

SUBCHAPTER I—POLITICAL, ECONOMIC,
AND TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT

§ 3401. Congressional findings and declaration of policy

(a) Policy of support for peace treaty

It is the policy of the United States to support the peace treaty concluded between the Government of Egypt and the Government of Israel on March 26, 1979. This treaty is a significant step toward a full and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The Congress urges the President to continue to exert every effort to bring about a comprehensive peace and to seek an end by all parties to the violence which could jeopardize this peace.

(b) Findings

The peace treaty between Egypt and Israel having been ratified, the Congress finds that the national interests of the United States are served—

(1) by authorizing the President to construct air bases in Israel to replace the Israeli air bases on the Sinai peninsula that are to be evacuated;

(2) by authorizing additional funds to finance procurements by Egypt and Israel through the fiscal year 1982 of defense articles and defense services for their respective security requirements; and

(3) by authorizing additional funds for economic assistance for Egypt in order to promote the economic stability and development of that country and to support the peace process in the Middle East.

(c) Other agreements, understandings, or commitments

The authorities contained in this subchapter to implement certain arrangements in support of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel do not signify approval by the Congress of any other agreement, understanding, or commitment made by the executive branch.

(Pub. L. 96-35, § 2, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 89.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This subchapter, referred to in subsec. (c), was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 96-35, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 89, as amended, known as the Special International Security Assistance Act of 1979, which enacted this subchapter and sections 2349, 2349a, and 2349b of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note below and Tables.

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 96-35, § 1, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 89, provided that: “This Act [enacting this subchapter and sections 2349, 2349a, and 2349b of this title] may be cited as the ‘Special International Security Assistance Act of 1979’.”

Pub. L. 97-132, § 1, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1693, provided that: “This joint resolution [enacting subchapter II of this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Multinational Force and Observers Participation Resolution’.”

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Pub. L. 96-533, title VII, § 711, Dec. 16, 1980, 94 Stat. 3160, provided:

“(a) It is the sense of the Congress that all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict need to reaffirm their unequivocal commitment to the peace process in order to

achieve further progress toward a comprehensive settlement, to reinforce the principles of the Camp David accords, and to take actions to encourage parties not currently involved in the peace process to become active participants in peace efforts.

“(b) It is further the sense of the Congress that to further these goals (1) all parties to the conflict should accept Israel’s unequivocal right to exist within secure and recognized borders; (2) the Governments of Israel and Egypt should maintain and strengthen their commitment to the process of normalization of relations and continue actions to support that commitment; (3) the Governments of Israel and Egypt should reaffirm their commitment to United Nations Resolution 242 and its applicability, in all its aspects, to territories under negotiations; and (4) the governments of countries in the Middle East should assure that their policies and actions are consistent with the objectives of achieving peace and of involving other parties in the peace process.”

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND
ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Pub. L. 96-60, title IV, § 403, Aug. 15, 1979, 93 Stat. 403, provided that: “It is the sense of the Congress that it should be the policy of the United States to promote and encourage cultural, scientific, and economic relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel.”

§ 3402. Supplemental authorization of foreign military sales loan guaranties for Egypt and Israel

(a) Congressional findings; use of Arms Export Control Act procedures

The Congress finds that the legitimate defense interests of Israel and Egypt require a one time extraordinary assistance package due to Israel’s phased withdrawal from the Sinai and Egypt’s shift from reliance on Soviet weaponry. The authorizations contained in this section do not, however, constitute Congressional approval of the sale of any particular weapons system to either country. These sales will be reviewed under the normal procedures set forth in section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2776(b)].

(b) Authorization of appropriation

In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1979 by section 31(a) of the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2771(a)], there is authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out that Act [22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.] \$370,000,000 for the fiscal year 1979.

(c) Principal amounts of guaranteed loans

Funds made available pursuant to subsection (b) of this section may be used only for guaranties for Egypt and Israel pursuant to section 24(a) of the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2764(a)]. The principal amount of loans guaranteed with such funds may not exceed \$3,700,000,000 of which \$2,200,000,000 shall be available only for Israel and \$1,500,000,000 shall be available only for Egypt. The principal amount of such guaranteed loans shall be in addition to the aggregate ceiling authorized for the fiscal year 1979 by section 31(b) of the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2771(b)].

(d) Repayment schedule

Loans guaranteed with funds made available pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall