

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

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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 EX-  
ECUTIVE 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,  
*Washington, July 2, 2002.*

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 respect 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 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), (“IEEPA”).

1. As a consequence of the successful military campaign against the Taliban and al-Qaida in Afghanistan, the State Department, on January 29, 2002, published a notice in the *Federal Register* (67 FR 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 remain 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 Afghanistan, six licenses permitting the transfer of blocked assets between 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 inspect 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 undergoing 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 Federal 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 approximately \$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.

