

2019, and also as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, and not as part of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 which comprises this chapter.

§ 9269d. Exception relating to importation of goods

(a) In general

The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this subtitle¹ or any amendment made by this subtitle shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) Good defined

In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(Pub. L. 116–92, div. F, title LXXI, §7147, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2257.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This subtitle, referred to in subsec. (a), is subtitle A of title LXXI of div. F of Pub. L. 116–92, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2244, which enacted this subchapter and sections 262p–13, 286yy, 9221b, and 9221c of this title, amended sections 9202, 9212, 9214, 9223, 9224, 9228, 9241, and 9251 of this title, repealed sections 262p–13 and 286yy of this title, and enacted provisions set out as notes under sections 262p–13 and 286yy of this title. For complete classification of this subtitle to the Code, see Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Otto Warmbier North Korea Nuclear Sanctions and Enforcement Act of 2019, and also as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, and not as part of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 which comprises this chapter.

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.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE OF 2018 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 115–266, §1, Oct. 11, 2018, 132 Stat. 3755, provided that: “This Act [amending sections 2292a, 9305, and 9307 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017.’”

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;

¹ See References in Text note below.