

wasting disease can wreak such havoc upon our herds.

I want to start by thanking Chairman SCOTT for facilitating the timely consideration of this bill, and not just this bill, sir, but also livestock mandatory reporting, the cattle contract library, and Ms. SCHRIER's forestry bill.

These came together, sir, and I want to thank you for that. I want to recognize Mr. KIND, as well as Mr. THOMPSON, for the work that they put into this important bipartisan solution.

I also want to express my appreciation for the coalition that Mr. KIND mentioned, such a broad coalition of stakeholders from the farmed and wild deer stakeholder groups and the sportsmen community at large. They provided a tremendous amount of insight so we could get this legislation right, and they were relentless in working with all of us to find common ground to craft this legislation and make sure that it was able to pass out of committee unanimously, and, hopefully, we can get a similar vote off the House floor.

As it has been said, but as it bears repeating, chronic wasting disease is a contagious, neurological disease that affects deer and elk and moose. It is always fatal. Unfortunately, it is not a highly localized disease particular to a particular State or region of the country. CWD has been detected in 27 States. Given the lack of any known cure, I fear that that number of States will only continue to grow.

H.R. 5608 authorizes up \$70 million of much-needed appropriations each year with the funding split evenly between CWD research and management efforts, all of this with the hope of one day eradicating this disease altogether.

The funding would support high-priority research to improve CWD detection methods and to continue invaluable research on genetic resistance. It would support the use of the latest and most effective on-the-ground management tools and strategies at the State and Tribal levels.

The bill would also help improve public awareness of the disease by requiring the development and dispersal of educational materials which would be based, obviously, on the latest available science.

Mr. Speaker, I know combatting this devastating disease would be a slow and challenging process, but I think we should all acknowledge that passage of this bill would be a critically important step in that journey and can help us protect those vulnerable deer populations.

I appreciate my colleagues' attention to this matter, and I urge the entire House in casting a resounding "yes" vote on the bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a very proud day and a proud moment for us here in the House of Representatives.

This bill is going to help our agriculture industry, our deer, and a lot of our other animals.

This chronic wasting disease has been so devastating. RON KIND has been working on this for several years. He has not just jumped on this, he has dedicated a lot of his time to this, and it is a great monument to him as he leaves his service here in the Congress. Job well done, my friend. Job well done.

Mr. Speaker, we have no more speakers. As we are concluding our four bills today, I am so proud of the great work that our House Agriculture Committee has done. We have them all moving over to the Senate, and so our work, again, begins anew as it goes over.

We have good friends over there working. As I mentioned before, we are working with my colleague, Ms. STABENOW from Michigan, who is chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee; and as I mentioned before, my friend, Senator GRASSLEY. We are all going to come together and improve these four bills even more so.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. JOHNSON. I want to thank KIM SCHRIER. I want to thank our entire committee. This has been a great day, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5608.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

UYGHUR FORCED LABOR PREVENTION ACT

MR. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1155) ensuring that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1155

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China has, since 2017, arbitrarily detained as many as 1.8 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of

other Muslim minority groups in a system of extrajudicial mass internment camps, in addition to arbitrarily detaining many in formal prisons and detention centers, and has subjected detainees to forced labor, torture, political indoctrination, and other severe human rights abuses.

(2) Forced labor exists within the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region's system of mass internment camps, and throughout the region, and is confirmed by the testimony of former camp detainees, satellite imagery, official media reports, publicly available documents, official statements, and official leaked documents from the Government of the People's Republic of China as part of a targeted campaign of repression of Muslim ethnic minorities.

(3) In addition to reports from researchers and civil society groups documenting evidence that many factories and other suppliers in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are exploiting forced labor, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security on July 22, 2020, added eleven entities to the entity list after determining the entities had been "implicated in human rights violations and abuses in the implementation of China's campaign of repression, mass arbitrary detention, forced labor and high-technology surveillance against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region".

(4) Audits and efforts to vet products and supply chains in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are unreliable due to the extent forced labor has been integrated into the regional economy, the mixing of involuntary labor with voluntary labor, the inability of witnesses to speak freely about working conditions given government surveillance and coercion, and the incentive of government officials to conceal government-sponsored forced labor.

(5) The Department of State's June 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report found that "Authorities offer subsidies incentivizing Chinese companies to open factories in close proximity to the internment camps, and to receive transferred detainees at satellite manufacturing sites in other provinces. Local governments receive additional funds for each inmate forced to work in these sites at a fraction of minimum wage or without any compensation."

(6) U.S. Customs and Border Protection has issued 11 "Withhold Release Orders" on products suspected to be produced with prison or forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Products subject to the "Withhold Release Orders" include all cotton, cotton products, tomatoes, and tomato products as well as certain garments, hair products, apparel, computer parts, and other products.

(7) In its 2019 Annual Report, the Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC) found that products reportedly produced with forced labor by current and former mass internment camp detainees included textiles, electronics, food products, shoes, tea, and handicrafts.

(8) Reports in 2020 indicated that, in recent years, People's Republic of China Government authorities had organized a labor training and transfer system on a mass scale. Under this system, hundreds of thousands of rural residents of the Tibet Autonomous Region participated in "military-style" training, ideological education, and vocational training before being transferred to job postings in the Tibetan Autonomous Region or elsewhere in China. The similarity of the Tibet Autonomous Region system to that in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region raised fears that coercive practices or rights abuses may be taking place in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

(9) Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) states that it is illegal to import into the United States “goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part” by forced labor. Such merchandise is subject to exclusion or seizure and may lead to criminal investigation of the importer.

(10) The policies of the Government of the People’s Republic of China are in contravention of international human rights instruments signed by that government, including—

(A) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the People’s Republic of China has signed but not yet ratified;

(B) the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, ratified by the People’s Republic of China in 2001; and

(C) the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), to which the People’s Republic of China has been a state party since February 2010.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to prohibit the import of all goods, wares, articles, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, by forced labor from the People’s Republic of China and particularly any such goods, wares, articles, or merchandise produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China;

(2) to encourage the international community to reduce the import of any goods made with forced labor from the People’s Republic of China, particularly those goods mined, manufactured, or produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(3) to coordinate with Mexico and Canada to effectively implement Article 23.6 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement to prohibit the importation of goods produced in whole or in part by forced or compulsory labor, which includes goods produced in whole or in part by forced or compulsory labor in the People’s Republic of China;

(4) to actively work to prevent, publicly denounce, and end human trafficking as a horrific assault on human dignity and to restore the lives of those affected by human trafficking, a modern form of slavery;

(5) to regard the prevention of atrocities as in its national interest, including efforts to prevent torture, enforced disappearances, severe deprivation of liberty, including mass internment, arbitrary detention, and widespread and systematic use of forced labor, and persecution targeting any identifiable ethnic or religious group; and

(6) to address gross violations of human rights in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region through bilateral diplomatic channels and multilateral institutions where both the United States and the People’s Republic of China are members and with all the authorities available to the United States Government, including visa and financial sanctions, export restrictions, and import controls.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF GOODS MADE IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program which

subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, shall be deemed to be goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) and shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition described in subsection (a) shall not apply if the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection—

(1) determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that any specific goods, wares, articles, or merchandise described in subsection (a) were not produced wholly or in part by convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor under penal sanctions; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees and makes available to the public a report that contains such determination.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, established under section 741 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4681), shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains an enforcement strategy to effectively address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China or products made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups through forced labor in any other part of the People’s Republic of China. The enforcement strategy shall describe the specific enforcement plans of the United States Government regarding—

(1) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States directly from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups in any other part of the People’s Republic of China;

(2) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States from the People’s Republic of China and are mined, produced, or manufactured in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program; and

(3) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States from third countries and are mined, produced, or manufactured in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the actions taken by the United States Government to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307), including a description of all Withhold Release Orders issued, goods detained, and fines issued.

(2) A list of products made wholly or in part by forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or

made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups in any other part of the People’s Republic of China, and a list of businesses that sold products in the United States made wholly or in part by forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups in any other part of the People’s Republic of China.

(3) A list of facilities and entities, including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, that source material from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program, a plan for identifying additional such facilities and entities, and facility- and entity-specific enforcement plans, including issuing specific Withhold Release Orders to support enforcement of section 4, with regard to each listed facility or entity.

(4) A list of high-priority sectors for enforcement, which shall include cotton, tomatoes, polysilicon, and a sector-specific enforcement plan for each high-priority sector.

(5) A description of the additional resources necessary for U.S. Customs and Border Protection to effectively implement the enforcement strategy.

(6) A plan to coordinate and collaborate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to discuss the enforcement strategy for products made in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(d) UPDATES.—The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force shall provide briefings to the appropriate congressional committees on a quarterly basis and, as applicable, on any updates to the strategy required by subsection (a) or any additional actions taken to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, including actions described in this Act.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People’s Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION RELATING TO CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY OR GENOCIDE IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall—

(1) determine if the practice of forced labor or other crimes against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China can be considered systematic and widespread and therefore constitutes crimes against humanity or constitutes genocide as defined in subsection (a) of section 1091 of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to the public a report that contains such determination.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)—

(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex, if necessary; and

(2) may be included in the report required by section 7.

SEC. 7. DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a United States strategy to promote initiatives to enhance international awareness of and to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.

(b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a plan to enhance bilateral and multilateral coordination, including sustained engagement with the governments of United States partners and allies, to end forced labor of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(2) public affairs, public diplomacy, and counter-messaging efforts to promote awareness of the human rights situation, including forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

(3) opportunities to coordinate and collaborate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to raise awareness about forced labor made products from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and to provide assistance to Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups, including those formerly detained in mass internment camps in the region.

(c) **ADDITIONAL MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall also include—

(1) to the extent practicable, a list of—

(A) entities in the People's Republic of China or affiliates of such entities that directly or indirectly use forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

(B) Foreign persons that acted as agents of the entities or affiliates of entities described in subparagraph (A) to import goods into the United States; and

(2) a description of actions taken by the United States Government to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region under existing authorities, including—

(A) the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386; 22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.);

(B) the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note); and

(C) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(d) **FORM.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(e) **UPDATES.**—The Secretary of State shall include any updates to the strategy required by subsection (a) in the annual Trafficking in Persons report required by section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)).

(f) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have effect the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People's Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and

any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

SEC. 8. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies each foreign person, including any official of the Government of the People's Republic of China, that the President determines—

(A) knowingly engages in, is responsible for, or facilitates the forced labor of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China; and

(B) knowingly engages in, contributes to, assists, or provides financial, material or technological support for efforts to contravene United States law regarding the importation of forced labor goods from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(2) **FORM.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(b) **IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1).

(c) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) **ASSET BLOCKING.**—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property—

(A) are in the United States;

(B) come within the United States; or

(C) come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) **INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—

(A) **VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) **IMMEDIATE EFFECT.**—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(d) **IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.**—

(1) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign

person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(f) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) **EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under subsection (c)(2) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

(A) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations; or

(B) to carry out or assist law enforcement activity in the United States.

(g) **TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days before the termination takes effect that—

(1) information exists that the person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(2) the person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(3) the person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activity for which sanctions were imposed, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a)(1) in the future; or

(4) the termination of the sanctions is in the national security interests of the United States.

(h) **SUNSET.**—This section, and any sanctions imposed under this section, shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) **DEFINITIONS OF ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.**—In this section, the terms “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

SEC. 9. DISCLOSURES TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) **POLICY STATEMENT.**—It is the policy of the United States to protect American investors, through stronger disclosure requirements, alerting them to the presence of Chinese and other companies complicit in gross violations of human rights in United States capital markets, including American and foreign companies listed on United States exchanges that enable the mass internment and population surveillance of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Muslim minorities and source products made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous

Region of China. Such involvements represent clear, material risks to the share values and corporate reputations of certain of these companies and hence to prospective American investors, particularly given that the United States Government has employed sanctions and export restrictions to target individuals and entities contributing to human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China.

(b) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(s) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each issuer required to file an annual or quarterly report under subsection (a) shall disclose in that report the information required by paragraph (2) if, during the period covered by the report, the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer—

“(A) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or the affiliate of an entity engaged in creating or providing technology or other assistance to create mass population surveillance systems in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, including any entity included on the Department of Commerce’s ‘Entity List’ in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

“(B) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or an affiliate of an entity building and running detention facilities for Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

“(C) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or an affiliate of an entity described in section 7(c)(1) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, including—

“(i) any entity engaged in the ‘pairing-assistance’ program which subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; or

“(ii) any entity for which the Department of Homeland Security has issued a ‘Withhold Release Order’ under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307); or

“(D) knowingly conducted any transaction or had dealings with—

“(i) any person the property and interests in property of which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the detention or abuse of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, or other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

“(ii) any person the property and interests in property of which are sanctioned pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note); or

“(iii) any person or entity responsible for, or complicit in, committing atrocities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

“(2) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If an issuer described under paragraph (1) or an affiliate of the issuer has engaged in any activity described in paragraph (1), the information required by this paragraph is a detailed description of each such activity, including—

“(i) the nature and extent of the activity;

“(ii) the gross revenues and net profits, if any, attributable to the activity; and

“(iii) whether the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer (as the case may be) intends to continue the activity.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement to disclose information under this paragraph shall not include information on activities of the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer activities relating to—

“(i) the import of manufactured goods, including electronics, food products, textiles,

shoes, and teas, that originated in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; or

“(ii) manufactured goods containing materials that originated or are sourced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

“(3) NOTICE OF DISCLOSURES.—If an issuer reports under paragraph (1) that the issuer or an affiliate of the issuer has knowingly engaged in any activity described in that paragraph, the issuer shall separately file with the Commission, concurrently with the annual or quarterly report under subsection (a), a notice that the disclosure of that activity has been included in that annual or quarterly report that identifies the issuer and contains the information required by paragraph (2).

“(4) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Upon receiving a notice under paragraph (3) that an annual or quarterly report includes a disclosure of an activity described in paragraph (1), the Commission shall promptly—

“(A) transmit the report to—

“(i) the President;

“(ii) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

“(iii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) make the information provided in the disclosure and the notice available to the public by posting the information on the Internet website of the Commission.

“(5) INVESTIGATIONS.—Upon receiving a report under paragraph (4) that includes a disclosure of an activity described in paragraph (1), the President shall—

“(A) make a determination with respect to whether any investigation is needed into the possible imposition of sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) or section 8 of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act or whether criminal investigations are warranted under statutes intended to hold accountable individuals or entities involved in the importation of goods produced by forced labor, including under section 545, 1589, or 1761 of title 18, United States Code; and

“(B) not later than 180 days after initiating any such investigation, make a determination with respect to whether a sanction should be imposed or criminal investigations initiated with respect to the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer (as the case may be).

“(6) ATROCITIES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘atrocities’ has the meaning given the term in section 6(2) of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).”

(c) SUNSET.—Section 13(s) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as added by subsection (b), is repealed on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People’s Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (b) shall take effect with respect to reports required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 10. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(2) ATROCITIES.—The term “atrocities” has the meaning given the term in section 6(2) of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(3) CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.—The term “crimes against humanity” includes, when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack—

(A) murder;

(B) deportation or forcible transfer of population;

(C) torture;

(D) extermination;

(E) enslavement;

(F) rape, sexual slavery, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable severity;

(G) persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law; and

(H) enforced disappearance of persons.

(4) FORCED LABOR.—The term “forced labor” has the meaning given the term in section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.

(6) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(7) MASS POPULATION SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM.—The term “mass population surveillance system” means installation and integration of facial recognition cameras, biometric data collection, cell phone surveillance, and artificial intelligence technology with the “Sharp Eyes” and “Integrated Joint Operations Platform” or other technologies that are used by Chinese security forces for surveillance and big-data predictive policing.

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 11. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS..

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1155.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act introduced by my good friend, colleague, and chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. MCGOVERN.

Let me also thank Speaker PELOSI for bringing this crucial measure to the floor, and her unwavering dedication to human rights issues in China over the course of her public life.

This necessary and bold measure reinforces this body's commitment to our values by responding to the PRC's human rights violations and imposing concrete costs on the PRC for the use of Uyghur forced labor.

Since 2017, the People's Republic of China has systematically carried out mass detention, torture, political indoctrination, restrictions on religious attractions, and inhumane atrocities against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang.

We have seen the People's Republic of China expand its extensive program of repression and transform it into a system of state-sponsored forced labor. Under the guise of vocational training or poverty alleviation, authorities in Xinjiang have forced thousands of adults and children to work against their will and under threat of punishment to produce goods and raw materials that are then woven into international supply chains and into our homes.

According to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, it has been conservatively estimated that more than 80,000 Uyghurs were transferred out of Xinjiang to work in factories across China between the years of 2017 and 2019, with some of them being sent directly from detention centers. Some analysts estimate that over 100,000 detainees in Xinjiang are working in conditions of forced labor today.

I have seen firsthand the benefits of the American companies engaging in China. Most American companies pay above-market wages and have better corporate social responsibility practices than their domestic counterparts. It would be inconsistent with core and crucial American values for this body not to take a stand against forced labor, and to stand up for the persecuted Uyghurs.

Many brave companies have already spoken out and made ethical choices detrimental to their bottom line, and this bill ensures that corporate actors that have lived their values are not at a competitive disadvantage in the American marketplace.

This bill, which has passed the House before, prohibits the import of goods and merchandise from Xinjiang unless

the importer can prove the products did not come from forced labor, imposes sanctions on officials facilitating the use of forced labor against Chinese ethnic minorities, adds important financial disclosures for public companies that do business in the region, and calls for a diplomatic strategy to address forced labor in Xinjiang.

This is a straightforward bill. It signals that forced labor has no place on this planet. It signals that products made using forced labor in Xinjiang have no place in the American marketplace. In 2021, for any country to utilize forced labor systematically and to oppress and exploit a population is simply unconscionable.

With the passage of this bipartisan measure, the House would hold accountable those responsible for perpetrating these heinous crimes that have irrevocably threatened the lives of over 1.8 million Uyghurs and Muslim minorities in Xinjiang and ensure Americans and American companies are not complicit in the Chinese Communist Party's human rights atrocities.

This legislation is critical to showing that we are putting human rights at the center of our foreign policy and economic policy. Mr. Speaker, I support and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to start by thanking Chairman MEEKS and Chairman MCGOVERN for bringing this important human rights legislation to this floor. It is high time.

I want to start this debate with the simple truth that we cannot afford to forget. Truly, free trade cannot involve slave labor.

Today, the Chinese Communist Party is using the forced labor of the Uyghurs and other minorities to help bankroll its genocide against these very same groups.

□ 1330

The repression taking place right now in Xinjiang is breathtaking in its scope and its brutality. It involves the detention of more than 1 million people in concentration camps. It also involves surveillance and intensive brainwashing on a massive scale. It involves breaking up families and taking children from their parents. And it involves forced sterilization and forced abortions.

This should be a terrifying warning not only to China's neighbors and to the American people but also to the world. The Chinese Communist Party is fundamentally focused on expanding its power and its authoritarian style of government. It views things that it does not control, like religion, cultural identity, and the yearning of all people for freedom, as threats that must be destroyed. Because we have drawn the CCP into many of our most critical supply chains, it has the ability to hold

our national security hostage while it uses U.S. consumers to subsidize its atrocities.

As many as one in five cotton garments globally are potentially tainted with Uyghur slave labor. Last year alone, U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized a 13-ton shipment of human hair that originated in Xinjiang's forced labor system. It is brazen, and it is sickening.

We must refuse to be complicit in the CCP's genocide against the Uyghurs, and for that reason, I support the measure before us today.

I wish we could have taken this up earlier. After sending a letter to the Speaker, we are finally at the day where we are now. Last Congress, this legislation went straight to the floor. Two weeks ago, 10 members of the Foreign Affairs Committee joined me in a letter urging the Speaker to move this bill. I am grateful that our message was received. But we could send this legislation to the President's desk today by taking up the Senate version. Instead, we are setting this bill up for further legislative gridlock by passing a conflicting version, although I do applaud Chairman MCGOVERN's efforts in this issue.

Mr. Speaker, going forward, I hope the majority in both Chambers will move this to final passage regardless of pressure from the administration to not advance the American values we all share.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman MEEKS for yielding me the time and for his incredible leadership on this issue. I also want to thank Ranking Minority Member McCAUL for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, many products used every day by people all over our country, including clothing, food, and shoes, are made using forced labor, the forced labor of Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities held by the Chinese Government across a network of internment camps.

It has been illegal to import forced labor products into the United States for more than 90 years, but it is exceedingly difficult to spot them since Chinese producers often mix together products that are the result of both involuntary and voluntary labor. Moreover, the lack of Chinese Government transparency and the police state atmosphere in Xinjiang make auditing of product sourcing unreliable if not impossible, according to the administration's "Xinjiang Supply Chain Business Advisory."

Mr. Speaker, the imperative to act is clear. This is not a partisan issue. It is a human rights issue. It is a moral issue.

There is already strong, diverse, bipartisan, and bicameral support for

this legislation on both sides of the Capitol. That includes my colleagues on the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Representative CHRIS SMITH and Senator MARCO RUBIO, the author of the Senate bill.

I, too, want to especially thank Speaker NANCY PELOSI for her longtime advocacy for human rights in China and for her leadership in getting this bill to the House floor today. I want to thank Chairman RICHARD NEAL, Chairman GREGORY MEEKS, and Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS for their support in their committees.

The House of Representatives passed this bill in September 2020 by a vote of 406-3, but, sadly, the Senate did nothing. It never took it up. The Senate now passed a version of this bill in July. It is time for us to get this done.

Two years ago, the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, of which I serve as the co-chair, held a hearing and an expert roundtable and issued a groundbreaking staff report. This legislation would not be possible without the hardworking staff of that Commission.

Our findings of systematic and widespread forced labor in Xinjiang are based on testimony from camp detainees, satellite imagery of factories being built at internment camps, and public and leaked Chinese Government documents.

Forced labor was one of the justifications cited by the State Department, first by Secretary Pompeo and then reiterated by Secretary Blinken, in determining that the Chinese Government was committing genocide against Uyghurs and members of other Muslim ethnic minority groups.

Forced labor was listed by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in its November 2021 report finding that the Chinese Government had committed crimes against humanity in Xinjiang.

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act prohibits imports from Xinjiang to the U.S. by creating a rebuttable presumption that all goods produced in the region are made with forced labor unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies by clear and convincing evidence that goods were not produced with forced labor.

Mr. Speaker, in 2 months, the Chinese Government will host the Winter Olympics in the middle of a genocide. This is unconscionable. We asked the International Olympic Committee to postpone and move the games. They refused. Instead, the IOC made ANTA, a Chinese company implicated in slave labor, its official sportswear uniform supplier.

I am pleased that the Biden administration has decided not to send American diplomats to the Olympics, but Congress needs to do its part by passing this bill before the Olympics start. We must take a clear moral position to stand with those who are suffering from forced labor and not with the Chinese Government, the IOC, and the big

corporations who profit off the exploitation of slave labor. Shame on them. No more business as usual.

We must pass and put into law the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. I urge all of my colleagues to support this. If the United States of America stands for anything, we need to stand out loud and four-square for human rights.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights. He also is the co-chair of the China Commission and has been a champion for human rights in China for three decades.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding. I thank Mr. MCCAUL for his extraordinary leadership on China, including his Commission that has made many, many recommendations. I want to thank Chairman MEEKS for his leadership as well and, of course, Chairman MCGOVERN, with whom I have worked on this bill, for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I chaired a Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission hearing in May titled "China, Genocide and the Olympics," which helped further underscore why H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which I have cosponsored with JIM MCGOVERN, is so important and so necessary.

At that hearing, we heard testimony from Rayhan Asat, whose brother, Ekpar, a Muslim Uyghur, at last report is still incarcerated in a concentration camp in Xinjiang. Ekpar is a tech entrepreneur, media founder, and philanthropist who won recognition both inside of China and outside. Indeed, our State Department thought so highly of him that he was part of the International Visitors Leadership Program.

But upon his return, because he was a Muslim Uyghur, the Chinese authorities arrested him and disappeared him into a concentration camp where he has remained for 5½ years.

What happens, Mr. Speaker, to those swallowed up in these horrific concentration camps?

That is something we heard about in another Lantos Commission hearing this past July where Gulzira, a survivor, told us what goes on each and every day. In addition to her horrific, firsthand description of unspeakable physical abuse, organized forced prostitution, rape, and every gross violation of human rights imaginable, she also gave a firsthand account of a forced labor factory in which she made gloves for export for 1½ years. Gulzira is one of the lucky ones because she was released when Radio Free Asia broadcast her plight to the world.

Mr. Speaker, there are millions of stories like hers waiting to be told, truly nightmarish accounts of President Xi Jinping's genocide. And make no mistake about it, this is Xi Jinping's genocide. He is personally responsible for having ordered it.

The rape and sexual abuse of women being held in so-called internment camps, forced abortion, and involuntary sterilization to prevent the birth of Uyghur children are in direct violation of Article II(d) of the U.N. Genocide Convention, which states in part that genocide includes imposing measures intended to prevent births within a group.

Forced labor on a massive scale that allows Chinese companies to profit—and profit big time—from modern-day slavery is also absolutely pervasive in Xinjiang. Documents obtained by The New York Times and the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists exposed just how cruel these plans are, originating, again, with Xi Jinping himself who early next year will be hosting the Olympic Games, which is outrageous.

The leaked documents show how Xi directed the crackdowns, saying that the Communist Party must put the "organs of dictatorship" to work and show "absolutely no mercy" in dealing with Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim minorities.

In one speech, President Xi said: "The weapons of the people's democratic dictatorship must be wielded without any hesitation or wavering."

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned by a report from Josh Rogin in The Washington Post just last week stating how the Biden administration and Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman sought to undermine the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which passed the Senate last July and the House last Congress 406-3. According to Josh Rogin: "Biden administration officials have been quietly telling lawmakers to slow down. . . . Sherman made it clear that the administration prefers a more targeted and deliberative approach to determining which goods are the products of forced labor."

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD Josh Rogin's column from The Washington Post, "Opinion: Congress needs to act on Xi Jinping's genocide now."

[From the Global Opinions, Dec. 2, 2021]

OPINION: CONGRESS NEEDS TO ACT ON XI JINPING'S GENOCIDE NOW

(By Josh Rogin, Columnist)

This week, a private U.K.-based investigative panel released what it says are classified Chinese government documents that appear to show how Chinese President Xi Jinping personally laid the groundwork for systematic forced assimilation of ethnic minorities in Xinjiang. It's the most damning proof to date of the ongoing Uyghur genocide. So why can't Congress pass a simple bill to stop the products connected to that genocide from ending up in U.S. homes and businesses?

Yet the documents, which likely come from the same tranche of leaked Chinese Communist Party communications revealed by the New York Times over two years ago, add to the already abundant evidence that the Chinese government's mass internment, mass forced labor, forced population control, family destruction and cultural erasure of the Uyghurs fit the United Nation's definition of genocide as "a crime committed with the intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, in whole or in part."

Yet, the Democrat-led Congress can't seem to get the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which passed the Senate unanimously in July, to President Biden's desk. Pointing to procedural issues and promises of future action, Democratic leadership in both the House and Senate can't seem to agree on a strategy to pass the bill through both chambers, despite publicly claiming they support it.

On Wednesday, Sen. Marco Rubio (R-Fla.), the co-sponsor of the, Senate's version of the bill, pushed to add it as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act, a must-pass piece of legislation.

Senate Democrats objected under a procedural rule that bars amendments that affect appropriations. Rubio called that a dodge. "This is about the fact that they don't want this bill to pass over at the House," Rubio said on the Senate floor, referring directly to Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.).

Rubio also said U.S. corporations that profit from forced labor in China, such as Apple and Nike, have been lobbying against the bill, which is true. On Thursday, Pelosi denied Rubia's accusations of stalling and promised her chamber would pass the House's version of the legislation, introduced by Rep. Jim McGovern (D-Mass.), which the House passed last year 406 to 3. In an interview, McGovern told me his bill will be voted on and likely passed again in the House next week. But if and when that happens, that won't be the end. The two chambers will still have passed two different versions of the bill, with no firm plan for how to reconcile them.

Meanwhile, Biden administration officials have been quietly telling lawmakers to slow down. Administration sources confirmed that in an October call between Deputy Secretary of State Wendy R. Sherman and Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-Ore.), the other co-sponsor, Sherman made it clear that the administration prefers a more targeted and deliberative approach to determining which goods are the products of forced labor. She also told Merkley that getting allied buy-in was critical and more effective than unilateral action.

"To be clear, the Department of State is not opposing this amendment," a State Department spokesman told me. "We share the Congress' concerns about forced labor in Xinjiang." In other words, while the administration supports the legislation in public, they are asking Democrats to essentially water it down in private. Sherman's specific criticism relates to a part of the bill that would require a presumption that all products coming from Xinjiang are tainted by forced labor unless the importer can prove otherwise. This happens to be the exact provision corporations are also objecting to. Maybe it's a coincidence.

"It isn't partisan or in any way controversial for the U.S. to be unequivocally, resoundingly opposed to genocide and slave labor," Merkley told me. "The Senate passed this legislation in July, and it's time to get it over the finish line."

There is a legitimate concern that supply chains for everything from solar panels to sneakers could be affected by the bill. But our dependency on products from an area where genocide is occurring is the root of the problem. Passing the bill now would send industry a clear signal to speed up what they are already doing, which is to stop doing business in areas riddled with forced labor. Also, forced labor products from China put U.S. manufacturers at a severe disadvantage. "We must shine a light on the inhumane practice of forced labor, hold the perpetrators accountable and stop this exploitation," Pelosi said while passing the bill last year. "And we must send a clear message to Beijing: These abuses must end now."

Another year has gone and the bill still lingers. Pelosi has been a champion for human rights in China for decades, but the fight is not over and the ball is in her court. Overall, it's up to both parties and both chambers to act to stop a genocide now. There's no good reason to delay.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. We have no access, Mr. Speaker, to the concentration camps in Xinjiang. We have no idea the supply chains. It is closed. It is a dictatorship. There are no onsite inspections. Again, we are talking genocide against these Muslims who are being wiped off the face of the Earth.

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act prohibits imports from Xinjiang to the United States by creating a rebuttable presumption. That is the core of this bill, that all goods produced in the region are made with forced labor unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies by clear and convincing evidence that goods were not produced with forced labor. So the rebuttable presumption is the key to this legislation.

It is very workable. As my good friend and colleague noted, cotton, solar panels, and so many other things are produced there. We need to know. We need to stop them from coming here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Again, if these companies can prove that it is not made by forced labor, not made as part of this genocide, then it would be welcomed here. But we know that is unlikely to happen.

My hope is that we will unite—Republican and Democrat, Democrat and Republican—around this bill and get it to the President as soon as humanly possible.

Delay is denial. People are being slaughtered each and every day in Xinjiang, and we can do something, maybe not a whole lot, but something to mitigate and stop this.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of New York (Mr. SUOZZI), who is on the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and everyone who has worked so hard on this, including Chairman MCGOVERN.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you as chair of the Congressional Uyghur Caucus and as a member of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China to support passage of the bipartisan Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

We need to wake up from our torpor. It has been reported for years, but I don't think most Americans realize exactly what is going on in China.

It was almost 50 years ago that Nixon went to China, and we have always believed that the more the Chinese Government and the people were exposed to the United States and the West, our way of life, our democracy, and our

economic system, the more they would become like us, the more they would adopt concepts of freedom of expression, free markets, and minority rights.

Well, that simply hasn't happened. Everyone in this body has seen reliable reports and clear documentation of crimes against humanity: forced labor, forced sterilization, mass surveillance, government-run detention camps, mass detention, sexual violence, and torture against the Uyghur people.

□ 1345

The Chinese Communist Party is even forcing people to eat pork during Ramadan, even though it violates people's religion.

It is hard to imagine that in today's world, that forced labor camps are happening, and we know about it. And today, we are standing up to do something about it.

The Chinese Communist Party must be held accountable. We have rules in place now that say you can't use forced labor. But this bill is a major step forward in mandating that everything that comes out of Xinjiang in China will be presumed to be using forced labor and, therefore, ineligible to be sold into the U.S. supply chain. This is going to have a tremendous impact.

An overwhelming amount of cotton in the world comes from China, for example. Mr. Speaker, 84 percent of that cotton that comes from China comes from the Xinjiang region. Some people are going to say, Oh, my gosh, if we don't do business with Xinjiang, then the cost of products are going to go up. Well, that is too damn bad. This should shock everyone's conscience.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, we have to do everything we can to stand up for our values. The world is watching us, and it starts with the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act becoming law. Let's do this, and let's do it together.

We recognize here in our country that we went through a period of slavery. That is why it is so offensive to us now to see slavery actually happening in the world as we speak, where both administrations, the prior administration and this administration, have both said this is genocide. Standing up together in a bipartisan way is so important.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Republican lead, Mr. MCCAUL, for yielding. And Chairman MEEKS, you are a force in the House gymnasium. You are a force on the House floor, and I appreciate you, brother.

The Chinese Communist Party does anything it can to get ahead of the United States, Mr. Speaker. It steals

our intellectual property and uses Uyghur slave labor to manufacture products. It is threatening the freedom of folks from Taiwan to Hong Kong. Our government needs to stand up to them.

Today, we are acknowledging some of the Chinese Communist Party's horrible, horrible behaviors. It is not enough. Additional action is needed, Mr. Speaker.

The Chinese Communist Party knows there are no consequences for its behavior. That needs to change. It starts with the Biden administration. They need to do more than just finger-wagging to effectively counter China. This administration needs to make it clear to the Chinese Communist Party that bad behavior will be met with action, not empty words.

President Biden also needs to set aside his climate agenda when addressing the Chinese Communist Party. His administration tried to kill the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act because the Uyghurs mine the polysilicon for our solar panels. It is gross that this administration wants to let Uyghur slavery slide to advance its climate agenda.

I am glad we have these bills on the floor today. It is a start, but more work needs to be done. I hope in the Foreign Affairs Committee, both parties can work together and hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I proudly yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy.

Congress passed a law almost a century ago prohibiting the importation of goods made with forced labor. But, you know, it was really never enforced.

That changed in 2016, potentially, when we passed legislation to eliminate the consumptive demand loophole that allowed people a way around. Well, it is time that we finish the job.

Nothing is more chilling than what the Chinese are doing to the Uyghur people. I have chaired meetings of our Trade Subcommittee that were really appalling. It is Orwellian in terms of what they are doing to detain Uyghurs in internment, re-education, slave labor camps; that international concern the Chinese think will just remain on the sideline.

Now, there are many American companies that are attempting to deal with this, but we need to do more. We need to strengthen their resolve, and we need to be able to get the attention of the Chinese Government.

A stronger regime is absolutely necessary. Crimes against humanity require a response. We must not just vote our support for the Uyghur people and other minorities across China. We need to make sure that we are clear about who gets the benefit of the doubt.

More than a million Uyghurs have been enslaved; half of them forced to

harvest cotton, one of the Xinjiang region's largest exports. When American consumers buy a shirt, they shouldn't have questions about whether or not that was made with forced labor.

I strongly support this legislation to ensure that American dollars aren't inadvertently contributing to forced labor. That is the language that the Chinese understand; denying them access to our markets and making sure that people are responsible for their supply chain.

This legislation, I think, is a great start. I am pleased that there is bipartisan support for it. I hope we enact it, and then we work together to make sure that it is enforced.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICE), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, China is a global thief. We all know it. They steal American intellectual property. They steal American jobs using currency manipulation, illegal subsidies, and product dumping to kill American competition. And worst of all, they produce products with slave labor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. H.R. 1155's central provision establishes a rebuttable presumption that all goods made in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are produced with forced labor.

Since 2017, China has arbitrarily detained and persecuted over 1 million Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in extrajudicial, mass re-education camps in Xinjiang. We know that China is seeking to profit from the oppression by subsidizing companies to build factories near these mass internment sites.

H.R. 1155 leverages the power of our enormous market to send China a message that it cannot use its policies of repression to subsidize its exports. We must work with our allies to ensure that all global markets are closed to the products of Chinese theft and repression.

A core and essential provision of this bill is a rebuttable presumption that leads to an import prohibition. In 2016, the Ways and Means Committee led the way on a bipartisan basis in eliminating the consumptive demand loophole from the outright ban on products made with forced labor in Section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

A few years later, we have worked with our USMCA partners to extend the U.S. ban on products produced with forced labor throughout North America. We are now leading the world in combating forced labor in Xinjiang.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. For that reason, we wish that our Democratic colleagues on the Ways and Means

Committee had worked with us to update the bill from the version that passed 14 months ago to ensure that it establishes the most effective mechanism for blocking imports from Xinjiang, while providing much-needed clarity to facilitate trade by good actors.

Just as importantly, we know that China has anticipated this ban by expanding this practice beyond Xinjiang. We need to work closely with our colleagues in the Senate to ensure that the version of the bill that becomes law can better assist importers to identify and proactively eradicate goods produced with forced labor from their supply chains, whether they arise in Xinjiang or in other locations.

This bill is just the beginning, but it sends a strong signal to China that it cannot launder its policies of persecution and repression in a global market.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I proudly yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the great State of Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MEEKS, Speaker PELOSI, and Chairman MCGOVERN for bringing this important legislation to the floor and shining a light on the atrocities taking place in Xinjiang.

I represent the largest Uyghur diaspora in the U.S. and this legislation is critically important to the Uyghur community.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this legislation that will prohibit the importation of goods from Xinjiang unless it can be proven by clear and convincing evidence that they were not made with forced labor.

Despite international condemnation, the Chinese Government's brutal campaign of repressive surveillance, mass detention, forced labor, and even genocide, is rapidly expanding, and we must take steps to ensure that U.S. companies and consumers are not complicit in the abuses.

This legislation will hold the PRC accountable for these heinous acts and will make it clear that the U.S. will not turn a blind eye to the plight of the Uyghurs. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I know there is another bill by Senator RUBIO. I hope this bill, when it passes, can be worked out in the Senate, and I hope the administration will not slow-roll this important measure, as has been reported.

Out of this region we have batteries and solar panels. When Secretary John Kerry testified, he admitted that Xinjiang's solar panel production presents a problem for U.S. climate strategy, and I agree with him.

In recent years, the world has stood by as the Chinese Communist Party has detained more than 1 million ethnic minorities in concentration camps where they are tortured, brainwashed, and put into forced labor. This is all a

part of a deliberate program by the CCP to wipe out their ethnic identity, their religion, and their culture, anything that might compete with the Communist Party for their loyalties and affection.

We have a moral duty to speak out against these horrifying crimes; but we have an even greater duty to avoid funding this genocide by paying for slave labor in Xinjiang.

Many American companies have built their businesses on values that include respect for basic human rights. The United States must continue to lead the world in setting corporate responsibility standards. There can no longer be business as usual with China. China is watching and the world is watching.

I support this bill, Mr. Speaker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I am happy that this bipartisan effort dealing with the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act is an opportunity for this body to send a resounding message to the world that we are engaged in a strategic competition with China around the world. And our stance on this issue, I believe, will define why our system is better.

But I must reply to some comments.

One, the comment that President Biden is holding us up. Well, I am the chair of this committee, he has never told me to hold up anything. In fact, he wants to move forward.

In fact, it is President Biden who has sanctioned officials responsible for genocide and issued supply chain advisories in Xinjiang.

The fact of the matter is, I think our bill is far superior. You go to the Senate side, the Senate says, this should take 300 days to stop. Our bill says 120 days.

For me, this is a personal situation. So I would wish that some of my colleagues who, rightfully, want to make sure that we send a strong message to the world that we are not going to stand for genocide. We are not going to stand for slave labor.

But it is best if they would join us about injustice in America. It is best if we fought together to make sure that when President Trump talked about a Muslim ban in the United States of America—that wasn't Joe Biden—we can't do it in America. That is the best way to lead.

□ 1400

When we talk about moving, I want to condemn it everywhere. Dr. King said: Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

We should lead by example collectively. We should lead by going forward with voting rights. We should lead by talking about reparations for those who were enslaved in America. We should lead by talking about the genocide that took place to Native Americans. We should lead by talking about the injustice in housing. We should lead by talking about civil rights.

So we have got to come together and stop it everywhere, and that is what this bill does. It sends a strong message. I want to be that example.

This just happens to be personal, so I had to say it. I don't like to put politics in these things, but I do like to tell the truth.

Mr. Speaker, we have got to work together. I want to thank especially Mr. MCCAUL. I have got to say this, too, in closing. I have got to say this in closing, because Mr. MCCAUL is my friend, and we work very closely together. I know his spirit and his heart, and he stands up. I look forward on this committee to continue to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I salute the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee for his leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor. It is historic.

I want to join him in saluting Mr. MCCAUL, who has been a champion for human rights. We have worked together for years on these subjects. I thank them both for their leadership.

As has been recognized earlier, Mr. Speaker, this week marks a momentous milestone in human history. Seventy-three years ago tomorrow, the international community convened in Paris to approve the United Nations Genocide Convention.

In doing so, the world forged an historic commitment to always condemn and combat the crime of genocide, which they had defined 2 years prior as: "a denial of the right of existence," which "shocks the conscience of mankind" and is "a matter of international concern."

Today, in some ways, we are falling short on that promise.

In its latest Human Rights Report, our own State Department has definitively declared that the barbaric oppression of the Uyghurs by the Government of China amounts to genocide. We salute the administration for that recognition.

New research by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum sheds light on these crimes, with a survivor describing Beijing's intentions as: "to make us slowly disappear, so slowly that no one would notice."

Indeed, the erasure of the Uyghurs is precisely the definition of genocide from three-quarters of a century ago.

That is why, with the strong bipartisan package of legislation we will pass today, the House takes yet another bold, bipartisan step to counter these crimes against humanity.

We are honoring the challenge to our conscience, and I thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL. Congress and the country are grateful to the relentless leaders of the legislation before us.

At the helm of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, as well as the Tom Lantos Human Rights Com-

mission, Chairman JIM MCGOVERN has long served as a voice for the voiceless, not only in China, but around the world.

With his Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, we are taking decisive action against the exploitation of the Uyghur people. We are stepping up to the plate.

I salute, again, Congressman MICHAEL MCCAUL for a resounding resolution condemning the genocide of the Uyghurs in China.

Thank you to Congresswoman JENNIFER WEXTON for her resolution demanding that Beijing immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai.

I also thank Chairman GREGORY MEEKS, Chairman RICHARD NEAL, and Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS for their longstanding leadership in the House's fight against forced labor.

Together, this legislation, which we will pass today, makes unequivocally clear the House's firm commitment to human rights in China and does so in a bipartisan way.

That has always been the case over time. CHRIS SMITH and I have been working on these issues for decades together, with others such as Frank Wolf, who was here before him, and with many others on both sides of the aisle.

Right now, Beijing is orchestrating a brutal and accelerating campaign of repression against the Uyghur people and other Muslim minorities.

In Xinjiang and across China, millions are enduring outrageous human rights abuses, from mass surveillance and discriminatory policing to mass torture, including solitary confinement and forced sterilization, to intimidation of journalists and activists who have dared to expose the truth. And the Chinese Government's exploitation of forced labor reaches across the oceans to our shores and across the world.

They always say that the most horrible form of torture to a prisoner, or somebody in one of these camps, is to say to them: Nobody knows you are even here; nobody even cares about you. We want those people, the Uyghurs and others oppressed in China, to know that we do care about them, we know many of them by name, and we will never forget our responsibility to act upon the actions that the Chinese Government is engaged in.

That is why the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act employs America's great economic might to combat this brutality and hold the perpetrators accountable by blocking certain imports produced with forced labor, leveling sanctions against the perpetrators, and imposing disclosure requirements on companies engaged in Xinjiang.

With this strong, bipartisan legislation, we are better able to fight forced labor, we shine a bright light on this pattern of abuse, and we send Beijing a clear message that this genocide must end now.

As we focus on this genocide against the Uyghurs, we must also remember Beijing's decades-long assault on human rights.

Those of us who have long been in this fight for human rights in China have seen a regime of terror and repression that has only intensified: from Tibet to Taiwan; to assaults on basic freedoms in Hong Kong and beyond; to jailing of journalists and detaining of dissidents; and more.

In Congress, for decades, we have taken strong bipartisan actions fighting for human rights in China.

That is why, in 1991, Democrats and Republicans stood up together for free speech during a visit to Tiananmen Square just 2 years after the government's infamous crackdown.

That is why, in 1993, in a bipartisan way, we convinced the world that China's dismal record on human rights disqualified the nation from hosting the 2000 Olympic Games.

That is why, in 2000, I took to this floor to urge my colleagues to block China from the World Trade Organization, arguing that we should not put deals ahead of ideals. China has not honored the agreement.

That is why, in 2015, working together, we had a Congressional delegation to Tibet to see the aspirations in the eyes of the schoolchildren who have endured China's and Beijing's intimidation.

That is why, in 2019, working together, we sounded the alarms as the Chinese Government locked up pro-democracy demonstrators in Hong Kong.

Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate, have come together to enact strong policies standing up for human rights in China, including: the Tibet Policy and Support Act, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act, and the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act; all enacted into law, signed into law.

For decades, many of us have fought against what they call normal trade relations with China, because, as the world's strongest economy, America has a moral duty to tie our trade relations with human rights.

When China joined the WTO 20 years ago this week, the world gave Beijing a blank check to prosper from its abuses while simply hoping it would change its behavior.

Many of us knew then, as we still know today, that this approach was fated for failure. Today's legislation will help right this wrong.

We must respond with more than legislation. We must show leadership.

As House Speaker, I applaud and support President Biden's strong leadership in announcing there will be no official U.S. presence at the 2022 Winter Olympics.

Allowing a country with an abysmal human rights record to host the games makes a mockery of the Olympic Charter, which states that the games should seek to foster "respect for universal and fundamental ethical principles."

Make no mistake: our athletes can and should be celebrated. But this year, we should celebrate them from home. They can be there; we should be home.

As noted, when I called for the diplomatic boycott last May, the world must not reward more than three decades of abusive and repressive actions by the Chinese Government by giving our official imprimatur to China.

I thank Mr. MCCAUL for his leadership, particularly in calling out the Olympic Committee for making this choice.

Mr. Speaker, today we have an opportunity to forge further progress in the fight for human rights in China, a fight that many of us have been extraordinarily proud to help lead over our careers in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, if we do not speak out for human rights in China because of commercial or economic ties, we lose all moral authority to speak out against human rights violations anywhere in the world.

We must never fail to live up to our sacred duty to safeguard the dignity and worth of every person and build a better future for generations to come.

Proudly, this legislation, all of it—Mr. MCCAUL's, Mr. MCGOVERN's, and Ms. WEXTON's leadership, the leadership of the chairman, Mr. MEEKS, and ranking member, Mr. MCCAUL, of the committee—has earned overwhelming bipartisan support when we passed it in the House last year. I hope we will do so again this year.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a strong vote for the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and the other legislation that is before us this afternoon and do so asking for a very strong bipartisan vote so that we know that we will have the numbers to send a message to the Chinese Government that this is bipartisan, bicameral, on both sides of the Capitol, and a view shared by the President of the United States. I ask for an "aye" vote all around.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I just have these last remarks.

I also want to thank Mr. SMITH. As indicated by the Speaker, from the time that I have been in Congress, his focus has been on human rights around the world. As the Speaker indicated, and as I indicated with Mr. MCCAUL and you will see coming up with these other bills, we have worked collectively, leaving politics out of it, focused on leading the world. That is what I look forward to, locking arms, sending that message around the world that we are not going to allow slave labor to flourish and to exist on this planet.

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

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, ending forced labor—and holding China accountable for these gross abuses of human rights—must be a global effort. America should lead the world in halting China's brutality, and all democracies around the world should join us.

As I've said many times, this is a completely bipartisan issue, as demonstrated by the over-

whelming bipartisan vote in the House on a similar bill in September 2020. The United States has no tolerance for China's human rights abuses, in Xinjiang or anywhere.

There are real challenges to further tighten the dragnet around China and force it to eliminate atrocities, while supporting legitimate trade. All of us agree: we want to create opportunities for our producers to comply with the law while removing forced labor from our global supply chains.

And just as important, we must urge our trading partners to work with us. Inexplicably, this entirely bipartisan issue has been pushed to the back burner, with Democrats delaying consideration for 14 months. And Ways & Means did not mark this bill up or update the trade provisions in any way. This is difficult to understand, because a core provision of this bill, which is the rebuttable presumption that importation of goods made in Xinjiang must be blocked because they are made with forced labor, is clearly in our Committee's jurisdiction.

This issue is not only bipartisan. It's bicameral. Both the House and the Senate have strong bills that send a clear and unequivocal message: the United States has zero tolerance for these abuses.

While I'm disappointed that this was delayed, taking strong action today is an important step.

Republicans support strong and effective legislation that addresses China's atrocities while supporting legitimate trade, and I look forward to working with the Senate to perfect our approach and enact this bill into law promptly.

It is vital that we stop the scourge of modern-day slavery in China.

□ 1415

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1155, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE FAILED TO ADHERE TO ITS OWN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITMENTS

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 837) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the International Olympic Committee failed to adhere to its own human rights commitments, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows: