

**§ 586.202**

**31 CFR Ch. V (7-1-02 Edition)**

the endorsement or guaranty of signatures on, or otherwise dealing in any security (or evidence thereof) registered or inscribed in the name of the Governments of the FRY (S&M), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and held within the possession or control of a U.S. person is prohibited, irrespective of the fact that at any time (either prior to, on, or subsequent to the effective date) the registered or inscribed owner thereof may have, or appears to have, assigned, transferred, or otherwise disposed of any such security.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (d) OF § 586.201: See note at end of this section with regard to the lifting of certain sanctions effective January 19, 2001.

(e) When a transaction results in the blocking of funds at a financial institution pursuant to this section and a party to the transaction believes the funds have been blocked due to mistaken identity, that party may seek to have such funds unblocked pursuant to the administrative procedures set forth in § 501.806 of this chapter.

NOTE TO § 586.201: Section 1(a) of Executive Order 13192 of January 17, 2001 (66 FR 7379, January 23, 2001), amended Executive Order 13088 of June 9, 1998 (63 FR 32109, June 12, 1998), to remove prospectively the prohibition on transactions that involve blocked property and interests in property of the Governments of the FRY(S&M), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro. Consequently, with the exception of transactions involving property or interests in property of persons designated in or pursuant to 31 CFR § 587.201(a), transactions or transfers by U.S. persons that involve the property or interests in property of the FRY(S&M) and that occur on or after January 19, 2001, are not prohibited by §§ 586.201(a), (b), or (d). Executive Order 13088, as amended by Executive Order 13192, however, also requires that all property or interests in property blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13088 prior to January 19, 2001, shall remain blocked, except as otherwise authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury. See § 586.201(c). The continued blocking of previously blocked property is necessary until provision is made to address claims or encumbrances with respect to such property.

[63 FR 54576, Oct. 13, 1998, as amended at 66 FR 50509, Oct. 3, 2001]

**§ 586.202 Effect of transfers violating the provisions of this part.**

(a) Any transfer after the effective date which is in violation of any provision of this part or of any regulation, order, directive, ruling, instruction, license, or other authorization issued pursuant to this part and involves any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to § 586.201 is null and void and shall not be the basis for the assertion or recognition of any interest in or right, remedy, power or privilege with respect to such property or property interests.

(b) No transfer before the effective date shall be the basis for the assertion or recognition of any right, remedy, power, or privilege with respect to, or interest in, any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to § 586.201, unless the person with whom such property is held or maintained, prior to such date, had written notice of the transfer or by any written evidence had recognized such transfer.

(c) Unless otherwise provided, an appropriate license or other authorization issued by or pursuant to the direction or authorization of the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control before, during, or after a transfer shall validate such transfer or render it enforceable to the same extent that it would be valid or enforceable but for the provisions of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, this part, and any regulation, order, directive, ruling, instruction, or license issued pursuant to this part.

(d) Transfers of property which otherwise would be null and void or unenforceable by virtue of the provisions of this section shall not be deemed to be null and void or unenforceable as to any person with whom such property was held or maintained (and as to such person only) in cases in which such person is able to establish to the satisfaction of the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control each of the following:

(1) Such transfer did not represent a willful violation of the provisions of this part by the person with whom such property was held or maintained;

(2) The person with whom such property was held or maintained did not

have reasonable cause to know or suspect, in view of all the facts and circumstances known or available to such person, that such transfer required a license or authorization by or pursuant to this part and was not so licensed or authorized, or if a license or authorization did purport to cover the transfer, that such license or authorization had been obtained by misrepresentation of a third party or the withholding of material facts or was otherwise fraudulently obtained; and

(3) The person with whom such property was held or maintained filed with the Office of Foreign Assets Control a report setting forth in full the circumstances relating to such transfer promptly upon discovery that:

(i) Such transfer was in violation of the provisions of this part or any regulation, ruling, instruction, license, or other direction or authorization issued pursuant to this part; or

(ii) Such transfer was not licensed or authorized by the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control; or

(iii) If a license did purport to cover the transfer, such license had been obtained by misrepresentation of a third party or the withholding of material facts or was otherwise fraudulently obtained.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (d) OF § 586.202: The filing of a report in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (d)(3) of this section shall not be deemed evidence that the terms of paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section have been satisfied.

(e) Unless licensed or authorized pursuant to this part, any attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process is null and void with respect to any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to § 586.201.

**§ 586.203 Holding of funds in interest-bearing accounts; investment and reinvestment.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) or (d) of this section, or as otherwise directed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, any U.S. person holding funds, such as currency, bank deposits, or liquidated financial obligations, subject to § 586.201 shall hold or place such funds in a blocked interest-

bearing account located in the United States.

(b)(1) For purposes of this section, the term *blocked interest-bearing account* means a blocked account:

(i) In a federally-insured U.S. bank, thrift institution, or credit union, provided the funds are earning interest at rates which are commercially reasonable; or

(ii) With a broker or dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, provided the funds are invested in a money market fund or in U.S. Treasury bills.

(2) For purposes of this section, a rate is commercially reasonable if it is the rate currently offered to other depositors on deposits or instruments of comparable size and maturity.

(3) Funds held or placed in a blocked account pursuant to this paragraph (b) may not be invested in instruments the maturity of which exceeds 180 days. If interest is credited to a separate blocked account or sub-account, the name of the account party on each account must be the same.

(c) Blocked funds held in instruments the maturity of which exceeds 180 days at the time the funds become subject to § 586.201 may continue to be held until maturity in the original instrument, provided any interest, earnings, or other proceeds derived therefrom are paid into a blocked interest-bearing account in accordance with paragraph (b) or (d) of this section.

(d) Blocked funds held in accounts or instruments outside the United States at the time the funds become subject to § 586.201 may continue to be held in the same type of accounts or instruments, provided the funds earn interest at rates which are commercially reasonable.

(e) This section does not create an affirmative obligation for the holder of blocked tangible property, such as chattels or real estate, or of other blocked property, such as debt or equity securities, to sell or liquidate such property at the time the property becomes subject to § 586.201. However, the Office of Foreign Assets Control may issue licenses permitting or directing such sales in appropriate cases.