

*Periodic Report on the National Emergency  
With Respect to Iran*

I hereby report to the Congress on developments and expenditures relating to the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order (E.O.) 12957 of March 15, 1995, and with respect to which additional measures were taken in E.O. 12959 of May 6, 1995, the provisions of which were clarified and consolidated in E.O. 13059 of August 19, 1997. Additional steps were also taken pursuant to this national emergency in E.O. 13553 of September 28, 2010; E.O. 13574 of May 23, 2011; E.O. 13590 of November 20, 2011; E.O. 13599 of February 5, 2012; E.O. 13606 of April 22, 2012; E.O. 13608 of May 1, 2012; E.O. 13622 of July 30, 2012; E.O. 13628 of October 9, 2012; E.O. 13645 of June 3, 2013; E.O. 13716 of January 16, 2016, which revoked E.O.s 13574, 13590, 13622, 13645, and provisions of E.O. 13628; E.O. 13846 of August 6, 2018, which revoked E.O.s 13716 and 13628; E.O. 13871 of May 8, 2019; E.O. 13876 of June 24, 2019; E.O. 13902 of January 10, 2020; and E.O. 13949 of September 21, 2020.

This report covers actions taken in the exercise of national emergency authorities, pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c); the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 560; the Iranian Financial Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 561; and the Iranian Sector and Human Rights Abuses Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 562. It also covers expenses that are directly attributable to the exercise of those authorities, in accordance with section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (NEA), 50 U.S.C. 1641(c).

This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in E.O. 12957 and does not deal with those matters relating to the emergency declared in E.O. 12170 of November 14, 1979, in connection with the hostage crisis.

IEEPA Reporting (from August 24, 2020, through January 20, 2021)

1. On September 21, 2020, the President signed E.O. 13949, “Blocking Property of Certain Persons With Respect to the Conventional Arms Activities of Iran.” (85 Fed. Reg. 60043, September 23, 2020). In E.O. 13949, the President stated that it remains the policy of the United States to counter Iran’s malign influence in the Middle East, including transfers from Iran of destabilizing conventional weapons and acquisition of arms and related materiel by Iran. He

further stated that transfers to and from Iran of arms or related materiel or military equipment represent a continuing threat to regional and international security — as evidenced by Iran’s continued military support that fuels ongoing conflict in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Yemen. He further stated that Iran benefits from engaging in the conventional arms trade by strengthening its relationships with other outlier regimes, lessening its international isolation, and deriving revenue that it uses to support terror groups and fund malign activities.

In light of these findings, the President ordered the blocking of all property and interests in property of any person determined by either the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to meet any of the criteria set forth in subsection 1(a) of E.O. 13949. See Attachment A for a copy of E.O. 13949.

2. On October 1, 2020, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) amended the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 560, to revise the general license relating to the official business of certain international organizations, and to make a technical correction. See Attachment B for a copy of the amendment.

On October 8, 2020, OFAC issued General License L – Authorizing Certain Transactions Involving Iranian Financial Institutions Blocked Pursuant to E.O. 13902. See Attachment C for a copy of General License L.

On October 26, 2020, OFAC issued General License 8A – Authorizing Certain Humanitarian Trade Transactions Involving the Central Bank of Iran or the National Iranian Oil Company. See Attachment D for a copy of General License 8A.

On October 29, 2020, OFAC issued General License M – Authorizing the Exportation of Certain Graduate Level Educational Services and Software. See Attachment E for a copy of General License M.

3. During this reporting period, OFAC designated 119 entities and 92 individuals pursuant to the authorities listed above.

4. OFAC closed 409 licensing cases (which may take the form of specific licenses, license amendments, “return-without-action” letters, general information letters, interpretive guidance letters, denial letters, closed without determination letters, or withdrawals) pursuant to the authorities referenced above.

5. One hundred eight transactions or accounts, totaling approximately \$11.7 million, were reported to OFAC as blocked pursuant to the authorities referenced above. In addition,

U.S. banks refused to process approximately 585 Iran-related commercial transactions, the majority involving foreign financial institutions. The rejected transactions caused an additional disruption of approximately \$2.5 million in financial dealings involving Iran. In addition, three enforcement matters were settled, involving three entities, in the amount of approximately \$4.89 million.

6. OFAC has continued to discuss this program during its numerous outreach events to the financial, securities, and international trade communities. Details of this program also are available on the Department of the Treasury's website, including in substantive FAQs and industry-specific OFAC compliance guidance.

NEA Reporting (from September 15, 2020, through March 14, 2021)

7. The expenses incurred by the federal government that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the 1995 declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iran are reported to be approximately \$8.9 million, most of which represent wage and salary costs for federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement at the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of State, and the Department of Justice. This total does not reflect certain costs of operations by the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

I shall continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments as required by law.

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Department of the Treasury

Dated: