

extension of SECI membership to Serbia-Montenegro.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subsection is a certification that—

(1) the representatives of the successor states to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have successfully negotiated the division of assets and liabilities and all other succession issues following the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

(2) the government of Serbia-Montenegro is fully complying with its obligations as a signatory to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(3) the government of Serbia-Montenegro is fully cooperating with and providing unrestricted access to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, including surrendering persons indicted for war crimes who are within the jurisdiction of the territory of Serbia-Montenegro, and with the investigations concerning the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity in Kosovo;

(4) the government of Serbia-Montenegro is implementing internal democratic reforms; and

(5) Serbian, Serbian-Montenegrin federal governmental officials, and representatives of the ethnic Albanian community in Kosovo have agreed on, signed, and begun implementation of a negotiated settlement on the future status of Kosovo.

(d) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should not restore full diplomatic relations with Serbia-Montenegro until the President submits to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations in the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations in the House of Representatives the certification described in subsection (c).

(e) EXEMPTION OF MONTENEGRO.—The sanctions described in subsection (b)(1) should not apply to the government of Montenegro.

(f) DEFINITION.—The term "international financial institution" includes the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(g) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) The President may waive the application in whole or in part, of any sanction described in subsection (b) if the President certifies to the Congress that the President has determined that the waiver is necessary to meet emergency humanitarian needs or to achieve a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Kosovo that is acceptable to the parties.

(2) Such a waiver may only be effective upon certification by the President to Congress that the United States has transferred and will continue to transfer (subject to adequate protection of intelligence sources and methods) to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia all information it has collected in support of an indictment and trial of President Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide.

(3) In the event of a waiver, within seven days the President must report the basis upon which the waiver was made to the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on International Relations in the House of Representatives.

#### KYL AMENDMENT NO. 3522

Mr. KYL proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2334, *supra*; as follows:

Beginning on page 119, line 1 of the bill, strike all through page 120, line 13, and insert the following:

SECTION 601. CONDITIONS FOR THE USE OF QUOTA RESOURCES.—(a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "United States Quota, International Monetary Fund" may be obligated, transferred or made available to the International Monetary Fund until 30 days after the Secretary of the Treasury certifies that the Board of Executive Directors of the Fund have agreed by resolution that stand-by agreements or other arrangements regarding the use of Fund resources shall include provisions requiring the borrower—

(1) to comply with the terms of all international trade obligations and agreements of which the borrower is a signatory;

(2) to eliminate the practice or policy of government directed lending or provision of subsidies to favored industries, enterprises, parties, or institutions; and

(3) to guarantee non-discriminatory treatment in debt resolution proceedings between domestic and foreign creditors, and for debtors and other concerned persons.

#### COATS AMENDMENT NO. 3523

Mr. COATS proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2334, *supra*; as follows:

On page 31, line 7, strike "and" and all that follows through "(KEDO)" on line 9.

Beginning on page 32, strike line 10 and all that follows through line 24 on page 33 and insert the following: "That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated under this heading not less than \$56,000,000 shall be available only for antiterrorism assistance under chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961."

#### BROWNBACK AMENDMENT NO. 3524

Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2334, *supra*; as follows:

On page 26, line 5, insert "and infrastructure for secure communications and surveillance systems" after "training".

#### BOND AMENDMENT NO. 3525

Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BOND) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2334, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Iraq is continuing efforts to mask the extent of its weapons of mass destruction and missile programs;

(2) proposals to relax the current international inspection regime would have potentially dangerous consequences for international security; and

(3) Iraq has demonstrated time and again that it cannot be trusted to abide by international norms or by its own agreements, and that the only way the international community can be assured of Iraqi compliance is by ongoing inspection.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the international agencies charged with inspections in Iraq—the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) should maintain vigorous inspections, including surprise inspections, within Iraq; and

(2) the United States should oppose any efforts to ease the inspections regimes on Iraq until there is clear, credible evidence that the Government of Iraq is no longer seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to Congress on the United States Government's assessment of Iraq's nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction programs and its efforts to move toward procurement of nuclear weapons and the means to deliver weapons of mass destruction. The report shall also—

(1) assess the United States view of the International Atomic Energy Agency's action team reports and other IAEA efforts to monitor the extent and nature of Iraq's nuclear program; and

(2) include the United States Government's opinion on the value of maintaining the ongoing inspection regime rather than replacing it with a passive monitoring system.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, PROLIFERATION, AND FEDERAL SERVICES

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services to meet on Tuesday, September 1, 1998, at 2:00 p.m. for a hearing on "Use of Mass Mail to Defraud Congress."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Youth Violence, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 1, 1998 at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing in room 226, Senate Dirksen Building, on: "Fixing a Broken System: Preventing Crime Through Intervention."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### THE YEAR 2000—SIXTEEN MONTHS AND COUNTING

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about a critical issue which I fear has not received the attention it deserves. I am speaking about the Year 2000 computer problem which will strike in a mere sixteen months.

The year 2000 holds potential problems for all Americans. At numerous hearings by the Senate Banking Subcommittee on Financial Services and Technology, on which I serve, witnesses have testified that the year 2000 problem involves more than just computers—it is a pervasive problem for which there is no quick fix. But fix it we must, because there can be no extension of time.

I commend the efforts of Senator BENNETT, Chairman of that Banking Subcommittee, for his tireless efforts