

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. _____

To require the development of metrics and indicators to assess the quality of governance of the security sectors of security partner countries, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. JACOBS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on _____

A BILL

To require the development of metrics and indicators to assess the quality of governance of the security sectors of security partner 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 “Security Sector Gov-
5 ernance Compacts Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

7 It is the sense of Congress that—

1 (1) strong security sector governance is the
2 transparent, accountable, management, and over-
3 sight of security policy and practice by legitimate
4 and democratic civilian leadership;

5 (2) security partners with well-governed secu-
6 rity sectors are more effective, more reliable, better
7 positioned to absorb and protect United States-ori-
8 gin defense articles from misuse or illicit transfer,
9 and conduct military operations in a manner that
10 encourages stability at home and abroad;

11 (3) weak security sector oversight institutions
12 inhibit security sector professionalism, effectiveness,
13 and accountability;

14 (4) effective security sector governance requires
15 a system of checks and balances where vibrant legis-
16 latures, engaged civil society, and independent judi-
17 ciaries provide the necessary oversight to hold au-
18 thorities accountable to citizens; and

19 (5) improving security sector governance in
20 United States security partners requires predictable,
21 long-term investments.

22 **SEC. 3. SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE INDEX.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
24 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting
25 through the Defense Security Cooperation University and

1 the Office of Security Assistance, shall develop metrics
2 and indicators to assess the quality of security sectors gov-
3 ernance by security partner countries, to be known as the
4 “Security Sector Governance Index”.

5 (b) CRITERIA.—The Index required by subsection (a)
6 shall include measurements of the following:

7 (1) The level of state corruption, as defined
8 under the Combating Global Corruption Act (22
9 U.S.C. 10501), in the country’s security sector.

10 (2) The level of civilian oversight of the part-
11 ner’s national and internal security forces.

12 (3) The level of such security force’s—

13 (A) involvement in politics;

14 (B) commercial holdings; and

15 (C) merit-based promotions.

16 (4) The record of violations of international
17 human rights law, international humanitarian law,
18 and civilian harm by such security force actors or
19 their affiliates and subsequent meaningful investiga-
20 tions and accountability processes.

21 (5) Other factors relevant to assessing the level
22 of security sector governance.

23 (c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall develop the
24 Index required by subsection (a) in consultation with—

25 (1) the Secretary of Defense;

1 (2) the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights,
2 and Labor of the Department; and

3 (3) relevant nongovernmental organizations,
4 nongovernmental experts, and civil society.

5 (d) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the
6 date on which the Index required by subsection (a) is de-
7 veloped, the Secretary shall publish a summary of the
8 Index in the Federal Register.

9 **SEC. 4. ASSESSMENTS AND TIERED RANKING SYSTEM.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
11 date on which the Index required by section 3(a) is pub-
12 lished in the Federal Register pursuant to section 3(d),
13 the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of De-
14 fense, shall, for each security partner country—

15 (1) based on such Index, conduct an assessment
16 of the quality of governance of the country's security
17 sector;

18 (2) based on the assessment, designate the
19 country as a tier one partner country, tier two part-
20 ner country, tier three partner country, or tier four
21 partner country in accordance with the requirements
22 of subsection (b);

23 (3) submit to the appropriate congressional
24 committees a report that contains—

1 (A) the assessment required by paragraph
2 (1); and

3 (B) the designation required under para-
4 graph (2).

5 (b) COUNTRY TIERS.—

6 (1) TIER ONE PARTNER COUNTRIES.—A coun-
7 try shall be designated as a tier one partner country
8 if the government of the country has a low quality
9 of governance of its security sector, as determined
10 by the Secretary, based on the Index required by
11 section 3(a).

12 (2) TIER TWO PARTNER COUNTRIES.—A coun-
13 try shall be designated as a tier two partner country
14 if the government of the country has a low to mid
15 quality of governance of its security sector, as deter-
16 mined by the Secretary, based on the Index required
17 by section 3(a).

18 (3) TIER THREE PARTNER COUNTRIES.—A
19 country shall be designated as a tier three partner
20 country if the government of the country has a mid
21 to high quality of governance of its security sector,
22 as determined by the Secretary, based on the Index
23 required by section 3(a).

24 (4) TIER FOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES.—A coun-
25 try shall be designated as a tier four partner country

1 if the government of the country has a high quality
2 of governance, as determined by the Secretary,
3 based on the Index required by section 3(a).

4 (c) UPDATES TO DESIGNATIONS.—Not later than one
5 year after the initial designation completed pursuant to
6 subsection (a), the Secretary, in coordination with the Sec-
7 retary of Defense, shall, on an annual basis—

8 (1) based on the Index required by subsection
9 (b), conduct an assessment of the quality of govern-
10 ance of the country's security sector;

11 (2) based on such assessment, conduct an up-
12 date of the designation of each security partner
13 country under this section; and

14 (3) submit to the appropriate congressional
15 committees a report that contains the assessment re-
16 quired by paragraph (1) and the update required by
17 paragraph (2).

18 **SEC. 5. AUTHORITY AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.**

19 (a) TIER ONE PARTNER COUNTRIES.—Notwith-
20 standing any other provision of law (other than the provi-
21 sions of law described in subsection (g)), a country ranked
22 as a tier one partner country is authorized to receive only
23 the following types of security sector assistance:

1 (1) Assistance for defense institution building,
2 including assistance under sections 332 and 342 of
3 title 10, United States Code.

4 (2) International Military and Education Train-
5 ing assistance pursuant to section 541 of the For-
6 eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347).

7 (3) Global Peace Operations Initiative assist-
8 ance pursuant to section 551 of the Foreign Assist-
9 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348).

10 (4) International Narcotics Control and Law
11 Enforcement assistance pursuant to section 481 of
12 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
13 2291).

14 (5) Nonproliferation, Demining, and Related
15 Programs assistance pursuant to section 504 of the
16 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 5854).

17 (6) Other educational and classroom-based
18 training, including under sections 343, 346, 347,
19 348, 349, 351, and 352, of title 10, United States
20 Code.

21 (7) Disaster management and humanitarian as-
22 sistance, including through sections 182, 401, 402,
23 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States
24 Code, and support for foreign assistance implemen-

1 tation under section 385 of title 10, United States
2 Code.

3 (8) The State Partnership Program under sec-
4 tion 341 of title 10, United States Code.

5 (9) Any other programs related to human
6 rights, international humanitarian law, and protec-
7 tion of civilians training.

8 (10) Any other programs related to civil-mili-
9 tary support, including through Civil Affairs teams.

10 (11) Maritime cooperation assistance, including
11 through section 1263 of the National Defense Au-
12 thorization Act of Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law
13 114–92), the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of
14 2018 (Public Law 115–409), and section 333 of title
15 10, United States Code.

16 (b) TIER TWO PARTNER COUNTRIES.—Notwith-
17 standing any other provision of law (other than the provi-
18 sions of law described in subsection (g)), a country ranked
19 as a tier two partner country is authorized to receive only
20 the following types of security sector assistance:

21 (1) Tier one partner country assistance.

22 (2) Anti-Terrorism related assistance with re-
23 spect to Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism,
24 Demining, and Related Programs assistance pursu-

1 ant to section 571 of the Foreign Assistance Act of
2 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa).

3 (3) Tailored capacity-building assistance, in-
4 cluding with respect to counternarcotics, counterter-
5 rorism, and border security, including Peacekeeping
6 Operations assistance pursuant to section 551 of the
7 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348),
8 section 333 of title 10, United States Code, and sec-
9 tion 1021 of the National Defense Authorization Act
10 of Fiscal Year 2005, section 1022 of the National
11 Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2004, sec-
12 tion 1226 of the National Defense Authorization Act
13 of Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92), and sec-
14 tion 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act
15 of Fiscal year 2008, and any other programs related
16 to counternarcotics and counterterrorism.

17 (4) Military and intelligence capabilities tech-
18 nical assistance and specialized military education,
19 including under sections 342, 345, and 350 of title
20 10, United States Code.

21 (5) Nonlethal equipment, including equipment
22 under the Foreign Military Financing program
23 under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act
24 (22 U.S.C. 2763).

1 (c) TIER THREE PARTNER COUNTRIES.—Notwith-
2 standing any other provision of law (other than the provi-
3 sions of law described in subsection (g)), a country ranked
4 as a tier three partner country is authorized to receive
5 only the following types of security sector assistance:

6 (1) Tier one partner country assistance.

7 (2) Tier two partner country assistance.

8 (3) Lethal equipment, including equipment
9 under the Foreign Military Financing program
10 under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act
11 (22 U.S.C. 2763).

12 (4) United States military staff colleges and ex-
13 changes, including Professional Military Education
14 Student Exchanges, Unit Exchanges, conferences,
15 and centers of excellence under section 311, 312,
16 and 344 of title 10, United States Code and under
17 section 544(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of
18 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347c(a)).

19 (5) Exercises under sections 321 and 322, of
20 title 10, United States Code and section 1251 of the
21 National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year
22 2016 (Public Law 114–92), and operational support,
23 including section 331 of title 10, United States
24 Code.

1 (d) TIER FOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES.—Notwith-
2 standing any other provision of law (other than the provi-
3 sions of law described in subsection (g)), a country ranked
4 as a tier four partner country is authorized to receive only
5 the following types of security sector assistance:

6 (1) Tier one partner country assistance.

7 (2) Tier two partner country assistance.

8 (3) Tier three partner country assistance.

9 (4) International armament cooperation activi-
10 ties under chapter 138 of title 10, United States
11 Code, and the Arms Export Control Act.

12 (5) Support under sections 127d and 127e of
13 title 10, United States Code.

14 (6) Any activities related to Foreign Internal
15 Defense.

16 (e) EXEMPTION AND RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—

17 (1) EXEMPTION FOR EXPENDITURE OF CER-
18 TAIN OBLIGATED FUNDS.—Notwithstanding the re-
19 quirements of subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d), secu-
20 rity sector assistance of a type that a security part-
21 ner country was eligible to receive before the ranking
22 of the country as a tier one partner country, tier two
23 partner country, tier three partner country, or tier
24 four partner country in accordance with the require-
25 ments of subsection (b) that has been obligated but

1 not expended as of the date of the ranking of the
2 country and with respect to which the country is no
3 longer eligible to receive by reason of the ranking of
4 the country may be expended with respect to the
5 country during the first year in which the country
6 is ranked as such a country.

7 (2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this
8 section may be construed to authorize a type of se-
9 curity sector assistance in one tier for a partner
10 country that is authorized only in a higher tier for
11 a partner country.

12 (f) WAIVER.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordina-
14 tion with the Secretary of Defense, may waive the
15 requirements of subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d),
16 and provide security sector assistance of a type that
17 a security partner country is not eligible to receive
18 by reason of the ranking of the country as a tier one
19 partner country, tier two partner country, tier three
20 partner country, or tier four partner country in ac-
21 cordance with the requirements of subsection (c) if
22 the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of
23 Defense, provides to the appropriate congressional
24 committees—

1 (A) a certification that the country is a
2 long-standing and strategically important part-
3 ner for the purpose of United States national
4 security;

5 (B) a justification for how the relevant se-
6 curity sector assistance is in the United States'
7 national security interests; and

8 (C) a plan to work with the country to im-
9 prove relevant indicators and metrics.

10 (2) UPDATE.—The Secretary shall, on an an-
11 nual basis—

12 (A) update the plan required by paragraph
13 (1)(C) on an annual basis;

14 (B) submit each such updated plan to the
15 appropriate congressional committees; and

16 (C) publish a list of countries that are
17 granted such waiver, including the relevant tier
18 designation, and a summary of the justification
19 for such waiver on a publicly available website.

20 (3) DIAGNOSTIC REQUIREMENT.—For countries
21 that are subject to a waiver pursuant to this para-
22 graph and are designated as a tier lower than the
23 previous year, the Secretary, in coordination with
24 the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to appro-
25 priate congressional committees with the require-

1 ments described in paragraph (2) the completion of
2 a diagnostic assessment of such country's security
3 sector to include an identification of specific weak-
4 nesses in such sector that contributed to a lower
5 designation, an assessment of the threat such weak-
6 nesses pose to United States national security inter-
7 ests, and a diplomatic plan to engage such country
8 on improving such weaknesses.

9 (4) TERMINATION.—In the case of a country
10 receiving security sector assistance by reason of
11 being subject to a waiver pursuant to this paragraph
12 for 5 consecutive years, such country shall be ineli-
13 gible to continue to receive a waiver pursuant to this
14 paragraph beginning on the day after the end of
15 such 5-year period, unless a law is enacted that pro-
16 vides for the continuation of the waiver and identi-
17 fies the specific purpose or purposes for which the
18 relevant security sector assistance may be used.

19 (5) FORM.—The matters required to be pro-
20 vided under this paragraph shall be provided in un-
21 classified form but may include a classified annex.

22 (g) PROVISIONS OF LAW DESCRIBED.—The provi-
23 sions of law described in subsection (a) are the following:

24 (1) Section 7008 of the Department of State,
25 Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appro-

1 priations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117–
2 328) or any similar provision of law.

3 (2) The Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008
4 (22 U.S.C. 2370c).

5 (3) Section 620I of the Foreign Assistance Act
6 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378–1).

7 (4) The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of
8 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.).

9 (5) Restrictions described in section 502B of
10 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
11 2304).

12 (6) Any other provision of law that restricts the
13 provision of security sector assistance.

14 (h) LETHAL AND NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT DE-
15 FINED.—For the purposes of this subsection, not later
16 than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
17 retary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of De-
18 fense, shall establish and submit to the appropriate con-
19 gressional committees definitions for “lethal equipment”
20 and “non-lethal equipment” in consultation with relevant
21 external stakeholders with expertise in defense equipment,
22 civilian harm, and other related areas as appropriate.

23 **SEC. 6. SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE COMPACTS.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Secretary
25 of Defense may jointly enter into a compact, to be known

1 as a “Security Sector Governance Compact”, with a coun-
2 try ranked as a tier two partner country or a tier three
3 partner country that is not subject to a waiver pursuant
4 to section 5(f) and that meets the eligibility criteria of sub-
5 section (b) in order to establish a multi-year plan to pro-
6 vide security sector assistance to the country for purposes
7 of achieving shared security objectives in furtherance of
8 the purposes of this section.

9 (b) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.—The Secretary of State,
10 in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall deter-
11 mine eligibility of a country to enter into a compact au-
12 thorized under this subsection based on the following cri-
13 teria:

14 (1) The country’s performance on the Security
15 Sector Governance Index and other baseline assess-
16 ments, including the following:

17 (A) The commitment and political will of
18 the recipient to use such assistance in a manner
19 that achieves mutual objectives.

20 (B) Recipient country’s assessment of in-
21 ternal and external security threats, including
22 in relation to United States assessments of such
23 threats, and the manner in which such percep-
24 tions may inform the use of security assistance.

1 (C) The recipient's capacity to absorb the
2 security assistance given and to achieve the ob-
3 jectives of such assistance.

4 (D) Country- or region-specific opportuni-
5 ties and risks that could enhance or impair the
6 outcomes associated with providing security as-
7 sistance.

8 (2) The relevant assessments pursuant to the
9 Department of Defense's assessment, monitoring,
10 and evaluation program under section 383 of title
11 10, United States Code.

12 (3) An analysis of the extent to which the polit-
13 ical conditions for continued improvements in secu-
14 rity sector governance are present, including an as-
15 sessment of security sector reforms with domestic
16 political support.

17 (4) An assessment of the strategic significance
18 of such country to United States national security
19 interests.

20 (c) ELEMENTS.—Each compact authorized under
21 this subsection shall include the following elements:

22 (1) Joint planning with the partner country, in-
23 cluding senior level consultations and joint diagnosis
24 of the strengths, priorities, and challenges of the

1 country's security institutions, including priority ca-
2 pacity and capability requirements.

3 (2) Joint development with the partner country
4 of a security sector assistance plan, including tai-
5 lored goals for an enhanced security partnership and
6 a common strategy to improve the governance and
7 capacity of the country's security institutions and an
8 agreement on more tailored, specific conditions for
9 graduation to the next tier.

10 (3) A plan that includes a commitment by the
11 country specifying the manner in which security sec-
12 tor assistance will be used, within a defined time-
13 frame, and plans for sustainment by the country of
14 any capabilities built as a result of such assistance,
15 and mutually agreed oversight mechanisms for secu-
16 rity sector assistance and metrics, to determine
17 whether such assistance is accomplishing the agreed-
18 upon objectives.

19 (4) A plan for coordination with other donors to
20 maximize impact of security sector assistance and
21 objectives related to strengthening security sector
22 governance.

23 (5) Consultations with the national legislature
24 of the country and a wide range of civil society

1 groups in the country on such plans and the com-
2 pact's design, oversight, and evaluation.

3 (d) INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING.—Not less
4 than 30 percent of assistance provided pursuant to a com-
5 pact shall be for the purposes of institutional capacity
6 building.

7 (e) SECOND COMPACT.—The Secretary and the Sec-
8 retary of Defense may jointly establish a second compact
9 with a country that was ranked as a tier two partner coun-
10 try and entered into a compact with the United States
11 under this subsection if such country has been subse-
12 quently ranked as a tier three partner country.

13 (f) CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICA-
14 TION.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary
15 of Defense, shall—

16 (1) as soon as possible before seeking negotia-
17 tions to enter into a compact with a partner country
18 under this section, consult with the appropriate con-
19 gressional committees; and

20 (2) not later than 15 days before entering into
21 such compact, notify appropriate congressional com-
22 mittees.

23 (g) DURATION OF COMPACT.—The duration of a
24 compact under this section may not exceed 5 years.

1 **SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 (a) INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COOPERATION PRO-
3 GRAM.—Funds made available under the International Se-
4 curity Cooperation Program account are authorized to be
5 made available to the Secretary and the Secretary of De-
6 fense for the purposes of entering into compacts author-
7 ized under section 6. Funds made available under this
8 paragraph for entering into a compact are authorized to
9 remain available until the completion of the compact.

10 (b) SECURITY SECTOR COMPACT FUND.—

11 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in
12 the Treasury of the United States a fund, which
13 shall be known as the “Security Sector Compact
14 Fund” (in this paragraph referred to as the
15 “Fund”), to be administered by the Department and
16 the Department of Defense, as appropriate, to sup-
17 port security sector assistance programs that ad-
18 vance shared security goals through the establish-
19 ment of a compact authorized under section 6.

20 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

21 There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out
22 this paragraph such sums as may be necessary for
23 each of the fiscal years 2027 through 2031.

24 (3) PURPOSES OF FUND.—Amounts authorized

25 to be appropriated to the Fund shall be used to pro-
26 vide training, technical assistance, capacity building

1 assistance, defense equipment, or military-to-military
2 exchanges for the purposes of addressing shared se-
3 curity challenges, enhancing the bilateral security
4 partnership, and advancing shared security sector
5 governance objectives to conduct one or more of the
6 following:

7 (A) Defense institutional capacity building.

8 (B) Institutional capacity building of over-
9 sight institutions and capabilities, including rel-
10 evant legislative committees, ombudspersons
11 and audit institutions, and civil society stake-
12 holders.

13 (C) Counterterrorism operations.

14 (D) Counter-weapons of mass destruction
15 operations.

16 (E) Counter-illicit drug trafficking oper-
17 ations.

18 (F) Counter-transnational organized crime
19 operations.

20 (G) Maritime and border security oper-
21 ations.

22 (H) Military intelligence operations.

23 (I) Air domain awareness operations.

24 (4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Funds
25 may not be obligated under this paragraph unless

1 the appropriate congressional committees are noti-
2 fied of the amount and nature of such proposed obli-
3 gation at least 15 days in advance of such proposed
4 obligation, including a description of the ongoing,
5 completed, and planned institutional capacity build-
6 ing efforts with the recipient country.

7 (5) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Notwith-
8 standing any other provision of law, assistance made
9 available under the Fund shall be available to any
10 recipient country that is a tier two partner country
11 or a tier three partner country and is a recipient of
12 a Compact.

13 (c) OTHER FUNDS.—Any assistance such partner
14 country is eligible for pursuant to the relevant Tier as de-
15 scribed in section 4 may also be provided as part of the
16 Compact described in section 6.

17 **SEC. 8. GRADUATION FROM ASSISTANCE.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination
19 with the Secretary of Defense, shall conduct an assess-
20 ment of each partner country that has been ranked as a
21 tier four partner country for 5 consecutive years to deter-
22 mine whether—

23 (1) the partner country should continue to re-
24 ceive security sector assistance or whether the type

1 and amount of such assistance should be adjusted as
2 appropriate; and

3 (2) the type and amount of security sector as-
4 sistance provided to the partner country has
5 achieved previously-identified short-term and long-
6 term desired outcomes.

7 (b) REPORT.—The Secretary, in coordination with
8 the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate
9 congressional committees a report on an annual basis that
10 contains the assessments required by subsection (a), in-
11 cluding the results of the assessments.

12 (c) EXEMPTION.—The Secretary shall not be re-
13 quired to conduct an assessment under subsection (a) with
14 respect to any country that is a North Atlantic Treaty
15 Organization member country or Australia, New Zealand,
16 Japan, or South Korea.

17 **SEC. 9. DEFINITIONS.**

18 In this Act—

19 (1) except as otherwise provided, the term “ap-
20 propriate congressional committees” means—

21 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
22 the Committee on Armed Services of the House
23 of Representatives; and

1 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
2 and the Committee on Armed Services of the
3 Senate;

4 (2) the term “Department” means the Depart-
5 ment of State;

6 (3) the term “Index” means the metrics and in-
7 dicators of the Security Sector Governance Index de-
8 veloped under section 3;

9 (4) except as otherwise provided, the term
10 “Secretary” means the Secretary of State;

11 (5) the term “security assistance” means assist-
12 ance provided under the Foreign Assistance Act of
13 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), the Arms Export
14 Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) (other than
15 Foreign Military Sales or Direct Commercial Sales),
16 or any other provision of law;

17 (6) the term “security sector assistance”
18 means—

19 (A) security assistance (as defined in para-
20 graph (5)); and

21 (B) security cooperation and related activi-
22 ties and engagement provided under title 10,
23 United States Code, to include sections 127e
24 and 127d of title 10;

1 (7) the term “security partner country” means
2 a foreign country that currently receives or partici-
3 pates in security sector assistance;

4 (8) the term “tier one partner country assist-
5 ance” means the types of security sector assistance
6 described in section 5(a);

7 (9) the term “tier two partner country assist-
8 ance” means the types of security sector assistance
9 described in section 5(b);

10 (10) the term “tier three partner country as-
11 sistance” means the types of security sector assist-
12 ance described in section 5(c); and

13 (11) the term “tier four partner country assist-
14 ance” means the types of security sector assistance
15 described in section 5(d).