

## **Darfur Peace and Accountability Act**

### **What is the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act?**

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On June 30, 2005, Reps. Hyde (R-IL), Payne (D-NJ), Smith (R-NJ), Lantos (D-CA), Royce (R-CA), Tancredo (R-CO), Wolf (R-VA), Jackson-Lee (D-TX), and Capuano (D-MA) introduced the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act (HR 3127). The bill is modeled similarly to the previous Darfur Genocide Accountability Act (HR 1424), but in order to get stronger bi-partisan support for the legislation, it does not include authorization for the use of force, oil sanctions, or a no fly zone.

The original sponsors of HR 1424 worked with leadership in the House to craft a bill that would garner strong bipartisan support and move forward while still addressing the key issues of civilian protection, accountability, an end to the violence in Darfur, and a comprehensive peace in Sudan.

The bill reaffirms that the atrocities being committed in Darfur are genocide and is expected to be marked up and scheduled for floor action soon after Congress returns from its July 4 recess.

### **Main provisions of the bill**

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- To expand the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and give the force a stronger mandate in order to protect civilians, humanitarian operations and deter violence in the region.
- To assist the efforts of the investigation by the International Criminal Court in Darfur
- To appoint a special Presidential Envoy for Sudan
- To impose asset and travel sanctions against individuals deemed by the President to be perpetrators of the atrocities in Darfur.
- To provide assistance to reinforce the AU mission (AMIS), "including but not limited to" logistics, transport, communications, training, command and control, technical, and aerial surveillance
- To deny entry at U.S. ports to cargo ships or oil tankers engaged in business in the oil sector of Sudan or involved in the shipment of goods for use by Sudan Armed Forces.
- To report to appropriate congressional committees within 30 days after enactment on:
  - sanctions imposed by the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act (2004) and
  - on the status of the AMIS mission and U.S. assistance to it
- To use the U.S. voice, vote, and influence to advocate NATO reinforcement of AMIS, including deterring air strikes against civilians, logistical, transport, communications, training, technical, command and control, aerial surveillance, and intelligence support.

### **About Citizens for Global Solutions**

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Citizens for Global Solutions envisions a future in which nations work together to abolish war, protect our rights and freedoms, and solve the problems facing humanity that no nation can solve alone. This vision requires effective democratic global institutions that will apply the rule of law while respecting the diversity and autonomy of national and local communities. We work to build political will for our vision in the United States by educating Americans about our global interdependence, communicating global concerns to public officials, and developing proposals to create, reform, and strengthen international institutions such as the United Nations.