

*Periodic Report on the National Emergency
With Respect to Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism*

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments and expenditures relating to the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism declared in Executive Order (E.O.) 13224 of September 23, 2001, relied upon for additional steps taken in E.O. 13268 of July 2, 2002, clarified in E.O. 13372 of February 16, 2005, and under which additional steps were taken in E.O. 13886 of September 9, 2019. In accordance with section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), this report covers actions taken in the exercise of national emergency authorities under IEEPA, and implementing regulations set forth at 31 C.F.R. part 594 (the Global Terrorism Sanctions Regulations). 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).

IEEPA Reporting (from July 31, 2020, through March 1, 2021)

1. During this reporting period, the Departments of State and the Treasury designated 22 individuals and four entities as “Specially Designated Global Terrorists” (SDGTs) pursuant to the authorities referenced above. This included the Treasury Department’s designations of individuals and entities related to previously designated SDGTs al-Qa’ida, Hizballah, and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, and the Department of State’s designations of the terrorist groups Ansarallah and Sayara al-Mukhtar.

On February 16, 2021, the Department of State revoked the Ansarallah designations and OFAC removed it from its Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (“SDN List”).

2. On October 26, 2020, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued General License 8A – Authorizing Certain Humanitarian Trade Transactions Involving the Central Bank of Iran or the National Iranian Oil Company. See Attachment A for a copy of General License 8A.

On January 19, 2021, OFAC issued the following four general licenses concurrent with the designation of Ansarallah: General License 9 – Official Business of the United States Government, General License 10 – Official Activities of Certain International Organizations,

General License 11 – Certain Transactions in Support of Nongovernmental Organizations’ Activities in Yemen, and General License 12 – Transactions Related to the Exportation or Reexportation of Agricultural Commodities, Medicine, Medical Devices, Replacement Parts and Components or Software Updates. See Attachment B for copies of General Licenses 9, 10, 11, and 12.

On January 25, 2021, OFAC issued General License 13 – Authorizing Transactions Involving Ansarallah. See Attachment C for a copy of General License 13.

On February 16, 2021, as a result of the Department of State’s revocation of the Ansarallah designations and its removal from the SDN List, OFAC revoked General Licenses 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

3. OFAC closed 218 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.

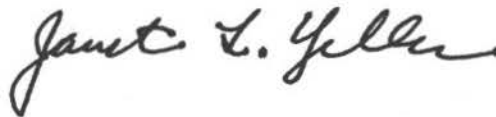
4. United States financial institutions reported a total of \$66.119 million in terrorist-related assets as currently blocked. This figure describes only part of the overall impact of blocking actions. First, our international partners often have taken parallel blocking actions in their own financial sectors. Second, each account that is blocked represents a potential pipeline for terrorism-related finance that has been cut off. Third, the designated target no longer has access to the U.S. financial system, directly or indirectly. In addition, blocking actions have a larger deterrent effect on those who would otherwise consider assisting the financing of terrorism. Once identified, those terrorists and their supporters face commercial isolation and a block of their property and interests in property. Finally, Treasury’s underlying investigations and the subsequent reporting from financial institutions advance our understanding of terrorist networks. This broader set of information, when assembled and assessed by Treasury, is then used to aid U.S. authorities against terrorists and their support networks.

5. 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 to the public on the Department of the Treasury’s website, including in a program brochure and in industry-specific OFAC compliance guidance.

NEA Reporting (from September 24, 2020, through March 21, 2021)

6. 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 persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism are estimated at approximately \$3.69 million. Reported costs are predominately related to salary and expenses for personnel in the Department of the Treasury, the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement at the Department of Homeland Security. This amount 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Janet L. Yellen". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Janet L. Yellen

Department of the Treasury

Dated: **MAR 23 2021**