

supporting multilateral cooperation for fair and open internet governance through trustworthy deployment of digital technologies in the developing world. The United States must be doing everything we can to ensure Russian and Chinese malign influence does not grow. This bill will help.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Ranking Member MIKE MCCAUL and Representative CUELLAR for their work on this legislation. This bill will help ensure that the United States is doing all we can to stop Russian and Chinese malign influence taking control of the world's 5G networks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1934, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

CONDEMNING THE OCTOBER 25, 2021, MILITARY COUP IN SUDAN AND STANDING WITH THE PEOPLE OF SUDAN

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 59) condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 59

Whereas the people of the Republic of Sudan suffered for three decades under the despotic rule of President Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir, whose government was responsible for the suppression of civil liberties, grand corruption, support for international terrorism, and the commission of crimes against humanity and genocide;

Whereas, throughout 2019, a coalition of Sudanese civic groups, including professional associations, labor unions, community groups, democracy activists, and opposition parties, led a mass protest movement to demand the end of Bashir's reign and the transition to democracy in Sudan;

Whereas, on April 11, 2019, Sudanese military officers deposed Bashir, and, following continued protests, agreed to form a transitional government in partnership with a civilian pro-democracy coalition on July 17, 2019;

Whereas, on June 3, 2019, Sudanese forces led by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), largely comprised of Janjaweed militia in-

involved in genocidal campaigns across Darfur for decades, opened fire on protesters at an army command headquarters in Khartoum, killing at least 127 people, at least 40 of whom were found in the Nile River;

Whereas the military and civilian elements agreed to a 39-month transition to democracy, with a Civilian-Led Transitional Government (CLTG) comprised of a predominantly civilian cabinet led by Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok, a Sovereign Council, an executive body with civilian and military members chaired for the first half of the transitional period by Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, and a Transitional Legislative Council, which has yet to be formed;

Whereas the United States and the international community supported Sudan's transition to democracy, with the United States identifying more than \$1,000,000,000 in foreign assistance, and the multilateral Friends of Sudan group pledging \$1,800,000,000 from roughly 50 countries and international organizations;

Whereas the CLTG made progress in human rights reforms, including guaranteeing the people of Sudan freedom of religion and gender equality under the transitional constitution, banning female genital mutilation, and decriminalizing apostasy;

Whereas, in August 2021, when the Sudanese Cabinet ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the CLTG made progress towards ending impunity for abusers of human rights, stating its intention to deliver Omar al-Bashir to the ICC to stand trial for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, and formed civilian committees to investigate corruption and crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Bashir regime;

Whereas the transitional government negotiated a peace agreement with several rebel groups, a step towards ending decades of conflict in the regions of Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile, which killed hundreds of thousands of civilians and left more than 3,000,000 people displaced within Sudan;

Whereas Sudan continues to face a serious humanitarian situation, with an estimated 13,400,000 people, or 29 percent of the population, in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021;

Whereas Sudan faces a severe economic crisis, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused the price of food and consumer goods to increase significantly, while austerity measures imposed to stabilize the economy resulted in the reduction or elimination of subsidies for commodities including wheat and fuel;

Whereas the political tensions between the civilian and military elements and within factions of the civilian coalition undermined the CLTG and contributed to widespread unrest within the Sudanese population relating to a range of issues, including the economic crisis, ethnic and tribal conflict in peripheral regions, and the unsatisfactory pace of reforms;

Whereas, on September 21, 2021, some members of the military reportedly attempted a coup d'état against the transitional government, which failed to depose the government but succeeded in precipitating the most serious political crisis of the transition period;

Whereas, on October 21, 2021, hundreds of thousands of people across Sudan demonstrated in support of democratic civilian rule, to counter a smaller protest days prior demanding the military take complete control of the government;

Whereas, on October 25, 2021, Lieutenant General Burhan, with the support of General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, also known as "Hemedti", seized control of the government, deployed the military to the streets of

Khartoum and Omdurman, and arrested and detained Prime Minister Hamdok and other civilian officials;

Whereas the African Union Peace and Security Council convened on October 27, 2021, strongly condemned the coup, reaffirmed the mandate of the CLTG, and subsequently suspended Sudan from the regional body "with immediate effect . . . until the effective restoration" of the CLTG;

Whereas the actions of Lieutenant General Burhan and the Sudanese military violate Sudan's Constitutional Charter and threaten to plunge Sudan into isolation and instability;

Whereas the United States Government publicly condemned the coup, suspended its foreign assistance to Sudan, and urged Lieutenant General Burhan and his accomplices to restore the CLTG and return Sudan to the path to democracy; and

Whereas, the Troika (the United States, United Kingdom, Norway), the European Union, and Switzerland "continue to recognize the Prime Minister and his cabinet as the constitutional leaders of the transitional government" and "confirm once again the international calls for the immediate return to the roadmap for democratic transition of Sudan": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) condemns the October 25, 2021, coup in Sudan;

(2) stands with the people of Sudan in their democratic aspirations;

(3) recognizes the Prime Minister and his cabinet as the constitutional leaders of Sudan's transitional government;

(4) calls for Sudan's military junta to—

(A) immediately release all civilian government officials, civil society members, and other individuals detained in connection with the coup;

(B) return to constitutional rule under the transitional constitution as the starting point for negotiations with civilians toward full civilian rule;

(C) lift the state of emergency, including complete restoration of all means of communication;

(D) remove all roadblocks and checkpoints, and order the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and RSF to stand down and comply with international recognized rules of engagement;

(E) ensure security forces respect the right to peaceful protest and hold those who used excessive force and committed other abuses accountable in a transparent, credible process;

(F) cease all attempts to change the civilian composition of the cabinet, Sovereign Council, and other government bodies; and

(G) transfer leadership of the Sovereign Council to a civilian member of the Sovereign Council in keeping with the transitional constitution;

(5) calls on the Secretary of State to—

(A) immediately identify coup leaders, their accomplices, and enablers for consideration for targeted sanctions;

(B) urge junta leaders to return immediately to the rule of law as set forth by the transitional constitution;

(C) monitor, discourage, and deter any effort by external parties to support the coup and the military junta;

(D) coordinate with—

(i) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other Federal Government agencies to pause all non-humanitarian bilateral assistance to Sudan until restoration of the transitional constitutional order;

(ii) the Department of the Treasury to use the voice and vote of the United States in

international financial institutions to suspend all actions related to non-humanitarian loans or debt relief to Sudan until restoration of the transitional constitutional order; and

(iii) the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to ensure the United Nations Security Council is seized of the matter on an ongoing basis; and (E) work with the Troika to engage members of the international community to join these United States actions; and

(6) calls on international partners to—

(A) join United States efforts to impose targeted sanctions on the junta and other accomplices to the coup, monitor, discourage, and deter any effort by external parties to support the junta, and urge junta leaders to return to the rule of law as set forth by the transitional constitution; and

(B) suspend Sudan's participation in all regional multilateral organizations until Sudan is returned to constitutional rule under the transitional constitution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 59, condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 59. I would first like to thank my colleague, Chairman MEEKS, for drafting this important resolution.

On October 25, 2021, Sudan's military leaders launched a coup that essentially dissolved nearly 2 years of progress toward establishing a civilian-led transitional government that would be accountable to the people of Sudan.

Since then, the military junta has undertaken a campaign involving serious human rights violations, including the unlawful detention of the recognized Prime Minister, senior government officials, and members of civil society. Civilian protestors have been maimed, detained, and killed arbitrarily.

Now, the military junta has brazenly aligned itself with the Kremlin and provided Putin access to its mining sector at a time when Russia is seeking funds to wage its own brutal, illegal war in Ukraine.

For these reasons, Congress needs to send a unified message to Sudan's military junta by strongly condemning the October 25 coup and reaffirming our support for the Sudanese people.

This resolution will also signal to the world that the international community must take a stand against the antidemocratic trends sweeping Sudan

and the region. We must continue championing multilateral efforts to bring peace and stability to Sudan.

While clearly imperfect, I believe the U.N.-mediated process to advance Sudan's political transition and reestablish the path to peace could be viable with the right leadership and inclusive representation.

In passing this resolution and a companion resolution recently passed by our colleagues in the Senate, I ask you to support this call to stand with the people of Sudan and urge Sudan's military junta to restore the civilian-led transition as the best hope for peace and prosperity in Sudan.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 17, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated June 17, 2022, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Financial Services of any Rule X jurisdiction claims over the matters contained in H. Con. Res. 59, the "Condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan." The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that our Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee on Financial Services further confirms our interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

We request that you ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. We look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 21, 2022.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chair, Committee on Financial Services, House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR WATERS: I am writing to you concerning H. Con. Res. 59, Condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the resolution fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H. Con. Res. 59 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the measure does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the resolution that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on Financial Services conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chair.

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Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 59, condemning the October 25 coup in Sudan. I thank Chairman MEEKS, Ranking Member MCCAUL, as well as Chairwoman BASS and Ranking Member SMITH of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health and Global Human Rights.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Sudan have worked tirelessly for freedom and democracy since the ousting of 30-year dictator, Omar Al-Bashir. Unfortunately, the path toward civilian-led democracy was halted when military junta leaders detained civilian leaders and took over the government last fall. These actions undermined months of progress made under transitional authorities and hope for a new future in Sudan.

Military leaders, like General Burhan and General Hemeti, have once again prioritized power as well as personal and financial gain over the will of the people. While I am glad Congress is sending an important and unified message condemning the October 25 coup, more must be done.

That is why I am leading the Sudan Democracy Act, which passed out of committee earlier this year. The same military junta that overthrew the civilian-led transitional government and are undermining peace and stability in Sudan, are also some of the same individuals implicated in gross violations of human rights, corruption, and illicit finance schemes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the administration to utilize all existing sanctions authority to demand accountability for these actions while we continue to work here in Congress to find a path forward for new, important sanctions authority.

I stand firmly behind the people of Sudan, or anywhere else in the world, where people are fighting for freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, I again thank my colleagues on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health and Human Rights for offering this important resolution.

Last month, the Senate unanimously passed an identical resolution, and

Congress is speaking clearly with one voice in support of the people of Sudan and their tireless fight for democracy.

The United States should continue to support human rights defenders, journalists, and civil society leaders in Sudan who are standing up for democracy. But it is also critical that the Biden administration rethink any foreign assistance intended for Sudan under this new military junta leadership.

Prior appropriations bills provided over \$700 million to solidify a fledgling civilian-led transitional government. Unfortunately, that government is no longer in power and precious taxpayer resources should not be beholden to this unfortunate new reality in Sudan.

I again commend the people of Sudan for their steadfast support of democracy, and I am proud that today, the United States Congress sends a strong message of solidarity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the October 25 military coup in Sudan represents a dark day for the people in Sudan. It put Sudan and its people on a regressive path that has eroded their human rights and their aspirations for a civilian-led transition. This transition, with historic support from the United States, augured peace, stability, and democratic governance in Sudan for the first time in decades. Instead, the military junta decided to seize power without regard for the will of Sudan's people.

This resolution will echo the voice of the international community by condemning the coup, standing up for Sudan's people, and calling for full accountability for the junta leaders who have abused their power and their people. The passage of this concurrent resolution is a step in the right direction.

I again thank Chairman MEEKS for his leadership on this resolution, and I urge all my colleagues to join us by voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 59.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

CALLING FOR STABILITY AND THE CESSATION OF VIOLENCE AND CONDEMNING ISIS-AFFILIATED TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE, INCLUDING THE CABO DELGADO PROVINCE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 720) calling for stability and the cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 720

Whereas, in August 2019, Mozambique President Filipe Nyusi, of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), and the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO) President Ossufo Momade signed the Peace and Reconciliation Accord in Maputo, ending several years of resurgent armed conflict between RENAMO and FRELIMO before RENAMO's rebel leader Mariano Nhongo was killed by Mozambican forces in October 2021;

Whereas, in October 2017, violent extremists locally known as al-Shabab or Ahlu al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah targeted civilians in the Cabo Delgado Province and eventually took up arms against the Mozambican state, launching an armed insurgency that has had dire consequences for human rights, security, and socioeconomic welfare in the Cabo Delgado Province;

Whereas, since 2017, Ahlu al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah has killed thousands of civilians and brutalized communities in Cabo Delgado Province, including through mass beheadings of men and boys, abductions, including of children who are forced to take up arms, and attacks against transportation, supply convoys, government facilities, and other buildings, such as homes, schools, and hospitals;

Whereas, in 2018, the Cabo Delgado-based violent extremist group reportedly pledged allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and was acknowledged by ISIS as an affiliate in August 2019;

Whereas, on March 10, 2021, the Department of State designated Ahlu al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah, also known as ISIS-Mozambique, as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and as Specially Designated Global Terrorists under Executive Order 13224, and identified Tanzanian national Abu Yasir Hassan as the leader of the organization;

Whereas, in late March 2021, ISIS-Mozambique launched a complex attack against the northern Mozambican town of Palma over several days, overwhelming Mozambican forces, killing and abducting dozens of people, and destroying infrastructure, leading TotalEnergies to declare force majeure in relation to its partially United States Government-financed \$20,000,000 liquefied natural gas project near Palma;

Whereas, in May 2021, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum reported a high risk of new mass killings in Mozambique as part of the Early Warning Project risk assessment for 2020–2021;

Whereas the United States Government announced in March 2021 its segment training of the Mozambican armed forces to help build their counterterrorism capacities, and the European Union announced in July 2021 that it would establish a military training mission in Mozambique;

Whereas, on June 23, 2021, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) heads of state issued a communique approving the deployment of the SADC Standby Force Mission to combat "acts of terrorism and violent extremism in Cabo Delgado";

Whereas, on July 10, 2021, Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi confirmed that 1,000 Rwandan forces had begun deploying to the Cabo Delgado Province and that a SADC standby force would follow, and on August 8, 2021, Rwandan forces announced they had retaken a strategic provincial port from ISIS-Mozambique;

Whereas grievances fueling terrorist recruitment reportedly include allegations of state corruption and exploitation, including by security forces, and historical socioeconomic and political marginalization of the Cabo Delgado Province and other northern regions, which has constrained development and brought about high rates of poverty, youth unemployment, and socioeconomic inequality;

Whereas international development of northern Mozambique's natural resources has the potential to yield economic benefit to the Cabo Delgado Province's local populations through job creation, increased private investment, and expanded development initiatives, yet in some cases resource development has reportedly displaced local communities and some have been inadequately compensated for lost land, homes, and disrupted livelihoods;

Whereas international human rights monitors have reported human rights violations perpetrated by Mozambican security forces during counterterrorism operations in the Cabo Delgado Province, including arbitrary arrests, abductions, torture of detainees, excessive force against unarmed civilians, intimidation, and extrajudicial killings;

Whereas, as of June 2021, ISIS-Mozambique's attacks and resulting clashes with government forces throughout the Cabo Delgado Province have killed over 3,000 people and displaced nearly 800,000, left 1,300,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including approximately 900,000, primarily women and children, in emergency-levels of food insecurity, and in July 2021, the World Food Program warned that insufficient funding could lead to famine in the region;

Whereas the United States, through the United States Agency for International Development, is the single largest donor of humanitarian assistance in Mozambique; and

Whereas, in April 2021, the World Bank approved a \$100,000,000 grant to Mozambique's Agency for Integrated Development of the North for the "restoration of livelihoods and economic opportunities, building of social cohesion, and improving access to basic services as well as the rehabilitation of selected public infrastructure intended to benefit internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in targeted areas of Northern Mozambique", and has determined Mozambique is eligible for its Prevention and Resilience Allocation, granting potential access of up to \$700,000,000 in additional assistance for similar projects: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the violence, targeting of civilians, and terrorist attacks carried out by ISIS-Mozambique in the Cabo Delgado Province;

(2) urges the Mozambican Government to—
(A) continue to work with international partners to restore security in the Cabo Delgado Province and counter violent extremism and terrorism in a manner that prioritizes the protection of civilians and their human rights;