

104TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3107

AN ACT

To impose sanctions on persons making certain investments directly and significantly contributing to the enhancement of the ability of Iran or Libya to develop its petroleum resources, and on persons exporting certain items that enhance Libya's weapons or aviation capabilities or enhance Libya's ability to develop its petroleum resources, and for other purposes.

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1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Iran and Libya Sanc-

5 tions Act of 1996”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) The efforts of the Government of Iran to

9 acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means

10 to deliver them and its support of acts of inter-

11 national terrorism endanger the national security

12 and foreign policy interests of the United States and

13 those countries with which the United States shares

14 common strategic and foreign policy objectives.

15 (2) The objective of preventing the proliferation

16 of weapons of mass destruction and acts of inter-

17 national terrorism through existing multilateral and

18 bilateral initiatives requires additional efforts to

19 deny Iran the financial means to sustain its nuclear,

20 chemical, biological, and missile weapons programs.

21 (3) The Government of Iran uses its diplomatic

22 facilities and quasi-governmental institutions outside

23 of Iran to promote acts of international terrorism

24 and assist its nuclear, chemical, biological, and mis-

25 sile weapons programs.

1 (4) The failure of the Government of Libya to
2 comply with Resolutions 731, 748, and 883 of the
3 Security Council of the United Nations, its support
4 of international terrorism, and its efforts to acquire
5 weapons of mass destruction constitute a threat to
6 international peace and security that endangers the
7 national security and foreign policy interests of the
8 United States and those countries with which it
9 shares common strategic and foreign policy objec-
10 tives.

11 **SEC. 3. DECLARATION OF POLICY.**

12 (a) **POLICY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.**—The Congress
13 declares that it is the policy of the United States to deny
14 Iran the ability to support acts of international terrorism
15 and to fund the development and acquisition of weapons
16 of mass destruction and the means to deliver them by lim-
17 iting the development of Iran’s ability to explore for, ex-
18 tract, refine, or transport by pipeline petroleum resources
19 of Iran.

20 (b) **POLICY WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA.**—The Con-
21 gress further declares that it is the policy of the United
22 States to seek full compliance by Libya with its obligations
23 under Resolutions 731, 748, and 883 of the Security
24 Council of the United Nations, including ending all sup-

1 port for acts of international terrorism and efforts to de-
2 velop or acquire weapons of mass destruction.

3 **SEC. 4. MULTILATERAL REGIME.**

4 (a) MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS.—In order to
5 further the objectives of section 3, the Congress urges the
6 President to commence immediately diplomatic efforts,
7 both in appropriate international fora such as the United
8 Nations, and bilaterally with allies of the United States,
9 to establish a multilateral sanctions regime against Iran,
10 including provisions limiting the development of petroleum
11 resources, that will inhibit Iran's efforts to carry out ac-
12 tivities described in section 2.

13 (b) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The President shall re-
14 port to the appropriate congressional committees, not later
15 than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act,
16 and periodically thereafter, on the extent that diplomatic
17 efforts described in subsection (a) have been successful.
18 Each report shall include—

19 (1) the countries that have agreed to undertake
20 measures to further the objectives of section 3 with
21 respect to Iran, and a description of those measures;
22 and

23 (2) the countries that have not agreed to meas-
24 ures described in paragraph (1), and, with respect to
25 those countries, other measures (in addition to that

1 provided in subsection (d)) the President rec-
2 ommends that the United States take to further the
3 objectives of section 3 with respect to Iran.

4 (c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the applica-
5 tion of section 5(a) with respect to nationals of a country
6 if—

7 (1) that country has agreed to undertake sub-
8 stantial measures, including economic sanctions,
9 that will inhibit Iran’s efforts to carry out activities
10 described in section 2 and information required by
11 subsection (b)(1) has been included in a report sub-
12 mitted under subsection (b); and

13 (2) the President, at least 30 days before the
14 waiver takes effect, notifies the appropriate congres-
15 sional committees of his intention to exercise the
16 waiver.

17 (d) ENHANCED SANCTION.—

18 (1) SANCTION.—With respect to nationals of
19 countries except those with respect to which the
20 President has exercised the waiver authority of sub-
21 section (c), at any time after the first report is re-
22 quired to be submitted under subsection (b), section
23 5(a) shall be applied by substituting “\$20,000,000”
24 for “\$40,000,000” each place it appears, and by
25 substituting “\$5,000,000” for “\$10,000,000”.

1 (2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The President
2 shall report to the appropriate congressional commit-
3 tees any country with respect to which paragraph
4 (1) applies.

5 (e) INTERIM REPORT ON MULTILATERAL SANC-
6 TIONS; MONITORING.—The President, not later than 90
7 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall re-
8 port to the appropriate congressional committees on—

9 (1) whether the member states of the European
10 Union, the Republic of Korea, Australia, Israel, or
11 Japan have legislative or administrative standards
12 providing for the imposition of trade sanctions on
13 persons or their affiliates doing business or having
14 investments in Iran or Libya;

15 (2) the extent and duration of each instance of
16 the application of such sanctions; and

17 (3) the disposition of any decision with respect
18 to such sanctions by the World Trade Organization
19 or its predecessor organization.

20 **SEC. 5. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**

21 (a) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.—Except as
22 provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose 2
23 or more of the sanctions described in paragraphs (1)
24 through (6) of section 6 if the President determines that
25 a person has, with actual knowledge, on or after the date

1 of the enactment of this Act, made an investment of
2 \$40,000,000 or more (or any combination of investments
3 of at least \$10,000,000 each, which in the aggregate
4 equals or exceeds \$40,000,000 in any 12-month period),
5 that directly and significantly contributed to the enhance-
6 ment of Iran's ability to develop petroleum resources of
7 Iran.

8 (b) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA.—

9 (1) TRIGGER OF MANDATORY SANCTIONS.—Ex-
10 cept as provided in subsection (f), the President
11 shall impose 2 or more of the sanctions described in
12 paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 6 if the Presi-
13 dent determines that a person has, with actual
14 knowledge, on or after the date of the enactment of
15 this Act, exported, transferred, or otherwise provided
16 to Libya any goods, services, technology, or other
17 items the provision of which is prohibited under
18 paragraph 4(b) or 5 of Resolution 748 of the Secu-
19 rity Council of the United Nations, adopted March
20 31, 1992, or under paragraph 5 or 6 of Resolution
21 883 of the Security Council of the United Nations,
22 adopted November 11, 1993, if the provision of such
23 items significantly and materially—

24 (A) contributed to Libya's ability to ac-
25 quire chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons

1 or destabilizing numbers and types of advanced
2 conventional weapons or enhanced Libya's mili-
3 tary or paramilitary capabilities;

4 (B) contributed to Libya's ability to de-
5 velop its petroleum resources; or

6 (C) contributed to Libya's ability to main-
7 tain its aviation capabilities.

8 (2) TRIGGER OF DISCRETIONARY SANCTIONS.—

9 Except as provided in subsection (f), the President
10 may impose 1 or more of the sanctions described in
11 paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 6 if the Presi-
12 dent determines that a person has, with actual
13 knowledge, on or after the date of the enactment of
14 this Act, made an investment of \$40,000,000 or
15 more (or any combination of investments of at least
16 \$10,000,000 each, which in the aggregate equals or
17 exceeds \$40,000,000 in any 12-month period), that
18 directly and significantly contributed to the enhance-
19 ment of Libya's ability to develop its petroleum re-
20 sources.

21 (c) PERSONS AGAINST WHICH THE SANCTIONS ARE
22 TO BE IMPOSED.—The sanctions described in subsections
23 (a) and (b) shall be imposed on—

1 (1) any person the President determines has
2 carried out the activities described in subsection (a)
3 or (b); and

4 (2) any person the President determines—

5 (A) is a successor entity to the person re-
6 ferred to in paragraph (1);

7 (B) is a parent or subsidiary of the person
8 referred to in paragraph (1) if that parent or
9 subsidiary, with actual knowledge, engaged in
10 the activities referred to in paragraph (1); or

11 (C) is an affiliate of the person referred to
12 in paragraph (1) if that affiliate, with actual
13 knowledge, engaged in the activities referred to
14 in paragraph (1) and if that affiliate is con-
15 trolled in fact by the person referred to in para-
16 graph (1).

17 For purposes of this Act, any person or entity described
18 in this subsection shall be referred to as a “sanctioned
19 person”.

20 (d) PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—The
21 President shall cause to be published in the Federal Reg-
22 ister a current list of persons and entities on whom sanc-
23 tions have been imposed under this Act. The removal of
24 persons or entities from, and the addition of persons and
25 entities to, the list, shall also be so published.

1 (e) PUBLICATION OF PROJECTS.—The President
2 shall cause to be published in the Federal Register a list
3 of all significant projects which have been publicly ten-
4 dered in the oil and gas sector in Iran.

5 (f) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not be re-
6 quired to apply or maintain the sanctions under subsection
7 (a) or (b)—

8 (1) in the case of procurement of defense arti-
9 cles or defense services—

10 (A) under existing contracts or sub-
11 contracts, including the exercise of options for
12 production quantities to satisfy requirements
13 essential to the national security of the United
14 States;

15 (B) if the President determines in writing
16 that the person to which the sanctions would
17 otherwise be applied is a sole source supplier of
18 the defense articles or services, that the defense
19 articles or services are essential, and that alter-
20 native sources are not readily or reasonably
21 available; or

22 (C) if the President determines in writing
23 that such articles or services are essential to the
24 national security under defense coproduction
25 agreements;

1 (2) in the case of procurement, to eligible prod-
2 ucts, as defined in section 308(4) of the Trade
3 Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2518(4)), of
4 any foreign country or instrumentality designated
5 under section 301(b)(1) of that Act (19 U.S.C.
6 2511(b)(1));

7 (3) to products, technology, or services provided
8 under contracts entered into before the date on
9 which the President publishes in the Federal Reg-
10 ister the name of the person on whom the sanctions
11 are to be imposed;

12 (4) to—

13 (A) spare parts which are essential to
14 United States products or production;

15 (B) component parts, but not finished
16 products, essential to United States products or
17 production; or

18 (C) routine servicing and maintenance of
19 products, to the extent that alternative sources
20 are not readily or reasonably available;

21 (6) to information and technology essential to
22 United States products or production; or

23 (7) to medicines, medical supplies, or other hu-
24 manitarian items.

1 **SEC. 6. DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.**

2 The sanctions to be imposed on a sanctioned person
3 under section 5 are as follows:

4 (1) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR
5 EXPORTS TO SANCTIONED PERSONS.—The President
6 may direct the Export-Import Bank of the United
7 States not to give approval to the issuance of any
8 guarantee, insurance, extension of credit, or partici-
9 pation in the extension of credit in connection with
10 the export of any goods or services to any sanctioned
11 person.

12 (2) EXPORT SANCTION.—The President may
13 order the United States Government not to issue
14 any specific license and not to grant any other spe-
15 cific permission or authority to export any goods or
16 technology to a sanctioned person under—

17 (i) the Export Administration Act of 1979;
18 (ii) the Arms Export Control Act;
19 (iii) the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; or
20 (iv) any other statute that requires the
21 prior review and approval of the United States
22 Government as a condition for the export or re-
23 export of goods or services.

24 (3) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL
25 INSTITUTIONS.—The United States Government
26 may prohibit any United States financial institution

1 from making loans or providing credits to any sanc-
2 tioned person totaling more than \$10,000,000 in
3 any 12-month period unless such person is engaged
4 in activities to relieve human suffering and the loans
5 or credits are provided for such activities.

6 (4) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITU-
7 TIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed
8 against a sanctioned person that is a financial insti-
9 tution:

10 (A) PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATION AS
11 PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Gov-
12 ernors of the Federal Reserve System nor the
13 Federal Reserve Bank of New York may des-
14 ignate, or permit the continuation of any prior
15 designation of, such financial institution as a
16 primary dealer in United States Government
17 debt instruments.

18 (B) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A RE-
19 POSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—Such fi-
20 nancial institution may not serve as agent of
21 the United States Government or serve as re-
22 pository for United States Government funds.

23 The imposition of either sanction under subpara-
24 graph (A) or (B) shall be treated as 1 sanction for
25 purposes of section 5, and the imposition of both

1 such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions for
2 purposes of section 5.

3 (5) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United
4 States Government may not procure, or enter into
5 any contract for the procurement of, any goods or
6 services from a sanctioned person.

7 (6) ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS.—The President
8 may impose sanctions, as appropriate, to restrict im-
9 ports with respect to a sanctioned person, in accord-
10 ance with the International Emergency Economic
11 Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 and following).

12 **SEC. 7. ADVISORY OPINIONS.**

13 The Secretary of State may, upon the request of any
14 person, issue an advisory opinion to that person as to
15 whether a proposed activity by that person would subject
16 that person to sanctions under this Act. Any person who
17 relies in good faith on such an advisory opinion which
18 states that the proposed activity would not subject a per-
19 son to such sanctions, and any person who thereafter en-
20 gages in such activity, will not be made subject to such
21 sanctions on account of such activity.

22 **SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**

23 (a) IRAN.—The requirement under section 5(a) to
24 impose sanctions shall no longer have force or effect with

1 respect to Iran if the President determines and certifies
2 to the appropriate congressional committees that Iran—

3 (1) has ceased its efforts to design, develop,
4 manufacture, or acquire—

5 (A) a nuclear explosive device or related
6 materials and technology;

7 (B) chemical and biological weapons; and

8 (C) ballistic missiles and ballistic missile
9 launch technology; and

10 (2) has been removed from the list of countries
11 the governments of which have been determined, for
12 purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administra-
13 tion Act of 1979, to have repeatedly provided sup-
14 port for acts of international terrorism.

15 (b) LIBYA.—The requirement under section 5(b) to
16 impose sanctions shall no longer have force or effect with
17 respect to Libya if the President determines and certifies
18 to the appropriate congressional committees that Libya
19 has fulfilled the requirements of United Nations Security
20 Council Resolution 731, adopted January 21, 1992, Unit-
21 ed Nations Security Council Resolution 748, adopted
22 March 31, 1992, and United Nations Security Council
23 Resolution 883, adopted November 11, 1993.

24 **SEC. 9. DURATION OF SANCTIONS; PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.**

25 (a) DELAY OF SANCTIONS.—

1 (1) CONSULTATIONS.—If the President makes a
2 determination described in section 5(a) or 5(b) with
3 respect to a foreign person, the Congress urges the
4 President to initiate consultations immediately with
5 the government with primary jurisdiction over that
6 foreign person with respect to the imposition of
7 sanctions under this Act.

8 (2) ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF JURISDIC-
9 TION.—In order to pursue consultations under para-
10 graph (1) with the government concerned, the Presi-
11 dent may delay imposition of sanctions under this
12 Act for up to 90 days. Following such consultations,
13 the President shall immediately impose sanctions un-
14 less the President determines and certifies to the
15 Congress that the government has taken specific and
16 effective actions, including, as appropriate, the im-
17 position of appropriate penalties, to terminate the in-
18 volvement of the foreign person in the activities that
19 resulted in the determination by the President under
20 section 5(a) or 5(b) concerning such person.

21 (3) ADDITIONAL DELAY IN IMPOSITION OF
22 SANCTIONS.—The President may delay the imposi-
23 tion of sanctions for up to an additional 90 days if
24 the President determines and certifies to the Con-
25 gress that the government with primary jurisdiction

1 over the person concerned is in the process of taking
2 the actions described in paragraph (2).

3 (4) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90
4 days after making a determination under section
5 5(a) or 5(b), the President shall submit to the ap-
6 propriate congressional committees a report on the
7 status of consultations with the appropriate foreign
8 government under this subsection, and the basis for
9 any determination under paragraph (3).

10 (b) DURATION OF SANCTIONS.—A sanction imposed
11 under section 5 shall remain in effect—

12 (1) for a period of not less than 2 years from
13 the date on which it is imposed; or

14 (2) until such time as the President determines
15 and certifies to the Congress that the person whose
16 activities were the basis for imposing the sanction is
17 no longer engaging in such activities and that the
18 President has received reliable assurances that such
19 person will not knowingly engage in such activities
20 in the future, except that such sanction shall remain
21 in effect for a period of at least 1 year.

22 (c) PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.—

23 (1) AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the
24 requirement in section 5 to impose a sanction or
25 sanctions on a person described in section 5(c), and

1 may waive the continued imposition of a sanction or
2 sanctions under subsection (b) of this section, 30
3 days or more after the President determines and so
4 reports to the appropriate congressional committees
5 that it is important to the national interest of the
6 United States to exercise such waiver authority.

7 (2) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Any report under
8 paragraph (1) shall provide a specific and detailed
9 rationale for the determination under paragraph (1),
10 including—

11 (A) a description of the conduct that re-
12 sulted in the determination under section 5(a)
13 or (b), as the case may be;

14 (B) in the case of a foreign person, an ex-
15 planation of the efforts to secure the coopera-
16 tion of the government with primary jurisdic-
17 tion over the sanctioned person to terminate or,
18 as appropriate, penalize the activities that re-
19 sulted in the determination under section 5(a)
20 or (b), as the case may be;

21 (C) an estimate as to the significance—

22 (i) of the provision of the items de-
23 scribed in section 5(a) to Iran’s ability to
24 develop its petroleum resources, or

1 (ii) of the provision of the items de-
2 scribed in section 5(b)(1) to the abilities of
3 Libya described in subparagraph (A), (B),
4 or (C) of section 5(b)(1), or of the invest-
5 ment described in section 5(b)(2) on
6 Libya's ability to develop its petroleum re-
7 sources,

8 as the case may be; and

9 (D) a statement as to the response of the
10 United States in the event that the person con-
11 cerned engages in other activities that would be
12 subject to section 5(a) or (b).

13 (3) EFFECT OF REPORT ON WAIVER.—If the
14 President makes a report under paragraph (1) with
15 respect to a waiver of sanctions on a person de-
16 scribed in section 5(c), sanctions need not be im-
17 posed under section 5(a) or (b) on that person dur-
18 ing the 30-day period referred to in paragraph (1).

19 **SEC. 10. REPORTS REQUIRED.**

20 (a) REPORT ON CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL INITIA-
21 TIVES.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the en-
22 actment of this Act, and every 6 months thereafter, the
23 President shall transmit a report to the appropriate con-
24 gressional committees describing—

1 (1) the efforts of the President to mount a mul-
2 tilateral campaign to persuade all countries to pres-
3 sure Iran to cease its nuclear, chemical, biological,
4 and missile weapons programs and its support of
5 acts of international terrorism;

6 (2) the efforts of the President to persuade
7 other governments to ask Iran to reduce the pres-
8 ence of Iranian diplomats and representatives of
9 other government and military or quasi-govern-
10 mental institutions of Iran and to withdraw any
11 such diplomats or representatives who participated
12 in the takeover of the United States embassy in
13 Tehran on November 4, 1979, or the subsequent
14 holding of United States hostages for 444 days;

15 (3) the extent to which the International Atom-
16 ic Energy Agency has established regular inspections
17 of all nuclear facilities in Iran, including those pres-
18 ently under construction; and

19 (4) Iran's use of Iranian diplomats and rep-
20 resentatives of other government and military or
21 quasi-governmental institutions of Iran to promote
22 acts of international terrorism or to develop or sus-
23 tain Iran's nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile
24 weapons programs.

1 (b) OTHER REPORTS.—The President shall ensure
2 the continued transmittal to the Congress of reports de-
3 scribing—

4 (1) the nuclear and other military capabilities
5 of Iran, as required by section 601(a) of the Nuclear
6 Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 and section 1607 of
7 the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
8 Year 1993; and

9 (2) the support provided by Iran for acts of
10 international terrorism, as part of the Department
11 of State’s annual report on international terrorism.

12 **SEC. 11. DETERMINATIONS NOT REVIEWABLE.**

13 A determination to impose sanctions under this Act
14 shall not be reviewable in any court.

15 **SEC. 12. EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.**

16 Nothing in this Act shall apply to any activities sub-
17 ject to the reporting requirements of title V of the Na-
18 tional Security Act of 1947.

19 **SEC. 13. EFFECTIVE DATE; SUNSET.**

20 (a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall take effect on
21 the date of the enactment of this Act.

22 (b) SUNSET.—This Act shall cease to be effective on
23 the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment
24 of this Act.

1 **SEC. 14. DEFINITIONS.**

2 As used in this Act:

3 (1) ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The
4 term “act of international terrorism” means an
5 act—

6 (A) which is violent or dangerous to
7 human life and that is a violation of the crimi-
8 nal laws of the United States or of any State
9 or that would be a criminal violation if commit-
10 ted within the jurisdiction of the United States
11 or any State; and

12 (B) which appears to be intended—

13 (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian
14 population;

15 (ii) to influence the policy of a govern-
16 ment by intimidation or coercion; or

17 (iii) to affect the conduct of a govern-
18 ment by assassination or kidnapping.

19 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
20 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
21 mittees” means the Committee on Finance, the
22 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
23 fairs, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of
24 the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means,
25 the Committee on Banking and Financial Services,

1 and the Committee on International Relations of the
2 House of Representatives.

3 (3) COMPONENT PART.—The term “component
4 part” has the meaning given that term in section
5 11A(e)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979
6 (50 U.S.C. App. 2410a(e)(1)).

7 (4) DEVELOP AND DEVELOPMENT.—To “de-
8 velop”, or the “development” of, petroleum resources
9 means the exploration for, or the extraction, refin-
10 ing, or transportation by pipeline of, petroleum re-
11 sources.

12 (5) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “fi-
13 nancial institution” includes—

14 (A) a depository institution (as defined in
15 section 3(c)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insur-
16 ance Act), including a branch or agency of a
17 foreign bank (as defined in section 1(b)(7) of
18 the International Banking Act of 1978);

19 (B) a credit union;

20 (C) a securities firm, including a broker or
21 dealer;

22 (D) an insurance company, including an
23 agency or underwriter; and

24 (E) any other company that provides fi-
25 nancial services.

1 (6) FINISHED PRODUCT.—The term “finished
2 product” has the meaning given that term in section
3 11A(e)(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979
4 (50 U.S.C. App. 2410a(e)(2)).

5 (7) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign per-
6 son” means—

7 (A) an individual who is not a United
8 States person or an alien lawfully admitted for
9 permanent residence into the United States; or

10 (B) a corporation, partnership, or other
11 nongovernmental entity which is not a United
12 States person.

13 (8) GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY.—The terms
14 “goods” and “technology” have the meanings given
15 those terms in section 16 of the Export Administra-
16 tion Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2415).

17 (9) INVESTMENT.—The term “investment”
18 means any of the following activities if such activity
19 is undertaken pursuant to an agreement, or pursu-
20 ant to the exercise of rights under such an agree-
21 ment, that is entered into with the Government of
22 Iran or a nongovenmental entity in Iran, or with the
23 Government of Libya or a nongovernmental entity in
24 Libya, on or after the date of the enactment of this
25 Act:

1 (A) The entry into a contract that includes
2 responsibility for the development of petroleum
3 resources located in Iran or Libya (as the case
4 may be), or the entry into a contract providing
5 for the general supervision and guarantee of an-
6 other person's performance of such a contract.

7 (B) The purchase of a share of ownership,
8 including an equity interest, in that develop-
9 ment.

10 (C) The entry into a contract providing for
11 the participation in royalties, earnings, or prof-
12 its in that development, without regard to the
13 form of the participation.

14 The term "investment" does not include the entry
15 into, performance, or financing of a contract to sell
16 or purchase goods, services, or technology.

17 (10) IRAN.—The term "Iran" includes any
18 agency or instrumentality of Iran.

19 (11) IRANIAN DIPLOMATS AND REPRESENTA-
20 TIVES OF OTHER GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY OR
21 QUASI-GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS OF IRAN.—

22 The term "Iranian diplomats and representatives of
23 other government and military or quasi-govern-
24 mental institutions of Iran" includes employees, rep-
25 resentatives, or affiliates of Iran's—

- 1 (A) Foreign Ministry;
- 2 (B) Ministry of Intelligence and Security;
- 3 (C) Revolutionary Guard Corps;
- 4 (D) Crusade for Reconstruction;
- 5 (E) Qods (Jerusalem) Forces;
- 6 (F) Interior Ministry;
- 7 (G) Foundation for the Oppressed and
- 8 Disabled;
- 9 (H) Prophet's Foundation;
- 10 (I) June 5th Foundation;
- 11 (J) Martyr's Foundation;
- 12 (K) Islamic Propagation Organization; and
- 13 (L) Ministry of Islamic Guidance.

14 (12) LIBYA.—The term “Libya” includes any
15 agency or instrumentality of Libya.

16 (13) NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICE.—The term
17 “nuclear explosive device” means any device, wheth-
18 er assembled or disassembled, that is designed to
19 produce an instantaneous release of an amount of
20 nuclear energy from special nuclear material (as de-
21 fined in section 11aa. of the Atomic Energy Act of
22 1954) that is greater than the amount of energy
23 that would be released from the detonation of one
24 pound of trinitrotoluene (TNT).

25 (14) PERSON.—The term “person” means—

1 (A) a natural person;

2 (B) a corporation, business association,
3 partnership, society, trust, any other non-
4 governmental entity, organization, or group,
5 and any governmental entity operating as a
6 business enterprise; and

7 (C) any successor to any entity described
8 in subparagraph (B).

9 (15) PETROLEUM RESOURCES.—The term “pe-
10 troleum resources” includes petroleum and natural
11 gas resources.

12 (16) UNITED STATES OR STATE.—The term
13 “United States” or “State” means the several
14 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth
15 of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern
16 Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Unit-
17 ed States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or
18 possession of the United States.

19 (17) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
20 “United States person” means—

21 (A) a natural person who is a citizen of the
22 United States or who owes permanent alle-
23 giance to the United States; and

24 (B) a corporation or other legal entity
25 which is organized under the laws of the United

1 States, any State or territory thereof, or the
2 District of Columbia, if natural persons de-
3 scribed in subparagraph (A) own, directly or in-
4 directly, more than 50 percent of the outstand-
5 ing capital stock or other beneficial interest in
6 such legal entity.

Passed the House of Representatives June 19, 1996.

Attest:

Clerk.