

available for the government of a country that is certified as hostile to United States business pursuant to such subsection (a); and

(ii) the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of each multilateral development bank to vote against any loan or other utilization of the funds of such institution to or by any country with respect to which a certification described in clause (i) has been made.

(B) DURATION OF LIMITATIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the limitations described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall apply with respect to a country that is certified as hostile to United States business pursuant to subsection (a) until the President certifies to the appropriate committees that the country is making significant progress in implementing the economic indicators described in subsection (a)(1) and is no longer hostile to United States business.

(2) COUNTRIES NOT CONDUCTIVE TO UNITED STATES BUSINESS.—

(A) PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—A country that is certified as not conducive to United States business pursuant to subsection (a), shall be considered to be on probation beginning on the date of such certification.

(B) REQUIRED IMPROVEMENT.—Unless the President certifies to the appropriate committees that the country is making significant progress in implementing the economic indicators described in subsection (a) and is committed to being conducive to United States business, beginning on the first day of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which a country is certified as not conducive to United States business pursuant to subsection (a)(2)—

(i) none of the funds made available for assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including unobligated balances of prior appropriations) may be made available for the government of such country; and

(ii) the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of each multilateral development bank to vote against any loan or other utilization of the funds of such institution to or by any country with respect to which a certification described in subparagraph (A) has been made.

(C) DURATION OF LIMITATIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the limitations described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (B) shall apply with respect to a country that is certified as not conducive to United States business pursuant to subsection (a) until the President certifies to the appropriate committees that the country is making significant progress in implementing the economic indicators described in subsection (a)(1) and is conducive to United States business.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) NATIONAL SECURITY INTEREST.—Subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to a country described in subsection (b)(1) or (2) if the President determines with respect to such country that making such funds available is important to the national security interest of the United States. Any such determination shall cease to be effective 6 months after being made unless the President determines that its continuation is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(2) OTHER EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to—

(A) assistance to meet urgent humanitarian needs (including providing food, medicine, disaster, and refugee relief);

(B) democratic political reform and rule of law activities;

(C) the creation of private sector and non-governmental organizations that are independent of government control; and

(D) the development of a free market economic system.

SEC. 3. TOLL-FREE NUMBER.

The Secretary of Commerce shall make available a toll-free telephone number for reporting by members of the public and United States businesses on the progress that countries receiving foreign assistance are making in implementing the economic indicators described in section 2(a)(1). The information obtained from the toll-free telephone reporting shall be included in the report required by section 2(a).

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE.—The term “appropriate committees” means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANK.—The term “multilateral development bank” means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 484

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a co-sponsor of S. 484, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a pediatric research initiative.

S. 1008

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] were added as co-sponsors of S. 1008, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the tax incentives for alcohol used as a fuel shall be extended as part of any extension of fuel tax rates.

AMENDMENT NO. 1137

At the request of Mr. HARKIN the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1137 proposed to S. 830, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act to improve the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1139

At the request of Mr. DURBIN the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 1139 proposed to S. 830, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act to improve the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1140

At the request of Mr. DURBIN the names of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1140 proposed to S. 830, a bill to amend

the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act to improve the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 53—COMMENDING THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TAIPEI ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MURKOWSKI submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 53

Whereas Dr. Jason C. Hu has served with distinction as Representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO) since June 1996, and has ably represented the interests of the Republic of China on Taiwan;

Whereas Dr. Hu has been a firm and consistent advocate of democratic principles throughout his distinguished career;

Whereas Dr. Hu has established many deep friendships with Members of Congress and other Americans during his tenure in Washington; and

Whereas Dr. Hu has been asked to return to Taiwan to serve as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress hereby—

(1) commends Dr. Jason C. Hu for his service as Representative of the TECRO office; and

(2) expresses to Dr. Hu and his family its best wishes for his continued success in the future.

COMMEMORATING REPRESENTATIVE JASON HU OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to offer a Senate resolution to commemorate Representative Hu of the Republic of China for his outstanding service as the head of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office [TECRO] here in Washington, DC. President Lee Teng-hui has called Dr. Hu back to Taiwan to serve as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This new appointment is a tremendous honor, and I am sure that he will serve his government as ably as Foreign Minister as he has done in Washington, and in his other previous posts.

Serving Taiwan so well here in Washington, DC, has been no easy task. Dr. Hu must balance the needs of Taiwan with the difficult dynamics associated with the issues surrounding the Republic of China. Maintaining stability and peace in Southeast Asia while promoting democracy and strengthening our ties with our allies should be a top priority for both our governments.

I have spoken often on the floor of the United States Senate regarding numerous issues including our commitments under the Taiwan Relations Act, Taiwan's bid to enter the World Trade Organization, President Lee's visit to