

Executive Order Termination of Emergency with Respect to the Actions and Policies of Unita and Revocation of Related Executive Orders

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) (NEA), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1448 of December 9, 2002,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the situation that gave rise to the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 12865 of September 26, 1993, with respect to the actions and policies of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), and that led to the steps taken in that order and in Executive Order 13069 of December 12, 1997, and Executive Order 13098 of August 18, 1998, has been significantly altered by the recent and continuing steps toward peace taken by the Government of Angola and UNITA. Accordingly, I hereby terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12865, revoke Executive Orders 12865, 13069, and 13098, and order:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 202 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622), termination of the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of UNITA shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending, not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this order, or any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to the effective date of this order, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to the effective date of this order.

Sec. 2. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, or its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees, or agents.

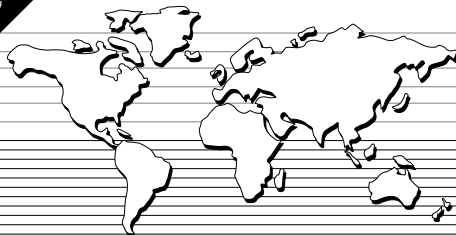
Sec. 3. (a) This order is effective 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on May 7, 2003.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH
THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 6, 2003.



U.S. Department of the Treasury
Office of Foreign Assets Control



UNITA

What You Need To Know About The U.S. Embargo

A summary of the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations - Title 31 Part 590 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations

In coordination with international sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council, the President signed Executive Order 12865 on September 26, 1993, initiating sanctions against the "Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola" and the "Forces Armadas para a Liberacao de Angola" (FALA), known in English as the "National Union for the Total Independence of Angola" and the "Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola." UNITA includes any person acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of either of these organizations. In response to UN Security Council Resolutions 1127 of August 28, 1997 and 1130 of September 29, 1997, the President signed Executive Order 13069 on December 12, 1997, further tightening the sanctions against UNITA. On August 18, 1998, the President signed Executive Order 13098 imposing additional sanctions in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 1173 of June 12, 1998, and 1176 of June 24, 1998.

■ **ASSETS BLOCKED** - In the latest Executive Order, the President has blocked all property within the possession or control of a U.S. person in which UNITA or its senior officials (including adult members of their immediate families) have an interest. These individuals will be designated by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"). Their property cannot be transferred or otherwise dealt in without a license from OFAC.

■ **IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON DIAMONDS EXPORTED FROM ANGOLA** - Diamonds exported from Angola on or after August 19, 1998, 12:01 a.m. EDT, may not be imported, directly or indirectly, into the United States unless they are controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the Angolan Government of Unity and National Reconciliation. Any documentation that demonstrates to the satisfaction of the United States Customs Service that the diamonds were legally exported from Angola with approval of the Angolan Government of Unity and National Reconciliation is acceptable.

■ **EXPORTING GOODS TO ANGOLA** - U.S. persons, wherever located, cannot export the following types of goods, regardless of origin, to the territory of Angola other than through points of entry designated by the United States Treasury Department (see below), nor can U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft be used for such exports:

- mining equipment,
- arms and related material of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and related spare parts,
- petroleum and petroleum products,
- aircraft or aircraft components, and
- motorized vehicles or watercraft, and spare parts for them.

Points of Entry to the territory of Angola designated by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Airports:

Luanda
Katumbela, Benguela Province

Ports:

Luanda
Lobito, Benguela Province
Namibe, Namibe Province

Entry Points:

Malongo, Cabinda Province

Appendices to the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations should be consulted for greater detail.

■ **EXPORTING SERVICES TO ANGOLA** - U.S. persons cannot sell or supply mining services or ground or waterborne transportation services, regardless of origin, to persons in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended. The UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations should be consulted for areas designated by OFAC.

■ **TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO AIRCRAFT SERVICES AND AIR TRAVEL TO ANGOLA** - The following types of transactions are prohibited from being performed by U.S. persons or from the United States:

- The insurance, engineering or servicing of any aircraft owned or controlled by UNITA;
- The granting of permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly the United States if the aircraft, as part of the same flight or as a continuation of that flight, is destined to land in or has taken off from a place in the territory of Angola other than one specified by the U.S. Department of the Treasury;
- The provision or making available of engineering and maintenance servicing, the certification of airworthiness, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts, or the provision, renewal or making available of direct insurance with respect to any aircraft registered in Angola other than those specified by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, or that has flown into Angola other than through a port of entry specified by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

If you have information regarding possible violations of the regulations, please call the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control at 202/622-2430. Your call will be handled confidentially.

This document is explanatory only and does not have the force of law. Executive Orders 12865, 13069, 13098, and the implementing UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations (31 CFR Part 590) contain the legally binding provisions governing the sanctions against UNITA. This document does not supplement or modify the Executive Orders or 31 CFR Part 590.

The Office of Foreign Assets Control also administers sanctions programs involving Burma (Myanmar), Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, Syria, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro), the Taliban in Afghanistan, designated international terrorists and narcotics traffickers, foreign terrorist organizations, and designated foreign persons who have engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. For additional information about these programs or about the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations, please contact the:

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
U.S. Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220
202/622-2520
<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>