

laboratories or the military facilities of Iran and its proxies, our adversaries are exploiting vulnerabilities in our export control regime and using American products to gain an advantage.

The current export control regime is simply too slow and cumbersome to prevent Chinese and other companies from accessing sensitive technologies that can be used to give our adversaries a military edge.

My legislation on the floor today will give the Departments of State, Defense, and Energy greater ability to propose changes to the entity list, a roster of foreign companies, research institutions, and individuals who pose a serious national security risk to the United States and who are prohibited from purchasing sensitive American products.

Mr. Speaker, State, Defense, and Energy have deep expertise in the current threat landscape, and we should use that expertise to make sure that the entity list is comprehensive and accurate, and the bill makes sure that their recommendations are acted on rather than languishing in red tape by setting a 30-day clock to address proposed changes.

These reforms, Mr. Speaker, will make our export control regime agile and airtight, and they will give the United States the tools to fight back when our adversaries try to cheat the system.

I thank Chairman McCAUL and Ranking Member MEEKS for working with me on this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7151, as amended. Export controls are more than just a bureaucratic tool. They are a key component of our national security strategy. By ensuring that sensitive American technology does not fall into the wrong hands, we protect not only our own interests but also those of our allies around the world.

Under the Biden-Harris administration, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security has played a crucial role in this effort. BIS has imposed unprecedented controls against China in the semiconductor and advanced computing sectors as well as crippling controls on Russia and Belarus, in partnership with almost 40 other nations. It has also added nearly 1,000 entities from Russia, China, Iran, and more than 30 other countries to the entity list, effectively blocking their access to U.S. technology that could be used against us.

However, as we expand the use of the entity list, it becomes increasingly important that Congress oversees this process to ensure it remains rigorous, transparent, and inclusive. This bill does exactly that.

However, this bill is about more than just process. It is about safeguarding

the future. By ensuring that the End-User Review Committee operates fairly and efficiently, we strengthen our ability to respond to emerging threats in a rapidly changing world.

I thank Congresswoman WAGNER, Chairman McCAUL, and Ranking Member MEEKS for their leadership and bipartisan cooperation on this bill.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, this bill is a vital step in protecting our national security by ensuring that our export controls are both robust and fair. It strengthens our ability to prevent sensitive technology from falling into the wrong hands while maintaining the rigorous oversight necessary to keep our processes fair, transparent, and effective.

By passing this measure, we affirm our commitment to safeguarding American innovation and staying ahead of emerging threats.

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

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. In closing, we must act decisively to ensure that our export controls are robust, effective, timely, and adaptive to the threats that we face in today's world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bipartisan piece of legislation, H.R. 7151, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7151, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE EXPORT CONTROL REFORM ACT OF 2018 RELATING TO THE STATEMENT OF POLICY

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6606) to amend the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 relating to the statement of policy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6606

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

SECTION 1. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

Section 1752(2) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4811(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(H) To protect the trade secrets of the United States, its people, and its industrial base either related to items subject to control by the Secretary pursuant to this part or when the subject of economic espionage as described in section 1831 of title 18, United States Code.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN)

and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from American Samoa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. 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 gentlewoman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bill, H.R. 6606. Export controls are an important tool to ensure that American technology and items which are normally sold for commercial purposes cannot be used for nefarious purposes by our adversaries.

Currently, those adversaries are using technological and economic espionage to steal everything they can from the American people and to undermine our security and our industrial base.

H.R. 6606 clarifies U.S. policy to ensure that export controls can be used against those who want to steal America's trade secrets. It ensures that the most powerful tools we have in our policy toolbox can be used against economic espionage, as well.

This bill is a clear and important message to our adversaries. We will not allow the stealing of American trade secrets. H.R. 6606 deserves our unanimous support.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6606.

Over and over, we have seen Beijing fail to safeguard and enforce IP rights for U.S. firms. More alarmingly, we have seen it obtain American IP through illicit and problematic means such as strategic acquisitions, cyberattacks, and policies that coerce technology transfers.

This is a direct threat to America's economic security and competitiveness, and we need to use every tool we have to protect our industries and our workers.

That is why I support this bill by Delegate RADEWAGEN. It makes a simple change to the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 to ensure that our export controls will better protect U.S. trade secrets on items subject to U.S. export control regulations.

Therefore, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill from Delegate RADEWAGEN. It reflects the strong, bipartisan concern about the violations of American IP rights by Chinese persons and entities.

This addition of a statement of our policy of Export Reform Act of 2018

will ensure that our export control policies account for China's intent to acquire or steal our trade secrets to bolster its military capabilities; therefore, I hope my colleagues will join me and support this important bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCCAUL and Ranking Member MEEKS for bringing to the floor my bill ensuring that our adversaries do not continue to steal American technology and trade secrets is a bipartisan priority. I urge all Members to support H.R. 6606, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6606.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF TRILATERAL COOPERATION AMONG THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, AND SOUTH KOREA

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1056) recognizing the importance of trilateral cooperation among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1056

Whereas, in 2023, South Korea and Japan restarted bilateral summits for the first time since 2019 with President Yoon Suk Yeol and Prime Minister Kishida Fumio meeting seven times;

Whereas the two sides have made efforts to address longstanding historical grievances, including the issue of South Koreans forced to work for Japanese companies during World War II;

Whereas the Governments of Japan and South Korea restored normal economic ties, which had been strained since 2019, by reinstating each other on their respective "white lists" of preferential trade partners, with Japan lifting export controls on South Korea related to three materials needed to produce semiconductors and South Korea dropping its case before the World Trade Organization related to those export controls;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and South Korea have restarted trilateral summits, holding five trilateral meetings among President Biden, Prime Minister Kishida, and President Yoon since June 2022;

Whereas, on August 18, 2023, the United States, Japan, and South Korea held the first standalone trilateral leaders summit at Camp David;

Whereas the three allies issued a trilateral commitment to consult with one another tri-

laterally "in an expeditious manner to coordinate our responses to regional challenges, provocations, and threats affecting our collective interests and security";

Whereas the three allies improved deterrence and defense capabilities against the growing security threat posed by North Korea by resuming military exercises in 2022;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and South Korea expanded and developed a multi-year schedule for trilateral military exercises and conducted the first United States-Japan-South Korea aerial exercise in October 2023;

Whereas the three allies have activated a 2022 agreement to exchange real-time missile warning data focused on North Korean missile launches;

Whereas, in December 2022, South Korea and Japan published national security documents that closely mirrored those of the United States, setting the stage for greater policy alignment and cooperation in the Indo-Pacific;

Whereas the three allies announced plans for expanded and more regular summits, including agreeing to hold annual trilateral summit meetings, agreeing to hold annual trilateral meetings among cabinet-level officials, specifically the three countries' foreign ministers, defense ministers, commerce and industry ministers, and national security advisors, and agreeing to hold the first trilateral meeting among finance ministers;

Whereas the three allies announced a trilateral initiative to synchronize their efforts to build the maritime capabilities of Southeast Asian and Pacific Island countries;

Whereas South Korea and Japan have resumed cabinet- and subcabinet-level bilateral consultations, including holding a Security Dialogue and a Strategic Dialogue;

Whereas the Governments of Japan and South Korea announced a new bilateral science and technology cooperative arrangement, including a hydrogen and ammonia global value chain initiative, which includes raising funds for joint projects, and a quantum technology research and development initiative between the two countries' government-affiliated research institutes;

Whereas South Korea and Japan cooperated to evacuate Japanese and South Korean nationals from Sudan after the eruption of civil conflict in April 2023 and from Israel after Hamas' attack in October 2023;

Whereas South Korea arranged for the experts dispatched to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station to monitor TEPCO's release of treated water into the Pacific Ocean;

Whereas, in December 2023, the United States, Japan, and South Korea held the inaugural meeting of the trilateral Working Group on DPRK Cyber Activities;

Whereas the three allies have held trilateral dialogues on space security (November 2023) and Indo-Pacific policies (January 2024); and

Whereas the United States, Japan, and South Korea announced trilateral economic and technology cooperation initiatives, including a supply chain early warning system pilot program, a partnership program among the three countries' national laboratories: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the extraordinary leadership of President of South Korea Yoon Suk Yeol and Prime Minister of Japan Kishida Fumio in taking initiative to repair relations between their two countries;

(2) acknowledges that strengthening relations between Japan and South Korea has enabled greater ambition in trilateral cooperation involving the United States;

(3) encourages ever greater cooperation between South Korea and Japan and trilateral cooperation across diplomatic, economic, security, and informational domains;

(4) welcomes ever greater levels of trilateral strategic coordination among the United States, Japan, and South Korea as a stabilizing influence on the Western Pacific region and global order more broadly;

(5) celebrates the shared democratic, liberal values that are the bedrock of the enduring ties among the United States, Japan, and South Korea; and

(6) recognizes the critical importance to the interests of the United States and the peace and security of the Western Pacific of United States treaty alliances with South Korea and Japan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from American Samoa (Mrs. RADEWAGEN) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from American Samoa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. 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 this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution underscoring the vital importance of trilateral cooperation among the U.S., Japan, and South Korea. I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and his 22 bipartisan cosponsors for introducing this text, which received unanimous support from the Committee on Foreign Affairs at our markup 4 months ago.

As the Chinese Communist Party and North Korea work to destabilize the Indo-Pacific region, we find ourselves in a pivotal moment where democracies must unite against authoritarianism. A trilateral partnership among the U.S., Japan, and South Korea exemplifies this unity, with two of our allies putting aside their historical differences to tackle the pressing challenges of our time.

This resolution acknowledges that as China and North Korea escalate their military activities in the region, our three nations are fortifying defense capabilities to deter and address these threats. It also promotes increased collaboration in technology, economics, and diplomacy while celebrating the shared democratic values that underpin our alliances.

By working with Japan and South Korea, we can dissuade the CCP and North Korea from acting recklessly.

Democracy will, and always will, prevail.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1056, and I reserve the balance of my time.