

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE NATIONAL
EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS SINCE HIS LAST REPORT OF AUGUST 2, 1994, CONCERNING THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ, PURSUANT TO 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) AND 50 U.S.C. 1703(c)



FEBRUARY 8, 1995.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of August 2, 1994, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order No. 12722 of August 2, 1990. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

Executive Order No. 12722 ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq (including the Central Bank of Iraq), then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of a United States person. That order also prohibited the importation into the United States of goods and services of Iraqi origin, as well as the exportation of goods, services, and technology from the United States to Iraq. The order prohibited travel-related transactions to or from Iraq and the performance of any contract in support of any industrial, commercial, or governmental project in Iraq. United States persons were also prohibited from granting or extending credit or loans to the Government of Iraq.

The foregoing prohibitions (as well as the blocking of Government of Iraq property) were continued and augmented on August 9, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12724, which was issued in order to align the sanctions imposed by the United States with United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 of August 6, 1990.

Executive Order No. 12817 was issued on October 21, 1992, to implement in the United States measures adopted in United Nations Security Council Resolution 778 of October 2, 1992. Resolution No. 778 requires U.N. Member States temporarily to transfer to a U.N. escrow account up to \$200 million apiece in Iraqi oil sale proceeds paid by purchasers after the imposition of U.N. sanctions on Iraq, to finance Iraqi's obligations for U.N. activities with respect to Iraq, such as expenses to verify Iraqi weapons destruction, and to provide humanitarian assistance in Iraq on a nonpartisan basis. A portion of the escrowed funds will also fund the activities of the U.N. Compensation Commission in Geneva, which will handle claims from victims of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Member States also may make voluntary contributions to the account. The funds placed in the escrow account are to be returned, with interest, to the Member States that transferred them to the United Nations, as funds are received from future sales of Iraqi oil authorized by the U.N. Security Council. No Member State is required to fund more than half of the total transfers or contributions to the escrow account.

This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order No. 12722 and matters relating to Executive Orders Nos. 12724

and 12817 (the "Executive orders"). The report covers events from August 2, 1994, through February 1, 1995.

1. There has been one action affecting the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 575 (the "Regulations"), administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (FAC) of the Department of the Treasury, since my last report on August 2, 1994. On February 1, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 6376), FAC amended the Regulations by adding to the list of Specially Designated Nationals (SDNs) of Iraq set forth in Appendices A ("entities and individuals") and B ("merchant vessels"), the names of 24 cabinet ministers and 6 other senior officials of the Iraqi government, as well as 4 Iraqi state-owned banks, not previously identified as SDNs. Also added to the Appendices were the names of 15 entities, 11 individuals, and 1 vessel that were newly identified as Iraqi SDNs in the comprehensive list of SDNs for all sanctions programs administered by FAC that was published in the *Federal Register* (59 Fed. Reg. 59460) on November 17, 1994. In the same document, FAC also provided additional addresses and aliases for 6 previously identified Iraqi SDNs. This *Federal Register* publication brings the total number of listed Iraqi SDNs to 66 entities, 82 individuals, and 161 vessels.

Pursuant to section 575.306 of the Regulations, FAC has determined that these entities and individuals designated as SDNs are owned or controlled by, or are acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly on behalf of, the Government of Iraq, or are agencies, instrumentalities or entities of that government. By virtue of this determination, all property and interests in property of these entities or persons that are in the United States or in the possession or control of United States persons are blocked. Further, United States persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions with these individuals or entities unless the transactions are licensed by FAC. The designations were made in consultation with the Department of State. A copy of the amendment is attached to this report.

2. Investigations of possible violations of the Iraqi sanctions continue to be pursued and appropriate enforcement actions taken. The FAC continues its involvement in lawsuits, seeking to prevent the unauthorized transfer of blocked Iraqi assets. There are currently 38 enforcement actions pending, including nine cases referred by FAC to the U.S. Customs Service for joint investigation. Additional FAC civil penalty notices were prepared during the reporting period for violations of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the Regulations with respect to transactions involving Iraq. Four penalties totaling \$26,043 were collected from two banks, one company, and one individual for violations of the prohibitions against transactions involving Iraq.

3. Investigation also continues into the roles played by various individuals and firms outside Iraq in the Iraqi government procurement network. These investigations may lead to additions to FAC's listing of individuals and organizations determined to be SDNs of the Government of Iraq.

4. Pursuant to Executive Order No. 12817 implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 778, on October 26, 1992, FAC directed the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to establish a blocked account for receipt of certain post-August 6, 1990, Iraqi oil sales proceeds, and to hold, invest, and transfer these funds as

required by the order. On October 5, 1994, following payments by the Governments of Canada (\$677,756.99), the United Kingdom (\$1,740,152.44), and the European Community (\$697,055.93), respectively, to the special United Nations-controlled account, entitled "United Nations Security Council Resolution 778 Escrow Account," the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$3,114,965.36 from the blocked account it holds to the United Nations-controlled account. Similarly, on December 16, 1994, following the payment of \$721,217.97 by the Government of the Netherlands, \$3,000,891.06 by the European Community, \$4,936,808.84 by the Government of the United Kingdom, \$190,476.19 by the Government of France, and \$5,565,913.29 by the Government of Sweden, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$14,415,307.35 to the United Nations-controlled account. Again, on December 28, 1994, following the payment of \$853,372.95 by the Government of Denmark, \$1,049,719.82 by the European Community, \$70,716.52 by the Government of France, \$625,390.86 by the Government of Germany, \$1,151,742.01 by the Government of the Netherlands, and \$1,062,500.00 by the Government of the United Kingdom, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$4,813,442.16 to the United Nations-controlled account. Finally, on January 13, 1995, following the payment of \$796,167.00 by the Government of the Netherlands, \$810,949.24 by the Government of Denmark, \$613,030.61 by the Government of Finland, and \$2,049,600.12 by the European Community, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was directed to transfer a corresponding amount of \$4,269,746.97 to the United Nations-controlled account. Cumulative transfers from the blocked Federal Reserve Bank of New York account since issuance of Executive Order No. 12817 have amounted to \$157,542,187.88 of the up to \$200 million that the United States is obligated to match from blocked Iraqi oil payments, pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 778.

5. The Office of Foreign Assets Control has issued a total of 533 specific licenses regarding transactions pertaining to Iraq or Iraqi assets since August 1990. Since my last report, 37 specific licenses have been issued. Licenses were issued for transactions such as the filing of legal actions against Iraqi governmental entities, legal representation of Iraq, and the exportation to Iraq of donated medicine, medical supplies, food intended for humanitarian relief purposes, the execution of powers of attorney relating to the administration of personal assets and decedents' estates in Iraq, and the protection of preexistent intellectual property rights in Iraq.

6. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from August 2, 1994, through February 1, 1995, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iraq are reported to be about \$2.25 million, most of which represents 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 (particu-

larly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, the Bureau of Near East Affairs, the Bureau of Organization Affairs, and the Office of the Legal Adviser), and the Department of Transportation (particularly the U.S. Coast Guard).

7. The United States imposed economic sanctions on Iraq in response to Iraq's illegal invasion and occupation of Kuwait, a clear act of brutal aggression. The United States, together with the international community, is maintaining economic sanctions against Iraq because the Iraqi regime has failed to comply fully with United Nations Security Council resolutions. Security Council resolutions on Iraq call for the elimination of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, the inviolability of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary, the release of Kuwaiti and other third-country nationals, compensation for victims of Iraqi aggression, long-term monitoring of weapons of mass destruction capabilities, the return of Kuwaiti assets stolen during Iraq's illegal occupation of Kuwait, renunciation of terrorism, an end to internal Iraqi repression of its own civilian population, and the facilitation of access of international relief organizations to all those in need in all parts of Iraq. More than 4 years after the invasion, a pattern of defiance persists: a refusal to account for missing Kuwaiti detainees; failure to return Kuwaiti property worth millions of dollars, including weapons used by Iraq in its movement of troops to the Kuwaiti border in October 1994; sponsorship of assassinations in Lebanon and in northern Iraq; incomplete declarations to weapons inspectors; and ongoing widespread human rights violations. As a result, the U.N. sanctions remain in place; the United States will continue to enforce those sanctions under domestic authority.

The Baghdad government continues to violate basic human rights of its own citizens through systematic repression of minorities and denial of humanitarian assistance. The Government of Iraq has repeatedly said it will not be bound by United Nations Security Council Resolution 688. For more than 3 years, Baghdad has maintained a blockade of food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies against northern Iraq. The Iraqi military routinely harasses residents of the north, and has attempted to "Arabize" the Kurdish, Turcomen, and Assyrian areas in the north. Iraq has not relented in its artillery attacks against civilian population centers in the south, or in its burning and draining operations in the southern marshes, which have forced thousands to flee to neighboring States.

In 1991, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolutions 706 and 712, which would permit Iraq to sell up to \$1.6 billion of oil under U.N. auspices to fund the provision of food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies to the people of Iraq. The resolutions also provide for the payment of compensation to victims of Iraqi aggression and other U.N. activities with respect to Iraq. The equitable distribution within Iraq of this humanitarian assistance would be supervised and monitored by the United Nations. The Iraqi regime so far has refused to accept these resolutions and has thereby chosen to perpetuate the suffering of its civilian population. More than a year ago, the Iraqi government informed the United Nations that it would not implement Resolutions 706 and 712.

The policies and actions of the Saddam Hussein regime continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, as well as to regional peace and security. The U.N. resolutions require that the Security Council be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in judging its compliance with sanctions. Because of Iraq's failure to comply fully with these resolutions, the United States will continue to apply economic sanctions to deter it from threatening peace and stability in the region.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 8, 1995.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 575**Iraqi Sanctions Regulations; Specially Designated Nationals List**

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule; amendments to the list of specially designated nationals.

SUMMARY: The Office of Foreign Assets Control is amending the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations to add 4 banks and 30 individuals to appendix A, individuals and Organizations Determined To Be Specially Designated Nationals of the Government of Iraq, and to supplement information provided for 6 previously listed Specially Designated Nationals by including additional addresses and aliases. Finally, the amendment adds to the appendices 14 entities and 11 individuals identified as SDNs of Iraq in the comprehensive SDN list published in the Federal Register on November 17, 1994, and adds revised information published in the comprehensive SDN list for 1 previously listed vessel.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 1, 1995.

ADDRESS: Copies of the list of persons whose property is blocked pursuant to the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations are available upon request at the following location: Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Annex, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20220. The full list of persons blocked pursuant to economic sanctions programs administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control is available electronically on *The Federal Bulletin Board* (see Supplementary Information).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: J. Robert McBrien, Chief, International Programs Division, Office of Foreign Assets Control, tel.: 202/622-2420.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Electronic Availability**

This document is available as an electronic file on *The Federal Bulletin Board* the day of publication in the Federal Register. By modem dial 202/512-1387 or call 202/512-1530 for disks or paper copies. This file is available in Postscript, WordPerfect 5.1 and ASCII.

Background

The Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") is amending the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 575 (the "Regulations"), to add new entries to appendices A and B. Appendix A, individuals and Organizations

Determined to Be Specially Designated Nationals of the Government of Iraq, is a list of individuals and organizations determined by the Director of FAC to be within the definition of the term "Government of Iraq," as set forth in § 575.306 of the Regulations, because they are owned or controlled by or act or purport to act directly or indirectly on behalf of the Government of Iraq. Appendix B, Merchant Vessels Registered, Owned, or Controlled by the Government of Iraq or by Persons Acting Directly or Indirectly on Behalf of the Government of Iraq, is a list of vessels determined by the Director of FAC to be property of the Government of Iraq.

Appendix A to part 575 is amended to provide public notice of the designation of 4 banks and 30 individuals as Specially Designated Nationals. In addition, supplementary information is being provided for 6 previously listed Specially Designated Nationals by including additional addresses and aliases. The amendment adds to appendix A 14 entities and 11 individuals identified as SDNs of Iraq in the comprehensive SDN list published in the Federal Register on November 17, 1994, 58 FR 59486. Finally, the amendment adds to appendix B revised information published in the comprehensive SDN list for 1 previously listed vessel.

All prohibitions in the Regulations pertaining to the Government of Iraq apply to the entities and individuals identified in appendices A and B. All transactions with such entities or persons, or transactions in property in which they have an interest, are prohibited unless otherwise exempted or licensed in or pursuant to the Regulations.

Determinations that persons fall within the definition of the term "Government of Iraq" and are thus Specially Designated Nationals of Iraq are effective upon the date of determination by the Director of FAC, acting under the authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice is effective upon the date of publication or upon actual notice, whichever is sooner.

The list of Specially Designated Nationals in appendices A and B is a partial one, since FAC may not be aware of all agencies and officers of the Government of Iraq, or of all persons that might be owned or controlled by, or acting on behalf of the Government of Iraq within the meaning of § 575.306. Therefore, one may not rely on the fact that a person or entity is not listed in appendix A or B as a Specially Designated National as evidence that such person or entity is not owned or

controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly on behalf of, the Government of Iraq. The Treasury Department regards it as incumbent upon all persons governed by the Regulations to take reasonable steps to ascertain for themselves whether persons with whom they deal are owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act on behalf of, the Government of Iraq, or on behalf of other countries subject to blocking or transactional restrictions administered by FAC. Section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1705, provides for civil penalties not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation of the Regulations. Criminal violations of the Regulations are punishable by fines of up to \$250,000 or imprisonment for up to 10 years per count, or both, for individuals and criminal fines of up to \$500,000 per count for organizations. See 50 U.S.C. 1705; 18 U.S.C. 3571. In addition, section 506E of the Iraq Sanctions Act of 1990, Public Law 101-513, provides for civil penalties not to exceed \$250,000 and criminal fines of up to \$1,000,000 or imprisonment for up to 12 years, or both.

Because the Regulations involve a foreign affairs function, Executive Order 12866 and the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553, requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date, are inapplicable. Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required for this rule, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601-612, does not apply.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 575

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, Banking, Blocking of assets, Exports, Foreign trade, Imports, Iraq, Loans, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Securities, Specially designated nationals, Travel restrictions.

PART 575—IRAQI SANCTIONS REGULATIONS

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 31 CFR part 575 is amended as set forth below:

1. The authority citation for part 575 is revised to read as follows:
Authority: 50 U.S.C. 1701-1706; 50 U.S.C. 1601-1651; 22 U.S.C. 287c; Public Law 101-513, 104 Stat. 2047-55; 3 U.S.C. 301; E.O. 12722, 58 FR 21803, 3 CFR, 1990 Comp., p.394; E.O. 12724, 58 FR 32089, 3 CFR, 1992 Comp., p. 317.

2. Appendix A to part 575 is amended by adding the following at the end of the introductory note, which immediately follows the appendix title:

**APPENDIX A TO PART 575—
INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS
DETERMINED TO BE SPECIALLY
DESIGNATED NATIONALS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ**

* * * Note: The abbreviation "DOB" means "date of birth," "a.k.a." means "also known as," "d.b.a." means "doing business as," and "f.k.a." means "formerly known as."

3. Appendix A to part 575 is amended by adding the following entries in alphabetical order, to read as follows:

**APPENDIX A TO PART 575—
INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS
DETERMINED TO BE SPECIALLY
DESIGNATED NATIONALS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ**

Companies

Agricultural Cooperative Bank, Rashid Street, Baghdad, Iraq

Amd Co. Limited Agency, Al-Tahrir Car Parking Building, Tahrir Sq., Floor 3, Office 33, P.O. Box 8044, Baghdad, Iraq

Babil International, Aeroport D'Orly, 94390 Orly Aerogare, France

Baroon Shipping Company Limited, Haven Court, 5 Library Ramp, Gibraltar

Durand Properties Limited, Haven Court, 5 Library Ramp, Gibraltar

Farrade Holding S.A., Switzerland

H & H Metalform CMBH, Postfach 1160, Strontianstrasse 5, 4406 Dreisfontfurt, Germany

Helford Directors Limited, Haven Court, 5 Library Ramp, Gibraltar

Industrial Bank of Iraq, (a.k.a. Industrial Bank), P.O. Box 3625, Al-Jamhourya Street, Baghdad, Iraq

Mosul, Iraq

Kirkuk, Iraq

Hilla, Iraq

Kerbala, Iraq

Basrah, Iraq

Arbil, Iraq

Najaf, Iraq

Sulaymaniyah, Iraq

Iraq-Jordan Land Transport Company (a.k.a. IJLTC or Iraq-Jordanian Land Transport Company or Iraqi-Jordanian Overland Transport Company), P.O. Box 5134, 4th Circle, Jabal, Amman, Jordan

Jarco S.A. (a.k.a. Soktar, f.k.a. Tradaco S.A.), 45 Rue de Frontenex, CH-1207 Geneva, Switzerland

Midco Finance S.A. (a.k.a. Midco Financial S.A.), 57 Rue du Rhone, CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland

Montana Management Inc. (d.b.a. Midco Financial S.A., a.k.a. Midco Finance S.A.), c/o Morgan & Morgan, Edificio Torre Swiss Bank, Piso 16, Calle 53 Este, Barbella, Panama City, Republic of Panama

57 Rue du Rhone, CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland

Orient Shipping Limited, Lot 18, Bay Street, Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Rashied Bank, (a.k.a. Al-Rashid Bank or Al-Rasheed Bank), P.O. Box 7177, Haifa Street, Baghdad, Iraq

Al-Rusafi Branch, No. 505: Al-Masarif Street, Baghdad, Iraq

Credit Commercial Branch, No. 506: Khalid bin Abulwaleed Street, Baghdad, Iraq

Basrah Branch, Al-Thawrah Street Br. No. 88, P.O. Box 118, Basrah, Iraq

Mosul Branch: No. 3, P.O. Box 183, Mosul, Iraq

Real Estate Bank, Hesse Bin Thabit Street, Baghdad, Iraq

Tariq Abu Shanab Metals Establishment (a.k.a. Tariq Abu Shanab Est. or Tariq Abu Shanab Est. for Trade and Commerce), Musberieb, P.O. Box 766, Zarqa, Jordan

Tigra Trading, Inc., 2 Stratford Place London W1N 9AE, England

5903 Harper Road, Solon, Ohio 44119, U.S.A.

600 Grant Street, 42nd Floor, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219, U.S.A.

Individuals

Abd Al-Ghafur, Humam Abd al-Khaliq, (a.k.a. Humam Abdel Khaseq Abdel Ghafur), Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, DOB 1945, Iraq

Al-Ahmad, Mahmud Dhiyab, (a.k.a. Mahmoud Diab Al-Ahmad), Minister of Housing and Reconstruction, Iraq

Al-Atrush, Abd Al-Wahhab Umar Mirza, (a.k.a. Abdel Wahab Al-Atrushi), a minister of state, DOB 1936, Iraq

Al-Bazzaz, Hikmat Abdallah, (a.k.a. Hikmat Abdullah Al-Bazazi), Minister of Education, Iraq

Al-Dulami, Khelif M. M., Baghdad, Iraq

Al-Hammadi, Hamid Yusuf, (a.k.a. Hameid Yussef Hamadi), Minister of Culture and Information, Iraq

Al-Hassan, Anas Malik Dohan, (a.k.a. Malik, Anas or Dohan, Anas Malik or Dohan, Anas or Al-Hassan, Anasi), Baghdad, Iraq

Jordan

Al-Huwawsh, Isam Rashid, Governor of the Central Bank, Iraq

Al-Jebburi, Sadi Tuma Abbas, Adviser to the President for Military Affairs, DOB 1939, Iraq

Al-Khafaji, Sabah, 234 Rue Adolphe Pojeaud, 92160 Antony, France

Al-Maliki, Shabib Latim, (a.k.a. Shebib Lazim Al-Maleki), Minister of Justice, DOB 1936, Iraq

Al-Qasir, Nazar Jumah Ali, (a.k.a. Nizar Jomah Ali Al-Qasiri), Minister of Irrigation, Iraq

Al-Rida, Karim Hasan, (a.k.a. Karim Hassan Rida), Minister of Agriculture, DOB 1944, Iraq

Al-Ruba, Dr. Khadim, Managing Director of Real Estate Bank, Iraq

Al-Sahhaf, Muhammad Said Kazim, (a.k.a. Mohammed Said Al-Sahafi), Minister of Foreign Affairs, DOB 1940, Iraq

Al-Salih, Muhammad Mahdi, (a.k.a. Mohammed Mahdi Saleh), Minister of Trade, DOB 1947, Iraq

Al-Zibari, Arshad Muhammad Ahmad Muhammad, a minister of state, DOB 1942, Iraq

Al-Zubeydi, Muhammad Hamsa, (a.k.a. Mohammed Hamsa Al-Zubaidi), Deputy Prime Minister, DOB 1938, Iraq

Alkhayoun, Dhiab H., Chairman and General Manager of Rashied Bank, Iraq

Allawi, Salam, (a.k.a. Abdel-Salam Abdel-Rahman Alawi), General Manager of Industrial Bank of Iraq, Iraq

Atis, Hachim K., Hay Al-Adil, Mahala-645, Zukak-8, No. - 16, Baghdad, Iraq

Lane 13, Area 902, Hai al-Wabde, Baghdad, Iraq

2 Stratford Place, London W1N 9AE, England

Aziz, Tariq Mikhaili, Deputy Prime Minister, DOB 1936, Iraq

Buhler, Bruno, 57 Rue du Rhone, CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland

De Boccard, Philippe, (a.k.a. Philippe De Boccard), 44 Avenue Krieg, Geneva, Switzerland

Farsi, Samai Majid, Minister of Planning, Iraq

Habib, Mohammed Turki, Baghdad, Iraq

Husayn, Saddam, (a.k.a. Saddam Hussein or Saddam Hussein), President and Prime Minister, DOB 28 April 1937, Iraq

Karaghully, Labeed A., General Manager of Real Estate Bank, Iraq

Khalil, Dr. Ahmad Murteza Ahmad, (a.k.a. Ahmad Murteza Ahmad Khalil), Minister of Transport and Communications, Iraq

Malik, Asim Mohammed Rafigh Akhuf (a.k.a. Abdulmalik, Abdul Hameed or Rafik, Assem), 14 Almozza Sad Al Deen Street, Al Nozha, Cairo, Egypt

Maruf, Taha Muhyi Al-Din, Vice President, DOB 1924, Iraq

Mubarak, Umid Midhat, (a.k.a. Umid Medhat Mubarak), Minister of Health, DOB ca. 1940, Iraq

Naman, Saalim (a.k.a. Numan, Sam), 3909 Harper Road, Solon, Ohio 44139, U.S.A., 600 Grant Street, 42nd Floor, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219, U.S.A., P.O. Box 38, Fletchermead Highway, Coventry, England, Baghdad, Iraq

Nesi, Ferruccio, Piazza Grande 26, 6800 Locarno, Switzerland

Ramadan, Taha Yasin, (a.k.a. Taha Yassin Ramadan), Vice President and Deputy Prime Minister, DOB 1936, Iraq

Razuki, Hanna, Chairman of Real Estate Bank, Iraq

Salih, Abd Al-Munim Ahmad, (a.k.a. Abdel Monem Ahmad Saleh), Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, DOB 1943, Iraq

Samarrni, Ahmad Husayn Khudayir, (a.k.a. Ahmad Husayn Al-Khadair), Minister of Finance, DOB 1941, Iraq

Shaneh, Tariq Abu, Musberfeh, P.O. Box 766, Zarqa, Jordan

Shanshal, Abd Al-Jabbar Khalil, Minister of State for Military Affairs, DOB 1920, Iraq

Zainal, Akram, Chairman and General Manager of Agricultural Cooperative Bank, Iraq

of Industry and Minerals and Adviser to the President, DOB 1953, Baghdad, Iraq

Al-Tikriti, Barzan Ibrahim Hussen, Adviser to the President, DOB 17 February 1931, Geneva, Switzerland

Al-Tikriti, Wathan Ibrahim Al-Husan, (a.k.a. Wathan Ibrahim Al-Hussen), Minister of the Interior, DOB 1952, Baghdad, Iraq

Habubi, Dr. Safa Hedi Jawad, (a.k.a. Dr. Safa Hedi Jawad Al-Habubi or Dr. Safa Hedi Jawad or Dr. Safa Jawad Habubi or Dr. Safa Al-Habubi), Minister of Oil, DOB 1 July 1946, Flat 4D, Thorney Court, Palace Gate, Kensington, England, United Kingdom, Iraq

Jasim, Latif Nusayyif, (a.k.a. Latif Nassif Jussem), Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, DOB 1941, Baghdad, Iraq

4. Appendix A to part 575 is amended by removing the listings under "Individuals" for Al-Habubi, Dr. Safa Hedi J.; Al-Mejid, Ali Hassan; Al-Mejid, Hussein Kamel Hassan; Al-Tikriti, Barzan Ibrahim Hussen; Al-Tikriti, Wathan; Jasim, Latif Nusayyif, and adding the following entries in alphabetical order, to read as follows:

Al-Mejid, General Ali Hassan, (a.k.a. General Ali Hassan Al-Mejid), Minister of Defense, DOB 1941, Baghdad, Iraq

Al-Mejid, Hussein Kamel Hassan, (a.k.a. Hussein Kamel Hassan Al-Mejid), Minister

5. Appendix B to part 575 is amended by removing the listing for "129. Seabank" and adding the following entry in numerical order to read as follows:

**APPENDIX B TO PART 575—
MERCHANT VESSELS REGISTERED,
OWNED, OR CONTROLLED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ OR BY
PERSONS ACTING DIRECTLY OR
INDIRECTLY ON BEHALF OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ**

Vessel name	Ship type	DWT	Call sign	Owner
60a. Barcon MV (a.k.a. Al-Bahr Al-Arabi or Seabank)	ish/coo	5,953	V3ML6	Disputed ownership: Barcon Shipping Co. Ltd., Haven Port, Gibraltar, T.L. Daise & Co. Ltd., Bracton, England, Iraqi State Enterprise for Water Transport, Baghdad, Iraq. (Reg. Belize).

Dated: January 25, 1995.
 R. Richard Newcomb,
 Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.
 Approved: January 25, 1995.
 John Berry,
 Deputy Assistant Secretary (Enforcement).
 [FR Doc. 95-2612 Filed 1-30-95; 3:34 pm]
 BILLING CODE 4810-25-9