

groups, any successor to any of those, or any agents thereof.  
(Pub. L. 100-204, title X, §1003, Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1407.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

For the effective date of this chapter, referred to in text, as being 90 days after Dec. 22, 1987, see section 1005 of Pub. L. 100-204, set out as an Effective Date note under section 5201 of this title.

§ 5203. Enforcement

(a) Attorney General

The Attorney General shall take the necessary steps and institute the necessary legal action to effectuate the policies and provisions of this chapter.

(b) Relief

Any district court of the United States for a district in which a violation of this chapter occurs shall have authority, upon petition of relief by the Attorney General, to grant injunctive and such other equitable relief as it shall deem necessary to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 100-204, title X, §1004, Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1407.)

CHAPTER 62—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL POLICY

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SUBCHAPTER I—EXCHANGE RATES AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY COORDINATION

§ 5301. Short title

This subchapter may be cited as the “Exchange Rates and International Economic Policy Coordination Act of 1988”.

(Pub. L. 100-418, title III, §3001, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1372.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This subchapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this subtitle”, meaning subtitle A (§§3001-3006) of title III of Pub. L. 100-418, which enacted this subchapter and amended section 225a of Title 12, Banks and Banking. For complete classification of subtitle A to the Code, see Tables.

§ 5302. Findings

The Congress finds that—

- (1) the macroeconomic policies, including the exchange rate policies, of the leading industrialized nations require improved coordination and are not consistent with long-term economic growth and financial stability;
- (2) currency values have a major role in determining the patterns of production and trade in the world economy;
- (3) the rise in the value of the dollar in the early 1980’s contributed substantially to our current trade deficit;
- (4) exchange rates among major trading nations have become increasingly volatile and a pattern of exchange rates has at times developed which contribute to substantial and persistent imbalances in the flow of goods and services between nations, imposing serious strains on the world trading system and frustrating both business and government planning;
- (5) capital flows between nations have become very large compared to trade flows, respond at times quickly and dramatically to policy and economic changes, and, for these reasons, contribute significantly to uncertainty in financial markets, the volatility of exchange rates, and the development of exchange rates which produce imbalances in the flow of goods and services between nations;
- (6) policy initiatives by some major trading nations that manipulate the value of their