To strengthen the multilateral sanctions regime with respect to Iran, to expand sanctions relating to the energy sector of Iran, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by Iran, and human rights abuses in Iran, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 13, 2012

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, reported the following original bill; which was read twice and placed on the calendar

A BILL

To strengthen the multilateral sanctions regime with respect to Iran, to expand sanctions relating to the energy sector of Iran, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by Iran, and human rights abuses in Iran, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—EXPANSION OF MULTILATERAL SANCTIONS REGIME WITH RESPECT TO IRAN

Sec. 101. Policy of the United States with respect to development of nuclear weapons capabilities by Iran.
Sec. 102. Sense of Congress on expansion of multilateral sanctions regime and implementation of sanctions laws.
Sec. 103. Diplomatic efforts to expand multilateral sanctions regime.
Sec. 104. Sense of Congress regarding the imposition of sanctions with respect to Iran.

TITLE II—EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO THE ENERGY SECTOR OF IRAN AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION BY IRAN

Subtitle A—Expansion of Iran Sanctions Act of 1996

Sec. 201. Imposition of sanctions with respect to joint ventures with the Government of Iran relating to developing petroleum resources.
Sec. 202. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the provision of goods, services, technology, or support for the energy or petrochemical sectors of Iran.
Sec. 203. Imposition of sanctions with respect to joint ventures with the Government of Iran relating to mining, production, or transportation of uranium.
Sec. 204. Expansion of sanctions available under the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996.
Sec. 205. Expansion of definitions under the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996.

Subtitle B—Additional Measures Relating to Sanctions Against Iran

Sec. 211. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the provision of vessels or shipping services to transport certain goods related to proliferation or terrorism activities to Iran.
Sec. 212. Imposition of sanctions with respect to subsidiaries and agents of persons sanctioned by United Nations Security Council resolutions.
Sec. 213. Liability of parent companies for violations of sanctions by foreign subsidiaries.
Sec. 214. Disclosures to the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to sanctionable activities.

Sec. 215. Identification of, and immigration restrictions on, senior officials of the Government of Iran and their family members.

Sec. 216. Reports on, and authorization of imposition of sanctions with respect to, the provision of financial communications services to the Central Bank of Iran and sanctioned Iranian financial institutions.

Sec. 217. Government Accountability Office report on foreign entities that invest in the energy sector of Iran or export refined petroleum products to Iran.

Sec. 218. Reporting on the importation to and exportation from Iran of crude oil and refined petroleum products.

TITLE III—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN’S REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS

Subtitle A—Identification of, and Sanctions With Respect to, Officials, Agents, Affiliates, and Supporters of Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps and Other Sanctioned Persons

Sec. 301. Identification of, and imposition of sanctions with respect to, officials, agents, and affiliates of Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps.

Sec. 302. Identification of, and imposition of sanctions with respect to, persons that support or conduct certain transactions with Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps or other sanctioned persons.

Sec. 303. Rule of construction.

Subtitle B—Additional Measures Relating to Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps

Sec. 311. Expansion of procurement prohibition to foreign persons that engage in certain transactions with Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps.

Sec. 312. Determinations of whether the National Iranian Oil Company and the National Iranian Tanker Company are agents or affiliates of Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps.

TITLE IV—MEASURES RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN IRAN

Subtitle A—Expansion of Sanctions Relating to Human Rights Abuses in Iran

Sec. 401. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the transfer of goods or technologies to Iran that are likely to be used to commit human rights abuses.

Sec. 402. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons who engage in censorship or other related activities against citizens of Iran.

Subtitle B—Additional Measures to Promote Human Rights in Iran

Sec. 411. Expedited consideration of requests for authorization of certain human rights-, humanitarian-, and democracy-related activities with respect to Iran.

Sec. 412. Comprehensive strategy to promote Internet freedom and access to information in Iran.

Sec. 413. Sense of Congress on political prisoners.
TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 501. Exclusion of citizens of Iran seeking education relating to the nuclear and energy sectors of Iran.
Sec. 502. Technical correction.
Sec. 503. Interests in financial assets of Iran.
Sec. 504. Report on membership of Iran in international organizations.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 601. Technical implementation; penalties.
Sec. 602. Applicability to certain intelligence activities.
Sec. 603. Termination.

TITLE VII—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN SYRIA

Sec. 701. Short title.
Sec. 702. Imposition of sanctions with respect to certain persons who are responsible for or complicit in human rights abuses committed against citizens of Syria or their family members.
Sec. 703. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the transfer of goods or technologies to Syria that are likely to be used to commit human rights abuses.
Sec. 704. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons who engage in censorship or other forms of repression in Syria.
Sec. 705. Waiver.
Sec. 706. Termination.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Successive Presidents of the United States have determined that the pursuit of nuclear weapons capabilities by the Government of Iran presents a danger to the United States, its friends and allies, and to global security.

(2) Successive Congresses have recognized the threat that the Government of Iran and its policies present to the United States, its friends and allies, and to global security, and responded with successive bipartisan legislative initiatives, including most recently the enactment of the Comprehensive Iran

(3) If the Government of Iran achieves a nuclear weapons capability, it would pose a threat to the United States and allies and friends of the United States, particularly Israel, destabilize the Middle East, increase the threat of nuclear terrorism, and significantly undermine global non-proliferation efforts.

(4) The United States and its allies in the international community recognize the threat posed by the pursuit of nuclear weapons capabilities by the Government of Iran and have imposed significant sanctions against the Government of Iran, including through the enactment of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 in the United States and the adoption of a series of successive, increasingly stringent United Nations Security Council resolutions. While such efforts, together with others, have served to slow the development of Iran’s nuclear program, they have not yet deterred Iran from its nuclear ambitions, and international efforts to do so must be intensified.
SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(2) Credible information.—The term "credible information" has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by section 205 of this Act.

(3) Knowingly.—The term "knowingly" has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(4) United States person.—The term "United States person" has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8511).
TITLE I—EXPANSION OF MULTILATERAL SANCTIONS REGIME WITH RESPECT TO IRAN

SEC. 101. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITIES BY IRAN.

It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to prevent the Government of Iran from—

(A) acquiring or developing nuclear weapons;

(B) developing its advanced conventional weapons and ballistic missile capabilities; and

(C) continuing its support for terrorist organizations and other activities aimed at undermining and destabilizing its neighbors and other countries; and

(2) to fully implement all multilateral and bilateral sanctions against Iran, as part of larger multilateral and bilateral diplomatic efforts, in order to compel the Government of Iran—

(A) to abandon efforts to acquire a nuclear weapons capability;

(B) to abandon and dismantle its ballistic missile and unconventional weapons programs; and
(C) to cease all support for terrorist organ-
izations and other terrorist activities aimed at
undermining and destabilizing its neighbors and
other countries.

SEC. 102. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EXPANSION OF MULTI-
LATERAL SANCTIONS REGIME AND IMPE-
MENTATION OF SANCTIONS LAWS.

It is the sense of Congress that the goal of compelling
Iran to abandon efforts to acquire a nuclear weapons ca-
pability and other threatening activities can be effectively
achieved through—

(1) the prompt expansion, vigorous implementa-
tion, and intensification of enforcement of the cur-
rent multilateral sanctions regime with respect to
Iran; and

(2) full and vigorous implementation of all
sanctions enacted into law, including sanctions im-
posed or expanded by this Act or amendments made
by this Act.

SEC. 103. DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS TO EXPAND MULTILAT-
ERAL SANCTIONS REGIME.

(a) multilateral negotiations.—In order to
further the policy set forth in section 101, Congress urges
the President to intensify diplomatic efforts, both in ap-
propriate international fora such as the United Nations
and bilaterally with allies of the United States, to expand
the multilateral sanctions regime with respect to Iran, in-
cluding—

(1) expanding the United Nations Security
Council sanctions regime to include—

(A) a prohibition on the issuance of visas
to any official of the Government of Iran who
is involved in—

(i) human rights violations in or out-
side of Iran;

(ii) the development of a nuclear
weapons program and a ballistic missile ca-
pability in Iran; or

(iii) support by the Government of
Iran for terrorist organizations, including
Hamas and Hezbollah; and

(B) a requirement that each member coun-
try of the United Nations prohibit the Islamic
Republic of Iran Shipping Lines from landing
at seaports, and cargo flights of Iran Air from
landing at airports, in that country because of
the role of those organizations in proliferation
and illegal arms sales;

(2) expanding the range of sanctions imposed
with respect to Iran by allies of the United States;
(3) expanding efforts to limit the development of petroleum resources and the importation of refined petroleum products by Iran;

(4) developing additional initiatives to—

(A) increase the production of crude oil in countries other than Iran; and

(B) assist countries that purchase or otherwise obtain crude oil or petroleum products from Iran to reduce their dependence on crude oil and petroleum products from Iran; and

(5) eliminating the revenue generated by the Government of Iran from the sale of petrochemical products produced in Iran to other countries.

(b) Reports to Congress.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the extent to which diplomatic efforts described in subsection (a) have been successful that includes—

(1) an identification of the countries that have agreed to impose additional sanctions or take other measures to further the policy set forth in section 101 and a description of those measures;

(2) an identification of the countries that have not agreed to impose such sanctions or measures;
(3) recommendations for additional measures that the United States could take to further the policy set forth in section 101; and

(4) a description of any decision by the World Trade Organization with respect to whether the imposition by any country of any sanction with respect to Iran is inconsistent with the obligations of that country as a member of the World Trade Organization or under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Geneva October 30, 1947.

SEC. 104. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

It is the sense of Congress that all efforts should be made by the President to maximize the effects of existing sanctions with respect to Iran and the United States should take all necessary measures to preserve robust information-sharing activities.
TITLE II—EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO THE ENERGY SECTOR OF IRAN AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION BY IRAN

Subtitle A—Expansion of Iran Sanctions Act of 1996

SEC. 201. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO JOINT VENTURES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN RELATING TO DEVELOPING PETROLEUM RESOURCES.

Section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “WITH RESPECT TO” and all that follows through “TO IRAN” and inserting “RELATING TO THE ENERGY SECTOR OF IRAN”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) JOINT VENTURES WITH IRAN RELATING TO DEVELOPING PETROLEUM RESOURCES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B) and subsection (f), the President shall impose 3 or more of the sanctions described in section 6(a) with respect to a person
if the President determines that the person knowingly participates, on or after the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012, in a joint venture with respect to the development of petroleum resources outside of Iran if—

“(i) the joint venture is established on or after January 1, 2002; and

“(ii)(I) the Government of Iran is a substantial partner or investor in the joint venture; or

“(II) Iran could, through a direct operational role in the joint venture or by other means, receive technological knowledge or equipment not previously available to Iran that could directly and significantly contribute to the enhancement of Iran’s ability to develop petroleum resources in Iran.

“(B) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to participation in a joint venture established on or after January 1, 2002, and before the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012 if the person par-
1 ticipating in the joint venture terminates that
2 participation not later than the date that is 180
3 days after such date of enactment.”.

4 SEC. 202. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO
5 THE PROVISION OF GOODS, SERVICES, TECH-
6 NOLOGY, OR SUPPORT FOR THE ENERGY OR
7 PETROCHEMICAL SECTORS OF IRAN.
8 Section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Pub-
9 lic Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note), as amended by
10 section 201, is further amended by adding at the end the
11 following:
12 “(5) Support for the development of pe-
13 troleum resources and refined petroleum
14 products in Iran.—
15 “(A) In general.—Except as provided in
16 subsection (f), the President shall impose 3 or
17 more of the sanctions described in section 6(a)
18 with respect to a person if the President deter-
19 mines that the person knowingly, on or after
20 the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanc-
21 tions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of
22 2012, sells, leases, or provides to Iran goods,
23 services, technology, or support described in
24 subparagraph (B)—
“(i) any of which has a fair market value of $1,000,000 or more; or

“(ii) that, during a 12-month period, have an aggregate fair market value of $5,000,000 or more.

“(B) GOODS, SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY, OR SUPPORT DESCRIBED.—Goods, services, technology, or support described in this subparagraph are goods, services, technology, or support that could directly and significantly contribute to the maintenance or enhancement of Iran’s—

“(i) ability to develop petroleum resources located in Iran; or

“(ii) domestic production of refined petroleum products, including any direct and significant assistance with respect to the construction, modernization, or repair of petroleum refineries or directly associated infrastructure, including port facilities, railroads, or roads, if the predominant use of those facilities, railroads, or roads is for the transportation of refined petroleum products.
“(6) Development and purchase of petrochemical products from Iran.—

“(A) In general.— Except as provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose 3 or more of the sanctions described in section 6(a) with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date of the enactment of Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012, sells, leases, or provides to Iran goods, services, technology, or support described in subparagraph (B)—

“(i) any of which has a fair market value of $250,000 or more; or

“(ii) that, during a 12-month period, have an aggregate fair market value of $1,000,000 or more.

“(B) Goods, services, technology, or support described.— Goods, services, technology, or support described in this subparagraph are goods, services, technology, or support that could directly and significantly contribute to the maintenance or expansion of Iran’s domestic production of petrochemical products.”.
SEC. 203. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO JOINT VENTURES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN RELATING TO MINING, PRODUCTION, OR TRANSPORTATION OF URANIUM.

Section 5(b) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and moving such clauses, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(B) by striking “a person has, on or after” and inserting the following: “a person has—

“(A) on or after”;

(C) in subparagraph (A)(ii), as redesignated, by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) except as provided in paragraph (3), knowingly participated, on or after the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012, in a joint venture—

“(i) with—

“(I) the Government of Iran;
“(II) an entity incorporated in Iran or subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Iran; or

“(III) a person acting on behalf of or at the direction of, or owned or controlled by, the Government of Iran or an entity described in subclause (II); and

“(ii) that involves any activity relating to the mining, production, or transportation of uranium.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) APPLICABILITY OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO JOINT VENTURES RELATING TO THE MINING, PRODUCTION, OR TRANSPORTATION OF URANIUM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1)(B) shall apply with respect to participation, on or after the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012, in—

“(i) a joint venture established on or after such date of enactment; and
“(ii) except as provided in subparagraph (B), a joint venture established before such date of enactment.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply with respect to participation in a joint venture described in subparagraph (A)(ii) if the person participating in the joint venture terminates that participation not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012.”.

SEC. 204. EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS AVAILABLE UNDER THE IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996.

(a) In General.—Section 6(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (11); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

“(9) EXCLUSION OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any alien that the President determines is a corporate officer
or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, a sanctioned person.

“(10) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of any sanctioned person, or on persons performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions under this subsection.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to activities described in section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by this Act, commenced on or after such date of enactment.

SEC. 205. EXPANSION OF DEFINITIONS UNDER THE IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(19) CREDIBLE INFORMATION.—The term ‘credible information’, with respect to a person—

“(A) includes—

“(i) a public announcement by the person that the person has engaged in an activity described in section 5; and
“(ii) information set forth in a report to stockholders of the person indicating that the person has engaged in such an activity; and

“(B) may include, in the discretion of the President—

“(i) an announcement by the Government of Iran that the person has engaged in such an activity; or

“(ii) information indicating that the person has engaged in such an activity that is set forth in—

“(I) a report of the Government Accountability Office, the Energy Information Administration, or the Congressional Research Service; or

“(II) a report or publication of a similarly reputable governmental organization.

“(20) PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCT.—The term ‘petrochemical product’ includes any aromatic, olefin, or synthesis gas, and any derivative of such a gas, including ethylene, propylene, butadiene, benzene, toluene, xylene, ammonia, methanol, and urea.”.
(b) **Effective Date.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to activities described in section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by this Act, commenced on or after such date of enactment.

**Subtitle B—Additional Measures**

**Relating to Sanctions Against Iran**

**SEC. 211. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**

**THE PROVISION OF VESSELS OR SHIPPING SERVICES TO TRANSPORT CERTAIN GOODS RELATED TO PROLIFERATION OR TERRORISM ACTIVITIES TO IRAN.**

(a) **In General.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), if the President determines that a person, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, knowingly provides a vessel, insurance or reinsurance, or any other shipping service for the transportation to or from Iran of goods that could materially contribute to the activities of the Government of Iran with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or support for acts of international terrorism, the President shall, pursuant to Executive Order 13382 (70 Fed. Reg. 38567; relating to blocking of property of weapons of mass destruction proliferators and their supporters) or Executive Order 13224 (66 Fed.
Reg. 49079; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism), or otherwise pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the persons specified in subsection (b) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(b) Persons Specified.—The persons specified in this subsection are—

(1) the person that provided a vessel, insurance or reinsurance, or other shipping service described in subsection (a); and

(2) any person that—

(A) is a successor entity to the person referred to in paragraph (1); and

(B) owns or controls the person referred to in paragraph (1), if the person that owns or controls the person referred to in paragraph (1) had actual knowledge or should have known that the person referred to in paragraph (1) provided the vessel, insurance or reinsurance, or other shipping service; or
(C) is owned or controlled by, or under common ownership or control with, the person referred to in paragraph (1), if the person owned or controlled by, or under common ownership or control with (as the case may be), the person referred to in paragraph (1) knowingly engaged in the provision of the vessel, insurance or reinsurance, or other shipping service.

(e) WAIVER.—The President may waive the requirement to impose sanctions with respect to a person under subsection (a) on or after the date that is 30 days after the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the reasons for that determination.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the President to designate persons for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to Executive Order 13382 (70 Fed. Reg. 38567; relating to the blocking of property of weapons of mass destruction proliferators and their supporters) or Executive Order 13224 (66 Fed. Reg. 49079; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons
who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism),
or otherwise pursuant to the International Emergency

SEC. 212. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO
SUBSIDIARIES AND AGENTS OF PERSONS
SANCTIONED BY UNITED NATIONS SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 104(c)(2)(B) of the Com-
prehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment
Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8513(c)(2)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking “of a person subject” and in-
serting the following: “of—

“(i) a person subject”;

(2) in clause (i), as redesignated, by striking
the semicolon and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) a person acting on behalf of or at
the direction of, or owned or controlled by,
a person described in clause (i);”.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the
date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the
Treasury shall make such revisions to the regulations pre-
scribed under section 104 of the Comprehensive Iran
Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010
(22 U.S.C. 8513) as are necessary to carry out the amend-
ments made by subsection (a).

SEC. 213. LIABILITY OF PARENT COMPANIES FOR VIOLA-
TIONS OF SANCTIONS BY FOREIGN SUBSIDI-
ARIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENTITY.—The term “entity” means a part-
nership, association, trust, joint venture, corpora-
tion, or other organization.

(2) OWN OR CONTROL.—The term “own or con-
trol” means, with respect to an entity—

(A) to hold more than 50 percent of the
equity interest by vote or value in the entity;

(B) to hold a majority of seats on the
board of directors of the entity; or

(C) to otherwise control the actions, poli-
cies, or personnel decisions of the entity.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Not later than 60 days after the
date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall pro-
hibit an entity owned or controlled by a United States per-
son and established or maintained outside the United
States from engaging in any transaction directly or indi-
rectly with the Government of Iran or any person subject
to the jurisdiction of that Government that would be pro-
hibited by an order or regulation issued pursuant to the
International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) if the transaction were engaged in by a United States person or in the United States.

(c) CIVIL PENALTY.—The civil penalties provided for in section 206(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705(b)) shall apply to a United States person to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act if an entity owned or controlled by the United States person and established or maintained outside the United States violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any order or regulation issued to implement subsection (b).

(d) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (c) shall not apply with respect to a transaction described in subsection (b) by an entity owned or controlled by a United States person and established or maintained outside the United States if the United States person divests or terminates its business with the entity not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 214. DISCLOSURES TO THE SECURITIES AND EX-
CHANGE COMMISSION RELATING TO
SANCTIONABLE ACTIVITIES.

(a) In General.—Section 13 of the Securities Ex-
change Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by add-
ing at the end the following new subsection:

“(r) Disclosure of Certain Activities Relat-
ing to Iran.—

“(1) In General.—Each issuer required to file
an annual or quarterly report under subsection (a)
shall disclose in that report the information required
by paragraph (2) if, during the period covered by
the report, the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer—

“(A) knowingly engaged in an activity de-
scribed in section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act
of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701
note);

“(B) knowingly engaged in an activity de-
scribed in subsection (c)(2) of section 104 of
the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Account-
ability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C.
8513) or a transaction described in subsection
(d)(1) of that section;

“(C) knowingly engaged in an activity de-
scribed in section 105A(b)(2) of that Act; or
“(D) knowingly conducted any transaction
or dealing with—

“(i) any person the property and in-
terests in property of which are blocked
pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (66
Fed. Reg. 49079; relating to blocking
property and prohibiting transactions with
persons who commit, threaten to commit,
or support terrorism);

“(ii) any person the property and in-
terests in property of which are blocked
pursuant to Executive Order 13382 (70
Fed. Reg. 38567; relating to blocking of
property of weapons of mass destruction
proliferators and their supporters); or

“(iii) any person identified under sec-
tion 560.304 of title 31, Code of Federal
Regulations (relating to the definition of
the Government of Iran).

“(2) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—If an issuer or
an affiliate of the issuer has engaged in any activity
described in paragraph (1), the issuer shall disclose
a detailed description of each such activity, includ-
ing—

“(A) the nature and extent of the activity;
“(B) the gross revenues and net profits, if any, attributable to the activity; and

“(C) whether the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer (as the case may be) intends to continue the activity.

“(3) NOTICE OF DISCLOSURES.—If an issuer reports under paragraph (1) that the issuer or an affiliate of the issuer has knowingly engaged in any activity described in that paragraph, the issuer shall separately file with the Commission, concurrently with the annual or quarterly report under subsection (a), a notice that the disclosure of that activity has been included in that annual or quarterly report that identifies the issuer and contains the information required by paragraph (2).

“(4) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Upon receiving a notice under paragraph (3) that an annual or quarterly report includes a disclosure of an activity described in paragraph (1), the Commission shall promptly—

“(A) transmit the report to—

“(i) the President;

“(ii) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial
Services of the House of Representatives; and

“(iii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) make the information provided in the disclosure and the notice available to the public by posting the information on the Internet website of the Commission.

“(5) INVESTIGATIONS.—Upon receiving a report under paragraph (4), the President shall—

“(A) initiate an investigation into the possible imposition of sanctions under the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note), section 104 or 105A of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, an Executive Order specified in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (1)(D), or any other provision of law relating to the imposition of sanctions with respect to Iran, as applicable; and

“(B) not later than 180 days after initiating such an investigation, make a determination with respect to whether sanctions should be
imposed with respect to the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer (as the case may be).

“(6) SUNSET.—The provisions of this subsection shall terminate on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President makes the certification described in section 401(a) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8551(a)).”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect with respect to reports required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 215. IDENTIFICATION OF, AND IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS ON, SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall publish a list of each individual the President determines is—

(1) a senior official of the Government of Iran described in subsection (b) that is involved in Iran’s—
(A) illicit nuclear activities or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction;

(B) support for international terrorism; or

(C) commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran or their family members; or

(2) a family member of such an official.

(b) SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN DESCRIBED.—A senior official of the Government of Iran described in this subsection is any senior official of that Government, including—

(1) the Supreme Leader of Iran, Ali Khamenei;

(2) the President of Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad;

(3) a member of the Cabinet of the Government of Iran;

(4) a member of the Assembly of Experts;

(5) a senior member of the Intelligence Ministry of Iran; or

(6) a member of Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps with the rank of brigadier general or higher, including a member of a paramilitary organization such as Ansar-e-Hezbollah or Basij-e Motaz’afin.
(c) Restrictions on Visas and Adjustments in Immigration Status.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security may not grant an individual on the list required by subsection (a) immigration status in, or admit the individual to, the United States.

(d) Waiver.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a) or (e) with respect to an individual if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is—

(A) in the national interests of the United States; or

(B) necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947; and

(2) not less than 7 days before the waiver takes effect, notifies Congress of the waiver and the reason for the waiver.
SEC. 216. REPORTS ON, AND AUTHORIZATION OF IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO, THE PROVISION OF FINANCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES TO THE CENTRAL BANK OF IRAN AND SANCTIONED IRANIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President has been engaged in diplomatic efforts to multilateralize sanctions against Iran to restrict the access of the Government of Iran to the global financial system; 

(2) the President should intensify those efforts and, in particular, efforts to ensure that global financial communications services providers, such as the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (in this section referred to as “SWIFT”), cut off services to Iranian financial institutions designated for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and 

(3) at a time when financial institutions around the world are severing their ties with such Iranian financial institutions, it is inconsistent and troubling that financial communications services providers continue to service those financial institutions, par-
particularly with respect to the Belgian cooperative 
SWIFT, which—

(A) is subject to the prohibition of the Eu-
ropean Union on providing economic resources 
to financial institutions designated for the im-
position of sanctions by the European Union; 
and

(B) notes in its own corporate rules that it 
reserves the right to expel a SWIFT customer 
that may adversely affect SWIFT’s “reputation, 
brand, or goodwill”, for instance if the SWIFT 
customer is subject to sanctions (such as by the 
United Nations or the European Union), as is 
the case with Iranian financial institutions.

(b) REPORT ON THE PROVISION OF FINANCIAL COM-
munications Services to Sanctioned Iranian Fi-
nancial Institutions.—Not later than 60 days after 
the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller 
General of the United States shall submit to the appro-
priate congressional committees a list of all known entities 
(including SWIFT) that provide financial communications 
services to, or that enable or facilitate access to such serv-
ices for, the Central Bank of Iran or a financial institution 
described in section 104(c)(2)(E)(ii) of the Comprehensive
(c) Report on Efforts to Terminate the Provision by SWIFT of Services for Sanctioned Iranian Financial Institutions.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of efforts to ensure that SWIFT has terminated the provision of financial communications services to, and the enabling and facilitation of access to such services for, the Central Bank of Iran and Iranian financial institutions designated for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(d) Authorization for the Imposition of Sanctions.—If, on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a global financial communications services provider has not terminated the provision of financial communications services to, and the enabling and facilitation of access to such services for, the Central Bank of Iran and any financial institution described in paragraph (2)(E)(ii) of section 104(c) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8513(c)), the President
may impose sanctions pursuant to that section or the
International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) with respect to the financial commu-
ications services provider and the directors of, and share-
holders with a significant interest in, the provider.

SEC. 217. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT
ON FOREIGN ENTITIES THAT INVEST IN THE
ENERGY SECTOR OF IRAN OR EXPORT RE-
FINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO IRAN.

(a) Initial Report.—

(1) In General.—Not later than 180 days
after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
Comptroller General of the United States shall sub-
mit to the appropriate congressional committees a
report—

(A) listing all foreign investors in the en-
ergy sector of Iran during the period specified
in paragraph (2), including—

(i) all entities that exported gasoline
and other refined petroleum products to
Iran;

(ii) all entities involved in providing
refined petroleum products to Iran, includ-
ing—
(I) entities that provided ships to transport refined petroleum products to Iran; and

(II) entities that provided insurance or reinsurance for shipments of refined petroleum products to Iran; and

(iii) all entities involved in commercial transactions of any kind, including joint ventures anywhere in the world, with Iranian energy companies; and

(B) identifying the countries in which gasoline and other refined petroleum products exported to Iran during the period specified in paragraph (2) were produced or refined.

(2) Period specified.—The period specified in this paragraph is the period beginning on January 1, 2006, and ending on the date that is 150 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Updated reports.—Not later than one year after submitting the report required by subsection (a), and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing the matters required in the report under subsection (a)(1) for the one-year period be-
ginning on the date that is 30 days before the date on
which the preceding report was required to be submitted
by this section.

SEC. 218. REPORTING ON THE IMPORTATION TO AND EX-
PORTATION FROM IRAN OF CRUDE OIL AND
REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

Section 110(b) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions,
Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C.
8518(b)) is amended by striking “a report containing the
matters” and all that follows through the period at the
end and inserting the following: “a report, covering the
180-day period beginning on the date that is 30 days be-
fore the date on which the preceding report was required
to be submitted by this section, that—

“(1) contains the matters required in the report
under subsection (a)(1); and

“(2) identifies—

“(A) the volume of crude oil and refined
petroleum products imported to and exported
from Iran (including through swaps and similar
arrangements);

“(B) the persons selling and transporting
crude oil and refined petroleum products de-
scribed in subparagraph (A), the countries with
primary jurisdiction over those persons, and the
countries in which those products were refined;

“(C) the sources of financing for imports
to Iran of crude oil and refined petroleum prod-
ucts described in subparagraph (A); and

“(D) the involvement of foreign persons in
efforts to assist Iran in—

“(i) developing upstream oil and gas
production capacity;

“(ii) importing advanced technology to
upgrade existing Iranian refineries;

“(iii) converting existing chemical
plants to petroleum refineries; or

“(iv) maintaining, upgrading, or ex-
panding refineries or constructing new re-
fineries.”.
TITLE III—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN’S REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS

Subtitle A—Identification of, and Sanctions With Respect to, Officials, Agents, Affiliates, and Supporters of Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps and Other Sanctioned Persons

SEC. 301. IDENTIFICATION OF, AND IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO, OFFICIALS, AGENTS, AND AFFILIATES OF IRAN’S REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and as appropriate thereafter, the President shall—

(1) identify foreign persons that are officials, agents, or affiliates of Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps; and

(2) for each foreign person identified under paragraph (1) that is not already designated for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)—
(A) designate that foreign person for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to that Act; and

(B) block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of that foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(b) PRIORITY FOR INVESTIGATION.—In identifying foreign persons pursuant to subsection (a)(1) as officials, agents, or affiliates of Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps, the President shall give priority to investigating—

(1) foreign persons identified under section 560.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to the definition of the Government of Iran); and

(2) foreign persons for which there is a reasonable basis to find that the person has conducted or attempted to conduct one or more sensitive transactions or activities described in subsection (c).

(c) SENSITIVE TRANSACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A sensitive transaction or activity described in this subsection is—
(1) a financial transaction or series of transactions valued at more than $1,000,000 in the aggregate in any 12-month period involving a non-Iranian financial institution;

(2) a transaction to facilitate the manufacture, importation, exportation, or transfer of items needed for the development by Iran of nuclear, chemical, biological, or advanced conventional weapons, including ballistic missiles;

(3) a transaction relating to the manufacture, procurement, or sale of goods, services, and technology relating to Iran’s energy sector, including a transaction relating to the development of the energy resources of Iran, the exportation of petroleum products from Iran, the importation of refined petroleum to Iran, or the development of refining capacity available to Iran;

(4) a transaction relating to the manufacture, procurement, or sale of goods, services, and technology relating to Iran’s petrochemical sector; or

(5) a transaction relating to the procurement of sensitive technologies (as defined in section 106(c) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8515(c))).

(d) EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.—
(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, any alien who, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is a foreign person designated pursuant to subsection (a) for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(2) Regulatory exceptions to comply with international obligations.—The requirement to deny visas to and exclude aliens from the United States pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe, including regulatory exceptions to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, and other applicable international obligations.

(c) Waiver of imposition of sanctions.—

(1) In general.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a)(2) or (d) with respect to a foreign person if the President—
(A) determines that it is in the national security interests of the United States to do so; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(i) identifies the foreign person with respect to which the waiver applies; and

(ii) sets forth the reasons for the determination.

(2) FORM OF REPORT.—A report submitted under paragraph (1)(B) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to remove any sanction of the United States in force with respect to Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 302. IDENTIFICATION OF, AND IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO, PERSONS THAT SUPPORT OR CONDUCT CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS WITH IRAN'S REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS OR OTHER SANCTIONED PERSONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180
days thereafter, the President shall submit to the
appropriate congressional committees a report iden-
tifying foreign persons that the President deter-
mines, on or after the date of the enactment of this
Act, knowingly—

(A) materially assist, sponsor, or provide
financial, material, or technological support for,
or goods or services in support of, Iran’s Revo-
olutionary Guard Corps or any of its officials,
agents, or affiliates the property and interests
in property of which are blocked pursuant to
the International Emergency Economic Powers
Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(B) engage in a significant transaction or
transactions with Iran’s Revolutionary Guard
Corps or any such official, agent, or affiliate; or

(C) engage in a significant transaction or
transactions with—

(i) a person subject to financial sanc-
tions pursuant to United Nations Security
Council Resolution 1737 (2006), 1747
(2007), 1803 (2008), or 1929 (2010), or
any other resolution that is adopted by the
Security Council and imposes sanctions
with respect to Iran or modifies such sanctions; or
(ii) a person acting on behalf of or at the direction of, or owned or controlled by, a person described in clause (i).

(2) FORM OF REPORT.—A report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(3) BARTER TRANSACTIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “transaction” includes a barter transaction.

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—If the President determines under subsection (a)(1) that a foreign person has knowingly engaged in an activity described in that subsection, the President—

(1) shall impose 3 or more of the sanctions described in section 6(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by section 204 of this Act; and

(2) may impose additional sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) with respect to the person.

(e) TERMINATION.—The President may terminate a sanction imposed with respect to a foreign person pursu-
ant to subsection (b) if the President determines that the person—

(1) no longer engages in the activity for which the sanction was imposed; and

(2) has provided assurances to the President that the person will not engage in any activity described in subsection (a)(1) in the future.

(d) WAIVER OF IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a foreign person if the President—

(A) (i) determines that the person has ceased the activity for which sanctions would otherwise be imposed and has taken measures to prevent a recurrence of the activity; or

(ii) determines that it is in the national security interests of the United States to do so; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(i) identifies the foreign person with respect to which the waiver applies;

(ii) describes the activity that would otherwise subject the foreign person to the
imposition of sanctions under subsection (b); and

(iii) sets forth the reasons for the determination.

(2) Form of Report.—A report submitted under paragraph (1)(B) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(e) Waiver of Identifications and Designations.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subtitle and subject to paragraph (2), the President shall not be required to make any identification of a foreign person under subsection (a) or any identification or designation of a foreign person under section 301(a) if the President—

(1) determines that doing so would cause damage to the national security of the United States, including through the divulgence of sources or methods of obtaining intelligence or other critical classified information; and

(2) notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the exercise of the authority provided under this subsection.

(f) Application of Provisions of Iran Sanctions Act of 1996.—The following provisions of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, as amended by this Act, apply with
respect to the imposition under subsection (b)(1) of sanctions relating to activities described in subsection (a)(1) to the same extent that such provisions apply with respect to the imposition of sanctions under section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996:

1. Subsections (c) and (e) of section 4.
2. Subsections (c), (d), and (f) of section 5.
3. Section 8.
4. Section 9.
5. Section 11.
6. Section 12.
7. Subsection (b) of section 13.
8. Section 14.

**SEC. 303. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to limit the authority of the President to designate foreign persons for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).
Subtitle B—Additional Measures
Relating to Iran’s Revolutionary
Guard Corps

SEC. 311. EXPANSION OF PROCUREMENT PROHIBITION TO FOREIGN PERSONS THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS WITH IRAN’S REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS.

(a) In General.—Section 6(b)(1) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by striking “Not later than 90 days” and inserting the following:

“(A) CERTIFICATIONS RELATING TO ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED IN SECTION 5.—Not later than 90 days”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) CERTIFICATIONS RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS WITH IRAN’S REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to require a certification from each person that is a prospective contractor that the person, and any person owned or controlled by
the person, does not knowingly engage in a sig-
nificant transaction or transactions with Iran’s
Revolutionary Guard Corps or any of its offi-
cials, agents, or affiliates the property and in-
terests in property of which are blocked pursu-
ant to the International Emergency Economic
Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).”).

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 6(b) of the Iran Sanctions Act of
1996, as amended by subsection (a), is further
amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), as redesignated,
by striking “issued pursuant to section 25 of
the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act
(41 U.S.C. 421)”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking
“the revision” and inserting “the applica-
ble revision”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking
“issued pursuant to section 25 of the Of-
lice of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41
U.S.C. 421)”;

(C) by striking paragraph (6) and insert-
ing the following:
“(6) Definitions.—In this subsection:

“(A) Executive agency.—The term ‘executive agency’ has the meaning given that term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

“(B) Federal acquisition regulation.—The term ‘Federal Acquisition Regulation’ means the regulation issued pursuant to section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code.”; and

(D) in paragraph (7)—

(i) by striking “The revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulation required under paragraph (1)” and inserting the following:

“(A) Certifications relating to activities described in section 5.—The revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulation required under paragraph (1)(A)”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) Certifications relating to transactions with Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps.—The revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulation required under para-
graph (1)(B) shall apply with respect to contracts for which solicitations are issued on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012.”.


SEC. 312. DETERMINATIONS OF WHETHER THE NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY AND THE NATIONAL IRANIAN TANKER COMPANY ARE AGENTS OR AFFILIATES OF IRAN’S REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 104(c) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8513(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) DETERMINATIONS REGARDING NIOC AND NITC.—

“(A) DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(E)(i), the Secretary of the Treasury shall, not later than 60 days after the
date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012—

“(i) determine whether the NIOC or the NITC is an agent or affiliate of Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps; and

“(ii) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the determinations made under clause (i), together with the reasons for those determinations.

“(B) FORM OF REPORT.—A report submitted under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

“(C) APPLICABILITY WITH RESPECT TO PETROLEUM TRANSACTIONS.—

“(i) APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the regulations prescribed under paragraph (1) shall apply to a transaction for the purchase of petroleum or petroleum products from, or to financial services relating to such a transaction for, the NIOC or the NITC on or after the date that is 180 days
after the date of the enactment of the Na-
tional Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) only if
the President has determined, pursuant to
section 1245(d)(4)(B) of that Act, that
there is a sufficient supply of petroleum
and petroleum products produced in coun-
tries other than Iran to permit purchasers
of petroleum and petroleum products from
Iran to reduce significantly in volume their
purchases from Iran.

“(ii) Exception for certain coun-
tries.—The regulations prescribed under
paragraph (1) shall not apply to a foreign
financial institution that facilitates a sig-
nificant transaction or transactions for the
purchase of petroleum or petroleum prod-
ucts from, or that provides significant fi-
nancial services relating to such a trans-
action for, the NIOC or the NITC if the
President determines and reports to Con-
gress, not later than 90 days after the date
on which the President makes the deter-
mination required by section
1245(d)(4)(B) of the National Defense Au-
than 60 days thereafter, that the country with primary jurisdiction over the foreign financial institution has significantly re
duced its volume of crude oil purchases from Iran during the period beginning on the date on which the President submitted the last report with respect to the country under this clause.

“(D) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) NIOC.—The term ‘NIOC’ means the National Iranian Oil Company.

“(ii) NITC.—The term ‘NITC’ means the National Iranian Tanker Company.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 104(g) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8513(g)) is amended by striking “subsection (c)(1)” each place it appears and inserting “paragraph (1) or (4) of subsection (c)”.

•S 2101 RS
TITLE IV—MEASURES RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN IRAN

Subtitle A—Expansion of Sanctions Relating to Human Rights Abuses in Iran

SEC. 401. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER OF GOODS OR TECHNOLOGIES TO IRAN THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE USED TO COMMIT HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) In General.—The Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 105 the following:

“SEC. 105A. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER OF GOODS OR TECHNOLOGIES TO IRAN THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE USED TO COMMIT HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

“(a) In General.—The President shall impose sanctions in accordance with subsection (e) with respect to each person on the list required by subsection (b).

“(b) List.—

“(1) In General.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of
2012, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of persons that the President determines have knowingly engaged in an activity described in paragraph (2) on or after such date of enactment.

“(2) ACTIVITY DESCRIBED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A person engages in an activity described in this paragraph if the person—

“(i) transfers, or facilitates the transfer of, goods or technologies described in subparagraph (C) to Iran; or

“(ii) provides services with respect to goods or technologies described in subparagraph (C) after such goods or technologies are transferred to Iran.

“(B) APPLICABILITY TO CONTRACTS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS.—A person engages in an activity described in subparagraph (A) without regard to whether the activity is carried out pursuant to a contract or other agreement entered into before, on, or after the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012.
“(C) GOODS OR TECHNOLOGIES DESCRIBED.—Goods or technologies described in this subparagraph are goods or technologies that the President determines are likely to be used by the Government of Iran or any of its agencies or instrumentalities to commit serious human rights abuses against the people of Iran, including—

“(i) firearms or ammunition (as those terms are defined in section 921 of title 18, United States Code), rubber bullets, police batons, pepper or chemical sprays, stun grenades, electroshock weapons, tear gas, water cannons, or surveillance technology; or

“(ii) sensitive technology (as defined in section 106(c)).

“(3) SPECIAL RULE TO ALLOW FOR TERMINATION OF SANCTIONABLE ACTIVITY.—The President shall not be required to include a person on the list required by paragraph (1) if the President certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that—

“(A) the person is no longer engaging in, or has taken significant verifiable steps toward
stopping, the activity described in paragraph
(2) for which the President would otherwise
have included the person on the list; and

“(B) the President has received reliable as-
surances that the person will not knowingly en-
gege in any activity described in paragraph (2)
in the future.

“(4) UPDATES OF LIST.—The President shall
submit to the appropriate congressional committees
an updated list under paragraph (1)—

“(A) each time the President is required to
submit an updated list to those committees
under section 105(b)(2)(A); and

“(B) as new information becomes avail-
able.

“(5) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAIL-
ABILITY.—

“(A) FORM.—The list required by para-
graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
form but may contain a classified annex.

“(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclas-
sified portion of the list required by paragraph
(1) shall be made available to the public and
posted on the websites of the Department of the
Treasury and the Department of State.
“(c) Application of Sanctions.—

“(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), the President shall impose sanctions described in section 105(c) with respect to a person on the list required by subsection (b).

“(2) Transfers to Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps.—In the case of a person on the list required by subsection (b) for transferring, or facilitating the transfer of, goods or technologies described in subsection (b)(2)(C) to Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps, or providing services with respect to such goods or technologies after such goods or technologies are transferred to Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps, the President shall—

“(A) impose sanctions described in section 105(c) with respect to the person; and

“(B) impose such other sanctions from among the sanctions described in section 6(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) as the President determines appropriate.”.

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of contents for the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 105 the following:
Sec. 105A. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the transfer of goods or technologies to Iran that are likely to be used to commit human rights abuses.

SEC. 402. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO ENGAGE IN CENSORSHIP OR OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES AGAINST CITIZENS OF IRAN.

(a) In general.—The Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.), as amended by section 401, is further amended by inserting after section 105A the following:

"SEC. 105B. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO ENGAGE IN CENSORSHIP OR OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES AGAINST CITIZENS OF IRAN.

"(a) In general.—The President shall impose sanctions described in section 105(c) with respect to each person on the list required by subsection (b).

"(b) List of Persons Who Engage in Censorship.—

"(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of persons that the President determines have engaged in censorship or
other activities that prohibit, limit, or penalize the
exercise of freedom of expression or assembly by citi-
zens of Iran.

“(2) APPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (1) applies
with respect to censorship or other activities de-
scribed in that paragraph that are—

“(A) commenced on or after the date of
the enactment of the Iran Sanctions, Account-
ability, and Human Rights Act of 2012; or

“(B) commenced before such date of enact-
ment, if such activities continue on or after
such date of enactment.

“(3) UPDATES OF LIST.—The President shall
submit to the appropriate congressional committees
an updated list under paragraph (1)—

“(A) each time the President is required to
submit an updated list to those committees
under section 105(b)(2)(A); and

“(B) as new information becomes avail-
able.

“(4) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAIL-
ABILITY.—

“(A) FORM.—The list required by para-
graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
form but may contain a classified annex.
“(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of the list required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public and posted on the websites of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, as amended by section 401, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 105A the following:

“Sec. 105B. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons who engage in censorship or other related activities against citizens of Iran.”.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 401(b)(1) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8551(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “, 105A(a), or 105B(a)” after “105(a)” ; and

(2) by inserting “, 105A(b), or 105B(b)” after “105(b)”.
Subtitle B—Additional Measures to Promote Human Rights in Iran

SEC. 411. EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF REQUESTS FOR AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN HUMAN RIGHTS-, HUMANITARIAN-, AND DEMOCRACY-RELATED ACTIVITIES WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Office of Foreign Assets Control, in consultation with the Department of State, shall establish an expedited process for the consideration of complete requests for authorization to engage in human rights-, humanitarian-, or democracy-related activities relating to Iran that are submitted by—

(1) entities receiving funds from the Department of State to engage in the proposed activity;

(2) the Broadcasting Board of Governors; and

(3) other appropriate agencies of the United States Government.

(b) PROCEDURES.—Requests for authorization under subsection (a) shall be submitted to the Office of Foreign Assets Control in conformance with the agency’s regulations, including section 501.801 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (commonly known as the Reporting, Procedures and Penalties Regulations). Applicants must fully disclose the parties to the transactions as well as describe
the activities to be undertaken. License applications involving the exportation or reexportation of goods, technology, or software to Iran must provide a copy of an official Commodity Classification issued by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, as part of the license application.

(c) FOREIGN POLICY REVIEW.—The Department of State shall complete a foreign policy review of a request for authorization under subsection (a) not later than 30 days after the request is referred to the Department by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

(d) LICENSE DETERMINATIONS.—License determinations for complete requests for authorization under subsection (a) shall be made not later than 90 days after receipt by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, with the following exceptions:

(1) Any requests involving the exportation or reexportation to Iran of goods, technology, or software listed on the Commerce Control List maintained pursuant to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations shall be processed in a manner consistent with the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 (title XVI of Public Law 102–484) and other applicable provisions of law.
(2) Any other requests presenting novel or extraordinary circumstances.

(c) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such regulations as are appropriate to carry out this section.

SEC. 412. COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY TO PROMOTE INTERNET FREEDOM AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN IRAN.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive strategy developed in consultation with the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and other Federal agencies, as appropriate, to—

(1) assist the people of Iran to produce, access, and share information freely and safely via the Internet, including in Farsi and regional languages;

(2) support the development of counter-censorship technologies that enable the citizens of Iran to undertake Internet activities without interference from the Government of Iran;

(3) increase the capabilities and availability of secure communications through connective technology among human rights and democracy activists in Iran;
(4) provide resources for digital safety training for media and academic and civil society organizations in Iran;

(5) provide accurate and substantive Internet content in local languages in Iran;

(6) increase emergency resources for the most vulnerable human rights advocates seeking to organize, share information, and support human rights in Iran;

(7) expand surrogate radio, television, live stream, and social network communications inside Iran, including Voice of America’s Persian News Network and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty’s Radio Farda, to provide hourly live news update programming and breaking news coverage capability 24 hours a day and 7 days a week;

(8) expand activities to safely assist and train human rights, civil society, and democracy activists in Iran to operate effectively and securely;

(9) identify and utilize all available resources to overcome attempts by the Government of Iran to jam or otherwise deny international satellite broadcasting signals; and
(10) expand worldwide United States embassy and consulate programming for and outreach to Iranian dissident communities.

SEC. 413. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON POLITICAL PRISONERS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State should support efforts to research and identify prisoners of conscience and cases of human rights abuses in Iran;

(2) the United States Government should—

(A) offer refugee status or political asylum in the United States to political dissidents in Iran if requested and consistent with the laws and national security interests of the United States; and

(B) offer to assist, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, with the relocation of such political prisoners to other countries if requested, as appropriate and with appropriate consideration for United States national security interests; and

(3) the Secretary of State should publicly call for the release of Iranian dissidents by name and raise awareness with respect to individual cases of Iranian dissidents and prisoners of conscience, as
appropriate and if requested by the dissidents or
prisoners themselves or their families.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 501. EXCLUSION OF CITIZENS OF IRAN SEEKING EDU-
CATION RELATING TO THE NUCLEAR AND EN-
ERGY SECTORS OF IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall deny
a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall
exclude from the United States, any alien who is a citizen
of Iran that the Secretary of State determines seeks to
enter the United States to participate in coursework at
an institution of higher education (as defined in section
101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
1001(a))) to prepare the alien for a career in the energy
sector of Iran or in nuclear science or nuclear engineering
or a related field in Iran.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (a) applies with re-
spect to visa applications filed on or after the date of the
enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1245(d)(2) of the Na-
tional Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012
(Public Law 112–81) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by inserting “AG-
RICULTURAL COMMODITIES,” after “SALES OF”; and
(2) in the text, by inserting “agricultural commodities,” after “sale of”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81).

SEC. 503. INTERESTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS OF IRAN.

(a) INTERESTS IN BLOCKED ASSETS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and preempting any inconsistent provision of State law, the property interest of Iran in a blocked asset shall include an interest in property of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, including any direct or indirect interest in securities or other financial assets immobilized or in any other manner held in book entry form and credited to a securities account in the United States and the proceeds thereof, or in any funds transfers held in a United States financial institution. The property interest of Iran in securities or other financial assets immobilized or in any other manner held in book entry form and credited to a securities account in the United States and proceeds thereof shall be deemed to exist at every tier of securities intermediary necessary to hold an interest in any such securities or other financial assets. The property interest of Iran in a funds transfer
shall exist at any intermediary bank necessary to complete such funds transfer.

(b) Property in the United States of Iran.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and pre-empting any inconsistent provision of State law, the property, including any interest in the property, of Iran shall be deemed to be property in the United States of Iran if—

(1) that property is an interest, held directly or indirectly for the benefit of Iran or for the benefit of any securities intermediary that directly or indirectly holds the interest for the benefit of Iran, in securities or other financial assets that are represented by certificates or are in other physical form and are immobilized, custodized, or held for safekeeping or any other reason in the United States; or

(2) that property is an interest in securities or other financial assets held in book entry form or otherwise, and credited to a securities account in the United States by any securities intermediary directly or indirectly for the benefit of Iran or for the benefit of any other securities intermediary that directly or indirectly holds the interest for the benefit of Iran.

(c) Determination of Whether Securities or Other Assets Are Held or Credited to a Securi-
ties Account in the United States.—For purposes of this section, an interest in securities or other financial assets is held and credited to a securities account in the United States by a securities intermediary if the securities intermediary is located in the United States. A securities intermediary is conclusively presumed to be located in the United States if it is regulated in its capacity as a securities intermediary under the laws of the United States.

(d) Commercial Activity in the United States.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the ownership by Iran, or its central bank or monetary authority, of any property, including the interest in property described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b), or any other interest in property, shall be deemed to be commercial activity in the United States and that property, including any interest in that property, shall be deemed not to be held for the central bank's or monetary authority's own account.

(e) Applicability.—This section applies to all attachments and proceedings in aid of execution issued or obtained before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to judgments entered against Iran for damages for personal injury or death caused by an act of torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage, or
hostage-taking, or the provision of material support or re-
sources for such an act.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BLOCKED ASSET.—The term “blocked asset”—

(A) means any asset seized or frozen by
the United States under section 5(b) of the
5(b)) or under section 202 or 203 of the Inter-
national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
U.S.C. 1701 and 1702); and

(B) does not include property that—

(i) is subject to a license issued by the
United States Government for final pay-
ment, transfer, or disposition by or to a
person subject to the jurisdiction of the
United States in connection with a trans-
action for which the issuance of the license
has been specifically required by a provi-
sion of law other than the International
Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or the United Nations
Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287
et seq.); or
(ii) is property subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, or that enjoys equivalent privileges and immunities under the laws of the United States, and is being used exclusively for diplomatic or consular purposes.

(2) CLEARING CORPORATION.—The term “clearing corporation” means—

(A) a clearing agency (as defined in section 3(a)(23) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(23)));

(B) a Federal reserve bank; or

(C) any other person that provides clearance or settlement services with respect to financial assets that would require it to register as a clearing agency under the Federal securities laws but for an exclusion or exemption from the registration requirement under section 3(a)(23)(B) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, if its activities as a clearing corporation, including promulgation of rules, are subject to regulation by a Federal or State governmental authority.
(3) Financial asset; security.—The terms “financial asset” and “security” have the meanings given those terms in the Uniform Commercial Code.

(4) Iran.—The term “Iran” means the Government of Iran, including the central bank or monetary authority of that Government and any agency or instrumentality of that Government.

(5) Property subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.—The term “property subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations” means any property the attachment in aid of execution or execution of which would result in a violation of an obligation of the United States under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna April 18, 1961, or the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963.

(6) Securities intermediary.—The term “securities intermediary” means—

(A) a clearing corporation; or

(B) a person, including a bank or broker, that in the ordinary course of its business
maintains securities accounts for others and is acting in that capacity.

(7) United States.—The terms “United States” includes all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 504. REPORT ON MEMBERSHIP OF IRAN IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter not later than September 1, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report listing the international organizations of which Iran is a member and detailing the amount that the United States contributes to each such organization on an annual basis.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.

(a) Implementation.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out—

(1) sections 211, 213, and 216, subtitle A of title III, and title VII of this Act; and
(2) sections 105A and 105B of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, as added by subtitle A of title IV of this Act.

(b) PENALTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of a provision specified in paragraph (2) of this subsection, or an order or regulation prescribed under such a provision, to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(2) PROVISIONS SPECIFIED.—The provisions specified in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Sections 211 and 216, subtitle A of title III, and title VII of this Act.

(B) Sections 105A and 105B of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, as added by subtitle A of title IV of this Act.
SEC. 602. APPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall apply to the authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

SEC. 603. TERMINATION.

The provisions of sections 211, 213, 215, 216, 217, and 501, title I, and subtitle A of title III shall terminate on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President makes the certification described in section 401(a) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8551(a)).

TITLE VII—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN SYRIA

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Syria Human Rights Accountability Act of 2012”.

SEC. 702. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OR COMPLICIT IN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES COMMITTED AGAINST CITIZENS OF SYRIA OR THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each person on the list required by subsection (b).
(b) **List of Persons Who Are Responsible for or Complicit in Certain Human Rights Abuses.—**

(1) **In General.—** Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of persons who are officials of the Government of Syria or persons acting on behalf of that Government that the President determines, based on credible evidence, are responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Syria or their family members, regardless of whether such abuses occurred in Syria.

(2) **Updates of List.—** The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter; and

(B) as new information becomes available.

(3) **Form of Report; Public Availability.—**

(A) **Form.—** The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.
(B) Public availability.—The unclassified portion of the list required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public and posted on the websites of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State.

(4) Consideration of data from other countries and nongovernmental organizations.—In preparing the list required by paragraph (1), the President shall consider credible data already obtained by other countries and nongovernmental organizations, including organizations in Syria, that monitor the human rights abuses of the Government of Syria.

(e) Sanctions described.—The sanctions described in this subsection are sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), including blocking of property and restrictions or prohibitions on financial transactions and the exportation and importation of property, subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe.
SEC. 703. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER OF GOODS OR TECHNOLOGIES TO SYRIA THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE USED TO COMMIT HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanctions described in section 702(c) with respect to—

(1) each person on the list required by subsection (b); and

(2) any person that—

(A) is a successor entity to a person on the list;

(B) owns or controls a person on the list, if the person that owns or controls the person on the list had actual knowledge or should have known that the person on the list engaged in the activity described in subsection (b)(2) for which the person was included in the list; or

(C) is owned or controlled by, or under common ownership or control with, the person on the list, if the person owned or controlled by, or under common ownership or control with (as the case may be), the person on the list knowingly engaged in the activity described in subsection (b)(2) for which the person was included in the list.

(b) LIST.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of persons that the President determines have knowingly engaged in an activity described in paragraph (2) on or after such date of enactment.

(2) ACTIVITY DESCRIBED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A person engages in an activity described in this paragraph if the person—

(i) transfers, or facilitates the transfer of, goods or technologies described in subparagraph (C) to Syria; or

(ii) provides services with respect to goods or technologies described in subparagraph (C) after such goods or technologies are transferred to Syria.

(B) APPLICABILITY TO CONTRACTS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS.—A person engages in an activity described in subparagraph (A) without regard to whether the activity is carried out pursuant to a contract or other agreement entered into before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.
(C) Goods or technologies described.—Goods or technologies described in this subparagraph are goods or technologies that the President determines are likely to be used by the Government of Syria or any of its agencies or instrumentalities to commit human rights abuses against the people of Syria, including—

(i) firearms or ammunition (as those terms are defined in section 921 of title 18, United States Code), rubber bullets, police batons, pepper or chemical sprays, stun grenades, electroshock weapons, tear gas, water cannons, or surveillance technology; or

(ii) sensitive technology.

(D) Sensitive technology defined.—

(i) In general.—For purposes of subparagraph (C), the term “sensitive technology” means hardware, software, telecommunications equipment, or any other technology, that the President determines is to be used specifically—

(I) to restrict the free flow of unbiased information in Syria; or
(II) to disrupt, monitor, or otherwise restrict speech of the people of Syria.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—The term “sensitive technology” does not include information or informational materials the exportation of which the President does not have the authority to regulate or prohibit pursuant to section 203(b)(3) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3)).

(3) SPECIAL RULE TO ALLOW FOR TERMINATION OF SANCTIONABLE ACTIVITY.—The President shall not be required to include a person on the list required by paragraph (1) if the President certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) the person is no longer engaging in, or has taken significant verifiable steps toward stopping, the activity described in paragraph (2) for which the President would otherwise have included the person on the list; and

(B) the President has received reliable assurances that the person will not knowingly en-
gage in any activity described in paragraph (2) in the future.

(4) **Updates of List.**—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter; and

(B) as new information becomes available.

(5) **Form of Report; Public Availability.**—

(A) **Form.**—The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(B) **Public Availability.**—The unclassified portion of the list required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public and posted on the websites of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State.

**SEC. 704. Imposition of Sanctions with Respect to Persons Who Engage in Censorship or Other Forms of Repression in Syria.**

(a) **In General.**—The President shall impose sanctions described in section 702(c) with respect to each person on the list required by subsection (b).
(b) **List of Persons Who Engage in Censorship.**—

(1) **In General.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of persons that the President determines have engaged in censorship, or activities relating to censorship, in a manner that prohibits, limits, or penalizes the legitimate exercise of freedom of expression by citizens of Syria.

(2) **Updates of List.**—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1)—

(A) not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter; and

(B) as new information becomes available.

(3) **Form of Report; Public Availability.**—

(A) **Form.**—The list required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(B) **Public Availability.**—The unclassified portion of the list required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public and
posted on the websites of the Department of the
Treasury and the Department of State.

SEC. 705. WAIVER.

The President may waive the requirement to include
a person on a list required by section 702, 703, or 704
or to impose sanctions pursuant to any such section if the
President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the na-
tional security interests of the United States; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional
committees a report on the reasons for that deter-
mination.

SEC. 706. TERMINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of this title and
any sanctions imposed pursuant to this title shall termi-
nate on the date on which the President submits to the
appropriate congressional committees—

(1) the certification described in subsection (b); and

(2) a certification that—

(A) the Government of Syria is democrati-
cally elected and representative of the people of
Syria; or

(B) a legitimate transitional government of
Syria is in place.
(b) Certification Described.—A certification described in this subsection is a certification by the President that the Government of Syria—

(1) has unconditionally released all political prisoners;

(2) has ceased its practices of violence, unlawful detention, torture, and abuse of citizens of Syria engaged in peaceful political activity;

(3) has ceased its practice of procuring sensitive technology designed to restrict the free flow of unbiased information in Syria, or to disrupt, monitor, or otherwise restrict the right of citizens of Syria to freedom of expression;

(4) has ceased providing support for foreign terrorist organizations and no longer allows such organizations, including Hamas, Hezbollah, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, to maintain facilities in territory under the control of the Government of Syria; and

(5) has ceased the development and deployment of medium- and long-range surface-to-surface ballistic missiles;

(6) is not pursuing or engaged in the research, development, acquisition, production, transfer, or deployment of biological, chemical, or nuclear weapons,
and has provided credible assurances that it will not
engage in such activities in the future; and

(7) has agreed to allow the United Nations and
other international observers to verify that the Gov-
ernment of Syria is not engaging in such activities
and to assess the credibility of the assurances pro-
vided by that Government.

(c) SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS AFTER ELECTION OF
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.—If the President submits to
the appropriate congressional committees the certification
described in subsection (a)(2), the President may suspend
the provisions of this title and any sanctions imposed
under this title for not more than one year to allow time
for a certification described in subsection (b) to be sub-
mitted.
A BILL

To strengthen the multilateral sanctions regime with respect to Iran; to expand sanctions relating to the energy sector of Iran; the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by Iran; and human rights abuses in Iran; and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 13, 2012

Read twice and placed on the calendar