

financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to support loans or other utilization of the funds of the respective institution for Sudan for the purpose of addressing basic human needs, responding to the COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on the country's economic stability, or promoting democracy, governance, or public financial management in Sudan.

**(c) Debt relief**

Upon the removal of Sudan from the State Sponsors of Terrorism List, and once the Sovereignty Council is chaired by a civilian leader, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State should engage with international financial institutions and other bilateral official creditors to advance agreement through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative to restructure, reschedule, or cancel the sovereign debt of Sudan.

**(d) Reporting requirement**

Not later than 3 months after January 1, 2021, and not less frequently than once every 6 months thereafter during the transitional period, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall report to the appropriate congressional committees regarding the extent to which the transitional government of Sudan has taken demonstrable steps to strengthen governance and improve fiscal transparency, including—

(1) establishing civilian control over the finances and assets of the Sudanese security and intelligence services;

(2) developing a transparent budget that accounts for all expenditures related to the security and intelligence services;

(3) identifying the shareholdings in all public and private companies not exclusively dedicated to the national defense held or managed by the security and intelligence services, and publicly disclosing, evaluating, and transferring all such shareholdings to the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Sudan or to any specialized entity of the Government of Sudan established under law for this purpose, which is ultimately accountable to a civilian authority;

(4) ceasing the involvement of the security and intelligence services officials, and their immediate family members, in the illicit trade in mineral resources, including petroleum and gold;

(5) implementing a publicly transparent methodology for the Government of Sudan to recover, evaluate, hold, manage, or divest any state assets and the profits derived from the assets that may have been transferred to the National Congress Party, an affiliate of the National Congress Party, or an official of the National Congress Party in the individual capacity of such an official;

(6) identifying and monitoring the nature and purpose of offshore financial resources controlled by the security and intelligence services; and

(7) strengthening banking regulation and supervision and addressing anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing deficiencies.

**(e) Appropriate congressional committees defined**

Notwithstanding section 10001 of this title, in this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(5) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(Pub. L. 116-283, div. A, title XII, §1269, Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 3972.)

**§ 10009. Coordinated support to recover assets stolen from the Sudanese people**

The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, shall seek to advance the efforts of the Government of Sudan to recover assets stolen from the Sudanese people, including with regard to international efforts—

(1) to identify and track assets taken from the people and institutions of Sudan through theft, corruption, money laundering, or other illicit means; and

(2) with respect to assets identified pursuant to paragraph (1), to work with foreign governments and international organizations—

(A) to share financial investigations intelligence, as appropriate;

(B) to oversee and manage the assets identified pursuant to paragraph (1);

(C) to advance civil forfeiture litigation, as appropriate, including providing technical assistance to help governments establish the necessary legal framework to carry out asset forfeitures; and

(D) to work with the Government of Sudan to ensure that a credible mechanism is established to ensure that any recovered assets are managed in a transparent and accountable fashion and ultimately used for the benefit of the Sudanese people, provided that—

(i) returned assets are not used for partisan political purposes; and

(ii) there are robust financial management and oversight measures to safeguard repatriated assets.

(Pub. L. 116-283, div. A, title XII, §1270, Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 3974.)

**§ 10010. Limitation on assistance to the Sudanese security and intelligence services**

**(a) In general**

The President may not provide assistance (other than assistance authorized under section 10005 of this title) to the Sudanese security and intelligence services until the President submits to Congress a certification that the Government of Sudan has met the conditions described in subsection (c).