

April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.

(3) The conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to Iran or for the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Iran, including engaging in a financial transaction relating to humanitarian assistance or for humanitarian purposes or transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance or humanitarian purposes.

(b) 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 this chapter.

(c) Rule of construction

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit the authority of the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(d) Definitions

In this section:

(1) Agricultural commodity

The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 5602 of title 7.

(2) Good

The term “good” has the meaning given that term in section 4618¹ of title 50 (as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)).

(3) Medical device

The term “medical device” has the meaning given the term “device” in section 321 of title 21.

(4) Medicine

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

(Pub. L. 115–44, title I, §111, Aug. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 896.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The National Security Act of 1947, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), is act July 26, 1947, ch. 343, 61 Stat. 495. Title V of the Act is classified generally to subchapter III (§3091 et seq.) of chapter 44 of Title 50, War and National Defense. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

This chapter, referred to in subsecs. (b) and (c), was in the original “this Act”, and was translated as reading “this title”, meaning title I of Pub. L. 115–44, known as the Countering Iran’s Destabilizing Activities Act of 2017, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act, referred to in subsecs. (c) and (d)(2), 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.

Section 4618 of title 50, referred to in subsec. (d)(2), was repealed by Pub. L. 115–232, div. A, title XVII, §1766(a), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 2232.

¹ See References in Text note below.

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

For delegation of functions of President under subsec. (b) of this section to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, see section 1(e)(iii) of Memorandum of President of the United States, Oct. 11, 2017, 82 F.R. 50052, set out in a note under section 9403 of this title.

§ 9411. Presidential waiver authority

(a) Case-by-case waiver authority

(1) In general

The President may waive, on a case-by-case basis and for a period of not more than 180 days, a requirement under section 9403, 9404, 9405, 9406, or 9407 of this title to impose or maintain sanctions with respect to a person, and may waive the continued imposition of such sanctions, not less than 30 days after the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to waive such sanctions.

(2) Renewal of waivers

The President may, on a case-by-case basis, renew a waiver under paragraph (1) for an additional period of not more than 180 days if, not later than 15 days before that waiver expires, the President makes the determination and submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report described in paragraph (1).

(3) Successive renewal

The renewal authority provided under paragraph (2) may be exercised for additional successive periods of not more than 180 days if the President follows the procedures set forth in paragraph (2), and submits the report described in paragraph (1), for each such renewal.

(b) Contents of waiver reports

Each report submitted under subsection (a) in connection with a waiver of sanctions under section 9403, 9404, 9405, 9406, or 9407 of this title with respect to a person, or the renewal of such a waiver, shall include—

(1) a specific and detailed rationale for the determination that the waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States;

(2) a description of the activity that resulted in the person being subject to sanctions;

(3) an explanation of any efforts made by the United States, as applicable, to secure the cooperation of the government with primary jurisdiction over the person or the location where the activity described in paragraph (2) occurred in terminating or, as appropriate, penalizing the activity; and

(4) an assessment of the significance of the activity described in paragraph (2) in contributing to the ability of Iran to threaten the interests of the United States or allies of the United States, develop systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, support acts of international terrorism, or violate the human rights of any person in Iran.

(c) Effect of report on waiver

If the President submits a report under subsection (a) in connection with a waiver of sanc-

tions under section 9403, 9404, 9405, 9406, or 9407 of this title with respect to a person, or the renewal of such a waiver, the President shall not be required to impose or maintain sanctions under section 9403, 9404, 9405, 9406, or 9407 of this title, as applicable, with respect to the person described in the report during the 30-day period referred to in subsection (a).

(Pub. L. 115-44, title I, §112, Aug. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 897.)

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

For delegation of functions of President under this section to the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, see section 1(b)(vi) of Memorandum of President of the United States, Oct. 11, 2017, 82 F.R. 50051, set out in a note under section 9403 of this title.

CHAPTER 102—COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN EUROPE AND EURASIA

SUBCHAPTER I—SANCTIONS AND OTHER MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- Sec.
9501. Findings.
9502. Sense of Congress.

PART A—CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

9511. Congressional review of certain actions relating to sanctions imposed with respect to the Russian Federation.

PART B—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

9521. Definitions.
9522. Codification of sanctions relating to the Russian Federation.
9523. Modification of implementation of Executive Order No. 13662.
9524. Imposition of sanctions with respect to activities of the Russian Federation undermining cybersecurity.
9525. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons engaging in transactions with the intelligence or defense sectors of the Government of the Russian Federation.
9526. Sanctions with respect to the development of pipelines in the Russian Federation.
9527. Sanctions with respect to investment in or facilitation of privatization of State-owned assets by the Russian Federation.
9528. Sanctions with respect to the transfer of arms and related materiel to Syria.
9529. Sanctions described.
9530. Exceptions, waiver, and termination.
9531. Exception relating to activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
9532. Rule of construction.

SUBCHAPTER II—COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN EUROPE AND EURASIA

9541. Findings.
9542. Sense of Congress.
9543. Coordinating aid and assistance across Europe and Eurasia.
9544. Report on media organizations controlled and funded by the Government of the Russian Federation.
9545. Report on Russian Federation influence on elections in Europe and Eurasia.
9546. Ukrainian energy security.
9547. Termination.

- Sec.
9548. Appropriate congressional committees defined.

SUBCHAPTER I—SANCTIONS AND OTHER MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

§ 9501. Findings

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On March 6, 2014, President Barack Obama issued Executive Order No. 13660 (79 Fed. Reg. 13493; relating to blocking property of certain persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine), which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to impose sanctions on those determined to be undermining democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine or threatening the peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine. President Obama subsequently issued Executive Order No. 13661 (79 Fed. Reg. 15535; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine) and Executive Order No. 13662 (79 Fed. Reg. 16169; relating to blocking property of additional persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine) to expand sanctions on certain persons contributing to the situation in Ukraine.

(2) On December 18, 2014, the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 was enacted (Public Law 113-272; 22 U.S.C. 8921 et seq.), which includes provisions directing the President to impose sanctions on foreign persons that the President determines to be entities owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation or nationals of the Russian Federation that manufacture, sell, transfer, or otherwise provide certain defense articles into Syria.

(3) On April 1, 2015, President Obama issued Executive Order No. 13694 (80 Fed. Reg. 18077; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities), which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, to impose sanctions on persons determined to be engaged in malicious cyber-hacking.

(4) On July 26, 2016, President Obama approved a Presidential Policy Directive on United States Cyber Incident Coordination, which states, “certain cyber incidents that have significant impacts on an entity, our national security, or the broader economy require a unique approach to response efforts”.

(5) On December 29, 2016, President Obama issued an annex to Executive Order No. 13694,¹ which authorized sanctions on the following entities and individuals:

(A) The Main Intelligence Directorate (also known as Glavnoe Razvedyvatel'noe Upravlenie or the GRU) in Moscow, Russian Federation.

(B) The Federal Security Service (also known as Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti or the FSB) in Moscow, Russian Federation.

¹ See References in Text note below.