

§ 9252. Termination of sanctions and other measures

Any sanction or other measure required under subchapter I, II, or III (or any amendment made by such subchapters) shall terminate on the date on which the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of North Korea has—

(1) met the requirements set forth in section 9251 of this title; and

(2) made significant progress toward—

(A) completely, verifiably, and irreversibly dismantling all of its nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons programs, including all programs for the development of systems designed in whole or in part for the delivery of such weapons;

(B) releasing all political prisoners, including the citizens of North Korea detained in North Korea's political prison camps;

(C) ceasing its censorship of peaceful political activity;

(D) establishing an open, transparent, and representative society; and

(E) fully accounting for and repatriating United States citizens (including deceased United States citizens)—

(i) abducted or unlawfully held captive by the Government of North Korea; or

(ii) detained in violation of the Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom July 27, 1953 (commonly referred to as the “Korean War Armistice Agreement”).

(Pub. L. 114–122, title IV, § 402, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 115.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Subchapter I, II, or III (or any amendment made by such subchapters), referred to in subsec. (a), was in the original “title I, II, or III (or any amendment made by such titles)”, meaning titles I, II, and III of Pub. L. 114–122, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 98, 101, 112. Titles I and III are classified principally to subchapters I and III, respectively, of this chapter. Title II is classified generally to subchapter II of this chapter. For complete classification of titles I, II, and III of Pub. L. 114–122 to the Code, see Tables.

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Functions and authorities of President under this section delegated to Secretary of State, to be executed in consultation with Secretary of the Treasury when appropriate, by Memorandum of President of the United States, May 18, 2016, 81 F.R. 37479, set out as a note under section 9212 of this title.

§ 9253. Authorization of appropriations

(a) In general

There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021—

(1) \$3,000,000 to carry out section 103 of the North Korea Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7813);

(2) \$3,000,000 to carry out subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 104 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 7814);

(3) \$2,000,000 to carry out subsection (d) of such section 104, as add¹ by section 301 of this Act; and

(4) \$2,000,000 to carry out section 203 of the North Korea Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7833).

(b) Availability of funds

Amounts appropriated for each fiscal year pursuant to subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

(Pub. L. 114–122, title IV, § 403, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 115.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The North Korea Human Rights Act of 2004, referred to in subsec. (a), probably means the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, Pub. L. 108–333, Oct. 18, 2004, 118 Stat. 1287, which enacted chapter 85 (§7801 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 7801 of this title and Tables.

Section 301 of this Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(3), means section 301 of Pub. L. 114–122, which amended section 7814 of this title.

§ 9254. Rulemaking

(a) In general

The President is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter (which may include regulatory exceptions), including under section 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1704).

(b) Rule of construction

Nothing in this chapter, or in any amendment made by this Act, may be construed to limit the authority of the President to designate or sanction persons pursuant to an applicable Executive order or otherwise pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(Pub. L. 114–122, title IV, § 404, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 116.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 114–122, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 93, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 9201 of this title and Tables.

Any amendment made by this Act, referred to in subsec. (b), means the amendments made by Pub. L. 114–122. See Short Title note set out under section 9201 of this title and Tables.

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act, referred to in subsec. (b), is title II of Pub. L. 95–223, Dec. 28, 1977, 91 Stat. 1626, which is classified generally to chapter 35 (§1701 et seq.) of Title 50, War and National Defense. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1701 of Title 50 and Tables.

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Functions and authorities of President under subsec. (a) of this section delegated to Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Commerce, and Director of National Intelligence by Memorandum of President of the United States, May 18, 2016, 81 F.R. 37479, set out as a note under section 9212 of this title.

§ 9255. Authority to consolidate reports

Any and all reports required to be submitted to appropriate congressional committees under

¹ So in original. Probably should be “added”.

this chapter or any amendment made by this Act that are subject to a deadline for submission consisting of the same unit of time may be consolidated into a single report that is submitted to appropriate congressional committees pursuant to such deadline. The consolidated reports must contain all information required under this chapter or any amendment made by this Act, in addition to all other elements mandated by previous law.

(Pub. L. 114–122, title IV, § 405, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 116.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 114–122, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 93, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 9201 of this title and Tables.

Any amendment made by this Act, referred to in text, means the amendments made by Pub. L. 114–122. See Short Title note set out under section 9201 of this title and Tables.

CHAPTER 100—GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

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§ 9301. Findings

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (referred to in this section as the “FAO”), 805,000,000 people worldwide suffer from chronic hunger. Hunger and malnutrition rob people of health and productive lives and stunt the mental and physical development of future generations.

(2) According to the January 2014 “Worldwide Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community”—

(A) the “[l]ack of adequate food will be a destabilizing factor in countries important to US national security that do not have the financial or technical abilities to solve their internal food security problems”; and

(B) “[f]ood and nutrition insecurity in weakly governed countries might also provide opportunities for insurgent groups to capitalize on poor conditions, exploit international food aid, and discredit governments for their inability to address basic needs”.

(3) A comprehensive approach to sustainable food and nutrition security should not only respond to emergency food shortages, but should also address malnutrition, resilience to food and nutrition insecurity, building the capacity of poor, rural populations to improve their agricultural productivity and incomes, removing institutional impediments to agricultural development, value chain access and efficiency, including processing and storage, enhancing

agribusiness development, access to markets and activities that address the specific needs and barriers facing women and small-scale producers, education, and collaborative research.

(Pub. L. 114–195, § 2, July 20, 2016, 130 Stat. 675.)

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 114–195, § 1, July 20, 2016, 130 Stat. 675, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter and amending sections 2292 and 2292a of this title] may be cited as the ‘Global Food Security Act of 2016’.”

§ 9302. Statement of policy objectives; sense of Congress

(a) Statement of policy objectives

It is in the national interest of the United States to promote global food security, resilience, and nutrition, consistent with national food security investment plans, which is reinforced through programs, activities, and initiatives that—

(1) place food insecure countries on a path toward self-sufficiency and economic freedom through the coordination of United States foreign assistance programs;

(2) accelerate inclusive, agricultural-led economic growth that reduces global poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, particularly among women and children;

(3) increase the productivity, incomes, and livelihoods of small-scale producers, especially women, by working across agricultural value chains, enhancing local capacity to manage agricultural resources effectively and expanding producer access to local and international markets;

(4) build resilience to food shocks among vulnerable populations and households while reducing reliance upon emergency food assistance;

(5) create an enabling environment for agricultural growth and investment, including through the promotion of secure and transparent property rights;

(6) improve the nutritional status of women and children, with a focus on reducing child stunting, including through the promotion of highly nutritious foods, diet diversification, and nutritional behaviors that improve maternal and child health;

(7) demonstrably meet, align with and leverage broader United States strategies and investments in trade, economic growth, national security, science and technology, agriculture research and extension, maternal and child health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene;

(8) continue to strengthen partnerships between United States-based universities, including land-grant colleges, and universities and institutions in target countries and communities that build agricultural capacity; and

(9) ensure the effective use of United States taxpayer dollars to further these objectives.

(b) Sense of Congress

It is the sense of the Congress that the President, in providing assistance to implement the Global Food Security Strategy, should—

(1) coordinate, through a whole-of-government approach, the efforts of relevant Federal