

about what it is and is not doing. We need to investigate, and we need to verify.

H.R. 1154 does just that. It calls on the State Department to provide important information to Congress, to the American public, as well as to the world about the scope of organ harvesting and trafficking around the world so that we may respond appropriately.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I thank Ms. WILD for her strong support and for her wonderful and strong remarks today in favor of this bipartisan legislation.

I do believe that we are really at a point now where if not us, who? We need to speak, and we need to speak boldly. This legislation, again, was crafted across the aisle. We have worked very closely together on it. I believe this legislation will make a huge difference.

Not so long ago I was in the intensive care unit. I am fine now, but when I was lying there, I kept thinking about this bill and some poor 28-year-old in the People's Republic of China who is not there being treated in a benign way by doctors and nurses but is being strapped down—not always anesthetized sufficiently—to steal their organs and to kill them.

It is happening—as I indicated earlier, and this is a very reliable number—between 60 to 100,000 times against 60 to 100,000 20-year-olds each and every year.

This is Nazi-like.

Xi Jinping needs to be held accountable. The fact that he and the high officials of the Chinese Communist Party are benefiting not just with unbelievable amounts of money for the Chinese Communist Party and for them personally, but also, if they need any organ, they turn to the very people that they hate, especially Falun Gong and Muslim Uyghurs, in order to procure their organs.

This must get strong support from this body, strong support from the Senate, and I believe it will be signed by the President if we can get it to his desk.

We need to make a difference.

Again, I urge Members to vote “yes,” 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. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1154.

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. SMITH of New Jersey. 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.

PRC IS NOT A DEVELOPING COUNTRY ACT

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1107) to direct the Secretary of State to take certain actions with respect to the labeling of the People's Republic of China as a developing country, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1107

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 “PRC Is Not a Developing Country Act”.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It should be the policy of the United States—

(1) to oppose the labeling or treatment of the People's Republic of China as a developing country in any treaty or other international agreement to which the United States is a party;

(2) to oppose the labeling or treatment of the People's Republic of China as a developing country in each international organization of which the United States is a member; and

(3) to pursue the labeling or treatment of the People's Republic of China as an upper middle income country, high income country, or developed country in each international organization of which the United States is a member.

SEC. 3. REPORT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report identifying all current treaty negotiations in which—

(1) the proposed treaty develops different standards for the enforcement of the treaty based on the development status of the member states of the treaty; and

(2) the People's Republic of China is under consideration for becoming a party to the treaty.

SEC. 4. MECHANISMS FOR CHANGING THE DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In any international organization of which the United States and the People's Republic of China are both current member states, the Secretary, in coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies and departments as needed, shall pursue—

(1) changing the status of the People's Republic of China from developing country to upper middle income country, high income country, or developed country if a mechanism exists in such organization to make such a change in status;

(2) proposing the development of a mechanism described in paragraph (1) to change the status of the People's Republic of China in such organization from developing country to developed country; or

(3) regardless of efforts made pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), working to ensure that the People's Republic of China does not receive preferential treatment or assistance within the organization as a result of it having the status of a developing country.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a) with respect to any international organization if the President notifies the appropriate committees of Congress, not later than 10 days before the date on which the waiver shall take effect, that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

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

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of State.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), who chairs the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Indo-Pacific and is the author of this important legislation.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman CHRIS SMITH for yielding me the time.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 1107, the PRC Is Not a Developing Country Act. This is a bipartisan bill I introduced with my colleague GERRY CONNOLLY to address the People's Republic of China's exploitation of its status as a developing country in treaties and in international organizations.

The People's Republic of China is the world's second largest economy, accounting for 18.6 percent of the global economy. Their economy size is second only to the United States. The United States is treated as a developed country, and so should the PRC. The United States is also treated as a high-income country in treaties and international organizations, so China should also be treated as a developed country.

However, the PRC is still classified as a developing country, and they are using this status to game the system and hurt countries that are truly in need.

The PRC exploits their developing country status by applying for development assistance and loans from international organizations, despite spending trillions on infrastructure projects in developing countries as part of the debt trap diplomacy scheme known as the Belt and Road Initiative. In fact,

PRC's withdrawal of loans takes away from actual developing countries and helps the PRC finance its Belt and Road program.

We are long overdue to level the playing field. This legislation rights this wrong by requiring the Secretary of State to oppose the labeling or treatment of the PRC as a developing country in any international organization or treaty to which the United States is a party.

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It also directs the Secretary to seek mechanisms in international organizations to change the status of the PRC from a developing to developed country.

We cannot let the PRC continue exploiting countries in need and take unfair advantage of international treaties and organizations. It is time that we give developing countries a better chance at participating in programs that are meant for them and not meant for the world's second-largest economy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes."

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of H.R. 1107.

Mr. Speaker, the People's Republic of China, PRC, is the biggest emitter of greenhouse gases in the entire world. Yet, for too long, it has shirked its responsibility to do more to combat climate change on the world stage. The PRC does this by seeking and securing the status of a "developing country" in international treaties and organizations, despite being the world's second-largest economy.

This kind of special treatment needs to stop. China needs to pay its fair share to fight global challenges.

That is why I stand here today to support the bipartisan measure by my colleagues Representative YOUNG KIM and Representative GERRY CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1107 calls on the State Department to work diplomatically within all relevant international organizations and treaties where China is treated as a developing nation to change its status. It is time that the PRC should be ascribed the responsibilities commensurate with its global impact and power.

The bill also ensures that U.S. diplomats will work to create mechanisms to consider such a change if they do not already exist. Most importantly, it will authorize our diplomats to work to ensure that the PRC is not getting special treatment regardless of the status it has.

Right now, China gets to have its cake and eat it, too. It is bolstering its influence and presence in international organizations and treaties, all the while avoiding having to contribute its appropriate share to solving global problems.

The PRC claims it is a responsible global power. This bill aims to hold it accountable by asking it to accept greater burden-sharing for global problems. This is an important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the United States and other developed nations of the world need to stop underwriting the belligerent expansion of the Chinese Communist Party's influence around the world.

Since 1978, the economy of the People's Republic of China has reportedly grown 9 percent a year on average. Today, the PRC is the world's second-largest economy and is a top goods exporter. Look at our balance of trade. Its outward direct investment exceeds that of 32 of the 36 OECD countries, and China's defense expenditures and number of satellites in space are second in the world, only behind the United States.

That is why it is ridiculous that the PRC is still considered a developing country by international financial institutions, or IFIs, and in various treaty provisions intended to benefit genuinely poor nations. That designation allows the PRC to pay less in United Nations dues and assessments; it allows them to avoid stricter requirements in certain environmental agreements; and it allows the PRC to get preferential loans from international financial institutions, which the PRC then uses to offer predatory and unfair loans to actual developing countries, countries such as Sri Lanka, Djibouti, and Uganda, which have been placed into debt bondage by the PRC, often accompanied by bribery and corruption of local officials.

This is just one way the PRC distorts the global economy through unfair trade and lending practices while hurting countries that are actually still genuinely developing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from California, YOUNG KIM, who chairs the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Indo-Pacific, for introducing this bill. It is smart, targeted legislation. I thank GERRY CONNOLLY for his chief cosponsorship, as well.

This legislation clearly states that the PRC is no longer a developing country and that the United States should seek to ensure that any future treaties, conventions, or organizations we are a part of do not treat the PRC as one.

The world must stop allowing the PRC to siphon benefits from other nations by taking advantage of an outdated and inaccurate developing country status.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, March 23, 2023.

Hon. JASON SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you for agreeing to forgo pursuing a sequential refer-

ral of H.R. 1107, the "PRC is Not a Developing Country Act," so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor. As requested, the Committee on Ways and Means has been added as a recipient of the report required by this bill.

I agree that your forgoing action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, March 23, 2023.

Hon. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL, I am writing with respect to H.R. 1107, the "PRC is Not a Developing Country Act." As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions on which the Committee on Ways and Means has a jurisdictional interest, I will not request a sequential referral on this measure.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues that fall within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 1107.

Sincerely,

JASON SMITH,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1107 is an important bipartisan measure that calls out the People's Republic of China for failing to do its part in international organizations and treaties and calls on it to do more.

At the same time, the diplomatic actions that this measure calls for highlight just how critical it is that the United States remain engaged and present in international and multilateral forums and treaties.

We can only shape global decisions for the benefit of U.S. interests and can only counter the PRC if we are in the room. We have to negotiate and engage in diplomacy to advance our interests. Otherwise, as we have seen repeatedly, when the United States is absent or silent, China immediately swoops in to drive the international policy conversation and agenda in the direction it wants.

I support this bipartisan measure because it deepens both U.S. engagement

in international treaties and organizations while trying to effectively counter the PRC's own self-interested actions in these forums.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me and support this important bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I urge unanimous support by this body for this important legislation, 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. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1107, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. 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.

UNDERSEA CABLE CONTROL ACT

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1189) to require the development of a strategy to eliminate the availability to foreign adversaries of goods and technologies capable of supporting undersea cables, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1189

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 "Undersea Cable Control Act".

SEC. 2. STRATEGY TO ELIMINATE THE AVAILABILITY TO FOREIGN ADVERSARIES OF GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING UNDERSEA CABLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the Secretary of State and in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall develop a strategy to eliminate the availability to foreign adversaries of goods and technologies capable of supporting undersea cables consistent with United States policy described in section 1752 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4811).

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

(1) An identification of goods and technologies capable of supporting the construction, maintenance, or operation of an undersea cable project.

(2) An identification of United States and multilateral export controls and licensing policies for goods and technologies identified pursuant to paragraph (1) with respect to foreign adversaries.

(3) An identification of United States allies and partners that have a share of the global market with respect to the goods and technologies so identified, including a detailed

description of the availability of such goods and technologies without restriction in sufficient quantities and comparable in quality to those produced in the United States.

(4) A description of ongoing negotiations with other countries to achieve unified export controls and licensing policies for goods and technologies so identified to eliminate availability to foreign adversaries.

(5) An identification of all entities under the control, ownership, or influence of a foreign adversary that support the construction, operation, or maintenance of undersea cables.

(6) A description of efforts taken to promote United States leadership at international standards-setting bodies for equipment, systems, software, and virtually defined networks relevant to undersea cables, taking into account the different processes followed by such bodies.

(7) A description of the presence and activities of foreign adversaries at international standards-setting bodies relevant to undersea cables, including information on the differences in the scope and scale of the engagement of foreign adversaries at such bodies compared to engagement at such bodies by the United States and its allies and partners, and the security risks raised by the proposals of foreign adversaries at such bodies.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for 3 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the strategy required under subsection (a).

(2) FORM.—Each report required under this subsection shall—

(A) be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex; and

(B) be made available on a publicly accessible Federal Government website.

(d) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall seek to—

(A) establish bilateral or plurilateral agreements with allies and partners identified pursuant to subsection (b)(3) to seek to eliminate the availability to foreign adversaries of goods and technologies identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1); and

(B) include in such agreements penalty provisions for non-compliance.

(2) BRIEFINGS.—The President shall brief the congressional committees specified in subsection (c)(1) on negotiations to establish agreements described in paragraph (1) beginning not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter until each such agreement is established.

(e) ACTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall evaluate the export, reexport, and in-country transfer of the technologies identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1) for appropriate controls under the Export Administration Regulations, including by evaluating, for each technology so identified, whether to add the technology to the Commerce Control List maintained under title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) LEVELS OF CONTROL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In determining the level of control appropriate for technologies identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1), including requirements for a license or other authorization for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of any such technology, the Secretary of Commerce (in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate) shall take into account

the potential end uses and end users of the technology.

(B) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—At a minimum, it is the policy of the United States to work with its allies and partners to control the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of technologies identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1) to or in a country subject to an embargo, including an arms embargo, imposed by the United States.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the President, acting through the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified notification describing the results of actions taken pursuant to this subsection in the preceding period, including a description of—

(A) the individual items evaluated for controls;

(B) the rationale, including foreign availability and economic impact assessments, for adding or not adding an item to the Commerce Control List maintained under title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, pursuant to the evaluation under paragraph (1) with respect to such item; and

(C) reviews by the End-User Review Committee specified in Supplement No. 9 to part 748 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, with respect to the use of items identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1) by entities under the influence, control, or ownership of a foreign adversary.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

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

(2) FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term "foreign adversary"—

(A) has the meaning given such term in section 8(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(c)); and

(B) includes the People's Republic of China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1189, the Undersea Cable Control Act.

What is this about at a higher level?

It is about this: Don't enable our adversaries. Don't allow them to become stronger than us, or to make us reliant upon them, or to catch up to us in any way whatsoever, especially China.

How does this relate to the bill? Undersea cables, if you are not familiar, carry about 99 percent of transoceanic