

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. _____

To require increased duties for goods and services imported from countries that import crude oil or petroleum products produced in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRAHAM introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To require increased duties for goods and services imported from countries that import crude oil or petroleum products produced in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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 “Tariffs for Terrorism
5 Act of 2024”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) Since the Iranian Revolution in 1979, the
9 Islamic Republic of Iran has engaged in acts of

1 international terrorism and continuously threatened
2 the United States, Israel, and other allies and part-
3 ners of the United States.

4 (2) On January 19, 1984, the United States
5 designated the Islamic Republic of Iran as a state
6 sponsor of terrorism for repeatedly providing sup-
7 port for acts of international terrorism.

8 (3) Under Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the Islamic
9 Republic of Iran has advanced its ballistic missile
10 program and is, in 2024, home to the largest and
11 most diverse ballistic missile arsenal in the Middle
12 East.

13 (4) Under Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the nuclear
14 program of the Islamic Republic of Iran has grown
15 considerably in scale and scope, posing serious
16 threats to the security interests of the United
17 States, Israel, and other allies and partners of the
18 United States.

19 (5) On May 22, 2020, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei
20 stated, “The Zionist regime [Israel] is a deadly, can-
21 cerous tumor in the region. It will undoubtedly be
22 uprooted and destroyed.”.

23 (6) On December 2, 2022, the Director General
24 of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Rafael
25 Grossi, stated, “Iran informed us they were tripling,

1 not doubling, tripling their capacity to enrich ura-
2 nium at 60 percent, which is very close to military
3 level, which is 90 percent.”.

4 (7) On January 25, 2023, Director General
5 Grossi stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran had
6 amassed enough nuclear material to produce “sev-
7 eral nuclear weapons”.

8 (8) An Islamic Republic of Iran that possesses
9 a nuclear weapons capability would pose—

10 (A) a serious threat to the national secu-
11 rity of the United States, allies and partners of
12 the United States, and the stability of the Mid-
13 dle East and beyond; and

14 (B) a threat of existential dimensions to
15 the State of Israel.

16 (9) Oil sanctions have been inadequacy en-
17 forced, allowing the Islamic Republic of Iran to gen-
18 erate billions of dollars to finance proxies such as
19 Hamas and Hezbollah.

20 **SEC. 3. INCREASES IN DUTIES ON GOODS AND SERVICES**
21 **IMPORTED FROM COUNTRIES THAT IMPORT**
22 **OIL PRODUCED IN ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF**
23 **IRAN.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
25 sion of law, the President shall increase, to a rate of not

1 less than the equivalent of 500 percent ad valorem, the
2 rate of duty applicable to all goods and services imported
3 into the United States from any foreign country that the
4 President determines purchases, trades, consumes, or im-
5 ports crude oil or petroleum products produced in the Is-
6 lamic Republic of Iran.

7 (b) IMPOSITION OF DUTIES.—Not later than 90 days
8 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 120
9 days thereafter, the President shall—

10 (1) identify countries described in subsection

11 (a); and

12 (2) increase the rates of duty applicable to
13 goods and services imported from such countries as
14 necessary to comply with subsection (a).

15 (c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HIGHER RATE.—The
16 United States Trade Representative, in consultation with
17 the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce,
18 and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall
19 provide recommendations to the President with respect to
20 goods and services described in subsection (a) that should
21 be subject to a rate of duty that exceeds the equivalent
22 of 500 percent ad valorem.

23 (d) DUTY RATE IN ADDITION TO ANTIDUMPING AND
24 COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.—The rate of duty required
25 under subsection (a) with respect to a good or service de-

1 scribed in that subsection shall be in addition to any anti-
2 dumping or countervailing duty applicable with respect to
3 the good or service under title VII of the Tariff Act of
4 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.).

5 (e) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—

6 (1) NOTICE TO AND CONSULTATION WITH CON-
7 GRESS.—Before increasing under subsection (a) the
8 rates of duty applicable to goods and services im-
9 ported from a country described in that subsection,
10 the President shall provide notice to and consult
11 with the Committee on Finance of the Senate and
12 the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of
13 Representatives regarding the increase.

14 (2) PUBLICATION.—Not less than 45 days be-
15 fore the effective date of any increase under sub-
16 section (a) in the rates of duty applicable to goods
17 and services imported from a country described in
18 that subsection, the President shall publish notice of
19 the increase in the Federal Register.

20 (f) TERMINATION.—The President shall terminate
21 the application of any increase under subsection (a) in the
22 rates of duty applicable to goods and services imported
23 from a country described in that subsection effective on
24 the date on which the President certifies in writing to Con-
25 gress that the country is no longer purchasing, trading,

1 consuming, or importing crude oil or petroleum products
2 produced in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3 (g) PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DEFINED.—In this sec-
4 tion, the term “petroleum products” includes unfinished
5 oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation
6 gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-
7 type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil,
8 petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants,
9 waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and mis-
10 cellaneous products obtained from the processing of crude
11 oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hy-
12 drocarbon compounds.