

Calendar No. 281

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**S. 1315**

To require a report on progress toward the Millennium Development Goals,
and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27, 2005

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. OBAMA, and Mr.
CHAFEE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred
to the Committee on Foreign Relations

NOVEMBER 7, 2005

Reported by Mr. LUGAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]**A BILL**

To require a report on progress toward the Millennium
Development Goals, 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 “International Coopera-
5 tion to Meet the Millennium Development Goals Act of
6 2005”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) At the United Nations Millennium Summit
4 in 2000, the United States joined more than 180
5 other countries in committing to work toward goals
6 to improve life for the world's poorest people by
7 2015.

8 (2) Such goals include reducing the proportion
9 of people living on less than \$1 per day by $\frac{1}{2}$, re-
10 ducing child mortality by $\frac{2}{3}$, and assuring basic
11 education for all children, while sustaining the envi-
12 ronment upon which human life depends.

13 (3) At the 2002 International Conference on
14 Financing for Development, the United States rep-
15 resentative reiterated the support of the United
16 States for the Millennium Development Goals and
17 advocated, along with other international partici-
18 pants, for a stronger focus on measurable outcomes
19 derived from a global partnership between developed
20 and developing countries.

21 (4) On March 22, 2002, President Bush stated,
22 “We fight against poverty because hope is an answer
23 to terror. We fight against poverty because oppor-
24 tunity is a fundamental right to human dignity. We
25 fight against poverty because faith requires it and
26 conscience demands it. We fight against poverty

1 with a growing conviction that major progress is
2 within our reach.”.

3 (5) The 2002 National Security Strategy of the
4 United States notes that “a world where some live
5 in comfort and plenty, while half of the human race
6 lives on less than \$2 per day, is neither just nor sta-
7 ble. Including all of the world’s poor in an expanding
8 circle of development and opportunity is a moral im-
9 perative and one of the top priorities of U.S. inter-
10 national policy”.

11 (6) The National Commission on Terrorist At-
12 tacks Upon the United States concluded that the
13 Government of the United States must offer an ex-
14 ample of moral leadership in the world and offer
15 parents and their children a vision of the future that
16 emphasizes individual educational and economic op-
17 portunity as essential to the efforts of the United
18 States to defeat global terrorism.

19 (7) The summit of the Group of Eight sched-
20 uled for July 2005, the United Nations summit
21 scheduled for September 2005, and the Sixth Min-
22 isterial Conference of the World Trade Organization
23 scheduled for December 2005 will provide opportuni-
24 ties to measure and continue to pursue progress on
25 the Millennium Development Goals.

1 (7) *The summit of the Group of Eight held dur-*
2 *ing July 2005, the United Nations summit held dur-*
3 *ing September 2005, and the Sixth Ministerial Con-*
4 *ference of the World Trade Organization scheduled to*
5 *be held during December 2005 have provided and will*
6 *provide opportunities to measure and continue to*
7 *pursue progress on the Millennium Development*
8 *Goals.*

9 (8) The summit of the Group of Eight ~~sch-~~
10 ~~ed for~~ *held* July 6 through July 8, 2005, in
11 Gleneagles, Scotland, ~~will bring~~ *brought* together the
12 countries that can make the greatest contribution to
13 alleviating extreme poverty in Africa, the region of
14 the world where extreme poverty is most prevalent.

15 (9) On June 11, 2005, the United States
16 helped secure the agreement of the Group of Eight
17 Finance Ministers to cancel 100 percent of the debt
18 obligations owed to the World Bank, African Devel-
19 opment Bank, and International Monetary Fund by
20 countries that are eligible for debt relief under the
21 Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, the initia-
22 tive established in 1996 by the World Bank and the
23 International Monetary Fund for the purpose of re-
24 ducing the debt burdens of the world's poorest coun-
25 tries, or under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, as de-

1 fined in section 1625 of the International Financial
2 Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p–8), which are poor
3 countries that are on the path to reform.

4 (10) The report prepared by the Commission
5 for Africa and issued by Prime Minister Tony Blair
6 on March 11, 2005, entitled “Our Common Inter-
7 est”, called for coherence and coordination in the de-
8 velopment of an overarching package of actions to be
9 carried out by the countries of Africa and the inter-
10 national community to address the complex inter-
11 locking issues that challenge the continent, many of
12 which have already been addressed individually in
13 previous summits and under the Africa Action Plan
14 enacted by the Group of Eight.

15 (11) The United States has recognized the need
16 for strengthened economic and trade opportunities,
17 as well as increased financial and technical assist-
18 ance to Africa and other countries burdened by ex-
19 treme poverty, through significant initiatives in re-
20 cent years, including—

21 (A) the African Growth and Opportunity
22 Act (19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) that has opened
23 United States markets to thousands of products
24 from Africa;

1 (B) the President's Emergency Plan for
2 AIDS Relief developed under section 101 of the
3 United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS,
4 Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (22
5 U.S.C. 7611), the major focus of which has
6 been on African countries;

7 (C) the Millennium Challenge Corporation
8 established under section 604 of the Millennium
9 Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7703) that is
10 in the process of committing new and signifi-
11 cant levels of assistance to countries, including
12 countries in Africa, that are poor but show
13 great promise for boosting economic growth and
14 bettering the lives of their people; and

15 (D) ~~the United States has canceled the~~
16 *cancellation by the United States of 100 percent*
17 *of the bilateral debt owed to the United States*
18 *by countries eligible for debt relief under the*
19 *Enhanced HIPC Initiative.*

20 (12) The report prepared by the Commission
21 for Africa entitled "Our Common Interest" includes
22 the following findings:

23 (A) The people of Africa must demonstrate
24 the leadership necessary to address the govern-
25 ance challenges they face, setting priorities that

1 ensure the development of effective civil and po-
2 lice services, independent judiciaries, and strong
3 parliaments, all of which reinforce a stable and
4 predictable economic environment attractive to
5 investment.

6 (B) Many leaders in Africa have pursued
7 personal self-interest rather than national goals,
8 a tendency that has been in some instances ex-
9 acerbated and abetted by the manipulation of
10 foreign governments pursuing their own agenda
11 in the region to the detriment of the people of
12 Africa.

13 (C) More violent conflict has occurred in
14 Africa during the period between 1965 and
15 2005 than occurred in any other continent dur-
16 ing that period, and the countries of Africa
17 must engage on the individual, national, and re-
18 gional level to prevent and manage conflict.

19 (D) The capacity to trade is constrained by
20 a derelict or nonexistent infrastructure in most
21 African countries as well as by the double-edged
22 sword of tariff and nontariff barriers to trade
23 that complicate markets and discourage invest-
24 ment both within and beyond the continent.

1 (E) The local resources for investment in
2 people and the institutions necessary for good
3 governance have been squandered, misapprop-
4 priated, and, to an increasingly devastating ef-
5 fect, spent on servicing debt to the developed
6 world. Such resources should be reoriented to
7 serve the needs of the people through the use
8 of debt forgiveness and support for institutional
9 reform and internal capacity building.

10 (F) Failing to prevent conflict in Africa re-
11 sults in incalculable costs to African develop-
12 ment and expense to the international commu-
13 nity and the investment in preventing conflict is
14 a fraction of such costs and expenses, in
15 human, security, and financial terms.

16 (G) Despite difficulties, there is optimism
17 and energy reflected in the scope of activities of
18 individuals such as 2004 Nobel Peace Prize re-
19 cipient, Wangari Maathai, as well as those of
20 improved regional organizations such as the Af-
21 rican Union and the New Partnership for Eco-
22 nomic Development's Peer Review Mechanism,
23 and subregional entities such as the Economic
24 Community of West African States, the Inter-
25 Governmental Authority on Development, and

1 the potential of the Southern African Develop-
2 ment Community.

3 (H) Political reform in Africa has pro-
4 duced results. For example, while in 1985 coun-
5 tries of sub-Saharan Africa ruled by dictators
6 were the norm, by 2005 dictatorships are a mi-
7 nority and democracy has new life with govern-
8 ments chosen by the people increasing fourfold
9 since 1991.

10 (13) The report prepared by the Commission
11 for Africa entitled “Our Common Interest” includes
12 the following recommendations:

13 (A) At this vital moment when
14 globalization and growth, technology and trade,
15 and mutual security concerns allow, and com-
16 mon humanity demands, a substantial tangible
17 and coherent package of actions should imme-
18 diately be taken by the international commu-
19 nity, led by the most industrialized countries, in
20 partnership with the countries of Africa, to ad-
21 dress the poverty and underdevelopment of the
22 African continent.

23 (B) The people of Africa must take respon-
24 sibility and show courageous leadership in ad-
25 dressing problems and taking ownership of solu-

1 tions as the means for ensuring sustainable de-
2 velopment, while implementing governance re-
3 form as an underlying prerequisite for foreign
4 assistance effectiveness.

5 (C) Each developed country has unique
6 strengths and capacity to add value to a com-
7 prehensive assistance plan and should join their
8 individual efforts to a coherent whole that is
9 more efficient and responsive to Africa and the
10 people of Africa.

11 (D) The international community must
12 honor existing commitments to strengthen Afri-
13 can peacekeeping capacity and go beyond those
14 commitments to invest in more effective preven-
15 tion and nonmilitary means to resolve conflict
16 through such regional organizations as the Afri-
17 can Union and the subregional Economic Com-
18 munity for West African States.

19 (E) A massive investment in physical in-
20 frastructure should be made to support com-
21 merce, extend governance, and provide opportu-
22 nities for education, healthcare, investment and
23 growth.

24 (F) Donors and the governments of the
25 countries of Africa should devote substantial in-

1 investment in the men and women of Africa
2 through the education and health sectors, ena-
3 bling and extending recent gains made to reach
4 far more broadly into remote regions.

5 (G) The public sector should actively en-
6 gage the private sector in driving growth
7 through partnerships by reforming the laws, bu-
8 reaucracy, and infrastructure necessary to
9 maintain a climate that fosters investment by
10 developing public-private centers of excellence to
11 pursue such reforms.

12 (H) The countries of Africa must maxi-
13 mize the participation of women in both busi-
14 ness and government, protect the rights of
15 women, and work to increase the number of
16 women in leadership positions so as to cap-
17 italize on the ability of women to deliver scarce
18 resources effectively and fairly.

19 (I) The international community must
20 work together to dismantle trade barriers, in-
21 cluding the immediate elimination of trade-dis-
22 torting commodity support.

23 (J) International donors should strengthen
24 multilateral institutions in Africa to respond
25 appropriately to local and regional crises as well

1 as to promote economic development and ensure
2 the people of Africa are granted a stronger
3 voice in international forums.

4 (K) The international community must
5 join in providing creative incentives for commer-
6 cial firms to research and develop products that
7 improve water, sanitation, health, and the envi-
8 ronment in ways that would dramatically reduce
9 suffering and increase productive life-spans in
10 Africa.

11 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

12 In this Act:

13 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
14 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
15 mittees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations
16 of the Senate and the Committee on International
17 Relations of the House of Representatives.

18 (2) GROUP OF EIGHT.—The term “Group of
19 Eight” means the forum for addressing international
20 economic, political, and social issues attended by
21 representatives of Canada, France, Germany, Italy,
22 Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United
23 States.

24 (3) MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.—The
25 term “Millennium Development Goals” means the

1 goals set out in United Nations Millennium Declara-
2 tion, resolution ~~55/1~~ 55/2 adopted by the General
3 Assembly of the United Nations on September 8,
4 2000.

5 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

6 It is the sense of Congress that—

7 ~~(1) the President should continue to provide the~~
8 ~~leadership necessary at the summit of the Group of~~
9 ~~Eight scheduled for July 2005 at Gleneagles, Scot-~~
10 ~~land, to encourage other countries to develop a true~~
11 ~~partnership to pursue the Millennium Development~~
12 ~~Goals;~~

13 *(1) the President should continue to provide the*
14 *leadership shown at the summit of the Group of Eight*
15 *held in July 2005 at Gleneagles, Scotland, to continue*
16 *to encourage other countries to develop a true part-*
17 *nership to pursue the Millennium Development Goals;*

18 (2) the President should urge the Group of
19 Eight to consider the findings and recommendations
20 contained in the report prepared by the Commission
21 for Africa entitled “Our Common Interest”, as a
22 fundamental guide on which to base their planning,
23 in partnership with the nations of Africa, for the de-
24 velopment of Africa;

1 (3) the Group of Eight, as well as governments
2 of the countries of Africa and regional organizations
3 of such governments, should reaffirm and honor the
4 commitments made in the Africa Action Plan en-
5 acted by the Group of Eight in previous years; and

6 ~~(4) the international community should pursue~~
7 ~~further progress toward achieving the Millennium~~
8 ~~Development Goals at the summit of the Group of~~
9 ~~Eight scheduled for July 2005, the United Nations~~
10 ~~summit scheduled for September 2005, and the~~
11 ~~Sixth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Or-~~
12 ~~ganization scheduled for December 2005.~~

13 *(4) the international community should continue*
14 *to build upon the progress made at the summit of the*
15 *Group of Eight in July 2005 and the United Nations*
16 *summit in September 2005 toward achieving the Mil-*
17 *lennium Development Goals, and should further en-*
18 *able such progress at the Sixth Ministerial Conference*
19 *of the World Trade Organization scheduled for De-*
20 *cember 2005.*

21 **SEC. 5. REPORT.**

22 (a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the
23 date of the conclusion of the World Trade Organization
24 Ministerial meeting in Hong Kong that is scheduled to be
25 held *the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade*

1 *Organization that is scheduled to be held in Hong Kong*
2 *from December 13 through December 18, 2005, the Sec-*
3 *retary of State in consultation with other appropriate*
4 *United States and international agencies shall submit a*
5 *report to the appropriate congressional committees on the*
6 *progress the international community is making toward*
7 *achieving the Millennium Development Goals.*

8 (b) CONTENT.—The report required by subsection
9 (a) shall include the following:

10 (1) A review of the commitments made by the
11 United States and other members of the inter-
12 national community at the summit of the Group of
13 Eight ~~scheduled for~~ *in* July 2005, the United Na-
14 tions summit ~~scheduled for~~ *in* September 2005, and
15 the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade
16 Organization scheduled for December 2005, that
17 pertain to the ability of the developing world to
18 achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

19 (2) A review of United States policies and
20 progress toward achieving the Millennium Develop-
21 ment Goals by 2015, as well as policies to provide
22 continued leadership in achieving such goals by
23 2015.

24 (3) An ~~evaluation~~ *evaluation, to the extent pos-*
25 *sible, of the contributions of other national and*

1 international actors in achieving the Millennium De-
2 velopment Goals by 2015.

3 (4) An assessment of the likelihood that the
4 Millennium Development Goals will be achieved.

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