

Executive Order on the Termination of Emergency With Respect to the Situation in Zimbabwe

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), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR., President of the United States of America, find that the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions, as relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13391 of November 22, 2005, and as expanded by Executive Order 13469 of July 25, 2008, should no longer be in effect. Although I continue to be concerned with the situation in Zimbabwe, particularly with respect to acts of violence and other human rights abuses against political opponents and with respect to public corruption, including misuse of public authority, the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 13288 is no longer needed. Accordingly, I hereby terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288, and revoke that order, Executive Order 13391, and Executive Order 13469, and further order:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 202(a) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622(a)), termination of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288, as relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13391, and as expanded by Executive Order 13469, shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of the date of this order, any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to the date of this order, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to the date of this order.

Sec. 2. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) 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, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

JOSEPH B. BIDEN JR.
THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 4, 2024.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/03/04/executive-order-on-the-termination-of-emergency-with-respect-to-the-situation-in-zimbabwe/>?

MARCH 04, 2024

Letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate on the Termination of Emergency With Respect to the Situation in Zimbabwe

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Madam President:)

Consistent with subsection 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order that terminates the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, and revokes that order, Executive Order 13391 of November 22, 2005, and Executive Order 13469 of July 25, 2008.

The declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 13288 with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions, as relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13391 and as expanded by Executive Order 13469, should no longer be in effect.

Although I continue to be concerned with the situation in Zimbabwe, particularly with respect to acts of violence and other human rights abuses against political opponents and with respect to public corruption, including misuse of public authority, I have determined that the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 13288 is no longer needed.

Moreover, the United States Government will continue to use existing sanctions authorities to hold accountable persons involved in corruption and serious human rights abuse in Zimbabwe.

Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288, and revoke that order, Executive Order 13391, and Executive Order 13469.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

Sincerely,
JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR.

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/03/04/letters-to-the-speaker-of-the-house-and-president-of-the-senate-on-the-termination-of-emergency-with-respect-to-the-situation-in-zimbabwe/>

Federal Register

Vol. 73, No. 146

Tuesday, July 29, 2008

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 13469 of July 25, 2008

Blocking Property of Additional Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Zimbabwe

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.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the continued actions and policies of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions, manifested most recently in the fundamentally undemocratic election held on June 27, 2008, to commit acts of violence and other human rights abuses against political opponents, and to engage in public corruption, including by misusing public authority, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States, and to deal with that threat, hereby expand the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, and relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13391 of November 22, 2005, and hereby order:

Section 1. (a) Except to the extent provided by statutes, or provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the date of this order, all property and interests in property 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, of the following persons are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

Any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State:

(i) to be a senior official of the Government of Zimbabwe;

(ii) to be owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, the Government of Zimbabwe or an official or officials of the Government of Zimbabwe;

(iii) to have engaged in actions or policies to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions;

(iv) to be responsible for, or to have participated in, human rights abuses related to political repression in Zimbabwe;

(v) to be engaged in, or to have engaged in, activities facilitating public corruption by senior officials of the Government of Zimbabwe;

(vi) to be a spouse or dependent child of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13288, Executive Order 13391, or this order;

(vii) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, logistical, or technical support for, or goods or services in support of, the Government of Zimbabwe, any senior official thereof, or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13288, Executive Order 13391, or this order; or (viii) to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13288, Executive Order 13391, or this order.

(b) I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288, as amended, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The prohibitions of this section include but are not limited to (i) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13288, Executive Order 13391, or this order, and (ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

(d) The provisions of Executive Orders 13288 and 13391 remain in effect, and this order does not affect any action taken pursuant to those orders.

Sec. 2. (a) Any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(b) Any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization;

(c) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and

(d) the term "Government of Zimbabwe" means the Government of Zimbabwe, its agencies, instrumentalities, and controlled entities.

Sec. 4. For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that, because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual.

I therefore determine that, for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order.

The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government consistent with applicable law. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to submit the recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288, as amended, and 5 expanded in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703).

Sec. 7. 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, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

**THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 25, 2008.**

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2008/07/29/08-1480/blocking-property-of-additional-persons-undermining-democratic-processes-or-institutions-in-zimbabwe>

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 13391 of November 22, 2005

Blocking Property of Additional Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Zimbabwe

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.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the continued actions and policies of certain persons who undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes and with respect to the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, hereby order:

Section 1. The Annex to Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, is replaced and superseded in its entirety by the Annex to this order.

Sec. 2. Section 6 of Executive Order 13288 is renumbered as section 8. Sections 1 through 5 of Executive Order 13288 are replaced with new sections 1 through 7 as follows:

“**Section 1.** (a) Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)), and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons, 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, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(i) the persons listed in the Annex to this order; and

(ii) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State:

(A) to have engaged in actions or policies to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions;

(B) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, such actions or policies or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order;

(C) to be or have been an immediate family member of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; or

(D) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

(b) I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The prohibitions in paragraph (a) of this section include but are not limited to (i) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order, and (ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Sec. 2. (a) Any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(b) Any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) the term “person” means an individual or entity;

(b) the term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization; and

(c) the term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

Sec. 4. For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that, because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual.

I therefore determine that, for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1(a) of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order.

The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government, consistent with applicable law. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to determine, subsequent to the issuance of this order, that circumstances no longer warrant the inclusion of a person in the Annex to this order and that the property and interests in property of that person are therefore no longer blocked pursuant to section 1(a) of this order.

Sec. 7. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.”

Sec. 3. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 4. This order shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, November 23, 2005.

**THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 22, 2005.**

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2005/11/25/05-23412/blocking-property-of-additional-persons-undermining-democratic-processes-or-institutions-in-zimbabwe>

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Vol. 68, No. 46

Monday, March 10, 2003

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003

Blocking Property of Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Zimbabwe

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.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, have determined that the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions, contributing to the deliberate breakdown in the rule of law in Zimbabwe, to politically motivated violence and intimidation in that country, and to political and economic instability in the southern African region, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States, and I hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons 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, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(a) the persons listed in the Annex to this order; and

(b) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any of the persons listed in the Annex to this order.

Sec. 2. (a) Any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to this order is prohibited, including but not limited to the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of any person listed in the Annex to this order or who is the subject of a determination under subsection 1(b) of this order.

(b) Any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(c) Any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) The term “person” means an individual or entity;

(b) The term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization; and

(c) The term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 5. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, officers, employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 eastern standard time on March 7, 2003; and

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

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 6, 2003.

ANNEX

1. Robert Gabriel MUGABE [President of Zimbabwe, born 21 Feb. 1924]
2. Flora BUKA [Minister of State for Land Reform, born 25 Feb. 1968]
3. George CHARAMBA [Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information, born 4 Apr. 1963]
4. Fortune CHARUMBIRA [Deputy Minister for Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing, born 10 June 1962]
5. Aeneas CHIGWEDERE [Minister of Education, Sports and Culture, born 25 Nov. 1939]
6. Augustine CHIHURI [Police Commissioner, born 10 Mar. 1953]
7. Enos CHIKOWORE [Politburo Secretary for Land and Resettlement, born 17 July 1942]
8. Patrick CHINAMASA [Minister of Justice, born 25 Jan. 1947]
9. Edward CHINDORI-CHININGA [Minister of Mines, born 14 Mar. 1955]
10. Constantine CHIWENGA [Lt. Gen., Commander of the Army, born 25 Aug. 1956]
11. Willard CHIWEWE [Senior Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, born 19 Mar. 1949]
12. Ignatius CHOMBO [Minister of Local Government, born 1 Aug. 1952]
13. Dumiso DABENGWA [Politburo Senior Committee Member, born 6 Dec. 1939]
14. Nicholas GOCHE [Minister of State for National Security, born 1 Aug. 1946]
15. Rugare GUMBO [Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, born 8 Mar. 1940]

16. Richard HOVE [Politburo Secretary for Economic Affairs, born 23 Sept.1939]
17. David KARIMANZIRA [Politburo Secretary for Finance, born 25 May 1947]
18. Saviour KASUKUWERE [Deputy-Secretary for Youth Affairs, born 23 Oct. 1970]
19. Christopher KURUNERI [Deputy Minister, Finance and Economic Development, born 4 Apr. 1949]
20. Thenjiwe LESABE [Politburo Secretary for Women's Affairs, born 5 Jan. 1933]
21. Jaison MACHAYA [Deputy Minister for Mines and Mining Development, born 13 June 1952]
22. Joseph MADE [Minister of Agriculture, born 21 Nov. 1954] 23. Edna MADZONGWE [Deputy-Secretary for Production and Labor, born 11 July 1943]
24. Shuvai MAHOFA [Deputy Minister for Youth Development, Gender and Employment Creation, born 4 Apr. 1941]
25. Joshua MALINGA [Deputy-Secretary for Disabled and Disadvantaged, born 28 Apr. 1944]
26. Paul MANGWANA [Minister of State for State Enterprises and Parastatals, born 10 Aug. 1961]
27. Witness MANGWENDE [Minister of Transport and Communications, born 15 Aug. 1946]
28. Elliot MANYIKA [Minister of Youth Development, born 30 July 1955]
29. Kenneth MANYONDA [Deputy Minister for Industry and International Trade, born 10 Aug. 1934]
30. Reuben MARUMAHOKO [Deputy Minister for Energy and Power Development, born 4 Apr. 1948]
31. Angeline MASUKU [Politburo Secretary for Disabled and Disadvantaged Person's Welfare, born 14 Oct. 1936]
32. Sithokozile MATHUTHU [Deputy-Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare]
33. Amos Bernard Muvenga MIDZI [Minister for Energy and Development born 4 July 1952]
34. Emmerson MNANGAGWA [Parliamentary Speaker, born 15 Sept. 1946]
35. Kembo MOHADI [Minister of Home Affairs, born 15 Nov. 1949]
36. Swithun MOMBESHORA [Minister of Higher Education, born 20 Aug.1945]
37. Jonathan MOYO [Minister of Information, born 12 Jan. 1957]
38. July MOYO [Minister of Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare, born 7 May 1950]
39. Simon Khaya MOYO [Deputy-Secretary for Legal Affairs, born 1945]
40. Obert MPOFU [Deputy-Secretary for National Security, born 12 Oct.1951]
41. Joseph MSIKA [Vice President, born 6 Dec. 1923]
42. Olivia MUCHENA [Minister of State for Science and Technology Development, born 18 Aug. 1946]
43. Opah MUCHINGURI [Politburo Secretary for Gender and Culture, born 14 Dec. 1958]
44. Stan MUDENGE [Minister of Foreign Affairs, born 17 Dec. 1948]
45. Grace MUGABE [born 23 July 1965]
46. Sabina MUGABE [Politburo Senior Committee Member, born 14 Oct.1934]
47. Joyce MUJURU [Minister of Rural Resources and Water, born 15 Apr.1955]
48. Solomon MUJURU [Politburo Senior Committee Member, born 1 May 1949]
49. Samuel MUMBENGEGWI [Minister of Industry and International Trade, born 20 July 1945]
50. Herbert MURERWA [Minister of Finance, born 31 July 1941]
51. Christopher MUSHOHWE [Deputy Minister, Transport and Communications, born 6 Feb. 1954]
52. Didymus MUTASA [Politburo Secretary for External Relations, born 27 July 1935]
53. Kenneth MUTIWEKUZI [Deputy Minister for Small and Medium Enterprise Development, born 27 May 1948]
54. Simon Vengesai MUZENDA [Vice President, born 28 Oct. 1922]
55. Tsitsi MUZENDA [Politburo Senior Committee Member, born 28 Aug.1922]
56. Elisha MUZONZINI [Director of the Central Intelligence Organization, born 24 June 1957]

57. Abedinico NCUBE [Deputy Minister, Foreign Affairs, born 13 March 1954]
58. Naison NDLOVU [Politburo Secretary for Production and Labor, born 22 Oct. 1930]
59. Sikhanyiso NDLOVU [Deputy-Secretary for Commissariat, born 20 Sept. 1949]
60. Francis NHEMA [Minister of Environment and Tourism, born 17 Apr. 1959]
61. John NKOMO [Minister of State for Special Affairs, born 22 Aug. 1934]
62. Stephen NKOMO [Politburo Senior Committee Member, born 3 Oct. 1926]
63. Sithembiso NYONI [Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises Development, born 20 Sept. 1949]
64. David PARIRENYATWA [Minister of Health and Child Welfare, born 2 Aug. 1950]
65. Selina POTE [Deputy-Secretary for Gender and Culture]
66. Tinos RUSERE [Deputy Minister for Rural Resources and Water Development, born 10 May 1945]
67. Stanley SAKUPWANYA [Deputy-Secretary for Health and Child Welfare]
68. Sidney SEKERAMAYI [Minister of Defense, born 30 Mar. 1944]
69. Nathan SHAMUYARIRA [Politburo Secretary for Information and Publicity, born 29 Sept. 1928]
70. Perence SHIRI [Air Marshal (Air Force), born 11 Jan. 1955]
71. Isaiah SHUMBA [Deputy Minister, Education, Sports and Culture, born 3 Jan. 1949]
72. Absolom SIKOSANA [Politburo Secretary for Youth Affairs]
73. Solomon TAWENGWA [Deputy-Secretary for Finance, born 15 June 1940]
74. Josiah TUNGAMIRAI [Politburo Secretary for Empowerment and Indigenization, born 8 Oct. 1948]
75. Charles UTETE [Cabinet Secretary, born 30 Oct. 1938]
76. Paradzai ZIMONDI [Prisons chief, born 4 Mar. 1947]
77. Vitalis ZVINAVASHE [General, Commander of Zimbabwe Defense Forces, born 27 Sept. 1943]

Note: The bracketed identifying information with respect to each person listed in this Annex reflects information currently available and is provided solely to facilitate compliance with this order. Each individual listed in this Annex remains subject to the prohibitions of this order notwithstanding any change in title, position, or affiliation.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2003/03/10/03-5848/blocking-property-of-persons-undermining-democratic-processes-or-institutions-in-zimbabwe>

Zimbabwe Presidential Proclamation on Visa Restrictions

“In light of the political and humanitarian crisis in Zimbabwe and the continued failure of President Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwean government officials, and others to support the rule of law, and given the importance to the United States of fostering democratic institutions in Zimbabwe, I have determined that it is in the interest of the United States to take all available measures to restrict the international travel and to suspend the entry into the United States, as immigrants or non-immigrants, of senior members of the government of Robert Mugabe and others detailed below who formulate, implement, or benefit from policies that undermine or injure Zimbabwe's democratic institutions or impede the transition to a multi-party democracy.”

George W Bush,

4 March 2002

<https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2002/02/text/20020222-4.html>

ZIMBABWE DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 2001

[107th Congress Public Law 99]
[From the U.S. Government Printing Office]

<DOC>
[DOCID: f:publ099.107]

[[Page 961]]

ZIMBABWE DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 2001

[[Page 115 STAT. 962]]

Public Law 107-99
107th Congress

An Act

To provide for a transition to democracy and to promote economic
recovery in Zimbabwe.

<<NOTE: Dec. 21, 2001 - [S. 494]>> Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States of America in
Congress <<NOTE: Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of
2001. 22 USC 2151 note.>> assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ``Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic
Recovery Act of 2001''.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to support the people of
Zimbabwe in their struggle to effect peaceful, democratic change,
achieve broad-based and equitable economic growth, and restore the rule
of law.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) International financial institutions.--The term

``international financial institutions'' means the multilateral development banks and the International Monetary Fund.

(2) Multilateral development banks.--The term ``multilateral development banks'' means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency.

SEC. 4. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

(a) Findings.--Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Through economic mismanagement, undemocratic practices, and the costly deployment of troops to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Government of Zimbabwe has rendered itself ineligible to participate in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund programs, which would otherwise be providing substantial resources to assist in the recovery and modernization of Zimbabwe's economy. The people of Zimbabwe have thus been denied the economic and democratic benefits envisioned by the donors to such programs, including the United States.

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(2) In September 1999 the IMF suspended its support under a ``Stand By Arrangement'', approved the previous month, for economic adjustment and reform in Zimbabwe.

(3) In October 1999, the International Development Association (in this section referred to as the ``IDA'') suspended all structural adjustment loans, credits, and guarantees to the Government of Zimbabwe.

(4) In May 2000, the IDA suspended all other new lending to the Government of Zimbabwe.

(5) In September 2000, the IDA suspended disbursement of funds for ongoing projects under previously-approved loans, credits, and guarantees to the Government of Zimbabwe.

(b) Support for Democratic Transition and Economic Recovery.--

(1) Bilateral debt relief.--Upon receipt by the appropriate congressional committees of a certification described in subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury shall undertake a review of the feasibility of restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the sovereign debt of Zimbabwe held by any agency of the United States Government.

(2) Multilateral debt relief and other financial assistance.--It is the sense of Congress that, upon receipt by the appropriate congressional committees of a certification described in subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury should--

(A) direct the United States executive director of each multilateral development bank to propose that the bank should undertake a review of the feasibility of restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the sovereign debt of Zimbabwe held by that bank; and

(B) direct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to which the United States is a member to propose to undertake financial and technical support for Zimbabwe, especially

support that is intended to promote Zimbabwe's economic recovery and development, the stabilization of the Zimbabwean dollar, and the viability of Zimbabwe's democratic institutions.

(c) Multilateral Financing Restriction.--Until the President makes the certification described in subsection (d), and except as may be required to meet basic human needs or for good governance, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to oppose and vote against--

(1) any extension by the respective institution of any loan, credit, or guarantee to the Government of Zimbabwe; or

(2) any cancellation or reduction of indebtedness owed by the Government of Zimbabwe to the United States or any international financial institution.

(d) Presidential Certification That Certain Conditions Are Satisfied.--A certification under this subsection is a certification transmitted to the appropriate congressional committees of a determination made by the President that the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) Restoration of the rule of law.--The rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe, including respect for ownership and title to property, freedom of speech and association, and an end to the lawlessness, violence, and intimidation sponsored,

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condoned, or tolerated by the Government of Zimbabwe, the ruling party, and their supporters or entities.

(2) Election or pre-election conditions.--Either of the following two conditions is satisfied:

(A) Presidential election.--Zimbabwe has held a presidential election that is widely accepted as free and fair by independent international monitors, and the president-elect is free to assume the duties of the office.

(B) Pre-election conditions.--In the event the certification is made before the presidential election takes place, the Government of Zimbabwe has sufficiently improved the pre-election environment to a degree consistent with accepted international standards for security and freedom of movement and association.

(3) Commitment to equitable, legal, and transparent land reform.--The Government of Zimbabwe has demonstrated a commitment to an equitable, legal, and transparent land reform program consistent with agreements reached at the International Donors' Conference on Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1998.

(4) Fulfillment of agreement ending war in democratic republic of congo.--The Government of Zimbabwe is making a good faith effort to fulfill the terms of the Lusaka, Zambia, agreement on ending the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

(5) Military and national police subordinate to civilian government.--The Zimbabwean Armed Forces, the National Police of Zimbabwe, and other state security forces are responsible to and serve the elected civilian government.

(e) Waiver.--The President may waive the provisions of subsection (b)(1) or subsection (c), if the President determines that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so.

**SEC. 5. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, THE FREE PRESS AND
INDEPENDENT MEDIA, AND THE RULE OF LAW.**

(a) In General.--The President is authorized to provide assistance under part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to--

- (1) support an independent and free press and electronic media in Zimbabwe;
- (2) support equitable, legal, and transparent mechanisms of land reform in Zimbabwe, including the payment of costs related to the acquisition of land and the resettlement of individuals, consistent with the International Donors' Conference on Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1998, or any subsequent agreement relating thereto; and
- (3) provide for democracy and governance programs in Zimbabwe.

(b) Funding.--Of the funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for fiscal year 2002--

- (1) \$20,000,000 is authorized to be available to provide the assistance described in subsection (a) (2); and
- (2) \$6,000,000 is authorized to be available to provide the assistance described in subsection (a) (3).

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(c) Supersedes Other Laws.--The authority in this section supersedes any other provision of law.

**SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST INDIVIDUALS
RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLENCE AND THE BREAKDOWN OF THE RULE OF LAW IN ZIMBABWE.**

It is the sense of Congress that the President should begin immediate consultation with the governments of European Union member states, Canada, and other appropriate foreign countries on ways in which to--

- (1) identify and share information regarding individuals responsible for the deliberate breakdown of the rule of law, politically motivated violence, and intimidation in Zimbabwe;
- (2) identify assets of those individuals held outside Zimbabwe;
- (3) **implement travel and economic sanctions against those individuals and their associates and families; and**
- (4) **provide for the eventual removal or amendment of those sanctions.**

Approved December 21, 2001.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY--S. 494:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 107-312, Pt. 1 (Comm. on International Relations).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 147 (2001):

Aug. 1, considered and passed Senate.

Dec. 4, considered and passed House, amended.

Dec. 11, Senate concurred in House amendment.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 37 (2001):

Dec. 21, Presidential statement.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/PLAW-107publ99>

