

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY
WITH RESPECT TO TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN
TO DISRUPT THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SIX-MONTH PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY,
DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 12947 OF JANUARY 23, 1995,
WITH RESPECT TO TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN TO DISRUPT
THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS, PURSUANT TO 50 U.S.C.
1641(c) AND 50 U.S.C. 1703(c)



JULY 25, 2003.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the
Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with 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, prepared by my Administration, on the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 24, 2003.*

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO
TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN TO DISRUPT THE MIDDLE EAST
PEACE PROCESS

This report to the Congress covers developments over the course of the past 6 months concerning the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, as expanded in scope by Executive Order 13099 of August 20, 1998. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c) ("IEEPA"), and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c).

1. There have been no amendments to the Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR Part 595 (the "Regulations"), during the current reporting period.

2. As of May 30, 2003, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) had issued one license authorizing the release of blocked funds after it was determined that there was no Specially Designated Terrorist (SDT) property interest in the funds.

3. As of May 27, 2003, the total of blocked assets being reported to OFAC is approximately \$6,451,000. The blocking of these funds prevents their conversion or other disposal for the benefit of the SDTs. Federal agencies will continue to work closely to identify and block assets in which SDTs have an interest.

4. Since the last report, OFAC has assessed and collected one civil monetary penalty in the amount of \$2,925 from a U.S. financial entity for violations of IEEPA and the Regulations.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from January 23 through July 22, 2003, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process are estimated at approximately \$345,000. These data do not reflect certain costs of operations by the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

6. Executive Orders 12947 and 13099 provide this Administration with a tool for combating fundraising in this country on behalf of organizations that use terror to undermine the Middle East peace process. The orders make it harder for such groups to finance these criminal activities by impeding their access to sources of support in the United States and to U.S. financial facilities. They are also intended to reach charitable contributions to designated organizations and individuals to preclude diversion of such donations to terrorist activities.

The Executive Orders demonstrate the United States determination to confront and combat those who would seek to destroy the

Middle East peace process and our commitment to the global fight against terrorism.

