

(1) addressing the HIV/AIDS crisis in sub-Saharan Africa should be a central component of United States foreign policy with respect to sub-Saharan Africa;

(2) significant progress needs to be made in preventing and treating HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa in order to sustain a mutually beneficial trade relationship between the United States and sub-Saharan African countries; and

(3) the HIV/AIDS crisis in sub-Saharan Africa is a global threat that merits further attention through greatly expanded public, private, and joint public-private efforts, and through appropriate United States legislation.

(Pub. L. 106-200, title I, § 129, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 273.)

**§ 3740. Study on improving African agricultural practices**

**(a) In general**

The Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with American Land Grant Colleges and Universities and not-for-profit international organizations, is authorized to conduct a 2-year study on ways to improve the flow of American farming techniques and practices to African farmers. The study shall include an examination of ways of improving or utilizing—

- (1) knowledge of insect and sanitation procedures;
- (2) modern farming and soil conservation techniques;
- (3) modern farming equipment (including maintaining the equipment);
- (4) marketing crop yields to prospective purchasers; and
- (5) crop maximization practices.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall submit the study to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives not later than September 30, 2001.

**(b) Land Grant Colleges and not-for-profit institutions**

In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary of Agriculture is encouraged to consult with American Land Grant Colleges and not-for-profit international organizations that have firsthand knowledge of current African farming practices.

(Pub. L. 106-200, title I, § 130, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 274.)

**§ 3741. Sense of the Congress regarding efforts to combat desertification in Africa and other countries**

**(a) Findings**

The Congress finds that—

- (1) desertification affects approximately one-sixth of the world's population and one-quarter of the total land area;
- (2) over 1,000,000 hectares of Africa are affected by desertification;
- (3) dryland degradation is an underlying cause of recurrent famine in Africa;
- (4) the United Nations Environment Programme estimates that desertification costs

the world \$42,000,000,000 a year, not including incalculable costs in human suffering; and

(5) the United States can strengthen its partnerships throughout Africa and other countries affected by desertification, help alleviate social and economic crises caused by misuse of natural resources, and reduce dependence on foreign aid, by taking a leading role to combat desertification.

**(b) Sense of the Congress**

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should expeditiously work with the international community, particularly Africa and other countries affected by desertification, to—

- (1) strengthen international cooperation to combat desertification;
- (2) promote the development of national and regional strategies to address desertification and increase public awareness of this serious problem and its effects;
- (3) develop and implement national action programs that identify the causes of desertification and measures to address it; and
- (4) recognize the essential role of local governments and nongovernmental organizations in developing and implementing measures to address desertification.

(Pub. L. 106-200, title I, § 131, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 274.)

**CHAPTER 24—BIPARTISAN TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY**

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**§ 3801. Short title and findings**

**(a) Short title**

This chapter may be cited as the “Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002”.

**(b) Findings**

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The expansion of international trade is vital to the national security of the United States. Trade is critical to the economic growth and strength of the United States and to its leadership in the world. Stable trading relationships promote security and prosperity. Trade agreements today serve the same purposes that security pacts played during the Cold War, binding nations together through a series of mutual rights and obligations. Leadership by the United States in international trade fosters open markets, democracy, and peace throughout the world.

(2) The national security of the United States depends on its economic security,