

(A) by striking "the objectives of the Department of Defense with respect to nuclear weapons" and inserting "statutory nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship requirements"; and

(B) by striking "those objectives" and inserting "those requirements";

(12) in subsection (f)(2)(B)(ii), by striking "the objectives described in clause (i)" and inserting "the requirements described in clause (i)";

(13) in subsection (f)(3)(B)(ii)—

(A) in subclause (I)—

(i) by striking "the requirements to produce war reserve plutonium pits under section 4219(a) of such Act ([50 U.S.C. 2538a\(a\)](#))" and inserting "the requirements relating to plutonium pit capability under section 6128 of this title"; and

(ii) by striking "and" at the end;

(B) by redesignating subclause (II) as subclause (III); and

(C) by inserting after subclause (I) the following:

"(II) the requirements relating to nuclear weapons stockpile reduction and dismantlement; and";

(14) in subsection (f)(3)(C), by striking "the requirements to produce war reserve plutonium pits under section 6218" and inserting "the requirements relating to plutonium pit capability under section 6128 of this title";

(15) in subsection (f)(5)(A)(i), by striking "nuclear stockpile and stockpile stewardship program requirements" and inserting "nuclear stockpile reduction, dismantlement, and stewardship program requirements"; and

(16) in subsection (f)(6), by striking "section 231(f)" and inserting "section 231(h)".

PART III—HOLDING AND PROMOTION OF PEACE CONGRESSES

SEC. 1361. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Alfred Nobel's will identified "the holding and promotion of peace congresses" as an essential component of striving toward peace.

(2) As Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. observed, "Peace is not merely the absence of tension, but it is the presence of justice." Durable peace depends on institutions, relationships, and material conditions that enable people and nations to resolve disputes without violence and live with dignity, security, and democratic self-government, rather than on military force or coercion alone.

(3) People and communities directly affected by a conflict, injustice, shared threat, or other matter addressed by a peace congress possess knowledge, experience, and a stake in the

outcome that are indispensable to legitimate, practical, and durable peace, and should have meaningful opportunities to participate in the processes through which peace is pursued.

(4) Peace processes should be capable of addressing immediate violence and the underlying conditions that sustain or renew it, including economic injustice, sovereign debt distress, predatory lending, and the concentration or exploitation of political and economic power.

(5) Peace congresses can also provide forums for arms-control negotiations, disarmament summits, sovereign-debt relief, responsible lending, and other forms of international cooperation that reduce shared dangers and prevent future conflict.

(6) The United States advances its own security and the security of others by supporting peace congresses that are locally rooted, meaningfully inclusive, sustained beyond a single meeting, and designed to supplement rather than displace existing peace efforts.

(7) A Department of Peacebuilding can provide the expertise, continuity, coordination, and public accountability necessary to make the holding and promotion of peace congresses an enduring responsibility of the Federal Government.

(b) Purpose.—The purposes of this part are—

(1) to establish durable civilian capacity within the Federal Government to convene, support, and promote peace congresses and continuing dialogue and cooperation to prevent, de-escalate, resolve, and repair conflict and address shared international problems through peaceful means; and

(2) to carry out the principle expressed in Alfred Nobel's will concerning the holding and promotion of peace congresses.

SEC. 1362. PEACE CONGRESSES FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION.

(a) Establishment.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may convene peace congresses for a foreign country or region, or for an international or transnational conflict or substantial risk of such a conflict, for the purpose of supporting nonviolent dispute resolution, promoting humanitarian access, protecting people and communities, and cultivating locally rooted processes for peace and stabilization.

(b) Administration.—

(1) Lead officer.—The Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security shall serve as the lead officer of the Department of Peacebuilding for purposes of this section.

(2) Consultation.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall consult, as appropriate, with—

(A) the Secretary of State;

(B) the Secretary of the Treasury;

- (C) the Attorney General;
- (D) the Secretary of Homeland Security;
- (E) the Assistant Secretary for Civic Dignity and Economic Security;
- (F) the Assistant Secretary for Technology, Media, and Democratic Resilience;
- (G) the Assistant Secretary for Peace Education, Training, and Research;
- (H) the Federal Interagency Committee on Peace established under section 1315(b);
- (I) regional organizations, international organizations, and multilateral institutions;
- (J) national, regional, and local governments willing to participate peacefully;
- (K) civil society institutions and community organizations in affected areas; and
- (L) other stakeholders directly affected by the relevant conflict or risk of conflict that are willing to participate peacefully.

(3) Diplomatic coordination.—In convening and administering a peace congress, the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall coordinate with the Secretary of State regarding United States diplomatic relations, treaty obligations, recognition questions, sanctions administered by the United States, and entry into the United States.

(4) Chief of mission coordination.—If a peace congress or related activity under this section is conducted in a foreign country, the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall coordinate with the chief of mission for that country in accordance with section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 ([22 U.S.C. 3927](#)).

(5) Preservation of diplomatic authority.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of State to conduct diplomacy or the authority of a chief of mission under section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 ([22 U.S.C. 3927](#)).

(c) Triggering conditions and responses.—

(1) Conditions.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding may convene a peace congress under this section if the Secretary determines that 1 or more of the following conditions exist:

(A) Violent conflict is ongoing, recently concluded, likely to recur, or substantially threatened, or an opportunity exists to prevent, de-escalate, resolve, or stabilize such a conflict, including through a ceasefire, peace agreement, political transition, humanitarian access agreement, or local stabilization process.

(B) Economic injustice, including labor exploitation, severe unemployment, predatory debt, corruption, resource extraction, concentration of economic power, or deprivation of essential services, is contributing to conflict, displacement, instability, or violence.

(C) Disinformation, propaganda, incitement, or media or technology systems are increasing the risk of violence or undermining peaceful dispute resolution.

(D) A regional or international organization, foreign or local government, civic institution, group of affected communities, or committee of Congress with jurisdiction over the relevant matter submits a written request for assistance in convening or evaluating a peace congress.

(2) Response to requests.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a written request described in paragraph (1)(D), the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall provide the requesting entity a written response stating whether the Secretary intends to convene or further evaluate a peace congress and briefly stating the reasons for the determination. The Secretary may provide a classified or confidential annex if necessary to protect diplomatic negotiations or the safety of any person.

(3) Congressional direction.—Congress may direct by law that the Secretary convene a peace congress under this section. The Secretary shall convene the congress in accordance with that law.

(d) Participants.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding shall take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful participation by people and communities directly affected by the conflict or risk of conflict and may invite any government, organization, movement, belligerent, institution, community, or person that is willing to participate peacefully and either is directly involved in or affected by the conflict or risk of conflict or has a direct interest in its peaceful resolution.

(2) Participation standards.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding may establish reasonable participation standards to ensure that a peace congress is conducted in a manner consistent with the principles and practice of nonviolence, the protection of people and communities, humanitarian principles, and the safety of participants.

(3) Rule of construction.—Participation in a peace congress—

(A) does not constitute diplomatic recognition of a government, organization, movement, or person;

(B) does not alter the legal status of a participant or remove, suspend, or otherwise affect a sanction, designation, or other restriction applicable to the participant, except to the extent expressly authorized under subsection (h);

(C) does not constitute endorsement by the United States of a participant or of conduct by the participant;

(D) does not confer immunity from criminal or civil liability, arrest, detention, extradition, or other lawful process;

(E) does not create an entitlement to participate in a peace congress or to enter or remain in the United States; and

(F) does not limit, supersede, or otherwise affect the restrictions under section 1337.

(e) Preparation.—Before convening a peace congress, the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall take reasonable steps to protect participants, preserve appropriate confidentiality, ensure lawful

participation, and determine whether a peace and stability partnership under section 1326 may be appropriate.

(f) Peace and stabilization outcomes.—

(1) Agenda.—A peace congress convened under this section shall seek to develop a written peace and stabilization agenda containing 1 or more of the following provisions:

(A) recommendations for ceasefires, de-escalation, mediation, nonviolent political settlement, local reconciliation, and peaceful dispute resolution;

(B) recommendations to secure humanitarian access to people in need, protect people and communities, reunify families, support the safe return or resettlement of displaced people, and safeguard essential civilian systems;

(C) recommendations for truth and reconciliation committees, local justice mechanisms, transitional justice, restorative justice, reparative processes, and accountability for severe abuses;

(D) recommendations for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, unarmed civilian peacekeeping, community safety, and reduction of the destabilizing influence of armed groups;

(E) recommendations for monitoring, verification, sequencing, protection against retaliation, continued dialogue, and benchmarks for compliance; and

(F) recommendations for the establishment of a peace and stability partnership under section 1326.

(2) Forms of outcome.—The outcome of a peace congress may include an agreed, interim, partial, or nonconsensus agenda, agreements among some participants, a statement of areas of agreement and disagreement, or a report of a mediator or facilitator.

(3) Local agency.—A recommendation under this subsection shall preserve the agency of participating partners and may not condition further assistance on adoption of a political, constitutional, monetary, financial, industrial, or economic model designed by the United States.

(4) Legal effect.—An agenda, agreement, statement, recommendation, or report developed under this subsection is not binding on the United States or any participant unless adopted or carried out under independent legal authority.

(g) Assistance for peace congresses.—

(1) Authorized assistance.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may provide technical assistance, mediation, research, translation, interpretation, accessibility, facilitation, logistical, and planning assistance necessary to convene a peace congress, facilitate participation, and develop an outcome under subsection (f).

(2) No separate authority for further assistance.—This section does not authorize assistance to carry out a recommendation, agreement, agenda, or other outcome of a peace

congress. Any such assistance may be provided only under section 1326 or another provision of law.

(3) Method of furnishing assistance.—To the greatest extent practicable, assistance under paragraph (1) that is provided to facilitate participation shall be furnished in kind or paid directly to a vendor. A reimbursement or controlled per diem may be provided only for a documented, reasonable, and necessary expense and may not be provided as unrestricted financial support.

(h) Lawful participation by sanctioned, designated, or inadmissible persons.—

(1) Peacebuilding determination.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding may determine in writing that the participation of a person, including a person subject to a sanction administered by the United States, affiliated with or acting on behalf of an organization designated under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([8 U.S.C. 1189](#)), or inadmissible under section 212(a) of such Act ([8 U.S.C. 1182\(a\)](#)), is reasonably necessary or materially useful to a peace congress and consistent with the purposes and safeguards of this section.

(2) Sanctions licenses.—Upon a determination under paragraph (1), and after consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue or amend such general or specific licenses under sanctions authorities administered by the Department of the Treasury as are necessary to authorize transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to participation in the peace congress. A license under this paragraph shall be limited to the congress and period identified in the determination and shall include reasonable recordkeeping, reporting, and anti-diversion safeguards.

(3) Material-support exception.—[Section 2339B\(j\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(j) Exceptions.—

"(1) Existing approval authority.—No person may be prosecuted under this section in connection with the term 'personnel', 'training', or 'expert advice or assistance' if the provision of that material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization was approved by the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the Attorney General.

"(2) Peace congresses.—No person may be prosecuted under this section for providing material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization if—

"(A) the material support or resources are provided solely to convene a peace congress under section 1362 of the POPULIST Act, facilitate participation in the congress, or develop a peace and stabilization agenda or other outcome under such section;

"(B) the provision is approved in writing by the Secretary of Peacebuilding with the concurrence of the Attorney General and after consultation with the Secretary of State;

"(C) the approval identifies the recipient, the material support or resources authorized, the safeguards imposed, and the duration of the approval; and

"(D) the provision complies with subsections (g) and (h) of such section 1362.

"(3) Prohibited approvals.—Neither the Secretary of State under paragraph (1) nor the Secretary of Peacebuilding under paragraph (2) may approve the provision of any material support that may be used to carry out terrorist activity (as defined in section 212(a)(3)(B)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([8 U.S.C. 1182\(a\)\(3\)\(B\)\(iii\)](#))).

"(4) Scope.—An approval under paragraph (2) does not—

"(A) alter the designation or legal status of a foreign terrorist organization or any person;

"(B) provide immunity for conduct outside the scope of the approval; or

"(C) bar prosecution of a person who knowingly facilitates terrorist activity."

(4) Consideration for temporary parole.—Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([8 U.S.C. 1182\(d\)\(5\)](#)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(D) Peace congresses.—Upon a written request from the Secretary of Peacebuilding identifying an alien whose temporary presence in the United States is reasonably necessary or materially useful to a peace congress under section 1362 of the POPULIST Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall expeditiously consider, on a case-by-case basis, whether parole under subparagraph (A), solely to participate in the congress and related travel, would constitute a significant public benefit. The request shall identify the proposed duration and any recommended conditions of parole. Nothing in this subparagraph creates an entitlement to parole, limits the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security under subparagraph (A), alters a ground of inadmissibility, or causes parole to be regarded as an admission."

(5) Conditions, suspension, and revocation.—

(A) A determination, license, approval, or grant of parole under this subsection or an amendment made by this subsection shall be limited to the person, congress, activities, and period identified.

(B) An official exercising authority under this subsection or an amendment made by this subsection may—

(i) impose conditions reasonably necessary for participant safety, public safety, recordkeeping, reporting, anti-diversion, or compliance with law; or

(ii) suspend or revoke the action for a material violation of its terms or conditions, a material misrepresentation, misuse or diversion of authorized assistance, or conduct that threatens participant or public safety or facilitates violence or terrorist activity.

(i) Reports to Congress.—

(1) Final and interim reports.—Not later than 180 days after a peace congress concludes, the Secretary of Peacebuilding, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to Congress a final report on the peace congress. If the peace congress has not concluded within 180 days after it is first convened, the Secretary shall submit an interim report not later than 60 days after the end of that 180-day period and, annually thereafter, shall submit an additional interim report until the final report is submitted.

(2) Contents.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include, as applicable—

(A) the foreign country or region, or international or transnational conflict or risk of conflict, addressed by the peace congress;

(B) the triggering conditions under subsection (c);

(C) a description of the consultation and peace-congress process;

(D) any peace and stabilization agenda or other outcome developed under subsection (f);

(E) any Federal funds obligated to convene or support the peace congress;

(F) safeguards used to protect the safety and agency of participants;

(G) a summary of sanctions licenses, material-support approvals, and parole requests associated with the congress;

(H) any known misuse, diversion, coercion, intimidation, or obstruction relating to the peace congress; and

(I) recommendations for legislation or administrative action to improve conflict prevention, civilian peacebuilding, and nonviolent stabilization.

(3) Public availability and protection of sensitive information.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form and made publicly available in an accessible format. The Secretary of Peacebuilding may include a classified annex and may withhold, aggregate, or anonymize information if disclosure would endanger a person, violate a lawful confidentiality commitment, or materially harm an active peace process.

(j) Civilian control.—

(1) In general.—The Department of Defense may not exercise programmatic control over a peace congress, including by determining its location, schedule, agenda, mediator or facilitator, or substantive proceedings. No funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to or administered by the Department of Defense, except to reimburse logistical support provided under paragraph (2).

(2) Department of Defense logistical support.—At the request of the Secretary of Peacebuilding, the Department of Defense may provide transportation, facilities, communications, medical services, protective services, or other logistical support for a peace congress, on a reimbursable basis or without reimbursement as otherwise authorized by law.

(3) Department of Defense participation.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Department of Defense or an element of the armed forces from participating in a peace congress, or from designating its own representatives, if invited by the Secretary of Peacebuilding.

(k) Limitations.—

(1) Prohibited authority.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize the use of military force, including military occupation or regime change operations, or to authorize covert action, intelligence activities, or weapons transfers.

(2) Prohibited assistance.—No assistance or funds under this section may be used to train, arm, equip, or provide operational support to a military, paramilitary, police, intelligence, or other security force, or be intended or reasonably expected to facilitate violence or terrorist activity.

(3) Protection of confidential information.—Information provided in confidence for purposes of a peace congress may not be used for an unrelated military, intelligence, law enforcement, or immigration enforcement purpose. This paragraph does not prohibit identity verification, threat assessment, or protective measures reasonably necessary to protect participants or the public, or the use of information necessary to prevent an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm, comply with a court order, or enforce a condition of parole granted pursuant to subsection (h)(4).

(l) Authorization of appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2036 to carry out this section.

SEC. 1363. SUDAN PEACE PROCESS AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support inclusive, Sudanese-led and African-led diplomatic processes to establish a comprehensive ceasefire and sustainable peace agreement in Sudan;

(2) to facilitate unrestricted delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout Sudan, across military lines and across international borders, including through local mutual-aid organizations, emergency response rooms, and other grassroots organizations;

(3) to support civilian protection, atrocity prevention, ceasefire monitoring, and nonviolent conflict resolution in Sudan;

(4) to support an inclusive civilian political dialogue aimed at establishing a civilian-led transition and durable constitutional framework;

(5) to support accountability for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, violations of international humanitarian law, conflict-related sexual violence, and other severe abuses committed by armed actors in Sudan; and

(6) to prevent United States–origin weapons or military equipment from being used by belligerents in Sudan.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) Major defense equipment.—The term "major defense equipment" has the meaning given the term in section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act ([22 U.S.C. 2794\(6\)](#)).

(c) Strategy.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to support civilian protection, humanitarian access, ceasefire negotiations, and progress toward a sustainable peace in Sudan.

(2) Matters included.—The strategy required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) plans to support, supplement, or help consolidate existing Sudanese-led, African-led, United Nations-led, regional, local, or other diplomatic processes toward a comprehensive ceasefire and sustainable peace agreement, without displacing or unnecessarily duplicating such processes;

(B) an assessment of whether and how a peace congress under section 1362 could support the processes described in subparagraph (A), including by facilitating participation, coordination, or agreement among parties and affected communities;

(C) actions in multilateral fora and with regional institutions to support civilian protection, sustained and unimpeded humanitarian access, enforcement of the United Nations arms embargo on Darfur, and expansion of such embargo to include all of Sudan;

(D) plans to support an inclusive civilian political dialogue with safe and meaningful leadership and participation by Sudanese people and communities directly affected by the conflict, including through local mutual-aid organizations, civic organizations, labor organizations, professional associations, local peace committees, and other representative community institutions;

(E) efforts to support grassroots organizations providing humanitarian and peacebuilding assistance in conflict-affected areas that traditional implementing partners cannot reach, including mechanisms to fund such organizations and facilitate secure communications;

(F) efforts to provide training and other support for doctors, lawyers, journalists, civic leaders, humanitarian workers, local mutual-aid organizations, and other persons working at the grassroots level to—

(i) preserve witness testimony, forensic evidence, medical evidence, and other information relating to genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, violations of international humanitarian law, conflict-related sexual violence, and other severe abuses; and

(ii) provide psychosocial support for Sudanese civilians who have experienced violence, including conflict-related sexual violence;

(G) a targeted accountability and anti-diversion strategy to deter atrocities, support accountability, end hostilities, and restrict arms, materiel, financial support, resources, and equipment that materially support military operations of the Rapid Support Forces or the Sudanese Armed Forces;

(H) an identification of foreign countries, foreign persons, and other entities knowingly providing support described in subparagraph (G); and

(I) an assessment of whether conduct identified under subparagraph (G) or (H) warrants a determination or other action under section 1337.

(3) Implementation reports.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the strategy required under paragraph (1) is submitted, and every 180 days thereafter for 4 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on implementation of the strategy that includes substantive updates on the matters described in paragraph (2).

(d) Special Envoy for Sudan.—

(1) Appointment and extension.—Section 7204 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 ([Public Law 118–159](#); [22 U.S.C. 10001 note](#)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking "with the advice and consent of the Senate" and inserting "consistent with section 1(j) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 ([22 U.S.C. 2651a\(j\)](#))"; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking "2 years" and inserting "5 years".

(2) Coordination.—The Special Envoy for Sudan shall coordinate implementation of the strategy required under subsection (c) with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Peacebuilding, and other relevant Federal officials.

(3) Peace dividend appropriation.—There is appropriated to the Secretary of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2029, to remain available until expended, to carry out section 7204 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, as amended by paragraph (1). It is the intent of Congress that amounts appropriated under this paragraph be treated as a peace dividend from reductions in national defense budget function 050 under section 1342.

(e) Multilateral implementation.—The Secretary of State and the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations shall use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations and other multilateral bodies to advance the policies described in subsection (a) and implement the strategy required under subsection (c), including by supporting unimpeded humanitarian access, documentation of atrocity crimes, civilian protection, and an end to hostilities in Sudan.

(f) Civilian protection and ceasefire monitoring.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall engage the United Nations, the African Union, and relevant international, regional, local,

and community participants to develop and support locally rooted, nonviolent civilian protection, humanitarian access, and ceasefire monitoring mechanisms in Sudan.

(2) Civilian administration.—The Department of Defense and the intelligence community may not exercise programmatic control over a mechanism supported under paragraph (1).

(g) International protection force.—

(1) Assistance under independent authority.—The Secretary of State may, under authority otherwise available under law, provide assistance to deploy and sustain a protection force authorized by the United Nations, the African Union, or another competent multilateral body to protect civilians, facilitate humanitarian operations, and monitor a ceasefire in Sudan.

(2) End-use and retransfer assurances.—Assistance under paragraph (1) may be provided only after the force provides written assurances that the force will not—

(A) transfer the assistance to a person who is not an officer, employee, or agent of the force without the prior consent of the President; or

(B) use or permit the use of the assistance for a purpose other than the purpose for which it was furnished without the prior consent of the President.

(3) Congressional notification.—If the President provides consent described in paragraph (2), the President shall promptly notify the appropriate congressional committees in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2394-1](#)).

(4) Planning assistance.—At the request of the Secretary of State and under authority otherwise available under law, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence may detail personnel or provide technical assistance to the African Union or another competent multilateral body solely to assess conditions and plan for the possible establishment of a protection force described in paragraph (1).

(5) Exclusion of civilian peacebuilding funds.—No amounts made available to the Basic Relief, Economic Assistance, and Development program or the Peacebuilding Fund may be used to deploy, sustain, arm, train, equip, or provide operational support to a force described in paragraph (1).

(h) Participation in peacebuilding, relief, and recovery.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall take available measures to facilitate safe and meaningful leadership and participation by Sudanese people and communities directly affected by the conflict, including through local mutual-aid organizations, civic organizations, labor organizations, professional associations, local peace committees, and other representative community institutions, in—

(1) formal and informal conflict prevention and conflict resolution processes to address the conflict in Sudan;

(2) post-conflict relief, recovery, accountability, reconstruction, and civilian governance efforts;

(3) prevention, mitigation, and response efforts relating to conflict-related sexual violence;
and

(4) planning and delivery of humanitarian relief and civilian protection efforts.

(i) Prohibition on sale or licensing of major defense equipment.—

(1) In addition to other restrictions.—In addition to any restriction applicable under section 1337, the United States may not issue a license or other approval for, authorize, or carry out a sale, export, or transfer of major defense equipment to a foreign country that the President identifies under subsection (c)(2)(H) or an implementation report under subsection (c)(3) as knowingly providing support described in subsection (c)(2)(G).

(2) Waiver.—The President may waive the prohibition under paragraph (1) on a case-by-case basis if the President—

(A) determines that the waiver is vital to the national interests of the United States; and

(B) not later than 15 days after issuing the waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the waiver and a detailed description and justification for the waiver.

(3) Termination.—The prohibition under paragraph (1) shall cease to apply to a country on the date on which the President determines that the country no longer knowingly provides support described in subsection (c)(2)(G). The President shall promptly submit the determination and its factual basis to the appropriate congressional committees and make the determination publicly available in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(j) Assessment of restrictions on United States humanitarian assistance.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a certification and report consistent with the requirements of section 620I(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2378-1\(a\)](#)) describing and assessing the extent to which a foreign country prohibits or otherwise restricts, directly or indirectly, the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance in Sudan, including a United States Government-supported international effort to provide such humanitarian assistance.

(2) Use of exception.—The certification and report required under paragraph (1) shall include a description of any use of the authority described in section 620I(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2378-1\(b\)](#)) and the date such authority was exercised in the continued provision of assistance to such foreign country.

(3) Relationship to strategy.—The strategy required under subsection (c) shall incorporate the findings of the certification and report required under paragraph (1).

(4) Form.—The certification and report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(k) Report on United States-origin weapons being used in Sudan.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on United States–origin weapons or military equipment being used by belligerents in Sudan.

(2) Matters included.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assessment of whether United States–origin weapons or military equipment have been or are being used by belligerents in Sudan and by which actors;

(B) a list of the types of United States–origin weapons or military equipment identified as having been used by belligerents in Sudan;

(C) an analysis of the chain of control for United States–origin weapons or military equipment identified as having been used by belligerents in Sudan;

(D) a summary of actions taken, and steps necessary, to prevent United States–origin weapons or military equipment from being used by belligerents in Sudan; and

(E) an assessment of whether the findings of the report warrant a determination or other action under section 1337 or investigation, monitoring, suspension, or other action under section 1336.

(3) Form.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(I) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed as congressional authorization for the use of military force or as independent authority to provide security force assistance.

SEC. 1364. NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL TALKS AND DISARMAMENT SUMMITS.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Nuclear weapons pose an existential threat to humanity, a fact affirmed on January 3, 2022, when the leaders of the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States (commonly referred to as the "P5") issued a joint statement declaring that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought".

(2) Since the advent of nuclear weapons in 1945, millions of people around the world have demanded meaningful international action to halt, reduce, and eliminate the threats posed by nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons testing, and nuclear war.

(3) The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (21 UST 483), entered into force March 5, 1970, includes a binding obligation to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament.

(4) Bipartisan United States global leadership has curbed the growth in the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons and slowed vertical proliferation among countries already possessing nuclear weapons, as shown by a reduction of approximately 90 percent in the United States nuclear weapons stockpile from its Cold War height of 31,255 in 1967.

(5) Despite progress made to reduce the number and role of, and risks posed by, nuclear weapons, tensions among nuclear-armed countries are increasing, key nuclear risk-reduction treaties are under threat or have expired, significant stockpiles of weapons-usable fissile material remain, and a qualitative global nuclear arms race may be beginning.

(6) On September 23, 2025, President Trump stated before the United Nations General Assembly, "We want to have a cessation of the development of nuclear weapons If we ever use them, the world literally might come to an end."

(7) A nuclear freeze and reduction by the United States would seek to halt the new nuclear arms race and renew a comprehensive and verifiable global freeze on the testing, deployment, and production of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for such weapons.

(8) Through this title, the United States builds on decades-long bipartisan efforts to reduce the number and salience of nuclear weapons by prohibiting first-use nuclear strikes by the United States, prohibiting explosive nuclear testing by the United States, and directing renewed international nuclear arms control talks, treaty negotiations, and disarmament summits.

(b) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to seek to build upon its decades-long, bipartisan efforts to reduce the number and salience of nuclear weapons by leading international negotiations on specific arms-reduction measures as part of a 21st-century global denuclearization movement;

(2) to seek to engage with all other countries that possess nuclear weapons, including the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to negotiate and conclude future multilateral arms control, disarmament, and risk-reduction agreements, which should contain some or all of the following provisions:

(A) an agreement by the United States and the Russian Federation on a resumption of onsite inspections and verification measures formerly provided under the New START Treaty and a follow-on treaty or agreement that lowers central limits and covers new kinds of strategic delivery vehicles or non-strategic nuclear weapons;

(B) an agreement on a verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and further deployment of all nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for such weapons;

(C) an agreement that establishes, to the extent practicable, a verifiable numerical ceiling on the deployed shorter-range and intermediate-range delivery systems, as defined by the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (TIAS No. 12101), and strategic delivery systems, as defined by the New START Treaty (TIAS No. 11-205), and the nuclear warheads associated with such systems for all countries that possess nuclear weapons, using August 2, 2019, the date on which the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty terminated, as the baseline;

(D) an agreement by each country to adopt a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons or provide transparency into its nuclear declaratory policy;

(E) an agreement on a proactive United Nations Security Council resolution that expands access by the International Atomic Energy Agency to any country found by the

Board of Governors of that Agency to be noncompliant with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

(F) an agreement to refrain from configuring nuclear forces in a "launch on warning" or "launch under warning" nuclear posture, which may prompt a nuclear-armed country to launch a ballistic missile attack in response to detection by an early-warning satellite or sensor of a suspected incoming ballistic missile;

(G) an agreement not to target or interfere with the nuclear command, control, and communications infrastructure of another country through a kinetic attack or a cyberattack;

(H) an agreement on transparency measures or verifiable limits, or both, on hypersonic cruise missiles and glide vehicles that are fired from sea-based, ground, and air platforms; and

(I) an agreement to provide a baseline and continuous exchanges detailing the aggregate number of active nuclear weapons and associated systems possessed by each country.

(3) to seek to rejuvenate efforts in the United Nations Conference on Disarmament toward the negotiation of a verifiable Fissile Material Treaty or Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, or to move negotiations to another international body or forum, such as a meeting of the P5, to verifiably prevent the production by any country of highly enriched uranium and plutonium for use in nuclear weapons;

(4) to seek to convene a series of head-of-state-level summits on nuclear disarmament modeled on the Nuclear Security Summits process, which saw the elimination of the equivalent of 150 nuclear weapons; and

(5) to refrain from developing new designs for nuclear warheads or bombs and to seek reciprocal commitments from other nuclear-armed countries.

SEC. 1365. SOVEREIGN DEBT RELIEF, RESPONSIBLE LENDING, AND PEACEBUILDING CONFERENCE.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support sovereign debt relief for low-income countries, conflict-affected countries, and other countries experiencing unsustainable debt burdens;

(2) to support responsible lending and borrowing standards that reduce the risk of future debt crises;

(3) to oppose debt-relief conditions that require privatization of public resources, increased costs for basic public services, reductions in essential public employment, or austerity measures that deepen poverty, food insecurity, displacement, or conflict;

(4) to support transparent, participatory, and accountable use of savings generated by debt relief for health care, education, food security, housing, public infrastructure, environmental restoration, post-conflict recovery, and other peacebuilding purposes;

(5) to support orderly, fair, timely, and predictable sovereign debt restructuring mechanisms; and

(6) to oppose predatory collection of sovereign debt by creditors that acquire distressed debt for the purpose of extracting excessive returns from countries experiencing debt distress.

(b) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Sovereign debt distress can contribute to armed conflict, forced displacement, food insecurity, austerity, political instability, predatory resource extraction, and weakened democratic self-government.

(2) In 1996, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank launched the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative to reduce unsustainable debt burdens on low-income countries, and, in 2005, that initiative was supplemented by the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative to provide deeper cancellation of eligible debts owed to multilateral institutions.

(3) Debt relief can free public resources for health care, education, food security, infrastructure, environmental restoration, post-conflict recovery, and other investments that reduce the conditions that contribute to violence and instability.

(4) Debt relief that is conditioned on privatization of public resources, increased costs for basic public services, reductions in essential public employment, or austerity measures that deepen poverty can undermine peacebuilding and democratic stability.

(5) A durable international debt framework should promote responsible lending and borrowing, transparent debt contracting, meaningful public accountability, orderly sovereign debt workouts, and protection against predatory debt collection.

(6) The United States can promote peace by convening debtor countries, creditor countries, international financial institutions, regional development banks, the United Nations, civil society organizations, labor organizations, anti-corruption experts, debt justice experts, and communities affected by debt distress to develop a fair, transparent framework centered on peacebuilding for sovereign debt relief.

(c) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Eligible bilateral debt.—The term "eligible bilateral debt" means any loan, credit, guarantee, insurance claim, concessional financing obligation, development assistance debt, export credit, food assistance credit, or other sovereign obligation owed by an eligible country to the United States.

(2) Eligible country.—The term "eligible country" means a foreign country that—

(A) is a low-income country;

(B) is experiencing sovereign debt distress;

(C) is affected by armed conflict, recent armed conflict, mass displacement, famine, or severe political instability; or

(D) is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding, to be a country for which debt relief would materially advance peacebuilding, civilian welfare, democratic stability, or economic self-determination.

(3) Fund.—The term "Fund" means the Sovereign Debt Relief and Peacebuilding Fund established under subsection (g).

(d) Peacebuilding conference on sovereign debt relief and responsible lending.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Secretary of Peacebuilding, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Civic Dignity and Economic Security, and the Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security, shall convene an international conference on sovereign debt relief, monetary reform, responsible lending, and peacebuilding.

(2) Participation.—The conference required under paragraph (1) shall seek participation from—

(A) debtor countries experiencing unsustainable debt burdens or debt distress;

(B) creditor countries;

(C) the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, regional development banks, and other international financial institutions;

(D) the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations;

(E) labor organizations, civil society organizations, anti-corruption experts, debt justice experts, public finance experts, and other nongovernmental stakeholders with relevant expertise; and

(F) communities directly affected by debt distress, austerity measures, resource extraction, forced displacement, or conflict.

(3) Purpose.—The purpose of the conference required under paragraph (1) shall be to develop a framework for sovereign debt relief, responsible lending and borrowing, and orderly sovereign debt restructuring that supports peacebuilding, democratic accountability, and economic self-determination, including monetary reform.

(e) Negotiating objectives.—In carrying out subsection (d), the United States shall seek international agreement on—

(1) cancellation or reduction of unsustainable bilateral and multilateral debts owed by low-income countries, conflict-affected countries, and other countries experiencing debt distress;

(2) use of grants, rather than new loans, for development assistance to countries for which additional borrowing would create or deepen debt distress;

(3) responsible lending and borrowing standards requiring that sovereign loans—

(A) be publicly disclosed in accessible form;

(B) include the principal amount, interest rate, fees, maturity, collateral, governing law, and material repayment terms;

(C) comply with applicable domestic and international law;

(D) be approved through transparent and accountable domestic legal processes;

(E) include an assessment of debt sustainability and the likely effect of the loan on public services, labor conditions, food security, environmental sustainability, and conflict risk; and

(F) not finance corruption, repression, forced displacement, severe labor exploitation, resource theft, or violations of international humanitarian law;

(4) debt-relief standards that prohibit conditions requiring privatization of public resources, increased costs for basic public services, reductions in essential public employment, or austerity measures that deepen poverty, food insecurity, displacement, or conflict;

(5) debt portfolio audits to identify debts that are odious, illegal, fraudulent, corrupt, predatory, unconscionable, or inconsistent with responsible lending and borrowing standards;

(6) an orderly, fair, timely, and predictable sovereign debt workout mechanism, which may include arbitration, mediation, a standing international sovereign debt restructuring process, or another neutral mechanism capable of binding public and private creditors;

(7) measures to prevent predatory collection of distressed sovereign debt, including litigation or enforcement practices that undermine debt relief, humanitarian assistance, or peacebuilding;

(8) international monetary reform, public payment systems, nonextractive finance, and other public finance tools that reduce reliance on predatory debt and support peaceful economic development;

(9) disclosure and public accountability requirements for the use of savings generated by debt cancellation or debt reduction; and

(10) mechanisms to ensure that debt relief does not reduce other forms of development assistance, humanitarian assistance, or peacebuilding assistance.

(f) Use of voice, vote, and influence.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to support—

(1) debt cancellation, debt reduction, and debt restructuring consistent with this section;

(2) responsible lending and borrowing standards consistent with subsection (e)(3);

(3) limits on harmful conditionality consistent with subsection (e)(4);

(4) debt portfolio audits consistent with subsection (e)(5);

(5) orderly sovereign debt workout mechanisms consistent with subsection (e)(6);

(6) measures to prevent predatory collection of distressed sovereign debt consistent with subsection (e)(7);

(7) international monetary reform, public payment systems, nonextractive finance, and other public finance tools consistent with subsection (e)(8); and

(8) grant-based assistance for countries for which additional borrowing would create or deepen debt distress.

(g) Sovereign Debt Relief and Peacebuilding Fund.—

(1) Establishment.—There is established in the Treasury a fund to be known as the Sovereign Debt Relief and Peacebuilding Fund.

(2) Peace dividend appropriation.—There is appropriated to the Fund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$5,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2027, to remain available until expended. It is the intent of Congress that the appropriation under this paragraph be treated as a peace dividend from reductions in national defense budget function 050 under section 1342.

(3) Administration.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall administer the Fund in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding.

(h) Use of Fund.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for—

(1) the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 ([2 U.S.C. 661a](#)), of modifying, reducing, cancelling, or otherwise forgiving eligible bilateral debts owed to the United States;

(2) contributions by the United States to multilateral debt cancellation, debt reduction, or debt restructuring arrangements negotiated through international financial institutions;

(3) transfers to the Comptroller General of the United States for debt portfolio audits described in subsection (k);

(4) support for responsible lending and borrowing standards described in subsection (e)(3);

(5) support for orderly sovereign debt workout mechanisms described in subsection (e)(6); and

(6) administrative costs necessary to carry out this section.

(i) Bilateral debt cancellation authority.—

(1) In general.—The President, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury, may modify, reduce, cancel, or otherwise forgive any eligible bilateral debt owed to the United States by an eligible country, to the extent amounts are available in the Fund for the cost of such modification, reduction, cancellation, or forgiveness.

(2) No refund of amounts previously paid.—Cancellation of an eligible bilateral debt under this subsection shall not require the United States to refund principal, interest, fees, or charges paid before the date of cancellation, unless expressly provided by a subsequent Act of Congress.

(j) Multilateral debt cancellation authority.—The Secretary of the Treasury may use amounts in the Fund to support a multilateral debt cancellation, debt reduction, or debt restructuring arrangement if—

(1) the arrangement reduces or cancels debts owed by 1 or more eligible countries to an international financial institution;

(2) the arrangement is consistent with the policy and negotiating objectives described in subsections (a) and (e);

(3) the arrangement does not condition debt relief on privatization of public resources, increased costs for basic public services, reductions in essential public employment, or austerity measures that deepen poverty, food insecurity, displacement, or conflict; and

(4) the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the contribution would support peacebuilding, civilian welfare, democratic stability, or economic self-determination.

(k) Debt portfolio audits.—

(1) In general.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct audits of eligible bilateral debts and, to the extent practicable, debts owed by eligible countries to international financial institutions or private creditors, to identify debts that are odious, illegal, fraudulent, corrupt, predatory, unconscionable, or inconsistent with responsible lending and borrowing standards.

(2) Matters included.—An audit under paragraph (1) shall assess—

(A) the origin, purpose, principal amount, interest rate, fees, maturity, collateral, governing law, and repayment terms of the debt;

(B) whether the debt complied with applicable domestic and international law at the time it was incurred;

(C) whether the proceeds of the debt were used for the stated public purpose;

(D) whether the debt financed corruption, repression, forced displacement, severe labor exploitation, resource theft, or violations of international humanitarian law;

(E) whether the debt materially contributed to debt distress, austerity, economic instability, conflict, displacement, or deprivation of essential services; and

(F) whether cancellation, reduction, restructuring, or other remedial action would advance the purposes of this section.

(3) Consultation.—In conducting audits under this subsection, the Comptroller General may consult with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Peacebuilding, international financial institutions, debtor governments, civil society

organizations, labor organizations, anti-corruption experts, debt justice experts, and communities affected by debt distress.

(4) Prioritization, initial audit, and public availability.—

(A) Prioritization.—In selecting debts for audit, the Comptroller General shall give priority to—

(i) eligible bilateral debts for which action under subsection (i) is under consideration;

(ii) debts of eligible countries experiencing acute debt distress, armed conflict, post-conflict recovery, or humanitarian crisis;

(iii) debts for which credible information indicates the presence of 1 or more conditions described in paragraph (1); and

(iv) debts for which an audit is likely to materially inform action under subsection (i) or (j), or negotiations or international action under subsection (e) or (f).

(B) Initial audit.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall complete at least 1 audit under this subsection.

(C) Public availability.—Upon completion of an audit under this subsection, the Comptroller General shall submit the audit to Congress and make the audit publicly available in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex and may omit information prohibited from disclosure by law.

(l) Relationship to fellowship among nations and peace congresses.—

(1) Peace and stability partnerships.—A framework developed under this section may inform the establishment of a peace and stability partnership under section 1326, including partnership objectives relating to debt relief, public banking, monetary reform, nonextractive finance, public benefit systems, anti-corruption, labor standards, natural resource governance, and local productive capacity.

(2) Peace congresses.—A framework developed under this section may inform a peace and stabilization agenda developed under section 1362 if sovereign debt distress, austerity, predatory lending, predatory resource extraction, concentrated economic power, or deprivation of essential services contributes to the conflict or potential conflict addressed by the peace congress.

(3) No merger of authorities.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to authorize assistance, grants, cooperative agreements, debt cancellation, or debt restructuring except as otherwise authorized by law.

(m) Report to Congress.—

(1) Report required.—Not later than 180 days after the conclusion of the conference required under subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall jointly submit to Congress a report on the conference.

(2) Contents.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

- (A) a description of the participants in the conference;
- (B) a summary of any framework, recommendations, or agreements developed through the conference;
- (C) a description of progress toward the negotiating objectives described in subsection (e);
- (D) an assessment of how sovereign debt distress, predatory lending, predatory collection, austerity, resource extraction, and harmful conditionality affect peacebuilding, democratic accountability, economic self-determination, forced displacement, food security, public health, education, and conflict risk;
- (E) an assessment of how debt relief and responsible lending standards may support peace and stability partnerships under section 1326;
- (F) an assessment of how sovereign debt relief and responsible lending standards may support peace congresses under section 1362;
- (G) a description of actions taken by the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution pursuant to subsection (f); and
- (H) recommendations for legislation or administrative action to advance sovereign debt relief, responsible lending, orderly sovereign debt workouts, limits on harmful conditionality, and protection against predatory collection of distressed sovereign debt.

(3) Public availability.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be made publicly available in an accessible format, except that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Peacebuilding may withhold information if public disclosure would materially harm an ongoing diplomatic negotiation.

Subtitle C—Presidential Address on Peace and Populism

SEC. 1371. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON PEACE AND POPULISM.

(a) Address.—Not later than July 4, 2027, the President shall deliver to Congress and the people of the United States an address describing progress made through the Jubilee, in carrying out the POPULIST Act, and in advancing peace, justice, prosperity, democratic self-government, and dignity for all.

(b) Consultation.—The President shall prepare the address in consultation with members of the Cabinet and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies.

(c) Public availability.—At the time the address is delivered, the President shall make the text of the address and supporting data and sources sufficient to substantiate its principal factual claims publicly available without charge in accessible and searchable formats.

(d) Matters addressed.—The address shall describe, in clear language and using concrete measures and examples to the extent practicable—