

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

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)



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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) and 204(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, *April 23, 2002.*

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

This report to the Congress includes 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. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c). Sanctions imposed against significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia (“SDNTs”) 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).

1. Persons or entities with whom financial and business dealings are prohibited and whose assets are blocked under Executive Order 12978 total 578, comprised of 10 principals, 231 entities, and 337 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 February 21, 2002, the Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) had issued one license during the current reporting period. That license was issued for the release of blocked funds following a determination that there was no property interest of an SDNT involved.

3. During this reporting period, 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 Bogotá for distribution to U.S. companies operating in Colombia.

4. Since the last report, OFAC has collected one civil monetary penalty for a violation of the Executive Order, IEEPA, and the Narcotics Trafficking Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 536, by a U.S. company importing goods in which an SDNT had an interest.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from October 21, 2001, through April 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 more than \$730,000. 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 personnel cuts do not reflect certain costs of operations by the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

6. Executive Order 12978 provides the Government of the United States with an effective tool for combating the actions of significant foreign narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia and the unparalleled 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.

