

### **Title 3—The President**

programs by the World Bank, the IMF, the ADB, and other international financial institutions in which the United States has a major interest. We have maintained our diplomatic representation at the Chargé d’Affaires level since 1990.

Our goal in applying these sanctions is to encourage a transition to democratic rule and greater respect for human rights. Nevertheless, we remain concerned about the growing humanitarian crisis in Burma and will, during the coming year, initiate a new \$1 million program to deal with the growing HIV/AIDS epidemic in Burma. This funding will go directly to international NGOs (including Population Services International) to support programs including condom distribution and educational efforts. We will also use a small portion of the funding from the U.S. Burma earmark to develop programs inside Burma in support of democracy. None of these funds will be disbursed to or through the government. We will also continue to examine the potential for law enforcement cooperation with Burma on terrorism and narcotics issues. Should there be significant progress in Burma in coming months on political transition and human rights, then the United States would look seriously at additional measures that could be applied to support this process of constructive change.

**Notice of November 6, 2002**

### **Continuation of Emergency Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction**

On November 14, 1994, by Executive Order 12938, President Clinton declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (weapons of mass destruction) and the means of delivering such weapons. On July 28, 1998, the President issued Executive Order 13094 to amend Executive Order 12938 to more effectively respond to the worldwide threat of weapons of mass destruction proliferation activities. Because the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency first declared on November 14, 1994, and extended on November 14, 1995, November 12, 1996, November 13, 1997, November 12, 1998, November 10, 1999, November 12, 2000, and November 9, 2001, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 2002. In accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938, as amended.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*November 6, 2002.*