

Bretton Woods Agreements Act Amendments, 1978

[Partial text of Public Law 95–435 (H.R. 9214), 92 Stat. 1051, approved October 10, 1978, as amended by Public Law 96–389 (S. 2271), 94 Stat. 1551 at 1553, approved October 7, 1980]

AN ACT To amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the United States to participate in the Supplementary Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund.

NOTE.—Except for the provisions included below, Public Law 95–435 contained amendments to the Bretton Woods Agreements Act and the Export Administration Act of 1969. These are incorporated in the text at the appropriate locations.

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SEC. 5. (a)¹ * * *

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that the Government of the United States should take steps to disassociate itself from any foreign government which engages in the international crime of genocide.

(c) * * *

(d) * * *

(e) * * *

SEC. 6. [22 U.S.C. 286e–11] The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the Executive Director of the United States to the International Monetary Fund to work in opposition to any extension of financial or technical assistance by the Supplemental Financing Facility or by any other agency or facility of such Fund to any country the government of which—

(1) permits entry into the territory of such country to any person who has committed an act of international terrorism, including any act of aircraft hijacking, or otherwise supports, encourages, or harbors such person; or

(2) fails to take appropriate measures to prevent any such person from committing any such act outside the territory of such country.

¹Subsecs. (a), (c), (d), and (e) of sec. 5, which provided for a prohibition on imports into the United States from Uganda, were repealed by sec. 2(a) of Public Law 96–67 (93 Stat. 415; Sept. 21, 1979). During 1979, prior to this repeal several actions were taken pursuant to this act. On Feb. 6, 1979, the President issued Executive Order 12117 (44 F.R. 7937) “in order to provide for the consistent implementation of import restrictions imposed against Uganda by Section 5(c)”. Both sec. 5(c) and the Executive Order provided for the lifting of this prohibition if the President determined that Uganda was no longer committing a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights and so certified to the Congress. Pursuant to this authority, the President determined on May 15, 1979, that the Government of Uganda was no longer violating human rights. This determination also has the effect of revoking Executive Order 12117 and immediately allowed for the resumption of imports from and exports to Uganda. Public Law 96–67, then, legislatively repealed the appropriate subsections of Public Law 95–435.