The Order blocks all property and interests

in property of the Government of Sudan,

its agencies, instrumentalities, and controlled

entities, including the Central Bank of

Sudan, that are in the United States, that

hereafter come within the United States, or

that are or hereafter come within the possession

or control of United States persons, including

their overseas branches. The Order

also prohibits (1) the importation into the

United States of any goods or services of Sudanese

origin except for information or informational

materials; (2) the exportation or reexportation

of goods, technology, or services

to Sudan or the Government of Sudan except

for information or informational materials

and donations of humanitarian aid; (3) the

facilitation by a United States person of the

exportation or reexportation of goods, technology,

or services to or from Sudan; (4) the

performance by any United States person of

any contract, including a financing contract,

in support of an industrial, commercial, public

utility, or governmental project in Sudan;

(5) the grant or extension of credits or loans

by any United States person to the Government

of Sudan; and (6) transactions relating

to the transportation of cargo. The Order also

provided a 30-day delayed effective date for

the completion of certain trade transactions.

2. Executive Order 13067 became effective

at 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time on

November 4, 1997. On December 2, 1997,

the Department of the Treasury’s Office of

Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued General

Notice No. 1, interpreting the delayed

effective date for pre-November 4, 1997,

trade contracts involving Sudan if the preexisting

trade contract was for (a) the exportation

of goods, services, or technology from

the United States or a third country that was

authorized under applicable Federal regulations

in force immediately prior to November

4, 1997, or (b) the reexportation of goods or

technology that was authorized under applicable

Federal regulations in force immediately

prior to November 4, 1997. Such exports

or reexports were authorized until

12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, December

4, 1997, and nonfinancing activity by United

States persons incidental to the performance

of the preexisting trade contract (such as the

provision of transportation or insurance) was

authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern standard

time, February 2, 1998. If the preexisting

trade contract was for the importation of

goods or services of Sudanese origin or other

trade transactions relating to goods or services

of Sudanese origin or owned or controlled

by the Government of Sudan, importations

under the preexisting trade contract

were authorized until 12:01 a.m. eastern

standard time, December 4, 1997.

3. Since the issuance of Executive Order

13067, OFAC has made numerous decisions

with respect to applications for authorizations

to engage in transactions under the Sudanese

sanctions. As of March 12, 1998,

OFAC has issued 55 authorizations to nongovernmental

organizations engaged in the

delivery of humanitarian aid and 77 licenses

to others. OFAC has denied many requests

for licenses. The majority of denials were in

response to requests to authorize commercial

exports to Sudan—particularly of machinery

and equipment for various industries—and

the importation of Sudanese-origin goods.

The majority of licenses issued permitted the

unblocking of financial transactions for individual

remitters who routed their funds

through blocked Sudanese banks. Other licenses

authorized the completion of diplomatic

transfers, preeffective date trade transactions,

and the performance of certain legal

services.

4. At the time of signing Executive Order

13067, I directed the Secretary of the Treasury

to block all property and interests in

property of persons determined, in consultation

with the Secretary of State, to be owned

or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf

of, the Government of Sudan. On November

5, 1997, OFAC disseminated details of this

program to the financial, securities, and

international trade communities by both

electronic and conventional media. This information

included the names of 62 entities

owned or controlled by the Government of

Sudan. The list includes 12 financial institutions

and 50 other enterprises.

5. OFAC, in cooperation with the U.S.

Customs Service, is closely monitoring potential

violations of the import prohibitions

of the Order by businesses and individuals.

Various reports of violations are being aggressively

pursued.

6. The expenses incurred by the Federal

Government in the 6-month period from November

3, 1997, through May 2, 1998, that

are directly attributable to the exercise of

powers and authorities conferred by the declaration

of a national emergency with respect

to Sudan are reported to be approximately

$425,000, most of which represent wage and

salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel

costs were largely centered in the Department

of the Treasury (particularly in the Office

of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs

Service, the Office of the Under Secretary

for Enforcement, and the Office of the

General Counsel), the Department of State

(particularly the Bureaus of Economic and

Business Affairs, African Affairs, Near Eastern

Affairs, Consular Affairs, and the Office

of the Legal Adviser), and the Department

of Commerce (the Bureau of Export Administration

and the General Counsel’s Office).

7. The situation in Sudan continues to

present an extraordinary and unusual threat

to the national security and foreign policy of

the United States. The declaration of the national

emergency with respect to Sudan contained

in Executive Order 13067 underscores

the United States Government opposition to

the actions and policies of the Government

of Sudan, particularly its support of international

terrorism and its failure to respect

basic human rights, including freedom of religion.

The prohibitions contained in Executive

Order 13067 advance important objectives

in promoting the antiterrorism and

human rights policies of the United States.

I shall exercise the powers at my disposal to

deal with these problems and will continue

to report periodically to the Congress on significant

developments.