

(9) Party to the International Criminal Court

The term “party to the International Criminal Court” means a government that has deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession to the Rome Statute, and has not withdrawn from the Rome Statute pursuant to Article 127 thereof.

(10) Peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations

The term “peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations” means any military operation to maintain or restore international peace and security that—

(A) is authorized by the United Nations Security Council under chapter VI or VII of the charter of the United Nations; and

(B) is paid for from assessed contributions of United Nations members that are made available for peacekeeping or peace enforcement activities.

(11) Rome Statute

The term “Rome Statute” means the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on July 17, 1998.

(12) Support

The term “support” means assistance of any kind, including financial support, transfer of property or other material support, services, intelligence sharing, law enforcement cooperation, the training or detail of personnel, and the arrest or detention of individuals.

(Pub. L. 107–206, title II, §2013, Aug. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 907; Pub. L. 109–364, div. A, title XII, §1222, Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2423; Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title XII, §1212(b)(2), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 371.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Executive Order 12958, referred to in par. (2), which was formerly set out as a note under section 435 (now section 3161) of Title 50, War and National Defense, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 13526, §6.2(g), Dec. 29, 2009, 75 F.R. 731.

AMENDMENTS

2008—Par. (13). Pub. L. 110–181 struck out par. (13) which defined “United States military assistance”.

2006—Par. (13)(A). Pub. L. 109–364 struck out “or 5” before “of part II”.

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on International Relations of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Foreign Affairs of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Tenth Congress, Jan. 5, 2007.

§ 7433. Assistance to international efforts

Nothing in this subchapter shall prohibit the United States from rendering assistance to international efforts to bring to justice Saddam Hussein, Slobodan Milosovic, Osama bin Laden,

other members of Al Queda, leaders of Islamic Jihad, and other foreign nationals accused of genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity.

(Pub. L. 107–206, title II, §2015, Aug. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 909.)

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§ 7501. Definition

In this chapter, the term “Government of Afghanistan” includes—

- (1) the government of any political subdivision of Afghanistan; and
- (2) any agency or instrumentality of the Government of Afghanistan.

(Pub. L. 107–327, §1(c), Dec. 4, 2002, 116 Stat. 2797.)

SHORT TITLE OF 2004 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 108–458, title VII, §7104(a), Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3780, provided that: “This section [enacting sections 7536a and 7555 of this title, amending sections 7513, 7514, 7518, 7536, 7537, 7538, and 7554 of this title, repealing section 2374 of this title, and enacting provi-

sions set out as notes under sections 7511, 7513, 7514, and 7536 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Afghanistan Freedom Support Act Amendments of 2004’.”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 107-327, §1(a), Dec. 4, 2002, 116 Stat. 2797, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002’.”

SUBCHAPTER I—ECONOMIC AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN

§ 7511. Declaration of policy

Congress makes the following declarations:

(1) The United States and the international community should support efforts that advance the development of democratic civil authorities and institutions in Afghanistan and the establishment of a new broad-based, multi-ethnic, gender-sensitive, and fully representative government in Afghanistan.

(2) The United States, in particular, should provide its expertise to meet immediate humanitarian and refugee needs, fight the production and flow of illicit narcotics, and aid in the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

(3) By promoting peace and security in Afghanistan and preventing a return to conflict, the United States and the international community can help ensure that Afghanistan does not again become a source for international terrorism.

(4) The United States should support the objectives agreed to on December 5, 2001, in Bonn, Germany, regarding the provisional arrangement for Afghanistan as it moves toward the establishment of permanent institutions and, in particular, should work intensively toward ensuring the future neutrality of Afghanistan, establishing the principle that neighboring countries and other countries in the region do not threaten or interfere in one another’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence, including supporting diplomatic initiatives to support this goal.

(5) The special emergency situation in Afghanistan, which from the perspective of the American people combines security, humanitarian, political, law enforcement, and development imperatives, requires that the President should receive maximum flexibility in designing, coordinating, and administering efforts with respect to assistance for Afghanistan and that a temporary special program of such assistance should be established for this purpose.

(6) To foster stability and democratization and to effectively eliminate the causes of terrorism, the United States and the international community should also support efforts that advance the development of democratic civil authorities and institutions in the broader Central Asia region.

(Pub. L. 107-327, title I, §101, Dec. 4, 2002, 116 Stat. 2798.)

CONSULTATIONS WITH CONGRESS ON A BILATERAL SECURITY AGREEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN

Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title XII, §1225, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1999, provided that:

“(a) CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED.—Commencing not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Jan. 2, 2013], the President shall consult periodically with the appropriate committees of Congress on the status of the negotiations on a bilateral security agreement between the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Such consultations shall include a briefing summarizing the purpose, objectives, and key issues relating to the agreement.

“(b) AVAILABILITY OF AGREEMENT TEXT.—Before entering into any bilateral security agreement with Afghanistan, the President shall make available to the appropriate committees of Congress the text of such agreement.

“(c) TERMINATION OF CONSULTATIONS.—The requirements of this section shall terminate on the date on which the United States and Afghanistan enter into a bilateral security agreement or the President notifies Congress that negotiations on such an agreement have been terminated.

“(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

“(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.”

STRATEGY FOR THE UNITED STATES RELATIONSHIP WITH AFGHANISTAN

Pub. L. 110-53, title XX, §2041, Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 518, provided that:

“(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

“(1) A democratic, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan is vital to the national security of the United States and to combating international terrorism.

“(2) Following the ouster of the Taliban regime in 2001, the Government of Afghanistan, with assistance from the United States and the international community, has achieved some notable successes, including—

“(A) adopting a constitution;

“(B) holding presidential, parliamentary, and provincial council elections;

“(C) improving the protection of human rights, including women’s rights; and

“(D) expanding educational opportunities.

“(3) The following factors pose a serious and immediate threat to the stability of Afghanistan:

“(A) Taliban and anti-government forces, al Qaeda, and criminal networks.

“(B) Drug trafficking and corruption.

“(C) Weak institutions of administration, security, and justice, including pervasive lack of the rule of law.

“(D) Poverty, unemployment, and lack of provision of basic services.

“(4) The United States and the international community must significantly increase political, economic, and military support to Afghanistan to ensure its long-term stability and prosperity, and to deny violent extremist groups such as al Qaeda sanctuary in Afghanistan.

“(b) STATEMENTS OF POLICY.—The following shall be the policies of the United States:

“(1) The United States shall vigorously support the people and Government of Afghanistan as they continue to commit to the path toward a government representing and protecting the rights of all Afghans, and shall maintain its long-term commitment to the people of Afghanistan by increased assistance and the continued deployment of United States troops in Afghanistan as long as the Government of Afghanistan supports such United States involvement.

“(2) In order to reduce the ability of the Taliban and al Qaeda to finance their operations through the opium trade, the President shall engage aggressively with the Government of Afghanistan, countries in the