I hereby report to the Congress on developments and expenditures relating to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13818 of December 20, 2017 (E.O. 13818), which blocks the property of persons involved in serious human rights abuse or corruption. 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 583 (the Global Magnitsky 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 October 29, 2019, through May 28, 2020)

1. During this reporting period, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) designated 38 individuals and 35 entities pursuant to the authorities referenced above.

These designations included the December 6, 2019 designation of three leaders of Iran-backed militias in Iraq that opened fire on peaceful protests, killing dozens of innocent civilians, and the designation of Iraqi millionaire businessman Khamis Farhan al Khanjar al-Issawi for bribing government officials and engaging in corruption at the expense of the Iraqi people.

The designation totals listed above also include the December 9, 2019 designation of 15 individuals and 29 entities for corruption in numerous countries in Asia, Latin America, and Europe; the December 10, 2019 designation of 18 individuals located in Burma, Pakistan, Libya, Slovakia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan, as well as six entities that were concurrently designated for being owned or controlled by one of the individuals; and the January 8, 2020 designation of the First Vice President of South Sudan, Taban Deng Gai, for his involvement in serious human rights abuse, including the disappearance and reported deaths of civilians.

On December 18, 2019, OFAC removed Latvia’s Ventspils Freeport Authority from OFAC’s Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (“SDN List”). Ventspils Freeport Authority was originally designated on December 9, 2019, for being owned or
controlled by Latvian oligarch and SDN Aivars Lembergs. Following the designation of Lembergs and the Ventspils Freeport Authority, the Latvian government passed legislation effectively ending Lembergs’ control of the Ventspils Freeport Authority. According to the legislation, the port will be supervised by four representatives appointed by the Latvian government.

On March 17, 2020, OFAC removed one entity, Interlog DRC, from the SDN list as a result of a petition. Interlog DRC was initially designated in June 2018 for its ties to Dan Gertler, an individual listed in the annex to E.O. 13818.

2. On December 9, 2019, concurrent with the above designations, OFAC issued General License 1 – Authorizing Certain Activities Necessary to the Wind Down of Transactions Involving Ventspils Freeport Authority, Ventspils Attistibas Agentura, Biznesa Attistibas Asociacijai, and Latvijas Tranzita Biznesa Asociacijai. On December 18, 2019, concurrent with the delisting of Ventspils Freeport Authority, OFAC issued General License 1A – Authorizing Certain Activities Necessary to the Wind Down of Transactions Involving Ventspils Attistibas Agentura, Biznesa Attistibas Asociacijai, and Latvijas Tranzita Biznesa Asociacijai. Copies of General Licenses 1 and 1A are attached to this report.

3. OFAC closed 12 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), and received reports of the blocking of 77 transactions totaling approximately $129.7 million, pursuant to the authorities referenced above.

4. OFAC has continued to respond to public inquiries regarding this program during its numerous outreach events to the financial, securities, international trade, and other communities. Details of this program are available on the Department of the Treasury’s website.

NEA Reporting (from December 20, 2019, through June 19, 2020)

5. The expenses incurred by the federal government that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to serious human rights abuse and corruption around the world are reported to be approximately $1.91 million, most of which represent wage and salary costs for federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury, the Department of State, and the Department of Justice. This amount reflects only costs associated with the national emergency.
declared in E.O. 13818 of December 20, 2017, and does not include any costs incurred pursuant to other human rights or regional sanctions programs.

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

Steven T. Mnuchin

Department of the Treasury
Dated: JUN 16 2020