

lief Act, provided for a one-year waiver of certain sanctions against India and Pakistan under the Arms Export Control Act, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 106-79, title IX, §9001(f), Oct. 25, 1999, 113 Stat. 1284, effective Oct. 21, 1999.

EFFECT ON EXISTING SANCTIONS

Pub. L. 105-194, §2(e), July 14, 1998, 112 Stat. 627, provided that: “Any sanction imposed under section 102(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act [subsec. (b)(1) of this section] before the date of the enactment of this Act [July 14, 1998] shall cease to apply upon that date with respect to the items described in the amendments made by subsections (b) and (c) [amending this section]. In the case of the amendment made by subsection (a)(3) [amending this section], any sanction imposed under section 102(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act before the date of the enactment of this Act shall not be in effect during the period beginning on that date and ending on September 30, 1999, with respect to the activities and items described in the amendment.”

SANCTIONS AGAINST INDIA FOR DETONATION OF A NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Determination of President of the United States, No. 98-22, May 13, 1998, 63 F.R. 27665, provided a determination that India, a non-nuclear-weapon state, detonated a nuclear explosive device on May 11, 1998, and imposed sanctions described in subsec. (b)(2) of this section.

SANCTIONS AGAINST PAKISTAN FOR DETONATION OF A NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Determination of President of the United States, No. 98-25, May 30, 1998, 63 F.R. 31881, provided a determination that Pakistan, a non-nuclear-weapon state, detonated a nuclear explosive device on May 28, 1998, and imposed sanctions described in subsec. (b)(2) of this section.

WAIVER OF CERTAIN SANCTIONS AGAINST INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Provisions relating to waiver of sanctions against India and Pakistan consistent with section 9001 of Pub. L. 106-79, set out as a note above, or section 101(a) [title IX, §902] of Pub. L. 105-277, formerly set out in a note above, were contained in the following:

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2001-28, Sept. 22, 2001, 66 F.R. 50095.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2001-23, Aug. 9, 2001, 66 F.R. 44521.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2001-11, Jan. 19, 2001, 66 F.R. 8503.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2000-18, Mar. 16, 2000, 65 F.R. 16297.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 2000-4, Oct. 27, 1999, 64 F.R. 60649.

Determination of President of the United States, No. 99-7, Dec. 1, 1998, 34 Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents 2402, Dec. 7, 1998.

§ 2799aa-2. “Nuclear explosive device” defined

As used in this subchapter, the term “nuclear explosive device” has the meaning given that term in section 6305(4) of this title.

(Pub. L. 90-629, ch. 10, §103, as added Pub. L. 103-236, title VIII, §826(a), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 519.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 60 days after Apr. 30, 1994, see section 831 of Pub. L. 103-236, set out as a note under section 6301 of this title.

CHAPTER 40—INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS

Sec.
2801. Congressional findings.

Sec.
2802. Federal recognition.
2803. Federal participation.
2804. Establishment of standards and criteria; publication in the Federal Register.
2805. Withdrawal of Federal recognition or participation.
2806. Other provisions unaffected.
2807. Authorization of appropriations.

§ 2801. Congressional findings

The Congress finds that—

(a) international expositions, when properly organized, financed, and executed, have a significant impact on the economic growth of the region surrounding the exposition and, under appropriate international sanction, are important instruments of national policy, particularly in the exchange of ideas and the demonstration of cultural achievements between peoples;

(b) in view of the widely varying circumstances under which international expositions have developed in the United States, the different degrees to which the Federal Government has assisted and participated in such expositions, and the increasing number of proposals for future expositions, the national interest requires that Federal action concerning such expositions be given orderly consideration; and

(c) such orderly consideration is best achieved by the development of uniform standards, criteria, and procedures to establish the conditions under which the Government hereafter will (A) recognize international expositions proposed to be held in the United States, and (B) take part in such expositions.

(Pub. L. 91-269, §1, May 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 271.)

§ 2802. Federal recognition

(a) Eligibility requirements

Any international exposition proposed to be held in the United States shall be eligible on application from its sponsors to receive the recognition of the Federal Government upon a finding of the President that recognition will be in the national interest. In making such a finding the President shall consider—

(1) a report by the Secretary of Commerce which shall include (A) an evaluation of purposes and reasons for the exposition, and (B) a determination that guaranteed financial and other support has been secured by the exposition from affected State and local governments and from business and civic leadership of the region and others in amounts sufficient in his judgment to assure the successful development and progress of the exposition;

(2) a report by the Secretary of State that the proposed exposition qualifies for consideration of registration by the Bureau of International Expositions (hereafter referred to as BIE); and

(3) such other evidence as the President may consider to be appropriate.

(b) Recognition and registration procedure; compliance with international convention; participation by States and foreign governments

Upon a finding by the President that an international exposition is eligible for Federal rec-