

**(A) Agricultural commodity**

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

**(B) Medical device**

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

**(C) Medicine**

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

**(g) Exception for safety of vessels and crew**

Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to a person providing provisions to a vessel otherwise subject to sanctions under this section if such provisions are intended for the safety and care of the crew aboard the vessel, the protection of human life aboard the vessel, or the maintenance of the vessel to avoid any environmental or other significant damage.

**(h) Waiver****(1) In general**

The President may, on a case-by-case basis and for periods not to exceed 180 days each, waive the application of sanctions imposed with respect to a foreign person under this section if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, not later than 15 days after such waiver is to take effect, that the waiver is vital to the national interests of the United States.

**(2) Special rule**

The President shall not be required to impose sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person described in subsection (a) if the President certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that the foreign person—

- (A) is no longer engaging in activities described in subsection (b); or
- (B) has taken and is continuing to take significant, verifiable steps toward permanently terminating such activities.

**(i) Termination**

The authorities provided by this section shall cease to have effect on and after the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

- (1) the Government of Iran no longer repeatedly provides support for international terrorism as determined by the Secretary of State pursuant to—
  - (A) section 4813(c)(1)(A) of title 50;
  - (B) section 2371 of this title;
  - (C) section 2780 of this title; or
  - (D) any other provision of law; and
- (2) Iran has ceased the pursuit, acquisition, and development of, and verifiably dismantled, its nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, ballistic missiles, and ballistic missile launch technology.

(Pub. L. 118–50, div. J, § 3, Apr. 24, 2024, 138 Stat. 963.)

**Editorial Notes**

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act, referred to in subsec. (c)(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.

The Immigration and Nationality Act, referred to in subsec. (c)(3)(A)(iii), is act June 27, 1952, ch. 477, 66 Stat. 163, which is classified principally to chapter 12 (§1101 et seq.) of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1101 of Title 8 and Tables.

## CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act, also known as the SHIP Act, and not as part of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 which comprises this chapter.

**Executive Documents**

## DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Memorandum of President of the United States, §1, Sept. 13, 2024, 89 F.R. 77757, provided:

(a) I hereby delegate to the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the functions and authorities vested in the President by sections 3(a), 3(c)(1), and 3(e) of the Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act (Division J of Public Law 118–50) (the “SHIP Act”) [22 U.S.C. 8572(a), (c)(1), (e)].

(b) I hereby delegate to the Secretary of the Treasury the functions and authorities vested in the President by section 3(c)(2) of the SHIP Act.

(c) I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the functions and authorities vested in the President by sections 3(h) and 3(i) of the SHIP Act.

J.R. BIDEN, JR.

**§ 8573. Report on Iranian petroleum and petroleum products exports****(a) In general**

Not later than 120 days after April 24, 2024, and annually thereafter until the date described in subsection (d), the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing Iran’s growing exports of petroleum and petroleum products, that includes the following:

(1) An analysis of Iran’s exports and sale of petroleum and petroleum products, including—

- (A) an estimate of Iran’s petroleum export and sale revenue per year since 2018;
- (B) an estimate of Iran’s petroleum export and sale revenue to China per year since 2018;
- (C) the amount of petroleum and crude oil barrels exported per year since 2018;
- (D) the amount of petroleum and crude oil barrels exported to China per year since 2018;
- (E) the amount of petroleum and crude oil barrels exported to countries other than China per year since 2018;
- (F) the average price per petroleum and crude oil barrel exported per year since 2018; and
- (G) the average price per petroleum and crude oil barrel exported to China per year since 2018.

(2) An analysis of Iran's labeling practices of exported petroleum and petroleum products.

(3) A description of companies involved in the exporting and sale of Iranian petroleum and petroleum products.

(4) A description of ships involved in the exporting and sale of Iranian petroleum and petroleum products.

(5) A description of ports involved in the exporting and sale of Iranian petroleum and petroleum products.

**(b) Form**

The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

**(c) Publication**

The unclassified portion of the report required by subsection (a) shall be posted on a publicly available website of the Energy Information Administration.

**(d) Termination**

The requirement to submit reports under this section shall be terminated on the date on which the President makes the certification described in section 8572(i) of this title.

(Pub. L. 118-50, div. J, § 4, Apr. 24, 2024, 138 Stat. 967.)

**Editorial Notes**

**CODIFICATION**

Section was enacted as part of the Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act, also known as the SHIP Act, and not as part of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 which comprises this chapter.

**§ 8574. Strategy to counter role of the People's Republic of China in evasion of sanctions with respect to Iran**

**(a) In general**

Not later than 120 days after April 24, 2024, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written strategy, and provide to those committees an accompanying briefing, on the role of the People's Republic of China in evasion of sanctions imposed by the United States with respect to Iranian-origin petroleum products that includes an assessment of options—

(1) to strengthen the enforcement of such sanctions; and

(2) to expand sanctions designations targeting the involvement of the People's Republic of China in the production, transportation, storage, refining, and sale of Iranian-origin petroleum products.

**(b) Elements**

The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description and assessment of the use of sanctions in effect before April 24, 2024, to target individuals and entities of the People's Republic of China that are directly or indirectly associated with smuggling of Iranian-origin petroleum products;

(2) an assessment of—

(A) Iranian-owned entities operating in the People's Republic of China and involved in petroleum refining supply chains;

(B) the People's Republic of China's role in global petroleum refining supply chains;

(C) how the People's Republic of China leverages its role in global petroleum supply chains to achieve political objectives;

(D) the People's Republic of China's petroleum importing and exporting partners;

(E) what percent of the People's Republic of China's energy consumption is linked to illegally imported Iranian-origin petroleum products; and

(F) what level of influence the Chinese Communist Party holds over non-state, semi-independent "teapot" refineries;

(3) a detailed plan for—

(A) monitoring the maritime domain for sanctionable activity related to smuggling of Iranian-origin petroleum products;

(B) identifying the individuals, entities, and vessels engaging in sanctionable activity related to Iranian-origin petroleum products, including—

(i) vessels—

(I) transporting petrochemicals subject to sanctions;

(II) conducting ship-to-ship transfers of such petrochemicals;

(III) with deactivated automatic identification systems; or

(IV) that engage in "flag hopping" by changing national registries;

(ii) individuals or entities—

(I) storing petrochemicals subject to sanctions; or

(II) refining or otherwise processing such petrochemicals; and

(iii) through the use of port entry and docking permission of vessels subject to sanctions;

(C) deterring individuals and entities from violating sanctions by educating and engaging—

(i) insurance providers;

(ii) parent companies; and

(iii) vessel operators;

(D) collaborating with allies and partners of the United States engaged in the Arabian Peninsula, including through standing or new maritime task forces, to build sanctions enforcement capacity through assistance and training to defense and law enforcement services; and

(E) using public communications and global diplomatic engagements to highlight the role of illicit petroleum product smuggling in bolstering Iran's support for terrorism and its nuclear program; and

(4) an assessment of—

(A) the total number of vessels smuggling Iranian-origin petroleum products;

(B) the total number of vessels smuggling such petroleum products destined for the People's Republic of China;

(C) the number of vessels smuggling such petroleum products specifically from the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps;