ing desperate attempts of fanatics, eager to keep old and bloody conflicts alive.

We can beat them. We must beat them. But we are going to have to work at it. We cannot grow weak. We cannot grow weary. And we cannot lose our self-confidence. If we give up on the peace, if we give up on our freedoms, if we walk away from what we are and what we can become, in the United States, Japan, the former Soviet Union, but most of all in the Middle East, then they will have won, even if we defeat them.

So I ask you in closing, stand for the forces of the future. Stand with this brave man in his attempts to make peace. And let’s don’t stop until the job is done.

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10 p.m. at the Sheraton Washington. In his remarks, he referred to Steve Grossman, president, Larry Weinberg, chairman emeritus, and Neal Sher, executive director, American Israel Public Affairs Committee; Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel; Health Minister Efraim Sneh of Israel; Itamar Rabinovich, Israeli Ambassador to the U.S.; Lester Pollack, chairman, Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; Martin Indyk, U.S. Ambassador to Israel; and Hamas kidnapping victim Cpl. Nahshon Waxman.

Executive Order 12959—Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Iran

May 6, 1995

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), section 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9) (ISDCA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, in order to take steps with respect to Iran in addition to those set forth in Executive Order No. 12957 of March 15, 1995, to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States referred to in that order, hereby order:

Section 1. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order: (a) the importation into the United States, or the financing of such importation, of any goods or services of Iranian origin, other than Iranian-origin publications and materials imported for news publications or news broadcast dissemination;

(b) except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), the exportation from the United States to Iran, the Government of Iran, or to any entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iran, or the financing of such exportation, of any goods, technology (including technical data or other information subject to the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR Parts 768-799 (1994) (the “EAR”)), or services;

(c) the reexportation to Iran, the Government of Iran, or to any entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iran, of any goods or technology (including technical data or other information) exported from the United States, the exportation of which to Iran is subject to export license application requirements under any United States regulations in effect immediately prior to the issuance of this order, unless, for goods, they have been (i) substantially transformed outside the United States, or (ii) incorporated into another product outside the United States and constitute less than 10 percent by value of that product exported from a third country;

(d) except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), any transaction, including purchase, sale, transportation, swap, financing, or brokering transactions, by a United States person relating to goods or services of Iranian origin or owned or controlled by the Government of Iran;

(e) any new investment by a United States person in Iran or in property (including entities) owned or controlled by the Government of Iran;

(f) the approval or facilitation by a United States person of the entry into or perform-
ance by an entity owned or controlled by a
United States person of a transaction or con-
tract (i) prohibited as to United States per-
sons by subsection (c), (d), or (e) above, or
(ii) relating to the financing of activities pro-
hibited as to United States persons by those
subsections, or of a guaranty of another per-
son's performance of such transaction or con-
tract; and
(g) any transaction by any United States
person or within the United States that
evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evad-
ing or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any
of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this order:
(a) the term “person” means an individual
or entity;
(b) the term “entity” means a partnership,
association, trust, joint venture, corporation,
or other organization;
(c) the term “United States person” means
any United States citizen, permanent resi-
dent alien, entity organized under the laws
of the United States (including foreign
branches), or any person in the United
States;
(d) the term “Iran” means the territory of
Iran and any other territory or marine area,
including the exclusive economic zone and
continental shelf, over which the Govern-
ment of Iran claims sovereignty, sovereign
rights or jurisdiction, provided that the Gov-
ernment of Iran exercises partial or total de
facto control over the area or derives a bene-
fit from economic activity in the area pursu-
ant to international arrangements; and
(e) the term “new investment” means (i)
a commitment or contribution of funds or
other assets, or (ii) a loan or other extension
of credit.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury, in
consultation with the Secretary of State, is
hereby authorized to take such actions, in-
cluding the promulgation of rules and regula-
tions, the requirement of reports, including
reports by United States persons on oil trans-
actions engaged in by their foreign affiliates
with Iran or the Government of Iran, and
to employ all powers granted to the President
by IEEPA and ISDCA as may be necessary
to carry out the purposes of this order. The
Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any
of these functions to other officers and agen-
cies of the United States Government. All
agencies of the United States Government
are hereby directed to take all appropriate
measures within their authority to carry out
the provisions of this order.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury may
not authorize the exportation or reexporta-
tion to Iran, the Government of Iran, or
an entity owned or controlled by the Gover-
ment of Iran of any goods, technology, or
services subject to export license application
requirements of another agency of the Unit-
ed States Government, if authorization of the
exportation or reexportation by that agency
would be prohibited by law.

Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 of Executive
Order No. 12613 of October 29, 1987, and
sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order No.
12957 of March 15, 1995, are hereby revoked
to the extent inconsistent with this order.
Otherwise, the provisions of this order sup-
plement the provisions of Executive Orders
No. 12613 and 12957.

Sec. 6. Nothing contained in this order
shall create any right or benefit, substantive
or procedural, enforceable by any party
against the United States, its agencies or in-
strumentalities, its officers or employees, or
any other person.

Sec. 7. The measures taken pursuant to
this order are in response to actions of the
Government of Iran occurring after the con-
clusion of the 1981 Algiers Accords, and are
intended solely as a response to those later
actions.

Sec. 8. (a) This order is effective at 12:01
a.m., eastern daylight time, on May 7, 1995,
except that (i) section 1(b), (c), and (d) of
this order shall not apply until 12:01 a.m.,
eastern daylight time, on June 6, 1995, to
trade transactions under contracts in force
as of the date of this order if such trans-
actions are authorized pursuant to Federal
regulations in force immediately prior to the
date of this order ("existing trade contracts"),
and (ii) letters of credit and other financing
agreements with respect to existing trade
contracts may be performed pursuant to
their terms with respect to underlying trade
transactions occurring prior to 12:01 a.m.,
eastern daylight time, on June 6, 1995.
Letter to Congressional Leaders on Iran
May 6, 1995

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

On March 15, 1995, I reported to the Congress that, pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)), and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1631), I exercised my statutory authority to declare a national emergency to respond to the actions and policies of the Government of Iran and to issue an Executive order that prohibited United States persons from entering into contracts for the financing or the overall management or supervision of the development of petroleum resources located in Iran or over which Iran claims jurisdiction.

Following the imposition of these restrictions with regard to the development of Iranian petroleum resources, Iran has continued to engage in activities that represent a threat to the peace and security of all nations. I have now taken additional measures to respond to Iran’s continuing support for international terrorism, including support for acts that undermine the Middle East peace process, as well as its intensified efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction. I have issued a new Executive order and hereby report to the Congress pursuant to the above authorities and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c)).

The new order I have issued with respect to Iran:

—Prohibits exportation from the United States to Iran or to the Government of Iran of goods, technology or services, including trade financing by U.S. banks;
—Prohibits the reexportation of certain U.S. goods and technology to Iran from third countries;
—Prohibits transactions such as brokering and other dealing by United States persons in Iranian goods and services;
—Prohibits new investments by United States persons in Iran or in property owned or controlled by the Government of Iran;
—Prohibits U.S. companies from approving or facilitating their subsidiaries’ performance of transactions that they themselves are prohibited from performing;
—Continues the 1987 prohibition on the importation into the United States of goods and services of Iranian origin; and
—Allows U.S. companies a 30-day period in which to perform trade transactions pursuant to contracts predating this order that are now prohibited.

With the exception of the trade noted above, all prohibitions contained in the Executive order are effective as of 12:01 a.m., eastern daylight time, on May 7, 1995.

This new order provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order. The order also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to require reports, including reports on foreign affiliates’ oil trading with Iran. There are certain transactions subject to the prohibitions contained in the Executive order that I have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize through licensing, including transactions by United States persons related to the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal in The Hague, established pursuant to the Algiers Accords, and other international obligations and United States Government functions. Such transactions also include the export of agricultural commodities consistent with section 5712(c) of title 7, United States Code. In addition, United States persons may be licensed to participate in market-based swaps of crude oil from the Caspian Sea area for Iranian crude oil in support of energy