

institution that the President determines has knowingly, on or after the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, conducted or facilitated a significant transaction with respect to the importation, sale, or transfer of goods or services from Iran on behalf of a person described in subsection (f).

“(d) IMPORTATION, SALE, OR TRANSFER OF GOODS AND SERVICES FROM IRAN.—The President shall impose sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, imports, purchases, or transfers goods or services from a person described in subsection (f).

“(e) INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) with respect to a person if the President determines that the person knowingly, on or after the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, provides underwriting services or insurance or reinsurance to a person described in subsection (f).

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR UNDERWRITERS AND INSURANCE PROVIDERS EXERCISING DUE DILIGENCE.—The President may not impose sanctions under paragraph (1) with respect to a person that provides underwriting services or insurance or reinsurance 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 underwrite or enter into a contract to provide insurance or reinsurance for a person described in subsection (f).

“(f) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person described in this subsection is any of the following:

“(1) The state and the Government of Iran, or any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of that Government, including the Central Bank of Iran.

“(2) Any person owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by that Government.

“(3) Any person acting or purporting to act, directly or indirectly, for or on behalf of that Government.

“(4) Any other person determined by the President to be described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

“(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—A person described in subsection (f) is subject to sanctions under this section without regard to whether the name of the person is published in the Federal Register or incorporated into the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

“(h) APPLICABILITY TO EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM IRAN.—Subsections (c) and (d) shall apply with respect to the exportation, importation, sale, or transfer of crude oil from Iran on and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 150—TO DESIGNATE THE YEAR 2013 AS THE “INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF STATISTICS”

Mrs. HAGAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 150

Whereas more than 2,000 organizations worldwide have recognized 2013 as the International Year of Statistics, a global celebration and recognition of the contributions of statistical science to the well-being of humankind;

Whereas the science of statistics is vital to the improvement of human life because of the power of statistics to improve, enlighten, and understand;

Whereas statistics is the science of collecting, analyzing, and understanding data that permeates and bolsters all sciences;

Whereas statisticians contribute to the vitality and excellence of myriad aspects of United States society, including the economy, health care, security, commerce, education, and research;

Whereas rapidly increasing numbers of students in grades K through 16 and educators are recognizing the many benefits of statistical literacy as a collection of skills to intelligently cope with the requirements of citizenship, employment, and family;

Whereas statisticians contribute to smart and efficient government through the production of statistical data that informs on all aspects of our society, including population, labor, education, economy, transportation, health, energy, and crime;

Whereas the goals of the International Year of Statistics are to increase public awareness of the power and impact of statistics on all aspects of society, nurture statistics as a profession, especially among young people, and promote creativity and development in the sciences of probability and statistics; and

Whereas throughout the year, organizations in countries across the world will reach out to adults and children through symposia, conferences, demonstrations, workshops, contests, school activities, exhibitions, and other public events to increase awareness of the history and importance of statistics: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the year 2013 as the “International Year of Statistics”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of the International Year of Statistics;

(3) recognizes the necessity of educating the public on the merits of the sciences, including statistics, and promoting interest in the sciences among the youth of the United States; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to participate in the International Year of Statistics through participation in appropriate programs, activities, and ceremonies that call attention to the importance of statistics to the present and future well-being of the people of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 151—URGING THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN TO ENSURE TRANSPARENT AND CREDIBLE PRESIDENTIAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS IN APRIL 2014 BY ADHERING TO INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED DEMOCRATIC STANDARDS, ESTABLISHING A TRANSPARENT ELECTORAL PROCESS, AND ENSURING SECURITY FOR VOTERS AND CANDIDATES

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 151

Whereas Afghanistan’s Independent Election Commission has affirmed that Afghanistan will hold presidential and provincial elections in April 2014 and parliamentary elections in 2015;

Whereas Afghanistan’s current electoral process was established in 2004 by the Constitution of Afghanistan;

Whereas the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework conditions some international assistance to Afghanistan on the holding of credible, inclusive, and transparent elections in 2014 and 2015, among other measures to improve governance;

Whereas Afghanistan lacks a comprehensive and accurate voter registry, and previous voter registration drives have resulted in duplicate or fraudulent registrations, according to a report by the National Democratic Institute;

Whereas security concerns and voter intimidation have impeded the ability of people in Afghanistan to cast votes reliably and safely in past elections;

Whereas Afghan women in particular are prevented from meaningful participation in the electoral process due to the security environment, the scarcity of female poll workers, and lack of awareness of women’s political rights and opportunities, according to the Free and Fair Election Foundation of Afghanistan;

Whereas Afghanistan’s 2009 presidential election was characterized by inadequate security for voters and candidates, low voter turnout, and widespread fraud, according to the National Democratic Institute;

Whereas Afghan officials, including President Karzai and Attorney General Mohammad Ishaq Aliko, disputed the results of Afghanistan’s 2010 parliamentary elections and established a Special Election Tribunal to investigate allegations of fraud;

Whereas, following the 2010 parliamentary elections, Democracy International’s Afghanistan Election Observation Mission concluded that comprehensive electoral reform is necessary to ensure a free, fair, and credible election process in 2014;

Whereas the Honorable Hamid Karzai is the first democratically elected president of modern Afghanistan and has served two terms in that position;

Whereas the Constitution of Afghanistan states, “No one can be elected as president for more than two terms.”;

Whereas President Karzai stated on January 11, 2013, alongside President Barack Obama, “The greatest of my achievements [. . .] will be a proper, well-organized, interference-free election in which the Afghan people can elect their next president.”;

Whereas, on several occasions since the late 1970s, civil war has broken out in Afghanistan over the legitimacy of the Afghan government;

Whereas United States taxpayers have invested more than \$89,500,000,000 in reconstruction and humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan since October 2001, according to the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR);

Whereas a democratically-elected and legitimate government that reflects the will of the Afghan people is in the vital security interests of Afghanistan, the United States, its partners in the NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and Afghanistan’s neighbors; and

Whereas the most critical milestone for Afghanistan’s future stability is a peaceful and credible transition of power through presidential elections in 2014: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that the electoral process in Afghanistan should be determined and led by