

In 2 weeks, the people of Bosnia will head to the polls in decisive elections that will determine their country's fate. However, in the lead-up to and following the elections, there will be temptations to break away from the Dayton Accords and the spirit of peace and partnership that they represent. The citizens of Bosnia deserve better from their leadership.

This legislation, which the House Committee on Foreign Affairs marked up in July, is designed to hold the bad actors holding Bosnia back accountable and to prevent others from hurting that country's chances to enjoy a free and democratic future.

As we are learning from Putin's cruel and unjustified war on the people and the very idea of Ukraine, peace and democracy are not guaranteed but must be fostered and protected always.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8453, the Upholding the Dayton Peace Agreement Through Sanctions Act, my bipartisan bill codifying key sanctions authorities that will help the United States stave off a serious crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The country is headed into important general elections in just a few short weeks on October 2, and time is running out to send a strong deterrent message to bad actors intent on destabilizing the country.

Bosnia's democratic institutions, its territorial integrity, even the Office of the High Representative, the independent body tasked with implementing the Dayton Accords, are all at risk.

Peace in Bosnia came at a very steep price. Those who would threaten the very foundations of the country must be held accountable.

The reckless secessionism and destabilizing actions of ethnonationalist politicians like Milorad Dodik, the Serb member of Bosnia's tripartite presidency, are extremely dangerous. The October elections could be a critical flash point.

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It worries me tremendously to see Serb and Croat nationalist parties, with the support of the ruthless Putin regime, working to roll back the progress Bosnia has made.

We have a strong and vibrant Bosnian community in my hometown of St. Louis, Missouri. Many of my constituents fled to the city during and after the 1992 and 1995 Bosnian war in which more than 100,000–200,000 lost their lives. My constituents want to see their homeland prosper as a unified, sovereign, and multi-ethnic state.

I cannot imagine the heartache they must feel when Dodik denies the horrifying genocide committed by Serb troops against Bosniak Muslims at Srebrenica, or when he threatens to lead the dissolution of Bosnia.

These actions are offensive to those who lost loved ones in the Bosnian war, and they are profoundly dangerous to Bosnia's future.

It is imperative, Mr. Speaker, that the United States wield our economic toolkit to deter threats to Bosnian sovereignty and territorial integrity as the country navigates these challenges.

H.R. 8453 codifies and mandates key sanctions authorities to address the political crisis and corruption in Bosnia. Ahead of the country's October general election, this bill sends a critical signal to local officials engaging in destabilizing and anti-democratic behavior, and to Russia for its destructive influence, that the United States will hold them accountable.

At this volatile moment, Bosnians need the United States House of Representatives to stand in unequivocal support of their peaceful, democratic future.

I appreciate the chair and ranking member's swift attention to this urgently needed bill that I have the great honor of putting forward. I also thank Representative WILD for working with me on this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 8453, the Upholding the Dayton Peace Agreement Through Sanctions Act.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Representative WILD for working with me on this important legislation.

And as a guarantor of the Dayton Peace Agreement, the United States cannot stand by while Bosnia and Herzegovina are threatened by destabilizing ethnonationalist forces and Russia's destructive influence.

This legislation sends an unmistakable message to any actor that threatens the peace, security, and stability, or territorial integrity of Bosnia. If such destabilizing behavior is not ceased, he or she will be sanctioned. These sanctions will not be considered, nor deliberated over, but mandated.

With the country's October election less than a month away, the time for the U.S. House of Representatives to act is now. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

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

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 8453, Upholding the Dayton Peace Agreement Through Sanctions Act, will help prevent malevolent actors from undermining peace and stability in Bosnia, to protect that country's free and democratic future from efforts to unravel the Dayton Accords.

The progress made since the devastating Balkan wars of the 1990s must be preserved. Efforts to provoke ten-

sions must not and will not be tolerated by the United States. Russia's war of choice in Ukraine has showed us the consequences of a land war in Europe in the 21st century. We cannot allow anything remotely similar to happen in the Balkans, and I am confident that Congress and the administration will work together to prevent that.

I once again thank my colleagues, Representatives WILD and WAGNER, for introducing H.R. 8453, and I hope my colleagues will join us in supporting this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8453, 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. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CORRUPTION, OVERTHROWING RULE OF LAW, AND RUINING UKRAINE: PUTIN'S TRIFECTA ACT

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6846) to require a review of sanctions with respect to Russian kleptocrats and human rights abusers, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6846

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 "Corruption, Overthrowing Rule of Law, and Ruining Ukraine: Putin's Trifecta Act" or "CORRUPT Act".

SEC. 2. REVIEW OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO RUSSIAN KLEPTOCRATS AND HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSERS.

(a) DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a determination, including a detailed justification, of whether any person listed in subsection (b) meets the criteria for the imposition of sanctions under provisions of law that authorize the imposition of sanctions relating to corruption or human rights violations.

(b) PERSONS LISTED.—The persons listed in this subsection, which include Russian persons and current and former Russian government officials, are the following:

- (1) Roman Arkadyevich Abramovich.
- (2) Konstantin Lvovich Ernst.
- (3) Victor Evdokimovich Gavrillov.
- (4) Dmitry Ivanov.
- (5) Pavel Vladimirovich Krashenninnikov.
- (6) Elena Evgenievna Morozova.
- (7) Mikhail Albertovich Murashko.

(8) Ella Alexandrovna Pamfilova.
 (9) Dmitry Nikolaevich Paprushev.
 (10) Denis Gennadievich Popov.
 (11) Margarita Simonovna Simonyan.
 (12) Vladimir Roudolfovich Solovyev.
 (13) Andrey Yuryevich Vorobyev.
 (14) Igor Vladimirovich Yanchuk.
 (15) Victoria Valerievna Abramchenko.
 (16) Maxim Alekseevich Akimov.
 (17) Igor Olegovich Aleshin.
 (18) Sergey Vladimirovich Aleksandrovsky.
 (19) Anton Andreyevich Alikhanov.
 (20) Igor Alekseevich Altushkin.
 (21) Ekaterina Sergeevna Andreeva.
 (22) Dmitry Vasilievich Aristov.
 (23) Roman Evgenievich Artyukhin.
 (24) Zaur Asevovich Askenderov.
 (25) Pavel Alekseevich Astakhov.
 (26) Ludmila Valentinovna Babushkina.
 (27) Igor Vyacheslavovich Barinov.
 (28) Victor Fedorovich Basargin.
 (29) Marat Alimzhanovich Basharov.
 (30) Nikolay Viktorovich Baskov.
 (31) Andrey Removich Belousov.
 (32) Yuri Ivanovich Borisov.
 (33) Larisa Igorevna Brycheva.
 (34) Igor Yurievich Bryntsalov.
 (35) Petr Pavlovich Biryukov.
 (36) Yury Alexandrovich Burlachko.
 (37) Igor Yurievich Chaika.
 (38) Alexey Olegovich Chekunkov.
 (39) Elena Evgenievna Chernyakova.
 (40) Yulia Dmitrievna Chicherina.
 (41) Yuri Anatolyevich Chikhanchin.
 (42) Artur Nikolaevich Chilingarov.
 (43) Vladimir Viktorovich Chistyukhin.
 (44) Sergey Alekseevich Dankvert.
 (45) Adam Sultanovich Delimkhanov.
 (46) Evgeny Ivanovich Ditrikh.
 (47) Zarina Valeryevna Doguzova.
 (48) Alexey Alexandrovich Druzhinin.
 (49) Dmitry Petrovich Dyuzhev.
 (50) Daniil Vyacheslavovich Egorov.
 (51) Ilya Vladimirovich Eliseev.
 (52) Alexander Vladimirovich Emelianenko.
 (53) Marina Valentinovna Entaltseva.
 (54) Ksenia Valentinovna Yudaeva.
 (55) Valery Alexandrovich Fadeev.
 (56) Valery Nikolaevich Falkov.
 (57) Valery Valerievich Fedorov.
 (58) Aram Ashotovich Gabrelyanov.
 (59) Oleg Mikhailovich Gazmanov.
 (60) Valery Abisalovich Gergieyev.
 (61) Dmitry Yurievich Gogin.
 (62) Tatiana Alexeyevna Golikova.
 (63) Olga Yurievna Golodets.
 (64) Vasily Yuryevich Golubev.
 (65) Alexander Nikolaevich Gorbenko.
 (66) Dmitry Vladimirovich Gorelov.
 (67) Viktor Petrovich Goremykin.
 (68) Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundayev.
 (69) Oleg Vladimirovich Ilyinikh.
 (70) Yury Olegovich Isaev.
 (71) Alexander Valentinovich Ishchenko.
 (72) Mikhail Yuryevich Ivankov.
 (73) Alexander Sergeevich Kalinin.
 (74) Natalya Ivanovna Kasperskaya.
 (75) Evgeny Valentinovich Kaspersky.
 (76) Sergey Alexandrovich Karaganov.
 (77) Alexander Gennadievich Khloponin.
 (78) Viktor Borisovich Khristenko.
 (79) Eduard Yuryevich Khudainatov.
 (80) Andrey Stepanovich Kigim.
 (81) Sergey Georgievich Kireev.
 (82) Dmitry Mikhailovich Kirillov.
 (83) Philip Bedrosovich Kirkorov.
 (84) Vladislav Nikolaevich Kitaev.
 (85) German Sergeevich Klimenko.
 (86) Franz Adamovich Klintsevich.
 (87) Anton Anatolyevich Kobayakov.
 (88) Dmitry Viktorovich Kochnev.
 (89) Victor Anatolievich Koksharov.
 (90) Petr Viktorovich Kolbin.
 (91) Ekaterina Vladimirovna Kolokoltseva.
 (92) Alexander Sergeevich Kolpakov.
 (93) Veniamin Ivanovich Kondratyev.
 (94) Aleksandr Vladimirovich Kononov.

(95) Alexander Nikolaevich Kononov.
 (96) Boris Nikolaevich Korobets.
 (97) Anton Olegovich Kotykov.
 (98) Alexander Alexandrovich Kozlov.
 (99) Sergey Sergeevich Kravtsov.
 (100) Svetlana Aleksandrovna Krivonogih.
 (101) Nikolai Mikhailovich Kropachev.
 (102) Alexey Leonidovich Kudrin.
 (103) Andrey Vasilievich Lavrishchev.
 (104) Alexander Vladimirovich Lazarev.
 (105) Artemy Andreyevich Lebedev.
 (106) Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Lebedev.
 (107) Igor Evgenievich Levitin.
 (108) Alexandra Yuryevna Levitskaya.
 (109) Alexey Evgenievich Likhachev.
 (110) Maxim Stanislavovich Liksutov.
 (111) Andrei Yurievich Lipov.
 (112) Olga Borisovna Lyubimova.
 (113) Magomedshalam Magomedalievi
 Magomedov.
 (114) Iskander Kakhramonovich Makhmudov.
 (115) Pavel Viktorovich Malkov.
 (116) Ziyad Manasir.
 (117) Denis Valentinovich Manturov.
 (118) Vladimir Lvovich Mashkov.
 (119) Oleg Vasilievich Matytsin.
 (120) Vladimir Rostislavovich Medinsky.
 (121) Sergey Alimovich Melikov.
 (122) Andrey Nikolaevich Metelsky.
 (123) Nikita Sergeevich Mikhalkov.
 (124) Garry Vladimirovich Minkh.
 (125) Rustam Nurgaliyevich Minnikhanov.
 (126) Dmitry Yuryevich Mironov.
 (127) Yekaterina Mikhailovna Mizulina.
 (128) Artur Alekseevich Muravyov.
 (129) Anzor Akhmedovich Muzaev.
 (130) Elvira Sakhipzadovna Nabiullina.
 (131) Alexander Vasilievich Neudko.
 (132) Alexander Valentinovich Novak.
 (133) Roman Vitalyevich Novikov.
 (134) Ivan Ivanovich Okhlobystin.
 (135) Vladimir Evgenievich Ostrovenko.
 (136) Ella Alexandrovna Pamfilova.
 (137) Evgeny Ignatievich Petrov.
 (138) Andrey Andreevich Pisarev.
 (139) Oleg Anatolyevich Plokhoi.
 (140) Nikolay Radievich Podguzov.
 (141) Alexey Petrovich Polikashin.
 (142) Georgy Sergeyevich Poltavchenko.
 (143) Yana Evgenyevna Poplavskaya.
 (144) Denis Gennadievich Popov.
 (145) Anna Yuryevna Popova.
 (146) Mikhail Evgenievich Porechenkov.
 (147) Kristina Andreevna Potupchik.
 (148) Alexander Valerievich Potapov.
 (149) Iosif Igorevich Prigozhin.
 (150) Evgeny Alexandrovich Primakov.
 (151) Svetlana Gennadievna Radionova.
 (152) Anastasia Vladimirovna Rakova.
 (153) Nikolay Vyacheslavovich Rastorguev.
 (154) Ksenia Denisovna Razuvaeva.
 (155) Alexey Evgenievich Repik.
 (156) Maxim Valeryevich Rummyantsev.
 (157) Konstantin Igorevich Rykov.
 (158) Dmitry Vadimovich Sablin.
 (159) Victor Antonovich Sadovnichy.
 (160) Alla Vladimirovna Samoilova.
 (161) Vladimir Viktorovich Selin.
 (162) Natalya Alexeevna Sergunina.
 (163) Maksut Igorevich Shadaev.
 (164) Anton Pavlovich Shalaev.
 (165) Alexey Valerievich Shaposhnikov.
 (166) Maxim Alekseevich Shaskolsky.
 (167) Karen Georgievich Shakhnazarov.
 (168) Ilya Vasilievich Shestakov.
 (169) Inna Konstantinovna Shevchenko.
 (170) Mikhail Viktorovich Shmakov.
 (171) Nikolay Grigoryevich Shulginov.
 (172) Igor Anatolyevich Shumakov.
 (173) Olga Nikolaevna Skorobogatova.
 (174) Konstantin Evgenyevich Skrypnik.
 (175) Oleg Aleksandrovich Skufinsky.
 (176) Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Skvortsov.
 (177) Veronika Igorevna Skvortsova.
 (178) Ivan Vasilyevich Sovetnikov.
 (179) Dmitry Albertovich Tayursky.
 (180) Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova.

(181) Valery Vladimirovich Tikhonov.
 (182) Boris Yurievich Titov.
 (183) Konstantin Borisovich Tolkachev.
 (184) Vladimir Ilyich Tolstoy.
 (185) Igor Vasilyevich Tonkovidov.
 (186) Alexander Vyacheslavovich Trembitsky.
 (187) Nikolai Nikolaevich Tsukanov.
 (188) Dmitry Vladislavovich Tulin.
 (189) Alexander Evgenyevich Udodov.
 (190) Yury Viktorovich Ushakov.
 (191) Ruben Karlenovich Vardanyan.
 (192) Irina Alexandrovna Viner-Usmanova.
 (193) Vadim Vladimirovich Yakovenko.
 (194) Igor Khanukovich Yusufov.
 (195) Valery Dmitrievich Zorkin.
 (196) Roman Viktorovich Zolotov.
 (197) Yuri Sergeevich Zubov.
 (198) Viktor Alexeevich Zubkov.
 (c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. 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. 6846, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6846, the Corruption, Overthrowing Rule of Law, and Ruining Ukraine: Putin's Trifecta Act, or better known as the CORRUPT Act. You can imagine we worked hard on that acronym.

I first thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for the bipartisan effort. Representatives CURTIS, KINZINGER, SALAZAR, FITZPATRICK, and JOE WILSON, on the Republican side, led this bill with me when Putin's invasion kicked off.

And despite what the news often says, behind the curtains I have seen tremendous bipartisan unity over the last 6 months to ensure that Ukraine's brave people have all of the military hardware and economic support that they need.

I will start by reminding us why we are advancing the CORRUPT Act today. We are passing this bill today because of the death and destruction in Ukraine.

Right here, you see a picture from the village of Bucha. When Bucha was liberated, Ukrainians found mass graves with hundreds, including many civilians with hands tied behind their

backs. The Associated Press says more than 1,300 bodies have been found in just this one location. And sadly, as the Ukrainian military advances and retakes more of its sovereign territory from the Russian invaders, more such evidence of massacres is coming to light.

We are here because this is a moral outrage, because this is evil. We are also here because we understand that the people of Ukraine are not just fighting for their country; they are fighting for ours. They are not just fighting for their freedom and security; they are fighting for ours.

They are fighting for the idea that in the 21st century, no country can change borders with tanks. No leader can seek power through murder. These are principles that protect everybody in the world, including the people of the United States.

And with this bill, we are sending another clear bipartisan signal that Congress supports President Biden's unprecedented sanctions against Putin's regime; and that we will continue to push for targeted sanctions against key enablers of Putin's repression until Ukraine is free.

Now, we have before us a list of nearly 200 key cronies of Putin. Identified by brave Russian democracy activists, these are the people who keep Putin in power and continue to fuel the war in Ukraine. They must not continue to profit from investments, accounts, condos, properties, planes, yachts held in the West.

But I also want to use this opportunity to make an important point; that Putin's senseless invasion started with his cruel repression inside Russia. The first victims of Putin were in Russia, brave Russians who stood up for democracy and freedom in their country.

Right here, you see a picture of a dear friend of mine, Vladimir Kara-Murza, a brave Russian hero. Putin tried to poison him twice, and he survived, miraculously. Putin now holds him in Russia's new gulags. Why? Because he openly calls for democracy and freedom in Russia.

So you don't get to the war crimes in Bucha without this. So this is why the U.S. Congress is going to continue pushing for targeted sanctions against those corrupt cronies of Putin propping up his repression and fueling the horrific war in Ukraine; because it is the same people responsible for both of these crimes; because we believe it is what is best for the Ukrainian people and the Russian people and for the United States.

I would like to use Vladimir Kara-Murza's own words to make that point. He said that the Magnitsky Act, the bill that we passed years ago to facilitate the sanctions against corrupt and repressive cronies of the Putin regime:

The Magnitsky Act is the most pro-Russian law ever to have been passed by a foreign parliament. Nothing can send a chill down the backs of Putin's autocratic

enablers like the realization that not even the Kremlin, with all of its patronage, all of its oil money, will be able to guarantee their ill-gotten gains.

Finally, as we continue to freeze the assets of corrupt Russian officials and leaders, we must also face the fact that many of their condominiums, and villas, and investment accounts, and trusts remain hidden right here in the United States because of loopholes in our own laws.

So I am going to continue to push with the same congressional leaders who have supported the CORRUPT Act, the bill we are passing today, Representatives MARIA SALAZAR, JOE WILSON, STEVE COHEN, ABIGAIL SPANBERGER, RICHARD HUDSON, to include the House-passed ENABLERS Act in this year's NDAA, the national defense bill.

It will make sure that Putin's cronies, the ones who we are sanctioning today in the CORRUPT Act, as well as Venezuelan kleptocrats, and Chinese Communist Party officials repressing their people, that these dictators and their enablers can no longer hide their money and earn interest here in New Jersey, in Florida, and across America.

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

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

Mr. Speaker I rise in support of this bill. Without question, the horrific and illegal war Russia is waging against the people of Ukraine is Putin's war.

But Putin's regime and, by extension, his barbaric behavior in Ukraine, are shamelessly supported by too many Russian military officials, lawmakers, oligarchs, and propagandists who have yet to face U.S. sanctions.

These enablers and supporters of Putin's unprovoked war of aggression should not be able to set foot in the United States of America. They should not be able to enjoy their ill-gotten wealth here. They should not be able to buy expensive homes here, and they should not be able to send their children to school here.

Failing to act would be a great disservice to the victims of Putin's depravity, not just in Ukraine, but those in Russia as well who have suffered from the Kremlin's domestic crack-down.

At the outset of the full-scale invasion, Putin signed a ludicrous law mandating sentences of up to 15 years for telling the truth about his war in Ukraine. In Russia, calling it a war and not a special operation is illegal.

□ 1445

Questioning the wisdom of his unjustifiable war is illegal. Those still brave enough to speak out these truths, including Vladimir Kara-Murza, now sit behind bars in Russia as political prisoners.

This bill calls on the administration to make a sanctions determination for nearly 200 Russians linked to the regime's pervasive corruption and human

rights violations. These names were compiled by a team of investigators organized by now-jailed Russian opposition politician and anticorruption crusader Aleksei Navalny for not only their part in Putin's kleptocracy but also for supporting the Kremlin's war against Ukraine.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill to send a strong signal to Putin's regime and all his cronies that they will be held accountable for backing the regime's crimes at home and abroad.

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

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

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for closing.

Mr. Speaker, in the months leading up to February 24, many of us called for the Biden administration to impose severe sanctions before—let me underscore “before”—Russian troops amassing on Ukraine's border invaded. These sanctions, we argued, would make crystal clear to Putin and his cronies that they would be held accountable for launching this renewed invasion.

Unfortunately, the administration chose not to heed this warning, sacrificing a final opportunity to deter the war raging today.

While the administration has since worked with allies and partners to cut off funding to Putin's war machine, it cannot rest in its efforts to target all those in Russia complicit in the Kremlin's crimes at home and abroad. Thus, I urge all my colleagues to support this bill to ensure Putin's enablers face real consequences.

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

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6846, with this bill, the CORRUPT Act, we stand in bipartisan solidarity with the Ukrainian people and with the many people in Russia who oppose this war, who believe that Putin's regime is as destructive to their country as it is to the rest of the world.

We are saying, with passing this bill, that the United States is absolutely committed to tracking down the dirty money that props up Putin's repression, his brutal criminal war in Ukraine. Hopefully, as we scour the world to seize the yachts and the property and the bank accounts of these people, we will be able to put the proceeds of that wealth to good use to help rebuild the country that Putin is destroying.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6846, 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. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3895) to extend and authorize annual appropriations for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom through fiscal year 2024.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3895

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 “United States Commission on International Religious Freedom Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 207(a) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6435(a)) is amended by striking “2019 through 2022” and inserting “2023 and 2024”.

(b) EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.—Section 209 of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6436) is amended by striking “September 30, 2022” and inserting “September 30, 2024”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3895.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom Reauthorization Act of 2022. I thank our Senate colleagues and Mr. SMITH and Ms. ESHOO for their leadership in advancing this important measure—in Mr. SMITH’s case, his leadership over many, many years in advancing the cause of religious freedom across the world.

Since 1998, USCIRF has served as a leading advisory panel to the United

States Government on matters related to religious freedom globally. It is responsible for monitoring the freedom of religion or belief abroad and for making policy recommendations to the President, Secretary of State, and to Congress.

The past several USCIRF reauthorizations have been bipartisan and faithful to the original mandate as established by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the right to practice a religion, or to practice no religion, is a fundamental human right. The principle of religious liberty should extend to all people, not only ones who come from a specific set of religious beliefs. As respect for democracy and human rights continue to be under stress in many parts of the world, the work of USCIRF and other human rights groups to shine a light on religious freedom is even more important.

I thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL for moving this legislation forward in a bipartisan way. The bill will enhance the Commission’s ability to continue its important work promoting religious freedom and to highlight those countries around the world that have to do better.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all Members to vote in support of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill, S. 3895, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I and my good friend and colleague, ANNA ESHOO, have worked together on many religious freedom issues over the many years and have introduced the House companion bill to the Senate bill before us to authorize the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom.

It is both timely and essential that we pass this legislation. Timely, because USCIRF’s authorization runs out at the end of this month; and essential, because the cause of religious freedom is under sustained and escalating threat around the globe, particularly in the world’s remaining communist dictatorships, from Cuba to Vietnam to North Korea to Iran, and to the world’s largest oppressor of religious freedom in the world today, the People’s Republic of China under Xi Jinping.

Indeed, just today, we see that the great defender for religious liberty, 90-year-old Cardinal Joseph Zen, has been put on trial in Hong Kong, a city-state which was once a bastion of freedom, but which now sadly has buckled to the dictates of Xi Jinping and the Chinese Communist Party. All of us here in Congress and the White House need to raise our voices in defense of Cardinal Zen.

Sadly, we also need to add to that list of oppressors Nicaragua, where Comandante Daniel Ortega has reestablished his Sandinista dictatorship along communist lines and is waging a relentless war against the Catholic Church, the one institution which has

consistently stood up for freedom throughout his tenure of abuse.

I would note parenthetically that I met with Ortega in 1984 on a human rights trip with Tony Hall and Frank Wolf, and the man is back. He has been back for a number of years, and his proclivity toward dictatorial rule, imprisoning the very people who run against him—I held a hearing earlier this year with the wives of two of the opponents for him in the general election. What does he do? It was with their wives, and they were very articulate, very passionate, very courageous in speaking out for their husbands. But Ortega says, “I don’t like what you are doing; I don’t like that you are running against me,” so he throws them in prison, and they are still in prison. And his oppression of the church has reached new lows as we speak.

Mr. Speaker, USCIRF also calls attention to other issues around the world, including whether you are a Christian or a Muslim or you happen to be Jewish or happen to be a member of a lesser-known faith, such as Baha’i or Falun Gong, USCIRF reports—I encourage everyone to go to their website and read their reports. They are fact-filled, they are very persuasive, based on all these kinds of investigations. The human rights NGOs all feed information to them about what is going on. They talk to the State Department, but they are really a good check on the State Department in terms of getting it right.

That is particularly true when it comes to designating certain countries to be CPC countries, countries of particular concern. Unfortunately, the State Department has a less-than-stellar record of picking and choosing and giving passing grades artificially to some countries that ought to be on the CPC designation, which is the worst violator and, therefore, susceptible to sanctioning by the United States Government.

As a matter of fact, this just happened with regards to Nigeria, where USCIRF accurately labeled Nigeria a top-tier violator of religious freedom while the State Department gave it an unwarranted upgrade right before the Secretary of State went to Abuja to meet with the President there.

We should have said to the President of Nigeria, President Buhari: “You have got to clean up your act. The killing of Christians, of churches, houses of worship and schools, has to come to an end.” Some of it he can’t stop, but the response could be far better for much of it. Unfortunately, there is serious allegations of aiding and abetting, particularly with Fulani, the killing of Christians there.

I would also point out to my colleagues that Nury Turkel, who is the Chairman of the Board of USCIRF, was born, of all places, in a Chinese detention center during the cultural revolution. He has been a leader on behalf of the Uyghurs in Xinjiang, as my colleagues on both sides of the aisle