$^{\tiny 106\text{TH CONGRESS}}_{\tiny 2D \ Session} \ H.\,R.\,3822$

AN ACT

To combat international oil price fixing.

106TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H.R.3822

AN ACT

To combat international oil price fixing.

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

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- This Act may be cited as the "Oil Price Reduction
- 3 Act of 2000".

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- 4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 5 The Congress finds the following:
- (1) Oil producing countries, including the nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting
 Countries (OPEC), took concerted actions in March
 and September of 1999 to cut oil production and
 hold back from the market 4,000,000 barrels a day
 representing approximately six percent of the global
 supply.
 - (2) OPEC, in its capacity as an oil cartel, has been a critical factor in driving prices from approximately \$11 a barrel in December 1998 to a high of \$30 a barrel in mid-February 2000, levels not seen since the Persian Gulf Conflict.
 - (3) On February 10, 2000, a hearing before the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives on "OPEC and the Northeast Energy Crisis" clearly demonstrated that OPEC's goal of reducing its oil stocks was the major reason behind price increases in heating oil, gasoline, and diesel oil stocks.
 - (4) During this hearing, the Assistant Secretary in the Office of International Affairs of the Depart-

- ment of Energy noted that artificial supply constraints placed on the market are ultimately self-defeating in so far as they increase volatility in the
 market, lead to boom and bust cycles, and promote
 global instability, particularly in developing countries
 whose economies are extremely vulnerable to sharp
 price increases.
 - (5) These price increases have caused inflationary shocks to the United States economy and could threaten the global economic recovery now underway in Europe and Asia where the demand for oil is rising.
 - (6) The transportation infrastructure of the United States is under stress and tens of thousands of small- to medium-sized trucking firms throughout the Northeast region are on the verge of bankruptcy because of the rise in diesel oil prices to more than \$2 per gallon—a 43 percent increase in the Central Atlantic region and a 55 percent increase in the New England region—an increase that has had the effect of requiring these trucking firms to use up to 20 percent of their operating budgets for the purchase of diesel oil.
 - (7) Many elderly and retired Americans on fixed incomes throughout the Northeast region of

- 1 the United States cannot afford to pay the pre-
- 2 vailing heating oil costs and all too often are faced
- with the choice of paying the grocery bills or staying
- 4 warm.
- 5 (8) Several key oil producing nations relied on
- 6 the United States military for their protection in
- 7 1990 and 1991, including during the Persian Gulf
- 8 Conflict, and these nations still depend on the
- 9 United States for their security.
- 10 (9) Many of these nations enjoy a close eco-
- 11 nomic and security relationship with the United
- 12 States which is a fundamental underpinning of glob-
- al security and cooperation.
- 14 (10) A continuation of the present policies put
- in place at the meeting of OPEC Ministers in March
- and September of 1999 threatens the relationship
- that many of the OPEC nations enjoy with the
- 18 United States.

19 SEC. 3. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

- 20 (a) Policy With Respect to Oil Exporting
- 21 Countries.—It shall be the policy of the United States
- 22 to consider the extent to which major net oil exporting
- 23 countries engage in oil price fixing to be an important de-
- 24 terminant in the overall political, economic, and security

- 1 relationship between the United States and these coun-
- 2 tries.
- 3 (b) Policy With Respect to Oil Importing
- 4 Countries.—It shall be the policy of the United States
- 5 to work multilaterally with other countries that are major
- 6 net oil importers to bring about the complete dismantle-
- 7 ment of international oil price fixing arrangements.
- 8 SEC. 4. REPORT TO CONGRESS.
- 9 Not later than 30 days after the date of the enact-
- 10 ment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the Con-
- 11 gress a report that contains the following:
- 12 (1) A description of the overall economic and
- security relationship between the United States and
- each country that is a major net oil exporter, includ-
- ing each country that is a member of OPEC.
- 16 (2) A description of the effect that coordination
- among the countries described in paragraph (1) with
- respect to oil production and pricing has had on the
- 19 United States economy and global energy supplies.
- 20 (3) Detailed information on any and all assist-
- ance programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of
- 22 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, including li-
- censes for the export of defense articles and defense
- services under section 38 of such Act, provided to
- 25 the countries described in paragraph (1).

1	(4) A determination made by the President in
2	accordance with section 5 for each country described
3	in paragraph (1).
4	SEC. 5. DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF MAJOR
5	OIL EXPORTING COUNTRIES ENGAGED IN
6	PRICE FIXING.
7	The report submitted pursuant to section 4 shall in-
8	clude the determination of the President with respect to
9	each country described in section 4(1) as to whether or
10	not, as of the date on which the President makes the de-
11	termination, that country is engaged in oil price fixing to
12	the detriment of the United States economy.
13	SEC. 6. DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS TO END PRICE FIXING.
14	(a) Diplomatic Efforts.—Not later than 30 days
15	after the date on which the President transmits to the
16	Congress the report pursuant to section 4, the President
17	shall—
18	(1) undertake a concerted diplomatic campaign
19	to convince any country determined by the President
20	pursuant to section 5 to be engaged in oil price fix-
21	ing to the detriment of the United States economy
22	that the current oil price levels are unsustainable
23	and will negatively effect global economic growth

rates in oil consuming and developing countries; and

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- (2) take the necessary steps to begin negotia-1 2 tions to achieve multilateral action to reduce, sus-3 pend, or terminate bilateral assistance and arms ex-4 ports to major net oil exporters engaged in oil price 5 fixing as part of a concerted diplomatic campaign 6 with other major net oil importers to bring about the 7 complete dismantlement of international oil price fix-8 ing arrangements described in such report.
- 9 (b) REPORT ON DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS.—Not later 10 than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, 11 the President shall transmit to the Congress a report de-12 scribing any diplomatic efforts undertaken in accordance 13 with subsection (a) and the results achieved by those ef-14 forts.

15 SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

- 16 In this Act:
- 17 (1) OIL PRICE FIXING.—The term "oil price fixing" means participation in any agreement, arrangement, or understanding with other countries that are oil exporters to increase the price of oil or natural gas by means of, inter alia, limiting oil or gas production or establishing minimum prices for oil or gas.

- 1 (2) OPEC.—The term "OPEC" means the Or-
- 2 ganization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Passed the House of Representatives March 22, 2000.

Attest:

Clerk.