

in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1721. An act to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson United States Courthouse".

S. Con. Res. 102. Concurrent resolution proclaiming the week of May 4 through May 11, 2002, as "National Safe Kids Week".

MULTINATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2604) to authorize the United States to participate in and contribute to the seventh replenishment of the resources of the Asian Development Fund and the fifth replenishment of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and to set forth additional policies of the United States toward the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2604

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO THE SEVENTH REPLENISHMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND.

The Asian Development Bank Act (22 U.S.C. 285–285aa) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 31. SEVENTH REPLENISHMENT.

(a) CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Governor of the Bank may contribute on behalf of the United States \$412,000,000 to the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Bank.

(2) SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS.—The authority provided by paragraph (1) shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For contribution authorized by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury not more than \$412,000,000, without fiscal year limitation."

SEC. 2. UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIFTH REPLENISHMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development may contribute on behalf of the United States \$30,000,000 to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

(2) SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS.—The authority provided by paragraph (1) shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For contribution authorized by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury not more than \$30,000,000, without fiscal year limitation.

(c) REPORT ON PARTICIPATION OF THE IFAD IN THE ENHANCED HIPC INITIATIVE.—Within 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit

to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the participation of the International Fund for Agricultural Development in the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. The report shall include a statement of the cost to the International Fund for Agricultural Development of participating in the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, the effects of such participation (if not reimbursed) on current and future programs of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the feasibility of allowing the World Bank HIPC Trust Fund to reimburse the International Fund for Agricultural Development for the costs of such participation, and the amount of additional appropriations from the United States to the World Bank HIPC Trust Fund that would be necessary to allow such participation.

SEC. 3. HIV/AIDS STRATEGIC PLAN.

Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p–262p–7) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1625. HIV/AIDS STRATEGIC PLAN.

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors at the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, and the United States Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to support continued efforts by such institutions as appropriate in regard to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases, including—

"(1) development and implementation of a strategic plan to fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases;

"(2) integration of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases activities in ongoing projects as appropriate, development of new dedicated HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases, projects as appropriate that take into consideration the institution's mandate and core strengths, and the building of AIDS-mitigation measures into other projects;

"(3) design and implementation of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases impact assessment criteria into environmental and social assessment processes that the institution considers when designing and evaluating new project proposals;

"(4) work on disseminating information on best practices and project design for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases projects; and

"(5) support training for professional staff on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious disease prevention issues to ensure that these health-related concerns are integrated into all aspects of the work of the institution."

SEC. 4. USER FEES.

Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p–262p–7) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1626. USER FEES.

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, and the United States Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to oppose any loan, grant, document, or strategy that is subject to endorsement or approval by the board of directors of any such institution, which includes user fees or service charges in impoverished countries directly or under the guise of community financing, cost-sharing, or cost recovery mechanisms, for primary education or primary health care, including prevention and treatment efforts for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and infant, child, and maternal well-being."

SEC. 5. TRANSPARENCY.

(a) UNITED STATES POLICY IN REGIONAL MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS.—Title XV of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262o–262o–2) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1504. TRANSPARENCY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the United States Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to—

"(1) continue to make efforts to promote greater transparency regarding the activities of such institutions, including project design, project monitoring and evaluation, project implementation, resource allocation, and decision-making;

"(2) support continued efforts to allow informed participation and input by affected communities, including translation of information on proposed projects, providing information through information technology applications, oral briefings, and outreach to and dialogue with community organizations and institutions in affected areas; and

"(3) work toward ensuring that—

"(A) meetings of the Boards of Directors (or, in the case of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Board of Governors) of their respective institutions are open to the public and the media, except for discussion of sensitive matters such as individual personnel matters;

"(B) transcripts of such meetings are available to the public no later than 60 calendar days after the meetings, except for discussion of sensitive matters such as individual personnel matters; and

"(C) all key documents that are presented for endorsement or approval by the Board of Directors (or, in the case of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Board of Governors) of their respective institutions will be made available to the public at least 15 days before consideration by the Board.

"(b) STATEMENT OF GOALS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the United States Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to inform their respective institutions of the goals enumerated in subsection (a), in a manner that the Secretary of the Treasury deems appropriate."

(b) CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY REQUIRED.—The United States Executive Directors at the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the United States Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development shall, at the request of the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives or of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate appear before the committee making the request, on an annual basis, and testify on the efforts undertaken pursuant to section 1504 of the International Financial Institutions Act and on other matters relating to any such institution.

(c) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may make grants in such amounts as the

Secretary deems appropriate to any institution specified in paragraph (2) which—

(A) has implemented the measures described in section 1504 of the International Financial Institutions Act; and

(B) provides assurances to the Secretary that the institution will use the grant solely for transparency activities.

(2) INSTITUTIONS.—The institutions specified in this paragraph are the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

(3) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For grants under this subsection, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury not more than \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL PURSUIT OF TRANSPARENCY GOALS IN INTERPARLIAMENTARY DIALOGUES AND MEETINGS.—The Congress shall pursue the transparency goals described in section 1504 of the International Financial Institutions Act, in all official interparliamentary dialogues and meetings as appropriate.

(e) PURSUIT OF TRANSPARENCY GOALS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit annually to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a written report detailing the steps that have been taken by the United States Executive Directors at the institutions, by the finance ministers, and by the institutions, referred to in paragraph (1) to implement the measures described in such section 1504.

SEC. 6. GENERAL OBJECTIVES.

Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p—262p-7) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1627. GENERAL OBJECTIVES.

“The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, and the United States Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to focus on poverty alleviation, economic growth, increased productivity, sustainable development, environmental protection, labor rights, and an increased focus on education.”

SEC. 7. REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR DAMS.

Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p—262p-7) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1628. REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR DAMS.

“The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors at the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, and the United States Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to oppose any loan which provides support for any project that includes a dam unless the project conforms to all of the following terms:

“(1) Comprehensive and participatory assessments of the energy, water, and flood management needs to be met and different options for meeting these needs are developed before detailed studies are done on any specific project.

“(2) Priority is given to demand side management measures and optimizing the performance of existing infrastructure before building any new projects.

“(3) No dam is built without full consultation with affected people.

“(4) Periodic participatory reviews are done for existing dams to assess issues including dam safety, and the possibility of dam decommissioning.

“(5) Mechanisms are developed to provide social compensation for those who are suffering the impacts of dams, and to restore damaged ecosystems.”

SEC. 8. STUDY BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.

Within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the benefits and costs of the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank, providing grants instead of loans.

SEC. 9. COMMENDATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the African Development Bank and Fund elected Omar Kabbaj, an official of the Ministry of Finance of Morocco, as the new President in 1995;

(2) President Kabbaj implemented successful fiscal and managerial reforms, including refocusing the activity of the African Development Fund on poverty alleviation;

(3) under the leadership of President Kabbaj, the African Development Bank began to issue yearly portfolio status reports reflecting improved project monitoring and supervision;

(4) President Kabbaj successfully emphasized the importance of project post-evaluation in helping the Bank avoid problems identified with earlier funded projects;

(5) President Kabbaj has taken a program approach where all stakeholders, including the beneficiaries of the borrower countries, are involved in program design and implementation;

(6) President Kabbaj was unanimously appointed to a second 5-year term in May 2000; and

(7) under the leadership of President Kabbaj, on June 6, 2001, Standard & Poor's revised the outlook on its AA+ long term issuer ratings of the African Development Bank to stable from negative.

(b) COMMENDATION.—The Congress, on behalf of the people of the United States, commends President Omar Kabbaj for his successful reform efforts as President of the African Development Bank and Fund, and encourages his continued efforts at reform.

SEC. 10. ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p—262p-7) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1629. ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

“If the President determines that a foreign country has taken or has committed to take actions that either contribute or do not contribute to efforts of the United States to respond to, deter, or prevent acts of international terrorism, the Secretary of the Treasury may, consistent with other applicable law, instruct the United States Executive Director at, or the United States Governor of, the regional multilateral development bank to take the determination into account in considering whether to approve an application of the country for assistance from the institution.”

SEC. 11. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING PRIVATIZATION PROJECTS.

Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p—262p-7) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1630. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING PRIVATIZATION PROJECTS.

“The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States Executive Director at

the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the United States Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose the provision by the respective institution of assistance for a project that involves privatization of a government-held industry or sector if—

“(1) the privatization transaction is not implemented in a transparent manner;

“(2) the privatization transaction is not implemented in a manner that adequately protects the interests of workers, small investors, and vulnerable groups in society to the extent that they are affected by the privatization transaction; or

“(3) appropriate regulatory regimes have not been established to ensure the proper function of competitive markets in the industry or sector.”

SEC. 12. OPPOSITION OF UNITED STATES TO REDUCTION OF MINIMUM WAGE BELOW INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED LEVEL OF POVERTY.

Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p—262p-7) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1631. OPPOSITION OF UNITED STATES TO REDUCTION OF MINIMUM WAGE BELOW INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED LEVEL OF POVERTY.

“The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the United States Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to oppose any loan, grant, document, or strategy that is subject to endorsement or approval by the board of directors of any such institution, which includes any provision that would recommend or encourage the reduction of a country's minimum wage to a level of less than \$2.00 per day.”

SEC. 13. SUPPORT FOR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND ASSISTANCE FOR PROJECTS THAT ARE DIRECTED AT ADDRESSING ARSENIC CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER IN SOUTH ASIA.

Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p—262p-7) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1632. SUPPORT FOR PROJECTS THAT ARE DIRECTED AT ADDRESSING ARSENIC CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER IN SOUTH ASIA.

“The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the Asian Development Fund, a special fund of the Asian Development Bank, to use the voice and vote of the United States to support projects that are directed at addressing arsenic contamination in drinking water in South Asia.”

□ 1330

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) and the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2604. This measure authorizes U.S. contributions of \$412 million to the Asian Development Fund and \$30 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development for the replenishment of these two institutions.

These authorizations reflect the U.S. commitment to promote development in the poorest countries in the world. By encouraging development, fostering better health care and promoting education, we have the ability to improve living conditions and reduce global poverty.

I urge my colleagues to support these programs and to fulfill the U.S. commitment to these two key development institutions.

The Asian Development Fund is the concessional lending arm of the Asian Development Bank which provides loans to developing member countries with low per capita income and limited debt repayment capacities. Funds from this institution are used to build infrastructure projects, support health care services and promote education in the Asia Pacific region.

Created in 1973, the Asian Development Fund is funded by periodic replenishments. Last September, at the latest replenishment negotiations, the United States subscribed to a 4-year, \$412 million contribution, roughly 14.4 percent of the total contributions.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development has a specific functional mandate to combat hunger and rural poverty in developing countries. Created in 1977 in the wake of the 1974 World Food Conference and the highly publicized famines of the 1970s in Africa, this finances projects covering everything from draught-resistant crops and management of livestock to marketing and microfinance. With nearly three-quarters of the world's 1.2 billion poorest people living in rural areas, the fund provides aid to small farmers, the rural landless, nomads, fishermen, indigenous peoples and rural poor women.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2604 fulfills our commitment to these institutions, and it makes important policy changes in how the U.S. executive directors at all of the international development institutions should work to influence policies of these institutions.

Some highlights of the legislation include: Language which works to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases in developing countries; opposition to the application of user fees or service charges in impoverished countries directly or indirectly for primary education or primary health care.

This bill also encourages transparency in the operation of the development institutions affected by this legislation.

This is an important measure. It will affirm the U.S. commitment to reducing global poverty and encourage development. I want to thank the Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), for all his hard work on this bill, and I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2604, the Multinational Development Banks Authorization Act. I want to thank the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), for working in a bipartisan manner on this bill and for the way he has reached out to Members on this side of the aisle in drafting the bill.

I am pleased to support this bill, Mr. Speaker, because it addresses two very important issues at the regional development banks: transparency and user fees. The regional development banks are from among the most powerful institutions of the world with effective control over the economy of some of the poorest nations in the world, and yet these institutions make major decisions affecting the lives of hundreds of millions of the most vulnerable people on this planet, as well as working people throughout the world, in almost total secrecy.

This bill includes significant provisions to make the regional development banks more open and more accountable to the public. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors at the multilateral development banks to work towards opening the meetings of the boards of directors to the public and the media; making transcripts of executive board meetings available within 60 days of the meetings; and making all key documents that are to be used or to be considered by the executive boards available to the public before those documents are considered.

In addition, to make sure that the Treasury Department and U.S. executive directors at the multilateral development banks vigorously pursue these reforms, the bill includes a requirement that the U.S. executive directors must testify every year before the Committee on Financial Services on the efforts they have made to achieve these reforms.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that we work to make these international financial institutions more open and more accountable to the public. Without that transparency, it is impossible even for Congress to know if the laws we pass are being observed at these institutions.

That brings me to the second issue this bill addresses, user fees. This bill strengthens current law which requires

U.S. executive directors at the regional development banks to oppose the imposition of user fees and service charges on primary education and primary health care, including prevention and treatment efforts for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and infant, child and maternal health. In other words, for the poorest people in the world, we want to make sure that health access and educational access is available without user fees.

The current law on user fees includes several loopholes which the U.S. Treasury Department has unfortunately exploited. This bill closes those loopholes. For example, the Treasury Department has interpreted current law to require U.S. executive directors to oppose user fees only when they are part of a loan. This bill makes it clear that U.S. executive directors must oppose user fees in any loan, grant, document or strategy adopted by the regional development banks.

In addition, the Treasury Department interpreted law to apply unless the user fee provides an exemption for poor people; but exemptions for poor people, especially in impoverished countries, do not work. User fees discourage poor people from seeking primary health care and sending their kids to school because the poor are often not told about poverty exemptions and local officials often have an incentive to collect as many fees as possible. This bill makes it clear that U.S. executive directors must oppose user fees in impoverished countries as a whole. That is a major step forward.

In impoverished countries throughout the world there is documented evidence that user fees prevent people from sending their children to school and seeking medical care.

In Zambia, a researcher witnessed the arrival of a 14-year-old boy at a hospital, suffering from acute malaria. His parents were unable to pay the registration fee, which was equivalent to 33 American cents, but they were unable to afford that, and the boy was turned away. Within two hours the child was brought back dead.

In Kenya, the introduction of fees for patients of Nairobi's Special Treatment Clinic for Sexually Transmitted Diseases resulted in a decrease in attendance of 40 percent for men and 65 percent for women.

In Zimbabwe, there are reports of girls going into prostitution to pay school fees.

In Ghana, 77 percent of street children in the capital city dropped out of school because of inability to pay these fees.

It is essential that our country stop supporting the imposition of user fees on primary education and health care in impoverished countries and that we make the regional development banks more open and more accountable to the public. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this bill, and I look forward to working with the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman

from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), to see that it is enacted into law.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remaining time be controlled by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank the distinguished chairman and ranking member of the committee for their support and assistance in moving this legislation. And to the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), I say that I very much appreciate his constructive help throughout this process.

The product we have before us, I think, should give pride to an authorizing committee and indeed to the House as it considers it. It has the input of a number of Members throughout our subcommittee and committee, and their efforts have been incorporated in this legislation.

The bill we have before us and the bill just passed by the House have been linked by this Member as we proceeded through the process in subcommittee and committee. Many of the amendments that Members might have wanted to make for regional development banks also could have been offered in some ways to the Export-Import Bank, but not as appropriately, and so this has been an opportunity for Members to have worked together on the two bills.

Previously the administration made authorization requests for both the Asian Development Fund, and IFAD, the International Fund for Agriculture Development. Therefore, during a June 11 hearing last year before the subcommittee, we considered the regional multilateral financial development institutions, and a representative of the Treasury testified in support of these two authorization requests.

The Asian Development Fund, of which the U.S. is a non-regional member, is a concessional arm of the Asian Development Bank. The fund offers loans with interest rates of 1 percent to 1½ percent to the poorest countries in Asia. In September 2000, the U.S. agreed to a 4-year, \$412 million contribution as a seventh replenishment contribution from this country to the Asian Development Fund, and section 1 takes the administration's request for this \$412 million authorization for the Asian Development Fund.

Furthermore, IFAD provides loans and grants for agricultural and rural development projects for the world's poor living in rural areas, of which almost 75 percent of the world's 1.2 bil-

lion poorest people do live in such poor areas. Moreover, approximately two-thirds of IFAD loans are concessional. Section 2 of H.R. 2604 provides an authorization of \$30 million for the fifth replenishment of IFAD which equals the administration's request.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight about 5 or 6 points in the legislation. First, with respect to the subject of HIV/AIDS, during the subcommittee's hearings on May 15, a representative of the United Nations provided the subcommittee with an estimate that 36 million people are now living with HIV/AIDS, with 70 percent of those people residing in Sub-Saharan Africa. In order to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, section 3 of this legislation instructs the U.S. executive directors of the different relevant regional multilateral development institutions, among other things, to support the integration of HIV/AIDS and other infectious disease strategies and training into the priorities and programs of the respective institutions.

Many Members are interested and were involved in this issue, but I give special credit to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) for her leadership on this subject.

Second, with regard to the imposition of user fees, it must be noted that strong opposition and concern existed within the subcommittee to the imposition of certain user fees, and that was expressed at our April 25, 2001, hearing on the African Development Bank and fund. Therefore, section 4 of this bill instructs the U.S. executive directors of the different relevant regional multilateral development institutions to oppose any loan, grant, document or strategy that is subject to the endorsement or approval of the board of the institution which includes user fees in impoverished countries for the purposes of primary education and primary health care. No user fees for those subjects.

Third, section 5 addresses the very important topic of transparency, to which the distinguished gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) gave special attention and for which he spoke a few minutes ago. Currently the regional development institutions do not have public meetings; nor are the transcript of their meetings typically made available to the public. Much of the lack of this transparency can be attributed to the acute lack of emphasis on transparency in governments in many foreign countries.

□ 1345

At the outset, I should state that it should be noted that the U.S. Treasury officials have been one of the catalysts towards increased efforts in transparency at these institutions. However, more emphasis on transparency is needed at the regional multilateral development institutions, and we have adopted a number of things in this legislation to ensure that is the case. We have given incentives for it, in fact.

There is a \$10 million authorization specifically made available to those regional institutions that have taken important strides to implement transparency provisions in this section.

Mr. Speaker, finally, I want to mention the African Development Bank and Fund. This has been one of the more troubled regional institutions, but they have been making important strides in recent times in improvement under new leadership, and I think we have given them encouragement to move ahead. Many Members of our subcommittee had a particular interest in these two entities, and in these institutions emphasizing the provision of adequate service and activities in sub-Saharan Africa. I believe this legislation does exactly that.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, this Member urges his colleagues to support H.R. 2604 since it has very important reform provisions and because it contains authorizations for the U.S. contribution to the Asian Development Fund and IFAD in the amounts requested by the administration. I thank my colleagues for their continuous support on this effort in the subcommittee and committee.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), who has been an outstanding leader on the Committee on Financial Services in a number of areas including this legislation.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I first would like to thank my colleague from Vermont for allocating the time, but I would further like to thank both the chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), and our ranking member, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), for the bipartisan leadership that they offer to all of us on this very important committee and the Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade. They have worked very well together, and I appreciate what they have been able to produce.

I rise to express my support for H.R. 2604, the Multinational Development Banks Authorization Act. H.R. 2604 would reauthorize U.S. participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD, and the Asian Development Bank and set forth additional policies concerning several international financial institutions.

This bill includes provisions to promote transparency in the operations of international financial institutions, oppose the imposition of user fees on primary education and health care in impoverished countries, and support efforts to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases.

I am particularly interested in the United States participation in IFAD. Unlike other international financial institutions which have a broad range of objectives, IFAD has a very specific

mandate, to eliminate hunger and world poverty in developing countries. IFAD's target groups are the poorest of the world's poor. They include small farmers, the rural landless, nomadic people, indigenous people, and rural poor women. IFAD provides funding and resources to promote economic development for these impoverished rural people.

I am especially pleased that this bill includes a provision I offered as an amendment during the subcommittee markup on the participation of IFAD in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative. This provision requires the Secretary of the Treasury to submit a report to this committee on the participation of IFAD in the HIPC initiative. I appreciate the support of my colleagues in the Committee on Financial Services for this provision, and I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to conclude by thanking the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER). Again, he really did bring this legislation forward in an inclusive bipartisan way, and I very much appreciate it and I think the results speak for themselves. This is a very good bill. I support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time, and I appreciate the kind remarks of the gentleman from Vermont. They are reciprocated. We worked well on this together, and it is a case of an authorizing subcommittee and committee doing their job and simply not relying on appropriators to take all of the necessary steps. I am proud of it, and I think the House will be proud of its product coming from the House and ultimately to passage.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the efforts of the Subcommittee Chairman DOUG BEREUTER and the Ranking Member BERNIE SANDERS on H.R. 2604, legislation to reauthorize U.S. participation in the Asian Development Fund and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The Asian Fund and the IFAD are part of a network of regional development institutions that receive substantial support from the United States. Though lesser known than the World Bank, these institutions play a vital role in development efforts globally.

As we consider all possible tools at our disposal in the effort to combat terrorism, I believe that the provision of development assistance is a necessary element. Poverty and economic isolation are not excuses for terrorism, but they clearly create a fertile environment for the violence and fanaticism that characterizes terrorist movements.

Through the development aid provided by the regional development institutions, the United States is working to ensure that poor countries obtain vital linkages to the global economy and that economic opportunity in these countries is widely shared. These efforts

mark not a good anti-terrorism strategy, but also good economic policy and good foreign policy for the United States. The Asian Development Fund, in particular, will play a key role in the redevelopment of Afghanistan in the coming years.

In addition to authorizing U.S. contributions to the IFAD and Asian Development Fund, this bill includes useful language related to U.S. goals on institutional transparency, user fees, and HIV/AIDS strategies in the developing world. The directive on AIDS strategies is particularly important—the AIDS crisis in the developing world remains just as acute today as it was a year ago, and the regional development institutions can and should play an important part in the global effort to address this devastating pandemic.

Finally, the bill provides guidance regarding U.S. support for privatization projects funded by the regional development institutions. The United States has long supported privatization efforts in the developing world, and appropriately so. This language simply provides general principles for how privatization efforts should proceed, recognizing the experiences of failed privatization efforts in recent years.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2604 the Multinational Development Banks Authorization Act. I would like to commend Mr. OXLEY, the Chairman of the Financial Services Committee, and Mr. LAFALCE, the Ranking Member, and also the sponsor, Mr. BEREUTER, for crafting a bill that addresses important development issues in those parts of our world which are struggling to end poverty, hunger and disease and working to restructure, reform and develop their economies for the benefit of all their citizens.

Last year I had the opportunity to travel to Africa on two occasions with a number of my Republican and Democratic colleagues under the auspices of the Trade-Aid Coalition which I initiated last year to focus on the links between trade and economic reform and prosperity.

The continent of Africa faces difficult challenges, but with the help of projects made possible by the multinational development banks, there are clear signs of progress in many of the countries we visited.

This progress is important not only to their economies and the American economy but also to American national security. Increased trade with Africa will lead to a more stable region, and we need only recall the bombings of our Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya to realize that the nations of sub-Saharan Africa are on the front lines of our war against terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to particularly commend the legislation for addressing the spread of AIDS and calling for the development of a strategic plan and professional training to attack this dreaded disease. This is Africa's greatest challenge, but success stories there prove that the spread of this disease can be controlled.

Additionally, I am pleased to see that the bill calls on GAO to submit a report on the benefits and costs of providing grants to heavily indebted countries instead of loans. Our Trade-Aid Coalition endorses this initiative as making a lot more sense than burdening nations with more loans when they are already fighting to pay off crushing foreign debts.

Mr. Speaker, the world changed last September 11th. That day exposed the fact that American security is very much reliant on sta-

bility and poverty reduction in every corner of the world. This legislation will reduce global poverty and increase global stability, and I urge my colleagues to vote yes.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2604, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2215, THE 21ST CENTURY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. DEGETTE moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 2215 be instructed to—

(1) agree to title IV of the Senate amendment (establishing a Violence Against Women Office); and

(2) insist upon section 2003 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 402 of the House bill (establishing duties and functions of the Director of the Violence Against Women Office).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) each will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2215.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the motion before us now would instruct conferees to the U.S. Department of Justice authorization bill to agree on the Senate provisions to make the Violence Against Women Office independent within the Justice Department, and also the House language that provides a clearly defined list of important duties and authority that VAWO should have. The combination of these provisions will effectively strengthen the Violence Against Women Act so that it can carry out its mission.