

### Other Presidential Documents

The United States Trade Representative is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, March 5, 2002.*

#### Presidential Determination No. 2002-09 of March 12, 2002

### Eligibility of Palau, Kiribati, and Tuvalu to Receive Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act

#### *Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 503(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and services to the Governments of Palau, Kiribati, and Tuvalu will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

You are authorized and directed to report this finding to the Congress and to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, March 12, 2002.*

#### Notice of March 13, 2002

### Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to Iran

On March 15, 1995, by Executive Order 12957, the President declared a national emergency with respect to Iran pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including its support for international terrorism, efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. On May 6, 1995, the President issued Executive Order 12959 imposing more comprehensive sanctions to further respond to this threat, and on August 19, 1997, the President issued Executive Order 13059 consolidating and clarifying the previous orders.

Because the actions and policies of the Government of Iran continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared

### **Title 3—The President**

on March 15, 1995, must continue in effect beyond March 15, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to Iran. Because the emergency declared by Executive Order 12957 constitutes an emergency separate from that declared on November 14, 1979, by Executive Order 12170, this renewal is distinct from the emergency renewal of November 2001. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*March 13, 2002.*

#### **Presidential Determination No. 2002–10 of March 14, 2002**

#### **Designation of Bahrain as a Major Non-NATO Ally**

##### *Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

Pursuant to the authority vested in me, by section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the “Act”), I hereby designate the Kingdom of Bahrain as a major non-NATO ally of the United States for the purposes of the Act and the Arms Export Control Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, March 14, 2002.*

#### **Presidential Determination No. 2002–11 of March 20, 2002**

#### **Cooperation by Vietnam in Accounting for United States Prisoners of War and Missing in Action**

##### *Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

As provided in section 610 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002, Public Law 107–77, and laws referenced therein, I hereby determine, based on all information available to the United States Government, that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is fully cooperating in good faith with the United States in the following four areas related to achieving the fullest possible accounting for Americans unaccounted for as a result of the Vietnam War:

- 1) resolving discrepancy cases, live sightings, and field activities;
- 2) recovering and repatriating American remains;
- 3) accelerating efforts to provide documents that will help lead to the fullest possible accounting of prisoners of war and missing in action (POW/MIAs); and