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ELIMINATION OF TITLE 50, APPENDIX

Pub. L. 96-72, Sept. 29, 1979, 93 Stat. 503, comprising this chapter, was formerly set out in the Appendix to this title, prior to the elimination of the Appendix to this title and the editorial reclassification of the Act as this chapter, see provisions set out as a note preceding section 1 of this title. For disposition of sections of the former Appendix to this title, see the Elimination of Title 50, Appendix note and Table II, set out preceding section 1 of this title.

§ 4601. Congressional findings

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The ability of United States citizens to engage in international commerce is a fundamental concern of United States policy.

(2) Exports contribute significantly to the economic well-being of the United States and the stability of the world economy by increasing employment and production in the United States, and by earning foreign exchange, thereby contributing favorably to the trade balance. The restriction of exports from the United States can have serious adverse effects on the balance of payments and on domestic employment, particularly when restrictions applied by the United States are more extensive than those imposed by other countries.

(3) It is important for the national interest of the United States that both the private sector and the Federal Government place a high priority on exports, consistent with the economic, security, and foreign policy objectives of the United States.

(4) The availability of certain materials at home and abroad varies so that the quantity and composition of United States exports and their distribution among importing countries may affect the welfare of the domestic economy and may have an important bearing upon fulfillment of the foreign policy of the United States.

(5) Exports of goods or technology without regard to whether they make a significant contribution to the military potential of individual countries or combinations of countries may adversely affect the national security of the United States.

(6) Uncertainty of export control policy can inhibit the efforts of United States business and work to the detriment of the overall attempt to improve the trade balance of the United States.

(7) Unreasonable restrictions on access to world supplies can cause worldwide political and economic instability, interfere with free international trade, and retard the growth and development of nations.

(8) It is important that the administration of export controls imposed for national security purposes give special emphasis to the need to control exports of technology (and goods which contribute significantly to the transfer of such technology) which could make a significant contribution to the military potential of any country or combination of countries which would be detrimental to the national security of the United States.

(9) Minimization of restrictions on exports of agricultural commodities and products is of critical importance to the maintenance of a sound agricultural sector, to a positive contribution to the balance of payments, to reducing the level of Federal expenditures for agricultural support programs, and to United States cooperation in efforts to eliminate malnutrition and world hunger.

(10) It is important that the administration of export controls imposed for foreign policy purposes give¹ special emphasis to the need to control exports of goods and substances hazardous to the public health and the environment which are banned or severely restricted for use in the United States, and which, if exported, could affect the international reputation of the United States as a responsible trading partner.

(11) Availability to controlled countries of goods and technology from foreign sources is a fundamental concern of the United States and should be eliminated through negotiations and other appropriate means whenever possible.

(12) Excessive dependence of the United States, its allies, or countries sharing common strategic objectives with the United States, on energy and other critical resources from potential adversaries can be harmful to the mutual and individual security of all those countries.

(Pub. L. 96-72, § 2, Sept. 29, 1979, 93 Stat. 503; Pub. L. 99-64, title I, § 102, July 12, 1985, 99 Stat. 120; Pub. L. 103-199, title II, § 201(a), Dec. 17, 1993, 107 Stat. 2320.)

TERMINATION DATE

For termination of authority granted by this chapter, see section 4622 of this title.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 2401 of the former Appendix to this title prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

A prior section 2401 of the former Appendix to this title, Pub. L. 91-184, § 2, Dec. 30, 1969, 83 Stat. 841; Pub. L. 92-412, title I, § 102, Aug. 29, 1972, 86 Stat. 644; Pub. L. 93-500, § 4(a), Oct. 29, 1974, 88 Stat. 1553, set forth findings of Congress with respect to the Export Administration Act of 1969, prior to the expiration of this Act on Sept. 30, 1979.

AMENDMENTS

1993—Pars. (11) to (13). Pub. L. 103-199 redesignated pars. (12) and (13) as (11) and (12), respectively, and

¹ So in original. Probably should be "gives".