

title”, meaning title VII of div. J of Pub. L. 116-94, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 3069, known as the Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act of 2019, to reflect the probable intent of Congress, notwithstanding section 3 of Pub. L. 116-94, set out as a note under section 1 of Title 1, General Provisions. Title VII is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title VII to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 9901 of this title and Tables.

§ 9906. Improving awareness of United States Government tools and services to support United States businesses overseas

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce shall take actions to improve the awareness of United States businesses with respect to United States Government tools and services to assist such businesses overseas, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, including by coordinating with State trade agencies, Export Assistance Centers, and Small Businesses Development Centers.

(Pub. L. 116-94, div. J, title VII, §710, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 3075.)

CHAPTER 107—SUDAN DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND FISCAL TRANSPARENCY

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§ 10001. Definitions

Except as otherwise provided, in this chapter:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees

The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

- (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;
- (B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;
- (C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and
- (D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) International financial institutions

The term “international financial institutions” means—

- (A) the International Monetary Fund;
- (B) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- (C) the International Development Association;
- (D) the International Finance Corporation;

(E) the Inter-American Development Bank;

(F) the Asian Development Bank;

(G) the Inter-American Investment Corporation;

(H) the African Development Bank;

(I) the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

(J) the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency; and

(K) any multilateral financial institution, established after January 1, 2021, that could provide financial assistance to the Government of Sudan.

(3) Sovereignty Council

The term “Sovereignty Council” means the governing body of Sudan during the transitional period that consists of—

(A) 5 civilians selected by the Forces of Freedom and Change;

(B) 5 members selected by the Transitional Military Council; and

(C) 1 member selected by agreement between the Forces of Freedom and Change and the Transitional Military Council.

(4) Sudanese security and intelligence services

The term “Sudanese security and intelligence services” means—

(A) the Sudan Armed Forces;

(B) the Rapid Support Forces;¹

(C) Sudan’s Popular Defense Forces and other paramilitary units;

(D) Sudan’s police forces;

(E) the General Intelligence Service, previously known as the National Intelligence and Security Services; and

(F) related entities, such as Sudan’s Military Industry Corporation.

(5) Transitional period

The term “transitional period” means the 39-month period beginning on August 17, 2019 (the date of the signing of Sudan’s constitutional charter), during which—

(A) the members of the Sovereignty Council described in paragraph (3)(B) select a chair of the Council for the first 21 months of the period; and

(B) the members of the Sovereignty Council described in paragraph (3)(A) select a chair of the Council for the remaining 18 months of the period.

(Pub. L. 116-283, div. A, title XII, §1262, Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 3967.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this subtitle”, meaning subtitle G (§§1261-1270E) of title XII of div. A of Pub. L. 116-283, known as the Sudan Democratic Transition, Accountability, and Fiscal Transparency Act of 2020, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out below and Tables.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 116-283, div. A, title XII, §1261, Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 3967, provided that: “This subtitle [subtitle G

¹ So in original. The comma probably should be a semicolon.

(§§1261–1270E) of title XII of div. A of Pub. L. 116–283, enacting this chapter and amending and repealing provisions set out as notes under section 1701 of Title 50, War and National Defense] may be cited as the ‘Sudan Democratic Transition, Accountability, and Fiscal Transparency Act of 2020.’”

SPECIAL ENVOY FOR SUDAN

Pub. L. 118–159, div. G, title LXXII, §7204, Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2529, provided that:

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Special Envoy for Sudan at the Department (in this section referred to as the ‘Special Envoy’). The Special Envoy shall report directly to the Secretary [of State] and should not hold another position in the Department [of State] while holding the position of Special Envoy.

“(b) DUTIES.—The Special Envoy shall—

“(1) lead United States diplomatic efforts to support negotiations and humanitarian response efforts related to alleviating the crisis in Sudan;

“(2) be responsible for coordinating policy development and execution related to ending the conflict and a future path to national recovery and democratic transition in Sudan across all bureaus in the Department and coordinating with interagency partners; and

“(3) consult regularly with the appropriate congressional committees [Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives] and keep such committees fully and currently informed on the status of diplomatic efforts and negotiations.

“(c) STAFFING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ensure that the Special Envoy is staffed with personnel approved by the envoy, including through reassignment of positions responsible for issues related to Sudan that currently exist within the Department, encouraging details or assignment of employees of the Department from regional and functional bureaus with expertise relevant to Sudan, or through request for interagency details of individuals with relevant experience from other United States Government departments or agencies, including the Department of Treasury.

“(2) BRIEFING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 23, 2024], the Department should brief the appropriate congressional committees on the number of full-time equivalent positions supporting the Special Envoy and the relevant expertise and duties of any employees of the Department serving as detailees.

“(d) SUNSET.—The position of the Special Envoy for Sudan shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.”

§ 10002. Statement of policy

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support a civilian-led political transition in Sudan that results in a democratic government, which is accountable to its people, respects and promotes human rights, is at peace internally and with its neighbors, and can be a partner for regional stability;

(2) to support the implementation of Sudan’s constitutional charter for the transitional period; and

(3) to pursue a strategy of calibrated engagement with Sudan that includes—

(A) facilitating an environment for free, fair, and credible democratic elections and a pluralistic and representative political system;

(B) supporting reforms that improve transparency and accountability, remove restrictions on civil and political liberties, and

strengthen the protection of human rights, including religious freedom;

(C) strengthening civilian institutions, judicial independence, and the rule of law;

(D) empowering civil society and independent media;

(E) promoting national reconciliation and enabling a just, comprehensive, and sustainable peace;

(F) promoting the role of women in government, the economy, and society, in recognition of the seminal role that women played in the social movement that ousted former president Omar al-Bashir;

(G) promoting accountability for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and sexual and gender-based violence;

(H) encouraging the development of civilian oversight over and professionalization of the Sudanese security and intelligence services and strengthening accountability for human rights violations and abuses, corruption, or other abuses of power;

(I) promoting economic reform, private sector engagement, and inclusive economic development while combating corruption and illicit economic activity, including that which involves the Sudanese security and intelligence services;

(J) securing unfettered humanitarian access across all regions of Sudan;

(K) supporting improved development outcomes, domestic resource mobilization, and catalyzing market-based solutions to improve access to health, education, water and sanitation, and livelihoods; and

(L) promoting responsible international and regional engagement.

(Pub. L. 116–283, div. A, title XII, §1263, Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 3968.)

§ 10003. Support for democratic governance, rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms

(a) Sense of Congress

It is the sense of Congress that the political transition in Sudan, following several months of popular protests against the regime of Omar al-Bashir, represents an opportunity for the United States to support democracy, good governance, rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in Sudan.

(b) In general

Notwithstanding any other provision of law (other than the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 [22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.] and the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008), the President is authorized to provide assistance under part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq. and 2346 et seq.)—

(1) to provide for democracy and governance programs that strengthen and build the capacity of representative civilian government institutions, political parties, and civil society in Sudan;

(2) to support the organization of free, fair, and credible elections in Sudan;

(3) to provide technical support for legal and policy reforms that improve transparency and