

paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

(A) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success on June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations of the United States; or

(B) to carry out or assist law enforcement activity of the United States.

(3) Humanitarian exemption

The President may not impose sanctions under this subchapter with respect to any person for conducting or facilitating a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices or for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

(Pub. L. 118–50, div. E, title I, § 3104, Apr. 24, 2024, 138 Stat. 937.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The National Security Act of 1947, referred to in subsec. (c)(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.

§ 2355. Treatment of forfeited property of transnational criminal organizations

(a) Transfer of forfeited property to forfeiture funds

(1) In general

Any covered forfeited property shall be deposited into the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established under section 9705 of title 31 or the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund established under section 524(c) of title 28.

(2) Report required

Not later than 180 days after April 24, 2024, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on any deposits made under paragraph (1) during the 180-day period preceding submission of the report.

(3) Covered forfeited property defined

In this subsection, the term “covered forfeited property” means property—

(A) forfeited to the United States under chapter 46 or section 1963 of title 18; and

(B) that belonged to or was possessed by an individual affiliated with or connected to a transnational criminal organization subject to sanctions under—

(i) this subchapter;

(ii) the Fentanyl Sanctions Act (21 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.); or

(iii) Executive Order 14059 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to imposing sanctions on foreign persons involved in the global illicit drug trade).

(b) Blocked Assets Under Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002

Nothing in this subchapter may be construed to affect the treatment of blocked assets of a

terrorist party described in section 201(a) of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (28 U.S.C. 1610 note).

(Pub. L. 118–50, div. E, title I, § 3105, Apr. 24, 2024, 138 Stat. 938.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Fentanyl Sanctions Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(3)(B)(ii), is title LXXII of div. F of Pub. L. 116–92, which is classified principally to chapter 28 (§ 2301 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2301 of this title and Tables.

Section 201(a) of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, referred to in subsec. (b), is section 201(a) of Pub. L. 107–297, which is set out as a note under section 1610 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

SUBCHAPTER II—ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING MATTERS

§ 2361. Treatment of transnational criminal organizations in suspicious transactions reports of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

(a) Filing instructions

Not later than 180 days after April 24, 2024, the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network shall issue guidance or instructions to United States financial institutions for filing reports on suspicious transactions required under section 1010.320 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, related to suspected fentanyl trafficking by transnational criminal organizations.

(b) Prioritization of reports relating to fentanyl trafficking or transnational criminal organizations

The Director shall prioritize research into reports described in subsection (a) that indicate a connection to trafficking of fentanyl or related synthetic opioids or financing of suspected transnational criminal organizations.

(Pub. L. 118–50, div. E, title II, § 3202, Apr. 24, 2024, 138 Stat. 941.)

SUBCHAPTER III—EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS

§ 2371. Exception relating to importation of goods

(a) In general

The authority or a requirement to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property under this chapter shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) Good defined

In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(Pub. L. 118–50, div. E, title III, § 3301, Apr. 24, 2024, 138 Stat. 941.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (a), was in the original “this division”, meaning div. E of Pub. L.

118–50, Apr. 24, 2024, 138 Stat. 934, known as the Fentanyl Eradication and Narcotics Deterrence Off Fentanyl or the FEND Off Fentanyl Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2341 of this title and Tables.

CHAPTER 29—INTERNATIONAL SPORTS DOPING

Sec.	
2401.	Definitions.
2402.	Major international doping fraud conspiracies.
2403.	Criminal penalties and statute of limitations.
2404.	Coordination and sharing of information with USADA.

§ 2401. Definitions

(1) Anti-doping organization

The term “anti-doping organization” has the meaning given the term in Article 2 of the Convention.

(2) Athlete

The term “athlete” has the meaning given the term in Article 2 of the Convention.

(3) Code

The term “Code” means the World Anti-Doping Code most recently adopted by WADA on March 5, 2003.

(4) Convention

The term “Convention” means the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization International Convention Against Doping in Sport done at Paris October 19, 2005, and ratified by the United States in 2008.

(5) Major international sport competition

The term “Major International Sport Competition”—¹

(A) means a competition—

(i) in which one or more United States athletes and three or more athletes from other countries participate;

(ii) that is governed by the anti-doping rules and principles of the Code; and

(iii) in which—

(I) the competition organizer or sanctioning body receives sponsorship or other financial support from an organization doing business in the United States; or

(II) the competition organizer or sanctioning body receives compensation for the right to broadcast the competition in the United States; and

(B) includes a competition that is a single event or a competition that consists of a series of events held at different times which, when combined, qualify an athlete or team for an award or other recognition.

(6) Person

The term “person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other entity.

(7) Prohibited method

The term “prohibited method” has the meaning given the term in Article 2 of the Convention.

(8) Prohibited substance

The term “prohibited substance” has the meaning given the term in Article 2 of the Convention.

(9) Scheme in commerce

The term “scheme in commerce” means any scheme effectuated in whole or in part through the use in interstate or foreign commerce of any facility for transportation or communication.

(10) USADA

The term “USADA” means the United States Anti-Doping Agency.

(11) WADA

The term “WADA” means the World Anti-Doping Agency.

(Pub. L. 116–206, §2, Dec. 4, 2020, 134 Stat. 998.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 116–206, §1, Dec. 4, 2020, 134 Stat. 998, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter and amending section 3663A of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure] may be cited as the ‘Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act of 2019’.”

§ 2402. Major international doping fraud conspiracies

(a) In general

It shall be unlawful for any person, other than an athlete, to knowingly carry into effect, attempt to carry into effect, or conspire with any other person to carry into effect a scheme in commerce to influence by use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method any major international sports competition.

(b) Extraterritorial jurisdiction

There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over an offense under this section.

(Pub. L. 116–206, §3, Dec. 4, 2020, 134 Stat. 999.)

§ 2403. Criminal penalties and statute of limitations

(a) In general

(1) Criminal penalty

Whoever violates section 2402 of this title shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not more than 10 years, fined \$250,000 if the person is an individual or \$1,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both.

(2) Forfeiture

Any property real or personal, tangible or intangible, may be seized and criminally forfeited to the United States if that property—

(A) is used or intended to be used, in any manner, to commit or facilitate a violation of section 2402 of this title; or

(B) constitutes or is traceable to the proceeds taken, obtained, or retained in connection with or as a result of a violation of section 2402 of this title.

(b) Limitation on prosecution

(1) In general

No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for violation of section 2402 of this title

¹ So in original. Term is not capitalized as used in this chapter.