

(1) the term “Article 5” means Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture described in section 3511(d)(2) of this title;

(2) the term “relevant period” means the period determined by the President to be applicable to a special safeguard agricultural good for purposes of applying this section; and

(3) the term “special safeguard agricultural good” means an agricultural good on which an additional duty may be imposed pursuant to the special safeguard provisions of Article 5.

(Pub. L. 103-465, title IV, §405, Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4961; Pub. L. 104-295, §11, Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3520.)

AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 104-295, §11(1), substituted “1(b)” for “1(a)”.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 104-295, §11(2), substituted “1(a)” for “1(b)”.

URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS: ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Uruguay Round Agreements, including the World Trade Organization Agreement and agreements annexed to that Agreement, as referred to in section 3511(d) of this title, entered into force with respect to the United States on Jan. 1, 1995. See note set out under section 3511 of this title.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Authority of President under subsec. (a) of this section delegated to Secretary of Agriculture by par. (4) of Proc. No. 6763, Dec. 23, 1994, 60 F.R. 1010, set out as a note under section 3511 of this title.

PART B—EXPORTS

§ 3611. Repealed. Pub. L. 104-127, title II, § 201(b), Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 951

Section, Pub. L. 103-465, title IV, §411(e), Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4963, reaffirmed commitment of United States to provide food aid to developing countries.

PART C—OTHER PROVISIONS

§ 3621. Tobacco proclamation authority

(a) In general

The President, after consultation with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and with the Committee on Finance of the Senate, may proclaim the reduction or elimination of any duty with respect to cigar binder and filler tobacco, wrapper tobacco, or oriental tobacco set forth in Schedule XX.

(b) Effective date

This section shall take effect on December 8, 1994.

(Pub. L. 103-465, title IV, §423, Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4965.)

§ 3622. Repealed. Pub. L. 105-362, title XIV, § 1401(e), Nov. 10, 1998, 112 Stat. 3294

Section, Pub. L. 103-465, title IV, §424, Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4965, related to the President's report to Congress on access to Canadian dairy and poultry markets.

§ 3623. Study of milk marketing order system

The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a study to determine the effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements on the Federal milk market-

ing order system. Not later than 6 months after the date of entry into force of the WTO Agreement with respect to the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall report to the Congress on the results of the study.

(Pub. L. 103-465, title IV, §425, Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4965.)

URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS: ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Uruguay Round Agreements, including the World Trade Organization Agreement and agreements annexed to that Agreement, as referred to in section 3511(d) of this title, entered into force with respect to the United States on Jan. 1, 1995. See note set out under section 3511 of this title.

§ 3624. Additional program funding

(a) Use of additional funds

Consistent, as determined by the President, with the obligations undertaken by the United States set forth in the Uruguay Round Agreements, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall use, in addition to any other funds appropriated or made available for such purposes, any funds made available under subsection (b) of this section for authorized export promotion, foreign market development, export credit financing, and promoting the development, commercialization, and marketing of products resulting from alternative uses of agricultural commodities.

(b) Amount of additional funds

Amounts shall be credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation in fiscal year 1995 equal to the lesser of the dollar amount of—

- (1) the fiscal year 1995 Pay-As-You-Go savings; and
- (2) the 5-year Pay-As-You-Go savings;

under section 902 of title 2, resulting from the enactment of the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994.

(c) Effective date

This section shall take effect on December 8, 1994.

(Pub. L. 103-465, title IV, §426, Dec. 8, 1994, 108 Stat. 4966.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, referred to in subsec. (b), is title I of Pub. L. 103-354, Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3179. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1994 Amendment note set out under section 1501 of Title 7, Agriculture, and Tables.

CHAPTER 23—EXTENSION OF CERTAIN TRADE BENEFITS TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SUBCHAPTER I—TRADE POLICY FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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3702.	Statement of policy.
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3704.	United States-Sub-Saharan Africa Trade and Economic Cooperation Forum.
3705.	Reporting requirement.
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SUBCHAPTER II—TRADE BENEFITS

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3724. Assistant United States Trade Representative for African Affairs.

SUBCHAPTER III—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
RELATED ISSUES

3731. Sense of the Congress regarding comprehensive debt relief for the world's poorest countries.
3732. Executive branch initiatives.
3733. Overseas Private Investment Corporation initiatives.
3734. Export-Import Bank initiatives.
3735. Expansion of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service in sub-Saharan Africa.
3736. Donation of air traffic control equipment to eligible sub-Saharan African countries.
3737. Additional authorities and increased flexibility to provide assistance under the Development Fund for Africa.
3738. Assistance from United States private sector to prevent and reduce HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa.
3739. Sense of the Congress relating to HIV/AIDS crisis in sub-Saharan Africa.
3740. Study on improving African agricultural practices.
3741. Sense of the Congress regarding efforts to combat desertification in Africa and other countries.

SUBCHAPTER I—TRADE POLICY FOR SUB-
SAHARAN AFRICA

§ 3701. Findings

Congress finds that—

(1) it is in the mutual interest of the United States and the countries of sub-Saharan Africa to promote stable and sustainable economic growth and development in sub-Saharan Africa;

(2) the 48 countries of sub-Saharan Africa form a region richly endowed with both natural and human resources;

(3) sub-Saharan Africa represents a region of enormous economic potential and of enduring political significance to the United States;

(4) the region has experienced the strengthening of democracy as countries in sub-Saharan Africa have taken steps to encourage broader participation in the political process;

(5) certain countries in sub-Saharan Africa have increased their economic growth rates, taken significant steps towards liberalizing their economies, and made progress toward regional economic integration that can have positive benefits for the region;

(6) despite those gains, the per capita income in sub-Saharan Africa averages approximately \$500 annually;

(7) trade and investment, as the American experience has shown, can represent powerful tools both for economic development and for encouraging broader participation in a political process in which political freedom can flourish;

(8) increased trade and investment flows have the greatest impact in an economic environment in which trading partners eliminate barriers to trade and capital flows and encourage the development of a vibrant private sector that offers individual African citizens the freedom to expand their economic opportunities and provide for their families;

(9) offering the countries of sub-Saharan Africa enhanced trade preferences will encourage both higher levels of trade and direct investment in support of the positive economic and political developments under way throughout the region; and

(10) encouraging the reciprocal reduction of trade and investment barriers in Africa will enhance the benefits of trade and investment for the region as well as enhance commercial and political ties between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa.

(Pub. L. 106-200, title I, §102, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 252.)

SHORT TITLE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 109-432, div. D, title VI, §6001, Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 3190, provided that: "This title [amending section 3721 of this title] may be referred to as the 'Africa Investment Incentive Act of 2006'."

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 106-200, §1(a), May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 251, provided that: "This Act [see Tables for classification] may be cited as the 'Trade and Development Act of 2000'."

Pub. L. 106-200, title I, §101, May 18, 2000, 114 Stat. 252, provided that: "This title [enacting this chapter and sections 2466a and 2466b of this title and amending section 2463 of this title and sections 2193 and 2293 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse] may be cited as the 'African Growth and Opportunity Act'."

AGOA ACCELERATION

Pub. L. 108-274, July 13, 2004, 118 Stat. 820, as amended by Pub. L. 108-429, title II, §2004(j)(1), Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2595, provided that:

"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

"This Act may be cited as the 'AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004'.

"SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

"The Congress finds the following:

"(1) The African Growth and Opportunity Act [19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.] (in this section and section 3 referred to as 'the Act') has helped to spur economic growth and bolster economic reforms in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa and has fostered stronger economic ties between the countries of sub-Saharan Africa and the United States; as a result, exports from the United States to sub-Saharan Africa reached record levels after the enactment of the Act, while exports from sub-Saharan Africa to the United States have increased considerably.

"(2) The Act's eligibility requirements have reinforced democratic values and the rule of law, and have strengthened adherence to internationally recognized worker rights in eligible sub-Saharan African countries.

"(3) The Act has helped to bring about substantial increases in foreign investment in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in the textile and apparel sectors, where tens of thousands of new jobs have been created.

"(4) As a result of the Agreement on Textiles and Apparel of the World Trade Organization, under which quotas maintained by WTO member countries on textile and apparel products end on January 1, 2005, sub-Saharan Africa's textile and apparel industry will be severely challenged by countries whose industries are more developed and have greater capacity, economies of scale, and better infrastructure.

"(5) The underdeveloped physical and financial infrastructure in sub-Saharan Africa continues to discourage investment in the region.

"(6) Regional integration establishes a foundation on which sub-Saharan African countries can coordi-