

and exportation or reexportation of bulk agricultural commodities to the Government of Libya, entities in Libya or individuals in Libya. Specific licenses issued pursuant to this section will authorize the brokering only of sales that:

(1) Are limited to the bulk agricultural commodities listed in appendix A to this part 550;

(2) Are to purchasers permitted pursuant to § 550.569;

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b)(2): REQUESTS FOR SPECIFIC LICENSES TO PROVIDE BROKERAGE SERVICES UNDER THIS PARAGRAPH MUST INCLUDE ALL OF THE INFORMATION DESCRIBED IN § 550.569(C).

(3) Make any performance involving the exportation or reexportation of any goods, technology or services (including technical data, software, or information) that are subject to license application requirements of another Federal agency contingent upon the prior authorization of that agency. (For example, items classified EAR99 under the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730 through 774, may in certain instances require a license from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration. See, e.g., 15 CFR 736.2(b)(5), 744.2 through 744.4, 744.7, and 744.10; see also 22 CFR 123.9.)

(c) *No debit to blocked accounts.* Payment for any brokerage fee earned pursuant to this section may not involve a debit to an account blocked pursuant to this part.

(d) *Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.* Attention is drawn to the recordkeeping, retention, and reporting requirements of §§ 501.601 and 501.602.

[64 FR 41790, Aug. 2, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 58791, Nov. 1, 1999; 66 FR 36691, July 12, 2001]

§ 550.573 Travel transactions in connection with the exportation of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices.

Travel transactions to, from, and within Libya for the sole purpose of engaging in transactions authorized by § 550.569 are authorized. Travel transactions related to installation or servicing of medical equipment sold pursuant to § 550.569 must be authorized by specific license. See § 501.801(b) of this

chapter for specific licensing procedures.

NOTE TO § 550.573: U.S. passports must be validated by the U.S. Department of State for travel to Libya.

[66 FR 36692, July 12, 2001]

Subpart F—Reports

§ 550.601 Records and reports.

For provisions relating to records and reports, see subpart C of part 501 of this chapter.

[62 FR 45108, Aug. 25, 1997]

Subpart G—Penalties

§ 550.701 Penalties.

(a) Attention is directed to section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (the “Act”) (50 U.S.C. 1705), which is applicable to violations of the provisions of any license, ruling, regulation, order, direction or instruction issued by or pursuant to the direction or authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this part or otherwise under the Act. Section 206 of the Act, as adjusted by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-410, as amended, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note), provides that:

(1) A civil penalty of not to exceed \$11,000 per violation may be imposed on any person who violates any license, order, or regulation issued under the Act;

(2) Whoever willfully violates any license, order, or regulation issued under the Act shall, upon conviction be fined not more than \$50,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment or both.

(b) The criminal penalties provided in the Act are subject to increase pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3571.

(c) Attention is also directed to 18 U.S.C. 1001, which provides that whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States, knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material

§ 550.702

fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(d) Attention is directed to 18 U.S.C. 2332d, as added by Public Law 104-132, section 321, which provides that, except as provided in regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, a U.S. person, knowing or having reasonable cause to know that a country is designated under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 2405, as a country supporting international terrorism, engages in a financial transaction with the government of that country, shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

(e) Violations of this part may also be subject to relevant provisions of the Customs laws and other applicable laws.

[51 FR 1354, Jan. 10, 1986, as amended at 61 FR 43461, Aug. 23, 1996; 61 FR 54939, Oct. 23, 1996; 62 FR 45108, Aug. 25, 1997]

§ 550.702 Detention of shipments.

Import shipments into the United States of goods of Libyan origin in violation of § 550.201 and export shipments from the United States of goods destined for Libya in violation of § 550.202 shall be detained. No such import or export shall be permitted to proceed, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such shipments shall be subject to licensing, penalties or forfeiture action, under the Customs laws or other applicable provision of law, depending on the circumstances.

§ 550.703 Prepenalty notice.

(a) *When required.* If the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (hereinafter "Director") has reasonable cause to believe that there has occurred a violation of any provision of this part or a violation of the provisions of any license, ruling, regulation, order, direction or instruction issued

31 CFR Ch. V (7-1-05 Edition)

by or pursuant to the direction or authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this part or otherwise under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and the Director determines that further proceedings are warranted, he shall issue to the person concerned a notice of his intent to impose a monetary penalty. The prepenalty notice shall be issued whether or not another agency has taken any action with respect to this matter.

(b) *Contents—(1) Facts of violation.* The prepenalty notice shall:

(i) Describe the violation.

(ii) Specify the laws and regulations allegedly violated.

(iii) State the amount of the proposed monetary penalty.

(2) *Right to make presentations.* The prepenalty notice also shall inform the person of his right to make a written presentation within thirty (30) days of mailing of the notice as to why a monetary penalty should not be imposed, or, if imposed, why it should be in a lesser amount than proposed.

[53 FR 7357, Mar. 8, 1988]

§ 550.704 Presentation responding to prepenalty notice.

(a) *Time within which to respond.* The named person shall have 30 days from the date of mailing of the prepenalty notice to make a written presentation to the Director.

(b) *Form and contents of written presentation.* The written presentation need not be in any particular form, but shall contain information sufficient to indicate that it is in response to the prepenalty notice. It should contain responses to the allegations in the prepenalty notice and set forth the reasons why the person believes the penalty should not be imposed or, if imposed, why it should be in a lesser amount than proposed.

[53 FR 7357, Mar. 8, 1988]

§ 550.705 Penalty notice.

(a) *No violation.* If, after considering any presentations made in response to the prepenalty notice, the Director determines that there was no violation by the person named in the prepenalty notice, he promptly shall notify the