

against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

A REPORT ON OUR NATION'S GUN LAWS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence recently published a report highlighting the progress made in state laws to protect children from guns and gun violence. The evaluation focused on a number of laws addressing juvenile possession of guns, safe storage, childproof guns, background checks and carrying concealed weapons, among other issues. The nation as a whole received a grade of C+. However, 29 States received grades of D or F. The report reveals the fact that our Nation's gun laws are a patchwork providing uneven and often ineffective protection for our Nation's children. In fact, the death rate of youth in the 7 States that received an F grade was 33 percent higher than the average firearms death rate for the 10 States that received an A or a B. This discrepancy illustrates the need for common sense gun safety laws and is a strong argument for Federal action.

Last year, I cosponsored a bill introduced by Senator DURBIN, the Children's Firearm Prevention Act. Under this bill, adults who fail to lock up a loaded firearm or an unloaded firearm with ammunition would be held liable if the weapon is taken by a child and used to kill or injure themselves or another person. The bill also increases the penalties for selling a gun to a juvenile and creates a gun safety education program that includes parent-teacher organizations, local law enforcement and community organizations. This bill is similar to a bill President Bush signed into law during his tenure as the Governor of Texas. I support this bill and hope the Senate will act on it during this Congress.

ENDING THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR AND FORCED LABOR IN THE COCOA AND CHOCOLATE INDUSTRY WORLDWIDE

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, we all know that values matter to Americans. It is also becoming increasingly clear that they matter inside the global marketplace as well as outside. That explains why, according to a recent nationwide poll, 77 percent of Americans said they would likely look for a label when purchasing if there was a label on some products to indicate that they were made without the use of exploitive child labor.

Most Americans also understand that in today's complex, interwoven global economy, some of our cherished values come into conflict with one another in new and different ways and require very difficult trade-offs. For example,

more free trade and free enterprise, as practiced in the real world versus more economic fairness, social justice and environmental sustainability. Recognizing this creative tension, 76 percent of Americans in a recent nationwide poll on globalization said they would pay more and buy a piece of clothing for \$25 that is certified as not made in a sweatshop instead of buying the same article of clothing for \$20 if they were not sure how it was made. Most Americans clearly want to bring our fundamental values—a sense of fair play, universal respect for human rights and worker rights, better stewardship of our shared environment, and more hope and equal opportunity for our children and grandchildren—into the conduct of international business and investment. But so far the global marketplace isn't readily giving American consumers and investors that choice.

Then what were we to do when the Knight-Ridder newspapers in June, 2001 brought us—a nation of chocaholics—face to face with child slavery in the production and harvesting of cocoa beans in the Ivory Coast. This impoverished West African country exports more than 40 percent of the world's supply of this agricultural commodity.

To his credit, Congressman ELLIOTT ENGEL from New York immediately saw the contradiction and reacted with outrage. He took to the House floor last summer and won passage of an amendment to the House version of the fiscal year 2002 Agriculture Appropriations bill on a very lop-sided, bipartisan vote. His amendment would have provided \$250,000 for the Food and Drug Administration, FDA, to come up with a label to attach to all chocolate products for sale and distribution in the U.S. within one year to attest that they were made without any child slave labor. While both the FDA and the chocolate companies quickly protested that such a goal was unrealistic and impossible to attain, I shared Congressman ENGEL's resolve that clear and decisive corrective action had to be taken.

Accordingly, I called representatives of the major chocolate companies to a meeting early last July to underscore the seriousness of the forced child labor problem that had been exposed in their chain of production and to determine what they planned to do about it. I also reminded them at that time that U.S. law currently prohibits the importing of any products made, whole or in part, with forced or indentured child labor. And Senator KOHL, our Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee chairman, and I gave notice of our intent to offer an amendment on the Senate floor, if need be, as early as last September. This set the stage for a series of lengthy, intense negotiations, set in motion by Senator KOHL, between ourselves and representatives of the major chocolate companies and cocoa bean processors.

I insisted from our first meeting that to avoid Senate legislation, the indus-

try would have to meet two requirements:

First, they would have to commit to a set of principles and a time-bound action plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, including but not limited to forced child labor, throughout their chain of production and as a matter of the utmost urgency.

Second, if and when we might arrive at a mutually-acceptable framework agreement, they—the industry—would have to take that framework agreement to the other, non-industry stakeholders with an interest and expertise in child labor problem-solving and persuade them to participate as full partners in hammering out and fulfilling all of the requirements in this agreement on a mutually-acceptable basis and according to firm, prescribed deadlines.

I am happy to say these fundamental requirements were met when the Harkin-Engel Protocol on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in the Cocoa and Chocolate Industry was signed and announced publicly last October 1. This unprecedented framework agreement that will result in a credible, public certification system of industry-wide global standards within 4 years to attest that cocoa beans and all of their derivative products have been produced without any of the worst forms of child labor as clearly defined in ILO Convention No. 182.

We knew at the outset that it would not be easy to achieve this breakthrough. While there were strong, initial objections raised about labeling by some industry spokespersons, it also became clear in the course of our negotiations that a reliable labeling system could be developed, given the political will and incentives to do so. Officials of the ILO and some company representatives themselves acknowledged it could be achieved in this far-flung industry in 3-5 years. It was a matter of how quickly industry-wide standards could be defined, implemented, and subjected to effective, independent monitoring, and public reporting by all major stakeholders.

Let me be clear. The Harkin-Engel Protocol on the Worst Forms of Child Labor is a very good agreement, but it is not perfect. It is a breakthrough that sets out a specific, finite timetable during which something will be built incrementally that has never existed before—the capacity to publicly and credibly certify worldwide that cocoa beans and all of the products made from them have been produced and processed free of any of the worst forms of child labor.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have copies of this unprecedented agreement and its underlying principles re-printed in their entirety in the RECORD following my remarks. It is to be called the Protocol For The Growing And Processing Of Cocoa Beans In A Manner That Complies With ILO Convention 182 Concerning The Prohibition And Immediate Action

For The Elimination Of The Worst Forms Of Child Labor.

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

(See Exhibit 1.)

Mr. HARKIN. I want to briefly highlight key provisions that together make this framework agreement a real breakthrough:

First, it requires the industry to publicly acknowledge the use of forced child labor and to assume primary responsibility, including financial responsibility, for ending these intolerable practices. This is only fair and right.

Second, it requires the industry to partner and bargain every step of the way with the other major stakeholders cocoa producers, organized labor, non-governmental organizations, consumer groups and governments among them—who have an interest and expertise in achieving the abolition of the worst forms of child labor in this sector. Last December 1, all of these stakeholders hammered out and signed a mutually-acceptable joint statement that recognizes and affirms their shared commitment to act together with urgency to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa and chocolate business. I ask unanimous consent that this public statement also appear in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Furthermore, by next May, a binding, public memorandum of cooperation must be agreed among all of the major stakeholders that establishes a joint program of research, information exchange, and action to enforce internationally-recognized standards to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and forced labor from this sector of agriculture and food processing worldwide.

Third, by next July, this industry will have made its initial down-payment of funds to establish a new international foundation to oversee and sustain over time the global effort to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and forced labor in the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products. This will be a private, non-profit foundation governed and administered by all of the major stakeholders. The support of field projects in the Ivory Coast and other cocoa-exporting countries along with the establishment of a clearinghouse on best practices to eliminate the worst forms of child labor will be among its initial purposes.

Fourth, this framework agreement must yield within 4 years the first-ever global capacity in this sector to publicly and credibly certify that the cocoa and chocolate products we eat and enjoy every day have been produced without any child slavery or use of any of the worst forms of child labor. This will be a giant step forward. A very diverse set of stakeholders has publicly committed ourselves for the first time in America and abroad to rooting out and ending the worst forms

of child labor and forced labor, wherever they exist. The resulting system of public certification should take us 99 percent of the way during the next 4 years toward a credible and effective means of empowering consumers to reliably do the right thing. It would be my hope and expectation at that point in time, if not sooner, that one or many of the stakeholder companies will take the final step and decide for itself that it is in their own interest as well as the public interest to give their customers what most consumers in America and around the world want—products with a reliable label ensuring that none of the worst forms of child labor have been associated with their production.

Now I want to conclude my statement by recalling the life and vision of a great American, Milton Hershey, whose legacy from the 20th century is relevant to the 21st century challenge that has brought the Harkin-Engel Protocol into being. He grew up in family in Pennsylvania that was almost always broke and constantly on the move. Neighbors remembered seeing him as a boy going about the streets barefoot, selling berries door-to-door. But as a young man, he started a small company making caramels—The Lancaster Caramel Company—and built it into a thriving interstate business. At the age of 33, he was wealthier than he had ever dreamed. That was even before he started the Hershey Chocolate Company in a back corner of his caramel factory. The rest is history, as he went on to give America our first five-cent milk chocolate candy bar and became fabulously rich.

But it was Hershey's philanthropic example that stands out and is most relevant. In 1909, just 6 years after breaking ground for his first chocolate factory, he and his wife set up a trust fund to found a school for poor, orphaned boys. The Hershey Industrial School continues to flourish today, having provided a good home and a better chance in life for nearly a century for countless thousands of American children in need. In fact, at a comparative young age, he donated his entire estate to the Hershey Trust Fund for the benefit of the school, including land and all of his stock valued at more than \$60 million in 1918.

Today, Milton Hershey's remarkable gift is worth more than \$5 billion and the school is one of the richest private education institutions in our country. It continues to provide a home and quality education to more than 1,000 students every year—girls and boys of all races and religions who come mostly from broken families in poor inner-city neighborhoods.

If he was alive today, I think he would approve of this unprecedented framework agreement and the collaborative, child labor problem-solving process it has set in motion. He wouldn't see these child slaves in the Ivory Coast as children of a lesser god. Surely, he would open his heart and his

wallet to do no less for the impoverished and powerless children of the Ivory Coast, Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, and all the other cocoa-producing countries. All of the stakeholders in this breakthrough agreement should do no less. Now we have to roll up our sleeves, go to work building certification capacity, and meet all of the deadlines to confidently eliminate the worst forms of child labor and forced labor from the cocoa and chocolate business worldwide once and for all. In so doing, we will have hopefully blazed a new trail and provided a worthy model that is transferable to other industries where millions of child laborers work in darkness and without prospects for a brighter future.

EXHIBIT 1

CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Vienna, VA.

PROTOCOL FOR THE GROWING AND PROCESSING OF COCOA BEANS AND THEIR DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS IN A MANNER THAT COMPLIES WITH ILO CONVENTION 182 CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION AND IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORM OF CHILD LABOR

Guiding Principles:

OBJECTIVE—Cocoa beans and their derivative products should be grown and processed in a manner that complies with International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. ILO Convention 182 is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

RESPONSIBILITY—Achieving this objective is possible only through partnership among the major stakeholders: governments, global industry (comprised of major manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate products as well as other, major cocoa users), cocoa producers, organized labor, non-governmental organizations, and consumers. Each partner has important responsibilities. This protocol evidences industry's commitment to carry out its responsibilities through continuation and expansion of ongoing programs in cocoa-producing countries and through the other steps described in this document.

CREDIBLE, EFFECTIVE PROBLEM SOLVING—In fashioning a long-term solution, the problem-solving process should involve the major stakeholders in order to maximize both the credibility and effectiveness of the problem-solving action plan that is mutually-agreed upon.

SUSTAINABILITY—A multi-sectoral infrastructure, including but independent of the industry, should be created to develop the action plan expeditiously.

ILO EXPERTISE—Consistent with its support for ILO Convention 182, industry recognizes the ILO's unique expertise and welcomes its involvement in addressing this serious problem. The ILO must have a "seat at the table" and an active role in assessing, monitoring, reporting on, and remedying the worst forms of child labor in the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products.

Key Action Plan and Steps to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor:

(1) Public Statement of Need for and Terms of an Action Plan—Industry has publicly acknowledged the problem of forced child labor in West Africa and will continue to commit significant resources to address it. West African nations also have acknowledged the problem and have taken steps under their

own laws to stop the practice. More is needed because, while the scope of the problem is uncertain, the occurrence of the worst forms of child labor in the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products is imply unacceptable. Industry will reiterate its acknowledgment of the problem and in a highly-public way will commit itself to this protocol.

(2) Formation of Mutli-Sectoral Advisory Groups—By October 1, 2001, an advisory group will be constituted with particular responsibility for the on-going investigation of labor practices in West Africa. By December 1, 2001, industry will constitute a broad consultative group with representatives of major stakeholders to advise in the formulation of appropriate remedies for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor in the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products.

(3) Signed Joint Statement on Child Labor to Be Witnessed at the ILO—By December 1, 2001, a joint statement made by the major stakeholders will recognize, as a matter of urgency, the need to end the worst form of child labor in connection with the growing and processing of West African cocoa beans and their derivative products and the need to identify positive developmental alternatives for the children removed from the worst forms of child labor in the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products.

(4) Memorandum of Cooperation—By May 1, 2002, there will be a binding memorandum of cooperation among the major stakeholders that establishes a joint action program of research, information exchange, and action to enforce the internationally-recognized and mutually-agreed upon standard to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products and to establish independent means of monitoring and public reporting on compliance with those standards.

(5) Establishment of Joint Foundation—By July 1, 2002, industry will establish a joint international foundation to oversee and sustain efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products. This private, not-for-profit foundation will be governed by a Board comprised of industry and other, non-government stakeholders. Industry will provide initial and on-going, primary financial support for the foundation. The foundation's purposes will include field projects and a clearinghouse on best practices to eliminate the worst forms of child labor.

(6) Building Toward Credible Standards—In conjunction with governmental agencies and other parties, industry is currently conducting baseline-investigative surveys of child labor practices in West Africa to be completed by December 31, 2001. Taking into account those surveys and in accordance with the other deadlines prescribed in this action plan, by July 1, 2005, the industry in partnership with other major stakeholders will develop and implement credible, mutually-acceptable, voluntary, industry-wide standards of public certification, consistent with applicable federal law, that cocoa beans and their derivative products have been grown and/or processed without any of the worst forms of child labor.

We, the undersigned, as of September 19, 2001 and henceforth, commit the Chocolate Manufacturers Association, the World Cocoa Foundation, and all of our members wholeheartedly to work with the other major stakeholders, to fulfill the letter and spirit of this Protocol, and to do so in accordance with the deadlines prescribed herein.

Mr. Larry Graham, Chocolate Manufacturers Association.

Mr. William Guyton, World Cocoa Foundation.

WITNESSETH

We hereby witness the commitment of leaders of the cocoa and chocolate industry evidenced on September 19, 2001 and henceforth to fulfill the letter and spirit of this Protocol to eliminate the worst forms of child labor from this sector as a matter of urgency and in accordance with the terms and deadlines prescribed herein.

Senator Tom Harkin, Senator Herbert Kohl, Congressman Eliot Engel.

Ambassador Youssoufou Bamba, Embassy of the Ivory Coast.

Mr. Frans Roselaers, Director, International Labor Organization.

Mr. Ron Oswald, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF).

Mr. Kevin Bales, Free The Slaves.

Ms. Linda Golodner, National Consumers League.

Ms. Darlene Adkins, The Child Labor Coalition.

We personally support the protocol entered into by industry Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative products in a Manner that Complies with ILO Convention 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and look forward to its successful execution which we support wholeheartedly.

Gary Guittard, Guittard Chocolate Company.

Edmond Opler, Jr., World's Finest Chocolate, Inc.

Bradley Alford, Nestle Chocolate & Confections USA.

Richard H. Lenny, Hershey Food Corporation.

Paul Michaels, M&M/Mars, Inc.

G. Allen Andreas, Archer Daniels Midland Company.

Henry Bloomer, Jr., Bloomer Chocolate Company.

Andreas Schmid, Barry Callebaut AG.

ASSOCIATION OF THE CHOCOLATE,
BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRIES OF THE EU,

Brussels, Belgium, September 3, 2001.

PROTOCOL FOR THE GROWING AND PROCESSING OF COCOA BEANS AND THEIR DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS IN A MANNER THAT COMPLIES WITH ILO CONVENTION 182 CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION AND IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

CAOBISCO is the Association of the Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery industries of the European Union with Association Members in Switzerland, Norway, Hungary and Poland, representing through its National Associations circa 1800 companies in Europe.

CAOBISCO, in addition to its own actions on this important issue, endorses the initiatives taken in the United States by political representatives, the industry and other stakeholders.

CAOBISCO associates itself with the above Protocol. CAOBISCO will also ensure that the appropriate political authorities in Europe are made fully conversant with the guiding principles of this Protocol and that there is complementarity between these principles and parallel actions pursued in Europe.

HANS RYSGAARD,
President.

DAVID ZIMMER,
Secretary General.

EUROPEAN COCOA ASSOCIATION,
Brussels, Belgium, September 4, 2001.

PROTOCOL FOR THE GROWING AND PROCESSING OF COCOA BEANS AND THEIR DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS IN A MANNER THAT COMPLIES WITH ILO CONVENTION 182 CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION AND IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

ECA is a trade association representing the European cocoa sector and includes companies from the entire cocoa industry chain. Members are cocoa converters, industrial chocolate producers, traders or are involved in warehousing and/or in related logistical aspects. Together, ECA members represent close to 75% of Europe's cocoa beans grinding, 50% of Europe's industrial chocolate production and 40% of world production of cocoa liquor, butter and powder.

The issue of exploitative child labour clearly requires the commitment of governments as well as co-operation across the entire cocoa chain. In this context, the ECA will continue to play an active role, and hence welcomes the protocol as a valuable step toward the definition of an international response by all concerned parties.

It may be expected that the European regulators and industry, taking into consideration their own external environment and relationship with the West African origin countries, will reach similar conclusions that will comfort the needed global approach. ECA, like Caobisco, will ensure that there is complementarity between the above initiative and parallel actions being pursued in Europe.

ROBERT A. ZEHNDER,
Secretary General.

INTERNATIONAL COCOA ORGANIZATION,
London, September 11, 2001.

PROTOCOL FOR THE GROWING AND PROCESSING OF COCOA BEANS AND THEIR DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS IN A MANNER THAT COMPLIES WITH ILO CONVENTION 182 CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION AND IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORSE FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

The International Cocoa Organisation (ICCO) is an intergovernmental institution created in 1972 under the auspices of the United Nations, with the aim to monitor the international cocoa market, for the benefit of both cocoa exporters and importers.

There are 42 member countries in the Organisation, of which 19 are exporting members and 22 importing members.

Exporting members are: Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

Importing members are: Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg; Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

The ICCO fully endorses the initiative taken in the United States, by political representatives, the industry and other stakeholders. This is in line with the Resolution adopted in June 2001 by the International cocoa council, on agricultural working practices, and with the provisions of Article 49 of the International cocoa agreement 1993, regarding fair labour standards.

The ICCO supports the above mentioned PROTOCOL.

The ICCO encourages its member Governments to investigate and eradicate any criminal child labour activity that might

exist in their territory in the field of agricultural working practices, in close co-operation with UNICEF, ILO, FAO and the private sector.

The ICCO has decided to include in the design of its relevant projects, activities in support of member countries in the eradication of unlawful practices concerning child labour.

KOUAMÉ EDOUARD,
Executive Director.

JOINT STATEMENT, November 30, 2001

The Association of the Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of the EU, the Chocolate Manufacturers Association of the USA, the Confectionery Manufacturers Association of Canada, the Cocoa Association of London and the Federation for Cocoa Commerce, the Cocoa Merchants Association of America, the European Cocoa Association, the International Office of Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery, the World Cocoa Foundation, the Child Labor Coalition, Free The Slaves, the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers Associations, and the National Consumers League (sometimes hereinafter the "Signatories") recognize the urgent need to identify and eliminate child labour in violation of International Labour Organization ("ILO") Convention 182 with respect to the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products. The Signatories also recognize the need to identify and eliminate practices in violation of ILO Convention 29 with equal urgency.

The Signatories affirm their support for the International Labour Organization's (ILO) mission to improve working conditions worldwide, as exemplified in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. We also share the view that practices in violation of ILO Conventions 182 (the "worst forms of child labour") and 29 ("forced labour") result from poverty and a complex set of social and economic conditions often faced by small family farmers and agricultural workers, and that effective solutions to address these violations must include action by appropriate parties to improve overall labour standards and access to education.

The Signatories support the framework provided in the Protocol signed by the Chocolate Manufacturers Association and the World Cocoa Foundation on September 19, 2001, which provides for cooperation and for credible, problem solving in West Africa, where a specific program of research, information exchange, and action is immediately warranted. This Joint Statement expresses the shared commitment of the Signatories to work collaboratively toward the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour and forced labour in cocoa growing.

The strategies developed as part of this process will only be credible to the public and meet the expectations of consumers if there is committed engagement on the part of governments, global industry (comprised of major manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate products as well as other, major cocoa users), cocoa producers, labour representatives, non-governmental organizations, and consumers that have joined this process.

The Signatories recognize the need to work in concert with the ILO because the ILO will play an important role in identifying positive strategies, including developmental alternatives for children engaged in the worst forms of child labour and adults engaged in forced labour in the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products.

The strategies to be developed will be effective only if they are comprehensive and part of a durable initiative. The steps to be

taken to sustain this initiative include: (i) execution of a binding memorandum of co-operation among the Signatories that establishes a joint action program of research, information exchange, and action to enforce the internationally-recognized and mutually-agreed upon standards to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products; (ii) incorporation of this research that will include efforts to determine the most appropriate and practicable independent means of monitoring and public reporting in compliance with those standards; and (iii) establishment of a joint foundation to oversee and sustain efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and forced labour in the growing the processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products. The Signatories welcome industry's commitment to provide initial and ongoing, primary financial support for the foundation.

We anticipate that other parties may be able to play a positive role in our important work. Subject to mutual consent by the Signatories, additional parties may be invited to sign onto this statement in the future.

Witnessed by the International Labour Organization this 30th day of November, 2001. Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Frans Roselaers, International Labor Organization.

Mr. David Zimmer, CAOBISCO.

Mr. Lawrence Graham, Chocolate Manufacturers Association of the USA.

Mr. John Rowsome, Confectionery Manufacturers Association of Canada.

Mr. Phil Sigley, Federation for Cocoa Commerce.

Mr. Thomas P. Hogan, Cocoa Merchants Association of America.

Mr. Robert Zehnder, European Cocoa Association.

Mr. Tom Harrison, International Office of Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery.

Mr. Bill Guyton, World Cocoa Foundation.

Ms. Darlene Adkins, The Child Labor Coalition.

Mr. Kevin Bales, Free the Slaves.

Mr. Ron Oswald, Allied Workers' Associations (IUF).

Ms. Linda Golodner, National Consumers League.

ASSOCIATION OF THE CHOCOLATE,
BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRIES OF THE EU, CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, EUROPEAN COCOA ASSOCIATION.

December 1, 2001.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE JOINS FORCES TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOUR ABUSE IN THE WEST AFRICAN COCOA SECTOR

The global cocoa and chocolate industry today joined a diverse group of partners to sign a joint statement re-affirming the urgent need to end the worst forms of child labour and forced labour in cocoa cultivation and processing in West Africa. The joint statement was signed by representatives of non-governmental organisations, anti-slavery and human rights experts, consumer groups and labour representatives. The International Labor Organization (ILO) witnessed signature of the statement.

The problems of the worst forms of child labour and forced labour are complex and can only effectively be addressed with the commitments of all the partners signing the statement today, together with governments. The global cocoa and chocolate industry is committed to playing an active part in this initiative. A significant effort is under way to assess the precise scope of the problem through independent investigative surveys.

The data of the surveys will be analysed by experts during the first quarter of next year.

Today's joint statement is in keeping with the commitments made by industry to address the worst forms of child labour and forced labour. On 19 September this year, industry developed and signed a protocol, which lays out an action plan to combat the problem, with input from governments and human rights experts. Active implementation of the industry Protocol began in October this year.

In addition, industry has constituted a Broad Consultative Group to advise in the formulation of appropriate remedies for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and forced labour in the growing and processing of cocoa beans. The signatories to the joint statement have been invited to join the Broad Consultative Group.

The signatories to the joint statement are: Cocoa and Chocolate Industry, The Association of the Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of the EU (CAOBISCO), International Labour Organisation (Witnensing); The Chocolate Manufacturers Association of the USA (CMA), Free The Slaves; The Confectionery Manufacturers Association of Canada (CMAC), The Child Labor Coalition; The Cocoa Association of London (CAL), The National Consumers League; The Cocoa Merchants Association of America (CMAA), The Federation for Cocoa Commerce (FCC), The International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers Associations (IUF); The European Cocoa Association (ECA); The World Cocoa Foundation (WCF); The International Office of Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery (IOCCC).

CHINESE MILITARY'S USE OF FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, a recent article in the Far Eastern Economic Review on China's use of foreign technology to modernize its military explains the far-reaching impact of China's purchase of foreign technology on that country's military capabilities. For example, it describes Rolls Royce's recent sale to China of 90 Spey jet engines, some of which will likely be used for the Chinese military's JH-7 fighter bombers. The technology used in these engines is admittedly dated; but some are concerned that the sale may represent the beginning of a larger relationship between Rolls Royce and China. The article also details China's growing reliance on Russian-designed aircraft, missiles, and navy destroyers and submarines. A February 2001 article in Jane's Intelligence Review described the relationship further, stating:

Between 1991 and 1996 Russia sold China an estimated \$1 billion worth of military weapons and related technologies each year. That figure doubled by 1997. In 1999 the two governments increased the military assistance package for a second time. There is now a five-year program (until 2004) planning \$20 billion worth of technology transfers.

Perhaps of even greater concern is that, according to the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control, the United States approved \$15 billion in "strategically sensitive exports" to China during the 1990s. These exports included equipment that can be used to design nuclear weapons, build nuclear