

lieve that countering the drug trade in the Caribbean is in our national interest, as well as that of the countries themselves. Without the rule of law, well-run institutions, and effective drug interdiction, the viability of the broad range of national and regional goals adopted by Caribbean countries is threatened.

European, Canadian, and U.S. bilateral drug control support, as well as the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, contribute to the region's ability to prevent and address drug trafficking and related violence and crime in the Caribbean. Similarly, key undertakings by the Organization of American States and UNODC in the region—especially those aimed at bringing long-term stability to Haiti—are an important part of the policy and assistance mosaic for smaller countries seeking to build on the successes of broad regional policies and programs.

United States analysts estimate that approximately 95 percent of illegal drugs cultivated and produced in South America destined for the United States are smuggled through Central America, Mexico, and the Eastern Pacific, primarily using maritime conveyances and illegal air flights. In response, the United States launched the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) in 2008, which was further expanded when I announced the Central America Citizen Security Partnership in San Salvador in March 2011. Through CARSI and the Partnership, the United States has focused its crime prevention, counternarcotics, law enforcement and security assistance, and bolstered rule of law institutions in Central America. The region also has strengthened cooperation through the Central American Integration System (SICA) to promote citizen security and other programs. Multilateral cooperation to stem the flow of precursor chemicals from as far away as China that are used to produce illegal methamphetamine in Central America is an important component of SICA's unprecedented regional cooperation. Similar objectives are achieved through U.S. support for Mexico's drug control policies and programs under the Merida Initiative.

Several other countries were evaluated for inclusion in this year's list, but are not determined to be major drug transit and/or major illicit drug producing countries. For example, Canada has taken effective steps to stem the flow of synthetic MDMA (ecstasy) across its shared border with the United States, a problem of growing concern during the past several years. The country continues its robust efforts to combat the production, distribution, and consumption of various illegal drugs. As part of its 5-year National Anti-Drug Strategy, Canada has rolled out new initiatives specifically intended to fight the trafficking of marijuana and synthetic drugs. As detailed in the March 2011 report on precursors by the International Narcotics Control Board, Canada broadened its existing Controlled Drugs and Substances Act to prohibit any person from possessing, producing, selling, or importing material intended to be used in the illegal manufacture or trafficking of methamphetamine or ecstasy. The United States has also collaborated with Canada on a National Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy that defines in detail the wide range of initiatives underway to combat all phases of drug trafficking. Bilateral initiatives focus on programs to stem the two-way drug trade between Canada and the United States.

You are hereby authorized and directed to submit this determination, with its Bolivia, Burma, and Venezuela memoranda of justification, under section 706 of the FRAA, to the Congress, and publish it in the Federal Register.

BARACK OBAMA.

Prior identifications of major drug transit or major illicit drug producing countries were contained in the following:

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2011-16, Sept. 15, 2011, 76 F.R. 59495.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2010-16, Sept. 15, 2010, 75 F.R. 67019, 68413.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2009-30, Sept. 15, 2009, 74 F.R. 48369.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2008-28, Sept. 15, 2008, 73 F.R. 54927.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2007-33, Sept. 14, 2007, 43 Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents 1216, Sept. 24, 2007.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2006-24, Sept. 15, 2006, 71 F.R. 57865.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2005-36, Sept. 14, 2005, 70 F.R. 56807.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2004-47, Sept. 15, 2004, 69 F.R. 57809.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2003-38, Sept. 15, 2003, 68 F.R. 54973.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2003-14, Jan. 30, 2003, 68 F.R. 5787.

#### DEFINITIONS

For definition of "appropriate congressional committees" as used in this section, see section 3 of Pub. L. 107-228, set out as a note under section 2651 of this title.

**§ 2291k. Repealed. Pub. L. 104-66, title I, § 1112(b), Dec. 21, 1995, 109 Stat. 724**

Section, Pub. L. 87-195, pt. I, § 490A, as added Pub. L. 102-583, § 5(a), Nov. 2, 1992, 106 Stat. 4927; amended Pub. L. 103-447, title I, § 101(g)(2), Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4693, related to annual certification procedures after Sept. 30, 1995.

#### PART IX—INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

##### § 2292. General provisions

###### (a) Congressional policy

The Congress, recognizing that prompt United States assistance to alleviate human suffering caused by natural and manmade disasters is an important expression of the humanitarian concern and tradition of the people of the United States, affirms the willingness of the United States to provide assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of people and countries affected by such disasters.

###### (b) General authority

Subject to limitations in section 2292a of this title, and notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or any other Act, the President is authorized to furnish assistance to any foreign country, international organization, or private voluntary organization, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for international disaster relief and rehabilitation, including assistance relating to disaster preparedness, and to the prediction of, and contingency planning for, natural disasters abroad.

###### (c) Specific direction

In carrying out the provisions of this section the President shall insure that the assistance provided by the United States shall, to the greatest extent possible, reach those most in need of relief and rehabilitation as a result of natural and manmade disasters.

(Pub. L. 87-195, pt. I, § 491, as added Pub. L. 94-161, title I, § 101(3), Dec. 20, 1975, 89 Stat. 849; amended Pub. L. 95-424, title I, § 118(a), Oct. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 953; Pub. L. 96-533, title IV, § 404(b), Dec. 16, 1980, 94 Stat. 3150.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 87-195, Sept. 4,