

supply of petroleum and petroleum products produced in countries other than Iran is sufficient to permit purchasers of petroleum and petroleum products from Iran to reduce significantly their purchases from Iran is in effect.

**(2) Exception for certain countries**

**(A) Exportation**

This section shall not apply with respect to the exportation of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran to a country to which the exception under section 8513a(d)(4)(D)(i) of this title applies at the time of the exportation of the petroleum or petroleum products.

**(B) Financial transactions**

**(i) In general**

This section shall not apply with respect to a financial transaction described in clause (i) conducted or facilitated by a foreign financial institution if, at the time of the transaction, the exception under section 8513a(d)(4)(D)(i) of this title applies to the country with primary jurisdiction over the foreign financial institution.

**(ii) Financial transactions described**

A financial transaction conducted or facilitated by a foreign financial institution is described in this clause if—

(I) the financial transaction is only for trade in goods or services—

(aa) not otherwise subject to sanctions under the law of the United States; and

(bb) between the country with primary jurisdiction over the foreign financial institution and Iran; and

(II) any funds owed to Iran as a result of such trade are credited to an account located in the country with primary jurisdiction over the foreign financial institution.

**(h) Applicability of sanctions to natural gas**

**(1) Sale, supply, or transfer**

Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section shall not apply to the sale, supply, or transfer to or from Iran of natural gas.

**(2) Financial transactions**

This section shall apply to a foreign financial institution that conducts or facilitates a financial transaction for the sale, supply, or transfer to or from Iran of natural gas unless—

(A) the financial transaction is only for trade in goods or services—

(i) not otherwise subject to sanctions under the law of the United States; and

(ii) between the country with primary jurisdiction over the foreign financial institution and Iran; and

(B) any funds owed to Iran as a result of such trade are credited to an account located in the country with primary jurisdiction over the foreign financial institution.

**(i) Waiver**

**(1) In general**

The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under this section for a period of not

more than 180 days, and may renew that waiver for additional periods of not more than 180 days, if the President—

(A) determines that such a waiver is vital to the national security of the United States; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report providing a justification for the waiver.

**(2) Form of report**

Each report submitted under paragraph (1)(B) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title XII, §1244, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 2006.)

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

For delegation of certain functions and authorities vested in the President by this section, see Memorandum of President of the United States, June 3, 2013, 78 F.R. 35545, set out as a note under section 8801 of this title.

**§ 8804. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the sale, supply, or transfer of certain materials to or from Iran**

**(a) Sale, supply, or transfer of certain materials**

**(1) In general**

The President shall impose 5 or more of the sanctions described in section 6(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date that is 180 days after January 2, 2013, sells, supplies, or transfers, directly or indirectly, to or from Iran—

(A) a precious metal;

(B) a material described in subsection (d) determined pursuant to subsection (e)(1) to be used by Iran as described in that subsection;

(C) any other material described in subsection (d) if—

(i) the material is—

(I) to be used in connection with the energy, shipping, or shipbuilding sectors of Iran or any sector of the economy of Iran determined pursuant to subsection (e)(2) to be controlled directly or indirectly by Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps;

(II) sold, supplied, or transferred to or from an Iranian person included on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury (other than an Iranian financial institution described in subsection (b)); or

(III) determined pursuant to subsection (e)(3) to be used in connection with the nuclear, military, or ballistic missile programs of Iran; or

(ii) the material is resold, retransferred, or otherwise supplied—

(I) to an end-user in a sector described in subclause (I) of clause (i);

(II) to a person described in subclause (II) of that clause; or

(III) for a program described in subclause (III) of that clause.

**(2) Exception**

The requirement to impose sanctions under paragraph (1) shall not include the authority to impose sanctions relating to the importation of goods under paragraph (8)(A) or (12) of section 6(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, and any sanction relating to the importation of goods shall not count for purposes of the requirement to impose sanctions under paragraph (1).

**(b) Iranian financial institutions described**

An Iranian financial institution described in this subsection is an Iranian financial institution that has not been designated for the imposition of sanctions in connection with—

- (1) Iran's proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction;
- (2) Iran's support for international terrorism; or
- (3) Iran's abuses of human rights.

**(c) Facilitation of certain transactions**

The President shall prohibit the opening, and prohibit or impose strict conditions on the maintaining, in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the President determines knowingly, on or after the date that is 180 days after January 2, 2013, conducts or facilitates a significant financial transaction for the sale, supply, or transfer to or from Iran of materials the sale, supply, or transfer of which would subject a person to sanctions under subsection (a).

**(d) Materials described**

Materials described in this subsection are graphite, raw or semi-finished metals such as aluminum and steel, coal, and software for integrating industrial processes.

**(e) Determination with respect to use of materials**

Not later than 180 days after January 2, 2013, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and publish in the Federal Register a report that contains the determination of the President with respect to—

- (1) whether Iran is—
  - (A) using any of the materials described in subsection (d) as a medium for barter, swap, or any other exchange or transaction; or
  - (B) listing any of such materials as assets of the Government of Iran for purposes of the national balance sheet of Iran;
- (2) which sectors of the economy of Iran are controlled directly or indirectly by Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps; and
- (3) which of the materials described in subsection (d) are used in connection with the nuclear, military, or ballistic missile programs of Iran.

**(f) Exception for persons exercising due diligence**

The President may not impose sanctions under subsection (a) or (c) with respect to a person if

the President determines that the person has exercised due diligence in establishing and enforcing official policies, procedures, and controls to ensure that the person does not sell, supply, or transfer to or from Iran materials the sale, supply, or transfer of which would subject a person to sanctions under subsection (a) or conduct or facilitate a financial transaction for such a sale, supply, or transfer.

**(g) Waiver**

**(1) In general**

The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under this section for a period of not more than 180 days, and may renew that waiver for additional periods of not more than 180 days, if the President—

- (A) determines that such a waiver is vital to the national security of the United States; and
- (B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report providing a justification for the waiver.

**(2) Form of report**

Each report submitted under paragraph (1)(B) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

**(h) National balance sheet of Iran defined**

For purposes of this section, the term "national balance sheet of Iran" refers to the ratio of the assets of the Government of Iran to the liabilities of that Government.

(Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title XII, §1245, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 2009.)

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

For delegation of certain functions and authorities vested in the President by this section, see Memorandum of President of the United States, June 3, 2013, 78 F.R. 35545, set out as a note under section 8801 of this title.

**§ 8805. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the provision of underwriting services or insurance or reinsurance for activities or persons with respect to which sanctions have been imposed**

**(a) Imposition of sanctions**

**(1) In general**

Except as provided in this section, the President shall impose 5 or more of the sanctions described in section 6(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date that is 180 days after January 2, 2013, provides underwriting services or insurance or reinsurance—

- (A) for any activity with respect to Iran for which sanctions have been imposed under this chapter, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.), the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.), the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Non-proliferation Act (Public Law 106-178; 50