

(2) the composition of the Multinational Force and Observers, including a description of the responsibilities and deployment of the military personnel of each participating country;

(3) All¹ costs incurred by the United States Government (including both normal and incremental costs), set forth by category, which are associated with the United States relationship with the Multinational Force and Observers and which were incurred during the preceding fiscal year (whether or not the United States was reimbursed for those costs), specifically including but not limited to—

(A) the costs associated with the United States units and personnel participating in the Multinational Force and Observers (including salaries, allowances, retirement and other benefits, transportation, housing, and operating and maintenance costs), and

(B) the identifiable costs relating to property, support, and services provided by the United States to the Multinational Force and Observers;

(4) the costs which the United States Government would have incurred in maintaining in the United States those United States units and personnel participating in the Multinational Force and Observers;

(5) amounts received by the United States Government from the Multinational Force and Observers as reimbursement;

(6) the types of property, support, or services provided to the Multinational Force and Observers by the United States Government, including identification of the types of property, support, or services provided on a nonreimbursable basis; and

(7) the results of any discussions with Egypt and Israel regarding the future of the Multinational Force and Observers and its possible reduction or elimination.

(c) Description, detail, and accuracy of reports

(1) The reports required by this section shall be as detailed as possible.

(2) The information pursuant to subsection (b)(3) shall, in the case of costs which are not identifiable, be set forth with reasonable accuracy.

(3) The information with respect to any administrative and technical support and services provided on a nonreimbursed basis under section 3424(a) of this title shall include a description of the types of support and services which have been provided and an estimate of both the total costs of such support and services and the incremental costs incurred by the United States with respect to such support and services.

(Pub. L. 97-132, § 6, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1695.)

EX. ORD. NO. 12361. DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS FOR
MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS REPORTS

Ex. Ord. No. 12361, Apr. 27, 1982, 47 F.R. 18313, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by the Multinational Force and Observers Participation Resolution (Public Law 97-132, 95 Stat. 1693) [this subchapter] and Section 301 of

¹ So in original. Probably should not be capitalized.

Title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Delegation of Functions.* The reporting function conferred upon the President by Section 6 of the Multinational Force and Observers Participation Resolution (22 U.S.C. 3425) is delegated to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. *Interagency Coordination.* In the exercise of the function conferred on the Secretary of State by Section 1 of this Order, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and the heads of other Executive agencies as appropriate.

RONALD REAGAN.

[For abolition, transfer of functions, and treatment of references to United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, see section 6511 et seq. of this title.]

§ 3426. Statements of Congressional intent

(a) Disclaimer of Congressional approval of other agreements, understandings, or commitments

Nothing in this subchapter is intended to signify approval by the Congress of any agreement, understanding, or commitment made by the executive branch other than the agreement to participate in the Multinational Force and Observers as set forth in the exchanges of letters between the United States and Egypt and between the United States and Israel which were signed on August 3, 1981.

(b) Limitations on United States participation

The limitations contained in this subchapter with respect to United States participation in the Multinational Force and Observers apply to the exercise of the authorities provided by this subchapter or provided by any other provision of law. No funds appropriated by the Congress may be obligated or expended for any activity which is contrary to the limitations contained in this subchapter.

(c) War Powers Resolution

Nothing in this subchapter shall affect the responsibilities of the President or the Congress under the War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93-148) [50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.].

(Pub. L. 97-132, § 7, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1696.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The War Powers Resolution, referred to in subsec. (c), is Pub. L. 93-148, Nov. 7, 1973, 87 Stat. 555, which is classified generally to chapter 33 (§1541 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 1541 of Title 50 and Tables.

§ 3427. Definitions

As used in this subchapter—

(1) the term “Multinational Force and Observers” means the Multinational Force and Observers established in accordance with the Protocol between Egypt and Israel signed on August 3, 1981, relating to the implementation of the security arrangements of the Treaty of Peace; and

(2) the term “Treaty of Peace” means the Treaty of Peace between the Arab Republic of

Egypt and the State of Israel signed on March 26, 1979, including the Annexes thereto.
(Pub. L. 97-132, § 8, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1697.)

CHAPTER 50—INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

Sec.	
3501.	Congressional statement of policy.
3502.	Purposes and establishment; policy guidelines and objectives.
3503.	Functions.
3504.	General authorities; fiscal requirement for authorities.
3505.	Director.
3506.	Deputy Director.
3507.	Council on International Scientific and Technological Cooperation.
3508.	Fellowships.
3509.	Conflict of interest; personnel and activities covered.
3510.	Authorization of appropriations.
3511, 3512.	Repealed.
3513.	Expiration of statutory authorities.

§ 3501. Congressional statement of policy

As declared by Congress in the Foreign Assistant¹ Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.], a principal objective of the foreign policy of the United States is the encouragement and sustained support of the people of developing countries in their efforts to acquire the knowledge and resources essential to development and to build the economic, political, and social institutions which will improve the quality of their lives. The Congress reaffirms the profound humanitarian and foreign policy concerns of the United States in the economic and social progress of the developing countries and in the alleviation of the worst physical manifestations of poverty in these countries.

In furtherance of that objective, the Congress recognizes that developing countries require extensive scientific and technological capacity in order to deal effectively with their development problems, relate to the industrialized nations, and constructively participate in the shaping of a stable world order.

It is therefore in the mutual interest of the United States and the developing countries to increase scientific and technological cooperation and jointly to support long-term research on critical problems that impede development and limit the efficient use of the world's human, natural, and capital resources.

(Pub. L. 96-53, title IV, § 401, Aug. 14, 1979, 93 Stat. 371.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 87-195, Sept. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 424, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 32 (§ 2151 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2151 of this title and Tables.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Oct. 1, 1979, see section 512(a) of Pub. L. 96-53, set out as an Effective Date of 1979 Amendment note under section 2151 of this title.

¹ So in original. Probably should be "Assistance".

§ 3502. Purposes and establishment; policy guidelines and objectives

(a) To strengthen the capacity of the people of developing countries to solve their development problems through scientific and technological innovation, to foster research on problems of development, and to facilitate scientific and technological cooperation with developing countries, the President is authorized to establish an Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (hereafter in this chapter referred to as the "Institute"), which shall be subject to the foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

(b) The Institute shall be guided by the policies set forth in sections 2151 and 2151-1 of this title and shall direct a substantial share of its resources to those objectives.

(Pub. L. 96-53, title IV, § 402, Aug. 14, 1979, 93 Stat. 372.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (a), was in the original "this title", meaning title IV of Pub. L. 96-53, Aug. 14, 1979, 93 Stat. 371, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title IV to the Code, see Tables.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Oct. 1, 1979, see section 512(a) of Pub. L. 96-53, set out as an Effective Date of 1979 Amendment note under section 2151 of this title.

§ 3503. Functions

(a) Assistance, support, etc., activities in United States and developing countries

In carrying out its purposes, the Institute shall—

(1) assist developing countries to strengthen their own scientific and technological capacity in order for them to undertake the research and experimentation necessary for development;

(2) support research, in the United States and in developing countries, on critical development problems, with emphasis on research relating to technologies which are labor-intensive or which do not generate additional unemployment or underemployment and with emphasis on those problems which are the greatest impediment to improvement in the lives of the majority of the poor;

(3) foster the exchange of scientists and other technological experts with developing countries, and other forms of exchange and communication to promote the joint solution of problems of mutual concern to the United States and developing countries;

(4) advise and assist other agencies of the United States Government in planning and executing policies and programs of scientific and technological cooperation with developing countries;

(5) facilitate the participation of private United States institutions, businesses, and individuals in scientific and technological cooperation with developing countries; and

(6) gather, analyze, and disseminate information relevant to the scientific and technological needs of developing countries.