

**(11) Medicine**

The term “medicine” has the meaning given the term “drug” in section 321 of title 21.

**(12) Shipping**

The term “shipping” refers to the transportation of goods by a vessel and related activities.

**(13) United States person**

The term “United States person” has the meaning given that term in section 8511 of this title.

**(14) Vessel**

The term “vessel” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of title 1.

**(b) Determinations of significance**

For purposes of this chapter, in determining if financial transactions or financial services are significant, the President may consider the totality of the facts and circumstances, including factors similar to the factors set forth in section 561.404 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title XII, §1242, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 2004.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this subtitle”, meaning subtitle D (§§1241–1255) of title XII of div. A of Pub. L. 112-239, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 2004, known as the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of subtitle D to the Code, see Short Title note set out below and Tables.

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(6), is title II of Pub. L. 95-223, Dec. 28, 1977, 91 Stat. 1626, which is classified generally to chapter 35 (§1701 et seq.) of Title 50, War and National Defense. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1701 of Title 50 and Tables.

## SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title XII, §1241, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 2004, provided that: “This subtitle [subtitle D (§§1241–1255) of title XII of div. A of Pub. L. 112-239, enacting this chapter and section 8514c of this title, amending sections 8513a and 8551 of this title and section 2335 of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, and enacting provisions set out as notes under sections 2333 and 2335 of Title 18] may be cited as the ‘Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012’.”

**§ 8802. Sense of Congress relating to violations of human rights by Iran****(a) Finding**

Congress finds that the interests of the United States and international peace are threatened by the ongoing and destabilizing actions of the Government of Iran, including its massive, systematic, and extraordinary violations of the human rights of its own citizens.

**(b) Sense of Congress**

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

- (1) deny the Government of Iran the ability to continue to oppress the people of Iran and to use violence and executions against pro-democracy protestors and regime opponents;

- (2) fully and publicly support efforts made by the people of Iran to promote the establishment of basic freedoms that build the foundation for the emergence of a freely elected, open, and democratic political system;

- (3) help the people of Iran produce, access, and share information freely and safely via the Internet and through other media; and

- (4) defeat all attempts by the Government of Iran to jam or otherwise obstruct international satellite broadcast signals.

(Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title XII, §1243, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 2005.)

**§ 8803. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the energy, shipping, and shipbuilding sectors of Iran****(a) Findings**

Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) Iran’s energy, shipping, and shipbuilding sectors and Iran’s ports are facilitating the Government of Iran’s nuclear proliferation activities by providing revenue to support proliferation activities.

- (2) The United Nations Security Council and the United States Government have expressed concern about the proliferation risks presented by the Iranian nuclear program.

- (3) The Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (in this section referred to as the “IAEA”) has in successive reports (GOV/2012/37 and GOV/2011/65) identified possible military dimensions of Iran’s nuclear program.

- (4) The Government of Iran continues to defy the requirements and obligations contained in relevant IAEA Board of Governors and United Nations Security Council resolutions, including by continuing and expanding uranium enrichment activities in Iran, as reported in IAEA Report GOV/2012/37.

- (5) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1929 (2010) recognizes the “potential connection between Iran’s revenues derived from its energy sector and the funding of Iran’s proliferation sensitive nuclear activities”.

- (6) The National Iranian Tanker Company is the main carrier for the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps-designated National Iranian Oil Company and a key element in the petroleum supply chain responsible for generating energy revenues that support the illicit nuclear proliferation activities of the Government of Iran.

**(b) Designation of ports and entities in the energy, shipping, and shipbuilding sectors of Iran as entities of proliferation concern**

Entities that operate ports in Iran and entities in the energy, shipping, and shipbuilding sectors of Iran, including the National Iranian Oil Company, the National Iranian Tanker Company, the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines, and their affiliates, play an important role in Iran’s nuclear proliferation efforts and all such entities are hereby designated as entities of proliferation concern.