

# Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Authorizations and Corresponding Appropriations

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## Summary

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-195; 22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) serves as the cornerstone for the United States' foreign assistance policies and programs. Written, passed, and signed into law at what some consider the height of the Cold War, the act is seen by some today as anachronistic. Ironically, when President Kennedy urged the 87<sup>th</sup> Congress to enact foreign aid legislation that would exemplify and advance the national interests and security strategies of the United States post-World War II, he described the existing foreign aid mechanisms as bureaucratic, fragmented, awkward, and slow. Some have used the same language today, more than 60 years later, to characterize the legislation he promoted.

On several occasions over the past several decades, Congress has set out to assess the current body of law that comprises foreign aid policy, starting with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The Foreign Affairs/International Relations and Foreign Relations Committees, in recent past Congresses, have considered legislation to rebuild the United States' capacity to deliver effective foreign aid, and make aid more transparent and responsive to today's quick-changing international challenges. Proposals have ranged from setting up advisory committees to a complete overhaul of foreign aid objectives and programs.

This report presents the authorities of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and correlates those authorities with Foreign Operations Appropriations (division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023; P.L. 117-328; 136 Stat. 4459) that fund those authorities. It replaces an earlier issue of the same report, dated April 18, 2012, to incorporate the most recent appropriations act and other enactments of authorities.

For many years, foreign aid appropriations measures have waived the requirement that funds must be authorized before they are appropriated and expended. Understanding the relation between the authorities in the cornerstone act and appropriations is key to foreign aid reform.

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## Background

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-195; 22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), enacted at the behest of President Kennedy, sought to organize and implement U.S. foreign assistance programs with a commitment to long-range economic assistance to the developing world. The President, in a “Special Message to the Congress on Foreign Aid,” delivered March 22, 1961, described the U.S. foreign aid programs emerging from World War II as

[b]ureaucratically fragmented, awkward and slow, its administration is diffused over a haphazard and irrational structure covering at least four departments and several other agencies. The program is based on a series of legislative measures and administrative procedures conceived at different times and for different purposes, many of them now obsolete, inconsistent and unduly rigid and thus unsuited for our present needs and purposes. Its weaknesses have begun to undermine confidence in our effort both here and abroad.<sup>1</sup>

President Kennedy went on to note the declining prestige of the United States’ foreign aid apparatus and the negative impact of that decline on administering and staffing programs abroad. The President also cited the uneven and undependable short-term financing of programs and the resulting disincentive for long-term efficient planning. Congress and the executive branch worked together to enact the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to address these shortcomings at a time when much of the developing world was emerging as newly independent states, when those new nations were, “without exception ... under Communist pressure,” and when “the free industrialized nations” found themselves in a position “to assist the less-developed nations on a long-term basis ... [as they find themselves] on the threshold of achieving sufficient economic, social and political strength and self-sustained growth to stand permanently on their own feet.”<sup>2</sup>

Though the original Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 lengthened the authorization time frame for funding development assistance to five years, other programs were authorized for shorter periods, usually for one or two fiscal years. The act still required occasional reauthorization legislation to renew programs beyond that original time frame, and Congress retained its role of appropriating funds. The original act authorized the programs and funding levels shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, As Enacted  
(P.L. 87-195; 22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.; 75 Stat. 424)**

Program Authorization	Funding Levels and Duration
Development assistance	\$1.2 billion for FY1962 \$1.5 billion “for each of the next four succeeding years” [§202]
Development grants and technical cooperation	Not to exceed \$380 million “for use beginning in the fiscal year 1962” [§212]
Investment guarantees	Not to exceed \$90 million, through June 30, 1964 (fiscal years, at that time, ran July through June in a given year) [§221]
Surveys of investment opportunities	Not to exceed \$5 million “for use beginning in fiscal year 1962” [§232]
Contributions to international organizations and programs	Not to exceed \$153.5 million for fiscal year 1962 [§302]

<sup>1</sup> *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: John F. Kennedy, 1961*. “Special Message to the Congress on Foreign Aid,” March 22, 1961. pp. 203-212.

<sup>2</sup> Kennedy, March 22, 1961. p. 205.

Program Authorization	Funding Levels and Duration
Supporting assistance	Not to exceed \$465 million “for use beginning in the fiscal year 1962” [§402]
Contingency fund	Not to exceed \$300 million for fiscal year 1962 [§451]
Military assistance	Not to exceed \$1.7 billion, “for use beginning in the fiscal years 1962 and 1963” [§504]

Through 1985, Congress regularly enacted new authorization legislation or amended the original act to update authorization time frames, and to incorporate newer programs and authorities. From 1986 on, however, Congress turned more frequently to enacting freestanding authorities that did not amend the 1961 act, and included language in annual appropriations measures to waive the requirement to keep authorizations current. Thus, sections in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, in many instances, do not refer to authorization beyond fiscal years 1986 and 1987 (unless the program was added to the act by an amendment enacted after that period), but programs are continued through appropriations.<sup>3</sup>

## Other Authorizations

A few programs are established outside the statutory framework of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and thus are not included in detail in this report.<sup>4</sup> Reimbursable military exports, for example, are addressed in the Arms Export Control Act and subsequent Security Assistance Acts. Since 1985, the last year Congress passed a comprehensive reauthorization of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, both Congress and the President have promoted a variety of specialized authorities in freestanding legislation. Some foreign policy-related programs, for example the Peace Corps, Millennium Challenge Corporation, or Migration and Refugee assistance programs, were enacted at the outset with freestanding legislation but are funded in annual foreign operations appropriations. And, on rare occasion, Congress has established new authorities or

<sup>3</sup> Section 10 of the Foreign Military Sales Amendments, 1971 (P.L. 91-672; 22 U.S.C. 2412) requires authorization before appropriations, stating that “no money appropriated for foreign assistance (including foreign military sales) shall be available for obligation or expenditure—(1) unless the appropriation thereof has been previously authorized by law; or (2) in excess of an amount previously prescribed by law.” The section, however, is routinely waived, most recently in Section 7022 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of P.L. 117-328; 136 Stat. 4459), which states

### AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 7022. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the heading “Trade and Development Agency”, may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

<sup>4</sup> Still other laws have been enacted to augment the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961—setting limited-term conditions for aid otherwise provided for in the act. P.L. 109-159, for example, which provides for the transfer to the Republic of Korea of obsolete or surplus items with military application for three years, is a freestanding law but draws on the President’s authority stated in Sections 514 and 516 of the act to transfer excess defense articles. Similarly, Congress has enacted a series of laws to transfer excess or obsolete naval vessels to U.S. allies. The Naval Vessel Transfer Act of 2010, title II of P.L. 111-266, for example, authorizes such transfers but the authority expires at the end of two years. Similar acts—P.L. 113-276, P.L. 110-429, P.L. 109-159, or P.L. 109-134—authorize the transfer of excess vessels; each authority expires 2 or 3 years after enactment.

Congress has also enacted acts in recent years authorizing conditional aid to targeted populations or organizations in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Iran, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan, and Sudan, and global programs addressing child mortality, malnutrition, counterterrorism, counter-narcotics, and other matters.

programs in annual appropriations acts. Some freestanding laws that authorize foreign aid or apply new conditions to aid authorized in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 are shown in **Table 2**.

**Table 2. Selected Other Authorizations**

(in order of primary enactment)

Popular Name: Purpose	Citation
<p><b>Arms Export Control Act, as amended:</b>  —authorizes reimbursable military exports (arms sales, leases, loans)</p>	<p>P.L. 90-629; 22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.; signed into law October 22, 1968</p>
<p><b>Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, as amended:<sup>a</sup></b>  —authorizes \$13.82 million for each of FY2018 through FY2021 to the Department of State for Diplomatic and Consular Programs of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking, to carry out the goals, regional strategies, and policy stated in the act (§113(a));  —authorizes to the Secretary of State for each of FY2018 through FY2021: \$65 million for establishing economic alternatives (§106), assistance for victims in other countries (§107(a)), assistance to foreign countries under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 at sec. 134, assistance to meet minimum standards (§108), and for programs and activities on prevention, protection, and prosecution (§113(c));  —authorizes \$250,000 for each of FY2008 through FY2011 to the President, acting through the Attorney General and Secretary of State, “for training of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and members of the judiciary ... at the International Law Enforcement Academies.” (§113(d)(2));  —authorizes \$7.5 million for each of FY2014 through FY2017 to the President for foreign victim assistance (§113(e)(1));  —authorizes \$7.5 million for each of FY2014 through FY2017 to the President to assist foreign countries to meet minimum standards (§113(e)(2); see also §134, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended); and  —authorizes \$2 million for each of FY2008 through FY2011 to the President for research (§113(e)(3)).</p>	<p>P.L. 106-386; 22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.; signed into law October 28, 2000</p>
<p><b>United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003, as amended:</b>  —authorizes “in addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated for bilateral or multilateral HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, or malaria programs” to the President up to \$2 billion for FY2009 and such sums as may be necessary for each of FY2010 through FY2013 for U.S. contributions to the Global Fund, with limitations for FY2004 through 2023 (§202(d)(1), (4));  —authorizes \$48 billion “for the 5-year period beginning on October 1, 2008” to the President for programs added to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (§401; see also secs. 104A through 104C in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended);  —allocates appropriations to fund bilateral global HIV/AIDS assistance for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2023 to specific treatments (§403); and  —authorizes “such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2004 and each fiscal year thereafter to carry out section 1625 of the International Financial Institutions Act” (relating to debt relief for the most heavily indebted countries) (§503).</p>	<p>P.L. 108-25; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.; signed into law May 27, 2003</p>
<p><b>Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended:</b>  —authorizes “such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2004 and 2005” (§619).</p>	<p>Title VI of Division D of P.L. 108-199; 22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.; signed into law January 23, 2004</p>

Popular Name: Purpose	Citation
<p><b>North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, as amended:</b></p> <p>—authorizes \$2 million for each of FY2005 through FY2022 for human rights and democracy programs (§102);</p> <p>—authorizes \$3 million for each of FY2005 through FY2022 for actions to promote freedom of information (§104); and</p> <p>—authorizes \$5 million for each of FY2018 through FY2022 in assistance to North Koreans outside of their country (§203).</p>	P.L. 108-333; 22 U.S.C. 7801 et seq.; signed into law October 18, 2004
<p><b>Iran Freedom Support Act:</b></p> <p>—authorizes to the Secretary of State “such sums as may be necessary” for financial and political assistance to “foreign and domestic individuals, organizations, and entities working for the purpose of supporting and promoting democracy for Iran.” The authority expires at the end of 2011 (§302).</p>	P.L. 109-293; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note; signed into law September 30, 2006
<p><b>Democratic Republic of the Congo Relief, Security, and Democracy Promotion Act of 2006:</b></p> <p>—authorizes “at least” \$52 million in bilateral assistance for each of FY2006 and FY2007 to Congo (§103).</p>	P.L. 109-456; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note; signed into law December 22, 2006
<p><b>Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007:<sup>b</sup></b></p> <p>—authorizes \$200 million for each of FY2008 through FY2012 to the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to assist developing countries that promote clean and efficient energy technologies (§911(c));</p> <p>—authorizes \$5 million for each of FY2008 through FY2020 for work of a newly established Task Force on International Cooperation for Clean and Efficient Energy Technologies (§916(e)); and</p> <p>—authorizes \$20 million for each of FY2009 through FY2013 for work of a newly established International Clean Energy Foundation (§927).</p>	P.L. 110-140; 42 U.S.C. 17001 et seq.; signed into law December 19, 2007
<p><b>Foreign Operations Appropriations, 2008:</b></p> <p>—establishes the Development Grants Program within USAID to provide grants to U.S. and indigenous nongovernmental organizations to carry out development assistance and economic support fund provisions (§674).</p> <p>Abolished by sec. 7080 of P.L. 113-235; see below.</p>	P.L. 110-161; 121 Stat. 2356; signed into law December 26, 2007
<p><b>Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009:<sup>c</sup></b></p> <p>—establishes the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund and appropriates \$700 million for FY2009 and FY2010 “notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing assistance for Pakistan to build and maintain the counterinsurgency capability of Pakistani security forces” (title XI).</p> <p>Overtaken, in effect by, the Enhanced Partnership With Pakistan Act of 2009, discussed below.</p>	P.L. 111-32; 123 Stat. 1859 at 1895; signed into law June 24, 2009
<p><b>Enhanced Partnership With Pakistan Act of 2009:<sup>d</sup></b></p> <p>—authorizes \$1.5 billion for each of FY2010 through FY2014 to the President to provide democratic, economic, and development assistance to Pakistan (§§101, 102); and</p> <p>—authorizes “such sums as may be necessary” for each of FY2010 through FY2014 to the President to provide International Military Education and Training (IMET), expanded IMET (E-IMET), foreign military financing (FMF) to Pakistan; and the Secretary of State is authorized funds to establish an exchange program with NATO and other countries for Pakistani military and civilian personnel (§202).</p> <p>—authorizes the Secretary of State, with concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, “to build and maintain the counterinsurgency capability of Pakistan” for FY2010, transferring what was made available in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009, discussed above (§204).</p>	P.L. 111-73; 22 U.S.C. 8401 et seq.; signed into law October 15, 2009

Popular Name: Purpose	Citation
<p><b>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended:</b>  —establishes the Global Security Contingency Fund and authorizes \$350 million for FY2012 and \$300 million for FY2013 and thereafter, to be shared between Department of State and Department of Defense, of which \$75 million is authorized “To enhance the capacity of the national military forces, or other national security forces that conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, and counterterrorism operations,” and for “the justice sector, rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts,” among other things. In any fiscal year, transfers of funds from DOD may not exceed \$200 million. The allocation of contributions between the two departments is 80/20 (DOD/State). Amounts in the Fund remain available until September 30, 2021, unless programs for which funds are obligated have commenced before that date. “The authority under this section may not be exercised after September 30, 2021.” (§1207).</p>	<p>P.L. 112-81; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note; signed into law December 31, 2011</p>
<p><b>Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015, as amended:</b>  —establishes Small Grants Program to be administered by USAID of not more than \$2 million to carry out the provisions of chapters I and IO of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Funds remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019. Replaces Development Grants Program enacted at sec. 674 of the Foreign Operations Appropriations for FY 2008 (P.L. 10-161; see above) (§7080).</p>	<p>P.L. 113-235, division J; 22 U.S.C. 2151i; signed into law December 16, 2014</p>
<p><b>Global Fragility Act of 2019:</b>  —establishes the Prevention and Stabilization Fund, to be administered by the State Department and USAID, and is authorized to be funded \$200 million for each of FYs 2020 through 2024 (§509(a)); and  —establishes the Complex Crisis Fund, to be administered by USAID, and is authorized to be funded \$30 million for each of FYs 2020 through 2024 (§509(b)).</p>	<p>P.L. 116-94, title V; 22 U.S.C. 9801 et seq.; signed into law December 20, 2019</p>
<p>a. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, as amended, also authorizes funds to the Secretaries of Health and Human Services, Labor, Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Attorney General, mostly for programs, assistance, and services related to U.S.-based trafficking victims.</p> <p>b. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, at section 912 (42 U.S.C. 17332), also authorizes “such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012” to the Secretary of Commerce to equip the Foreign Commercial Service to promote U.S. exports in clean and efficient energy technologies and “build the capacity of government officials in India, China and any other country the Secretary of Commerce determines appropriate,” and to “direct the International Trade Administration to expand or create trade missions to and from the United States to encourage private sector trade and investment in clean and efficient energy technologies.”</p> <p>c. The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (title III; 123 Stat. 1864), also establishes the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund to be administered by the Secretary of Defense and appropriates \$400 million to remain available until September 10, 2010. The two paragraphs authorize the Secretaries of State and Defense to coordinate and further authorizes funds to be available to be reprogrammed from one fund to the other and back again where required. Section 2112(b) of the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (P.L. 112-10; 125 Stat. 179) provides: “The authorities contained under the heading ‘International Security Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund’ in title XI of P.L. 111-32 shall remain in effect until September 30, 2012.”</p> <p>d. The Enhanced Partnership With Pakistan Act of 2009 also authorizes the Secretary of State to continue using funds under terms stated in P.L. 111-32 relating to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund and further authorizes the transfer of funds, with concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, to and from the Department of Defense Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund also established by that act.</p>	



## Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Authorities and Appropriations

**Table 3** presents the authorities enacted in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the corresponding appropriations that fund those authorities in the current foreign assistance appropriations act.

### Authorization

The left-side column of **Table 3** cites sections of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, that authorize programs, and provides the latest year for which authorization was enacted. Sections that establish a need for such a program—in the form of policy or finding statements, for example—are not cited. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is organized in a conventional manner, however, so those sections that state policy, findings, program requirements, or implementing structure can be found in the text of the law in sections proximate to the authorizing section. All of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is stated in the United States Code, beginning at 22 U.S.C. 2151. For each section that states the President’s power to authorize funds, the relevant U.S. Code citation and year of enactment is included here. In nearly all cases, these sections have been substantially amended, or rewritten altogether, subsequent to enactment. This table reflects the language as amended.

Though the sections generally afford the President the authority to furnish whatever assistance the section establishes, Section 622(a) and (c) (22 U.S.C. 2382(a), (c)) of the act states that

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to infringe upon the powers or functions of the Secretary of State.... Under the direction of the President, the Secretary of State shall be responsible for the continuous supervision and general direction of economic assistance, military assistance, and military education and training programs, including but not limited to determining where there shall be a military assistance (including civic action) or a military education and training program for a country and the value thereof, to the end that such programs are effectively integrated both at home and abroad and the foreign policy of the United States is best served thereby.

In many instances, the President has delegated his authority to the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, or some other appropriate office holder. Delegations of authority are to be found, either in whole text or as a reference, in the U.S. Code, at sections corresponding to the section of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 that states the relevant authority.

### Appropriation

The right-side column of **Table 3** states appropriations levels that correspond to the authorized program, as enacted in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023; P.L. 117-328; 136 Stat. 4459).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> The slip law and Statutes-at-Large citations are not yet available for this act. This report, in the interim, cites the page number the relevant provision appears in the enrolled version of H.R. 2617 as agreed to by the House of Representatives and Senate and presented to the President on December 28, 2022. The President signed the bill into law on December 29, 2022, as P.L. 117-328.

The General Provisions title in an appropriations act usually states conditions for administering the appropriations. In **Table 3**, General Provisions sections that state conditionality and terms that might be applicable to the aid being provided are also listed, and a page number to the enrolled bill is provided to assist the reader who might wish to read in further detail. General Provisions that apply to the entire appropriations act are cited only at Chapter 1—Policy, Development Assistance Authorizations; they are numerous and apply to most authorities. Such General Provisions prohibit assistance for reasons relating to terrorism, military overthrows, and debt arrearages, to name a few.

Funding levels that are not specified in the appropriations act, and therefore not included in **Table 3**, may be detailed in the Explanatory Statement that accompanies H.R. 2617.

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Beginning in FY2009, Congress moved appropriations for the State Department from an annual bill that funded the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State and other programs and consolidated State and foreign operations funding in one bill, typically named the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations. This report covers only that which pertains to foreign assistance and is generally aligned with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. State Department funding, by comparison, has its authorities enacted in the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, the Foreign Service Act of 1980, the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, and a number of acts related to State Department diplomacy, participation in international organizations and commissions, broadcasting, and educational exchanges, to name a few.

**Table 3. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended: Authorizations and Corresponding Appropriations in Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023**

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (P.L. 87-195; 22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.)	Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (Division K of P.L. 117-328; 136 Stat. 4459)
<p>Part I</p> <p>Chapter I—Policy; Development Assistance Authorizations</p> <p>Sec. 101 (22 U.S.C. 2151) through §135 (22 U.S.C. 2152h)</p>	<p>Title III—Bilateral Economic Assistance</p> <p>Funds Appropriated to the President</p> <p>Global Health Programs</p> <p>For global health activities, appropriates, “in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes”: \$4,165.95 million, “to remain available until September 30, 2024, and which shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development” (p. 527).</p> <p>In addition, “for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, \$6,395,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State” (p. 529).</p> <p>Development Assistance</p> <p>Appropriates \$4,368,613,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024 (p. 529).</p> <p>See also, for conditions and terms:</p> <p>§7007, prohibition on direct funding for Cuba, North Korea, Iran, or Syria (p. 544); §7008, military coups d’etat (p. 544); §7009(b), (c), (d), and (e), limitations on transfers between agencies and between accounts (p. 545); §7011, availability of funds (p. 548); §7012, countries in default (p. 549); §7013, prohibition on taxation (p. 549); §7014, reservation of funds (p. 550); §7015, notification requirements (p. 551); §7016, documents, report posting, records management, and related cybersecurity protections (p. 555); §7018, prohibition on funding for abortions and involuntary sterilization (p. 556); §7019, allocations and reports (p. 556); §7020, multi-year pledges (p. 558); §7021, prohibition on assistance to governments supporting international terrorism (p. 558); §7022, authorization requirements (p. 559); §7023, definition of program, project, and activities (p. 559); §7025, commerce, trade and surplus commodities (p. 560); §7026, separate accounts (p. 561); §7027, eligibility for assistance (p. 562); §7028, disability programs (p. 563); §7031, financial management, budget transparency, and anti-corruption (p. 566); §7032, democracy programs (p. 569); §7034, special provisions (p. 572); §7035, law enforcement and security (p. 578); §7036, assistance for innocent victims of conflict (p. 581); §7037, Palestinian statehood (p. 582); §7039, assistance for the West Bank and Gaza (p. 583); §7040(f), prohibition on assistance to Hamas and the Palestine Liberation Organization (p. 585); §7041, Middle East and North Africa (p. 585); §7042, Africa (p. 592); §7043, East Asia and the Pacific (p. 594); §7044, South and Central Asia (p. 600); §7045, Latin America and the Caribbean (p. 603); §7046, Europe and Eurasia (p. 608); §7047, countering Russian influence and aggression (p. 609); §7048, United Nations (p. 611); §7050, global</p>

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (P.L. 87-195; 22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.)	Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (Division K of P.L. 117-328; 136 Stat. 4459)
<p><b>§103. Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2151a; added to the act in 1973.) Authorizes the President “to furnish assistance ... for agriculture, rural development, and nutrition ... to alleviate starvation, hunger, and malnutrition; ... to expand ... the provision of basic services to rural poor people ... to help create productive farm and off-farm employment in rural areas to provide a more viable economic base.” Includes authority to strengthen local institutions, organize financial savings and credit institutions, and improve infrastructure (subsection (b)). Authorizes emphasis on forest protection and restoration (subsection (b)(3); added in 1979). Authorizes the President to continue U.S. participation in multilateral institutions related to agricultural development (subsection (g); added in 1981). Funds are authorized for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 (subsection (a)(2)).</p>	<p>internet freedom (p. 615); §7051, torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (p. 617); §7052, aircraft transfer, coordination, and use (p. 617); §7055, extradition (p. 618); §7056, Enterprise Funds (p. 619); §7057, U.N. Population Fund (p. 619); §7058, global health activities (p. 620); §7059, gender equality and women’s empowerment (p. 621); §7060, sector allocations (p. 622); §7061, environment programs (p. 624); §7062, budget documents (p. 626); §7063, reorganization (p. 627); §7065, USAID management (p. 628); and §7067, debt-for-development (p. 630).</p>
<p><b>§104. Population and Health.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2151b; added in 1983.) Authorizes the President to furnish assistance “for voluntary population planning.” (subsection (b)). Authorizes the President to furnish assistance for health programs (subsection (c)), including the special needs of children and mothers (subsection (c)(2)), including primary health care, immunization, and rehydration (subsection (c)(3); added in 1985). “Appropriations pursuant to [subsection (c)(2)(B)] may be referred to as the ‘Child Survival fund.’” (subsection (c)(2)(C); added in 1984). Funds are authorized for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 (subsection (g)).</p>	<p>See title III, Development Assistance, above,</p>
<p><b>§104A. Assistance to Combat HIV/AIDS.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2151b-2; added in 2003.) Authorizes the President to furnish assistance for the prevention, treatment, and monitoring of HIV/AIDS. No year expiration or termination stated.</p>	<p>In addition, funding for agricultural multilateral programs administered through the Department of the Treasury funded under State, Foreign Operations Appropriations, includes \$43 million for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (p. 538), and \$10 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (p. 538), both to remain available until expended.</p>
	<p>See title III, Global Health Programs, above.</p>
	<p>See title III, Global Health Programs, above. In addition to the \$4,165,95 million made available for global health programs, “\$6,395,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State” with a requirement that the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund shall be \$2 billion, that up to 5% “of the aggregate amount of funds made available to the Global Fund in fiscal year 2023 may be made available to USAID for technical assistance related to the activities of the Global Fund,” and that \$17 million may be used for administrative purposes of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (p. 529).</p>

**Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended  
(P.L. 87-195; 22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.)**

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**§104B. Assistance to Combat Tuberculosis.** (22 U.S.C. 2151b-3; added in 2003.) Authorizes the President to furnish assistance “for the prevention, treatment, control, and elimination of tuberculosis” (subsection (c)). No year expiration or termination stated.

**§104C. Assistance to Combat Malaria.** (22 U.S.C. 2151b-4; added in 2003.) Authorizes the President to furnish assistance “for the prevention, treatment, control, and elimination of malaria” (subsection (c)). No year expiration or termination stated.

**§105. Education and Human Resources Development.** (22 U.S.C. 2151c; added in 1973.) Authorizes the President to furnish assistance “for education, public administration, and human resource development” (subsection (a)). Funds are authorized for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 (subsection (a)).

See title III, Development Assistance, above.

§7060(a)(1)(A) allocates not less than \$970 million from title III “for the Nita M. Lowey Basic Education Fund, and such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries.” The subparagraph further states that \$150 million “should be for the education of girls in areas of conflict.”

Not less than \$285 million shall be made available for assistance for higher education. Not less than \$35 million shall be made available for “new and ongoing partnerships” toward building higher education capacity (§7060(a)(2)).

Not less than \$7 million shall be made available for “scholar rescue programs, including for scholars from Afghanistan, Burma, Ethiopia, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Yemen” (§7060(a)(3)) (p. 622).

**§106. Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations, and Selected Development Activities.** (22 U.S.C. 2151d; added in 1975.) Authorizes the President to furnish assistance for the development of energy resources, cooperative programs in energy production and conservation, (subsection (b)); and a range of programs of technical cooperation, reconstruction, special development of infrastructure in the poorest countries, and urban development (subsection (d)). Funds are authorized for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 “to finance cooperative programs among the United States, Israel, and developing countries that identify and support local solutions to address sustainability challenges relating to water resources, agriculture, and energy storage” (subsection (e)).

**§116. Human Rights.** (22 U.S.C. 2151n; added in 1975.) The President is authorized to use not less than \$3 million in Development Assistance, Development Fund for Africa, and Economic Support Fund appropriations “for studies to identify, and for ... carrying out, programs and activities which will encourage or promote increased adherence to civil and political rights, including the right to free religious belief and practice” (subsection (e)).

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**§117. Environment and Natural Resources.** (22 U.S.C. 2151p; added in 1977.)

The President is authorized to furnish assistance “for developing and strengthening the capacity of developing countries to protect and manage their environment and natural resources” (subsection (b)).

**§119. Endangered Species.** (22 U.S.C. 2151q; added in 1983.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance “to assist countries in protecting and maintaining wildlife habitats and in developing sound wildlife management and plant conservation programs” (subsection (b)). For FY 1987, not less than \$2.5 million is allocated under this section (subsection (c)).

**§122. General Authorities.** (22 U.S.C. 2151t; added in 1978.) “In order to carry out the purposes of this chapter, the President is authorized to furnish assistance ... to countries and areas through programs of grant and loan assistance, bilaterally or through regional, multilateral, or private entities” (subsection (a)). “The President is authorized to make loans ... in order to promote the economic development of countries and areas, with emphasis upon assisting long range plans and programs designed to develop economic resources and increase productive capacities” (subsection (b)). Not to exceed \$10 million made available each fiscal year for Development Assistance may be used to fund “research and educational institutions in the United States for the purpose of strengthening their capacity to develop and carry out programs concerned with the economic and social development of developing countries” (subsection (d)).

**§123. Private and Voluntary Organizations and Cooperatives in Overseas Development** (22 U.S.C. 2151u; added in 1978). The President may use foreign assistance to defray costs to deliver other assistance. For each of FYs 1986 through 1989, not less than 13.5% of aggregate funds appropriated for sections 103(a), 104(b), 104(c), 105, 106, 121, and 491 shall be made available for the activities of private and voluntary organizations (subsection (f)).

**§129. Program To Provide Technical Assistance To Foreign Governments and Foreign Central Banks of Developing or Transitional Countries.** (22 U.S.C. 2151aa; added in 1998.) The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), “is authorized to establish a program to provide technical assistance to foreign governments and foreign central banks of developing countries in transitional countries” (subsection (a)(1)). Funds are authorized for fiscal year 1999 (subsection (j)).

**§130. Assistance for Victims of Torture.** (22 U.S.C. 2152; added in 1998.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance, in the form of grants, for the rehabilitation of victims of torture.

§7061(i) provides not less than \$20 million to be made available “to support indigenous and other civil society organizations in developing countries that are working to protect the environment, including threatened and endangered species” (p. 625).

Title III—Bilateral Economic Assistance  
Department of the Treasury  
International Affairs Technical Assistance

Appropriates \$38 million to remain available until expended, of which not more than \$9.5 million may be used for administrative expenses (p. 533).

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (P.L. 87-195; 22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.)	Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (Division K of P.L. 117-328; 136 Stat. 4459)
<p><b>§133. Programs To Encourage Good Governance.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2152c; added in 2000.) “The President is authorized establish programs that combat corruption, improve transparency and accountability, and promote other forms of good governance in countries” eligible to receive assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (subsection (a)).</p>	<p>Title III—Bilateral Economic Assistance</p> <p>Democracy Fund</p> <p>Appropriates, for programs of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and P.L. 98-164 \$222.45 million and an additional \$133.25 million for the State Department’s Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, each to remain available until September 30, 2024 (p. 530).</p>
<p><b>§134. Assistance To Foreign Countries To Meet Minimum Standards for the Elimination of Trafficking.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2152d; added in 2000.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance “to foreign countries directly, or through nongovernmental and multilateral organizations, for programs, projects, and activities designed to” eliminate the trafficking of persons.</p>	<p>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia</p> <p>Appropriates for programs of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, FREEDOM Support Act (P.L. 102-511), and SEED Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-179) \$500.33 million, to remain available until September 30, 2024 (p. 530).</p> <p>§7032(a)(1) provides \$2.9 million, from Development Assistance, Economic Support Fun, Democracy Fund, Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia, and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement to be made available for democracy programs. §7032(a)(2) provides \$117.4 million from ESF and Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia for the State Department’s Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. §7032(c) defines “democracy programs” to include “programs that support good governance,” among other features (p. 569).</p> <p>§7034(a), addressing victims of war, displaced children, and displaced Burmese, provides that “Funds appropriated in title III of this Act that are made available ... to combat trafficking in persons and assist victims of such trafficking may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law,” including not less than \$10 million from INCLE “for DNA forensic technology programs to combat human trafficking in Central America and Mexico” (p. 572).</p> <p>§7044(f) includes training related to deterring human trafficking in regional programs for South and Central Asia (p. 600, 603).</p> <p>§7045(a) includes references to combating human trafficking in regional programs for Central America (p. 603, 605).</p> <p>§7060(e), sector allocations, appropriates not less than \$116.4 million, of which not less than \$87 million draws from INCLE funds, for international programs to deter human trafficking (p. 623).</p> <p>§7059, gender equality and women’s empowerment, includes a previous stand-alone provision on gender-based violence that appropriates not less than \$250 million for developing a strategy to prevent and respond to such violence (p. 621).</p>
<p><b>§135. Assistance for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2152f; added in 2005.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance “to provide basic care and services for orphans and other vulnerable children” (subsection (c)). The President “shall establish a monitoring and evaluation system to measure the</p>	



**Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended  
(P.L. 87-195; 22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.)**

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effectiveness of United States assistance to orphans and other vulnerable children” (subsection (d)). Such sums as may be necessary are authorized for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 (subsection (f)).

**§136. Assistance To Provide Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.** (22 U.S.C. 2152h; added in 2005.) “[T]he President is authorized to furnish assistance for programs in developing countries to provide affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation” (subsection (b)). “The President may use payments made in local currencies ... under title I of the Food for Peace Act ... to provide assistance under this section” (subsection (d)).

Chapter 2—Other Programs

§206 through §300

Title II—American Schools and Hospitals Abroad; Prototype Desalting Plant  
§214 (22 U.S.C. 2174) and §219 (22 U.S.C. 2179)

**§214. American Schools and Hospitals Abroad.** (22 U.S.C. 2174; in original act.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance “to schools and libraries outside the United States founded or sponsored by United States citizens and serving as study and demonstration centers for ideas and practices of the United States” (subsection (a)). The President is authorized to furnish assistance to “hospital centers for medical education and research outside the United States, founded or sponsored by United States citizens” (subsection (b)). Funds are authorized for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 (subsection (c)).

**§219. Prototype Desalting Plant.** (22 U.S.C. 2179; added in 1969.) The President is authorized “to participate in the development of a large-scale water treatment and desalting prototype plan ... in Israel.... Such participation shall include financial, technical, and such other assistance as the President deems appropriate” (subsection (a)).

Title III—Housing and Other Credit Guaranty Programs  
§221 (22 U.S.C. 2181) through §226 (22 U.S.C. 2186)

**§222. Authorization.** (22 U.S.C. 2182; added in 1969, originally as a housing program for Latin America; restated in 1978.) The President is authorized “to issue guaranties to eligible investors” (subsection (a)) committed to assisting “developing countries in marshalling resources for low-cost shelter” (§221). Authority sunsets at the end of fiscal year 1992.

**§222A. Agricultural and Productive Credit and Self-Help Community Development Programs.** (22 U.S.C. 2182a; added in 1974.) USAID is authorized “to issue guaranties ... to private lending institutions, cooperatives, and private nonprofit development organizations ... to carry out agricultural credit and self-help

No appropriations required; funded by the collection of payments in local currencies under title I of the Food for Peace Act.

§7060(g), sector allocations, provides not less than \$475 million, of which not less than \$237 million is for programs in sub-Saharan Africa, and of which not less than \$17 million is “to support initiatives by local communities in developing countries to build and maintain safe latrines” (p. 624).

§7060(b), sector allocations, provides from Development Assistance not less than \$18.5 for cooperative development programs and not less than \$31.5 million for American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (p. 623).



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community development projects” (subsection (b)). The Inter-American Foundation plays a role when guaranty coverage is directed to Latin America (subsection (d)); the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) plays an administrative role through mid-1976 (subsection (f)), and for the transferring of predecessor programs it initiated (subsection (g)). Authority sunsets at the end of fiscal year 1988.

**Sec. 224. Trade Credit Insurance Program for Central America.** (22 U.S.C. 2184; added in 1984.) USAID is authorized “to provide guarantees to the [Export-Import] Bank for liabilities to be incurred by the Bank in connection with guarantees or insurance ... for financing for transactions involving the export of goods and services for the use of the private sector in Central American countries” (subsection (a)). Authority sunsets at the end of fiscal year 1991 (subsection (c)).

**Sec. 225. Trade Credit Insurance Program for Poland.** (22 U.S.C. 2185; added in 1989.) The President is authorized “to provide guarantees to the [Export-Import] Bank” to cover certain liabilities related to “the export goods and services for the use of the private sector in Poland” (subsection (a)). Authority sunsets at the end of fiscal year 1992 (subsection (l)).

**Sec. 226. Loan Guarantees To Israel Program.** (22 U.S.C. 2186; added in 1992.) The President is authorized “to issue guarantees against losses incurred in connection with loans to Israel made as a result of” resettling immigrants from the former Soviet Union, Ethiopia, and elsewhere (subsecs. (a), (b)). Authority sunsets at the end of fiscal year 1998 (subsection (a)).

Title IV—Overseas Private Investment Corporation  
(Sec. 231 (22 U.S.C. 2191) through §240B (22 U.S.C. 2200b))

Section 1464 of the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development (BUILD) Act of 2018 (division F of P.L. 115-254; 132 Stat. 3513; 22 U.S.C. 9684) provides:

**“SEC. 1464. TERMINATION OF OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION AND OTHER SUPERCEDED AUTHORITIES.**

“Effective at the end of the transition period—

“(1) the Overseas Private Investment Corporation is terminated; and

“(2) title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.) (other than subsections (g), (l), (m), and (n) of section 237 of that Act) is repealed.”

Title V—Disadvantaged Children in Asia  
(Sec. 241)

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**Sec. 241. Assistance to Certain Disadvantaged Children in Asia.** (22 U.S.C. 2201; added in 1978.) The President is authorized to expend up to \$3 million “to help meet the needs of these disadvantaged children in Asia” by providing assistance through “international organizations or private voluntary agencies operating within, and in cooperation with, the countries of Asia....”

Title VI—Development Assistance for Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises  
Subtitle A—Grant Assistance  
Sec. 251 (22 U.S.C. 2211) through §255 (22 U.S.C. 2211d)

**Sec. 252. Authorization; Implementation; Targeted Assistance.** (22 U.S.C. 2211a; added in 2004.) The President is authorized to provide assistance “for programs in developing countries to increase the availability of credit, including the use of innovative credit scoring models, savings, financial technology, financial literacy, education, insurance, property rights, and other services to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise clients lacking full access to capital, training, technical assistance, and business development services” (subsection (a)).

Title VI—Development Assistance for Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises  
Subtitle B—Credit Assistance  
Sec. 256 (22 U.S.C. 2212)

**Sec. 256. Development Credits for Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises.** (22 U.S.C. 2212; added in 1983 as §108; transferred to Microenterprise title in 2004.) The President is authorized “to provide assistance to increase the availability of financial services to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and households lacking full access to credit and other financial services” (subsection (b)). Funds are authorized for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009 (subsection (f)).

Subtitle C—United States Microfinance Loan Facility  
Sec. 257 (22 U.S.C. 2213)

**Sec. 257. United States Microfinance Loan Facility.** (22 U.S.C. 2213; added in 2000.) The President is authorized “to establish a United States Microfinance Loan Facility ... to pool and manage the risk from natural disasters, war or civil conflict, national financial crisis, or short-term financial movements that threaten the long-term development of United States-supported financial intermediaries” (subtitle (a)). Funds are authorized for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009 (subsection (d)).

Title XII—Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger  
Sec. 296 (22 U.S.C. 2220a) through §300 (22 U.S.C. 2220e)

§7060(d), sector allocations, provides that “not less than \$265 million shall be made available to support the development of, and access to financing for, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises that benefit the poor, especially women” (p. 623).

See above.

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<p><b>Sec. 297. General Authority.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2220b; added in 1975.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance through U.S. universities to build “capacity and human resources skills of agriculturally developing countries ..., provide long-term program support ..., involve United States universities more fully in the international network of agricultural science ..., and ... provide program support for international agricultural research centers” (subsection (a)).</p>	<p>See title III, Development Assistance, above.</p>
<p><b>Sec. 299. Authorization.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2220d; added in 1975.) The President is authorized to use Development Assistance funds for these purposes.</p>	<p>See title III, Development Assistance, above.</p>
<p>Chapter 3—International Organizations and Programs Sec. 301 (22 U.S.C. 2221) through §307 (22 U.S.C. 2227)</p>	<p>Title V—Multilateral Assistance Funds Appropriated to the President International Organizations and Programs Appropriates \$508.6 million for §301, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (p. 537). §7057, U.N. Population Fund provides that \$32.5 million shall be made available for the UNFPA (p. 619).</p>
<p><b>Sec. 301. General Authority.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2221; in original act.) The President is authorized “to make voluntary contributions on a grant basis to international organizations and ... programs” (subsection (a)).</p>	
<p><b>Sec. 302. Authorization.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2222; in original act.) Funds are authorized for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 (subsection (a)). Funds for Indus Basin Development are authorized beginning in fiscal year 1969 (subsection (b)(1)), and for fiscal years 1974 through 1976 (subsection (b)(2)). Additional funds are authorized for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for fiscal years 1976 and 1977 (subsection (i)). Additional funds are authorized for multilateral and regional drug abuse control programs for fiscal year 1989 (subsection (j)). Additional funds are authorized for U.S. contributions to the Vaccine Fund, the International AIDS Initiative, and the Malaria Vaccine Initiative, for fiscal years 2009 through 2013 (subsecs. (k), (l), and (m), respectively).</p>	
<p>Chapter 5—Contingencies Sec. 451 (22 U.S.C. 2261)</p>	
<p><b>Sec. 451. Contingencies.</b> (22 U.S.C. 2261; in original act.) The President is authorized to use funds made available under the act to provide up to \$25 million in any fiscal year to respond to unanticipated contingencies.</p>	<p>§7034(f), special provisions, authorizes the President to use up to \$145 million under this section (p. 574).</p>
<p>Chapter 6—Central America Democracy, Peace, and Development Initiative Sec. 461 (22 U.S.C. 2271) through §466 (22 U.S.C. 2276)</p>	

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**Sec. 465. Authorization for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989.** (22 U.S.C. 2275; added in 1985.) The President is authorized an additional \$1.2 million for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 for nonmilitary assistance for Central American countries.

Chapter 7—Debt-For-Nature Exchanges

Sec. 461 [sic] (22 U.S.C. 2281) through §466 [sic] (22 U.S.C. 2286)<sup>a</sup>

**Sec. 462. [sic] Assistance for Commercial Debt Exchanges.** (22 U.S.C. 2282; added in 1989.) The USAID Administrator is authorized to furnish assistance to facilitate debt-for-nature swaps.

**Sec. 466. [sic] Pilot Program for Sub-Saharan Africa.** (22 U.S.C. 2286; added in 1989.) The USAID Administrator is authorized to make grants to nongovernmental organizations for purchase of discounted commercial debt held by an “eligible sub-Saharan country” in exchange for natural resources restoration.

Chapter 8—International Narcotics Control

Sec. 481 (22 U.S.C. 2291) through §490 (22 U.S.C. 2291j)

Title III—Bilateral Economic Assistance

Department of the Treasury

Debt Restructuring

Appropriates \$52 million to remain available under September 30, 2026 for the costs “of modifying loans and loan guarantees for, or credit extended to, such countries as the President may determine, including the costs of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States pursuant to multilateral debt restructurings” (p. 533).

See also §7067, debt-for development (p. 630).

§7067, debt-for development, provides for nongovernmental organizations participating in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges to accrue interest on economic assistance provided under title III of this act (p. 630).

Title IV—International Security Assistance

Department of State

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Appropriates \$1,391 million, to remain available until September 30, 2024 (p. 534).

See also, for terms and conditions:

§7015(c), notification requirements (p. 552); §7032(a)(1), democracy programs (p. 569); §7034(b)(2), special provisions, relating to forensic technology in Mexico (p. 572); §7035(a)(4), law enforcement and security, relating to prison conditions (p. 579); §7041(f)(2), Middle East and North Africa, relating to Lebanon (p. 588); §7043(c)(2), (f), East Asia and the Pacific, relating to countering China’s influence (p. 595), and the Pacific Islands (p. 597); §7044(d), South and Central Asia, relating to Pakistan (p. 602); §7045(b), Latin America and the Caribbean, relating to Colombia (p. 605); §7047(d), counting Russian influence and aggression (p. 609); §7052, aircraft transfer, coordination, and use (p. 617); §7055, extradition (p. 618); §7059(d), gender equality and women’s empowerment (p. 622); §7060(e), sector allocations, relating to programs combating trafficking in persons (p. 623); and §7066, stabilization and development in regions impacted by extremism and conflict (p. 629).

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**Sec. 481. Policy, General Authorities, Coordination, Foreign Police Actions, Definitions, and Other Provisions.** (22 U.S.C. 2291; added in 1971.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance “for the control of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances, or for other anticrime purposes” (subsection (a)(4)).

**Sec. 482. Authorization.** (22 U.S.C. 2291a; added in 1972.) Funds are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1993 and 1994 (subsection (a)(1)). “The President is authorized to accept contributions from foreign governments (subsection (c)(2)). The President is authorized to provide assistance ... on a reimbursable basis” (subsection (c)(3)).

Chapter 9—International Disaster Assistance  
Sec. 491 (22 U.S.C. 2292) through §495K (22 U.S.C. 2292q)

**Sec. 491. Policy and General Authority.** (22 U.S.C. 2292; added in 1975, though an earlier section, added in 1971 and subsequently repealed, authorized assistance for refugee relief.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance for international disaster relief (subsection (b)). The President is authorized to make available emergency food assistance (subsec. (c), added in 2016).

**Sec. 492. Authorization of Appropriations.** (22 U.S.C. 2292a; added in 1975.) The President is authorized to provide 2,794.18 million in assistance under §491 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2023, of which up to \$1,257.38 million should be made available for emergency food assistance (subsec. (a)). An additional 450 million in any fiscal year may be obligated under this chapter (subsec. (b)).

Chapter 10—Development Fund for Africa  
(Sec. 496 (22 U.S.C. 2293) and §497 (22 U.S.C. 2294))

Title III—Bilateral Economic Assistance  
Funds Appropriated to the President  
International Disaster Assistance

Appropriates \$3,905.46 million, to remain available until expended (p. 529).

Transition Initiatives

Appropriates \$80 million, to remain available until expended, “to support transition to democracy and long-term development of countries in crisis.” Authorizes the reprogramming of up to \$15 million from Part I (development assistance and other nonmilitary programs) for transition assistance if the Secretary of State determines it is important to the national interests to do so (p. 529).

See also, §7019(f), allocations and reports (p. 556); §7033(b), international religious freedom (p. 571); §7034(m), special provisions, monitoring and evaluation (p. 575); §7055, extradition (p. 618); and §7058, global health activities (p. 620).

See title III, Development Assistance, above.

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**Sec. 496. Long-Term Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa.**

(22 U.S.C. 2293; added in 1990.) “The President is authorized to furnish ... assistance ... for long-term development in sub-Saharan Africa” (subsection (b)). Any reference in law to Development Assistance should be understood to also mean assistance under this chapter (subsection (d)). “[A]ssistance ... shall emphasize” economic reform, protection of vulnerable groups, democratization, conflict resolution (subsection (h)), agricultural production, natural resource development, health, voluntary family planning, education, income-generating opportunities (subsection (i)), regional integration (subsection (l)), and support to sectors supported by the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) (subsection (o)).

**Sec. 497. Authorizations of Appropriations for the Development Fund for Africa.** (22 U.S.C. 2291; added in 1990.) Authorizes funds to remain available until expended.

Chapter 11—Support for the Economic and Democratic Development of the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union  
Sec. 498 (22 U.S.C. 2295) through §498C (22 U.S.C. 2295c)

**Sec. 498. Assistance for the Independent States.** (22 U.S.C. 2295; added in 1992.) “The President is authorized to provide assistance to the independent states of the former Soviet Union” for urgent humanitarian needs, democracy and rule of law programs, developing an independent media, developing private enterprise, promoting trade and investment, promoting market-based distribution of agriculture, strengthening health and human services, reforming education,

Title III—Bilateral Economic Assistance  
Funds Appropriated to the President

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

Appropriates \$500.33 million, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the FREEDOM Support Act (P.L. 102-511), and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-179) “which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for section 7047 of this act ... *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for contributions to multilateral initiatives to counter hybrid threats.” (p. 530).

See also, for terms and conditions: §7011, availability of funds (p. 548); §7015(c), notification requirements (p. 552); §7023, definition of program, project, and activity (p. 559); §7027, eligibility for assistance (p. 562); §7032, democracy programs (p. 569); §7034(c), special provisions, directives and authorities (p. 572); §7046, Europe and Eurasia (p. 608); §7047, countering Russian influence and aggression (p. 609); §7050, global internet freedom (p. 615); §7058, global health activities (p. 620); §7059, gender equality and women’s empowerment (p. 621); §7060(a), (e), sector allocations relating to education, trafficking in persons (p. 622); and §7065, USAID (p. 628).

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promoting market-based pricing for energy, implementing civilian nuclear reactor safety, enhancing environmental protections and conservation, improving transportation, promoting illicit drug control, and protecting refugees, migrants and the displaced.

**Sec. 498C. Authorization of Appropriations.** (22 U.S.C. 2295c; added in 1992.) Authorizes funds for fiscal year 1993.

Chapter 12—Support for the Economic and Political Independence of the Countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia  
Sec. 499 (22 U.S.C. 2296) through §499F (22 U.S.C. 2296f)

See authorization in chapter 11, above.

See discussion under Chapter 11, immediately above.

**Sec. 499. United States Assistance To Promote Reconciliation And Recovery From Regional Conflicts.** (22 U.S.C. 2296; added in 1999.) “[T]he President is authorized to provide humanitarian assistance and economic reconstruction assistance for the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia” (subsection (a)) “(1) ... for humanitarian needs of victims of the conflicts; (2) facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes; and (3) assisting in the reconstruction of residential and economic infrastructure destroyed by war” (subsection (c)).

**Sec. 499A. Economic Assistance.** (22 U.S.C. 2296a; added in 1999.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance to the region (subsection (b)) to “support the development of the structures and means necessary for the growth of private sector economies” (subsection (c)).

**Sec. 499B. Development of Infrastructure.** (22 U.S.C. 2296b; added in 1999.) Authorizes the Export-Import Bank, Overseas Private Investment Corporation [U.S. International Development Finance Corporation], and Trade and Development Agency (subsection (b)) to support “the participation of United States companies and investors in the planning, financing, and construction of infrastructure for communications, transportation, ... and energy and trade” (subsection (c)).

**Sec. 499C. Border Control Assistance.** (22 U.S.C. 2296c; added in 1999.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance (subsection (b)) for maintaining “national border guards, coast guard, and customs controls” (subsection (c)).

**Sec. 499D. Strengthening, Tolerance, and the Development of Civil Society.** (22 U.S.C. 2296d; added in 1999.) The President is authorized to furnish assistance for the development of democracy, nongovernmental organizations, independent media, rule of law, independent judiciary, transparency in both

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governance and commerce, international exchanges, the training of professionals, and adherence to civil and political rights (subsection (b)).

Part II

Chapter I—Policy

Sec. 501 (22 U.S.C. 2301) through §502B (22 U.S.C. 2304)

Chapter 2—Military Assistance

Sec. 503 (22 U.S.C. 2311) through §517 (22 U.S.C. 2321k)

**Sec. 503. General Authority.** (22 U.S.C. 2311; in original act, though substantially restated in 1973.) “The President is authorized to furnish military assistance ... to any friendly country or international organization, the assisting of which the President finds will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace and which is otherwise eligible to receive such assistance” (subsection (a)).

**Sec. 504. Authorization.** (22 U.S.C. 2312; in original act, though substantially restated in 1985.) Authorizes funds for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

**Sec. 506. Special Authority.** (22 U.S.C. 2318; in original act, though substantially restated in 1976, 1979.) The President is authorized to draw down defense articles, not to exceed \$100 million (or, in some select instances, \$200 million), to meet unforeseen emergencies (subsection (a)). The President is authorized such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the appropriation from which he has drawn down (subsection (d)).

**Sec. 516. Authority to Transfer Excess Defense Articles.** (22 U.S.C. 2321j; in original act, though substantially restated in 1995.) “The President is authorized to transfer excess defense articles to countries for which receipt of such articles was justified” (subsection (a)). “The aggregate value of excess defense articles transferred ... in any fiscal year may not exceed \$500,000,000” (subsection (g)).

Chapter 3—Foreign Military Sales

Sec. 524 (22 U.S.C. 2344)

Chapter 4—Economic Support Fund

Sec. 531 (22 U.S.C. 2346) through §535 (22 U.S.C. 2346d)

§7015(d)(3), notification requirements, notification on excess defense articles (p. 551).

Title III—Bilateral Economic Assistance  
Funds Appropriated to the President

Economic Support Fund

(p. 530)

Appropriates \$4,301.3 million for Economic Support Fund programs to remain available until September 30, 2024.



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See also, for terms and conditions relating to Economic Support Fund: title III para. on Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (p. 530); §7009, transfer of funds authority (p. 545); §7010, prohibition and limitations on certain expenses (p. 547); §7015, notification requirements (p. 551); §7019, allocations and reports (p. 556); §7023, definition of program, project, and activity (p. 559); §7030, technology security (p. 565); §7032, democracy programs (p. 569); §7033, international religious freedom (p. 571); §7034, special provisions (p. 572); §7039, assistance for the West Bank and Gaza (p. 583); §7041, Middle East and North Africa (p. 585); §7042, Africa (p. 592); §7043, East Asia and the Pacific (p. 594); §7044, South and Central Asia (p. 600); §7045, Latin America and the Caribbean (p. 603); §7050, global internet freedom (p. 615); §7058, global health activities (p. 620); §7060(e), sector allocations, relating to trafficking in persons (p. 623); and §7066, stabilization and development in regions impacted by extremism and conflict (p. 629).

Funding for the Foreign Military Financing Program is authorized pursuant to §23, Arms Export Control Act (see **Table 2**). The Department of State, Foreign Operations Appropriations, 2023, provides:

Foreign Military Financing Program  
(p. 536)

Appropriates \$6,053.05 million for Foreign Military Financing.

See also, for terms and conditions relating to Foreign Military Financing: §7015, notification requirements (p. 551); §7035, law enforcement and security (p. 578); §7041, Middle East and North Africa, including Egypt, Israel, Lebanon (p. 585); §7043, East Asia and the Pacific, including Burma, the Countering PRC Influence Fund, the Pacific Islands, and Taiwan (p. 594); §7044, South and Central Asia, including Nepal and Pakistan (p. 600); §7045, Latin America and the Caribbean (p. 603); §7047, countering Russian influence and aggression (p. 609); and §7066, stabilization and development in regions impacted by extremism and conflict (p. 629).

**Sec. 531. Authority.** (22 U.S.C. 2346; in original act as “Supporting Assistance,” though substantially restated in 1971 and again in 1978.) The “President is authorized to furnish assistance to countries and organizations ... in order to promote economic or political stability” (subsection (a)).

**Sec. 532. Authorization of Appropriations.** (22 U.S.C. 2346a; in original act as “Supporting Assistance,” though substantially restated in 1971 and again in 1978.) Authorizes funds for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for Israel and Egypt, and other funds in the same period “for recipients or purposes other than the countries referred to in paragraph (1).”

**Sec. 533. Emergency Assistance.** (22 U.S.C. 2346b; added in 1981.) Authorizes some of the funds defined in §532 for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 to be made

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available for emergency use “when the national interests of the United States urgently require economic support to promote economic or political stability” (subsec. (a)).

**Sec. 534. Administration of Justice.** (22 U.S.C. 2346c; added in 1985.) Authorizes the President to furnish assistance “to countries and organizations, including national and regional institutions, in order to strengthen the administration of justice in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean” (subsection (a)). “Not more than \$20,000,000 of the funds made available to carry out this chapter for any fiscal year shall be available to carry out this section, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes” (subsec. (c)).

**Sec. 535. People-to-People Partnership for Peace Fund.** (22 U.S.C. 2346d; added in 2020.) Authorizes the USAID Administrator to establish a program to fund projects “to help build the foundation for peaceful co-existence between the Israelis and Palestinians and for a sustainable two-state solution” (subsec. (a)).

Chapter 5—International Military Education and Training  
Sec. 541 (22 U.S.C. 2347) through §549 (22 U.S.C. 2347h)

**Sec. 541. General Authority.** (22 U.S.C. 2347; added in 1976.) “The President is authorized to furnish ... military education and training to military and related civilian personnel of foreign countries.”

**Sec. 542. Authorization.** (22 U.S.C. 2347a; added in 1976.) Authorizes funds for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

**Sec. 544. Exchange Training.** (22 U.S.C. 2347c; added in 1985.) “The President is authorized to provide for the attendance of foreign military personnel at professional military education institutions in the United States (other than service academies)” (subsection (a)). “The President may provide for the attendance of foreign military and civilian defense personnel at flight training schools and

§7060(f), sector allocations, reconciliation programs, provides not less than \$25 million in development assistance “to support people-to-people reconciliation programs which bring together individuals of different ethnic, racial, religious, and political backgrounds from areas of civil strife and war” (p. 623).

Title IV—International Security Assistance  
Funds Appropriated to the President  
International Military Education and Training

Appropriates \$112.925 million, to remain available until September 30, 2024, of which up to \$3 million may remain available until expended “to increase the participation of women in programs and activities funded under this heading” (p. 535).

See also, for terms and conditions: §7010, prohibition and limitation on certain expenses (p. 547); §7015, notification requirements (p. 551); §7035(d), law enforcement and security, security assistance report (p. 581); §7041(i), Middle East and North Africa, Saudi Arabia (p. 589); §7042, Africa, (p. 592); §7043(a), East Asia and the Pacific, Burma (p. 594); §7044(e), South and Central Asia, Sri Lanka (p. 602); and §7047(d), countering Russian influence and aggression, Countering Russian Influence Fund (p. 611).

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programs” (subsection (b)). The President is authorized to enter into cooperative arrangements for foreign and U.S. military and civilian defense personnel to participate in “flying training and tactical leadership programs and integrated air and missile defense programs at training locations in Southwest Asia” (subsec. (c)).

Chapter 6—Peacekeeping Operations  
Sec. 551 (22 U.S.C. 2348) through §554 (22 U.S.C. 2348d)

**Sec. 551. General Authority.** (22 U.S.C. 2348; added in 1978.) “The President is authorized to furnish assistance to friendly countries and international organizations ... for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of the national security interests of the United States.”

**Sec. 552. Authorization of Appropriations.** (22 U.S.C. 2348a; added in 1978.) Authorizes funds for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 (subsection (a)). Authorizes the President to transfer limited funds from Economic Support Funds to Peacekeeping to respond to an unforeseen emergency (subsection (c); added in 1979).

Chapter 7—Air Base Construction in Israel  
Sec. 561 (22 U.S.C. 2349) through §563 (2349b)

**Sec. 561. General Authority.** (22 U.S.C. 2349; added in 1979.) “The President is authorized ... to construct such air bases in Israel ... to replace the ... airbases located at Etzion and Etam on the Sinai peninsula that are to be evacuated” (para. (1)), and “to furnish ... defense articles and defense services” (para. (2)).

**Sec. 562. Authorization and Utilization of Funds.** (22 U.S.C. 2349a; added in 1979.) Authorizes \$800 million, to remain available until expended (subsection (a)).

Chapter 8—Antiterrorism Assistance  
Sec. 571 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa) through §575 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-5)

Title IV—International Security Assistance  
Department of State  
Peacekeeping Operations

Appropriates \$460.759 million, of which \$330 million may remain available until September 30, 2024, and of which not less than \$25 million shall be made available for a U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in Sinai (p. 535). See also, for conditions and terms: §7015, notification requirements (p. 551); §7035, law enforcement and security (p. 578); §7042(d), Africa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (p. 592); and §7066, stabilization and development in regions impacted by extremism and conflict (p. 629).

§7048 authorizes the President, if he finds “that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law,” pursuant to §552(c), to draw down up to \$30 million of commodities and services for the U.N. War Crimes Tribunal addressing the former Yugoslavia, or other such future tribunals (125 Stat. 1240).

[Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1979 (P.L. 96-35; 93 Stat. 103) provided \$800 million.]

Title IV—International Security Assistance  
Department of State

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Appropriates \$921 million to remain available through September 30, 2024, to carry out chapter 8, chapter 9 (below), §504 of the FREEDOM Support Act, §23 of the Arms

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Export Control Act, or other sections of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 that apply to demining, clearance of ordnance, destruction of small arms, and related activities (p. 534).

See also, for terms and conditions: §7015, notification requirements (p. 551); §7041(b), Middle East and North Africa, Iran (p. 587); §7043(c), (f), Countering PRC Influence Fund, Pacific Island countries (p. 595, 597); §7055, extradition (p. 618); and §7066, stabilization and development in regions impacted by extremism and conflict (p. 629).

**Sec. 571. General Authority.** (22 U.S.C. 2349aa; added in 1983.) The “President is authorized to furnish ... assistance to foreign countries in order to enhance the ability of their law enforcement personnel to deter terrorists and terrorist groups from engaging in international terrorist acts” notwithstanding most other provisions of law.

**Sec. 574. Authorizations of Appropriations.** (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-4; added in 1983, with substantial amendments thereafter.) Authorizes funds for fiscal years 2001 through 2003.

Chapter 9—Nonproliferation and Export Control Assistance  
Sec. 581 (22 U.S.C. 2349bb) through §586 (22 U.S.C. 2349bb-4)

See immediately above.

**Sec. 582. Authorization of Assistance.** (22 U.S.C. 2349bb-1; added in 2000.) The “President is authorized to furnish ... assistance ... [for] training services and the provision of funds, equipment, and other commodities related to the detection, deterrence, monitoring, interdiction, and prevention or countering of proliferation, the establishment of effective nonproliferation laws and regulations, and the apprehension of those individuals involved in acts of proliferation of such weapons.”

**Sec. 584. International Nonproliferation Export Control Training.** (22 U.S.C. 2349bb-2a; added in 2002.) “The President is authorized to furnish ... education and training to appropriate military and civilian personnel of foreign countries for the purpose of enhancing the nonproliferation and export control capabilities of such personnel” (subsection (a)).

**Sec. 586. Authorization of Appropriations.** (22 U.S.C. 2349bb-4; added in 2000, substantially updated in 2002.) Authorizes funds for fiscal year 2003.

Part III  
Chapter 1—General Provisions  
Sec. 601 (22 U.S.C. 2351) through §620M (22 U.S.C. 2378d)

Chapter 2—Administrative Provisions  
Sec. 621 (22 U.S.C. 2381) through §640C (22 U.S.C. 2399d)

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**Sec. 635. General Authorities.** (22 U.S.C. 2395; in original act.) “The President may make loans, advances, and grants to, make and perform agreements and contracts with, or enter into other transactions with, any individual, corporation, or other body of persons, friendly government or government agency, whether within or without the United States and international organizations in furtherance of the purposes and within the limitations of this Act” (subsection (b)).

**Sec. 637. Administrative Expenses.** (22 U.S.C. 2397; in original act.) Authorizes appropriations, in “such amounts as may be necessary from time to time for administrative expenses” of the State Department for functions in this act and in “unrepealed provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 [predecessor to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961]” (subsection (b)).

Chapter 3—Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 641 (22 U.S.C. 2401) through §667 (22 U.S.C. 2427)

**Sec. 661. Trade and Development Agency.** (22 U.S.C. 2421; added in 1974, substantively restated in 1992.) Establishes the Trade and Development Agency (TDA) and authorizes its director to provide funds for TDA programs (subsection (a)). Authorizes funds for fiscal year 2000 and “such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year thereafter” (subsection (f)).

**Sec. 667. Operating Expenses.** (22 U.S.C. 2427; added in 1975, substantively restated in 1977.) Authorizes funds for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for the administration of part I of the act—covering development assistance and other nonmilitary assistance programs.

Part IV—Enterprise for the Americas Initiative  
Sec. 701 (22 U.S.C. 2430) through §710 (22 U.S.C. 2430i)

Title VI—Export and Investment Assistance

Trade and Development Agency

Appropriates \$87 million to remain available until September 30, 2024 (p. 542).

See also, for conditions and terms: §7022, authorization requirements (p. 559); and §7046, Europe and Eurasia (p. 608).

Title II—United States Agency for International Development  
Funds Appropriated to the President

Operating Expenses

Appropriates \$1,743.35 million, of which up to \$261.5 million may remain available until September 30, 2024 (p. 526).

Capital Investment Fund

Appropriates \$259.1 million for overseas construction and related costs, and for related procurement and enhancement of information technology, to remain available until expended (p. 526).

Office of Inspector General

Appropriates \$80.5 million, to remain available until September 30, 2024 (p. 527).

In General Provisions, §7065, relating to USAID management, cites §667 and other statutes to allow USAID “to employ up to 40 personal services contractors” with some conditions (p. 629).

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**Sec. 704. Reduction of Certain Debt.** (22 U.S.C. 2430c; added in 1992.) “The President may reduce the amount owed to the United States ... as a result of concessional loans made to an eligible country” in the form of Development Assistance or other nonmilitary aid, Economic Support Fund, or earlier forms of foreign aid. “The authority provided by this section may be exercised only in such amounts or to such extent as is provided in advance by appropriations Acts” (subsec. (a)).

**Sec. 708. Americas Framework Agreements.** (22 U.S.C. 2430g; added in 1992.) “The Secretary of State is authorized ... to enter into an Americas Framework Agreement with any eligible country concerning the operations and use of the Americas Fund for that country” (subsection (a)). The Americas Fund is established under §707 (22 U.S.C. 2430f).

Part V—Debt Reduction for Developing Countries with Tropical Forests  
Sec. 801 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note) through §813 (22 U.S.C. 2431k)

**Sec. 806. Reduction of Debt Owed to the United States as a Result of Concessional Loans under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.** (22 U.S.C. 2431d; added in 1997.) “The President may reduce the amount owed to the United States ... as a result of concessional loans made to an eligible county” in the form of Development Assistance or other nonmilitary aid, Economic Support Fund, or earlier forms of foreign aid. Authorizes funds for fiscal years 1999 through 2001 (subsection (a)). Further authorizes funds to reduce debt under this section or under §807, relating to Food for Peace credits, for fiscal years 2002 through 2007, and fiscal years 2019 and 2020 (subsection (d)). Program conducted under the Conservation Facility (renamed from the “Tropical Forest Facility” in 2019), established in §804 (22 U.S.C. 2431b).

**Sec. 807. Reduction of Debt Owed to the United States as a Result of Credits Extended Under Title I of the Food for Peace Act.** (22 U.S.C. 2431e; added in 1997.) The President is authorized to reduce debt as a result of credits extended under the Food for Peace program (7 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). Authorizes funds for fiscal years 1999 through 2001 (subsection (a)).

Debt reduction, see: title III, paragraph on debt restructuring (p. 533).

See also related to debt restructuring and deficit financing, for conditions and terms: §7026, separate accounts authorization requirements (p. 561); §7031, financial management, budget transparency, and anti-corruption (p. 566); and §7067, debt-for-development (p. 630).

Title III—Bilateral Economic Assistance  
Independent Agencies

Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation

Appropriates \$20 million, to remain available until September 30, 2026, for part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (p. 533).

See also, on debt reduction, title III, paragraph on debt restructuring (p. 533); §7026, separate accounts authorization requirements (p. 561); §7031, financial management, budget transparency, and anti-corruption (p. 566); and §7067, debt-for-development (p. 630).

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**Sec. 808. Authority to Engage in Debt-For-Nature Swaps and Debt Buybacks.** (22 U.S.C. 2431f; added in 1997.) The President is authorized to swap or reduce debt in exchange for a recipient country's investment in its natural resources (subsection (a)).

**Sec. 809. Conservation (renamed from “Tropical Forest”) Agreement.** (22 U.S.C. 2431g; added in 1997.) “The Secretary of State is authorized ... to enter into a Conservation Agreement with any eligible country concerning the operation and use of the Fund for that country.” (subsection (a)). Authorizes making funds available for various natural resource-related investments (subsection (d)). The Conservation Fund (renamed from “Tropical Forest Fund”) is established under §810 (22 U.S.C. 2431h).

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**Source:** Compiled by CRS.

- a. The sections in chapter 7, as enacted by the International Development and Finance Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-240; 103 Stat. 2521), are probably misnumbered. Sections in chapter 6—Central America Democracy, Peace, and Development Initiative—are numbered secs. 461-466. Sections in chapter 7—Debt-for-Nature Exchanges—should probably be numbered as secs. 471-476.

## **Author Information**

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