

## Resolving Clause Amendment

AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_ Calendar No. \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.

**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—117th Cong., 1st Sess.****S. Res. 380**

Reiterating United States support for the people of the Republic of South Sudan in their quest for lasting peace, stability, and democracy after 10 years of independence and calling for a review of United States policy toward South Sudan.

Referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_ and  
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE intended  
to be proposed by Mr. RISCH

Viz:

- 1 Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the fol-
- 2 lowing: “That the Senate—
- 3 (1) reiterates the commitment of the United
- 4 States to helping the people of South Sudan realize
- 5 their aspirations of an independent, stable, demo-
- 6 cratic, and prosperous South Sudan;
- 7 (2) calls on the Secretary of State to lead a
- 8 comprehensive interagency process to develop a revi-
- 9 talized United States policy toward South Sudan
- 10 that—

1 (A) restores United States diplomatic lead-  
2 ership with regard to South Sudan alongside  
3 European and African partners;

4 (B) advances United States policy goals  
5 for South Sudan and the Horn of Africa and  
6 establishes a plan to support a peaceful, pros-  
7 perous South Sudan;

8 (C) identifies South Sudanese political and  
9 civilian stakeholders, beyond President Kiir and  
10 First Vice President Machar, with whom the  
11 United States may work for the promotion of  
12 peace, democracy, development, accountability,  
13 transparency, and anti-corruption efforts;

14 (D) increases diplomatic efforts to urge re-  
15 gional actors, particularly in Kenya and Ugan-  
16 da, to investigate assets of corrupt South Suda-  
17 nese elites and ensure Kenya and Uganda are  
18 no longer havens for conflict- and corruption-re-  
19 lated proceeds; and

20 (E) ensures that United States diplomatic  
21 engagement is commensurate with the level of  
22 assistance the United States provides to South  
23 Sudan, which currently amounts to more than  
24 \$1,000,000,000 in aid each year;

1           (3) calls on the United States Mission to the  
2 United Nations—

3           (A) to take steps to ensure increased effec-  
4 tiveness of the United Nations Mission in South  
5 Sudan; and

6           (B) to call upon regional and international  
7 actors to cooperate in enforcing the United Na-  
8 tions arms embargo in South Sudan and take  
9 action against those violating the embargo;

10          (4) calls on the Administrator of the United  
11 States Agency for International Development, in co-  
12 ordination with the Secretary of State—

13           (A) to ensure that United States assist-  
14 ance adheres to the principle of “Do No Harm”  
15 by pausing any funding, including humanitarian  
16 aid, that is found to enrich any party to the on-  
17 going conflict; and

18           (B) to ensure that the comprehensive re-  
19 view of United States assistance programs to  
20 South Sudan, started in 2018 to “ensure our  
21 assistance does not contribute to or prolong the  
22 conflict, or facilitate predatory or corrupt be-  
23 havior”, is completed and its findings pub-  
24 licized; and

25          (5) urges the Secretary of the Treasury—

1 (A) to prioritize investigations into illicit fi-  
2 nancial flows fueling violence in South Sudan;

3 (B) to work with the Secretary of State to  
4 update, on a regular basis, the list of individ-  
5 uals and entities designated under the South  
6 Sudan sanctions program, including individuals  
7 at the highest levels of leadership in South  
8 Sudan and from within the National Security  
9 Service; and

10 (C) to coordinate, in cooperation with the  
11 Secretary of State, with the United Kingdom  
12 and the European Union on South Sudan-re-  
13 lated sanctions designations and enforcement.