

of the primary committees of jurisdiction in the area of international trade. In addition, the creation of the Congressional Oversight Group under section 3807 of this title will increase the participation of a broader number of Members of Congress in the formulation of United States trade policy and oversight of the international trade agenda for the United States. The primary committees of jurisdiction should have adequate staff to accommodate these increases in activities.

(Pub. L. 107-210, div. B, title XXI, §2109, Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1019.)

§ 3810. Application of certain provisions

For purposes of applying sections 2135, 2136, and 2137 of this title—

(1) any trade agreement entered into under section 3803 of this title shall be treated as an agreement entered into under section 2111 or 2112 of this title, as appropriate; and

(2) any proclamation or Executive order issued pursuant to a trade agreement entered into under section 3803 of this title shall be treated as a proclamation or Executive order issued pursuant to a trade agreement entered into under section 2112 of this title.

(Pub. L. 107-210, div. B, title XXI, §2110(b), Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1020.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 2137 of this title, referred to in text, was in the original a reference to section 127 of the Trade Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93-618, which enacted section 2137 of this title and amended section 1862 of this title.

§ 3811. Report on impact of trade promotion authority

(a) In general

Not later than 1 year after August 6, 2002, the International Trade Commission shall report to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives regarding the economic impact on the United States of the trade agreements described in subsection (b).

(b) Agreements

The trade agreements described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement.

(2) The United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

(3) The North American Free Trade Agreement.

(4) The Uruguay Round Agreements.

(5) The Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

(Pub. L. 107-210, div. B, title XXI, §2111, Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1021.)

§ 3812. Interests of small business

The Assistant United States Trade Representative for Industry and Telecommunications shall be responsible for ensuring that the interests of small business are considered in all trade negotiations in accordance with the objective described in section 3802(a)(8) of this title. It is

the sense of the Congress that the small business functions should be reflected in the title of the Assistant United States Trade Representative assigned the responsibility for small business.

(Pub. L. 107-210, div. B, title XXI, §2112, Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1021.)

§ 3813. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) Agreement on Agriculture

The term “Agreement on Agriculture” means the agreement referred to in section 3511(d)(2) of this title.

(2) Agreement on Safeguards

The term “Agreement on Safeguards¹” means the agreement referred to in section 3511(d)(13) of this title.

(3) Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

The term “Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures” means the agreement referred to in section 3511(d)(12) of this title.

(4) Antidumping Agreement

The term “Antidumping Agreement²” means the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 referred to in section 3511(d)(7) of this title.

(5) Appellate Body

The term “Appellate Body” means the Appellate Body established under Article 17.1 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding.

(6) Core labor standards

The term “core labor standards” means—

(A) the right of association;

(B) the right to organize and bargain collectively;

(C) a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor;

(D) a minimum age for the employment of children; and

(E) acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health.

(7) Dispute Settlement Understanding

The term “Dispute Settlement Understanding” means the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes referred to in section 3511(d)(16) of this title.

(8) GATT 1994

The term “GATT 1994” has the meaning given that term in section 3501 of this title.

(9) ILO

The term “ILO” means the International Labor Organization.

(10) Import sensitive agricultural product

The term “import sensitive agricultural product” means an agricultural product—

¹So in original. Probably should be followed by closing quotation marks.

²So in original. Probably should be closing quotation marks.

(A) with respect to which, as a result of the Uruguay Round Agreements the rate of duty was the subject of tariff reductions by the United States and, pursuant to such Agreements, was reduced on January 1, 1995, to a rate that was not less than 97.5 percent of the rate of duty that applied to such article on December 31, 1994; or

(B) which was subject to a tariff-rate quota on August 6, 2002.

(11) United States person

The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) a partnership, corporation, or other legal entity organized under the laws of the United States; and

(C) a partnership, corporation, or other legal entity that is organized under the laws of a foreign country and is controlled by entities described in subparagraph (B) or United States citizens, or both.

(12) Uruguay Round Agreements

The term “Uruguay Round Agreements” has the meaning given that term in section 3501(7) of this title.

(13) World Trade Organization; WTO

The terms “World Trade Organization” and “WTO” mean the organization established pursuant to the WTO Agreement.

(14) WTO Agreement

The term “WTO Agreement” means the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization entered into on April 15, 1994.

(15) WTO member

The term “WTO member” has the meaning given that term in section 3501(10) of this title.

(Pub. L. 107–210, div. B, title XXI, §2113, Aug. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 1021; Pub. L. 108–429, title II, §2004(a)(19), Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2591.)

AMENDMENTS

2004—Pars. (2), (3). Pub. L. 108–429 redesignated second par. (2), relating to Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, as (3), substituted “3511(d)(12)” for “3511(d)(13)”, and in par. (2) relating to Agreement on Safeguards, substituted “3511(d)(13)” for “3511(d)(12)”.

CHAPTER 25—CLEAN DIAMOND TRADE

Sec.	
3901.	Findings.
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3903.	Measures for the importation and exportation of rough diamonds.
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§ 3901. Findings

Congress finds the following:

(1) Funds derived from the sale of rough diamonds are being used by rebels and state ac-

tors to finance military activities, overthrow legitimate governments, subvert international efforts to promote peace and stability, and commit horrifying atrocities against unarmed civilians. During the past decade, more than 6,500,000 people from Sierra Leone, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been driven from their homes by wars waged in large part for control of diamond mining areas. A million of these are refugees eking out a miserable existence in neighboring countries, and tens of thousands have fled to the United States. Approximately 3,700,000 people have died during these wars.

(2) The countries caught in this fighting are home to nearly 70,000,000 people whose societies have been torn apart not only by fighting but also by terrible human rights violations.

(3) Human rights and humanitarian advocates, the diamond trade as represented by the World Diamond Council, and the United States Government have been working to block the trade in conflict diamonds. Their efforts have helped to build a consensus that action is urgently needed to end the trade in conflict diamonds.

(4) The United Nations Security Council has acted at various times under chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to address threats to international peace and security posed by conflicts linked to diamonds. Through these actions, it has prohibited all states from exporting weapons to certain countries affected by such conflicts. It has further required all states to prohibit the direct and indirect import of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone unless the diamonds are controlled under specified certificate of origin regimes and to prohibit absolutely the direct and indirect import of rough diamonds from Liberia.

(5) In response, the United States implemented sanctions restricting the importation of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to those diamonds accompanied by specified certificates of origin and fully prohibiting the importation of rough diamonds from Liberia. The United States is now taking further action against trade in conflict diamonds.

(6) Without effective action to eliminate trade in conflict diamonds, the trade in legitimate diamonds faces the threat of a consumer backlash that could damage the economies of countries not involved in the trade in conflict diamonds and penalize members of the legitimate trade and the people they employ. To prevent that, South Africa and more than 30 other countries are involved in working, through the “Kimberley Process”, toward devising a solution to this problem. As the consumer of a majority of the world’s supply of diamonds, the United States has an obligation to help sever the link between diamonds and conflict and press for implementation of an effective solution.

(7) Failure to curtail the trade in conflict diamonds or to differentiate between the trade in conflict diamonds and the trade in legitimate diamonds could have a severe negative impact on the legitimate diamond trade in countries such as Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Tanzania.