

CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO  
TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN TO DISRUPT THE MID-  
DLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

TRANSMITTING

NOTIFICATION STATING THAT THE EMERGENCY DECLARED WITH  
RESPECT TO FOREIGN TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN TO DIS-  
RUPT THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS IS TO CONTINUE IN  
EFFECT BEYOND JANUARY 23, 2002, PURSUANT TO 50 U.S.C.  
1622(d)



JANUARY 23, 2002.—Referred to the Committee on International Relations  
and ordered to be printed

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, January 18, 2002.*

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process is to continue in effect beyond January 23, 2002, to the *Federal Register* for publication. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on January 22, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 7371).

The crisis with respect to the grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process that led to the declaration of a national emergency on January 23, 1995, as expanded on August 20, 1998, has not been resolved. Terrorist groups continue to engage in activities that have the purpose or effect of threatening the Middle East peace process, and that are hostile to United States interests in the region. Such actions constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process and maintain in force the economic sanctions against them to respond to this threat.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. BUSH.



NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO  
TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN TO DISRUPT THE MIDDLE EAST  
PEACE PROCESS

On January 23, 1995, by Executive Order 12947, the President declared a national emergency pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. On August 20, 1998, by Executive Order 13099, the President identified four additional persons, including Usama bin Laden, who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

Because these terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, as expanded on August 20, 1998, and the measures adopted on those dates to deal with that.

