

§ 585.202

31 CFR Ch. V (7-1-08 Edition)

effective date the registered or inscribed owner thereof may have, or appears to have, assigned, transferred, or otherwise disposed of any such security.

(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.

[58 FR 13201, Mar. 10, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 35828, July 1, 1993; 60 FR 34145, June 30, 1995; 61 FR 32938, June 26, 1996; 62 FR 45110, Aug. 25, 1997]

§ 585.202 Effect of transfers violating the provisions of this part.

(a) Any transfer after the effective date specified in § 585.301 which is in violation of any provision of this part or of any regulation, order, directive, ruling, instruction, licence, or other authorization hereunder and involves any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to § 585.201 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 § 585.201, 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, the United Nations Participation Act, this part, and any regulation, order, direc-

tive, ruling, instruction, or license issued hereunder.

(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) 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 hereunder, 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; 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. The filing of a report in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph 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,

judgement, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process is null and void with respect to any property or interest in property blocked pursuant to § 585.201.

[58 FR 13201, Mar. 10, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 34145, June 30, 1995]

§ 585.203 Holding of certain types of blocked property in interest-bearing accounts.

(a)(1) Any person, including a U.S. financial institution, currently holding property subject to § 585.201, which, as of July 15, 1992, or the date of receipt if subsequent to July 15, 1992, is not being held in an interest-bearing account or otherwise invested in a manner authorized by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, shall transfer such property to, or hold such property or cause such property to be held in, an interest-bearing account or interest-bearing status in a U.S. financial institution as of July 15, 1992, or the date of receipt if subsequent to July 15, 1992, unless otherwise authorized or directed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

(2) The requirement set forth in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall apply to currency, bank deposits, accounts, obligations, and any other financial or economic resources or assets, and any proceeds resulting from the sale of tangible or intangible property. If interest is credited to an account separate from that in which the interest-bearing asset is held, the name of the account party on both accounts must be the same and must clearly indicate the person(s) having an interest in the accounts. If the account is held in the name of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the former Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the name of the account to which interest is credited must be the same.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "interest-bearing account" means a blocked account in a U.S. financial institution earning interest at rates that are commercially reasonable for the amount of funds in the account, *i.e.*, a rate similar to that currently offered other depositors on deposits of comparable size and maturity. Overnight investment of blocked funds is authorized, provided that the funds re-

main within the possession and control of the U.S. person holding the funds and that the funds remain in a blocked status at all times. Except as otherwise authorized, the funds may not be re-invested or held in instruments the maturity of which exceeds 90 days.

(c) U.S. financial institutions receiving instructions to execute a payment or transfer of funds they hold in which a person has an interest whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to § 585.201, shall block the funds and provide written notification to the Compliance Programs Division, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Treasury Department, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., NW.-2131 Annex, Washington, DC 20220, within 10 business days from the value date of the payment or transfer. The notification shall include a photocopy of the payment or transfer instructions received, shall confirm that the payment or transfer has been deposited into an existing or newly-established blocked account, and shall provide the account number, the name of the account, the location of the account, the name and address of the transferor and transferee financial instructions, the date of the deposit and the amount of the payment or transfer.

(d) This section does not apply to blocked tangible property, such as chattels, nor does it create an affirmative obligation on the part of the holder of such blocked tangible property to sell or liquidate the property and put the proceeds in a blocked account. However, the Office of Foreign Assets Control may issue licenses permitting or directing sales of tangible property in appropriate cases.

[58 FR 13201, Mar. 10, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 34145, June 30, 1995]

§ 585.204 Prohibited importation of goods or services from the FRY (S&M).

Except as otherwise authorized, no goods originating in, or services performed in, the FRY (S&M), exported from the FRY (S&M) after May 30, 1992, may be imported into the United States, nor may any U.S. person engage in any activity that promotes or is intended to promote such importation.