 prohibits the direct or indirect importation into the United States of all rough diamonds from Liberia, whether or not such diamonds originated in Liberia.

1. OFAC has disseminated details of this program to the financial and international trade communities by both electronic and conventional media. In the 6-month period since January 18, 2001, OFAC has not issued any specific licenses authorizing transactions otherwise prohibited by the Executive Orders and has neither assessed nor collected any civil monetary penalty for a violation of the Executive Orders. OFAC, in cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service, is closely monitoring potential violations of the general bans on the importation of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone which are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime and of all rough diamonds from Liberia.

2. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from January 18 through July 17, 2001, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Sierra Leone are reported to be approximately \$100,000, most of which represent wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State (particularly the Bureaus of Economic and Business Affairs, African Affairs, International Organizations and the Office of the Legal Adviser), and the Department of Commerce (the Bureau of Export Administration and the General Counsel's Office).

3. The political and security situation in Sierra Leone has improved considerably since the issuance of Executive Order 13194 on January 18, 2001. While the need for continuation of the order remains, we have seen significant actions by the RUF to suggest that the totality of actions taken in parallel with the order, such as an expanded UN peacekeeping force in Sierra Leone, British training of the Sierra Leone Army, the effective rebuff by the Guinean military of RUF incursions, and UN Security Council sanctions against RUF sponsor President Taylor of Liberia are effective in wearing down RUF effectiveness and its will to continue the conflict. The RUF, however, remains an active and dangerous organization, and until the threat from the RUF is completely eliminated, along with its control of and illegal exploitation of diamond mining areas, the threat to U.S. foreign policy remains and Executive Order 13194 will remain in effect. I shall exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with the threat posed to the foreign policy of the United States by the actions of the insurgent Revolutionary United Front and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments concerning the national emergency declared with respect to Sierra Leone and expanded in scope with respect to Liberia.