

Pub. L. 101-240, title V, § 541(d)(4), Dec. 19, 1989, 103 Stat. 2518.

§ 262g-3. International negotiations on future replenishments of international financial institutions; consultation with appropriate Members of Congress

The Secretary of the Treasury or his designee shall consult with the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of—

(1) the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate subcommittee of each such committee, and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the appropriate subcommittee of each such committee,

for the purpose of discussing the position of the executive branch and the views of the Congress with respect to any international negotiations being held to consider future replenishments or capital expansions of any multilateral development bank which may involve an increased contribution or subscription by the United States. Such consultation shall be made (A) not later than 30 days before the initiation of such international negotiations, (B) during the period in which such negotiations are being held, in a frequent and timely manner, and (C) before a session of such negotiations is held at which the United States representatives may agree to such a replenishment or capital expansion.

(Pub. L. 95-118, title XII, § 1201, as added Pub. L. 97-35, title XIII, § 1361(b), Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 746.)

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs of House of Representatives treated as referring to Committee on Banking and Financial Services of House of Representatives by section 1(a) of Pub. L. 104-14, set out as a note preceding section 21 of Title 2, The Congress, Committee on Banking and Financial Services of House of Representatives abolished and replaced by Committee on Financial Services of House of Representatives, and jurisdiction over matters relating to securities and exchanges and insurance generally transferred from Committee on Energy and Commerce of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Seventh Congress, Jan. 3, 2001.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Aug. 13, 1981, see section 1372 of Pub. L. 97-35, set out as a note under section 290i of this title.

§ 262h. Opposition by United States Executive Directors of international financial institutions to assistance for production or extraction of export commodities or minerals in surplus on world markets

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment

Corporation, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institutions, using funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to any provision of law, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if—

(1) such commodity or mineral, as the case may be, is in surplus on world markets; and

(2) the export of such commodity or mineral, as the case may be, would cause substantial injury to the United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity or mineral.

(Pub. L. 99-472, § 22, Oct. 15, 1986, 100 Stat. 1210.)

SIMILAR PROVISIONS

Pub. L. 107-115, title V, § 514, Jan. 10, 2002, 115 Stat. 2142, provided that: “The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by these institutions, using funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act [see Tables for classification], for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.”

Similar provisions were contained in the following appropriation acts:

Pub. L. 106-429, § 101(a) [title V, § 514], Nov. 6, 2000, 114 Stat. 1900, 1900A-25.

Pub. L. 106-113, div. B, § 1000(a)(2) [title V, § 514], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1535, 1501A-85.

Pub. L. 105-277, div. A, § 101(d) [title V, § 514(a)], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-150, 2681-173.

Pub. L. 105-118, title V, § 514, Nov. 26, 1997, 111 Stat. 2409.

Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title I, § 101(c) [title V, § 514], Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-121, 3009-143.

Pub. L. 104-107, title V, § 514, Feb. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 725.

Pub. L. 103-306, title V, § 514, Aug. 23, 1994, 108 Stat. 1628.

Pub. L. 103-87, title V, § 514, Sept. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 948.

Pub. L. 102-391, title V, § 521, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1661.

Pub. L. 101-513, title V, § 522, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 2007.

Pub. L. 101-167, title V, § 522, Nov. 21, 1989, 103 Stat. 1221.

Pub. L. 100-461, title V, § 522, Oct. 1, 1988, 102 Stat. 2268-25.

Pub. L. 100-202, § 101(e) [title V, § 522], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-131, 1329-157.

Pub. L. 99-500, § 101(f) [title V, § 522], Oct. 18, 1986, 100 Stat. 1783-213, 1783-229, and Pub. L. 99-591, § 101(f) [title V, § 522], Oct. 30, 1986, 100 Stat. 3341-214, 3341-229.

Pub. L. 99-190, § 101(i) [title V, § 523], Dec. 19, 1985, 99 Stat. 1291, 1306.

Pub. L. 98-473, title I, § 101(1) [title V, § 524], Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 1884, 1899.

Pub. L. 98-151, § 101(b)(1) [incorporating Pub. L. 97-121, title V, § 522], Nov. 14, 1983, 97 Stat. 964.

Pub. L. 97-377, title I, § 101(b)(1) [incorporating Pub. L. 97-121, title V, § 522], Dec. 21, 1982, 96 Stat. 1831.

Pub. L. 97-121, title V, § 522, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1656.
 Pub. L. 96-536, § 101(b) [H.J. Res. 637, § 101(b); H.R. 4473, title V, § 522A], Dec. 16, 1980, 94 Stat. 3167.

Pub. L. 96-123, § 101(a) [incorporating Pub. L. 95-481, title VI, § 609], Nov. 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 923.

Pub. L. 95-481, title VI, § 609, Oct. 18, 1978, 92 Stat. 1601.

§ 262i. Repealed. Pub. L. 101-240, title V, § 541(d)(6), Dec. 19, 1989, 103 Stat. 2518

Section, Pub. L. 96-259, title IV, § 401, June 3, 1980, 94 Stat. 431, related to communication and dissemination of information respecting export opportunity enhancement.

§ 262j. Use of renewable resources for energy production

(a) Promotion, etc., by United States in connection with international financial institutions

The United States Government, in connection with its voice and vote in the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Asian Development Bank, shall encourage such institutions—

(1) to promote the decentralized production of renewable energy;

(2) to identify renewable resources to produce energy in rural development projects and determine the feasibility of substituting them for systems using fossil fuel;

(3) to train personnel in developing technologies for getting energy from renewable resources;

(4) to support research into the use of renewable resources, including hydropower, biomass, solar photovoltaic, and solar thermal;

(5) to support an information network to make available to policymakers the full range of energy choices;

(6) to broaden their energy planning, analyses, and assessments to include consideration of the supply of, demand for, and possible uses of renewable resources; and

(7) to coordinate with the Agency for International Development and other aid organizations in supporting effective rural energy programs.

(b) “Renewable resource” defined

For purposes of this section, the term “renewable resource” means any energy resource which—

(1) meets the needs of rural communities;

(2) saves capital without wasting labor;

(3) is modest in scale and simple to install and maintain and which can be managed by local individuals;

(4) is acceptable and affordable; and

(5) does not damage the environment.

(Pub. L. 96-259, title VI, § 602, June 3, 1980, 94 Stat. 433; Pub. L. 97-375, title I, § 112, Dec. 21, 1982, 96 Stat. 1821.)

AMENDMENTS

1982—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 97-375 struck out subsec. (c) which directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency, to report to Congress not later than six months after June 3, 1980, and annually thereafter on the progress toward achieving the goals set forth in this title.

CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF FINDINGS RESPECTING USE OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES FOR ENERGY PRODUCTION IN POOR AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Section 601 of Pub. L. 96-259 provided that: “The Congress finds that—

“(1) without an adequate supply of energy at affordable prices the world’s poor will continue to be deprived of jobs, food, water, shelter, and clothing, and poor countries will continue to be economically and politically unstable;

“(2) dependence on increasingly expensive fossil fuel resources consumes too much of the capital available to poor countries with the result that funds are not available to meet the basic needs of poor people;

“(3) in many developing countries the cost of large central generators and long distance electrical distribution makes it unlikely that rural energy by means of a national grid will contribute to meeting the needs of poor people;

“(4) only one of eight rural inhabitants lives in an area which has access to electricity and even fewer rural inhabitants actually have or can afford electricity;

“(5) wood, animal and agricultural waste, and other ‘noncommercial’ fuels still supply about half the total energy in developing countries and all but a seventh in rural sectors;

“(6) growing dependence of the world’s poor on wood for heating and cooking has forced the overcutting of forests and as a consequence erosion and loss of available agricultural land; and

“(7) recent initiatives by the international financial institutions to develop and utilize decentralized solar, hydro, biomass, geothermal, and wind energy should be significantly expanded to make renewable energy resources increasingly available to the world’s poor on a wide scale.”

§ 262k. Financial assistance to international financial institutions; considerations and criteria

(a) Congressional declaration of intent

United States active participation in international financial institution activity is based on our national objective of furthering the economic and social development of the nations of the world, in particular the developing nations. The attainment of this national objective is most effectively realized through a world economic and financial system which is both free and stable. Therefore, it is the intent of the United States Congress that United States financial assistance to the international financial institutions should be primarily directed to those projects that would not generate excess commodity supplies in world markets, displace private investment initiatives or foster departures from a market-oriented economy.

(b) Effect of country adjustment programs; minimization of projected adverse impacts; avoidance of government subsidization

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the representatives of the United States to the international financial institutions described in subsection (d) of this section to take into account in their review of loans, credits, or other utilization of the resources of their respective institutions, the effect that country adjustment programs would have upon individual industry sectors and international commodity markets in order to—