

(Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4316, a bill to authorize urbanized area formula grants for service improvement and safety and security enhancement, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 58

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 58, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Energy relating to "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Furnaces".

S.J. RES. 72

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 72, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to "The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors".

S.J. RES. 76

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 76, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to "Short-Term, Limited-Duration Insurance and Independent, Noncoordinated Excepted Benefits Coverage".

S.J. RES. 77

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 77, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the fundamental right to vote.

S. RES. 670

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 670, a resolution strongly condemning the rise of antisemitism on campuses of institutions of higher education across the United States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 687—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2758 (XXVI) AND THE HARMFUL CONFLATION OF CHINA'S "ONE CHINA PRINCIPLE" AND THE UNITED STATES' "ONE CHINA POLICY"

Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 687

Whereas on October 25, 1971, United Nations General Assembly passed resolution 2758, which recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China (referred to in this preamble as the "PRC") as the representative of the member state "China" in the United Nations;

Whereas the purpose of resolution 2758 was to address the question of which government would represent the "China" seat at the United Nations, and not to address any other issues, including issues related to Taiwan's ultimate political status;

Whereas the PRC has recently linked resolution 2758 with its "One China Principle" and has claimed that resolution 2758 addresses the matter of Taiwan's sovereignty;

Whereas the "One China Principle" is a policy held by the Chinese Communist Party that—

(1) the PRC is the sole sovereign nation using the name "China"; and

(2) Taiwan is an inalienable part of China; Whereas resolution 2758 did not endorse and is not equivalent to the "One China Principle" and countries that supported resolution 2758 do not necessarily accept the "One China Principle";

Whereas resolution 2758 does not represent an international consensus regarding the PRC's stance that Taiwan is part of China;

Whereas PRC officials misrepresent resolution 2758 by claiming the adoption of resolution 2758 implies acceptance of the "One China Principle" and the PRC's claims to Taiwan;

Whereas the PRC misleadingly claims that countries with a "one China policy" have accepted and abide by the PRC's "One China Principle";

Whereas Daniel Kritenbrink, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs, testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate in 2024 that the PRC "misused and misinterpreted" resolution 2758 to influence countries to change their diplomatic recognition to the PRC;

Whereas the "one China policy" of the United States acknowledges the PRC's "One China Principle", but affirms that—

(1) the United States does not take a position on Taiwan's status; and

(2) this issue should be resolved peacefully by the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait;

Whereas in 1982, during the administration of President Ronald Reagan, the United States conveyed Six Assurances to Taiwan's President Chiang Ching-kuo, including that the United States had not changed its stance on Taiwan's sovereignty, and each subsequent United States presidential administration has reaffirmed these Six Assurances;

Whereas Taiwan has established representative offices in more than 60 countries and at the European Union and the World Trade Organization, which disproves the PRC's claim of a unified United Nations position or international consensus on Taiwan's status;

Whereas the PRC has weaponized resolution 2758 and the "One China Principle" to isolate Taiwan and to prevent its meaningful participation at the United Nations, United Nations-affiliated agencies, and other international fora, including at the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and Interpol;

Whereas the PRC has bolstered its claims and engaged in revisionist history by successfully altering historic United Nations documents to changes references to "Taiwan" to "Taiwan, Province of China";

Whereas in 2005, the Secretary of the World Health Organization signed a memorandum of understanding with the PRC Ministry of

Health regarding how the World Health Organization would engage with Taiwan, which included a requirement that communication with Taiwan go through the PRC;

Whereas United Nations General Secretary Ban Ki-Moon cited resolution 2758 when refusing Taiwan's accession to the United Nations in 2007, based on the incorrect assertion that resolution 2758 supports China's claim that Taiwan is part of China;

Whereas the United Nations has used resolution 2758 as a justification for requiring Taiwanese citizens, including those with official invitations to attend United Nations events, journalists, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations, to obtain PRC-issued Taiwan Compatriot Permits in addition to their passport or a PRC passport to gain entry to United Nations facilities;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken released a statement in 2021, which identified the United Nations' exclusion of Taiwanese civil society members and emphasized that denying entry to such individuals undermines the work of the United Nations;

Whereas, in 2022, Robert O'Brien, former United States National Security Advisor, stated that—

(1) the PRC manipulates resolution 2758 to make false claims regarding Taiwan's status in order "to undermine the international order and the international system"; and

(2) resolution 2758 "relates solely to the occupancy of the China seat at the United Nations and nothing more";

Whereas in August 2023, the Central American Parliament (also known as "PARLACEN") expelled Taiwan, after more than 20 years as a permanent observer, from holding such status at its sessions and falsely claimed that resolution 2758 deemed Taiwan a "province of mainland China, which disqualifies it from participating as an independent country";

Whereas since 2016, the PRC has successfully induced or pressured 10 nations: São Tomé and Príncipe, Panama, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Burkina Faso, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Nauru, to cut diplomatic ties with Taiwan; and

Whereas the PRC cites resolution 2758 as a justification to coerce, intimidate, or punish sovereign nations for engagement and partnership with Taiwan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms that the longstanding "one China policy" of the United States does not affirmatively recognize the People's Republic of China's claim to control over Taiwan and its outlying islands, but rather "acknowledges" this position, reaffirms the interest of the United States in a peaceful resolution of cross-strait issues, "has not agreed to take any position regarding sovereignty over Taiwan", and "will not exert pressure on Taiwan to enter into negotiations with the PRC";

(2) reaffirms that the "one China policy" of the United States and the similar policies of its partners are not equivalent to the "One China Principle" of the Chinese Communist Party;

(3) emphasizes that United Nations General Assembly resolution 2758 is not equivalent to, and does not endorse, the PRC's "One China Principle";

(4) emphasizes further that resolution 2758 does not take a position on Taiwan's ultimate political status, as explicitly recognized by PRC leaders at the time, and does not represent a United Nations consensus on Taiwan's status;

(5) opposes China's use of the "One China Principle" to coerce the United States, Taiwan, and other countries to accept its claims over Taiwan;

(6) supports Taiwan's diplomatic allies in continuing official relationships with Taiwan, and other nations across the world in strengthening their partnership with Taiwan;

(7) reaffirms support for Taiwan's membership in international organizations for which statehood is not a requirement for membership and encourages meaningful participation for Taiwan in organizations in which its membership is not possible;

(8) encourages the United States Government to work with partners on joint efforts to counter China's false narratives about resolution 2758; and

(9) supports the efforts of other countries to differentiate between their policies and the "One China Principle" to counter China's propaganda about international views of Taiwan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 688—RECOGNIZING WIDENING THREATS TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND FREE EXPRESSION AROUND THE WORLD, REAFFIRMING THE VITAL ROLE THAT A FREE AND INDEPENDENT PRESS PLAYS IN COMBATING THE GROWING THREATS OF AUTHORITARIANISM, MISINFORMATION, AND DISINFORMATION, AND REAFFIRMING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AS A PRIORITY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN COMMEMORATION OF WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY ON MAY 3, 2024

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 688

Whereas the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and various State constitutions protect freedom of the press in the United States;

Whereas Thomas Jefferson, who championed the necessity of a free press for a thriving democratic society, wisely declared, "Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost.";

Whereas Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in Paris on December 10, 1948, states, "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.";

Whereas, in 1993, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the third day of May of each year to be "World Press Freedom Day"—

(1) to celebrate the fundamental principles of press freedom;

(2) to evaluate press freedom around the world;

(3) to defend the media against attacks on its independence; and

(4) to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives while working in their profession;

Whereas the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-166) expanded the examination of the freedom of the press around the world in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices published by the Department of State;

Whereas, on December 18, 2013, and December 18, 2019, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 68/163 and Resolution 74/157, respectively, on the safety of journalists and the problem of impunity by unequivocally condemning all attacks on, and violence against, journalists and media workers, including torture, extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and intimidation and harassment in conflict and non-conflict situations;

Whereas the United States Government has used the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328) to place targeted visa and economic sanctions on individuals, including for their roles in the targeted killings of journalists;

Whereas, in an effort to combat attacks against journalists, Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken in February 2021, announced the Khashoggi Ban, a policy allowing the Department of State to impose visa restrictions on individuals who, acting on behalf of a foreign government, are believed to have been directly engaged in serious, extraterritorial counter-dissident activities, including activities that suppress, harass, surveil, threaten, or harm journalists, activists, or other persons perceived to be dissidents for their work;

Whereas compiled data from Reporters Without Borders provides alarming indications about growing divisions resulting from the spread of disinformation with the potential to weaken democratic societies;

Whereas, as of December 14, 2023, according to Reporters Without Borders, a total of 521 journalists were in prison and 84 journalists were missing;

Whereas Reporters Without Borders notes that punishments against women journalists are increasing disproportionately, with the number of women journalists in prison rising by 30 percent in 2022 and with most of the longest prison sentences handed down against journalists in 2023 given to women;

Whereas Freedom House's Freedom in the World 2024 report marked the 18th consecutive year of decline in global freedom, with an estimated 38 percent of the global population living in countries deemed "Not Free";

Whereas Freedom House's Freedom on the Net 2023 report marked the 13th consecutive year of decline in global internet freedom, with people in 55 of the 70 countries covered facing legal repercussions for expressing themselves online and people in 41 countries facing physical assaults or death for their online commentary;

Whereas infringement on freedom of expression, including media freedom, has been one of the key drivers of declines in global freedom over the last 50 years, according to Freedom House, including attacks and prosecutions against journalists, pressure on media outlets, repressive regulatory and legal frameworks, internet shutdowns, efforts to undermine strong encryption, and blocks on online sources of information;

Whereas journalists and media workers are being murdered, imprisoned, attacked, and harassed around the world and the Committee to Protect Journalists has reported that—

(1) at least 99 journalists and media workers were killed around the world during 2023, and at least 27 journalists have been killed in 2024, as of May 15th;

(2) approximately 320 journalists were imprisoned during 2023;

(3) between September 1, 2013 and August 31, 2023, the vast majority of murders of journalists occurred with impunity, with nearly 80 percent of the perpetrators of 261 murders of journalists facing no punishment; and

(4) journalists and media outlets around the world have been targeted by government actors with sophisticated spyware products that pose a severe risk to their privacy and security and the security of their sources and families;

Whereas, according to PEN America, more than 339 writers and public intellectuals, including columnists and editorial journalists, were imprisoned across 33 different countries during 2023;

Whereas the censorship, victimization, and killing of journalists around the world, particularly in conflict zones, has obvious and profound implications for the ability of the public, including the American public, to be informed, including about conflicts with local, regional, and global ramifications;

Whereas, since the start of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Reporters Without Borders has documented attacks directly targeting journalists, including—

(1) the killing of 11 Ukrainian and accredited international journalists and media workers by Russian armed forces;

(2) the torture by electric shock, beatings, and mock executions of journalists working for the international press;

(3) the targeted kidnappings of journalists and their families in occupied regions of Ukraine to put pressure on their reporting;

(4) the deliberate attacks targeting media facilities; and

(5) the near universal censorship, imprisonment, or exile of Russia's independent news media;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists and Reporters Without Borders, in the Ukrainian territory of Crimea, Ukrainian journalists and bloggers have repeatedly been threatened, arbitrarily arrested, and tortured for resisting Russian occupation, such as the detentions and imprisonments of Vladyslav Yesypenko Iryna Danylovykh, Amet Suleimanov, Asan Akhmetov, Marlen Asanov, Nariman Celal, Oleksiy Bessarabov, Osman Arifmetmetov, Remzi Bekirov, Ruslan Suleimanov, Rustem Sheikhaliev, Server Mustafayev, Seyran Saliev, Timur Ibragimov, Vilen Temeryanov, and Lutfiye Zudiyeva;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, Ukrainian journalists Viktoria Roshchina, Iryna Levchenko, and Dmytro Khilyuk remain in the custody of Russian forces after their full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022;

Whereas journalists and media workers face heightened dangers in Russia, such as harassment, repression, censorship, and imprisonment, with 30 journalists and 4 media workers imprisoned as of March 27, 2024, according to Reporters Without Borders, including—

(1) Evan Gershkovich, a United States citizen and reporter with the *Wall Street Journal*, who has been wrongfully detained on baseless espionage charges since March 29, 2023, and faces up to 20 years in jail;

(2) Alsu Kurmasheva, a Russian-American journalist for congressionally-funded Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, who was arrested for violating Russia's "Foreign Agents" law and has since been charged for violating Article 207.3 of Russia's Criminal Code, which effectively criminalizes reporting about Russia's war in Ukraine;

(3) Ivan Safronov, a correspondent with Russian business dailies *Kommersant* and *Vedomosti*, who was sentenced to 22 years in jail on treason charges in September 2022;

(4) Sergey Mikhaylov, publisher of independent newspaper *Listok*, who was arrested for allegedly spreading false information about the Russian military in April 2022;

(5) Mikhail Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of the online magazine *Novy Fokus*, who was arrested and charged with allegedly spreading