

S. 2425 B The Bayh/Brownback "International Cooperative Anti-Terrorism Act"

U.S. Senators Evan Bayh and Sam Brownback believe that as we wage the war on international terrorism, a central goal of U.S. foreign policy must be to foster cooperation from the entire global community. In the "International Cooperative Anti-Terrorism Act," Bayh and Brownback directly link U.S. foreign aid with cooperation in the war on terrorism. Following is a brief summary of the six sections of the bill.

1. **Findings.** The findings assert that: (1) Terrorism is an illegitimate means of political expression; (2) The United States faces a serious threat from international terrorist groups; (3) The U.S. can only win the war on international terrorism if it has full cooperation from the international community; (4) All states and entities must be encouraged to cooperate in the war against international terrorism; (5) Protecting U.S. citizens and interests at home and overseas must be the highest priority of U.S. foreign relations; and (6) Foreign aid and arms transfers are important tools of U.S. foreign policy and recipient nations and entities must support the war on international terrorism.
2. **Statement of Policy.** This section of the Act mandates that states and entities must make a maximum effort to be cooperative in the war against international terrorism to be eligible for U.S. assistance or weapons. It defines cooperation in four key areas: (1) Acting against the financing of international terrorism; (2) Sharing information and intelligence; (3) Acting against international terror cells and groups; and (4) Requiring states and entities to curb all domestic expressions of support for terrorism and anti-American incitement in state-owned media, state-sanctioned gatherings, state-governed religious institutions and state-sanctioned schools and text books.
3. **Report.** The Act requires the Secretary of State, in coordination with the CIA Director, Secretary of Treasury and Administrator of the Agency for International Development (USAID), to produce an annual report indicating where there is credible evidence of recipients of U.S. assistance or armaments that are not making a maximum effort to be in full compliance in the war on international terrorism. The report will include a detailed explanation of why recipients are not in compliance, the areas where compliance is lacking and what the executive branch is doing to enhance compliance. Recognizing the demands of national security, the report to Congress may also include a "Classified" addendum.
4. **Non-Compliance.** States and entities found to be in non-compliance with the terms of this Act will be ineligible for U.S. assistance and arms transfers.
5. **Waiver.** The Act provides the President with a waiver authority if he/she deems the assistance or arms transfer to be important to the national security interest of the United States. Any waiver will require notification in writing to Congress.
6. **Exemption.** The Act provides an exemption for several programs critical to the war on

terrorism as well as essential humanitarian assistance programs.