

struction and stabilization operations in countries or regions that are at risk of, in, or are in transition from, conflict or civil strife.

“(2) Identification of specific agencies that can adequately satisfy the skills sets referred to in paragraph (1).

“(3) Efforts to increase training of Federal civilian personnel to carry out reconstruction and stabilization activities.

“(4) Efforts to develop a database of proven and best practices based on previous reconstruction and stabilization operations.

“(5) A plan to coordinate the activities of agencies involved in reconstruction and stabilization operations.”

[For definition of “personnel” as used in section 1607 of Pub. L. 110-417, set out above, see section 1603 of Pub. L. 110-417, set out as a note under section 2734a of this title.]

**§ 2369. Repealed. Pub. L. 95-424, title VI, § 604, Oct. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 961**

Section, Pub. L. 87-195, pt. III, § 619, Sept. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 444, related to assistance to newly independent countries.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective Oct. 1, 1978, see section 605 of Pub. L. 95-424, set out as an Effective Date of 1978 Amendment note under section 2151 of this title.

**§ 2370. Prohibitions against furnishing assistance**

**(a) Cuba; embargo on all trade**

(1) No assistance shall be furnished under this chapter to the present government of Cuba. As an additional means of implementing and carrying into effect the policy of the preceding sentence, the President is authorized to establish and maintain a total embargo upon all trade between the United States and Cuba.

(2) Except as may be deemed necessary by the President in the interest of the United States, no assistance shall be furnished under this chapter to any government of Cuba, nor shall Cuba be entitled to receive any quota authorizing the importation of Cuban sugar into the United States or to receive any other benefit under any law of the United States, until the President determines that such government has taken appropriate steps according to international law standards to return to United States citizens, and to entities not less than 50 per centum beneficially owned by United States citizens, or to provide equitable compensation to such citizens and entities for property taken from such citizens and entities on or after January 1, 1959, by the Government of Cuba.

**(b) Repealed. Pub. L. 97-113, title VII, § 734(a)(1), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1560**

**(c) Indebtedness of foreign country to United States citizen or person**

No assistance shall be provided under this chapter to the government of any country which is indebted to any United States citizen or person for goods or services furnished or ordered where (i) such citizen or person has exhausted available legal remedies, which shall include arbitration, or (ii) the debt is not denied or contested by such government, or (iii) such indebtedness arises under an unconditional guaranty of payment given by such government, or any

predecessor government, directly or indirectly, through any controlled entity: *Provided*, That the President does not find such action contrary to the national security.

**(d) Productive enterprises competing with United States enterprise; conditions on assistance; import controls; waiver of restriction by President**

No assistance shall be furnished on a loan basis under part I of subchapter I of this chapter for construction or operation of any productive enterprise in any country where such enterprise will compete with United States enterprise unless such country has agreed that it will establish appropriate procedures to prevent the exportation for use or consumption in the United States of more than twenty per centum of the annual production of such facility during the life of the loan. In case of failure to implement such agreement by the other contracting party, the President is authorized to establish necessary import controls to effectuate the agreement. The restrictions imposed by or pursuant to this subsection may be waived by the President where he determines that such waiver is in the national security interest.

**(e) Nationalization, expropriation or seizure of property of United States citizens, or taxation or other exaction having same effect; failure to compensate or to provide relief from taxes, exactions, or conditions; report on full value of property by Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; act of state doctrine**

(1) The President shall suspend assistance to the government of any country to which assistance is provided under this chapter or any other Act when the government of such country or any government agency or subdivision within such country on or after January 1, 1962—

(A) has nationalized or expropriated or seized ownership or control of property owned by any United States citizen or by any corporation, partnership, or association not less than 50 per centum beneficially owned by United States citizens, or

(B) has taken steps to repudiate or nullify existing contracts or agreements with any United States citizen or any corporation, partnership, or association not less than 50 per centum beneficially owned by United States citizens, or

(C) has imposed or enforced discriminatory taxes or other exactions, or restrictive maintenance or operational conditions, or has taken other actions, which have the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property so owned,

and such country, government agency, or government subdivision fails within a reasonable time (not more than six months after such action, or, in the event of a referral to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States within such period as provided herein, not more than twenty days after the report of the Commission is received) to take appropriate steps, which may include arbitration, to discharge its obligations under international law toward such citizen or entity, including speedy compensation for such property in convertible