

109TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3843

To amend the African Growth and Opportunity Act to extend certain trade benefits to eligible sub-Saharan African countries, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 5, 2006

Mr. LUGAR introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend the African Growth and Opportunity Act to extend certain trade benefits to eligible sub-Saharan African countries, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “AGOA Extension Act
5 of 2006”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds that—

8 (1) the African Growth and Opportunity Act
9 (19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) has helped to spur eco-
10 nomic growth and bolster economic reforms in the

1 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and fostered strong-
2 er economic ties between the countries in sub-Saha-
3 ran Africa and the United States;

4 (2) the African Growth and Opportunity Act
5 has helped to promote investment in sub-Saharan
6 Africa, especially in the textile and apparel sectors;

7 (3) the major challenges facing the often nas-
8 cent textile and apparel sector in sub-Saharan Africa
9 are—

10 (A) unrestrained competition from well-es-
11 tablished, and in some cases, subsidized, pro-
12 ducers, particularly following the January 1,
13 2005, elimination of quotas previously main-
14 tained by members of the World Trade Organi-
15 zation (WTO); and

16 (B) inadequate infrastructure and access
17 to capital and other supply-side constraints;

18 (4) during the first year since the elimination of
19 quotas, United States imports of apparel from sub-
20 Saharan Africa declined by 16 percent, contributing
21 to the closing of dozens of factories and the loss of
22 an estimated 100,000 jobs in the region;

23 (5) the rules of origin under the African
24 Growth and Opportunity Act do not reflect the cur-
25 rent market reality, which is that African textile

1 mills cannot in general produce yarns or fabric in
2 sufficient variety and quantity to meet the needs of
3 African apparel producers or market demand in the
4 United States and other countries;

5 (6) to increase the ability of African apparel
6 manufacturers to meet market demands, the rules of
7 origin under the African Growth and Opportunity
8 Act should be replaced by a simple value-added rule
9 of origin, as advocated by the Commission for Africa
10 and recognized by the World Bank;

11 (7) sustainable development and economic
12 growth in sub-Saharan Africa require the diversifica-
13 tion of the economies of countries in sub-Saharan
14 Africa, utilizing the countries' vast agricultural, nat-
15 ural, and human resources in a just and sustainable
16 manner; and

17 (8) to assist countries in sub-Saharan Africa in
18 developing and diversifying their economies, the
19 United States should continue to pursue trade liber-
20 alization bilaterally and multilaterally, and in addi-
21 tion, the United States should provide the technical
22 assistance needed and identified in the AGOA Com-
23 petitiveness Report, published by the United States
24 Trade Representative in 2005, and establish pro-

1 grams to provide sustainable technical assistance to
2 small- and medium-sized African enterprises.

3 **TITLE I—DESIGNATIONS AND**
4 **CONSULTATIONS**

5 **SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.**

6 Section 104 of the African Growth and Opportunity
7 Act (19 U.S.C. 3703) is amended by striking subsection
8 (b) and inserting the following:

9 “(b) CONTINUING COMPLIANCE.—If the President
10 determines that an eligible sub-Saharan African country
11 no longer meets the criteria set forth in subsection (a),
12 including by failing to maintain the institutions described
13 in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of subsection (a)(1),
14 the President may terminate the designation of the coun-
15 try made pursuant to subsection (a) if—

16 “(1) the President transmits to Congress notice
17 of the proposed termination; and

18 “(2) the Congress, within 90 days after receiv-
19 ing such notice, does not enact a law prohibiting
20 such termination.”.

21 **SEC. 102. UNITED STATES-SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA TRADE**
22 **AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION FORUM.**

23 (a) GRANTS.—In order to ensure that nongovern-
24 mental organizations and the private sector continue to
25 host the annual meetings described in section 105(c)(2)

1 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C.
2 3704(c)(2)), the United States Trade Representative, in
3 coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal
4 departments and agencies, is authorized to provide grants
5 to United States nongovernmental organizations referred
6 to in section 105(c)(2) of that Act and to United States
7 representatives of the private sector referred to in section
8 105(c)(2)(B) of that Act, for the purpose of hosting such
9 meetings.

10 (b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is
11 authorized to be appropriated to the United States Trade
12 Representative such sums as may be necessary to carry
13 out this section.

14 **SEC. 103. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING LIBERIA.**

15 It is the sense of Congress that—

16 (1) the October 2005 presidential elections in
17 Liberia represented a key step in building peace in
18 Liberia, following nearly two decades of civil war;

19 (2) the election of Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf as
20 President of Liberia marks an important milestone
21 for Africa, as President Johnson Sirleaf is the first
22 elected female president in African history;

23 (3) in her inaugural address, President Johnson
24 Sirleaf laid out a detailed, multifaceted governance
25 agenda emphasizing security, public- and private-

1 sector led economic revitalization, good governance
 2 and anticorruption efforts, regional and inter-
 3 national cooperation, and political reconciliation and
 4 inclusiveness; and

5 (4) in light of the recent progress in Liberia,
 6 the President should make a determination as soon
 7 as possible, pursuant to section 104(a) of the Afri-
 8 can Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C.
 9 3703(a)), regarding whether to designate Liberia as
 10 eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth
 11 and Opportunity Act.

12 **TITLE II—TREATMENT OF CER-** 13 **TAIN TEXTILES AND APPAREL**

14 **SEC. 201. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TEXTILES.**

15 (a) CERTAIN OTHER APPAREL ARTICLES THAT ARE
 16 BOTH CUT (OR KNIT-TO-SHAPE) AND SEWN OR OTHER-
 17 WISE ASSEMBLED IN ONE OR MORE BENEFICIARY SUB-
 18 SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES.—

19 (1) AMENDMENTS.—Section 112(b)(3) of the
 20 African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C.
 21 3721(b)(3)) is amended—

22 (A) by amending the heading to read as
 23 follows: “CERTAIN OTHER APPAREL ARTICLES
 24 THAT ARE BOTH CUT (OR KNIT-TO-SHAPE) AND
 25 SEWN OR OTHERWISE ASSEMBLED IN ONE OR

1 MORE BENEFICIARY SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN
2 COUNTRIES.—”;

3 (B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A)
4 through (C) as subparagraphs (B) through (D),
5 respectively; and

6 (C) by striking the matter preceding sub-
7 paragraph (B) (as redesignated) and inserting
8 the following new subparagraph:

9 “(A) CERTAIN OTHER APPAREL ARTI-
10 CLES.—

11 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Apparel articles
12 that are both cut (or knit-to-shape) and
13 sewn or otherwise assembled in one or
14 more beneficiary sub-Saharan African
15 countries if—

16 “(I) the articles are imported di-
17 rectly from a beneficiary sub-Saharan
18 African country into the customs ter-
19 ritory of the United States; and

20 “(II) the sum of—

21 “(aa) the cost or value of
22 the materials of the articles pro-
23 duced in the beneficiary sub-Sa-
24 haran African country or any two
25 or more of such beneficiary sub-

1 Saharan African countries or the
2 United States; plus

3 “(bb) the direct costs of
4 processing operations performed
5 in such beneficiary country or
6 such beneficiary countries or the
7 United States, is not less than
8 the applicable percentage of the
9 appraised value of the articles at
10 the time the articles are imported
11 into the customs territory of the
12 United States.

13 “(ii) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For
14 purposes of clause (i), the term ‘applicable
15 percentage’ means—

16 “(I) 20 percent for the 10-year
17 period beginning October 1, 2006, or
18 the date of the enactment of the
19 AGOA Extension Act of 2006, which-
20 ever occurs later; and

21 “(II) 35 percent thereafter.”.

22 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.—The
23 amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect
24 on October 1, 2006, or the date of the enactment of
25 this Act, whichever occurs later. The preferential

1 treatment described in subsection (a) of section 112
2 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act shall
3 apply to apparel articles described in subparagraph
4 (A) of section 112(b)(3) of such Act (as added by
5 paragraph (1)) that are imported directly into the
6 customs territory of the United States on or after
7 such date.

8 (3) TRANSITION RULE.—The preferential treat-
9 ment described in subsection (a) of section 112 of
10 the African Growth and Opportunity Act shall con-
11 tinue to apply to apparel articles described in the
12 matter preceding subparagraph (A) of section
13 112(b)(3) of such Act (as such section is in effect
14 on the day before the date of the enactment of this
15 Act) that are imported directly into the customs ter-
16 ritory of the United States for—

17 (A) the period beginning on the date of the
18 enactment of this Act and ending on March 31,
19 2007; or

20 (B) the 180-day period beginning on the
21 date of the enactment of this Act, whichever oc-
22 curs later.

23 (b) SPECIAL RULE FOR LESSER DEVELOPED COUN-
24 TRIES.—

1 (1) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—Clause (ii) of
2 section 112(b)(3)(C) of the African Growth and Op-
3 portunity Act (as redesignated by subsection
4 (a)(1)(B) of this section) is amended—

5 (A) in subclause (II), by adding “and” at
6 the end;

7 (B) in subclause (III)—

8 (i) by striking “1-year period” and in-
9 serting “2-year period”; and

10 (ii) by striking “; and” and inserting
11 a period; and

12 (C) by striking subclause (IV).

13 (2) SEPARATE LIMITATION FOR MAURITIUS.—

14 (A) AMENDMENT.—Clause (iv) of section
15 112(b)(3)(C) of the African Growth and Oppor-
16 tunity Act (as redesignated by subsection
17 (a)(1)(B) of this section) is amended to read as
18 follows:

19 “(iv) SEPARATE LIMITATION FOR
20 MAURITIUS.—For the 1-year period begin-
21 ning October 1, 2005, and the 1-year pe-
22 riod beginning October 1, 2006, the term
23 ‘lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan
24 African country’ includes Mauritius.”.

1 (B) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION FOR CER-
2 TAIN LIQUIDATIONS AND RELIQUIDATIONS.—

3 (i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding
4 section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19
5 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of
6 law, and subject to clause (ii), the entry of
7 any article—

8 (I) that was made on or after Oc-
9 tober 1, 2005, and before the date of
10 the enactment of this Act; and

11 (II) with respect to which pref-
12 erential treatment under section
13 112(b)(3) of the African Growth and
14 Opportunity Act would have applied if
15 the amendment made by subpara-
16 graph (A) applied with respect to the
17 entry of such article, shall be liq-
18 uidated or reliquidated as if such
19 amendment applied to the entry of
20 such article.

21 (ii) REQUESTS.—Liquidation or re-
22 liquidation may be made under clause (i)
23 with respect to the entry of an article only
24 if proper request therefor is filed with the
25 Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

1 of the Department of Homeland Security
2 within 90 days after the date of the enact-
3 ment of this Act.

4 (iii) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—
5 Any amounts owed by the United States
6 pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation
7 made under clause (i) with respect to the
8 entry of an article shall be paid not later
9 than 180 days after the date of such liq-
10 uidation or reliquidation.

11 (iv) DEFINITION.—As used in this
12 subparagraph, the term “entry” includes a
13 withdrawal from warehouse for consump-
14 tion.

15 (c) CERTAIN TEXTILE FABRICS AND OTHER MADE-
16 UP TEXTILE ARTICLES.—

17 (1) AMENDMENT.—Section 112(b) of the Afri-
18 can Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C.
19 3721(b)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
20 lowing new paragraph:

21 “(8) CERTAIN TEXTILE FABRICS AND OTHER
22 MADE-UP TEXTILE ARTICLES.—

23 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding sec-
24 tion 503 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C.
25 2463) or any other provision of law, textile fab-

1 rics and other made-up textile articles classifi-
2 able under any heading of chapters 50 through
3 60 and chapter 63 of the Harmonized Tariff
4 Schedule of the United States (other than head-
5 ings 5101 through 5105 and headings 5201
6 through 5203 of such Schedule) that are wholly
7 the product of one or more beneficiary sub-Sa-
8 haran African countries.

9 “(B) SURGE MECHANISM.—The require-
10 ments of subparagraph (D) of paragraph (3)
11 shall apply with respect to imports of textile
12 fabrics and other made-up textile articles de-
13 scribed in this paragraph to the same extent
14 and in the same manner as such requirements
15 apply with respect to imports of articles de-
16 scribed in paragraph (3).”.

17 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.—The
18 amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect
19 on October 1, 2006, or the date of the enactment of
20 this Act, whichever occurs later. The preferential
21 treatment described in subsection (a) of section 112
22 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act shall
23 apply to textile fabrics and other made-up textile ar-
24 ticles described in paragraph (8) of section 112(b) of
25 such Act (as added by paragraph (1)) that are im-

1 ported directly into the customs territory of the
2 United States on or after such date.

3 **TITLE III—INITIATIVES ON**
4 **AGRICULTURE**

5 **SEC. 301. INCREASED ACCESS.**

6 Section 122(b)(3) of the African Growth and Oppor-
7 tunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3732(b)(3)) is amended to read as
8 follows:

9 “(3) addressing critical agricultural policy
10 issues, in part, by developing a comprehensive plan,
11 which shall be submitted to Congress, and shall take
12 into consideration the October 2005 report of the
13 International Trade Commission on Export Oppor-
14 tunities and Barriers in African Growth and Oppor-
15 tunity Act Eligible Countries and the July 2005 Af-
16 rican Growth and Opportunity Act Competitiveness
17 Report prepared by the Office of the United States
18 Trade Representative, to—

19 “(A) increase market liberalization;

20 “(B) develop agricultural exports;

21 “(C) remove barriers and constraints to
22 United States-Africa agricultural trade;

23 “(D) increase investment in processing and
24 transporting commodities;

1 “(E) develop and increase capacity by
2 working with farmers and farmer groups, espe-
3 cially small farmers, in order to improve pro-
4 ductivity and ability to access local and inter-
5 national markets, as well as address other sup-
6 ply-side constraints;

7 “(F) increase access to vital market infor-
8 mation, including prices, product quality and
9 demand, inputs quality and costs, and customs
10 rules and regulations, for farmers and farmer
11 groups and cooperatives and for relevant gov-
12 ernment ministries; and

13 “(G) enable public-private partnerships in
14 eligible sub-Saharan African countries to pro-
15 mote trade in agricultural products between the
16 United States and eligible sub-Saharan African
17 countries;”.

18 **SEC. 302. ENHANCED TRADE.**

19 (a) ENHANCED TRADE IN AGRICULTURE.—

20 (1) DUTY-FREE ACCESS.—In order to enhance
21 the opportunities for increased agricultural trade,
22 the President shall establish additional duty-free ac-
23 cess for countries designated as beneficiary sub-Sa-
24 haran African countries under section 506A(a)(1) of
25 the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(1)) for

1 agricultural products governed by tariff-rate quotas
2 as of the date of the enactment of this Act. The ex-
3 panded access for countries described in the pre-
4 ceding sentence shall be subject to a safeguard
5 mechanism to prevent market disruption or the
6 threat of market disruption.

7 (2) AMOUNT.—The amount of additional duty-
8 free access for agricultural products restrained by
9 tariff rate quotas that is established pursuant to
10 paragraph (1) shall be set at a level equal to actual
11 imports of such products from beneficiary sub-Saha-
12 ran African countries during the 12-month period
13 ending September 30, 2005. If an agricultural prod-
14 uct that is restrained by tariff rate quotas was not
15 imported from any beneficiary sub-Saharan African
16 country during the 12-month period ending Sep-
17 tember 30, 2005, the amount of additional duty-free
18 access shall be set at a level equal to that portion
19 of the applicable tariff rate quota that was reserved
20 for “all other countries” for the quota period ending
21 September 30, 2005.

22 (3) ADDITIONAL DUTY-FREE ACCESS.—The
23 President shall annually allocate such additional
24 duty-free access among beneficiary sub-Saharan Af-
25 rican countries—

1 (A) that were net surplus producers of the
2 agricultural product in question during the pre-
3 ceding year; and

4 (B) on the basis of traditional market
5 shares and such other criteria as the President
6 shall consider appropriate, such as the level of
7 economic development of the beneficiary coun-
8 tries, and that are consistent with United
9 States obligations under Article XIII of GATT
10 1994, provided that reasonable access is allo-
11 cated to new entrants.

12 (4) DEFINITION.—As used in paragraph (3),
13 the term “GATT 1994” means the General Agree-
14 ment on Tariffs and Trade annexed to the Agree-
15 ment Establishing the World Trade Organization en-
16 tered into on April 15, 1994.

17 (b) ASSISTANCE TO AGRIBUSINESS.—The Adminis-
18 trator of the United States Agency for International De-
19 velopment is authorized to provide grants in each of the
20 fiscal years 2007 through 2020 to governmental and non-
21 governmental entities that are located in countries des-
22 ignated as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries
23 under section 506A(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19
24 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(1)) and can provide assistance, consulta-
25 tion, and equipment to agribusinesses, particularly small-

1 and medium-sized, locally-owned enterprises, located in
 2 those countries in order to enable agricultural products
 3 of those businesses to meet the requirements under United
 4 States law when imported into the United States. Such
 5 funds may be used for grants to national plant protection
 6 organizations for the purpose of obtaining equipment to
 7 achieve the purposes of this subsection.

8 (c) FOREIGN AGRICULTURE SERVICE.—The Sec-
 9 retary of Agriculture shall direct the Foreign Agriculture
 10 Service (FAS) to work with national African agricultural
 11 organizations to identify agricultural equipment and sup-
 12 ply needs and implement programs that strengthen the
 13 ability of members of African agricultural organizations
 14 to fulfill these needs in conjunction with export credit
 15 guarantee programs.

16 **TITLE IV—INCREASED** 17 **INVESTMENT**

18 **SEC. 401. INCENTIVES THROUGH EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.**

19 (a) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED
 20 STATES.—Section 2(b)(1)(B) of the Export-Import Bank
 21 Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(1)(B) is amended—

22 (1) by inserting “(i)” after “(B)”; and

23 (2) by adding at the end the following:

24 “(ii) The Bank shall implement such regulations and
 25 procedures as may be appropriate to ensure that full con-

1 sideration is given to the extent to which any loan, guar-
 2 antee, insurance, extension of credit, or participation in
 3 an extension of credit is likely to have a positive effect
 4 on industries, including the textile and apparel industry
 5 and agricultural production, in countries designated as
 6 beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under section
 7 506A(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C.
 8 2466a(a)(1)). To carry out the purposes of this clause,
 9 the Bank shall work with the Administrator of the United
 10 States Agency for International Development, the United
 11 States Trade Representative, and the Secretary of Com-
 12 merce in identifying opportunities to use the resources of
 13 the Bank to encourage industrial and agricultural develop-
 14 ment in such beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries.”.

15 **TITLE V—TAX AND INVESTMENT**
 16 **POLICY**

17 **SEC. 501. TAX REVENUES.**

18 (a) DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC TAX POLICIES TO
 19 REPLACE LOST TRADE TAX REVENUES.—

20 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

21 (A) trade tax revenues remain important
 22 in many countries designated as beneficiary
 23 sub-Saharan African countries under section
 24 506A(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19
 25 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(1));

1 (B) studies conducted by the International
2 Monetary Fund show that the revenue losses a
3 developing country experiences due to trade lib-
4 eralization can be recovered by improving the
5 domestic tax system in the affected country;
6 and

7 (C) technical assistance provided by the
8 United States to such beneficiary countries in
9 fiscal or economic policy programs has focused
10 on tax system enhancement or development that
11 has been helpful in moving tax regimes away
12 from trade-related tax revenue toward other tax
13 revenue sources.

14 **SEC. 502. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**

15 It is the sense of Congress that—

16 (1) the United States Agency for International
17 Development, in cooperation with the Department of
18 the Treasury, the International Monetary Fund, the
19 International Bank for Reconstruction and Develop-
20 ment, and the African Development Bank, should
21 exercise the authorities it has to continue to provide
22 technical assistance to countries designated as bene-
23 ficiary sub-Saharan African countries under section
24 506A(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C.

1 2466a(a)(1)) in tax policy, revenue administration,
2 and anti-corruption efforts; and

3 (2) particular focus should be given to projects
4 that assist such beneficiary countries in developing
5 domestic policies and measures to replace lost trade
6 tax revenues resulting from trade liberalization.

7 **SEC. 503. TAXATION TREATIES.**

8 In order to encourage investment in and certainty in
9 the movement of capital, the Secretary of the Treasury
10 shall seek negotiations with those countries designated as
11 beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under section
12 506A(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C.
13 2466a(a)(1)) which the Secretary determines will benefit
14 most from an income tax treaty with the United States.

15 **SEC. 504. BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATIES.**

16 In order to encourage investment in countries des-
17 igned as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries
18 under section 506A(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19
19 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(1)) and reduce the uncertainties that
20 arise from investing in developing countries, the Secretary
21 of State shall seek to negotiate, with interested eligible
22 sub-Saharan African countries, bilateral investment trea-
23 ties. Any such agreement shall comply with section
24 2102(b)(3) of the Trade Act of 2002 (19 U.S.C.
25 3802(b)(3)).

1 **TITLE VI—DEVELOPMENT AND**
2 **TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING**

3 **SEC. 601. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROWTH.**

4 It is the sense of Congress that—

5 (1) sub-Saharan Africa faces critical challenges
6 to economic growth and progress toward the United
7 Nations Millennium Development Goals (as con-
8 tained in United Nations General Assembly Resolu-
9 tion 55/2 (September 2000));

10 (2) the January 1, 2005, elimination of textile
11 and apparel quotas previously maintained by mem-
12 bers of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and
13 competition from subsidized producers in countries
14 such as the People’s Republic of China continue to
15 reverse the economic gains in sub-Saharan Africa
16 that resulted from implementation of the African
17 Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3701 et
18 seq.); and

19 (3) the United States should play a leadership
20 role in expanding trade benefits to sub-Saharan Af-
21 rica and providing a substantial increase in develop-
22 ment and trade capacity assistance for sub-Saharan
23 Africa.

1 **SEC. 602. ASSISTANCE.**

2 (a) ASSISTANCE.—In order to give sub-Saharan Afri-
3 ca the necessary infrastructure and industry-building as-
4 sistance needed for sustainable economic development, the
5 President shall—

6 (1) provide targeted capacity building assist-
7 ance through bilateral assistance and seek to estab-
8 lish a multilateral capacity-building fund or facility
9 for Africa, potentially within the World Bank, in a
10 gender-sensitive manner, aimed at—

11 (A) diversifying the economies of sub-Sa-
12 haran Africa, in part by promoting the growth
13 of sub-Saharan Africa’s agricultural sector;

14 (B) increasing the production of value-
15 added agriculture and food products;

16 (C) lowering costs and increasing effi-
17 ciencies relating to the transport of food and
18 agriculture;

19 (D) increasing food storage capacity;

20 (E) improving dissemination of market in-
21 formation for farmers and farmer groups;

22 (F) providing technical assistance to small-
23 and medium-sized enterprises;

24 (G) providing technical assistance to local
25 retail banks to provide loans to small- and me-
26 dium-sized enterprises;

1 (H) facilitating the transfer of manufac-
2 turing and food production technology;

3 (I) raising labor standards and produc-
4 tivity; and

5 (J) promoting the rule of law, contract en-
6 forcement, and government transparency in the
7 administration of trade and economic policy;

8 (2) provide targeted assistance to sub-Saharan
9 Africa to ensure the formal recognition of land and
10 property rights in urban and rural settings to in-
11 crease access to capital and thereby promote eco-
12 nomic growth and investment, including training and
13 capacity building programs, as well as multilateral
14 aid, aimed at local legal officials, policymakers, and
15 nongovernmental organizations regarding property
16 law, surveying, land registration, and land use plan-
17 ning;

18 (3) coordinate efforts under paragraph (2) with
19 multinational organizations such as the World Bank,
20 the African Development Bank, and the High Level
21 Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor;
22 and

23 (4) establish a Legal Aid Corps, comprised of
24 legally-trained volunteers from the United States, to
25 provide technical advice to countries of sub-Saharan

1 Africa regarding property law, surveying, land reg-
2 istration, and land use planning.

3 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
4 authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry
5 out this section such sums as may be necessary.

○