

(12) whether the government of the country is facilitating corruption in other countries in connection with state-directed investment, loans or grants for major infrastructure, or other initiatives; and

(13) such other information relating to corruption as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

(c) Assessing government efforts to combat corruption in relation to relevant international commitments

In determining whether a government is making serious and sustained efforts to address corruption, the Secretary of State shall consider the government of a country's compliance with the following, as relevant:

(1) The Inter-American Convention against Corruption of the Organization of American States, done at Caracas March 29, 1996.

(2) The Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions of the Organisation of¹ Economic Co-operation and Development, done at Paris December 21,² 1997 (commonly referred to as the "Anti-Bribery Convention").

(3) The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, done at New York November 15, 2000.

(4) The United Nations Convention against Corruption, done at New York October 31, 2003.

(5) Such other treaties or conventions ratified by the United States as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

(Pub. L. 118–31, div. E, title LIV, § 5404, Dec. 22, 2023, 137 Stat. 945.)

§ 10504. Imposition of sanctions under Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act

(a) In general

The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, should evaluate whether there are foreign persons engaged in significant corruption for the purposes of potential imposition of sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)—

(1) in all countries identified pursuant to section 10502(b) of this title; and

(2) in relation to the planning or construction or any operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline.

(b) Report required

Not later than 180 days after providing the list required by section 10502(b) of this title, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a list of foreign persons with respect to which the President imposed sanctions pursuant to the evaluation under subsection (a);

(2) the dates on which such sanctions were imposed;

(3) the reasons for imposing such sanctions; and

(4) a list of all foreign persons that have engaged in significant corruption in relation to

the planning, construction, or operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline.

(c) Form of report

Each report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(d) Briefing in lieu of report

The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, may, instead of submitting a written report required under subsection (b) (except with respect to the list required by subsection (b)(4)), provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing, together with a written justification, if doing so would better serve the national interests of the United States.

(e) Termination of requirements relating to Nord Stream 2

The requirements under subsections (a)(2) and (b)(4) shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after December 22, 2023.

(Pub. L. 118–31, div. E, title LIV, § 5405, Dec. 22, 2023, 137 Stat. 947.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, referred to in subsec. (a), is subtitle F (§§ 1261–1264) of title XII of div. A of Pub. L. 114–328, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2533, which is classified generally to chapter 108 (§10101 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 10101 of this title and Tables.

§ 10505. Designation of embassy anti-corruption points of contact

(a) In general

The Secretary of State shall annually designate an anti-corruption point of contact at the United States diplomatic post to each country identified pursuant to section 10502(b) of this title, or which the Secretary otherwise determines is in need of such a point of contact. The point of contact shall be the chief of mission or the chief of mission's designee.

(b) Responsibilities

Each anti-corruption point of contact designated under subsection (a) shall be responsible for enhancing coordination and promoting the implementation of a whole-of-government approach among the relevant Federal departments and agencies undertaking efforts to—

(1) promote good governance in foreign countries; and

(2) enhance the ability of such countries—

(A) to combat public corruption; and

(B) to develop and implement corruption risk assessment tools and mitigation strategies.

(c) Training

The Secretary of State shall implement appropriate training for anti-corruption points of contact designated under subsection (a).

(Pub. L. 118–31, div. E, title LIV, § 5406, Dec. 22, 2023, 137 Stat. 947.)

¹ So in original. Probably should be "for".

² So in original. Probably should be "17".

CHAPTER 113—UNITED STATES FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION

Sec.	
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§ 10601. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) 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) The term “Board” means the Board of Directors established pursuant to section 10603(b) of this title.

(3) The term “eligible country” means any country described in section 10606(b) of this title.

(4) The term “eligible project” means any project described in section 10606(a)(3) of this title.

(5) The term “Executive Director” means the Executive Director of the Foundation hired pursuant to section 10603 of this title.

(6) The term “Foundation” means the United States Foundation for International Conservation established pursuant to section 10602(a) of this title.

(7) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of State.

(Pub. L. 118–159, div. E, title LI, § 5101, Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2410.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in introductory provisions, was in the original “this title” and was translated as reading “this subtitle”, meaning subtitle A (§§ 5101–5109) of title LI of div. E of Pub. L. 118–159, Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2410, known as the United States Foundation for International Conservation Act of 2024, which is classified generally to this chapter.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 118–159, div. E, title LI, subtitle A, Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2410, which enacted this chapter, is popularly known as the United States Foundation for International Conservation Act of 2024.

§ 10602. United States Foundation for International Conservation

(a) Establishment

(1) In general

Not later than 180 days after December 23, 2024, the Secretary shall establish the United States Foundation for International Conservation, which shall be operated as a charitable, nonprofit corporation.

(2) Independence

The Foundation is not an agency or instrumentality of the United States Government.

(3) Tax-exempt status

The Board shall take all necessary and appropriate steps to ensure that the Foundation is an organization described in subsection (c) of section 501 of title 26, which exempt the organization from taxation under subsection (a) of such section.

(4) Termination of operations

The Foundation shall terminate operations on the date that is 10 years after the date on which the Foundation becomes operational, in accordance with—

- (A) a plan for winding down the activities of the Foundation that the Board shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 180 days before such termination date; and
- (B) the bylaws established pursuant to section 10603(b)(13) of this title.

(b) Purposes

The purposes of the Foundation are—

(1) to provide grants for the responsible management of designated priority primarily protected and conserved areas in eligible countries that have a high degree of biodiversity or species and ecosystems of significant ecological value;

(2) to promote responsible, long-term management of primarily protected and conserved areas and their contiguous buffer zones;

(3) to incentivize, leverage, accept, and effectively administer governmental and non-governmental funds, including donations from the private sector, to increase the availability and predictability of financing for responsible, long-term management of primarily protected and conserved areas in eligible countries;

(4) to help close critical gaps in public international conservation efforts in eligible countries by—

(A) increasing private sector investment, including investments from philanthropic entities; and

(B) collaborating with partners providing bilateral and multilateral financing to support enhanced coordination, including public and private funders, partner governments, local protected areas authorities, and private and nongovernmental organization partners;

(5) to identify and financially support viable projects that—

(A) promote responsible, long-term management of primarily protected and conserved areas and their contiguous buffer