

person or entity under part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.] and no sales of defense articles or defense services may be made to the person or entity under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2763].

“(b) DURATION OF PROHIBITION.—The period referred to in subsection (a) is the period commencing on the date on which a notification of a determination under subsection (a) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and ending on the date that is two years after such date.

“(c) REPORT.—In conjunction with the report required under title VIII of the P.L.O. Commitments Compliance Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-246) [104 Stat. 76], the President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on transfers reviewed pursuant to subsection (a).

“(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘proscribed weapons’ means arms, ammunition, and equipment the transfer of which is not in compliance with the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area of May 4, 1994, its annexes, or subsequent agreements between Israel and the PLO, or Palestinian Authority, as appropriate.”

[Functions of President under section 699 of Pub. L. 107-228, set out above, delegated to Secretary of State by Memorandum of President of the United States, Apr. 30, 2009, 74 F.R. 22637.]

[For definition of “appropriate congressional committees” as used in section 699 of Pub. L. 107-228, set out above, see section 3 of Pub. L. 107-228, set out as a note under section 2651 of this title.]

§ 2302. Utilization of defense articles and defense services

Defense articles and defense services to any country shall be furnished solely for internal security (including for antiterrorism and nonproliferation purposes), for legitimate self-defense, to permit the recipient country to participate in regional or collective arrangements or measures consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, or otherwise to permit the recipient country to participate in collective measures requested by the United Nations for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security, or for the purpose of assisting foreign military forces in less developed friendly countries (or the voluntary efforts of personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States in such countries) to construct public works and to engage in other activities helpful to the economic and social development of such friendly countries. It is the sense of the Congress that such foreign military forces should not be maintained or established solely for civic action activities and that such civic action activities not significantly detract from the capability of the military forces to perform their military missions and be coordinated with and form part of the total economic and social development effort.

(Pub. L. 87-195, pt. II, §502, formerly §505(a), Sept. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 436; Pub. L. 88-205, pt. II, §202(b), Dec. 16, 1963, 77 Stat. 384; Pub. L. 89-171, pt. II, §201(c), Sept. 6, 1965, 79 Stat. 656; renumbered and amended Pub. L. 90-137, pt. II, §201(d), Nov. 14, 1967, 81 Stat. 456; Pub. L. 106-280, title VII, §701, Oct. 6, 2000, 114 Stat. 861.)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 2313 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

2000—Pub. L. 106-280 inserted “(including for anti-terrorism and nonproliferation purposes)” after “internal security” in first sentence.

1967—Pub. L. 90-137 substituted “Defense articles and defense services” for “Military assistance”.

1965—Pub. L. 89-171 authorized military assistance to any country for the purpose of assisting foreign military forces in less developed friendly countries (or the voluntary efforts of personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States in such countries) to construct public works and to engage in other activities helpful to the economic and social development of such friendly countries, expressed the sense of Congress that such foreign military forces should not be maintained or established solely for civic action activities, and that such civic action activities should not significantly detract from the capability of the military forces to perform their military missions, and should be coordinated with and from part of the total economic and social development effort, and struck out prohibition against further assistance to Latin American countries, now incorporated in section 2319(c) of this title.

1963—Pub. L. 88-205 inserted proviso stopping further military assistance under this chapter to Latin American countries except to the extent necessary to fulfill prior commitments or to safeguard the security of the United States or of a country associated with the United States in the Alliance for Progress against the overthrow of a duly constituted government, now incorporated in section 2319(c) of this title.

TRANSFER TO REPUBLIC OF KOREA OF DEFENSE ARTICLES; REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRANSFER

Pub. L. 91-652, §3, Jan. 5, 1971, 84 Stat. 1942, authorized the President until June 30, 1972, to transfer to the Republic of Korea such Armed Forces defense articles located in Korea on July 1, 1970 as he determined appropriate and provided that no funds appropriated under Pub. L. 91-652 or this chapter were to be available for reimbursement to any Government agency for any such transfers of defense articles.

§ 2303. Repealed. Pub. L. 104-164, title I, § 104(b)(2)(A), July 21, 1996, 110 Stat. 1426

Section, Pub. L. 87-195, pt. II, §502A, as added Pub. L. 93-189, §12(a), Dec. 17, 1973, 87 Stat. 720, directed that excess defense articles be provided whenever possible rather than new items.

§ 2304. Human rights and security assistance

(a) Observance of human rights as principal goal of foreign policy; implementation requirements

(1) The United States shall, in accordance with its international obligations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the constitutional heritage and traditions of the United States, promote and encourage increased respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. Accordingly, a principal goal of the foreign policy of the United States shall be to promote the increased observance of internationally recognized human rights by all countries.

(2) Except under circumstances specified in this section, no security assistance may be provided to any country the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights. Security assistance may not be provided to the police, domestic intelligence, or similar law enforcement forces of a country, and li-