

*Periodic Report on the National Emergency  
With Respect to Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt  
the Middle East Peace Process*

I hereby report to the Congress on developments and expenditures relating to 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 amended by Executive Order 13099 of August 20, 1998, and Executive Order 13372 of February 16, 2005 (collectively, the “Executive Orders”). This report, which I am submitting pursuant to a delegation of authority from the President in Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, 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), and expenses that are directly attributable to the exercise of those authorities, pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (NEA), 50 U.S.C. 1641(c).

IEEPA Reporting (from November 29, 2018, through June 26, 2019)

1. The Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) took no licensing actions involving the Executive Orders and the implementing Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 595 (the Regulations). Licensing actions 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. Note that the periodic report with respect to Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, “Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, or Support Terrorism,” may include transactions OFAC has licensed that otherwise would be prohibited by the Regulations and by other terrorism sanctions programs that OFAC administers.

2. Since the issuance of Executive Order 12947, approximately \$6,455,000 in Specially Designated Terrorist assets have been reported to OFAC as blocked. No additional assets were reported as blocked under the Regulations during the reporting period. Persons whose property and interests in property are blocked under the Regulations may also be subject to similar restrictions under other terrorism sanctions programs, such as those pertaining to Executive Order

13224 of September 23, 2001, and the implementing Global Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 594. Consequently, their assets may be reported as blocked under such other regulations.

NEA Reporting (from January 23, 2019, through July 22, 2019)

3. 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 terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process are estimated at approximately \$120,000, most of which represent wage and salary costs for federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State. This amount does not reflect certain costs of operations by the intelligence and law enforcement communities. This amount also reflects only costs associated with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, and does not include costs incurred pursuant to other terrorism sanctions programs, such as those pertaining to Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001.

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

  
Steven T. Mnuchin

Department of the Treasury

Dated: July 19, 2019