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[Report No. 117-667, Part I]

To revitalize and reassert United States leadership, investment, and engagement in the Indo-Pacific region and globally.

# IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## May 25, 2021

Mr. MEEKS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

DECEMBER 30, 2022

Reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

#### DECEMBER 30, 2022

Committees on Financial Services, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Intelligence (Permanent Select) discharged; committee to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on May 25, 2021]

# A BILL

2

To revitalize and reassert United States leadership, investment, and engagement in the Indo-Pacific region and globally. 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

# **3** SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- 4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "En-
- 5 suring American Global Leadership and Engagement Act"

# 6 or the "EAGLE Act".

7 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for

### 8 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. Findings.
- Sec. 4. Statement of policy.
- Sec. 5. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 6. Rules of construction.

#### TITLE I—INVESTING IN AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS

Subtitle A—Science and Technology

- Sec. 101. Authorization to assist United States companies with global supply chain diversification and management.
- Sec. 102. Report on national technology and industrial base.

#### Subtitle B—Global Infrastructure and Energy Development

- Sec. 111. Appropriate committees of Congress defined.
- Sec. 112. Sense of Congress on international quality infrastructure investment standards.
- Sec. 113. Supporting economic independence from the People's Republic of China.
- Sec. 114. Strategy for advanced and reliable energy infrastructure.
- Sec. 115. Report on the People's Republic of China's investments in foreign energy development.

#### Subtitle C—Economic Diplomacy and Leadership

- Sec. 121. Findings on regional economic order.
- Sec. 122. Review of trade and economic engagement globally of the People's Republic of China.
- Sec. 123. Report on entrenching American economic diplomacy in the Indo-Pacific.
- Sec. 124. Sense of Congress on the need to bolster American leadership in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation.
- Sec. 125. Strategy on deterrence of economic coercion.
- Sec. 126. Sense of Congress on digital technology issues.
- Sec. 127. Digital trade agreements.
- Sec. 128. Digital connectivity and cybersecurity partnership.
- Sec. 129. Sense of Congress on ideological competition.

#### Subtitle D—Financial Diplomacy and Leadership

- Sec. 131. Findings on Chinese financial industrial policy.
- Sec. 132. Report on importance of American financial strength for global leadership.
- Sec. 133. Review of Chinese companies on United States capital markets.
- Sec. 134. Report on diplomatic and economic implications of changes to crossborder payment and financial messaging systems.

#### TITLE II—INVESTING IN ALLIANCES AND PARTNERSHIPS

#### Subtitle A—Strategic and Diplomatic Matters

- Sec. 201. Appropriate committees of Congress defined.
- Sec. 202. United States commitment and support for allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific.
- Sec. 203. Boosting Quad cooperation.
- Sec. 204. Establishment of Quad Intra-Parliamentary Working Group.
- Sec. 205. Statement of policy on cooperation with ASEAN.
- Sec. 206. Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative.
- Sec. 207. Sense of Congress on negotiations with G7 and G20 countries.
- Sec. 208. Enhancing the United States-Taiwan partnership.
- Sec. 209. Taiwan diplomatic review.
- Sec. 210. Taiwan Peace and Stability Act.
- Sec. 211. Taiwan International Solidarity Act.
- Sec. 212. Taiwan Fellowship Program.
- Sec. 213. Increasing Department of State personnel and resources devoted to the Indo-Pacific.
- Sec. 214. Report on bilateral efforts to address Chinese fentanyl trafficking.
- Sec. 215. Facilitation of increased equity investments under the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act of 2018.
- Sec. 216. Expanding investment by United States International Development Finance Corporation for vaccine manufacturing.
- Sec. 217. Ensuring United States diplomatic posts align with American strategic national security and economic objectives.
- Sec. 218. Authorization of appropriations for the Fulbright-Hays Program.
- Sec. 219. Supporting independent media and countering disinformation.
- Sec. 219A. Global Engagement Center.
- Sec. 219B. Report on origins of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Sec. 219C. Extension of Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018.
- Sec. 219D. Investment, trade, and development in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Sec. 219E. China Watcher Program.
- Sec. 219F. Liu Xiaobo Fund for Study of the Chinese Language.
- Sec. 219G. Oversight of funds made available through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.
- Sec. 219H. Requirements relating to vaccine branding.

#### Subtitle B—International Security Matters

- Sec. 221. Appropriate committees of Congress.
- Sec. 222. Additional funding for international military education and training in the Indo-Pacific.
- Sec. 223. Statement of policy on maritime freedom of operations in international waterways and airspace of the Indo-Pacific and on artificial land features in the South China Sea.

- Sec. 224. Report on capability development of Indo-Pacific allies and partners.
- Sec. 225. Statement of policy regarding the threat posed by the Chinese Com
  - munist Party to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- Sec. 226. Identification of PLA-supported institutions.

#### Subtitle C—Multilateral Strategies to Bolster American Power

- Sec. 231. Findings on multilateral engagement.
- Sec. 232. Statement of policy on America's multilateral engagement.
- Sec. 233. Support for Americans at the United Nations.
- Sec. 234. Junior professional officers.
- Sec. 235. Report on American employment in international organizations.

#### Subtitle D—Regional Strategies to Bolster American Power

Sec. 241. Statement of policy on cooperation with allies and partners around the world.

#### PART I—WESTERN HEMISPHERE

- Sec. 242. Sense of Congress regarding United States-Canada relations.
- Sec. 243. Sense of Congress regarding China's arbitrary imprisonment of Canadian citizens.
- Sec. 244. Strategy to enhance cooperation with Canada.
- Sec. 245. Strategy to strengthen economic competitiveness, governance, human rights, and the rule of law in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Sec. 246. Engagement in international organizations and the defense sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Sec. 247. Defense cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Sec. 248. Engagement with civil society in Latin America and the Caribbean regarding accountability, human rights, and the risks of pervasive surveillance technologies.
- Sec. 249. Caribbean energy initiative as alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative.
- Sec. 250. United States-Caribbean Resilience Partnership.
- Sec. 251. Countering China's educational and cultural diplomacy in Latin America.
- Sec. 252. Narcotics trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean.

#### PART II—TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

- Sec. 255. Sense of Congress on transatlantic relationships.
- Sec. 256. Strategy to enhance transatlantic cooperation with respect to the People's Republic of China.
- Sec. 257. Enhancing transatlantic cooperation on promoting private sector finance.
- Sec. 258. Report and briefing on cooperation between China and Iran and between China and Russia.

#### PART III—SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

- Sec. 261. Sense of Congress on South and Central Asia.
- Sec. 262. Strategy to enhance cooperation with South and Central Asia.
- Sec. 263. Indian Ocean region strategic review.

#### PART IV—AFRICA

- Sec. 271. Assessment of political, economic, and security activity of the People's Republic of China in Africa.
- Sec. 272. Increasing the competitiveness of the United States in Africa.
- Sec. 273. Digital security cooperation with respect to Africa.
- Sec. 274. Support for Young African Leaders Initiative.
- Sec. 275. Africa broadcasting networks.
- Sec. 276. Africa energy security and diversification.

#### PART V—MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

- Sec. 281. Strategy to counter Chinese influence in, and access to, the Middle East and North Africa.
- Sec. 282. Sense of Congress on Middle East and North Africa engagement.
- Sec. 283. Sense of Congress on People's Republic of China-Iran relationship.

#### PART VI-ARCTIC REGION

- Sec. 285. Arctic diplomacy.
- Sec. 286. Statement of policy regarding observer status for Taiwan on the Arctic Council.

#### PART VII—OCEANIA

- Sec. 291. Statement of policy on United States engagement in Oceania.
- Sec. 292. Oceania strategic roadmap.
- Sec. 293. Oceania Security Dialogue.
- Sec. 294. Oceania Peace Corps partnerships.

#### PART VIII—PACIFIC ISLANDS

- Sec. 295. Short title.
- Sec. 296. Findings.
- Sec. 297. Statement of policy.
- Sec. 298. Definition.
- Sec. 299. Authority to consolidate reports; form of reports.
- Sec. 299A. Diplomatic presence in the Pacific Islands.
- Sec. 299B. Coordination with regional allies and partners.
- Sec. 299C. Climate resilient development in the Pacific Islands.
- Sec. 299D. International law enforcement academy for the Pacific Islands.
- Sec. 299E. Security assistance for the Pacific Islands.
- Sec. 299F. Countering transnational crime.
- Sec. 299G. Emergency preparedness initiative for the Pacific Islands.
- Sec. 299H. Peace Corps in the Pacific Islands.

#### TITLE III—INVESTING IN OUR VALUES

- Sec. 301. Statement of Congress on the continued violation of rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong.
- Sec. 302. Authorization of appropriations for promotion of democracy in Hong Kong.
- Sec. 303. Hong Kong people's freedom and choice.
- Sec. 304. Export prohibition of munitions items to the Hong Kong police force.
- Sec. 305. Sense of Congress on treatment of Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.
- Sec. 306. Prevention of Uyghur forced labor.
- Sec. 307. Uyghur human rights protection.

- Sec. 308. Removal of members of the United Nations Human Rights Council that commit human rights abuses.
- Sec. 309. Policy with respect to Tibet.
- Sec. 310. United States policy and international engagement on the succession or reincarnation of the Dalai Lama and religious freedom of Tibetan Buddhists.
- Sec. 311. Development and deployment of internet freedom and Great Firewall circumvention tools for the people of Hong Kong.
- Sec. 312. Authorization of appropriations for protecting human rights in the People's Republic of China.
- Sec. 313. Modifications to and reauthorization of sanctions with respect to human rights violations.
- Sec. 314. Sense of Congress condemning anti-Asian racism and discrimination.
- Sec. 315. Annual reporting on censorship of free speech with respect to international abuses of human rights.
- Sec. 316. Policy toward the XXIV Olympic Winter Games and the XIII Paralympic Winter Games.
- Sec. 317. Review and controls on export of items with critical capabilities to enable human rights abuses.
- Sec. 318. Sense of Congress on commercial export control policy.
- Sec. 319. Imposition of sanctions with respect to systematic rape, coercive abortion, forced sterilization, or involuntary contraceptive implantation in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.
- Sec. 320. Sense of Congress regarding censorship of political speech.
- Sec. 321. Report on manner and extent to which the Government of China exploits Hong Kong to circumvent United States laws and protections.
- Sec. 322. Sense of Congress regarding annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices.
- Sec. 323. Sense of Congress regarding press freedom in the People's Republic of China.
- Sec. 324. United States Special Envoy for Xinjiang Province.
- Sec. 325. China Censorship Monitor and Action Group.
- Sec. 326. Public disclosure on BIS licensing information.

#### TITLE IV—INVESTING IN OUR ECONOMIC STATECRAFT

- Sec. 401. Sense of Congress regarding the People's Republic of China's industrial policy.
- Sec. 402. Economic defense response teams.
- Sec. 403. Countering overseas kleptocracy.
- Sec. 404. Annual report on Chinese surveillance companies.

#### TITLE V—ENSURING STRATEGIC SECURITY

- Sec. 501. Cooperation on a strategic nuclear dialogue.
- Sec. 502. Report on United States efforts to engage the People's Republic of China on nuclear issues and ballistic missile issues.
- Sec. 503. Countering the People's Republic of China's proliferation of ballistic missiles and nuclear technology to the Middle East.

#### TITLE VI—INVESTING IN A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Sec. 601. Ensuring national security and economic priorities with the People's Republic of China and other countries account for environmental issues and climate change.

- Sec. 602. Enhancing security considerations for global climate disruptions.
- Sec. 603. Balancing accountability and cooperation with China.
- Sec. 604. Promoting responsible development alternatives to the People's Republic of China's Belt and Road Initiative.
- Sec. 605. Using climate diplomacy to better serve national security and economic interests.
- Sec. 606. Driving a global climate change resilience strategy.
- Sec. 607. Addressing international climate change mitigation, adaptation, and security.
- Sec. 608. Reducing the negative impacts from black carbon, methane, and high-GWP hydrofluorocarbons.
- Sec. 609. Building United States economic growth and technological innovation through the Green Climate Fund.
- Sec. 610. Ensuring a whole-of-government response to climate action.
- Sec. 611. Working with international partners to reduce deforestation.
- Sec. 612. Controlling the export of electronic waste to protect United States supply chains.

## 1 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

2 In this Act:

3	(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
4	TEES.—Unless otherwise defined, the term "appro-
5	priate congressional committees" means—
6	(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
7	the Senate; and
8	(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
9	House of Representatives.
10	(2) CCP.—The term "CCP" means the Chinese
11	Communist Party.
12	(3) People's liberation Army; pla.—The
13	terms "People's Liberation Army" and "PLA" mean
14	the armed forces of the People's Republic of China.
15	(4) PRC; CHINA.—The terms "PRC" and
16	"China" mean the People's Republic of China.

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2	Congress makes the following findings:
3	(1) The People's Republic of China (PRC) is
4	leveraging its political, diplomatic, economic, mili-
5	tary, technological, and ideological power to become a
6	strategic, near-peer, global competitor of the United
7	States. The policies increasingly pursued by the PRC
8	in these domains are contrary to the interests and
9	values of the United States, its partners, and much
10	of the rest of the world.
11	(2) A number of policies being pursued by the
12	PRC—
13	(A) threaten the future character of the
14	international order and are shaping the rules,
15	norms, and institutions that govern relations
16	among states;
17	(B) will put at risk the ability of the
18	United States to secure its national interests;
19	and
20	(C) will put at risk the future peace, pros-
21	perity, and freedom of the international commu-
22	nity in the coming decades.
23	(3) After normalizing diplomatic relations with
24	the PRC in 1979, the United States actively worked

25 to advance the PRC's economic and social develop-

26 ment to ensure that it participated in, and benefited

1	from, the free and open international order. The
2	United States pursued these goals and contributed to
3	the welfare of the Chinese people by—
4	(A) increasing the PRC's trade relations
5	and access to global capital markets;
6	(B) promoting the PRC's accession to the
7	World Trade Organization;
8	(C) providing development finance and
9	technical assistance;
10	(D) promoting research collaboration;
11	(E) educating the PRC's top students;
12	(F) permitting transfers of cutting-edge
13	technologies and scientific knowledge; and
14	(G) providing intelligence and military as-
15	sistance.
16	(4) It is now clear that the PRC has chosen to
17	pursue state-led, mercantilist economic policies, an
18	increasingly authoritarian governance model at home
19	through increased restrictions on personal freedoms,
20	and an aggressive and assertive foreign policy. These
21	policies frequently and deliberately undermine United
22	States interests and are contrary to core United
23	States values and the values of other nations, both in
24	the Indo-Pacific and beyond. In response to this stra-
25	tegic decision of the CCP, the United States has been

1	compelled to reexamine and revise its strategy to-
2	wards the PRC and reanimate its defense of the inter-
3	national order.
4	(5) The General Secretary of the CCP and the
5	Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Xi
6	Jinping, has elevated the "Great Rejuvenation of the
7	Chinese Nation" as central to the domestic and for-
8	eign policy of the PRC. His program demands—
9	(A) strong, centralized CCP leadership;
10	(B) concentration of military power;
11	(C) a dominant role for the CCP in the
12	state and the economy;
13	(D) an aggressive foreign policy seeking
14	control over broadly asserted territorial claims;
15	and
16	(E) the denial of any universal values and
17	individual rights that are deemed to threaten the
18	CCP.
19	(6) The PRC views its Leninist model of govern-
20	ance as superior to, and at odds with, the constitu-
21	tional models of the United States and other democ-
22	racies. This approach to governance is lauded by the
23	CCP as essential to securing the PRC's status as a
24	global leader, and to shaping the future of the world.
25	In a 2013 speech, General Secretary Xi said, "We

firmly believe that as socialism with Chinese charac teristics develops further . . . it is . . . inevitable that
 the superiority of our socialist system will be increas ingly apparent . . . [and] our country's road of devel opment will have increasingly greater influence on the
 world.".

7 (7) The PRC's objectives are to first establish re-8 gional hegemony over the Indo-Pacific and then to use 9 that dominant position to propel the PRC to become the 'leading world power', shaping an international 10 11 order that is conducive to the its interests. Achieving 12 these objectives requires turning the PRC into a wealthy nation under strict CCP rule by using a 13 14 strong military and advanced technological capability 15 to pursue the PRC's objectives, regardless of other countries' interests. 16

17 (8) The PRC is reshaping the current inter-18 national order, which is built upon the rule of law 19 and free and open ideals and principles, by con-20 ducting global information and influence operations, 21 seeking to redefine international laws and norms to 22 align with the objectives of the CCP, rejecting the le-23 gitimacy of internationally recognized human rights, 24 and seeking to co-opt the leadership and agenda of 25 multinational organizations for the benefit of the

1	PRC and other authoritarian regimes at the expense
2	of the interests of the United States and the inter-
3	national community.
4	(9) The PRC is encouraging other countries to
5	follow its model of development and governance. Dur-
6	ing the 19th Party Congress in 2017, General Sec-
7	retary Xi said that the PRC could serve as a model
8	of development for other countries by utilizing "Chi-
9	nese wisdom" and a "Chinese approach to solving
10	problems".
11	(10) The PRC is promoting its governance model
12	and attempting to weaken other models of governance
	-
13	by—
13 14	by— (A) undermining democratic institutions;
	0
14	(A) undermining democratic institutions;
14 15	(A) undermining democratic institutions; (B) subverting financial institutions;
14 15 16	<ul> <li>(A) undermining democratic institutions;</li> <li>(B) subverting financial institutions;</li> <li>(C) coercing businesses to accommodate the</li> </ul>
14 15 16 17	<ul> <li>(A) undermining democratic institutions;</li> <li>(B) subverting financial institutions;</li> <li>(C) coercing businesses to accommodate the policies of the PRC; and</li> </ul>
14 15 16 17 18	<ul> <li>(A) undermining democratic institutions;</li> <li>(B) subverting financial institutions;</li> <li>(C) coercing businesses to accommodate the policies of the PRC; and</li> <li>(D) using disinformation to disguise the na-</li> </ul>
14 15 16 17 18 19	<ul> <li>(A) undermining democratic institutions;</li> <li>(B) subverting financial institutions;</li> <li>(C) coercing businesses to accommodate the policies of the PRC; and</li> <li>(D) using disinformation to disguise the nature of the actions described in subparagraphs</li> </ul>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	<ul> <li>(A) undermining democratic institutions;</li> <li>(B) subverting financial institutions;</li> <li>(C) coercing businesses to accommodate the policies of the PRC; and</li> <li>(D) using disinformation to disguise the nature of the actions described in subparagraphs</li> <li>(A) through (C).</li> </ul>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	<ul> <li>(A) undermining democratic institutions;</li> <li>(B) subverting financial institutions;</li> <li>(C) coercing businesses to accommodate the policies of the PRC; and</li> <li>(D) using disinformation to disguise the nature of the actions described in subparagraphs</li> <li>(A) through (C).</li> <li>(11) The PRC is progressing toward becoming</li> </ul>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	<ul> <li>(A) undermining democratic institutions;</li> <li>(B) subverting financial institutions;</li> <li>(C) coercing businesses to accommodate the policies of the PRC; and</li> <li>(D) using disinformation to disguise the nature of the actions described in subparagraphs</li> <li>(A) through (C).</li> <li>(11) The PRC is progressing toward becoming the global leader in science and technology. In May</li> </ul>

novation". The PRC has invested the equivalent of
 billions of dollars into education and research and de velopment and established joint scientific research
 centers and science universities.

(12) The PRC's drive to become a "manufac-5 6 turing and technological superpower" and to promote 7 "innovation with Chinese characteristics" is coming 8 at the expense of human rights and longstanding 9 international rules and norms with respect to eco-10 nomic competition, and presents a challenge to 11 United States national security and the security of 12 allies and like-minded countries. In particular, the 13 PRC advances its illiberal political and social poli-14 cies through mass surveillance, social credit systems, 15 and a significant role of the state in internet govern-16 ance. Through these means, the PRC increases direct 17 and indirect government control over its citizens' ev-18 eryday lives. Its national strategy of "civil-military" 19 fusion" mandates that civil and commercial research, 20 which increasingly drives global innovation, is lever-21 aged to develop new military capabilities.

(13) The PRC is using legal and illegal means
to achieve its objective of becoming a manufacturing
and technological superpower. The PRC uses state-directed industrial policies in anticompetitive ways to

1 ensure the dominance of PRC companies. The CCP 2 engages in and encourages actions that actively un-3 dermine a free and open international market, such 4 as intellectual property theft, forced technology trans-5 fers, regulatory and financial subsidies, and manda-6 tory CCP access to proprietary data as part of busi-7 ness and commercial agreements between Chinese and 8 foreign companies.

9 (14) The policies referred to in paragraph (13) 10 are designed to freeze United States and other foreign 11 firms out of the PRC market, while eroding competi-12 tion in other important markets. The heavy subsidiza-13 tion of Chinese companies includes potential violation 14 of its World Trade Organization commitments. In 15 May 2018, General Secretary Xi said that the PRC 16 aims to keep the "initiatives of innovation and devel-17 opment security . . . in [China's] own hands".

18 (15) The PRC is advancing its global objectives 19 through a variety of avenues, including its signature 20 initiative, the Belt and Road Initiative (referred to in 21 this section as "BRI"), which is enshrined in the Chi-22 nese Constitution and includes the Digital Silk Road and Health Silk Road. The PRC describes BRI as a 23 24 straightforward and wholly beneficial plan for all 25 countries. Eventually, it seeks to create a web of eco-

1	nomic relations with the PRC at its center, making
2	it the most concrete geographical representation of the
3	PRC's global ambitions. BRI increases the economic
4	influence of state-owned PRC firms in global markets,
5	enhances the PRC's political leverage with govern-
6	ment leaders around the world, and provides greater
7	access to strategic nodes such as ports and railways.
8	Through BRI, the PRC seeks political deference
9	through economic dependence.
10	(16) The PRC is executing a plan to establish re-
11	gional hegemony over the Indo-Pacific and displace
12	the United States from the region. As a Pacific
13	power, the United States has built and supported en-
14	during alliances and economic partnerships that se-
15	cure peace and prosperity and promote the rule of
16	law and political pluralism in a free and open Indo-
17	Pacific. In contrast, the PRC uses economic and mili-
18	tary coercion in the region to secure its own interests.
19	(17) The PRC's military strategy seeks to keep
20	the United States military from operating in the
21	Western Pacific and erodes United States security
22	guarantees.
23	(18) The PRC is aggressively pursuing exclusive
24	control of critical land routes, sea lanes, and air

25 space in the Indo-Pacific in the hopes of eventually

1	exercising greater influence beyond the region. This
2	includes lanes crucial to commercial activity, energy
3	exploration, transport, and the exercise of security op-
4	erations in areas permitted under international law.
5	(19) The PRC seeks so-called "reunification"
6	with Taiwan through whatever means may ultimately
7	be required. The CCP's insistence that so-called "re-
8	unification" is Taiwan's only option makes this goal
9	inherently coercive. In January 2019, General Sec-
10	retary Xi stated that the PRC "make[s] no promise
11	to renounce the use of force and reserve[s] the option
12	of taking all necessary means". Taiwan's embodiment
13	of democratic values and economic liberalism chal-
14	lenges General Secretary Xi's goal of achieving na-
15	tional rejuvenation. The PRC plans to exploit Tai-
16	wan's dominant strategic position in the First Island
17	Chain and to project power into the Second Island
18	Chain and beyond.
19	(20) In the South China Sea, the PRC has exe-
20	cuted an illegal island-building campaign that threat-
21	ens freedom of navigation and the free-flow of com-
22	merce, damages the environment, bolsters the PLA

merce, damages the environment, bolsters the PLA
power projection capabilities, and coerces and intimidates other regional claimants in an effort to advance
its unlawful claims and control the waters around

1	neighboring countries. Despite General Secretary Xi's
2	September 2015 speech, in which he said the PRC
3	was not militarizing the South China Sea, during the
4	2017 19th Party Congress, General Secretary Xi an-
5	nounced that "construction on islands and reefs in
6	the South China Sea have seen steady progress".
7	(21) The PRC is rapidly modernizing the PLA
8	to attain a level of capacity and capability superior
9	to the United States in terms of equipment and con-
10	duct of modern military operations by shifting its
11	military doctrine from having a force "adequate [for]
12	China's defensive needs" to having a force "commen-
13	surate with China's international status". Ultimately,
14	this transformation could enable China to impose its
15	will in the Indo-Pacific region through the threat of
16	military force. In 2017, General Secretary Xi estab-
17	lished the following developmental benchmarks for the
18	advancement of the PLA:
19	(A) A mechanized force with increased
20	informatized and strategic capabilities by 2020.
21	(B) The complete modernization of China's
22	national defense by 2035.
23	(C) The full transformation of the PLA into
24	a world-class force by 2050.

1	(22) The PRC's strategy and supporting policies
2	described in this section undermine United States in-
3	terests, such as—
4	(A) upholding a free and open international
5	order;
6	(B) maintaining the integrity of inter-
7	national institutions with liberal norms and val-
8	ues;
9	(C) preserving a favorable balance of power
10	in the Indo-Pacific;
11	(D) ensuring the defense of its allies;
12	(E) preserving open sea and air lanes;
13	(F) fostering the free flow of commerce
14	through open and transparent markets; and
15	(G) promoting individual freedom and
16	human rights.
17	(23) The global COVID–19 pandemic has inten-
18	sified and accelerated these trends in the PRC's be-
19	havior and therefore increased the need for United
20	States global leadership and a competitive posture.
21	The PRC has capitalized on the world's focus on the
22	COVID–19 pandemic by—
23	(A) moving rapidly to undermine Hong
24	Kong's autonomy, including imposing a so-called
25	"national security law" on Hong Kong;

1	(B) aggressively imposing its will in the
2	East and South China Seas;
3	(C) increasing its territorial aggression in
4	South Asia, including against India; and
5	(D) engaging in a widespread and govern-
6	ment-directed disinformation campaign to ob-
7	scure the PRC Government's efforts to cover up
8	the seriousness of COVID–19, sow confusion
9	about the origination of the outbreak, and dis-
10	credit the United States, its allies, and global
11	health efforts.
12	(24) The CCP's disinformation campaign re-
13	ferred to in paragraph (24)(D) has included—
14	(A) concerted efforts, in the early days of
15	the pandemic, to downplay the nature and scope
16	of the outbreak in Wuhan in the PRC, as well
17	as cases of person-to-person transmission;
18	(B) claims that the virus originated in
19	United States biological defense research at Fort
20	Detrick, Maryland;
21	(C) Chinese state media reports insinuating
22	a possible link between the virus and other
23	United States biological facilities; and

20

1	(D) efforts to block access to qualified inter-
2	national infectious disease experts who might
3	contradict the CCP's narrative.
4	(25) In response to the PRC's strategy and poli-
5	cies, the United States must adopt a policy of stra-
6	tegic competition with the PRC to protect and pro-
7	mote our vital interests and values.
8	(26) The United States policy of strategic com-
9	petition with respect to the People's Republic of
10	China is part of a broader strategic approach to the
11	Indo-Pacific and the world that aligns with coopera-
12	tion with United States allies and partners to ad-
13	vance shared values and interests and to preserve and
14	enhance a free, open, democratic, inclusive, rules-
15	based, stable, and diverse region.
16	(27) The Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018
17	(Public Law 115–409) contributed to a comprehensive
18	framework for promoting United State security inter-
19	ests, economic interests, and values in the Indo-Pa-

21 (A) to support greater security and defense
22 cooperation between the United States and allies
23 and partners in the Indo-Pacific region;

cific region, investing \$7,500,000,000 over 5 years—

•HR 3524 RH

20

21

1	(B) to advance democracy and the protec-
2	tion and promotion of human rights in the Indo-
3	Pacific region;
4	(C) to enhance cybersecurity cooperation be-
5	tween the United States and partners in the
6	Indo-Pacific;
7	(D) to deepen people-to-people engagement
8	through programs such as the Young Southeast
9	Asian Leaders Initiative and the ASEAN Youth
10	Volunteers program; and
11	(E) to enhance energy cooperation and en-
12	ergy security in the Indo-Pacific region.
13	SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY.
14	(a) Objectives.—It is the policy of the United States
15	to pursue the following objectives:
16	(1) The United States global leadership role is
17	sustained and its political system and major founda-
18	tions of national power are secured for the long-term
19	in the political, economic, technological, and military
20	domains.
21	(2) The United States position as an indispen-
22	sable power in the Indo-Pacific and globally is sus-
23	tained through diplomacy, multilateralism, and en-

24 gagement.

1	(3) The United States deters military confronta-
2	tion with the PRC and both nations work to reduce
3	the risk of conflict.
4	(4) The United States and its allies maintain a
5	stable balance of power in the Indo-Pacific with
6	China. The United States and its allies maintain un-
7	fettered access to the region, including through free-
8	dom of navigation and the free flow of commerce, con-
9	sistent with international law and practice.
10	(5) The allies and partners of the United
11	States—
12	(A) maintain confidence in United States
13	leadership and its commitment to the Indo-Pa-
14	cific region;
15	(B) can withstand and combat subversion
16	by the PRC; and
17	(C) work closely with the United States in
18	setting global rules, norms, and standards that
19	benefit the international community.
20	(6) The combined economic and military
21	strength of the United States and its allies and part-
22	ners demonstrates to the PRC that the risks of at-
23	tempts to dominate other states outweigh the potential
24	benefits.

1	(7) The United States leads the free, open, and
2	rules-based international order, which comprises resil-
3	ient states and institutions that uphold and defend
4	principles, such as sovereignty, rule of law, indi-
5	vidual freedom, and human rights. The international
6	order is strong enough to withstand attempts at desta-
7	bilization by illiberal and authoritarian actors.
8	(8) The key rules, norms, and standards of inter-
9	national engagement in the 21st century are main-
10	tained, including—
11	(A) the protection of human rights, commer-
12	cial engagement and investment, and technology;
13	and
14	(B) that such rules, norms, and standards
15	are in alignment with the values and interests of
16	the United States, its allies and partners, and
17	other stakeholders in the liberal international
18	order.
19	(9) The United States counters attempts by the
20	PRC to—
21	(A) undermine open and democratic soci-
22	eties;
23	(B) distort global markets;
24	(C) manipulate the international trade sys-
25	tem;

(D) coerce other nations via economic,
cyber, and military means; or
(E) use its technological advantages to un-
dermine individual freedoms or other states' na-
tional security interests.
(10) The United States deters military con-
frontation with the PRC and both nations work to re-
duce the risk of conflict.
(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States, in
pursuit of the objectives set forth in subsection (a)—
(1) to strengthen the United States domestic
foundation by reinvesting in market-based economic
growth, education, scientific and technological inno-
vation, democratic institutions, and other areas that
improve the ability of the United States to pursue its
vital economic, foreign policy, and national security
interests;
(2) to pursue a strategy of strategic competition
with the PRC in the political, diplomatic, economic,
development, security, informational, and techno-
logical realms to maximize the United States'
strengths and increase the costs for the PRC of harm-
ing the interests and values of the United States and

1	(3) to lead a free, open, and secure international
2	system characterized by the rule of law, open markets
3	and the free flow of commerce, and a shared commit-
4	ment to security and peaceful resolution of disputes,
5	human rights, good and transparent governance, and
6	freedom from coercion;
7	(4) to strengthen and deepen United States alli-
8	ances and partnerships by pursuing greater bilateral
9	and multilateral cooperative initiatives that advance
10	shared interests and values and bolster partner coun-
11	tries' confidence that the United States is and will re-
12	main a strong, committed, and reliable partner that
13	respects the views and interests of its allies and
14	friends;
15	(5) to encourage and collaborate with United
16	States allies and partners in boosting their own capa-
17	bilities and resiliency to pursue, defend, and protect
18	shared interests and values, free from coercion and ex-
19	ternal pressure;
20	(6) to pursue fair, reciprocal treatment and
21	healthy, constructive competition in United States-
22	China economic relations by—
23	(A) advancing policies that harden the
24	United States economy against unfair and ille-

1	gal commercial or trading practices and the co-
2	ercion of United States businesses; and
3	(B) improving United States laws and reg-
4	ulations as necessary to prevent any PRC at-
5	tempts to harm United States economic competi-
6	tiveness;
7	(7) to demonstrate the value of private sector-led
8	growth in emerging markets around the world, in-
9	cluding through the use of United States Government
10	tools that—
11	(A) support greater private sector invest-
12	ment and advance capacity-building initiatives
13	that are grounded in the rule of law;
14	(B) promote open markets;
15	(C) establish clear policy and regulatory
16	frameworks;
17	(D) improve the management of key eco-
18	nomic sectors;
19	(E) combat corruption;
20	(F) foster and support greater collaboration
21	with and among partner countries and the
22	United States private sector to develop secure
23	and sustainable infrastructure; and
24	(G) support American workers and create
25	American jobs;

1	(8) to play a leading role in advancing inter-
2	national rules and norms that foster free and recip-
3	rocal trade and open and integrated markets;
4	(9) to conduct vigorous commercial diplomacy in
5	support of United States companies and businesses in
6	partner countries that seek fair competition;
7	(10) to ensure that the United States is second
8	to none in the innovation of critical and emerging
9	technologies, such as next-generation telecommuni-
10	cations, artificial intelligence, quantum computing,
11	semiconductors, and biotechnology, by—
12	(A) providing necessary investment and
13	concrete incentives for the private sector to accel-
14	erate development of such technologies;
15	(B) modernizing export controls and invest-
16	ment screening regimes and associated policies
17	and regulations;
18	(C) enhancing the role of the United States
19	in technical standards-setting bodies and avenues
20	for developing norms regarding the use of emerg-
21	ing critical technologies;
22	(D) reducing United States barriers and in-
23	creasing incentives for collaboration with allies
24	and partners on the research and co-development
25	of critical technologies;

(E) collaborating with allies and partners
to protect critical technologies by—
(i) coordinating and aligning export
control measures;
(ii) building capacity for defense tech-
nology security;
(iii) safeguarding chokepoints in stra-
tegically critical supply chains; and
(iv) ensuring diversification; and
(F) designing major defense capabilities for
export to vetted allies and partners;
(11) to collaborate with like-minded democracies
and other willing partners to promote ideals and
principles that—
(A) advance a free and open international
order;
(B) strengthen democratic institutions;
(C) protect and promote human rights; and
(D) uphold a free press and fact-based re-
porting;
(12) to develop comprehensive strategies and
policies to counter PRC disinformation campaigns;
(13) to demonstrate effective leadership at the
United Nations, its associated agencies, and other
multilateral organizations and ensure the integrity

1	and effectiveness of these organizations in facilitating
2	solutions to global challenges;
3	(14) to advocate for the defense of fundamental
4	freedoms and human rights in the United States rela-
5	tionship with the PRC;
6	(15) to cooperate with allies, partners, and mul-
7	tilateral organizations that sustain and strengthen a
8	free and open order and address regional and global
9	challenges posed by the Government of the PRC re-
10	garding—
11	(A) violations and abuses of human rights;
12	(B) restrictions on religious practices; and
13	(C) the undermining and abrogation of
14	treaties, other international agreements, and
15	other international norms related to human
16	rights;
17	(16) to expose the PRC's use of corruption, re-
18	pression, and coercion to attain unfair economic ad-
19	vantages or compel other nations to defer to its polit-
20	ical and strategic objectives in ways that threaten the
21	United States or its allies and partners;
22	(17) to maintain United States access to the
23	Western Pacific, including through necessary invest-
24	ments in United States military capabilities, policies,
25	and concepts in the Indo-Pacific, as well as robust co-

1	operation, exercises, and interoperability with allies
2	and partners;
3	(18) to deter the PRC from—
4	(A) initiating armed conflict;
5	(B) coercing nations; or
6	(C) using grey-zone tactics below the level of
7	armed conflict;
8	(19) to strengthen United States-PRC military-
9	to-military communication and improve both mili-
10	tary and civilian crisis avoidance and management
11	procedures to de-conflict operations and reduce the
12	risk of unwanted conflict, including through high-level
13	visits and recurrent exchanges between civilian and
14	military officials and other measures, in alignment
15	with United States interests; and
16	(20) to strengthen stability and reduce sus-
17	picions, cooperate with the PRC when interests align,
18	including through bilateral or multilateral means and
19	at the United Nations, as appropriate, and especially
20	in the following areas—
21	(A) global fight against climate change;
22	(B) nuclear security; and
23	(C) global financial stability.

# 1 SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

2	It is the sense of Congress that the execution of the pol-
3	icy described in section 3(b) requires the following actions:
4	(1) Revitalizing American leadership globally
5	and in the Indo-Pacific will require the United
6	States—
7	(A) to marshal sustained political will to
8	protect its vital interests, promote its values, and
9	advance its economic and national security ob-
10	jectives; and
11	(B) to achieve this sustained political will,
12	persuade the American people and United States
13	allies and partners of—
14	(i) the current challenges facing the
15	international rules based order; and
16	(ii) the need for long-term investments
17	and engagement to defend shared interests
18	and values.
19	(2) The United States must coordinate closely
20	with allies and partners to compete effectively with
21	the PRC, including to encourage allies and partners
22	to assume, as appropriate, greater roles in balancing
23	and checking aggressive PRC behavior.
24	(3) Effective United States strategy toward
25	China requires—

1	(A) bipartisan cooperation within Congress;
2	and
3	(B) frequent, sustained, and meaningful col-
4	laboration and consultation between the executive
5	branch and Congress.
6	(4) The United States must ensure close integra-
7	tion among economic and foreign policymakers and
8	provide support to the private sector, civil society,
9	universities and academic institutions, and other rel-
10	evant actors in free and open societies to enable such
11	actors—
12	(A) to collaborate to advance common inter-
13	ests; and
14	(B) to identify appropriate policies—
15	(i) to strengthen the United States and
16	its allies; and
17	(ii) to promote a compelling vision of
18	a free and open order.
19	(5) The United States must ensure that all Fed-
20	eral departments, agencies, and overseas missions are
21	organized and resourced to effectively defend and ad-
22	vance United States interests, by—
23	(A) dedicating more personnel in the Indo-
24	Pacific region, at posts around the world, and in
25	Washington, DC;

1	(B) placing greater numbers of foreign serv-
2	ice officers, international development profes-
3	sionals, members of the foreign commercial serv-
4	ice, intelligence professionals, and other United
5	States Government personnel in the Indo-Pacific
6	region; and
7	(C) ensuring that this workforce has the
8	training, demonstrated proficiency in language
9	and culture, technical skills, and other com-
10	petencies required to advance a successful strat-
11	egy in relation to the PRC.
12	(6) The United States must place renewed pri-
13	ority and emphasis on strengthening the nonmilitary
14	instruments of national power, including diplomacy,
15	information, technology, economics, foreign assistance
16	and development finance, commerce, intelligence, and
17	law enforcement, which are crucial for addressing the
18	challenges posed by the PRC.
19	(7) The United States must sustain military ca-
20	pabilities necessary to achieve United States political
21	objectives in the Indo-Pacific, including—
22	(A) promoting regional security in the
23	Indo-Pacific;
24	(B) reassuring allies and partners while
25	protecting them from coercion; and

1	(C) deterring PRC aggression and pre-
2	venting unwanted conflict.
3	(8) Competition with the PRC requires skillful
4	adaptation to the information environment of the 21st
5	century. United States public diplomacy and mes-
6	saging efforts must effectively—
7	(A) promote the value of partnership with
8	the United States; and
9	(B) counter CCP propaganda and
10	disinformation that threatens United States in-
11	terests.
12	SEC. 6. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.
13	(a) Applicability of Existing Restrictions on
14	Assistance to Foreign Security Forces.—Nothing in
15	this Act shall be construed to diminish, supplant, supersede,
16	or otherwise restrict or prevent responsibilities of the United
17	States Government under section 620M of the Foreign As-
18	sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) or section 362 of
19	title 10, United States Code.
20	
	(b) No Authorization for the Use of Military
21	(b) NO AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE.—Nothing in this Act may be construed as author-

•HR 3524 RH

# TITLE I—INVESTING IN AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS Subtitle A—Science and Technology sec. 101. AUTHORIZATION TO ASSIST UNITED STATES COM-

5 PANIES WITH GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN DIVER6 SIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT.

7 (a) AUTHORIZATION TO CONTRACT SERVICES.—The 8 Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of 9 *Commerce, is authorized to establish a program to facilitate* 10 the contracting by the Department of State for the profes-11 sional services of qualified experts, on a reimbursable fee for service basis, to assist interested United States persons 12 13 and business entities with supply chain management issues 14 related to the People's Republic of China (PRC), including— 15

16 (1) exiting from the PRC market or relocating
17 certain production facilities to locations outside the
18 PRC;

19 (2) diversifying sources of inputs, and other ef20 forts to diversify supply chains to locations outside of
21 the PRC;

(3) navigating legal, regulatory, or other challenges in the course of the activities described in paraqraphs (1) and (2); and

1	(4) identifying alternative markets for produc-
2	tion or sourcing outside of the PRC, including
3	through providing market intelligence, facilitating
4	contact with reliable local partners as appropriate,
5	and other services.
6	(b) Chief of Mission Oversight.—The persons con-
7	tracted to perform the services described in subsection (a)
8	shall—
9	(1) be under the authority of the United States
10	Chief of Mission in the country in which they are
11	hired, in accordance with existing United States laws;
12	(2) coordinate with Department of State and De-
13	partment of Commerce officers; and
14	(3) coordinate with United States missions and
15	relevant local partners in other countries as needed to
16	carry out the services described in subsection (a).
17	(c) Prioritization of Micro-, Small-, and Me-
18	DIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES.—The services described in sub-
19	section (a) shall be prioritized for assisting micro-, small-
20	, and medium-sized enterprises with regard to the matters $% \left( {{{\left[ {{{\left[ {{{\left[ {{{c}} \right]}} \right]_{i}}} \right]_{i}}}}} \right)$
21	described in subsection (a).
22	(d) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is
23	authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal
24	years 2022 through 2026 for the purposes of carrying out
25	this section.

1	(e) Prohibition on Access to Assistance by For-
2	EIGN ADVERSARIES.—None of the funds appropriated pur-
3	suant to this section may be provided to an entity—
4	(1) under the foreign ownership, control, or in-
5	fluence of the Government of the PRC or the CCP, or
6	other foreign adversary;
7	(2) determined to have beneficial ownership from
8	foreign individuals subject to the jurisdiction, direc-
9	tion, or influence of foreign adversaries; and
10	(3) that has any contract in effect at the time of
11	the receipt of such funds, or has had a contract with-
12	in the previous one year that is no longer in effect,
13	with—
14	(A) the Government of the PRC;
15	(B) the $CCP$ ;
16	(C) the PLA;
17	(D) an entity majority-owned, majority-
18	controlled, or majority-financed by the Govern-
19	ment of the PRC, the CCP, or the PLA; or
20	(E) a parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of an
21	$entity \ described \ in \ subparagraph \ (D).$
22	(f) DEFINITIONS.—The terms "foreign ownership, con-
23	trol, or influence" and "FOCI" have the meanings given
24	to those terms in the National Industrial Security Program

Operating Manual (DOD 5220.22–M), or a successor docu ment.

## 3 SEC. 102. REPORT ON NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND INDUS 4 TRIAL BASE.

5 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
6 that—

7 (1) a more streamlined, shared, and coordinated
8 approach, which leverages economies of scale with
9 major allies, is necessary for the United States to re10 tain its lead in defense technology;

11 (2) allowing for the export, re-export, or transfer 12 of defense-related technologies and services to members 13 of the national technology and industrial base (as defined in section 2500 of title 10, United States Code) 14 15 would advance United States security interests by 16 helping to leverage the defense-related technologies and 17 skilled workforces of trusted allies to reduce the de-18 pendence on other countries, including countries that 19 pose challenges to United States interests around the 20 world, for defense-related innovation and investment; 21 and

(3) it is in the interest of the United States to
continue to increase cooperation with Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland to protect critical defense-related

1	technology and services and leverage the investments
2	of like-minded, major ally nations in order to maxi-
3	mize the strategic edge afforded by defense technology
4	innovation.
5	(b) Report.—
6	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
7	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
8	State shall submit a report to the appropriate con-
9	gressional committees that—
10	(A) describes the Department of State's ef-
11	forts to facilitate access among the national tech-
12	nology and industrial base to defense articles
13	and services subject to the United States Muni-
14	tions List under section $38(a)(1)$ of the Arms
15	Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. $2778(a)(1)$ ); and
16	(B) identifies foreign legal, regulatory, for-
17	eign policy, or other challenges or considerations
18	that prevent or frustrate these efforts, to include
19	any gaps in the respective export control regimes
20	implemented by United Kingdom of Great Brit-
21	ain and Northern Ireland, Australia, or Canada.
22	(2) FORM.—This report required under para-
23	graph (1) shall be unclassified, but may include a
24	classified annex.

1	Subtitle B—Global Infrastructure
2	and Energy Development
3	SEC. 111. APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE-
4	FINED.
5	In this subtitle, the term "appropriate committees of
6	Congress" means—
7	(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the
8	Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and
9	(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
10	Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
11	resentatives.
12	SEC. 112. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL QUAL-
13	ITY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT STAND-
14	ARDS.
15	(a) Sense of Congress on Collaborative Stand-
16	ARDS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States
17	should initiate collaboration among governments, the pri-
18	vate sector, and civil society to encourage the adoption of
19	the standards for quality global infrastructure development
20	advanced by the G20 at Osaka in 2018, including with re-
21	spect to the following issues:
22	(1) Respect for the sovereignty of countries in
23	which infrastructure investments are made.
24	(2) Anti-corruption.
25	(3) Rule of law.

4 (7) Transparency.

1

2

3

5 (8) Environmental and energy standards.

6 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMMITMENT TO CO-7 OPERATION.—It is the sense of Congress that the United 8 States should launch a series of fora around the world show-9 casing the commitment of the United States and partners 10 of the United States to high-quality development coopera-11 tion, including with respect to the issues described in sub-12 section (a).

### 13 SEC. 113. SUPPORTING ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE FROM14THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) FINDING.—It is in the national interest of the 15 United States to establish a coordinated interagency strat-16 egy to marshal the resources of the United States Govern-17 ment to provide foreign countries with financing that 18 strengthens independent economic capacity and therefore 19 reduces a foreign government's need to enter into agree-20 21 ments with the People's Republic of China (PRC), includ-22 ing to obtain support from its Belt and Road Initiative. 23 (b) STRATEGY.—

24 (1) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after
25 the date of the enactment of this Act, the President

1	shall develop and submit a strategy to the relevant
2	congressional committees to use the resources of Fed-
3	eral agencies to counteract offers of assistance and fi-
4	nancing from the PRC to foreign governments that
5	are of strategic importance to the United States.
6	(2) Components of strategy.—The strategy
7	shall—
8	(A) identify primary sectors where the
9	United States could provide a competitive ad-
10	vantage to increase a country's economic inde-
11	pendence;
12	(B) select countries with corresponding eco-
13	nomic needs, with priority given to those who
14	are vulnerable to Chinese economic influence;
15	(C) identify any corresponding existing fi-
16	nancing available from United States Govern-
17	ment entities to prioritize and devise specific fi-
18	nancing tailored to the needs of such foreign gov-
19	ernments if none are currently available;
20	(D) identify any cooperative and com-
21	plementary assistance and financing from
22	friendly foreign governments, including coordi-
23	nated assistance and co-financing;
24	(E) create a streamlined decision-making
25	process, directed by the National Security Coun-

1	cil, to devise financing and make agency deci-
2	sions and commitments on a timely basis to sup-
3	port United States competitive offers;
4	(F) establish a formal G7+European Com-
5	mission Working Group to develop a comprehen-
6	sive strategy to develop alternatives to the PRC's
7	Belt and Road Initiative for development fi-
8	nance; and
9	(G) integrate existing efforts into the strat-
10	egy, including efforts to address the Government
11	of the PRC's use of the United Nations to ad-
12	vance the Belt and Road Initiative, including
13	the proliferation of memoranda of understanding
14	between the PRC and United Nations funds and
15	programs regarding the implementation of the
16	Belt and Road Initiative.
17	(3) PARTICIPATING AGENCIES.—Participating
18	Federal agencies should include the Department of
19	State, Department of the Treasury, United States
20	Agency for International Development (USAID),
21	United States International Development Finance
22	Corporation, Millennium Challenge Corporation,
23	United States Trade and Development Agency, De-
24	partment of Commerce, and other Federal depart-
25	ments and agencies as appropriate.

1	(4) EXECUTION OF STRATEGY.—The President
2	should issue an Executive Order to implement the
3	strategy and make such changes in agency regulations
4	and procedures as are necessary to put the strategy
5	into effect.
6	(5) Relevant congressional committees.—
7	In this section, the term "relevant congressional com-
8	mittees" means—
9	(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the
10	Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Com-
11	mittee on Financial Services of the House of
12	Representatives; and
13	(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the
14	Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Com-
15	mittee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
16	of the Senate.
17	(c) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in coordina-
18	tion with the Administrator of the USAID, is authorized
19	to establish or continue an initiative, to be known as the
20	"Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network",
21	under which the Secretary of State, in consultation with
22	other relevant Federal agencies, including those represented
23	on the Global Infrastructure Coordinating Committee, may
24	carry out various programs to advance the development of

sustainable, transparent, and high-quality infrastructure
 worldwide in the Indo-Pacific region by—

3 (1) strengthening capacity-building programs to
4 improve project evaluation processes, regulatory and
5 procurement environments, and project preparation
6 capacity of countries that are partners of the United
7 States in such development;

8 (2) providing transaction advisory services and
9 project preparation assistance to support sustainable
10 infrastructure; and

(3) coordinating the provision of United States
assistance for the development of infrastructure, including infrastructure that uses United States manufactured goods and services, and catalyzing investment led by the private sector.

16 (d) TRANSACTION ADVISORY FUND.—As part of the 17 "Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network" described under subsection (c), the Secretary of State is au-18 19 thorized to provide support, including through the Trans-20 action Advisory Fund, for advisory services to help boost 21 the capacity of partner countries to evaluate contracts and 22 assess the financial and environmental impacts of potential 23 infrastructure projects, including through providing services such as— 24

25 (1) legal services;

1	(2) project preparation and feasibility studies;
2	(3) debt sustainability analyses;
3	(4) bid or proposal evaluation; and
4	(5) other services relevant to advancing the devel-
5	opment of sustainable, transparent, and high-quality
6	infrastructure.
7	(e) Strategic Infrastructure Fund.——
8	(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the "Infrastructure
9	Transaction and Assistance Network" described under
10	subsection (c), the Secretary of State is authorized to
11	provide support, including through the Strategic In-
12	frastructure Fund, for technical assistance, project
13	preparation, pipeline development, and other infra-
14	structure project support.
15	(2) Joint strategic infrastructure
16	PROJECTS.—Funds authorized for the Strategic Infra-
17	structure Fund should be used in coordination with
18	the Department of Defense, the International Develop-
19	ment Finance Corporation, like-minded donor part-
20	ners, and multilateral banks, as appropriate, to sup-
21	port joint infrastructure projects that are in the na-
22	tional security interest of the United States and vul-
23	nerable to strategic competitors.
24	(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is

to 2026, \$75,000,000 to the Infrastructure Transaction and
 Assistance Network, of which \$20,000,000 should be made
 available for the Transaction Advisory Fund.

### 4 SEC. 114. STRATEGY FOR ADVANCED AND RELIABLE EN-5 ERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall direct a com-7 prehensive, multi-year, whole of government effort, in con-8 sultation with the private sector, to counter predatory lend-9 ing and financing, including in the form of providing sup-10 port to companies incorporated in the People's Republic of 11 China (PRC) that engage in such activities, by the Government of the PRC in the energy sectors of developing coun-12 13 tries.

14 (b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to— 15 (1) regularly evaluate current and forecasted en-16 ergy needs and capacities of developing countries, and 17 analyze the presence and involvement of PRC state-18 owned industries and other companies incorporated 19 in the PRC, Chinese nationals providing labor, and 20 financing of energy projects, including direct financ-21 ing by the PRC government, PRC financial institu-22 tions, or direct state support to state-owned enter-23 prises and other companies incorporated in the PRC; 24 (2) pursue strategic support and investment op-25 portunities, and diplomatic engagement on power sec-

4 (3) offer financing, loan guarantees, grants, and 5 other financial products on terms that advance do-6 mestic economic and local employment opportunities, 7 utilize advanced energy technologies, encourage pri-8 vate sector growth, and, when appropriate United 9 States equity and sovereign lending products as alter-10 natives to the predatory lending tools offered by Chi-11 nese financial institutions;

(4) pursue partnerships with likeminded international financial and multilateral institutions to leverage investment in advanced energy technologies in
developing countries; and

(5) pursue bilateral partnerships focused on the
cooperative development of advanced energy technologies with countries of strategic significance, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region, to address the effects of energy engagement by the PRC through predatory lending or other actions that negatively impact
other countries.

23 (c) ADVANCED ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES EXPORTS.—
24 Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of
25 this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary

1	of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall
2	submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a United
3	States Government strategy to increase United States ex-
4	ports of advanced energy technologies to—
5	(1) improve energy security in allied and devel-
6	oping countries;
7	(2) create open, efficient, rules-based, and trans-
8	parent energy markets;
9	(3) improve free, fair, and reciprocal energy
10	trading relationships; and
11	(4) expand access to affordable, reliable energy.
12	SEC. 115. REPORT ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S
13	INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN ENERGY DEVEL-
13 14	INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN ENERGY DEVEL- OPMENT.
14	OPMENT.
14 15 16	<b>OPMENT.</b> (a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the
14 15 16 17	OPMENT. (a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter
14 15 16 17	OPMENT. (a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appro-
14 15 16 17 18	OPMENT. (a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appro- priate committees of Congress a report that—
14 15 16 17 18 19	OPMENT. (a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appro- priate committees of Congress a report that— (1) identifies priority countries for deepening
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> </ol>	OPMENT. (a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appro- priate committees of Congress a report that— (1) identifies priority countries for deepening United States engagement on energy matters, in ac-
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> </ol>	OPMENT. (a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appro- priate committees of Congress a report that— (1) identifies priority countries for deepening United States engagement on energy matters, in ac- cordance with the economic and national security in-
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	OPMENT. (a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appro- priate committees of Congress a report that— (1) identifies priority countries for deepening United States engagement on energy matters, in ac- cordance with the economic and national security in- terests of the United States and where deeper energy

1	nies incorporated in the PRC in the development, op-
2	eration, financing, or ownership of energy generation
3	facilities, transmission infrastructure, or energy re-
4	sources in the countries identified in paragraph (1);
5	(3) evaluates strategic or security concerns and
6	implications for United States national interests and
7	the interests of the countries identified in paragraph
8	(1), with respect to the PRC's involvement and influ-
9	ence in developing country energy production or
10	transmission; and
11	(4) outlines current and planned efforts by the
12	United States to partner with the countries identified
13	in paragraph (1) on energy matters that support
14	shared interests between the United States and such
15	countries.
16	(b) PUBLICATION.—The assessment required in sub-
17	section (a) shall be published on the Department of State's
18	website.
19	Subtitle C—Economic Diplomacy
20	and Leadership
21	SEC. 121. FINDINGS ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER.
22	Congress makes the following findings:
23	(1) The United States played a leadership role
24	in constructing the architecture, rules, and norms
25	governing the international economic order following

<ul> <li>the Second World War, yielding decades of domestic</li> <li>economic and geopolitical prosperity and stability.</li> <li>(2) In 2017, the United States withdrew from</li> <li>the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), an economic</li> <li>pact that was negotiated by 12 countries that covered</li> <li>40 percent of the world economy, leading the 11 re-</li> <li>maining Asia-Pacific countries to sign the Com-</li> <li>prehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa-</li> <li>cific Partnership (CPTPP) the following year, setting</li> <li>high-standard rules for regional economic engage-</li> </ul>	eopolitical prosperity and stability. 17, the United States withdrew from ific Partnership (TPP), an economic negotiated by 12 countries that covered the world economy, leading the 11 re- Pacific countries to sign the Com- Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa- ip (CPTPP) the following year, setting
<ul> <li>3 (2) In 2017, the United States withdrew from</li> <li>4 the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), an economic</li> <li>5 pact that was negotiated by 12 countries that covered</li> <li>6 40 percent of the world economy, leading the 11 re-</li> <li>7 maining Asia-Pacific countries to sign the Com-</li> <li>8 prehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa-</li> <li>9 cific Partnership (CPTPP) the following year, setting</li> <li>10 high-standard rules for regional economic engage-</li> </ul>	17, the United States withdrew from ific Partnership (TPP), an economic negotiated by 12 countries that covered the world economy, leading the 11 re- Pacific countries to sign the Com- Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa- ip (CPTPP) the following year, setting
<ul> <li>pact that was negotiated by 12 countries that covered</li> <li>40 percent of the world economy, leading the 11 re-</li> <li>maining Asia-Pacific countries to sign the Com-</li> <li>prehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa-</li> <li>cific Partnership (CPTPP) the following year, setting</li> <li>high-standard rules for regional economic engage-</li> </ul>	negotiated by 12 countries that covered the world economy, leading the 11 re- Pacific countries to sign the Com- Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa- ip (CPTPP) the following year, setting
6 40 percent of the world economy, leading the 11 re- 7 maining Asia-Pacific countries to sign the Com- 8 prehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa- 9 cific Partnership (CPTPP) the following year, setting 10 high-standard rules for regional economic engage-	the world economy, leading the 11 re- Pacific countries to sign the Com- Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa- ip (CPTPP) the following year, setting
<ul> <li>7 maining Asia-Pacific countries to sign the Com-</li> <li>8 prehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa-</li> <li>9 cific Partnership (CPTPP) the following year, setting</li> <li>10 high-standard rules for regional economic engage-</li> </ul>	Pacific countries to sign the Com- Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa- ip (CPTPP) the following year, setting
<ul> <li>8 prehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa-</li> <li>9 cific Partnership (CPTPP) the following year, setting</li> <li>10 high-standard rules for regional economic engage-</li> </ul>	Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa- ip (CPTPP) the following year, setting
<ul> <li>9 cific Partnership (CPTPP) the following year, setting</li> <li>10 high-standard rules for regional economic engage-</li> </ul>	ip (CPTPP) the following year, setting
10 high-standard rules for regional economic engage-	
	miles for maintal communic program
11 ment.	ruies jor regional economic engage-
12 (3) In 2020, the 10 countries of the Association	20, the 10 countries of the Association
13 of Southeast Asian Nations along with South Korea,	sian Nations along with South Korea,
14 China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand signed	Australia, and New Zealand signed
15 the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership	Comprehensive Economic Partnership
16 (RCEP), the world's biggest trade deal in terms of	vorld's biggest trade deal in terms of
17 <i>GDP</i> .	
18 (4) Reduced United States economic engagement	ed United States economic engagement
19 has led United States allies and partners to question	States allies and partners to question
20 the United States' commitment to the Indo-Pacific re-	tes' commitment to the Indo-Pacific re-
21 gion. Despite its distortive and unfair trade practices,	s distortive and unfair trade practices,
22 the People's Republic of China is taking advantage of	public of China is taking advantage of
23 this vacuum by deepening its partnerships in the re-	deepening its partnerships in the re-
24 gion and promoting its own state-led economic model.	

1	(5) The United States is increasingly on the out-
2	side looking in with regards to economic pacts in the
3	Indo-Pacific. United States absence from these agree-
4	ments puts it at both a strategic and competitive dis-
5	advantage in the region and allows competitors to ex-
6	pand their economic influence at the United States'
7	expense.
8	(6) Given that these partnerships and agree-
9	ments will define the rules and norms that will gov-
10	ern regional commerce over the coming decades, the
11	United States is currently not well positioned to
12	shape the coming economic landscape.
13	(7) It is in the United States' vital interest to
14	upgrade its economic engagement and leadership in
15	the Indo-Pacific and develop concrete steps to
16	strengthen its commercial diplomacy to fully par-
17	ticiple in the region's economic dynamism.
18	SEC. 122. REVIEW OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT
19	GLOBALLY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
20	CHINA.
21	(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
22	of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in co-
23	ordination with the United States Trade Representative
24	and the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit a report to
25	the appropriate congressional committees that describes the

1	global trade and investment diplomacy and engagement of
2	the People's Republic of China (PRC) over the past decade,
3	including any bilateral or plurilateral trade and invest-
4	ment agreements it has signed, and their impact on the
5	United States economy, American companies and workers,
6	as well as on the countries that have entered into agree-
7	ments with the PRC and the global economy as a whole.
8	(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report shall in-
9	clude the following:
10	(1) A survey and comparison of the PRC's inter-
11	national economic practices, which will—
12	(A) provide an overview of the PRC's dis-
13	tortive trade policies;
14	(B) list the PRC's trade and investment
15	agreements globally, both agreements it has
16	signed or entered into and any ongoing negotia-
17	tions it has with individual countries or groups
18	of countries;
19	(C) detail the other mechanisms the $PRC$
20	uses to advance its international economic objec-
21	tives, including economic and commercial dia-
22	logues and BRI related activities;
23	(D) compare the United States and Chinese
24	approaches and priorities on trade and invest-

1	ment with major global economies, United States
2	allies, and for each region of the world; and
3	(E) outline what further steps the PRC may
4	take in the Indo-Pacific region to bolster its eco-
5	nomic position and influence.
6	(2) An evaluation of the impacts of the PRC's
7	trade and investment policies, including—
8	(A) the impact of these trade and invest-
9	ment agreements on the PRC's economy, with a
10	focus on its trade and investment profile, the im-
11	pact on the PRC's economic growth and per-cap-
12	ita income, and the impact on the profitability
13	and market share of Chinese companies and
14	SOEs;
15	(B) the impact of these agreements on the
16	PRC's political and diplomatic relations with
17	the countries it entered into agreements with and
18	by region; and
19	(C) the impact of the PRC's trade and in-
20	vestment relationships with other countries on
21	the market share of United States companies.
22	SEC. 123. REPORT ON ENTRENCHING AMERICAN ECONOMIC
23	DIPLOMACY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC.
24	(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
25	that United States national interests and the primacy of

United States power in the Indo-Pacific are intimately tied
 to the following economic objectives:

3 (1) Deepening United States trade and invest4 ment relationships in the region, especially with key
5 allies and partners.

6 (2) Confirming American leadership and par-7 ticipation in global regional economic organizations 8 and fora, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-9 operation (APEC) and the World Trade Organization 10 (WTO).

11 (3) Leveraging bilateral and plurilateral sectoral
12 agreements on trade and investment, as well as nego13 tiations at the WTO to reassert United States eco14 nomic leadership by writing the rules of the road on
15 critical economic questions.

(4) Building secure and resilient supply chains
for industries critical for United States national interest, including semiconductors, vaccines, and personal protective equipment.

20 (5) Showcasing the benefits and appeal of a
21 market-based economic model.

(b) REPORTING.—Not later than 180 days after the
date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State,
in coordination with the United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit a report

1 to the appropriate committees of Congress that presents the
2 steps the United States is taking and plans to take to
3 achieve the objectives outlined in subsection (a) and in4 cludes specific action plans for the following:

5 (1) Enhancing United States trade and invest6 ment relationships in the region bilaterally and
7 plurilaterally, especially with United States allies
8 and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

9 (2) Reenergizing APEC as a critical component
10 of the region's economic architecture.

(3) Work to ensure that the United States absence from the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Regional
Comprehensive Economic Partnership do not undermine the United States' ability to shape regional
trade and investment rules.

(4) Working with allies and partners to build resilient and trusted supply chains especially for critical and emerging technologies, including semiconductors, and products and components critical for national health, including vaccines and related materials and personal protective equipment.

23 (5) Driving the formation and adoption of high24 standards and rules for the region in the following
25 areas:

1	(A) Advanced technologies and the digital
2	sphere.
3	(B) Labor practices and environmental
4	standards.
5	(C) Intellectual property rights.
6	(6) Developing roadmaps for how to counter the
7	PRC's unfair trade and economic practices, with a
8	specific focus on—
9	(A) subsidies and unfair competition by
10	state-owned enterprises; and
11	(B) corruption and politicized infrastruc-
12	ture.
13	(c) Appropriate Committees of Congress De-
14	FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees
15	of Congress" means—
16	(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the
17	Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs;
18	and
19	(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
20	Committee on Energy and Commerce.
21	SEC. 124. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NEED TO BOLSTER
22	AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE ASIA PACIFIC
23	ECONOMIC COOPERATION.
24	It is the sense of Congress that—

1	(1) the United States has benefitted from the re-
2	gional economic integration agenda of the Asia Pa-
3	cific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum since its
4	inception in 1989;
5	(2) APEC is a hub of trade and commerce for
6	21 member economies that, as of 2018, accounted for
7	60 percent of global GDP and 48 percent of global
8	trade;
9	(3) APEC has contributed to the reduction in
10	trade barriers, harmonization of regulations, and en-
11	hanced access to global value chains, while raising the
12	profile of critical topics such as fair trade, sustain-
13	ability, gender parity, and inclusive growth;
14	(4) it is in the United States interest to engage
15	and lead at APEC to push for an open and inclusive
16	regional economy that benefits United States workers,
17	consumers, and businesses and better integrates the
18	United States economy with others in the region;
19	(5) when the United States last hosted APEC in
20	2011, it was able to promote United States interests,
21	while reassuring allies and partners about its strong
22	commitment to the region in the economic arena;
23	(6) today, APEC can again be used as a forum
24	to make progress on several United States priorities,

1	that are shared by United States allies and partners,
2	including—
3	(A) making regional commerce more inclu-
4	sive;
5	(B) fostering innovation and digitization;
6	and
7	(C) addressing climate change and environ-
8	mental protection;
9	(7) hosting APEC would provide a tremendous
10	opportunity to leverage American leadership to shape
11	the regional economic agenda;
12	(8) hosting APEC would allow the United States
13	to advance several of its own priorities in the region,
14	including to—
15	(A) expand the participation of APEC
16	stakeholders to include labor groups, environ-
17	mental advocates, and other part of civil society;
18	(B) upgrade APEC's work to empower and
19	promote small and medium enterprises;
20	(C) spotlight best practices and plans to up-
21	grade skills for the next-generation of technology
22	jobs;
23	(D) advance a climate and sustainable
24	trade and development agenda with a focus on

green technologies, infrastructure and finance;

2	and
3	(E) advance work on digital trade, includ-
4	ing by expanding rules on data privacy, pro-
5	moting digital inclusiveness and promoting the
6	free flow of data; and
7	(9) with no host confirmed for 2023, the United
8	States should immediately announce its interest to
9	host APEC in 2023 and work with the APEC Secre-
10	tariat and like-minded APEC members to build sup-
11	port.
12	SEC. 125. STRATEGY ON DETERRENCE OF ECONOMIC COER-
13	CION.
14	(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date
15	of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to
16	the appropriate congressional committees a whole-of-govern-
17	ment strategy to deter Chinese economic coercion against
18	third countries that includes the following:
19	(1) An explanation of the means available to the
20	United States, with the cooperation of allies, to enable
21	a country with a smaller economy to withstand such
22	coercion.
23	(2) A description of the role that the Secretary
24	of State, acting through the Under Secretary of State
25	for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs, will play in
	•HR 3524 RH

the imposition of reputational costs on the PRC for
 conducting economic coercion.

3 (3) Role clarity for the Secretary of State, the 4 Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of Defense, the 5 6 head of each element of the intelligence community 7 (as such term is defined by section 3 of the National 8 Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)), the Secretary 9 of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, and the United 10 11 States International Development Finance Corpora-12 tion in implementing such strategy.

(b) UPDATE.—Not later than 2 years after the date
of the submission of the strategy under subsection (a), and
every 2 years thereafter for 8 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of the implementation and effectiveness of the strategy,
lessons learned from the past year, and planned changes
to the strategy.

20 (c) FORM.—The strategy and update required by sub21 sections (a) and (b), respectively, shall be submitted in clas22 sified form with an unclassified summary.

23 (d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE24 FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congres25 sional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Com mittee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee
 on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives;
 and

5 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
6 Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor7 tation, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
8 Urban Affairs of the Senate.

9 SEC. 126. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY
10 ISSUES.

(a) LEADERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS SETTING.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States
must lead in international bodies that set the governance
norms and rules for critical digitally enabled technologies
in order to ensure that these technologies operate within a
free, secure, interoperable, and stable digital domain.

17 (b) Countering Digital Authoritarianism.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States, along with al-18 lies and partners, should lead an international effort that 19 uses all of the economic and diplomatic tools at its disposal 20 21 to combat the expanding use of information and commu-22 nications technology products and services to surveil, re-23 press, and manipulate populations (also known as "digital 24 authoritarianism").

(c) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN THE DIGITAL
 AGE.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States
 should lead a global effort to ensure that freedom of infor mation, including the ability to safely consume or publish
 information without fear of undue reprisals, is maintained
 as the digital domain becomes an increasingly integral
 mechanism for communication.

8 (d) EFFORTS TO ENSURE TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOP-MENT DOES NOT THREATEN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE OR 9 HUMAN RIGHTS.—It is the sense of Congress that the 10 United States should lead a global effort to develop and 11 adopt a set of common principles and standards for critical 12 13 technologies to ensure that the use of such technologies cannot be abused by malign actors, whether they are govern-14 15 ments or other entities, and that they do not threaten democratic governance or human rights. 16

#### 17 SEC. 127. DIGITAL TRADE AGREEMENTS.

18 It is the sense of Congress that—

- 19 (1) as the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated
  20 United States dependence on digital tools, inter21 national rules around digital governance and trade
  22 have remained largely piecemeal;
- 23 (2) the People's Republic of China is operating
  24 under and advancing a set of digital rules that are

1	contrary to United States values and interests, and
2	those of United States allies and partners;

3 (3) a patchwork of plurilateral, trilateral, and 4 bilateral digital trade agreements, including the Com-5 prehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pa-6 cific Partnership, the Singapore-Australia Digital 7 Trade Agreement, and the Singapore-New Zealand-8 Chile Digital Economy Partnership Agreement have 9 emerged, creating a set of rules that the United States 10 should be driving;

(4) the United States has already underscored
the need for such agreements by signing the U.S.Japan Digital Trade Agreement in October 2019 and
including a robust digital trade or e-commerce chapter in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement;

(5) a regional deal on digital governance and
trade would allow the United States to unite a group
of like-minded economies around common standards
and norms, including the principles of openness, inclusiveness, fairness, transparency, and the free flow
of data with trust, that are increasingly vital for the
global economy;

(6) such an agreement would facilitate the creation of common rules and standards that govern
cross-border data flows, the protection of privacy, and

1	cybersecurity at a time of growing digital
2	vulnerabilities for individuals, businesses, and insti-
3	tutions around the world;
4	(7) such an agreement would facilitate the par-
5	ticipation of small and medium-sized enterprises in
6	the global economy through trade facilitation meas-
7	ures, including e-marketing, e-invoicing and e-pay-
8	ment; and
9	(8) the United States Trade Representative, in
10	consultation with the Secretary of State should nego-
11	tiate bilateral and plurilateral agreements or ar-
12	rangements relating to digital trade with the like-
13	minded countries in the Indo-Pacific region, the Eu-
14	ropean Union, the member countries of the Five Eyes
15	intelligence-sharing alliance, and other partners and
16	allies, as appropriate.
17	SEC. 128. DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY AND CYBERSECURITY
18	PARTNERSHIP.
18 19	
	PARTNERSHIP.
19	<b>PARTNERSHIP.</b> (a) Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity
19 20	PARTNERSHIP. (a) DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY AND CYBERSECURITY PARTNERSHIP.—The President is authorized to establish a
19 20 21	PARTNERSHIP. (a) DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY AND CYBERSECURITY PARTNERSHIP.—The President is authorized to establish a program, to be known as the "Digital Connectivity and Cy-

1	(2) adopt policies and regulatory positions that
2	foster and encourage open, interoperable, reliable, and
3	secure internet, equitable access, the free flow of data,
4	multi-stakeholder models of internet governance, and
5	pro-competitive and secure information and commu-
6	nications technology (ICT) policies and regulations;
7	(3) promote and protect human rights and
8	counter corruption and predatory behavior through-
9	out communications and cybersecurity policy and im-
10	plementation;
11	(4) guard against privacy abuses, cybercrime,
12	disinformation and misinformation, and the use of
13	digital technology and services to carry out criminal
14	activity or human rights violations;
15	(5) bolster the role of civil society in informing
16	ICT policy and regulations;
17	(6) promote exports of United States ICT goods
18	and services and increase United States company
19	market share in target markets;
20	(7) promote the innovation and diversification of
21	ICT goods and supply chain services to be less reliant
22	on imports from the People's Republic of China;
23	(8) build cybersecurity capacity, expand inter-
24	operability, and promote best practices for a national
25	approach to cybersecurity; and

(9) enhance the security of their digital infra structure to facilitate better information sharing with
 the United States and United States allies and part ners, as appropriate.

5 (b) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 180 days 6 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary 7 of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency 8 for International Development shall jointly submit to the 9 appropriate congressional committees an implementation 10 plan for the 3-year period beginning on the date of the sub-11 mission of the plan to advance the goals identified in sub-12 section (a). The implementation plan shall also include a description of interagency responsibilities to carry out im-13 plementation, a description of any barriers to successful im-14 15 plementation, and a description of any additional resources or authorities needed for successful implementation. 16

17 (c) CONSULTATION.—In developing the implementa18 tion plan required by subsection (b), the Secretary of State
19 and the Administrator of the United States Agency for
20 International Development shall consult with—

- 21 (1) the appropriate congressional committees;
- 22 (2) leaders of the United States industry;
- 23 (3) civil society leaders with expertise in tech24 nology, telecommunications, cybersecurity, economic

1 development and competitiveness, and human rights, 2 including from the Open Technology Fund; 3 (4) representatives from relevant United States Government agencies; and 4 (5) representatives from like-minded allies and 5 6 partners. 7 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is 8 authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary for 9 each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this 10 section.

### 11 SEC. 129. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IDEOLOGICAL COMPETI12 TION.

13 It is the sense of Congress that National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan correctly observed that the United States 14 15 and likeminded democracies are in an ideological competition with the People's Republic of China, under the direc-16 tion and control of the Chinese Communist Party, when he 17 stated, "China is essentially making the case that the Chi-18 19 nese model is better than the American model. . . This is not any longer some kind of implied contrast. It is an ex-20 21 plicit statement that there is an alternative model to the 22 democratic market economy model that the United States 23 has been advancing over the course of decades.".

# Subtitle D—Financial Diplomacy and Leadership

3 SEC. 131. FINDINGS ON CHINESE FINANCIAL INDUSTRIAL

POLICY.

4

5 Congress makes the following findings:

6 (1) The People's Republic of China operates a 7 system of state-owned financial institutions including 8 retail banks, investment banks, asset managers, and 9 insurers which are given favorable treatment under 10 Chinese law while foreign financial institutions have 11 strict restrictions on their ability to operate in the 12 PRC.

(2) In order to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001, the PRC Government committed
to opening the credit card payment business to foreign firms by 2006.

17 (3) After years of the PRC refusing to open its
18 payment market, the United States brought a case
19 against the PRC before the WTO. In 2012, the WTO
20 mandated that the PRC open its card payment mar21 ket to global competitors.

(4) Even after the WTO's ruling, the PRC Government refused to comply with the ruling and maintained a rule that required all yuan-denominated
payment cards to use the PRC's Union Pay network.

Only in 2020, after the Chinese payment market had
 grown to \$27 trillion, did the PRC Government ap prove the application of foreign firms to enter the
 market.

5 (5) The PRC continues to maintain aggressive 6 capital controls, limiting access to the Chinese market 7 to foreign investors while hamstringing its own citi-8 zens ability to control their money.

9 (6) On November 5, 2018, Chinese President Xi 10 Jinping announced that the PRC would launch a 11 technology innovation stock exchange. The Shanghai 12 Stock Exchange STAR Market launched on July 22, 13 2019.

14 (7) On October 24, 2020, Chinese billionaire
15 Jack Ma referred to "pawnshop mentality" of state16 owned banks. Shortly thereafter, the initial public of17 fering of his firm Ant Financial was canceled by Chi18 nese regulators.

19 (8) The PRC Government is pioneering the use
20 of a fully digitized yuan, which is set to be the
21 world's first central bank backed digital currency,
22 and the People's Bank of China and the Hong Kong
23 Monetary Authority have already begun testing the
24 cross-border functionality of the digital currency.

1	SEC. 132. REPORT ON IMPORTANCE OF AMERICAN FINAN-
2	CIAL STRENGTH FOR GLOBAL LEADERSHIP.
3	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
4	that—
5	(1) the dominance of the dollar as the global re-
6	serve currency has yielded significant benefits to the
7	United States and the American people by allowing
8	the United States to maintain economic independ-
9	ence, better control its monetary policy, and finance
10	government outlays;
11	(2) American global leadership has benefited
12	from the United States monetary stability, credit-
13	worthiness, deep capital markets, and financial tech-
14	nology innovations;
15	(3) effective diplomacy and safeguarding of
16	American national security rely on the United States
17	role as the global financial leader, hub of global trade,
18	and source of economic opportunity;
19	(4) by cracking down on dissent in the key fi-
20	nancial center of Hong Kong, driving the creation of
21	a technology focused stock exchange, and pushing for-
22	ward a Central Bank digital currency, the People's
23	Republic of China is attempting to become the leading

24 hub of finance in the world; and

1	(5) the United States must maintain its position
2	as a global financial leader to continue its broader
3	global leadership role around the world.
4	(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
5	of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in co-
6	ordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit
7	to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—
8	(1) lists and examines the benefits to American
9	foreign policy that derive from the United States fi-
10	nancial leadership and the dollar's status as the
11	world's global reserve currency;
12	(2) describes the actions taken by the People's
13	Republic of China that could cement China's role as
14	the world's leading financial center;
15	(3) analyzes the possible impact on American
16	national security and foreign policy were the yuan to
17	supplant the dollar as the world's leading reserve cur-
18	rency;
19	(4) outlines how the United States can work dip-
20	lomatically with allies, partners, and other nations to
21	preserve a financial system that is free, open, and
22	fair; and
23	(5) identifies steps the United States can take to
24	preserve its status as the world's leading financial

1	center and maintain the dollar's position as the glob-
2	al reserve currency.
3	(c) Appropriate Committees of Congress De-
4	FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees
5	of Congress" means—
6	(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
7	House of Representatives;
8	(2) the Committee on Financial Services of the
9	House of Representatives;
10	(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
11	Senate; and
12	(4) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
13	Urban Affairs of the Senate.
14	SEC. 133. REVIEW OF CHINESE COMPANIES ON UNITED
14 15	SEC. 133. REVIEW OF CHINESE COMPANIES ON UNITED STATES CAPITAL MARKETS.
15	STATES CAPITAL MARKETS.
15 16	STATES CAPITAL MARKETS. (a) FINDINGS.—
15 16 17	STATES CAPITAL MARKETS. (a) FINDINGS.— (1) Beginning in the 1990s, a wave of Chinese
15 16 17 18	STATES CAPITAL MARKETS. (a) FINDINGS.— (1) Beginning in the 1990s, a wave of Chinese companies sought to raise capital and list shares on
15 16 17 18 19	STATES CAPITAL MARKETS. (a) FINDINGS.— (1) Beginning in the 1990s, a wave of Chinese companies sought to raise capital and list shares on American stock markets.
15 16 17 18 19 20	STATES CAPITAL MARKETS. (a) FINDINGS.— (1) Beginning in the 1990s, a wave of Chinese companies sought to raise capital and list shares on American stock markets. (2) In 2011 and 2012, more than 100 Chinese
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	STATES CAPITAL MARKETS. (a) FINDINGS.— (1) Beginning in the 1990s, a wave of Chinese companies sought to raise capital and list shares on American stock markets. (2) In 2011 and 2012, more than 100 Chinese firms were delisted from the New York Stock Ex-
<ol> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>STATES CAPITAL MARKETS.</li> <li>(a) FINDINGS.— <ol> <li>Beginning in the 1990s, a wave of Chinese companies sought to raise capital and list shares on American stock markets.</li> <li>In 2011 and 2012, more than 100 Chinese firms were delisted from the New York Stock Exchange as a result of fraud, accounting scandals, and</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

counting Oversight Board (PCAOB) signed a memo-1 2 randum of understanding with the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the China Ministry of 3 4 Finance for the production and exchange of audit documents. 5 6 (4) Despite signing the agreement, Chinese requ-7 lators continue to hinder the PCAOB's access to rel-8 evant documents that are necessary for the PCAOB to 9 carry out its enforcement duties.

10 (5) In August 2020, the Department of State
11 sent a letter to American universities warning about
12 national security implications related to Chinese
13 stock holdings.

14 (6) In December 2020, Congress passed and the
15 President signed the Holding Foreign Companies Ac16 countable Act (Public Law 116–222), which requires
17 foreign companies listed on American stock markets
18 to comply with PCAOB auditing rules within three
19 years. Under the legislation, issuers not in compliance
20 within three years will be delisted.

21 *(b) REPORT.*—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
State, in coordination with the Secretary of the
Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congres-

1	sional committees a report that describes the costs and
2	benefits to the United States posed by the presence of
3	companies incorporated in the People's Republic of
4	China (PRC) that are listed on American stock ex-
5	changes or traded over the counter, in the form of
6	American depository receipts.
7	(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report
8	shall—
9	(A) identify companies incorporated in the
10	PRC that—
11	(i) are listed or traded on one or sev-
12	eral stock exchanges within the United
13	States, including over-the-counter market
14	and "A Shares" added to indexes and ex-
15	change-traded funds out of mainland ex-
16	changes in the PRC; and
17	(ii) based on the factors for consider-
18	ation described in paragraph (3), have
19	knowingly and materially contributed to-
20	(I) activities that undermine
21	United States national security;
22	(II) serious abuses of internation-
23	ally recognized human rights; or

1	(III) a substantially increased fi-
2	nancial risk exposure for United
3	States-based investors;
4	(B) describe the activities of the companies
5	identified pursuant to subparagraph (A), and
6	their implications for the United States; and
7	(C) develop policy recommendations for the
8	United States Government, State governments,
9	United States financial institutions, United
10	States equity and debt exchanges, and other rel-
11	evant stakeholders to address the risks posed by
12	the presence in United States capital markets of
13	the companies identified pursuant to subpara-
14	graph (A).
15	(3) Factors for inclusion of a company.—
16	In completing the report under paragraph (1), the
17	President shall consider whether a company should be
18	identified pursuant to paragraph (2)(A) because the
19	company has—
20	(A) materially contributed to the develop-
21	ment or manufacture, or sold or facilitated pro-
22	curement by the PLA, of lethal military equip-
23	ment or component parts of such equipment;

1	(B) contributed to the construction and
2	militarization of features in the South China
3	Sea;
4	(C) been sanctioned by the United States or
5	has been determined to have conducted business
6	with sanctioned entities;
7	(D) engaged in an act or a series of acts of
8	intellectual property theft;
9	(E) engaged in corporate or economic espio-
10	nage;
11	(F) contributed to the proliferation of nu-
12	clear or missile technology in violation of United
13	Nations Security Council resolutions or United
14	States sanctions;
15	(G) contributed to the repression of religious
16	and ethnic minorities within the PRC, including
17	in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or
18	Tibet Autonomous Region;
19	(H) contributed to the development of tech-
20	nologies that enable censorship directed or di-
21	rectly supported by the Government of the PRC;
22	OT
23	(I) contributed to other activities or behav-
24	ior determined to be relevant by the President.

1	(4) Factors for making policy recommenda-
2	TIONS.—In completing the report under paragraph
3	(1), the President shall weigh the national security
4	implications and consider the following factors identi-
5	fied pursuant to paragraph (3) (except that such re-
6	port should exclude from its analysis the delisting or
7	potential delisting of companies from United States
8	markets as a result of failing to retain a Public Com-
9	pany Accounting Oversight Board-registered public
10	accounting firm as required by section 104 of the
11	Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7214)):
12	(A) The possibility that banning or
13	delisting companies from United States markets
14	could lead to an outflow of companies to list in
15	the PRC.
16	(B) The possibility that banning or
17	delisting companies from United States markets
18	could impact the status of the United States as
19	the world's leading capital markets center, par-
20	ticularly vis-à-vis the PRC.
21	(C) The impact on American foreign policy
22	and national security if United States leadership
23	in capital markets was weakened vis-à-vis the
24	PRC.

(c) REPORT FORM.—The report required under sub-1 2 section (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form. 3 (d) PUBLICATION.—The report required under sub-4 section (b) shall be made accessible to the public online 5 through relevant United States Government websites. 6 SEC. 134. REPORT ON DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC IMPLI-7 CATIONS OF CHANGES TO CROSS-BORDER 8 PAYMENT AND FINANCIAL MESSAGING SYS-9 TEMS. 10 (a) REPORT.— 11 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after 12 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of 13 State, in coordination with the Secretary of the 14 Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congres-15 sional committees a report on the diplomatic and eco-16 nomic implications of cross-border payment systems. 17 (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re-18 quired under paragraph (1) shall— 19 (A) assess the extent to which American di-20 plomacy and global leadership hinge upon the 21 current infrastructure and existing ecosystem of 22 cross-border payment and financial messaging

23 systems;

1	(B) examine the durability of the Society
2	for Worldwide Interbank Financial Tele-
3	communication cooperative;
4	(C) review and analyze ways in which the
5	Cross Border Interbank Payment Systems,
6	cryptocurrencies, and central bank digital cur-
7	rencies could erode this system; and
8	(D) analyze how changes to global cross-bor-
9	der payment systems could undermine United
10	States national security interests including im-
11	pacts on the efficacy of sanctions, the countering
12	of terrorist finance, and the enforcement of anti-
13	money laundering provisions.
14	(b) REPORT FORM.—The report required under sub-
15	section (a)(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form.
16	(c) PUBLICATION.—The report under subsection $(a)(1)$
17	shall be made accessible to the public online through rel-

18 evant United States Government websites.

	02
1	TITLE II—INVESTING IN
2	ALLIANCES AND PARTNERSHIPS
3	Subtitle A—Strategic and
4	<b>Diplomatic Matters</b>
5	SEC. 201. APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE-
6	FINED.
7	In this subtitle, the term "appropriate committees of
8	Congress" means—
9	(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
10	Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on
11	Appropriations of the Senate; and
12	(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Com-
13	mittee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Ap-
14	propriations of the House of Representatives.
15	SEC. 202. UNITED STATES COMMITMENT AND SUPPORT FOR
16	ALLIES AND PARTNERS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC.
17	(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
18	that—
19	(1) the United States treaty alliances in the
20	Indo-Pacific provide a unique strategic advantage to
21	the United States and are among the Nation's most
22	precious assets, enabling the United States to advance
23	its vital national interests, defend its territory, ex-
24	pand its economy through international trade and
25	commerce, establish enduring cooperation with allies

1	while seeking to establish new partnerships, prevent
2	the domination of the Indo-Pacific and its sur-
3	rounding maritime and air lanes by a hostile power
4	or powers, and deter potential aggressors;
5	(2) the Governments of the United States, Japan,
6	South Korea, Australia, the Philippines, and Thai-
7	land are critical allies in advancing a free and open
8	order in the Indo-Pacific region and tackling chal-
9	lenges with unity of purpose, and have collaborated to
10	advance specific efforts of shared interest in areas
11	such as defense and security, economic prosperity, in-
12	frastructure connectivity, and fundamental freedoms;
13	(3) the United States greatly values other part-
14	nerships in the Indo-Pacific region, including with
15	India, Singapore, Indonesia, Taiwan, New Zealand,
16	and Vietnam, as well as its trilateral and quadrilat-
17	eral dialogues, and regional architecture such as the
18	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),
19	and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, which
20	are essential to further shared interests;
21	(4) the security environment in the Indo-Pacific
22	demands consistent United States and allied commit-
23	ment to strengthening and advancing alliances so
24	that they are postured to meet these challenges, and
25	will require sustained political will, concrete partner-

1	ships, economic, commercial, technological, and secu-
2	rity cooperation, consistent and tangible commit-
3	ments, high-level and extensive consultations on mat-
4	ters of mutual interest, mutual and shared coopera-
5	tion in the acquisition of key capabilities important
6	to allied defenses, and unified mutual support in the
7	face of political, economic, or military coercion;
8	(5) fissures in the United States alliance rela-
9	tionships and partnerships benefit United States ad-
10	versaries and weaken the collective ability to advance
11	shared interests;
12	(6) the United States must work with allies to
13	prioritize human rights throughout the Indo-Pacific
14	region;
15	(7) as the report released in August 2020 by the
16	Expert Group of the International Military Council
17	on Climate and Security (IMCCS), entitled "Climate
18	and Security in the Indo-Asia Pacific" noted, the
19	Indo-Pacific region is one of the regions most vulner-
20	able to climate impacts, and as former Deputy Under
21	Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environ-
22	ment Sherri Goodman, Secretary General of IMCCS,
23	noted, climate shocks act as a threat multiplier in the
24	Indo-Pacific region, increasing humanitarian re-
25	sponse costs and impacting security throughout the

1	region as sea levels rise, fishing patterns shift, food
2	insecurity rises, and storms grow stronger and more
3	frequent;
4	(8) the United State should continue to engage
5	on and deepen cooperation with allies and partners
6	of the United States in the Indo-Pacific region, as
7	laid out in the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (Pub-
8	lic Law 115–409), in the areas of—
9	(A) forecasting environmental challenges;
10	(B) assisting with transnational coopera-
11	tion on sustainable uses of forest and water re-
12	sources with the goal of preserving biodiversity
13	and access to safe drinking water;
14	(C) fisheries and marine resource conserva-
15	tion; and
16	(D) meeting environmental challenges and
17	developing resilience;
18	(9) the Secretary of State, in coordination with
19	the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the
20	United States Agency for International Development,
21	should facilitate a robust interagency Indo-Pacific cli-
22	mate resiliency and adaptation strategy focusing on
23	internal and external actions needed—
24	(A) to facilitate regional early recovery, risk
25	reduction, and resilience to weather-related im-

1	pacts on strategic interests of the United States
2	and partners and allies of the United States in
3	the region; and
4	(B) to address humanitarian and food secu-
5	rity impacts of weather-related changes in the re-
6	gion; and
7	(10) ASEAN centrality and ASEAN-led mecha-
8	nisms remain essential to the evolving institutional
9	architecture of the Indo-Pacific region.
10	(b) Statement of Policy.—It shall be the policy of
11	the United States—
12	(1) to deepen diplomatic, economic, and security
13	cooperation with and among United States allies in
14	the Indo-Pacific, as appropriate, including through
15	diplomatic engagement, regional development, energy
16	security and development, scientific and health part-
17	nerships, educational and cultural exchanges, intel-
18	ligence-sharing, and other diplomatic and defense-re-
19	lated initiatives;
20	(2) to uphold the United States multilateral and
21	bilateral treaty obligations, including—
22	(A) defending Japan consistent with the
23	Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Be-
24	tween the United States of America and Japan,
25	done at Washington, January 19, 1960, and all

1	related and subsequent bilateral security agree-
2	ments and arrangements concluded on or before
3	the date of enactment of this Act;
4	(B) defending the Republic of Korea con-
5	sistent with the Mutual Defense Treaty Between
6	the United States and the Republic of Korea,
7	done at Washington, October 1, 1953, and all re-
8	lated and subsequent bilateral security agree-
9	ments and arrangements concluded on or before
10	the date of enactment of this Act;
11	(C) defending the Philippines consistent
12	with article IV of the Mutual Defense Treaty Be-
13	tween the United States and the Republic of the
14	Philippines, done at Washington, August 30,
15	1951, and all related and subsequent bilateral se-
16	curity agreements and arrangements concluded
17	on or before the date of enactment of this Act;
18	(D) defending Thailand consistent with the
19	Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty ("Ma-
20	nila Pact"), done at Manila, September 8, 1954,
21	understanding thereto the Thanat-Rusk commu-
22	nique of 1962, and all related and subsequent bi-
23	lateral security agreements and arrangements
24	concluded on or before the date of enactment of
25	this Act; and

1	(E) defending Australia consistent with the
2	Security Treaty Between Australia and the
3	United States of America, done at San Fran-
4	cisco, September 1, 1951, and all related and
5	subsequent bilateral security agreements and ar-
6	rangements concluded on or before the date of en-
7	actment of this Act;
8	(3) to strengthen and deepen the United States'
9	bilateral and regional partnerships, including with
10	India, Taiwan, ASEAN, and New Zealand;
11	(4) to cooperate with allies and partners to pro-
12	mote human rights across the Indo-Pacific region bi-
13	laterally and through regional and multilateral fora
14	and pacts;
15	(5) to strengthen and advance diplomatic, eco-
16	nomic, and security cooperation with regional part-
17	ners, such as Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore,
18	Indonesia, and India; and
19	(6) to collaborate and cooperate on the sustain-
20	able development of the Mekong River Basin, includ-
21	ing by providing support for environmental conserva-
22	tion and protection initiatives in the Mekong sub-re-
23	gion and through assistance to Cambodia, Laos, Thai-
24	land, and Vietnam, whose governments comprise the
25	Mekong River Commission (MRC). United States ef-

1	forts should focus on increasing MRC member coun-
2	tries' capacity in the sustainable conservation and
3	management of natural resources.

## 4 SEC. 203. BOOSTING QUAD COOPERATION.

5 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
6 that—

7 (1) as a Pacific power, the United States should 8 continue to strengthen its cooperation with Australia, 9 India, and Japan, (commonly referred to as the 10 Quadrilateral Security Dialogue or "Quad") to en-11 hance and implement a shared vision to meet regional 12 challenges and to promote a free, open, inclusive, re-13 silient, and healthy Indo-Pacific, characterized by re-14 spect for democratic norms, rule of law, and market-15 driven economic growth, and that is free from undue 16 influence and coercion;

(2) the United States should expand dialogue
and cooperation through the Quad with a range of
partners to support the rule of law, freedom of navigation and overflight, peaceful resolution of disputes,
democratic values, and territorial integrity, and to
uphold peace and prosperity and strengthen democratic resilience in the Indo-Pacific;

24 (3) the recent pledge from the first-ever Quad
25 leaders meeting on March 12, 2021, to respond to the

2 expanding safe, affordable, and effective vaccine	
	pro-
3 duction and equitable access, and to address sh	ared
4 challenges, including in cyberspace, critical	tech-
5 nologies, counterterrorism, quality infrastructure	e in-
6 vestment, and humanitarian assistance and dis	aster
7 relief, as well as maritime domains, further adva	inces
8 the important cooperation among Quad nations	that
9 is so critical to the Indo-Pacific region;	
10 (4) building upon their announced commit	ment
11 to finance 1,000,000,000 or more COVID-19 vac	cines
12 by the end of 2022 for use in the Indo-Pacific reg	gion,
13 the United States International Development Fin	ance
14 Corporation, the Japan International Coopera	ation
15 Agency, and the Japan Bank for International	Co-
16 operation, including through partnerships other	mul-
17 tilateral development banks, should also venture a	to fi-
18 nance development and infrastructure projects in	ı the
19 Indo-Pacific region that are competitive, transpa	rent,
20 and sustainable;	

(5) the United States should participate in the
Resilient Supply Chain Initiative launched by Australia, Japan, and India in 2020, along with similar
initiatives that relocate supply chains in the health,
economic, and national security sectors to the United

1	States, its Quad partners, and other like-minded
2	countries; and
3	(6) the formation of a Quad Intra-Parliamen-
4	tary Working Group could—
5	(A) sustain and deepen engagement between
6	senior officials of the Quad countries on a full
7	spectrum of issues; and
8	(B) be modeled on the successful and long-
9	standing bilateral intra-parliamentary groups
10	between the United States and Mexico, Canada,
11	and the United Kingdom, as well as other formal
12	and informal parliamentary exchanges.
13	(b) Reporting Requirement.—
14	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
15	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
16	State shall submit to the appropriate congressional
17	committees a strategy for bolstering engagement and
18	cooperation with the Quad.
19	(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy
20	required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:
21	(A) A description of how the United States
22	intends to demonstrate democratic leadership in
23	the Indo-Pacific through quadrilateral engage-
24	ment with India, Japan, and Australia on
25	shared interests and common challenges.

1	(B) A summary of—
2	(i) current and past Quad initiatives
3	across the whole of the United States Gov-
4	ernment, including to promote broad based
5	and inclusive economic growth, trade, and
6	investment, and to advance technology co-
7	operation, energy innovation, climate miti-
8	gation and adaptation, physical and digital
9	infrastructure development, education, dis-
10	aster management, and global health secu-
11	rity;
12	(ii) proposals shared among Quad
13	countries to deepen existing security co-
14	operation, intelligence sharing, economic
15	partnerships, and multilateral coordination;
16	and
17	(iii) initiatives and agreements under-
18	taken jointly with Quad countries, in addi-
19	tion to other like-minded partners in the
20	Indo-Pacific, on areas of shared interest.
21	(C) A description of efforts to jointly—
22	(i) expand ongoing COVID–19 co-
23	operation to prepare for the next pandemic
24	by focusing on medium-term vaccine and

1 medical supply production and building a 2 broader dialogue on global public health; 3 (ii) combat economic coercion, deepen 4 regional economic engagement and integration, and strengthen regional rules and 5 6 standards around trade and investment: 7 (iii) strengthen climate actions on 8 mitigation, adaptation, resilience, tech-9 nology, capacity-building, and climate fi-10 nance; 11 (iv) facilitate the development of qual-12 infrastructure in the Indo-Pacific ity 13 through joint financing, investment, tech-14 nical assistance, and standards setting: 15 (v) enhance joint maritime security and maritime domain awareness initiatives 16 17 to protect the maritime commons and sup-18 port international law and freedom of navi-19 gation in the Indo-Pacific; and 20 (vi) develop international technology 21 standards and share or co-develop new in-22 novative technologies of the future.

## 1SEC. 204. ESTABLISHMENT OF QUAD INTRA-PARLIAMEN-2TARY WORKING GROUP.

3 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State 4 5 shall seek to enter into negotiations with the governments of Japan, Australia, and India (collectively, with the 6 7 United States, known as the "Quad") with the goal of 8 reaching a written agreement to establish a Quad Intra-9 Parliamentary Working Group to facilitate closer cooperation on shared interests and values. 10

11 (b) UNITED STATES GROUP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At such time as the governments of the Quad countries enter into a written
agreement described in subsection (a) to establish a
Quad Intra-Parliamentary Working Group, there
shall be established a United States Group, which
shall represent the United States at the Quad IntraParliamentary Working Group.

19 (2) MEMBERSHIP.—

20 (A) IN GENERAL.—The United States
21 Group shall be comprised of not more than 24
22 Members of Congress.

23 (B) APPOINTMENT.—Of the Members of
24 Congress appointed to the United States Group
25 under subparagraph (A)—

1	(i) half shall be appointed by the						
2	Speaker of the House of Representatives						
3	from among Members of the House, not						
4	fewer than four of whom shall be members						
5	of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and						
6	(ii) half shall be appointed by the						
7	President Pro Tempore of the Senate, based						
8	on recommendations of the majority leader						
9	and minority leader of the Senate, from						
10	among Members of the Senate, not fewer						
11	than four of whom shall be members of the						
12	Committee on Foreign Relations (unless the						
13	majority leader and minority leader deter-						
14	mine otherwise).						
15	(3) Meetings.—						
16	(A) IN GENERAL.—The United States						
17	Group shall seek to meet not less frequently than						
18	annually with representatives and appropriate						
19	staff of the legislatures of Japan, Australia, and						
20	India, and any other country invited by mutual						
21	agreement of the Quad countries.						
22	(B) LIMITATION.—A meeting described in						
23	subparagraph (A) may be held—						
24	(i) in the United States;						

1	(ii) in another Quad country during
2	periods when Congress is not in session; or
3	(iii) virtually.
4	(4) Chairperson and vice chairperson.—
5	(A) House delegation.—The Speaker of
6	the House of Representatives shall designate the
7	chairperson or vice chairperson of the delegation
8	of the United States Group from the House from
9	among members of the Committee on Foreign Af-
10	fairs.
11	(B) SENATE DELEGATION.—The President
12	Pro Tempore of the Senate shall designate the
13	chairperson or vice chairperson of the delegation
14	of the United States Group from the Senate from
15	among members of the Committee on Foreign
16	Relations.
17	(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
18	(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be
19	appropriated \$1,000,000 for each fiscal years
20	2022 through 2025 for the United States Group.
21	(B) DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
22	(i) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year
23	for which an appropriation is made for the
24	United States Group, half of the amount
25	appropriated shall be available to the dele-

1gation from the House of Representatives2and half of the amount appropriated shall3be available to the delegation from the Sen-4ate.

5	(ii) Method of distribution.—The
6	amounts available to the delegations of the
7	House of Representatives and the Senate
8	under clause (i) shall be disbursed on vouch-
9	ers to be approved by the chairperson of the
10	delegation from the House of Representa-
11	tives and the chairperson of the delegation
12	from the Senate, respectively.

(6) PRIVATE SOURCES.—The United States
Group may accept gifts or donations of services or
property, subject to the review and approval, as appropriate, of the Committee on Ethics of the House of
Representatives and the Committee on Ethics of the
Senate.

19 (7) CERTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.—The
20 certificate of the chairperson of the delegation from
21 the House of Representatives or the delegation of the
22 Senate of the United States Group shall be final and
23 conclusive upon the accounting officers in the audit24 ing of the accounts of the United States Group.

1	(8) ANNUAL REPORT.—The United States Group
2	shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
3	the House of Representatives and the Committee on
4	Foreign Relations of the Senate a report for each fis-
5	cal year for which an appropriation is made for the
6	United States Group, including a description of its
7	expenditures under such appropriation.
8	SEC. 205. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON COOPERATION WITH
9	ASEAN.
10	It is the policy of the United States to—
11	(1) stand with the nations of the Association of
12	Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as they respond to
13	COVID-19 and support greater cooperation in build-
14	ing capacity to prepare for and respond to pandemics
15	and other public health challenges;
16	(2) support high-level United States participa-
17	tion in the annual ASEAN Summit held each year;
18	(3) reaffirm the importance of United States-
19	ASEAN economic engagement, including the elimi-
20	nation of barriers to cross-border commerce, and sup-
21	port the ASEAN Economic Community's (AEC)
22	goals, including strong, inclusive, and sustainable
23	long-term economic growth and cooperation with the
24	United States that focuses on innovation and capac-
25	ity-building efforts in technology, education, disaster

management, food security, human rights, and trade
 facilitation, particularly for ASEAN's poorest coun tries;

4 (4) urge ASEAN to continue its efforts to foster
5 greater integration and unity within the ASEAN
6 community, as well as to foster greater integration
7 and unity with non-ASEAN economic, political, and
8 security partners, including Japan, the Republic of
9 Korea, Australia, the European Union, and India;

10 (5) recognize the value of strategic economic ini-11 tiatives such as United States-ASEAN Connect, which 12 demonstrates a commitment to ASEAN and the AEC 13 and builds upon economic relationships in the region: 14 (6) support ASEAN nations in addressing mari-15 time and territorial disputes in a constructive man-16 ner and in pursuing claims through peaceful, diplo-17 matic, and, as necessary, legitimate regional and 18 international arbitration mechanisms, consistent with 19 international law, including through the adoption of 20 a code of conduct in the South China Sea that rep-21 resents the interests of all parties and promotes peace 22 and stability in the region;

23 (7) urge all parties involved in the maritime and
24 territorial disputes in the Indo-Pacific region, includ-

1	ing the	Government	of	the	People's	Republic	of
2	China—						

3 (A) to cease any current activities, and
4 avoid undertaking any actions in the future,
5 that undermine stability, or complicate or esca6 late disputes through the use of coercion, intimi7 dation, or military force;

8 (B) to demilitarize islands, reefs, shoals, 9 and other features, and refrain from new efforts 10 to militarize, including the construction of new 11 garrisons and facilities and the relocation of ad-12 ditional military personnel, material, or equip-13 ment;

(C) to oppose actions by any country that
prevent other countries from exercising their sovereign rights to the resources in their exclusive
economic zones and continental shelves by enforcing claims to those areas in the South China Sea
that lack support in international law; and

20 (D) to oppose unilateral declarations of ad21 ministrative and military districts in contested
22 areas in the South China Sea;

(8) urge parties to refrain from unilateral actions that cause permanent physical damage to the
marine environment and support the efforts of the

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 and ASEAN to implement guidelines to address the
 illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in the re gion;

5 (9) urge ASEAN nations to develop a common 6 approach to encourage China and the Philippines to 7 comply with the decision of the Permanent Court of 8 Arbitration's 2016 ruling in favor of the Republic of 9 the Philippines in the case against the People's Re-10 public of China's excessive maritime claims;

(10) reaffirm the commitment of the United
States to continue joint efforts with ASEAN to halt
human smuggling and trafficking in persons and
urge ASEAN to create and strengthen regional mechanisms to provide assistance and support to refugees
and migrants;

17 (11) support the Mekong-United States Partner18 ship;

19 (12) support newly created initiatives with
20 ASEAN nations, including the United States-ASEAN
21 Smart Cities Partnership, the ASEAN Policy Imple22 mentation Project, the United States-ASEAN Innova23 tion Circle, and the United States-ASEAN Health
24 Futures;

1	(13) encourage the President to communicate to
2	ASEAN leaders the importance of promoting the rule
3	of law and open and transparent government,
4	strengthening civil society, and protecting human
5	rights, including releasing political prisoners, ceasing
6	politically motivated prosecutions and arbitrary
7	killings, and safeguarding freedom of the press, free-
8	dom of assembly, freedom of religion, and freedom of
9	speech and expression;
10	(14) support efforts by organizations in ASEAN
11	that address corruption in the public and private sec-
12	tors, enhance anti-bribery compliance, enforce bribery
13	criminalization in the private sector, and build bene-
14	ficial ownership transparency through the ASEAN-
15	USAID PROSPECT project partnered with the South
16	East Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC);
17	(15) support the Young Southeast Asian Leaders
18	Initiative as an example of a people-to-people part-
19	nership that provides skills, networks, and leadership
20	training to a new generation that will create and fill
21	jobs, foster cross-border cooperation and partnerships,
22	and rise to address the regional and global challenges
23	of the future;
24	(16) support the creation of initiatives similar to
~ -	

25 the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative for

other parts of the Indo-Pacific to foster people-to-peo ple partnerships with an emphasis on civil society
 leaders;

4 (17) acknowledge those ASEAN governments that
5 have fully upheld and implemented all United Na6 tions Security Council resolutions and international
7 agreements with respect to the Democratic People's
8 Republic of Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile pro9 grams and encourage all other ASEAN governments
10 to do the same; and

(18) allocate appropriate resources across the
United States Government to articulate and implement an Indo-Pacific strategy that respects and supports the crucial role of ASEAN and supports
ASEAN as a source of well-functioning and problemsolving regional architecture in the Indo-Pacific community.

## 18 SEC. 206. YOUNG SOUTHEAST ASIAN LEADERS INITIATIVE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the
"Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative Act" or the
"YSEALI Act".

22 (b) Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in
the Department of State the Young Southeast Asian
Leaders Initiative ("YSEALI") program.

1	(2) GOALS.—The YSEALI program shall seek to
2	build to capacity of young leaders in Southeast Asia
3	to—
4	(A) support young leaders from Southeast
5	Asia by offering professional development and a
6	global network to share expertise, including in
7	the areas of civic engagement, economic em-
8	powerment and social entrepreneurship, edu-
9	cation and environmental issues; and
10	(B) further strengthen the enduring part-
11	nership between the United States and Southeast
12	Asia and connect United States experts with
13	YSEALI participants.
14	(3) YSEALI programs.—
15	(A) YSEALI ACADEMIC FELLOWS PRO-
16	GRAM.—There is established the YSEALI Aca-
17	demic Fellows Program to bring students from
18	YSEALI partner countries to the United States
19	for the purposes of building practical expertise,
20	leadership skills, and professional networks relat-
21	ing to one or more of the YSEALI themes. The
22	Secretary of State may award fellowships under
23	the Academic Fellows Program to eligible indi-
24	viduals based on the following:

1	(i) Citizenship and residency in a
2	YSEALI partner country.
3	(ii) Status as a full-time under-
4	graduate student, or recent graduate of col-
5	lege, university, or other institutions of
6	higher learning.
7	(iii) Other criteria determined appro-
8	priate by the Secretary.
9	(B) YSEALI PROFESSIONAL FELLOWS PRO-
10	GRAM.—There is established the YSEALI Profes-
11	sional Fellows Program to bring professionals
12	from YSEALI partner countries to the United
13	States for the purposes of building practical ex-
14	pertise, leadership skills, and professional net-
15	works relating to one or more of the YSEALI
16	themes. The Secretary of State may award fel-
17	lowships under the Professional Fellows Program
18	to eligible individuals based on the following:
19	(i) Citizenship and residency in a
20	YSEALI partner country.
21	(ii) Status as an emerging leader in
22	government, civil society, or the private sec-
23	tor, and demonstrated expertise relating to
24	one or more of the YSEALI themes.

1	(iii) Current employment, and two or
2	more years of professional work experience
3	relevant to one or more YSEALI themes.
4	(iv) Other criteria determined appro-
5	priate by the Secretary.
6	(C) OTHER INITIATIVES.—The Secretary of
7	State may designate other initiatives as YSEALI
8	initiatives under this section if they advance the
9	goals of the YSEALI program as described in
10	paragraph (2).
11	(4) Activities.—
12	(A) UNITED STATES-BASED ACTIVITIES.—
13	The Secretary of State shall oversee all United
14	States-based activities carried out under the
15	YSEALI program, including the participation of
16	YSEALI Academic Fellows in a program at a
17	United States university or college, and the par-
18	ticipation of YSEALI Professional Fellows at
19	United States private and public sector organi-
20	zations for individually-tailored work place-
21	ments. Both fellowships may include site visits,
22	professional networking opportunities, leadership
23	training, community service, and organized cul-
24	tural activities, as appropriate.

1	(B) Southeast asia-based activities.—
2	The Secretary of State should continue to sup-
3	port overseas initiatives of the program, includ-
4	ing the following:
5	(i) Quality leadership training, profes-
6	sional development, and networking oppor-
7	tunities for YSEALI alumni.
8	(ii) Reciprocal exchanges for YSEALI
9	Professional Fellows Program's United
10	States professional hosts and interlocutors
11	to support post-United States exchange ac-
12	tion plans and other related public diplo-
13	macy goals, as appropriate.
14	(iii) Opportunities for networking with
15	YSEALI alumni and professionals and ex-
16	perts who are American and Southeast
17	Asian.
18	(iv) The YSEALI Regional Workshop
19	program, offering networking, mentoring,
20	hands-on training, and the tools necessary
21	to lead communities in addressing eco-
22	nomic, environmental, educational, and
23	civic engagement issues.
24	(v) The YSEALI Seeds for the Future
25	program, providing small, competitive

1	grants to young leaders in Southeast Asia
2	to improve their communities, countries,
3	and the region towards one or more of the
4	themes of civic engagement, economic em-
5	powerment and social entrepreneurship,
6	education, or environmental issues.
7	(vi) The YSEALI Academy at Ful-
8	bright University Vietnam, offering execu-
9	tive-level seminars for entry to mid-level
10	professionals around the themes of tech-
11	nology and innovation, public policy, and
12	entrepreneurship.
13	(vii) The YSEALI Women's Leader-
14	ship Academy Program, enhancing people-
15	to-people ties and engagement with young
16	and emerging leaders by promoting gender
17	equality and advancing the status of women
18	and girls, such as in the public health sector
19	(C) Alumni platform.—The Secretary of
20	State is authorized to convene current YSEALI
21	participants and YSEALI alumni through a
22	platform to promote networking opportunities
23	within the YSEALI community.
24	(D) Implementation.—To carry out this
25	paragraph, United States diplomatic and con-

1	sular posts, the Secretary of State, and agency
2	external partners managing and implementing
3	the YSEALI program—
4	(i) shall promote United States policy
5	goals in Southeast Asia by providing tools
6	and resources to help young Southeast
7	Asian leaders develop important skills and
8	connections, including through online cam-
9	paigns and public diplomacy initiatives;
10	(ii) shall establish a system for moni-
11	toring, evaluating, and improving the
12	YSEALI program; and
13	(iii) may accept financial contribu-
14	tions from foundations, corporations, pri-
15	vate donors, program partners, and imple-
16	menting agency external partners intended
17	to foster the goals of the YSEALI program.
18	(5) Reports.—
19	(A) STRATEGY.—The Secretary of State
20	shall submit to the appropriate congressional
21	committees a strategy for implementing the
22	YSEALI program, including the following:
23	(i) YSEALI program goals, targets,
24	and planned outcomes for each year and,
25	separately, for the YSEALI program gen-

1	erally during the duration of its implemen-
2	tation.
3	(ii) The continuation of YSEALI pro-
4	gram monitoring and evaluation plan, in-
5	cluding metrics for measuring YSEALI pro-
6	gram progress identification of annual
7	YSEALI program goals, and targets.
8	(B) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 1
9	year after the date of the enactment of this sec-
10	tion, and annually thereafter for 4 years, the
11	Secretary of State shall submit to the appro-
12	priate congressional committees and publish on a
13	publicly available website of the Department a
14	report on—
15	(i) YSEALI program progress and an
16	assessment of the metrics, goals, targets, and
17	outcomes described in subparagraph $(A)(i)$ ,
18	including information relating to YSEALI
19	program implementation and outcome ac-
20	tivities during the year covered by each re-
21	port; and
22	(ii) recommendations for improvements
23	or amendments to the YSEALI program
24	and strategy, if any, that would improve

1	their effectiveness during subsequent years
2	of YSEALI program implementation.
3	(C) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than the
4	date of the submission of the last report required
5	under subparagraph $(B)$ , the Secretary of State
6	shall submit to the appropriate congressional
7	committees a final assessment report that evalu-
8	ates YSEALI program implementation and out-
9	comes during the entire duration of YSEALI
10	program operation, including recommendations
11	regarding whether the YSEALI program should
12	be reauthorized and any changes that would im-
13	prove its effectiveness.
14	(6) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
15	(A) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
16	TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional
17	committees" means—
18	(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
19	the House of Representatives;
20	(ii) the Committee on Appropriations
21	of the House of Representatives;
22	(iii) the Committee on Foreign Rela-
23	tions of the Senate; and
24	(iv) the Committee on Appropriations
25	of the Senate.

1	(B) Implementing agency external
2	PARTNERS.—The term "implementing agency ex-
3	ternal partners" means any external partner
4	that is not a United States Government agency,
5	and may include one or more of the following en-
6	tities:
7	(i) Local or multinational corpora-
8	tions.
9	(ii) Nongovernmental organizations.
10	(iii) Universities.
11	(iv) Regional institutions.
12	(C) YSEALI THEME.—The term "YSEALI
13	theme" means—
14	(i) civic engagement;
15	(ii) economic empowerment and social
16	entrepreneurship;
17	(iii) education;
18	(iv) environmental issues; or
19	(v) any other theme included by the
20	Secretary of State.
21	(D) YSEALI PARTNER COUNTRIES.—The
22	term "YSEALI partner countries" includes each
23	member country of the Association of Southeast
24	Asian Nations and each other country or polit-
25	ical entity the Secretary of State determines ap-

1	propriate to include in the programs established
2	under this section.
3	SEC. 207. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH G7
4	AND G20 COUNTRIES.
5	It is the sense of Congress that the President, acting
6	through the Secretary of State, should initiate an agenda
7	with G7 and G20 countries on matters relevant to economic
8	and democratic freedoms, including relating to the fol-
9	lowing:
10	(1) Trade and investment issues and enforce-
11	ment.
12	(2) Building support for international infra-
13	structure standards, including standards agreed to at
14	the G20 summit in Osaka in 2018.
15	(3) The erosion of democracy and human rights.
16	(4) The security of $5G$ telecommunications.
17	(5) Anti-competitive behavior, such as intellec-
18	tual property theft, massive subsidization of compa-
19	nies, and other policies and practices.
20	(6) Predatory international sovereign lending
21	that is inconsistent with Organisation for Economic
22	Cooperation and Development and Paris Club prin-
23	ciples.
24	(7) International influence campaigns.
25	(0) <b>E</b> minor mental standards

25 (8) Environmental standards.

	117
1	(9) Coordination with like-minded regional part-
2	ners that are not in the G7 and G20.
3	SEC. 208. ENHANCING THE UNITED STATES-TAIWAN PART-
4	NERSHIP.
5	(a) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
6	United States—
7	(1) to support the close economic, political, and
8	security relationship between Taiwan and the United
9	States and recognize Taiwan as a vital part of the
10	approach to the United States Indo-Pacific;
11	(2) to advance the security of Taiwan and its de-
12	mocracy a vital national security interest of the
13	United States;
14	(3) to reinforce all existing United States Gov-
15	ernment commitments to Taiwan, consistent with the
16	Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8), the three
17	joint communiques, and the "Six Assurances";
18	(4) to support Taiwan's implementation of its
19	asymmetric defense strategy, including the priorities
20	identified in Taiwan's Overall Defense Concept;
21	(5) to urge Taiwan to increase its defense spend-
22	ing in order to fully resource its defense strategy;
23	(6) to conduct regular transfers of defense arti-
24	cles to Taiwan in order to enhance Taiwan's self-de-
25	fense capabilities, particularly its efforts to develop

<ul> <li>8 meaningful participation in international organiza-</li> <li>9 tions, including the World Health Assembly, the</li> <li>10 International Civil Aviation Organization, the Inter-</li> <li>11 national Criminal Police Organization, and other</li> <li>12 international bodies as appropriate;</li> <li>13 (8) to advocate for information sharing with</li> <li>14 Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on</li> <li>15 Cancer;</li> <li>16 (9) to promote meaningful cooperation among</li> <li>17 the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded</li> <li>18 partners;</li> <li>19 (10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</li> </ul>	1	and integrate asymmetric capabilities, such as anti-
4puters, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, and resilient command and control capabilities, into its military forces;7(7) to advocate and actively advance Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organiza- 99tions, including the World Health Assembly, the 1010International Civil Aviation Organization, the Inter- national Criminal Police Organization, and other international bodies as appropriate;13(8) to advocate for information sharing with Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on Cancer;16(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded partners;19(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten- tially through new agreements or resumption of talks under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree- ment;23(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-	2	ship, coastal defense, anti-armor, air defense, ad-
5and resilient command and control capabilities, into6its military forces;7(7) to advocate and actively advance Taiwan's8meaningful participation in international organiza-9tions, including the World Health Assembly, the10International Civil Aviation Organization, the Inter-11national Criminal Police Organization, and other12international bodies as appropriate;13(8) to advocate for information sharing with14Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on15Cancer;16(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among17the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded18partners;19(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-20tially through new agreements or resumption of talks21under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-22ment;23(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-	3	vanced command, control, communications, com-
<ul> <li><i>its military forces;</i></li> <li><i>(7) to advocate and actively advance Taiwan's</i></li> <li><i>meaningful participation in international organiza</i></li> <li><i>tions, including the World Health Assembly, the</i></li> <li><i>International Civil Aviation Organization, the Inter-</i></li> <li><i>national Criminal Police Organization, and other</i></li> <li><i>international bodies as appropriate;</i></li> <li><i>(8) to advocate for information sharing with</i></li> <li><i>Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on</i></li> <li><i>Cancer;</i></li> <li><i>(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among</i></li> <li><i>the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded</i></li> <li><i>partners;</i></li> <li><i>(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</i></li> <li><i>tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</i></li> <li><i>under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</i></li> <li><i>(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</i></li> </ul>	4	puters, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance,
<ul> <li>(7) to advocate and actively advance Taiwan's</li> <li>meaningful participation in international organiza-</li> <li>tions, including the World Health Assembly, the</li> <li>International Civil Aviation Organization, the Inter-</li> <li>national Criminal Police Organization, and other</li> <li>international bodies as appropriate;</li> <li>(8) to advocate for information sharing with</li> <li>Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on</li> <li>Cancer;</li> <li>(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among</li> <li>the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded</li> <li>partners;</li> <li>(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</li> <li>tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</li> <li>under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	5	and resilient command and control capabilities, into
<ul> <li>meaningful participation in international organiza-</li> <li>tions, including the World Health Assembly, the</li> <li>International Civil Aviation Organization, the Inter-</li> <li>national Criminal Police Organization, and other</li> <li>international bodies as appropriate;</li> <li>(8) to advocate for information sharing with</li> <li>Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on</li> <li>Cancer;</li> <li>(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among</li> <li>the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded</li> <li>partners;</li> <li>(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</li> <li>tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</li> <li>under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>ment;</li> <li>(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	6	its military forces;
9tions, including the World Health Assembly, the10International Civil Aviation Organization, the Inter-11national Criminal Police Organization, and other12international bodies as appropriate;13(8) to advocate for information sharing with14Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on15Cancer;16(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among17the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded18partners;19(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-20tially through new agreements or resumption of talks21under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-22ment;23(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-	7	(7) to advocate and actively advance Taiwan's
10International Civil Aviation Organization, the Inter- national Criminal Police Organization, and other11national Criminal Police Organization, and other12international bodies as appropriate;13(8) to advocate for information sharing with14Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on15Cancer;16(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among17the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded18partners;19(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-20tially through new agreements or resumption of talks21under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-22ment;23(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-	8	meaningful participation in international organiza-
11national Criminal Police Organization, and other12international bodies as appropriate;13(8) to advocate for information sharing with14Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on15Cancer;16(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among17the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded18partners;19(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-20tially through new agreements or resumption of talks21under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-22ment;23(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-	9	tions, including the World Health Assembly, the
<ul> <li>international bodies as appropriate;</li> <li>(8) to advocate for information sharing with</li> <li>Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on</li> <li>Cancer;</li> <li>(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among</li> <li>the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded</li> <li>partners;</li> <li>(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</li> <li>tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</li> <li>under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>ment;</li> <li>(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	10	International Civil Aviation Organization, the Inter-
<ul> <li>(8) to advocate for information sharing with</li> <li>Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on</li> <li>Cancer;</li> <li>(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among</li> <li>the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded</li> <li>partners;</li> <li>(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</li> <li>tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</li> <li>under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>ment;</li> <li>(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	11	national Criminal Police Organization, and other
14Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on15Cancer;16(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among17the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded18partners;19(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-20tially through new agreements or resumption of talks21under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-22ment;23(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-	12	international bodies as appropriate;
<ul> <li>15 Cancer;</li> <li>16 (9) to promote meaningful cooperation among</li> <li>17 the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded</li> <li>18 partners;</li> <li>19 (10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</li> <li>20 tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</li> <li>21 under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>22 ment;</li> <li>23 (11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	13	(8) to advocate for information sharing with
<ul> <li>(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among</li> <li>the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded</li> <li>partners;</li> <li>(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</li> <li>tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</li> <li>under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>ment;</li> <li>(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	14	Taiwan in the International Agency for Research on
<ul> <li>the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded</li> <li>partners;</li> <li>(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</li> <li>tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</li> <li>under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>ment;</li> <li>(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	15	Cancer;
<ul> <li>partners;</li> <li>(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</li> <li>tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</li> <li>under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>ment;</li> <li>(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	16	(9) to promote meaningful cooperation among
<ul> <li>19 (10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-</li> <li>20 tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</li> <li>21 under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>22 ment;</li> <li>23 (11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	17	the United States, Taiwan, and other like-minded
<ul> <li>tially through new agreements or resumption of talks</li> <li>under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>ment;</li> <li>(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	18	partners;
<ul> <li>21 under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-</li> <li>22 ment;</li> <li>23 (11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	19	(10) to enhance bilateral trade, including poten-
<ul> <li>22 ment;</li> <li>23 (11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-</li> </ul>	20	tially through new agreements or resumption of talks
23 (11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-	21	under the Trade and Investment Framework Agree-
	22	ment;
24 ance of a bilateral free trade agreement;	23	(11) to actively engage in trade talks in pursu-
	24	ance of a bilateral free trade agreement;

1	(12) to expand bilateral economic and techno-
2	logical cooperation, including improving supply
3	chain security;
4	(13) to support United States educational and
5	exchange programs with Taiwan, including by pro-
6	moting the study of Chinese language, culture, his-
7	tory, and politics in Taiwan; and
8	(14) to expand people-to-people exchanges be-
9	tween the United States and Taiwan.
10	(b) Supporting United States Educational and
11	Exchange Programs With Taiwan.—
12	(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES-
13	TAIWAN CULTURAL EXCHANGE FOUNDATION.—The
14	Secretary of State should consider establishing an
15	independent nonprofit entity that—
16	(A) is dedicated to deepening ties between
17	the future leaders of Taiwan and the United
18	States; and
19	(B) works with State and local school dis-
20	tricts and educational institutions in the United
21	States to send high school and university stu-
22	dents to Taiwan to study the Chinese language,
23	culture, history, politics, and other relevant sub-
24	jects.

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1	(2) PARTNER.—State and local school districts
2	and educational institutions, including public univer-
3	sities, in the United States are encouraged to partner
4	with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representa-
5	tive Office in the United States to establish programs
6	to promote an increase in educational and cultural
7	exchanges.
8	SEC. 209. TAIWAN DIPLOMATIC REVIEW.
9	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
10	(1) Pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act (22
11	U.S.C. 3301(b)(1)), it is the policy of the United
12	States to "promote extensive, close, and friendly com-
13	mercial, cultural, and other relations between the peo-
14	ple of the United States and the people of Taiwan".
15	(2) In May 2019, the Taiwanese counterpart to
16	the American Institute in Taiwan, the Coordination
17	Council for North American Affairs, was renamed the
18	"Taiwan Council for U.S. Affairs".
19	(3) It is the policy of the United States to refer
20	to Taiwan as "Taiwan", not "Taipei" or "Chinese
21	Taipei".
22	(4) The Taipei Economic and Cultural Rep-
23	resentative Office is inaptly named as it works to cul-
24	tivate the extensive, close, and friendly commercial,
25	cultural, and other relations between the people of the

1 United States and the people, organizations, and en-2 terprises of Taiwan, not merely those in Taipei. 3 (b) NEGOTIATIONS TO RENAME TECRO.—Reflective of 4 the substantively deepening ties between Taiwan and the United States, the Secretary of State shall seek to enter into 5 negotiations with appropriate officials of the Taipei Eco-6 7 nomic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States with the objective of renaming its office in Wash-8 9 ington, D.C., the Taiwan Representative Office in the United States, and its subsidiary offices in the United 10 11 States, accordingly.

## 12 SEC. 210. TAIWAN PEACE AND STABILITY ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the
"Taiwan Peace and Stability Act".

15 (b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

16 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT17 TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional commit18 tees" means—

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

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

(2) INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.—The term
"international organization" includes United Nations
funds, programs, specialized agencies, entities, and

1	bodies, as well as other organizations outside of the
2	United Nations system that the Secretary of State de-
3	termines appropriate, in consultation with other rel-
4	evant Federal departments and agencies.
5	(3) ONE-CHINA PRINCIPLE.—The term "One-
6	China Principle" means only the PRC's policy to-
7	ward Taiwan.
8	(4) CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS.—The term
9	"civil society organizations" means international
10	civil society organizations that are critical to main-
11	taining Taiwan's international space and enabling
12	Taiwan to play a positive and constructive role in the
13	global community.
14	(5) Potential pla campaigns.—The term "po-
15	tential PLA campaigns" means—
16	(A) a naval blockade of Taiwan;
17	(B) an amphibious assault and ground in-
18	vasion of Taiwan, especially such invasion de-
19	signed to accomplish a fiat accompli before inter-
20	vention is possible; or
21	(C) a seizure of one or more of Taiwan's
22	outlying islands.
23	(c) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
24	(1) The United States has consistently sought to
25	advance peace and stability in East Asia as a central

element of United States foreign policy toward the re gion.

3 (2) The Government of the People's Republic of
4 China (PRC), especially since the election of Tsai
5 Ing-Wen in 2016, has conducted a coordinated cam6 paign to weaken Taiwan diplomatically, economi7 cally, and militarily in a manner that threatens to
8 erode United States policy and create a fait accompli
9 on questions surrounding Taiwan's future.

(3) In order to ensure the longevity of United
States policy and preserve the ability of the people of
Taiwan to determine their future independently, it is
necessary to reinforce Taiwan's diplomatic, economic,
and physical space.

(4) Taiwan has provided monetary, humanitarian, and medical assistance to combat diseases
such as AIDS, tuberculosis, Ebola, and dengue fever
in countries around the world. During the COVID19 pandemic, Taiwan donated millions of pieces of
personal protective equipment and COVID-19 tests to
countries in need.

22 (5) Since 2016, the Gambia, São Tomé and
23 Principe, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Burkina
24 Faso, El Salvador, the Solomon Islands, and Kiribati

1	have severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan in
2	favor of diplomatic relations with China.
3	(6) Taiwan was invited to participate in the

World Health Assembly (WHA), the decision-making
body of the World Health Organization, as an observer annually between 2009 and 2016. Since the
2016 election of President Tsai, the PRC has increasingly resisted Taiwan's participation in the WHA.
Taiwan was not invited to attend the WHA in 2017,
2018, 2019, 2020, or 2021.

(7) The Taipei Flight Information Region reportedly served 1,750,000 flights and 68,900,000 passengers in 2018 and is home to Taiwan Taoyuan
International Airport, the 11th busiest airport in the
world. Taiwan has been excluded from participating
at the International Civil Aviation Organization
since 2013.

18 (8) United Nations General Assembly Resolution
19 2758 (1971) does not address the issue of representa20 tion of Taiwan and its people at the United Nations,
21 nor does it give the PRC the right to represent the
22 people on Taiwan.

23 (d) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
24 United States to—

(1) maintain the position that peace and sta-
bility in the Western Pacific are in the political, secu-
rity, and economic interests of the United States, and
are matters of international concern; and
(2) work with allies and partners to promote
peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific and deter
military acts or other forms of coercive behavior that
would undermine regional stability.
(e) Sense of Congress on Taiwan's Meaningful
PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.—It is
the sense of Congress that—
(1) Taiwan is free, democratic, and prosperous,
is home to 23,500,000 people, and is an important
contributor to the global community;
(2) multiple United States Government Adminis-
trations have taken important steps to advance Tai-
wan's meaningful participation in international or-
ganizations and to enhance cooperation with Taiwan
to provide global public goods, including through de-
velopment assistance, humanitarian assistance, and
disaster relief in trilateral and multilateral fora;
(3) nonetheless, significant structural, policy,
and legal barriers remain to advancing Taiwan's
meaningful participation in the international com-
munity; and

1	(4) efforts to share Taiwan's expertise with other
2	parts of the global community could be further en-
3	hanced through a systematic approach, along with
4	greater attention from Congress and the American
5	public to such efforts.
6	(f) Strategy to Support Taiwan's Meaningful
7	PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—
8	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
9	the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary
10	of State, in consultation with other Federal depart-
11	ments and agencies as appropriate, shall submit to
12	the appropriate congressional committees a strategy—
13	(A) to advance Taiwan's meaningful par-
14	ticipation in a prioritized set of international
15	organizations; and
16	(B) that responds to growing pressure from
17	the PRC on foreign governments, international
18	organizations, commercial actors, and civil soci-
19	ety organizations to comply with its "One-China
20	Principle" with respect to Taiwan.
21	(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy
22	required under paragraph (1) shall include—
23	(A) an assessment of the methods the PRC
24	uses to coerce actors to into adhering to its "One-
25	China Principle", including those employed

1	against governments, international organiza-
2	tions, and civil society organizations and pres-
3	sure on commercial actors, to the extent relevant
4	in the context of Taiwan's meaningful participa-
5	tion international organizations;
6	(B) an assessment of the policies of foreign
7	governments toward the PRC and Taiwan, to
8	identify likeminded allies and partners who
9	might become public or private partners in the
10	strategy;
11	(C) a systematic analysis of all inter-
12	national organizations, as practicable, to iden-
13	tify those that best lend themselves to advancing
14	Taiwan's participation, including—
15	(i) the organization's policy on the re-
16	quirements to obtain membership and ob-
17	server status, as well as the foundational
18	documents defining membership require-
19	ments and observer status within the orga-
20	nization;
21	(ii) the organization's participation
22	rules;
23	(iii) the processes for developing mem-
24	bership requirements and participation
25	rules;

1 (iv) the policies of current members re-2 garding Taiwan's political status; and (v) the organization's relative reliance 3 4 on contributions from the PRC and how it may affect internal decision-making; 5 6 (D) an evaluation of the feasibility and ad-7 visability of expanding economic, security, and 8 diplomatic engagement with countries that have 9 demonstrably strengthened, enhanced, or up-10 graded relations with Taiwan, where it aligns 11 with United States interests; 12 (E) a survey of international organizations 13 that have allowed Taiwan's meaningful partici-14 pation, including an assessment of whether any 15 erosion in Taiwan's engagement has occurred 16 within those organizations and how Taiwan's 17 participation has positively strengthened the ca-

pacity and activity of these organizations, pro-

viding positive models for Taiwan's inclusion in

organizations at which the United States Gov-

ernment will prioritize using its voice, vote, and

influence to advance Taiwan's meaningful par-

ticipation over the three-year period following

(F) a list of not more than 20 international

other similar forums;

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1	the date of enactment of this Act, to be derived
2	from the organizations identified pursuant to
3	subparagraph (C); and
4	(G) a description of the diplomatic strate-
5	gies and the coalitions the United States Govern-
6	ment plans to develop to implement subpara-
7	graph (F).
8	(3) FORM.—The strategy required under para-
9	graph (1) shall be submitted in classified form but
10	may include an unclassified summary.
11	(4) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State
12	shall consult with the appropriate congressional com-
13	mittees—
14	(A) not later than 90 days after the date of
15	enactment of this Act, with respect to the inter-
16	national organizations identified pursuant to
17	paragraph (2)(C); and
18	(B) not later than 180 days after the date
19	of the submission of the strategy required under
20	paragraph (1), and every 180 days thereafter for
21	2 years, regarding the development and imple-
22	mentation of the strategy required.
23	(g) Expanding United States-Taiwan Develop-
24	MENT COOPERATION.—

1	(1) IN GENERAL.—No later than 120 days after
2	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
3	trator of the United States Agency for International
4	Development (USAID), in consultation with the
5	United States International Development Finance
6	Corporation (DFC), shall submit to the appropriate
7	congressional committees a report on cooperation with
8	Taiwan on trilateral and multilateral development
9	initiatives, through the American Institute in Taiwan
10	as appropriate.
11	(2) Matters to be included.—The report re-
12	quired in paragraph (1) shall include the following:
13	(A) A comprehensive review of existing co-
14	operation mechanisms and initiatives between
15	USAID or DFC and relevant departments and
16	agencies in Taiwan, including, but not limited
17	to Taiwan's International Cooperation and De-
18	velopment Fund (ICDF).
19	(B) An assessment of how USAID and DFC
20	development cooperation with relevant depart-
21	ments and agencies in Taiwan compares to com-
22	parable cooperation with partners of similar eco-
23	nomic size and foreign assistance capacity.

1	(C) An analysis of the opportunities and
2	challenges the cooperation described in subpara-
3	graph (A) has offered to date, including—
4	(i) opportunities collaboration has of-
5	fered to expand USAID's and DFC's ability
6	to deliver assistance into a wider range
7	communities;
8	(ii) sectors where USAID, DFC, ICDF,
9	other relevant agencies and departments in
10	Taiwan, or the organizations' implementing
11	partners, have a comparative advantage in
12	providing assistance; and
13	(iii) opportunities to transition virtual
14	capacity building events relevant depart-
15	ments and agencies in Taiwan, through the
16	Global Cooperation and Training Frame-
17	work and other forums, into in-person, en-
18	during forms of development cooperation.
19	(D) An assessment of any legal, policy,
20	logistical, financial, or administrative barriers
21	to expanding cooperation in trilateral or multi-
22	lateral development, including—
23	(i) availability of personnel at the
24	American Institute in Taiwan responsible

1	for coordinating development assistance co-
2	operation;
3	(ii) volume of current cooperation ini-
4	tiatives and barriers to expanding it;
5	(iii) diplomatic, policy, or legal bar-
6	riers facing the United States or other part-
7	ners to including Taiwan in formal and in-
8	formal multilateral development cooperation
9	mechanisms;
10	(iv) resource or capacity barriers to ex-
11	panding cooperation facing the United
12	States or Taiwan; and
13	(v) geopolitical barriers that com-
14	plicate United States-Taiwan cooperation
15	in third countries.
16	(E) Recommendations to address the chal-
17	lenges identified in subparagraph (D).
18	(F) A description of any additional re-
19	sources or authorities that expanding cooperation
20	might require.
21	(3) FORM.—The strategy required in paragraph
22	(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may
23	include a classified annex.

1	(h) Sense of Congress on Expanding United
2	STATES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN.—It is the
3	sense of the Congress that—
4	(1) expanding United States economic relations
5	with Taiwan has benefited the people of both the
6	United States and Taiwan; and
7	(2) the United States should explore opportuni-
8	ties to deepen, and where possible expand, economic
9	ties between Taiwan and the United States, through
10	dialogue, and by developing the legal templates re-
11	quired to support potential future agreements.
12	(i) Sense of Congress on Peace and Stability
13	IN THE TAIWAN STRAIT.—It is the sense of Congress that—
13 14	IN THE TAIWAN STRAIT.—It is the sense of Congress that— (1) PRC attempts to intimidate Taiwan, includ-
14	(1) PRC attempts to intimidate Taiwan, includ-
14 15	(1) PRC attempts to intimidate Taiwan, includ- ing through high rates of PRC sorties into air space
14 15 16	(1) PRC attempts to intimidate Taiwan, includ- ing through high rates of PRC sorties into air space near Taiwan, and PRC amphibious assault exercises
14 15 16 17	(1) PRC attempts to intimidate Taiwan, includ- ing through high rates of PRC sorties into air space near Taiwan, and PRC amphibious assault exercises near Taiwan, jeopardizes the long-standing United
14 15 16 17 18	(1) PRC attempts to intimidate Taiwan, includ- ing through high rates of PRC sorties into air space near Taiwan, and PRC amphibious assault exercises near Taiwan, jeopardizes the long-standing United States position that differences in cross-Strait rela-
14 15 16 17 18 19	(1) PRC attempts to intimidate Taiwan, includ- ing through high rates of PRC sorties into air space near Taiwan, and PRC amphibious assault exercises near Taiwan, jeopardizes the long-standing United States position that differences in cross-Strait rela- tions must be resolved peacefully;
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>(1) PRC attempts to intimidate Taiwan, including through high rates of PRC sorties into air space near Taiwan, and PRC amphibious assault exercises near Taiwan, jeopardizes the long-standing United States position that differences in cross-Strait relations must be resolved peacefully;</li> <li>(2) given the potential for a cross-Strait conflict</li> </ul>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	<ul> <li>(1) PRC attempts to intimidate Taiwan, including through high rates of PRC sorties into air space near Taiwan, and PRC amphibious assault exercises near Taiwan, jeopardizes the long-standing United States position that differences in cross-Strait relations must be resolved peacefully;</li> <li>(2) given the potential for a cross-Strait conflict to be highly destructive and destabilizing, any in-</li> </ul>

1 (3) Taiwan	should continue to implement its
2 asymmetric defen	se strategy, including investing in
3 cost-effective and	resilient capabilities, while also
4 strengthening recr	ruitment and training of its reserve
5 and civil defense	forces, and those capabilities in-
6 clude, but are no	ot limited to, coastal defense cruise
7 missiles; and	
8 (4) while end	hancing deterrence, it is also essen-
9 tial to maintain a	open and effective crisis communica-
10 tion and risk red	luction mechanisms, as a means to
11 reduce the risk of	f misunderstanding and ultimately,
12 <i>conflict</i> .	
13 (j) Strategy to	) Enhance Deterrence Over A
14 Cross-strait Conflie	CT.—
15 (1) IN GENE	RAL.—No later than 90 days after
16 the date of enactr	nent of this Act, the President shall
17 submit to the app	propriate congressional committees a
18 whole-of-governme	ent strategy to enhance deterrence
19 over a cross-Strai	t military conflict between the PRC
20 and Taiwan.	
21 (2) MATTER	8 TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy
shall include the f	following:
23 (A) A c	omprehensive review of existing dip-
24 <i>lomatic, econ</i>	

deterrence over a cross-Strait conflict and an as-
sessment of their efficacy.
(B) An examination of the present and fu-
ture capabilities of the United States and Tai-

5 wan to respond to the potential PLA campaigns 6 against Taiwan in 5, 10, and 15 years. The 7 analysis shall include an assessment of the 8 progress Taiwan has made in developing the 9 cost-effective and resilient capabilities needed to 10 respond to its strategic environment, as well as 11 any additional personnel, procurement, or train-12 ing reforms required.

13 (C) An evaluation of the feasibility of ex14 panding coordination with United States allies
15 and partners to enhance deterrence over a cross16 Strait conflict. The review shall include a review
17 of the following matters:

18 (i) Expanding coordination of public
19 or private messaging on deterrence vis-à-vis
20 Taiwan.

21 (ii) Coordinating use of economic tools
22 to raise the costs of PRC military action
23 that could precipitate a cross-Strait con24 flict.

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1	(iii) Enhancing codevelopment and co-
2	deployment of military capabilities related
3	to deterrence over a cross-Strait conflict, or
4	enhancing coordination on training of Tai-
5	wan's military forces.
6	(D) Recommendations on significant addi-
7	tional diplomatic, economic, and military steps
8	available to the United States Government, uni-
9	laterally and in concert with United States allies
10	and partners, to enhance the clarity and credi-
11	bility of deterrence over a cross-Strait conflict.
12	(E) A description of any additional re-
13	sources or authorities needed to implement the
14	recommendations identified in subparagraph
15	(D).
16	(3) FORM.—The strategy required in paragraph
17	(1) shall be submitted classified form but may include
18	an unclassified annex.
19	(4) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 90 days
20	after the date of enactment of this Act, and not less
21	frequently than every 180 days thereafter for 7 years,
22	the President (or a designee), as well as representa-
23	tives from the agencies and departments involved in
24	developing the strategy required in paragraph (1),
25	shall consult with the appropriate congressional com-

mittees regarding the development and implementa tion of the strategy required in this subsection. The
 representatives from the relevant agencies and depart ments shall be at the Under Secretary level or above.
 (k) STRENGTHENING TAIWAN'S CIVILIAN DEFENSE
 PROFESSIONALS.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after 8 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of 9 State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, 10 shall present to the appropriate congressional com-11 mittees a plan for strengthening the community of ci-12 vilian defense professionals in Taiwan, facilitated 13 through the American Institute in Taiwan as appro-14 priate.

15 (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The plan re-16 quired by paragraph (1) shall include the following: 17 (A) A comprehensive review of existing 18 United States Government and non-United 19 States Government programmatic and funding 20 modalities to support Taiwan's civilian defense 21 professionals in pursuing professional develop-22 ment, educational, and cultural exchanges in the 23 United States, including135

1	(i) opportunities through Department
2	of State-supported programs, such as the
3	International Visitor Leaders Program; and
4	(ii) opportunities offered through non-
5	governmental institutions, such as think
6	tanks, to the extent the review can prac-
7	ticably make such an assessment.
8	(B) A description of the frequency that ci-
9	vilian defense professionals from Taiwan pursue
10	or are selected for the programs reviewed pursu-
11	ant to subparagraph (A).
12	(C) An analysis of any funding, policy, ad-
13	ministrative, or other barriers preventing greater
14	participation from Taiwan's civilian defense
15	professionals in the opportunities identified pur-
16	suant to subparagraph (A).
17	(D) An evaluation of the value expanding
18	the opportunities reviewed pursuant to subpara-
19	graph (A) would offer for strengthening Taiwan's
20	existing civilian defense community, and for in-
21	creasing the perceived value of the field for young
22	professionals in Taiwan.
23	(E) An assessment of options the United
24	States Government could take individually, with
25	partners in Taiwan, or with foreign govern-

1	ments, or nongovernmental partners, to expand
2	the opportunities reviewed pursuant to subpara-
3	graph (A).
4	(F) A description of additional resources
5	and authorities required by the options assessed
6	pursuant to subparagraph $(E)$ .
7	(3) FORM.—The plan required by paragraph (1)
8	shall be submitted in unclassified form but may in-
9	clude a classified annex.
10	SEC. 211. TAIWAN INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY ACT.
11	(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the
12	"Taiwan International Solidarity Act".
13	(b) CLARIFICATION REGARDING UNITED NATIONS
14	General Assembly Resolution 2758.—Subsection (a) of
15	section 2 of the Taiwan Allies International Protection and
16	Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019 (Public Law
17	116–135) (relating to diplomatic relations with Taiwan)
18	is amended by adding at the end the following new para-
19	graphs:
20	"(10) United Nations General Assembly Resolu-
21	tion 2758 (1971) established the representatives of the
22	Government of the People's Republic of China as the
23	only lawful representatives of China to the United
24	Nations. The resolution did not address the issue of
25	representation of Taiwan and its people in the United

1	Nations or any related organizations, nor did the res-
2	olution take a position on the relationship between the
3	People's Republic of China and Taiwan or include
4	any statement pertaining to Taiwan's sovereignty.
5	"(11) The United States opposes any initiative
6	that seeks to change Taiwan's status without the con-
7	sent of the people.".
8	(c) United States Advocacy for International
9	Organizations to Resist the People's Republic of
10	CHINA'S EFFORTS TO DISTORT THE "ONE CHINA" POSI-
11	TION.—Section 4 of the Taiwan Allies International Protec-
12	tion and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019
13	(relating to the policy of the United States regarding Tai-
14	wan's participation in international organizations) is
15	amended—
16	(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" after the
17	semicolon at the end;
18	(2) in paragraph $(3)$ , by striking the period at
19	the end and inserting "; and"; and
20	(3) by adding at the end the following new para-
21	graph:
22	"(4) to instruct, as appropriate, representatives
23	of the United States Government in all organizations
24	described in paragraph (1) to use the voice, vote, and
25	influence of the United States to advocate such orga-

1	nizations to resist the People's Republic of China's ef-
2	forts to distort the decisions, language, policies, or
3	procedures of such organizations regarding Taiwan.".
4	(d) Opposing the People's Republic of China's
5	EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE TAIWAN'S TIES AND PARTNER-
6	SHIPS INTERNATIONALLY.—Subsection (a) of section 5 of
7	the Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhance-
8	ment Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019 (relating to strength-
9	ening ties with Taiwan) is amended—
10	(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" after the
11	semicolon at the end;
12	(2) in paragraph $(3)$ , by striking the period at
13	the end and inserting "; and"; and
14	(3) by adding at the end the following new para-
15	graph:
16	"(4) encourage, as appropriate, United States al-
17	lies and partners to oppose the People's Republic of
18	China's efforts to undermine Taiwan's official diplo-
19	matic relationships and its partnerships with coun-
20	tries with which it does not maintain diplomatic re-
21	lations.".
22	(e) Report on the People's Republic of China's
23	Attempts to Promote Its "One China" Position.—
24	(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 5 of
25	the Taiwan Allies International Protection and En-

1	hancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019 (relating
2	to strengthening ties with Taiwan) is amended by in-
3	serting before the period at the end the following: ",
4	as well as information relating to any prior or ongo-
5	ing attempts by the People's Republic of China to un-
6	dermine Taiwan's membership or observer status in
7	all organizations described in section (4)(1) and Tai-
8	wan's ties and relationships with other countries in
9	accordance with subsection (a) of this section".
10	(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
11	paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the en-
12	actment of this Act and apply beginning with the
13	first report required under subsection (b) of section 5
14	of the Taiwan Allies International Protection and
15	Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019, as
16	amended by paragraph (1), that is required after such
17	date.
18	SEC. 212. TAIWAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.
19	(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the
20	"Taiwan Fellowship Act".
21	(b) FINDINGS; PURPOSES.—
22	(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
23	(A) The Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law
24	96–8; 22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) affirmed United
25	States policy "to preserve and promote extensive,

1	close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and
2	other relations between the people of the United
3	States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the
4	people on the China mainland and all other peo-
5	ples of the Western Pacific area".
6	(B) Consistent with the Asia Reassurance
7	Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409), the
8	United States has grown its strategic partner-
9	ship with Taiwan's vibrant democracy of
10	23,000,000 people.
11	(C) Despite a concerted campaign by the
12	People's Republic of China to isolate Taiwan
13	from its diplomatic partners and from inter-
14	national organizations, including the World
15	Health Organization, Taiwan has emerged as a
16	global leader in the coronavirus global pandemic
17	response, including by donating more than
18	2,000,000 surgical masks and other medical
19	equipment to the United States.
20	(D) The creation of a United States fellow-
21	ship program with Taiwan would support—
22	(i) a key priority of expanding people-
23	to-people exchanges, which was outlined in
24	President Donald J. Trump's 2017 Na-
25	tional Security Strategy;

1	(ii) President Joseph R. Biden's com-
2	mitment to Taiwan, "a leading democracy
3	and a critical economic and security part-
4	ner", as expressed in his March 2021 In-
5	terim National Security Strategic Guid-
6	ance; and
7	(iii) April 2021 guidance from the De-
8	partment of State based on a review re-
9	quired under the Taiwan Assurance Act of
10	2020 (subtitle B of title III of division FF
11	of Public Law 116–260) to "encourage U.S.
12	government engagement with Taiwan that
13	reflects our deepening unofficial relation-
14	ship".
15	(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section
16	are—
17	(A) to further strengthen the United States-
18	Taiwan strategic relationship and broaden un-
19	derstanding of the Indo-Pacific region by tempo-
20	rarily assigning officials of agencies of the
21	United States Government to Taiwan for inten-
22	sive study in Mandarin Chinese and placement
23	as Fellows with the governing authorities on
24	Taiwan or a Taiwanese civic institution;

1	(B) to expand United States Government
2	expertise in Mandarin Chinese language skills
3	and understanding of the politics, history, and
4	culture of Taiwan and the Indo-Pacific region
5	by providing eligible United States personnel the
6	opportunity to acquire such skills and under-
7	standing through the Taiwan Fellowship Pro-
8	gram established under subsection (c); and
9	(C) to better position the United States to
10	advance its economic, security, and human
11	rights interests and values in the Indo-Pacific re-
12	gion.
13	(c) TAIWAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—
14	(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
15	(A) AGENCY HEAD.—The term "agency
16	head" means, in the case of the executive branch
17	of United States Government, or in the case of
18	a legislative branch agency specified in subpara-
19	graph (B), the head of the respective agency.
20	(B) AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES GOV-
21	ERNMENT.—The term "agency of the United
22	States Government" includes the Government Ac-
23	countability Office, the Congressional Budget Of-
24	fice, the Congressional Research Service, and the
25	United States-China Economic and Security Re-

1	view Commission of the legislative branch, as
2	well as any agency of the executive branch.
3	(C) Appropriate congressional commit-
4	TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional
5	committees" means—
6	(i) the Committee on Appropriations,
7	the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the
8	Committee on Armed Services of the House
9	of Representatives; and
10	(ii) the Committee on Appropriations
11	and the Committee on Foreign Relations of
12	the Senate.
13	(D) DETAILEE.—The term "detailee" means
14	an employee of an agency of the United States
15	Government on loan to the American Institute in
16	Taiwan, without a change of position from the
17	agency at which such employee is employed.
18	(E) Implementing partner.—The term
19	"implementing partner" means any United
20	States organization described in section
21	501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
22	and exempt from tax under section $501(a)$ of
23	such Code that—
24	(i) is selected through a competitive
25	process;

2 and other fund	ations as determined by the
	ctions, as determined by the
3 Department of	State and the American In-
4 stitute of Taiw	an, in support of the Taiwan
5 Fellowship Pro	gram; and
6 (iii) enter	rs into a cooperative agree-
7 ment with the	American Institute in Tai-
8 wan to admin	ister the Taiwan Fellowship
9 Program.	
10 (2) ESTABLISHMEN	T OF TAIWAN FELLOWSHIP
11 PROGRAM.—	
12 (A) ESTABLIS	SHMENT.—The Secretary of
13 State shall establis	sh the "Taiwan Fellowship
14 Program" (referred	t to in this section as the
15 <i>"Program") to prov</i>	vide a fellowship opportunity
16 in Taiwan of up to	two years for eligible United
17 States citizens throu	igh the cooperative agreement
18 established in subpo	aragraph (B). The Secretary
19 of State, in consult	ation with appropriate coun-
20 terparts at the Am	nerican Institute in Taiwan
21 and the implemented	ing partner, may modify the
22 name of the Program	n.
23 (B) COOPERAT.	IVE AGREEMENTS.—
24 (i) IN GEN	NERAL.—The American Insti-
25 tute in Taiwa	n shall use amounts appro-

1	priated pursuant to the authorization under
2	paragraph (6)(A) to enter into an annual
3	or multi-year cooperative agreement with
4	an appropriate implementing partner.
5	(ii) Fellowships.—The Secretary of
6	State, in consultation with the American
7	Institute in Taiwan and, as appropriate,
8	the implementing partner, shall award to
9	eligible United States citizens, subject to
10	available funding—
11	(I) not fewer than five fellowships
12	during the first two years of the Pro-
13	gram; and
14	(II) not fewer than ten fellowships
15	during each of the remaining years of
16	the Program.
17	(C) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT; IMPLE-
18	MENTING PARTNER.—Not later than 30 days
19	after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
20	American Institute in Taiwan, in consultation
21	with the Secretary of State, shall—
22	(i) begin negotiations with the Taipei
23	Economic and Cultural Representative Of-
24	fice, or with another appropriate entity, for
25	the purpose of entering into an agreement

1	to facilitate the placement of fellows in an
2	agency of the governing authorities on Tai-
3	wan; and
4	(ii) begin the process of selecting an
5	implementing partner, which—
6	(I) shall agree to meet all of the
7	legal requirements required to operate
8	in Taiwan; and
9	(II) shall be composed of staff who
10	demonstrate significant experience
11	managing exchange programs in the
12	Indo-Pacific region.
13	(D) CURRICULUM.—
14	(i) FIRST YEAR.—During the first year
15	of each fellowship under this subsection,
16	each fellow should study—
17	(I) the Mandarin Chinese lan-
18	guage;
19	(II) the people, history, and polit-
20	ical climate on Taiwan; and
21	(III) the issues affecting the rela-
22	tionship between the United States and
23	the Indo-Pacific region.
24	(ii) Second year.—During the second
25	year of each fellowship under this section,

1	each fellow, subject to the approval of the
2	Secretary of State, the American Institute
3	in Taiwan, and the implementing partner,
4	and in accordance with the purposes of this
5	section, shall work in—
6	(I) a parliamentary office, min-
7	istry, or other agency of the governing
8	authorities on Taiwan; or
9	(II) an organization outside of the
10	governing authorities on Taiwan,
11	whose interests are associated with the
12	interests of the fellow and the agency of
13	the United States Government from
14	which the fellow had been employed.
15	(E) FLEXIBLE FELLOWSHIP DURATION.—
16	Notwithstanding any requirement under this sec-
17	tion, the Secretary of State, in consultation with
18	the American Institute in Taiwan and, as ap-
19	propriate, the implementing partner, may award
20	fellowships that have a duration of between nine
21	months and two years, and may alter the cur-
22	riculum requirements under subparagraph (D)
23	for such purposes.

(F) SUNSET.—The	Program shall terminate
ten years after the date	of the enactment of this
section.	
(3) Program requirem	IENTS.—
(A) ELIGIBILIT	Y REQUIREMENTS.—A
United States citizen is	s eligible for a fellowship
under this section if he	or she—
(i) is an empl	oyee of the United States
Government;	
(ii) has at lea	st two years of experience
in any branch of t	he United States Govern-
ment;	
(iii) has rece	ived at least one exem-
plary performance	review in his or her cur-
rent United States	Government role within
at least the last th	ree years prior to begin-
ning the fellowship,	;
(iv) has a dem	nonstrated professional or
educational backgr	ound in the relationship

between the United States and countries in

mitment to further service in the United

(v) has demonstrated his or her com-

the Indo-Pacific region; and

States Government.

148

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•HR 3524 RH

1	(B) Responsibilities of fellows.—Each
2	recipient of a fellowship under this section shall
3	agree, as a condition of such fellowship—
4	(i) to maintain satisfactory progress in
5	language training and appropriate behavior
6	in Taiwan, as determined by the Depart-
7	ment of State, the American Institute in
8	Taiwan and, as appropriate, its imple-
9	menting partner;
10	(ii) to refrain from engaging in any
11	intelligence or intelligence-related activity
12	on behalf of the United States Government;
13	and
14	(iii) to continue Federal Government
15	employment for a period of not less than
16	four years after the conclusion of the fellow-
17	ship, or for not less than two years for a fel-
18	lowship that is one year or shorter.
19	(C) Responsibilities of implementing
20	PARTNER.—
21	(i) Selection of fellows.—The im-
22	plementing partner, in close coordination
23	with the Secretary of State and the Amer-
24	ican Institute in Taiwan, shall—

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1	(I) make efforts to recruit fellow-
2	ship candidates who reflect the diver-
3	sity of the United States;
4	(II) select fellows for the Program
5	based solely on merit, with appropriate
6	supervision from the Department of
7	State and the American Institute in
8	Taiwan; and
9	(III) prioritize the selection of
10	candidates willing to serve a fellowship
11	lasting one year or longer.
12	(ii) First year.—The implementing
13	partner should provide each fellow in the
14	first year (or shorter duration, as jointly
15	determined by the Secretary of State and
16	the American Institute in Taiwan, for those
17	who are not serving a two-year fellowship)
18	with—
19	(I) intensive Mandarin Chinese
20	language training; and
21	(II) courses in the politic, culture,
22	and history of Taiwan, China, and the
23	broader Indo-Pacific.
24	(iii) WAIVER OF REQUIRED TRAIN-
25	ING.—The Secretary of State, in coordina-

1	tion with the American Institute in Taiwan
2	and, as appropriate, the implementing
3	partner, may waive any of the training re-
4	quired under clause (ii) to the extent that a
5	fellow has Mandarin Chinese language
6	skills, knowledge of the topics described in
7	clause (ii)(II), or for other related reasons
8	approved by the Secretary of State and the
9	American Institute in Taiwan. If any of the
10	training requirements are waived for a fel-
11	low serving a two-year fellowship, the train-
12	ing portion of his or her fellowship may be
13	shortened to the extent appropriate.
14	(iv) Office; staffing.—The imple-
15	menting partner, in consultation with the
16	Secretary of State and the American Insti-
17	tute in Taiwan, shall maintain an office
18	and at least one full-time staff member in
19	Taiwan to—
20	(I) liaise with the American Insti-
21	tute in Taiwan and the governing au-
22	thorities on Taiwan; and
22	
23	(II) serve as the primary in-coun-
23 24	(11) serve as the primary in-coun- try point of contact for the recipients

1	of fellowships under this section and
2	their dependents.
3	(v) Other functions.—The imple-
4	menting partner should perform other func-
5	tions in association in support of the Pro-
6	gram, including logistical and administra-
7	tive functions, as included in the coopera-
8	tive agreement entered into pursuant to
9	paragraph (2)(B) by the Secretary of State
10	and the American Institute in Taiwan.
11	(D) Noncompliance.—
12	(i) IN GENERAL.—Any fellow who fails
13	to comply with the requirements under this
14	section shall reimburse the American Insti-
15	tute in Taiwan for—
16	(I) the Federal funds expended for
17	the fellow's participation in the fellow-
18	ship, as set forth in clauses (ii) and
19	(iii); and
20	(II) interest accrued on such
21	funds (calculated at the prevailing
22	rate).
23	(ii) Full reimbursement.—Any fel-
24	low who violates clause (i) or (ii) of sub-
25	paragraph (B) shall reimburse the Amer-

1	ican Institute in Taiwan in an amount
2	equal to the sum of—
3	(I) all of the Federal funds ex-
4	pended for the fellow's participation in
5	the fellowship; and
6	(II) interest on the amount speci-
7	fied in subclause (I), which shall be
8	calculated at the prevailing rate.
9	(iii) Pro rata reimbursement.—
10	Any fellow who violates subparagraph
11	(B)(iii) shall reimburse the American Insti-
12	tute in Taiwan in an amount equal to the
13	difference between—
14	(I) the amount specified in clause
15	(ii); and
16	(II) the product of—
17	(aa) the amount the fellow
18	received in compensation during
19	the final year of the fellowship,
20	including the value of any allow-
21	ances and benefits received by the
22	fellow; multiplied by
23	(bb) the percentage of the pe-
24	riod specified in subparagraph
25	(B)(iii) during which the fellow

|--|

1	did not remain employed by the
2	United States Government.
3	(E) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90
4	days after the selection of the first class of fellows
5	under this section and annually thereafter for 10
6	years, the Secretary of State shall offer to brief
7	the appropriate congressional committees regard-
8	ing the following:
9	(i) An assessment of the performance of
10	the implementing partner in fulfilling the
11	purposes of this section.
12	(ii) The number of applicants each
13	year, the number of applicants willing to
14	serve a fellowship lasting one year or
15	longer, and the number of such applicants
16	selected for a fellowship.
17	(iii) The names and sponsoring agen-
18	cies of the fellows selected by the imple-
19	menting partner and the extent to which
20	such fellows represent the diversity of the
21	United States.
22	(iv) The names of the parliamentary
23	offices, ministries, other agencies of the gov-
24	erning authorities on Taiwan, and non-

1	governmental institutions to which each fel-
2	low was assigned.
3	(v) Any recommendations, as appro-
4	priate, to improve the implementation of
5	the Program, including added flexibilities
6	in the administration of the program.
7	(vi) An assessment of the Program's
8	value upon the relationship between the
9	United States and Taiwan or the United
10	States and Asian countries.
11	(F) Annual financial audit.—
12	(i) IN GENERAL.—The financial
13	records of any implementing partner shall
14	be audited annually in accordance with
15	generally accepted auditing standards by
16	independent certified public accountants or
17	independent licensed public accountants
18	who are certified or licensed by a regulatory
19	authority of a State or another political
20	subdivision of the United States.
21	(ii) LOCATION.—Each audit under
22	clause (i) shall be conducted at the place or
23	places where the financial records of the im-
24	plementing partner are normally kept.

	100
1	(iii) Access to documents.—The
2	implementing partner shall make available
3	to the accountants conducting an audit
4	under clause (i)—
5	(I) all books, financial records,
6	files, other papers, things, and prop-
7	erty belonging to, or in use by, the im-
8	plementing partner that are necessary
9	to facilitate the audit; and
10	(II) full facilities for verifying
11	transactions with the balances or secu-
12	rities held by depositories, fiscal
13	agents, and custodians.
14	(iv) Report.—
15	(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than
16	180 days after the end of each fiscal
17	year, the implementing partner shall
18	provide a report of the audit conducted
19	for such fiscal year under clause (i) to
20	the Secretary of State and the Amer-
21	ican Institute in Taiwan.
22	(II) CONTENTS.—Each audit re-
23	port under subclause (I) shall—
24	(aa) set forth the scope of the
25	audit at issue;

1	(bb) include such statements,
2	along with the auditor's opinion
3	of those statements, as may be
4	necessary to present fairly the im-
5	plementing partner's assets and
6	liabilities, surplus or deficit, with
7	reasonable detail;
8	(cc) include a statement of
9	the implementing partner's in-
10	come and expenses during the
11	year; and
12	(dd) include a schedule of—
13	(AA) all contracts and
14	cooperative agreements re-
15	quiring payments greater
16	than \$5,000; and
17	(BB) any payments of
18	compensation, salaries, or
19	fees at a rate greater than
20	\$5,000 per year.
21	(III) COPIES.—Each audit report
22	shall be produced in sufficient copies
23	for distribution to the public.
24	(4) TAIWAN FELLOWS ON DETAIL FROM GOVERN-
25	MENT SERVICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

2	(i) Detail authorized.—With the
3	approval of the Secretary of State, an agen-
4	cy head may detail, for a period of not
5	more than two years, an employee of the
6	agency of the United States Government
7	who has been awarded a fellowship under
8	this Act, to the American Institute in Tai-
9	wan for the purpose of assignment to the
10	governing authorities on Taiwan or an or-
11	ganization described in paragraph
12	(2)(D)(ii)(II).
13	(ii) Agreement.—Each detailee shall
14	enter into a written agreement with the
15	Federal Government before receiving a fel-
16	lowship, in which the fellow shall agree—
17	(I) to continue in the service of
18	the sponsoring agency at the end of fel-
19	lowship for a period of at least four
20	years (or at least two years if the fel-
21	lowship duration is one year or short-
22	er) unless such detailee is involuntarily
23	separated from the service of such
24	agency; and

1	(II) to pay to the American Insti-
2	tute in Taiwan any additional ex-
3	penses incurred by the United States
4	Government in connection with the fel-
5	lowship if the detailee voluntarily sep-
6	arates from service with the sponsoring
7	agency before the end of the period for
8	which the detailee has agreed to con-
9	tinue in the service of such agency.
10	(iii) EXCEPTION.—The payment
11	agreed to under clause $(ii)(II)$ may not be
12	required of a detailee who leaves the service
13	of the sponsoring agency to enter into the
14	service of another agency of the United
15	States Government unless the head of the
16	sponsoring agency notifies the detailee be-
17	fore the effective date of entry into the serv-
18	ice of the other agency that payment will be
19	required under this subsection.
20	(B) Status as government employee.—
21	A detailee under this paragraph—
22	(i) is deemed, for the purpose of pre-
23	serving allowances, privileges, rights, senior-
24	ity, and other benefits, to be an employee of
25	the sponsoring agency;

1	(ii) is entitled to pay, allowances, and
2	benefits from funds available to such agen-
3	cy, which is deemed to comply with section
4	5536 of title 5, United States Code; and
5	(iii) may be assigned to a position
6	with an entity described in paragraph
7	(2)(D)(ii)(I) if acceptance of such position
8	does not involve—
9	(I) the taking of an oath of alle-
10	giance to another government; or
11	(II) the acceptance of compensa-
12	tion or other benefits from any foreign
13	government by such detailee.
14	(C) Responsibilities of sponsoring
15	AGENCY.—
16	(i) In general.—The agency of the
17	United States Government from which a
18	detailee is detailed should provide the fellow
19	allowances and benefits that are consistent
20	with Department of State Standardized
21	Regulations or other applicable rules and
22	regulations, including—
23	(I) a living quarters allowance to
24	cover the cost of housing in Taiwan;

	101
1	(II) a cost of living allowance to
2	cover any possible higher costs of living
3	in Taiwan;
4	(III) a temporary quarters sub-
5	sistence allowance for up to seven days
6	if the fellow is unable to find housing
7	immediately upon arriving in Taiwan;
8	(IV) an education allowance to
9	assist parents in providing the fellow's
10	minor children with educational serv-
11	ices ordinarily provided without charge
12	by public schools in the United States;
13	(V) moving expenses to transport
14	personal belongings of the fellow and
15	his or her family in their move to Tai-
16	wan, which is comparable to the allow-
17	ance given for American Institute in
18	Taiwan employees assigned to Taiwan;
19	and
20	(VI) an economy-class airline
21	ticket to and from Taiwan for each fel-
22	low and the fellow's immediate family.
23	(ii) Modification of benefits.—The
24	American Institute in Taiwan and its im-
25	plementing partner, with the approval of

1	the Department of State, may modify the
2	benefits set forth in clause (i) if such modi-
3	fication is warranted by fiscal cir-
4	cumstances.
5	(D) NO FINANCIAL LIABILITY.—The Amer-
6	ican Institute in Taiwan, the implementing
7	partner, and any governing authorities on Tai-
8	wan or nongovernmental entities in Taiwan at
9	which a fellow is detailed during the second year
10	of the fellowship may not be held responsible for
11	the pay, allowances, or any other benefit nor-
12	mally provided to the detailee.
13	(E) Reimbursement.—Fellows may be de-
14	tailed under clause (A)(ii) without reimburse-
15	ment to the United States by the American Insti-
16	tute in Taiwan.
17	(F) Allowances and benefits.—
18	Detailees may be paid by the American Institute
19	in Taiwan for the allowances and benefits listed
20	in subparagraph (C).
21	(5) GAO REPORT.—Not later than one year be-
22	fore the sunset of the Program pursuant to paragraph
23	(2)(F), the Comptroller General of the United States
24	shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations
25	of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs

1	of the House of Representatives a report that includes
2	the following:
3	(A) An analysis of United States Govern-
4	ment participants in the Program, including the
5	number of applicants and the number of fellow-
6	ships undertaken, and the places of employment.
7	(B) An assessment of the costs and benefits
8	for participants in the Program and for the
9	United States Government of such fellowships.
10	(C) An analysis of the financial impact of
11	the fellowship on United States Government of-
12	fices that have detailed fellows to participate in
13	the Program.
14	(D) Recommendations, if any, on how to
15	improve the Program.
16	(6) FUNDING.—
17	(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-
18	TIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated
19	to the American Institute in Taiwan—
20	(i) for fiscal year 2022, \$2,900,000, of
21	which \$500,000 should be made available to
22	an appropriate implementing partner to
23	launch the Program; and
24	(ii) for fiscal year 2023, and each suc-
25	ceeding fiscal year, \$2,400,000.

1	(B) PRIVATE SOURCES.—The implementing
2	partner selected to implement the Program may
3	accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of
4	services or property in carrying out such pro-
5	gram, subject to the review and approval of the
6	American Institute in Taiwan.
7	SEC. 213. INCREASING DEPARTMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL
8	AND RESOURCES DEVOTED TO THE INDO-PA-
9	CIFIC.
10	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
11	(1) In fiscal year 2020, the Department of State
12	allocated \$1,500,000,000 to the Indo-Pacific region in
13	bilateral and regional foreign assistance resources, in-
14	cluding as authorized by section 201(b) of the Asia
15	Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–
16	409; 132 Stat. 5391), and \$798,000,000 in the fiscal
17	year 2020 diplomatic engagement budget. These
18	amounts represent only 5 percent of the diplomatic
19	engagement budget and only 4 percent of the total De-
20	partment of State-USAID budget.
21	(2) Over the last 5 years the diplomatic engage-
22	ment budget and personnel levels in the Indo-Pacific
23	averaged only 5 percent of the total, while foreign as-
24	sistance resources averaged only 4 percent of the total.

1	(3) In 2020, the Department of State began a
2	process to realign certain positions at posts to ensure
3	that its personnel footprint matches the demands of
4	great-power competition, including in the Indo-Pa-
5	cific.
6	(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
7	that—
8	(1) the size of the United States diplomatic corps
9	must be sufficient to meet the current and emerging
10	challenges of the 21st century, including those in the
11	Indo-Pacific region and elsewhere;
12	(2) robust Chinese-language skills are necessary
13	for the success of the United States diplomatic corps
14	and integral to its ability to meet national security
15	objectives;
16	(3) the increase must be designed to meet the ob-
17	jectives of an Indo-Pacific strategy focused on
18	strengthening the good governance and sovereignty of
19	countries that adhere to and uphold the rules-based
20	international order; and
21	(4) the increase must be implemented with a
22	focus on increased numbers of economic, political, and
23	public diplomacy officers, representing a cumulative
24	increase of at least 200 Foreign Service officer gener-
25	alists, to—

1	(A) advance free, fair, and reciprocal trade
2	and open investment environments for United
3	States entities, and engaged in increased com-
4	mercial diplomacy in key markets;
5	(B) better articulate and explain United
6	States policies, strengthen civil society and
7	democratic principles, enhance reporting on glob-
8	al activities, promote people-to-people exchanges,
9	and advance United States influence; and
10	(C) increase capacity at small- and me-
11	dium-sized embassies and consulates in the Indo-
12	Pacific and other regions around the world, as
13	necessary.
14	(c) Statement of Policy.—It shall be the policy of
15	the United States to—
16	(1) ensure Department of State funding levels
17	and personnel footprint in the Indo-Pacific reflect the
18	region's high degree of importance and significance to
19	United States political, economic, and security inter-
20	ests; and
21	(2) increase diplomatic engagement and foreign
22	assistance funding and the quantity of personnel
23	dedicated to the Indo-Pacific region respective to the

24 Department of State's total budget.

(d) ACTION PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the
 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
 shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees
 of Congress an action plan that includes the following ele ments:

6 (1) Identification of requirements to advance 7 United States strategic objectives in the Indo-Pacific 8 and the personnel and budgetary resources for the De-9 partment of State needed to satisfy such objectives, as-10 suming an unconstrained resource environment.

(2) A plan to increase the portion of the Department's budget dedicated to the Indo-Pacific in terms
of DE and FA focused on development, economic, and
security assistance.

(3) A plan to increase the number of positions
at posts in the Indo-Pacific region and bureaus with
responsibility for the Indo-Pacific region, including a
description of increases at each post or bureau, a
breakdown of increases by cone, and a description of
how such increases in personnel will advance United
States strategic objectives in the Indo-Pacific region.

(4) A plan to increase the number of Chineselanguage speakers and translation specialists at posts
in the Indo-Pacific region and within bureau offices

with responsibility for the Indo-Pacific region, in cluding in INR.

3 (5) A description of any staffing or other train-4 ing or personnel reforms that may be required to quickly increase departmental capacity to address the 5 6 inter-disciplinary, interconnected opportunities and 7 challenges presented in the Indo-Pacific, including 8 but not limited to issues related to climate change, 9 public health, supply chains, cybersecurity, and dig-10 ital technology issues.

11 (6) Defined concrete and annual benchmarks
12 that the Department will meet in implementing the
13 action plan.

14 (7) A description of any barriers to imple15 menting the action plan and recommendations to ad16 dress these barriers, noting whether additional au17 thorities or resources from Congress is needed to ad18 dress these barriers.

(e) UPDATES TO REPORT AND BRIEFING.—Every 180
days after the submission of the action plan described in
subsection (d) for not more than 3 years, the Secretary of
State shall submit an update and brief the appropriate congressional committees on the implementation of such action
plan, with supporting data and including a detailed assessment of benchmarks reached.

1 (f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated, for fiscal year 2022, 2 3 \$2,000,000,000 in bilateral and regional foreign assistance 4 resources to carry out the purposes of part I and chapter 5 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq., 2346 et seq.) to the Indo-Pacific region and 6 7 \$1,250,000,000 in diplomatic engagement resources to the 8 Indo-Pacific region.

9 (g) INCLUSION OF AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED PURSU-10 ANT TO ASIA REASSURANCE INITIATIVE ACT OF 2018.— 11 Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (f) 12 include funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to 13 section 201(b) of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 14 2018 (Public Law 115–409).

(h) BENCHMARKS UPDATE.—Not later than 2 years 15 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary 16 of State shall report to the appropriate congressional com-17 mittees on the extent to which the strategic objectives de-18 scribed in the action plan in subsection (d) have been satis-19 20 fied or progress toward such satisfaction has been made. 21 SEC. 214. REPORT ON BILATERAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS 22 CHINESE FENTANYL TRAFFICKING.

(a) CHINA'S CLASS SCHEDULING OF FENTANYL AND
24 SYNTHETIC OPIOID PRECURSORS.—Not later than 180
25 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-

retary of State and Attorney General shall submit to the
 appropriate congressional committees a written report de tailing—

4 (1) a description of United States Government
5 efforts to gain a commitment from the Government of
6 the People's Republic of China (PRC) to submit un7 regulated fentanyl precursors such as 4–AP to con8 trols;

9 (2) a plan for future steps the United States 10 Government will take to urge the PRC to combat il-11 licit fentanyl production and trafficking originating 12 in the PRC;

(3) an assessment of the intersection between illicit fentanyl trafficking originating in China and illicit environmental trade and possible relationships of
trade-based money laundering; and

(4) an assessment of the intersection between illicit fentanyl trafficking originating in China and
counterfeit medicines and medical supplies in the
United States.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under
subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form with
a classified annex.

SEC. 215. FACILITATION OF INCREASED EQUITY INVEST-MENTS UNDER THE BETTER UTILIZATION OF INVESTMENTS LEADING TO DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2018.

5 (a) APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL CREDIT REFORM ACT
6 OF 1990.—Section 1421(c) of the Better Utilization of In7 vestments Leading to Development Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C.
8 9621(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:
9 "(7) APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL CREDIT RE10 FORM ACT OF 1990.—

11 "(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-12 graphs (B) and (C), support provided under 13 paragraph (1) with respect to a project shall be 14 considered to be a Federal credit program that is 15 subject to the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 16 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) for purposes of applying 17 the requirements of such Act to such support. 18 "(B) DETERMINATION OF COST.—

19 "(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of 20 section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform 21 Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5) et seq.) the 22 cost of support provided under paragraph (1) with respect to a project shall be the net 23 24 present value, at the time when funds are 25 disbursed to provide the support, of the fol-26 lowing estimated cash flows:

1

2

3

1	"(I) The purchase price of the
2	support.
3	"(II) Dividends, redemptions, and
4	other shareholder distributions during
5	the term of the support.
6	"(III) Proceeds received upon a
7	sale, redemption, or other liquidation
8	of the support.
9	"(IV) Adjustments for risk of esti-
10	mated losses, if any.
11	"(ii) Changes in terms included.—
12	The estimated cash flows described in sub-
13	clauses (I) through (IV) of clause (i) shall
14	include the effects of changes in terms re-
15	sulting from the exercise of options included
16	in the agreement to provide the support.
17	"(C) REESTIMATE OF COST.—When the esti-
18	mated cost of support provided under paragraph
19	(1) with respect to a project made in a single fis-
20	cal year is reestimated in a subsequent year, the
21	difference between the reestimated cost and the
22	previous cost estimate shall be paid from the bal-
23	ances available in the Corporate Capital Account
24	established under section 1434.".

1	(b) Maximum Contingent Liability.—Section 1433
2	of the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Develop-
3	ment Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 9633) is amended by striking
4	"\$60,000,000,000" and inserting "\$100,000,000,000".
5	(c) Funding for Corporate Capital Account.—
6	Section 1434(b) of the Better Utilization of Investments
7	Leading to Development Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 9634(b))
8	is amended—
9	(1) in paragraph (5), by striking "and" at the
10	end;
11	(2) by redesignating paragraph (6) as para-
12	graph (7); and
13	(3) by inserting after paragraph (5) the fol-
14	lowing:
15	"(6) receipts of reestimated costs received pursu-
16	ant to section 1421(c); and".
17	(d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
18	of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Executive Officer of
19	the United States International Development Finance Cor-
20	poration shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
21	mittees and the Committee on Appropriations of the House
22	of Representatives and the Senate a report on—
23	(1) a plan to expand the Corporation's financing
24	to support United States national security and devel-
25	opment priorities in critical regions; and

	1/4
1	(2) the budgetary, staffing, and programmatic
2	resources that would be required in order to carry out
3	the plan required by this subsection.
4	SEC. 216. EXPANDING INVESTMENT BY UNITED STATES
5	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE
6	CORPORATION FOR VACCINE MANUFAC-
7	TURING.
8	(a) IN GENERAL.—The Development Finance Corpora-
9	tion is authorized to provide financing to entities in India
10	and in other less developed countries to increase vaccine
11	manufacturing capacity for the following purposes:
12	(1) Manufacturing Stringent Regulatory Author-
13	ization (SRA) or World Health Organization (WHO)
14	Emergency Use Listing COVID–19 vaccines.
15	(2) Manufacturing SRA or WHO Emergency
16	Use Listing therapeutics used to treat symptoms re-
17	lated to COVID-19.
18	(3) Manufacturing critical medical supplies
19	needed for preventing, detecting and treating COVID-
20	19, including ventilators, personal protective equip-
21	ment, oxygen, diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines.
22	(b) Reporting Requirement.—Not later than 180
23	days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief
24	Executive Officer of the Development Finance Corporation,

1	in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide
2	a report to the appropriate congressional committees—
3	(1) outlining the countries where DFC financing
4	could be most impactful for vaccine manufacturing
5	and to achieve the goal of manufacturing 1 billion
6	COVID–19 vaccines by 2022;
7	(2) including a detailed explanation of the
8	United States and partner country interests served by
9	the United States providing support to such projects;
10	(3) including a detailed description of any sup-
11	port provided by other United States allies and part-
12	ners to expand the initiatives outlined in subsection
13	(a); and
14	(4) including a detailed description of any sup-
15	port provided by the People's Republic of China in
16	
10	support of the initiatives outlined in subsection (a).
17	support of the initiatives outlined in subsection (a). (c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by sub-
17	
17	(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by sub-
17 18	(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by sub- section (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form with a
17 18 19	(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by sub- section (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form with a classified annex if necessary.
17 18 19 20	<ul> <li>(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form with a classified annex if necessary.</li> <li>SEC. 217. ENSURING UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC POSTS</li> </ul>
17 18 19 20 21	<ul> <li>(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form with a classified annex if necessary.</li> <li>SEC. 217. ENSURING UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC POSTS ALIGN WITH AMERICAN STRATEGIC NA-</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form with a classified annex if necessary.</li> <li>SEC. 217. ENSURING UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC POSTS ALIGN WITH AMERICAN STRATEGIC NATIONAL SECURITY AND ECONOMIC OBJEC-</li> </ul>

posts around the world than any other country, including 1 the United States. Many of Beijing's new missions can be 2 found in countries that recently broke ties with Taiwan 3 4 (Burkina Faso, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the 5 Gambia, and São Tomé and Principe) or do not have any United States diplomatic physical presence despite these 6 7 countries asking for increased United States engagement 8 and investment (Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica).

9 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress, 10 that the Department of State should conduct an assessment of all United States diplomatic missions and posts to verify 11 such missions and posts align with United States national 12 13 security and economic interests, as well as ensuring that these locations position the United States appropriately 14 15 with its strategic competitors to advance the national interest in every country worldwide, including those countries 16 currently lacking any physical United States diplomatic 17 presence, whether an embassy, consulate general, or prin-18 19 cipal officer post.

(c) REPORTING.—Not later than 180 days after the
date of the enactment of this Act and biennially thereafter
for 4 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing the number, location, and objectives of each of its diplomatic missions and posts worldwide, including an assessment of any

gaps that exist compared to other country strategic competi tors. The Secretary of State shall coordinate with the heads
 of other Federal departments and agencies having an over seas presence at any United States diplomatic mission or
 post to ensure such assessment reflects all Federal Govern ment equities and viewpoints.

## 7 SEC. 218. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE 8 FULBRIGHT-HAYS PROGRAM.

9 There are authorized to be appropriated, for the 5-year 10 period beginning on October 1, 2021, \$105,500,000, to pro-11 mote education, training, research, and foreign language 12 skills through the Fulbright-Hays Program, in accordance 13 with section 102(b) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural 14 Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2452(b)).

## 15 SEC. 219. SUPPORTING INDEPENDENT MEDIA AND COUN-16 TERING DISINFORMATION.

17 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF USAGM APPROPRIATIONS.— 18 There is authorized to be appropriated for the United States Agency for Global Media \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal 19 years 2022 through 2026, for ongoing and new programs 20 21 to support local media, build independent media, combat 22 CCP disinformation inside and outside of the People's Re-23 public of China, invest in technology to subvert censorship, 24 and monitor and evaluate such programs, of which—

1	(1) not less than \$50,000,000 shall be directed to
2	a grant to Radio Free Asia language services;
3	(2) not less than \$20,000,000 shall be made
4	available to serve populations in China through Man-
5	darin, Cantonese, Uyghur, and Tibetan language
6	services; and
7	(3) not less than \$5,500,000 shall be made avail-
8	able for digital media services—
9	(A) to counter propaganda of non-Chinese
10	populations in foreign countries; and
11	(B) to counter propaganda of Chinese popu-
12	lations in China through "Global Mandarin"
13	programming.
14	(b) Support for Local Media.—The Secretary of
15	State, acting through the Assistant Secretary of State for
16	Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, and the Adminis-
17	trator of the United States Agency for International Devel-
18	opment, acting through the Assistant Administrator for De-
19	velopment, Democracy, and Innovation, shall jointly sup-
20	port and train foreign journalists on investigative tech-
21	niques necessary to ensure public accountability, promote
22	transparency, fight corruption, and support the ability of
23	the public to develop informed opinions about pressing
24	issues facing their countries.

(c) INTERNET FREEDOM PROGRAMS.—The Bureau of
 Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor shall continue to
 support internet freedom programs.

4 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State 5 and United States Agency for International Development 6 7 \$170,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, 8 for ongoing and new programs in support of press freedom, 9 training, and protection of journalists. Amounts appro-10 priated pursuant to this authorization are authorized to remain available until expended and shall be in addition to 11 amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated to support 12 press freedom, training, and protection of journalists. 13

## 14 SEC. 219A. GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT CENTER.

(a) FINDING.—Congress established the Global Engagement Center to "direct, lead, and coordinate efforts" of the
Federal Government to "recognize, understand, expose, and
counter foreign state and non-state propaganda and
disinformation globally".

(b) EXTENSION.—Section 1287(j) of the National De21 fense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C.
22 2656 note) is amended by striking "the date that is 8 years
23 after the date of the enactment of this Act" and inserting
24 "December 31, 2027".

1 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress 2 that the Global Engagement Center should expand its co-3 ordinating capacity of diplomatic messaging through the 4 exchange of liaison officers with Federal departments and agencies that manage aspects of identifying and countering 5 foreign disinformation, including the Office of the Director 6 7 of National Intelligence and Special Operations Com-8 mand's Joint MISO Web Operations Center.

9 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is 10 authorized to be appropriated \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 11 2022 for the Global Engagement Center to counter foreign 12 state and non-state sponsored propaganda and 13 disinformation.

14 SEC. 219B. REPORT ON ORIGINS OF THE COVID-19 PAN-15DEMIC.

16 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
17 that—

(1) it is critical to understand the origins of the
COVID-19 pandemic so the United States can better
prepare, prevent, and respond to pandemic health
threats in the future;

(2) given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
on all Americans, the American people deserve to
know what information the United States Govern-

1	ment possesses about the origins of COVID-19, as ap
2	propriate;

3	(3) it is critical for independent experts to have
4	full access to all pertinent human, animal, and envi-
5	ronmental data, biological sample, research, and per-
6	sonnel involved in the early stages of the outbreak rel-
7	evant to determining how this pandemic emerged;
8	(4) Congress shares the concerns expressed by the
9	United States Government and 13 other foreign gov-
10	ernments that the international team of experts dis-
11	patched to the People's Republic of China by the
12	World Health Organization (WHO) to study the ori-
13	gins of the SARS-CoV-2 virus was "significantly de-
14	layed and lacked access to complete, original data
15	and samples";

(5) the March 30, 2021, statement by the Director-General of the WHO, Dr. Tedros Adhanom
Ghebreyesus, further affirms that the investigative
team had encountered "difficulties" in accessing necessary raw data, that "we have not yet found the
source of the virus", and that "all hypotheses remain
on the table";

(6) the G7 communique expressing support for
full implementation of the International Health Regulations, including "a timely, transparent, expert-led,

	10-
1	and science-based WHO-convened Phase 2 COVID–19
2	Origins study including, as recommended by the ex-
3	perts' report, in China" is a valuable commitment by
4	the United States and its allies to investigating the
5	origins of COVID–19 in order to better prepare for
6	future pandemics; and
7	(7) Congress supports the effort announced by
8	President Biden, directing the intelligence community
9	to conduct a 90 day review to further analyze infor-
10	mation pointing to the origins of COVID-19.
11	(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days
12	after enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to
13	the appropriate committees of Congress a report consisting
14	of—
15	(1) an assessment of the most likely source or or-
16	igin of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, including a detailed
17	review of all information the United States possesses
18	that it has identified as potentially relevant to the
19	source or origin of the SARS–CoV–2 virus, including
20	zoonotic transmission and spillover, or other sources
21	of origin, transmission, or spillover, based on the in-
22	formation the United States Government has to date;
23	(2) its level of confidence in its assessment; and
24	(3) challenges identified to its ability to make
25	such an assessment.

1	(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) shall
2	be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classi-
3	fied annex.
4	(d) Appropriate Committees of Congress De-
5	FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees
6	of Congress" means—
7	(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
8	Senate;
9	(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the
10	Senate;
11	(3) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor,
12	and Pensions of the Senate;
13	(4) the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
14	sources of the Senate;
15	(5) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
16	House of Representatives;
17	(6) the Permanent Select Committee on Intel-
18	ligence of the House of Representatives; and
19	(7) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of
20	the House of Representatives.
21	SEC. 219C. EXTENSION OF ASIA REASSURANCE INITIATIVE
22	ACT OF 2018.
23	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
24	that—

1	(1) the Indo-Pacific region is home to many of
2	the world's most dynamic democracies, economic op-
3	portunities, as well as many challenges to United
4	States interests and values as a result of the growth
5	in authoritarian governance in the region and by
6	broad challenges posed by nuclear proliferation, the
7	changing environment, and deteriorating adherence to
8	human rights principles and obligations;
9	(2) the People's Republic of China poses a par-
10	ticular threat as it repeatedly violates internationally
11	recognized human rights, engages in unfair economic
12	and trade practices, disregards international laws
13	and norms, coerces its neighbors, engages in malign
14	influence operations, and enables global digital
15	authoritarianism;
16	(3) the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018
17	("ARIA") enhances the United States' commitment in
18	the Indo-Pacific region by—
19	(A) expanding its defense cooperation with
20	its allies and partners;
21	(B) investing in democracy and the protec-
22	tion of human rights;
23	(C) engaging in cybersecurity initiatives;
24	and

1	(D) supporting people-to-people engagement
2	and other shared priorities; and
3	(4) the 2019 Department of Defense Indo-Pacific
4	Strategy Report concludes that ARIA "enshrines a
5	generational whole-of-government policy framework
6	that demonstrates U.S. commitment to a free and
7	open Indo-Pacific region".
8	(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—The Asia
9	Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409)
10	is amended—
11	(1) in section 201(b), by striking
12	"\$1,500,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019
13	through 2023" and inserting "\$2,000,000,000 for each
14	of fiscal years 2022 through 2026";
15	(2) in section 215(b), by striking "2023" and in-
16	serting "2026";
17	(3) in section 306(a)—
18	(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "5 years"
19	and inserting "8 years"; and
20	(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "2023"
21	and inserting "2026";
22	(4) in section 409(a)(1), by striking "2023" and
23	inserting "2026";
24	(5) in section 410—

1	(A) in subsection (c), by striking "2023"
2	and inserting "2026"; and
3	(B) in subsection $(d)$ , in the matter pre-
4	ceding paragraph (1), by striking "2023" and
5	inserting "2026"; and
6	(6) in section 411, by striking "2023" and in-
7	serting "2026".
8	SEC. 219D. INVESTMENT, TRADE, AND DEVELOPMENT IN AF-
9	RICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIB-
10	BEAN.
11	(a) Strategy Required.—
12	(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish
13	United States strategies to promote, facilitate, and in-
14	crease trade and investment and development in Afri-
15	ca and Latin America and the Caribbean.
16	(2) FOCUS OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required
17	by paragraph (1) shall focus on increasing two-way
18	trade and investment with Africa and Latin America
19	and the Caribbean by 200 percent in real dollar value
20	by the date that is 5 years after the date of the enact-
21	ment of this Act.
22	(3) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—
23	(A) UNITED STATES STRATEGY TO PRO-
24	MOTE TWO-WAY TRADE AND INVESTMENT IN AF-
25	

RICA, LATIN AMERICA, AND THE CARIBBEAN.-

186

1	Not later than 180 days after the date of the en-
2	actment of this Act, the President, in consulta-
3	tion with the heads of the relevant Federal de-
4	partments and agencies, shall submit to the ap-
5	propriate congressional committees and make
6	publicly available a government-wide strategy
7	for Africa, to be known as the Prosper Africa
8	Strategy, and for Latin America and the Carib-
9	bean, that provides detailed descriptions of how
10	the United States intends to fulfill the policy ob-
11	jectives described in paragraph (2). The strate-
12	gies shall—
13	(i) support and be aligned with other
14	existing United States Government strate-
15	gies; and
16	(ii) include specific and measurable
17	goals, benchmarks, performance metrics,
18	timetables, and monitoring and evaluation
19	plans to ensure the accountability and effec-
20	tiveness of all policies and initiatives car-
21	ried out under the strategy.
22	(B) Specific plans for departments
23	AND AGENCIES.—The strategies submitted pursu-
24	ant to subparagraph (A) shall also include spe-
25	cific implementation plans, in coordination with

1	the recommendations and activities of the Eco-
2	nomic Diplomacy Action Group under section
3	708 of the Championing American Business
4	Through Diplomacy Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C.
5	9904), from each of the relevant Federal depart-
6	ments and agencies that describes—
7	(i) the anticipated contributions of the
8	department or agency, including technical,
9	financial, and in-kind contributions, to im-
10	plement the strategies;
11	(ii) the efforts of the department or
12	agency to ensure that the policies and ini-
13	tiatives carried out pursuant to the strate-
14	gies are designed to achieve maximum im-
15	pact and effectiveness; and
16	(iii) recommendations on necessary re-
17	sources, including staffing, to expand efforts
18	to promote trade and investment between
19	the United States and Africa, and the
20	United States and Latin America and the
21	Caribbean.
22	(C) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—The
23	strategies submitted pursuant to subparagraph
24	(A) shall include plans for coordinating with rel-
25	evant departments and agencies the implementa-

 tion of agency-specific plans described in subparagraph (B), particularly as it relates to advancing two-way trade and investment transactions and business enabling environment reforms.

6 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the sub-7 mission of the strategies required by subsection (a)(3), and 8 annually thereafter until 2026, the President shall submit 9 to the appropriate congressional committees a report, in co-10 ordination with the report required by section 707 of the 11 Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act 12 of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 9903) that—

(1) summarizes and evaluates the implementation of United States diplomatic efforts and foreign
assistance programs, projects, and activities to advance the policy objectives set forth in subsection
(a)(2);

(2) describes the nature and extent of the coordination among the relevant Federal departments and
agencies, including summary of activities and engagements of the Economic Diplomacy Action Group; and
(3) describes the monitoring and evaluation
tools, mechanisms, and indicators to assess progress
made on the policy objectives of this section.

1 (c) EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS FOR AFRICA AND LATIN 2 America and the Caribbean Trade and Investment.— The President shall designate an individual to serve as the 3 4 Executive Director for Trade and Investment Strategy in 5 Africa, also known as the Prosper Africa Executive Director, and an individual to serve as Executive Director for 6 7 Trade and Investment Strategy in Latin America and the 8 Caribbean to—

9 (1) oversee the development and implementation
10 of the strategies required by subsection (a); and

(2) coordinate developing and implementing the
 strategy with the Office of the United States Trade
 Representative, the Office of Management and Budget,
 and the relevant departments and agencies.

15 (d) Business Development Exchanges With AF-RICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.—It is the 16 17 sense of Congress that, not later than one year after the 18 date of the enactment of this Act, high-level officials of rel-19 evant departments and agencies of the United States Government with responsibility for promoting trade, invest-20 21 ment, financing, and development should conduct joint ac-22 tivities to advance the strategies described in subsection(a), 23 including business development exchanges with public and 24 private sector representatives from Africa and Latin America, and the Caribbean who are focused on promoting two way trade and investment.

3 (e) TRAINING, INTERAGENCY COORDINATION, AND IN4 FORMATION SHARING.—The President shall develop a
5 plan—

6 (1) to standardize the training received by 7 United States and Foreign Commercial Service offi-8 cers, economic officers of the Department of State, 9 and economic officers of the United States Agency for 10 International Development with respect to the pro-11 grams and procedures of the Export-Import Bank of 12 the United States, the United States International 13 Development Finance Corporation, the Small Business Administration, and the United States Trade 14 15 and Development Agency; and 16 (2) to ensure that— 17 (A) not later than one year after the date 18 of the enactment of this Act— 19 (i) all personnel referred to in para-20 graph (1) receive the training described in 21 that paragraph; and 22 (ii) relevant departments and agencies 23 share information on trade and investment

transactions facilitated by the United States

1	Government and funded by the public or
2	private sector;
3	(B) not later than 60 days after the date of
4	the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of
5	USAID and the Chief Executive Officer of DFC
6	shall develop a plan to enhance coordination and
7	expedite information sharing that includes—
8	(i) a process for sharing of information
9	in a timely fashion, and at least monthly,
10	<i>on</i> —
11	(I) active and early stage leads on
12	transactions initiated, promoted, or fa-
13	cilitated by DFC;
14	(II) transactions deemed ineligible
15	for DFC support or not being pursued
16	by DFC for other reasons; and
17	(III) transaction opportunities
18	identified by USAID or other relevant
19	United States departments and agen-
20	cies submitted for DFC consideration;
21	and
22	(ii) any training required for DFC,
23	USAID, or other interagency staff to imple-
24	ment the plan;

1	(C) the Executive Directors and their ap-
2	pointed staff shall be responsible for coordinating
3	implementation of this plan; and
4	(D) DFC and USAID shall, in consultation
5	with the Executive Directors and Congress, iden-
6	tify targets for DFC's financial commitments
7	and any private capital mobilized to finalize a
8	transaction.
9	(f) Data Sharing Platform.—
10	(1) Establishment.—The Administrator of
11	USAID shall, in consultation with the Executive Di-
12	rectors and relevant department and agencies, estab-
13	lish an interoperable digital platform maintained by
14	the staff of the Executive Directors to—
15	(A) facilitate interagency information shar-
16	ing and collaboration on trade and investment
17	transactions; and
18	(B) ensure relevant department and agen-
19	cies use such platform to review, track, and de-
20	velop consensus on transactions and their rel-
21	ative priorities.
22	(2) COORDINATION.—The Executive Directors
23	shall coordinate regularly with the leadership of rel-
24	evant Federal department and agencies to—
25	(A) advance and finalize transactions; or

1	(B) provide a written justification for any
2	transaction deemed ineligible for United States
3	Government financing under existing authori-
4	ties.
5	(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
6	(1) Appropriate congressional commit-
7	TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional commit-
8	tees" means—
9	(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
10	the Senate;
11	(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the
12	Senate;
13	(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
14	House of Representatives; and
15	(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the
16	House of Representatives.
17	(2) Relevant federal departments and
18	AGENCIES.—The term "relevant Federal departments
19	and agencies" includes—
20	(A) the Department of State;
21	(B) the Department of the Treasury;
22	(C) the Department of Commerce;
23	(D) the United States Agency for Inter-
24	national Development (USAID);
25	(E) the Millennium Challenge Corporation;

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1	(F) the United States International Devel-
2	opment Finance Corporation (DFC);
3	(G) the United States Trade and Develop-
4	ment Agency;
5	(H) the United States African Development
6	Foundation;
7	(I) the Export Import Bank;
8	(J) the Small Business Administration;
9	(K) the Department of Agriculture; and
10	(L) any other entity deemed appropriate by
11	the President.
12	(3) EARLY-STAGE LEAD.—The term "early-stage
13	lead" means a prospective transaction which is being
14	evaluated by DFC staff, prior to DFC holding an in-
15	ternal screening meeting or accepting an application.
16	(4) Two-way trade and investment.—The
17	term "two-way trade and investment" means United
18	States exports to Africa and Latin America and the
19	Caribbean, United States public and private invest-
20	ment in Africa and Latin America and the Carib-
21	bean, exports from Africa and Latin America and the
22	Caribbean to the United States, and Africa and Latin
23	America and the Caribbean investment in the United
24	States.

196

## 1 SEC. 219E. CHINA WATCHER PROGRAM.

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, acting
3 through the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and
4 Pacific Affairs, and in coordination with relevant offices
5 and bureaus of the Department of State, shall implement
6 a "China Watcher Program" within the Department of
7 State to—

8 (1) monitor and combat Chinese malign influ9 ence across economic and political sectors in foreign
10 countries; and

(2) augment the capacity of United States Government engagement with foreign countries and regional and international economic and political organizations and institutions relating to policy coordination regarding China and such Chinese malign influence.

(b) PLACEMENT.—In carrying out the China Watcher
Program under this section, the Secretary of State shall
place Foreign Service officers in positions in select United
States diplomatic and consular posts, at the discretion of
the Secretary of State, to engage both Chinese and thirdcountry nationals, including host governments, on the matters described in subsection (a).

24 (c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Each diplomatic or consular
25 post with a China Watcher Program shall produce an an26 nual report outlining the steps each such post has taken
•HR 3524 RH

to advance the mission, trends observed, and the nature and
 extent of Chinese foreign direct investment and influence
 in key economic and political sectors, including technology,
 manufacturing, transportation, energy, metals, agriculture,
 and real estate.

6 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.—
7 There is authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for fiscal
8 year 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter to carry out this
9 section.

## 10sec. 219F. LIU XIAOBO FUND FOR STUDY OF THE CHINESE11LANGUAGE.

12 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
13 that—

(1) as a substitute to Confucius Institutes, the
United States Government should invest heavily into
alternative programs and institutions that ensure
there remains a robust pipeline of Americans learning
China's many languages; and

(2) in a 21st century that will be dominated by
a strategic competition between the United States and
China, it is in the national security interests of the
United States to ensure that Americans continue to
invest in Chinese language skills, as well as Tibetan,
Uyghur, and Mongolian languages, while ensuring

3 (b) Establishment of the Liu Xiaobo Fund for 4 STUDY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—The Secretary of 5 State shall establish in the Department of State the "Liu Xiaobo Fund for Study of the Chinese Language" to fund 6 7 study by United States persons of Mandarin and Cantonese 8 Chinese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Mongolian, and other contem-9 porary spoken languages of China, abroad or in the United 10 States.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are
authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State
for fiscal year 2021 and every fiscal year thereafter,
\$10,000,000 to carry out the Liu Xiaobo Fund for Study
of the Chinese Language.

16 (d) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—Amounts authorized to be
17 appropriated pursuant to subsection (c) shall—

18 (1) be designed to advance the national security
19 and foreign policy interests of the United States, as
20 determined by the Secretary of State;

(2) favor funding mechanisms that can maximize the total number of United States persons given
the opportunity to acquire full conversational linguistic proficiency in Mandarin and Cantonese Chi-

1	nese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Mongolian, and other contem-
2	porary spoken languages of China;
3	(3) favor funding mechanisms that provide op-
4	portunities for such language study to areas tradi-
5	tionally under-served by such opportunities;
6	(4) be shaped by an ongoing consultative process
7	taking into account design inputs of—
8	(A) civil society institutions, including Chi-
9	nese diaspora community organizations;
10	(B) language experts in Mandarin and
11	Cantonese Chinese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Mongolian,
12	and other contemporary spoken languages of
13	China;
14	(C) organizations representing historically
15	disadvantaged socioeconomic groups in the
16	United States; and
17	(D) human rights organizations; and
18	(5) favor opportunities to fund the study of Man-
19	darin and Cantonese Chinese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Mon-
20	golian, and other contemporary spoken languages of
21	China at Alaska Native-serving institutions, Asian
22	American and Native American Pacific Islander-serv-
23	ing institutions, Hispanic-serving institutions, his-
24	torically Black college or universities, Native Amer-
25	ican-serving nontribal institutions, Native Hawaiian-

serving institutions, Predominantly Black institu-

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2	tions, Tribal Colleges or Universities.
3	(e) Report.—
4	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after
5	the date of the enactment of this Act and annually
6	thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State, in
7	consultation with the heads of appropriate Federal
8	departments and agencies, as appropriate, shall sub-

9 mit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
10 of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Re11 lations of the Senate a report detailing activities and
12 disbursements made to carry out this Act over the im13 mediately preceding academic year.

14 (2) REPORT CONTENTS.—Each report required
15 under paragraph (1) shall include details on—

16 (A) which institutions, programs, or entities
17 received funds through the Liu Xiaobo Fund for
18 Study of the Chinese Language;

(B) funds distribution disaggregated by institution, program, or entity, including identification of the State or country in which such
institution, program, or entity is located;

23 (C) the number of United States persons
24 who received language study under the Liu
25 Xiaobo Fund for Study of the Chinese Language,

1	and the average amount disbursed per person for
2	such study;
3	(D) a comparative analysis of per dollar
4	program effectiveness and efficiency in allowing
5	United States persons to reach conversational
6	proficiency Mandarin or Cantonese Chinese, Ti-
7	betan, Uyghur, Mongolian, or other contem-
8	porary spoken languages of China;
9	(E) an analysis of which of the languages
10	referred to in subparagraph $(D)$ were studied
11	through the funding from the Liu Xiaobo Fund
12	for Study of the Chinese Language; and
13	(F) any recommendations of the Secretary
14	of State for improvements to the authorities, pri-
15	orities, or management of the Liu Xiaobo Fund
16	for Study of the Chinese Language.
17	(f) INTERAGENCY FUNDS TRANSFERS AUTHORIZA-
18	TION.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
19	retary of State to carry out this Act are authorized to be
20	transferred to the heads of other appropriate Federal de-
21	partments and agencies for similar purposes, subject to
22	prior notification to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
23	the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign

24 Relations of the Senate. Such heads shall consult with the

Secretary in the preparation of the report required under
 subsection (e).

3 (g) LIMITATIONS.—Amounts authorized to be appro-4 priated to carry out this Act may only be made available 5 for the costs of language study funded and administration 6 incurred by the Department of State or programs carried 7 out by the Department of State (or by another Federal de-8 partment or agency pursuant to subsection (f)) to carry out 9 this section.

10 (h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

11 (1) ALASKA NATIVE-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The 12 term "Alaska Native-serving institution" has the 13 meaning given such term in section 317(b) of the 14 Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b)). 15 (2) Asian American and Native American pa-16 CIFIC ISLANDER-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term 17 "Asian American and Native American Pacific Is-18 lander-serving institution" has the meaning given 19 such term in section 371(c) of the Higher Education

21 (3) HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term
22 "Hispanic-serving institution" has the meaning given
23 such term in section 502 of the Higher Education Act
24 of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a).

Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(c)).

1	(4) Historically black college or univer-
2	SITY.—The term ''historically Black college or univer-
3	sity" means a part B institution described in section
4	322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (22)
5	U.S.C. 1061(2)).
6	(5) NATIVE AMERICAN-SERVING NONTRIBAL IN-
7	STITUTION.—The term "Native American-serving
8	nontribal institution" has the meaning given such
9	term in section 371(c) of the Higher Education Act
10	of 1965 (20 U.S.C. $1067q(c)$ ).
11	(6) NATIVE HAWAHAN-SERVING INSTITUTION.—
12	The term "Native Hawaiian-serving institution" has
13	the meaning given such term in section 317(b) of the
14	Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b)).
15	(7) Predominantly black institution.—The
16	term "Predominantly Black institution" has the
17	meaning given such term in section $371(c)$ of the
18	Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. $1067q(c)$ ).
19	(8) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term
20	"Tribal College or University" has the meaning given
21	such term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education
22	Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

204

**OF 2021.** 

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SEC.

4 (a) AUTHORITIES AND CONDITIONS.—Amounts au-5 thorized and appropriated under title X of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) to carry out 6 7 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) 8 shall be subject to the applicable authorities and conditions 9 for funds made available to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and division K 10 11 of Public Law 116–260.

12 (b) OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—Amounts au-13 thorized and appropriated under sections 10001 and 10002 of American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 may be transferred 14 to the Inspector General of the Department of State and 15 16 the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development to expand the capacity of such In-17 spectors General to conduct effective oversight of the foreign 18 19 assistance programs and activities under such Act.

(c) UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GLOBAL
FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA
COVID-19 RESPONSE MECHANISM.—United States contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis,
and Malaria COVID-19 Response Mechanism under section
10003(a)(2) of American Rescue Plan Act of 2021—

(1) shall be meaningfully leveraged in a manner
that incentivizes other public and private donor con-
tributions; and
(2) shall be subject to the reporting and with-
holding requirements under subsections (c),
(d)(4)(A)(ii), (d)(4)(C), (d)(5), (d)(6), (f), and (g) of
section 202 of the United States Leadership Against
HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003
(22 U.S.C. 7622).
SEC. 219H. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO VACCINE BRAND-
ING.
The President shall ensure that every vaccine donated
or otherwise procured and financed by the United States
Government shall be clearly branded with the United States
flag.
Subtitle B—International Security
Matters
SEC. 221. APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.
In this subtitle, the term "appropriate committees of
Congress" means—
(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on
Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Com mittee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Ap propriations of the House of Representatives.
 SEC. 222. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL MILI-

5 TARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE 6 INDO-PACIFIC.

7 There is authorized to be appropriated for each of fis-8 cal years 2022 through fiscal year 2026 for the Department 9 of State, out of amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for assistance under chapter 5 of 10 11 part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 12 2347 et seq.) (relating to international military education and training assistance), \$45,000,000 for activities in the 13 Indo-Pacific region in accordance with this subtitle. Funds 14 15 may be disbursed only after vetting of individuals proposed to be trained, consistent with sections 502B and 620M of 16 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304 and 17 18 *2378d*).

19	SEC. 223. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON MARITIME FREEDOM
20	OF OPERATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL WATER-
21	WAYS AND AIRSPACE OF THE INDO-PACIFIC
22	AND ON ARTIFICIAL LAND FEATURES IN THE
23	SOUTH CHINA SEA.
24	(a) Sense of Congress.—Congress—

1	(1) condemns coercive and threatening actions or
2	the use of force to impede freedom of navigation oper-
3	ations in international airspace by military or civil-
4	ian aircraft, to alter the status quo, or to destabilize
5	the Indo-Pacific region;
6	(2) urges the Government of the People's Repub-
7	lic of China to refrain from implementing the de-
8	clared East China Sea Air Defense Identification
9	Zone (ADIZ), or an ADIZ in the South China Sea,
10	where contrary to freedom of overflight in inter-
11	national airspace, and to refrain from taking similar
12	provocative actions elsewhere in the Indo-Pacific re-
13	gion;
14	(3) reaffirms that the 2016 Permanent Court of
15	Arbitration decision is final and legally binding on
16	both parties and that the People's Republic of China's
17	claims to offshore resources across most of the South
18	China Sea are unlawful; and
19	(4) condemns the People's Republic of China for
20	failing to abide by the 2016 Permanent Court of Ar-
21	bitration ruling, despite the PRC's obligations as a
22	state party to the United Nations Convention on the
23	Law of the Sea.
24	(b) Statement of Policy.—It shall be the policy of
25	the United States to—

1	(1) reaffirm its commitment and support for al-
2	lies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region, includ-
3	ing with respect to the mutual defense treaties with
4	Indo-Pacific allies;
5	(2) oppose claims that impinge on the rights,
6	freedoms, and lawful use of the sea, or the airspace
7	above it, that are available to all countries, and op-
8	pose the militarization of new and reclaimed land
9	features in the South China Sea;
10	(3) continue certain policies with respect to the
11	PRC claims in the South China Sea, specifically—
12	(A) that PRC claims in the South China
13	Sea, including to offshore resources across most
14	of the South China Sea, are unlawful;
15	(B) that the PRC cannot lawfully assert a
16	maritime claim vis-à-vis the Philippines in
17	areas that the Permanent Court of Arbitration
18	found to be in the Philippines' Exclusive Eco-
19	nomic Zone (EEZ) or on its continental shelf;
20	(C) to reject any PRC claim to waters be-
21	yond a 12 nautical mile territorial sea derived
22	from islands it claims in the Spratly Islands;
23	and
24	(D) that the PRC has no lawful territorial
25	or maritime claim to James Shoal;

1	(4) urge all parties to refrain from engaging in
2	destabilizing activities, including environmentally
3	harmful and provocative land reclamation;
4	(5) ensure that disputes are managed without in-
5	timidation, coercion, or force;
6	(6) call on all claimants to clarify or adjust
7	claims in accordance with international law;
8	(7) uphold the principle that territorial and
9	maritime claims, including territorial waters or terri-
10	torial seas, must derive from land features and other-
11	wise comport with international law;
12	(8) oppose the imposition of new fishing regula-
13	tions covering disputed areas in the South China Sea,
14	regulations which have raised tensions in the region;
15	(9) support an effective Code of Conduct, if that
16	Code of Conduct reflects the interests of Southeast
17	Asian claimant countries and does not serve as a ve-
18	hicle for the People's Republic of China to advance its
19	unlawful maritime claims;
20	(10) reaffirm that an existing body of inter-
21	national rules and guidelines, including the Inter-
22	national Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea,
23	done at London October 12, 1972 (COLREGs), is suf-
24	ficient to ensure the safety of navigation between the

1	United States Armed Forces and the forces of other
2	countries, including the People's Republic of China;
3	(11) support the development of regional institu-
4	tions and bodies, including the ASEAN Regional
5	Forum, the ASEAN Defense Minister's Meeting Plus,
6	the East Asia Summit, and the expanded ASEAN
7	Maritime Forum, to build practical cooperation in
8	the region and reinforce the role of international law;
9	(12) encourage the deepening of partnerships
10	with other countries in the region for maritime do-
11	main awareness and capacity building, as well as ef-
12	forts by the United States Government to explore the
13	development of appropriate multilateral mechanisms
14	for a "common operating picture" in the South China
15	Sea among Southeast Asian countries that would
16	serve to help countries avoid destabilizing behavior
17	and deter risky and dangerous activities;
18	(13) oppose actions by any country to prevent
19	any other country from exercising its sovereign rights
20	to the resources of the exclusive economic zone $(EEZ)$
21	and continental shelf by making claims to those areas
22	in the South China Sea that have no support in
23	international law; and
24	(14) assure the continuity of operations by the
25	United States in the Indo-Pacific region, including,

1	when appropriate, in cooperation with partners and
2	allies, to reaffirm freedom of navigation and over-
3	flight and other lawful uses of the sea.
4	SEC. 224. REPORT ON CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT OF INDO-
5	PACIFIC ALLIES AND PARTNERS.
6	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
7	that—
8	(1) the Secretary of State should expand and
9	strengthen existing measures under the United States
10	Conventional Arms Transfer Policy to provide capa-
11	bilities to allies and partners consistent with agreed-
12	on division of responsibility for alliance roles, mis-
13	sions and capabilities, prioritizing allies and part-
14	ners in the Indo-Pacific region in accordance with
15	United States strategic imperatives;
16	(2) the United States should design for export to
17	Indo-Pacific allies and partners capabilities critical
18	to maintaining a favorable military balance in the
19	region, including long-range precision fires, air and
20	missile defense systems, anti-ship cruise missiles, land
21	attack cruise missiles, conventional hypersonic sys-
22	tems, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
23	capabilities, and command and control systems con-
24	sistent with law, regulation, policy, and international
25	commitments;

1	(3) the United States should pursue, to the max-
2	imum extent possible, anticipatory technology secu-
3	rity and foreign disclosure policy on the systems de-
4	scribed in paragraph (2);
5	(4) the Secretary of State, in coordination with
6	the Secretary of Defense, should—
7	(A) urge allies and partners to invest in
8	sufficient quantities of munitions to meet contin-
9	gency requirements and avoid the need for ac-
10	cessing United States stocks in wartime; and
11	(B) cooperate with allies to deliver such mu-
12	nitions, or when necessary, to increase allies' ca-
13	pacity to produce such munitions; and
14	(5) it is in the United States interest to not au-
15	thorize arms transfers or security cooperation to gov-
16	ernments that demonstrate patterns of gross violations
17	of human rights if such arms or security cooperation
18	could be used to commit or support such violations.
19	(b) Appropriate Committees of Congress.—In
20	this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress"
21	means—
22	(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
23	Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on
24	Appropriations of the Senate; and

1	(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Com-
2	mittee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Ap-
3	propriations of the House of Representatives.
4	(c) Report.—
5	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
6	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
7	State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense,
8	shall submit to the appropriate committees of Con-
9	gress a report that describes United States priorities
10	for building more capable security partners in the
11	Indo-Pacific region.
12	(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re-
13	quired under paragraph (1) shall—
14	(A) provide a priority list of defense and
15	military capabilities that Indo-Pacific allies and
16	partners must possess for the United States to be
17	able to achieve its military objectives in the
18	Indo-Pacific region;
19	(B) identify, from the list referred to in sub-
20	paragraph (A), the capabilities that are best pro-
21	vided, or can only be provided, by the United
22	States;
23	(C) identify—

1 (i) actions required to expedite fielding 2 the capabilities identified in subparagraph (B); and 3 4 (ii) steps needed to fully account for and a plan to integrate all means of United 5 6 States foreign military sales, direct com-7 mercial sales, security assistance, and all 8 applicable authorities of the Department of 9 State and the Department of Defense; 10 (D) assess the requirements for United 11 States security assistance, including Inter-12 national Military Education and Training, in 13 the Indo-Pacific region, as a part of the means 14 to deliver critical partner capability require-15 ments identified in subparagraph (B); 16 (E) assess the resources necessary to meet 17 the requirements for United States security as-18 sistance, and identify resource gaps; 19 (F) assess the major obstacles to fulfilling 20 requirements for United States security assist-21 ance in the Indo-Pacific region, including re-22 sources and personnel limits, foreign legislative 23 and policy barriers, and factors related to specific partner countries; 24

214

•HR 3524 RH

1	(G) identify limitations on the ability of the
2	United States to provide such capabilities, in-
3	cluding capabilities identified under subpara-
4	graph (B), because of existing United States
5	treaty obligations, United States policies, includ-
6	ing sections $502B$ and $620M$ of the Foreign As-
7	sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304 and
8	2378d), or other regulations;
9	(H) recommend improvements to the process
10	for developing requirements for United States
11	partner capabilities; and
12	(I) identify required jointly agreed rec-
13	ommendations for infrastructure and posture,
14	based on any ongoing mutual dialogues.
15	(3) FORM.—The report required under this sub-
16	section shall be unclassified, but may include a classi-
17	fied annex.
18	SEC. 225. STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING THE THREAT
19	POSED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY
20	TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZA-
21	TION.
22	It is the policy of the United States to—
23	(1) urge NATO allies to work closely with like-
24	minded partners, in particular with the European
25	Union, to protect critical infrastructure, strengthen

1	resilience, maintain a technological edge, and address
2	the challenges to the rules-based international $order$
3	posed by the Chinese Communist Party;

4 (2) encourage NATO allies to explore how to 5 monitor and defend against any activity of the Chi-6 nese Communist Party that could impact collective defense, military readiness, or resilience in the Su-7 8 preme Allied Commander Europe's Area of Responsi-9 bility, including by identifying vulnerabilities of key 10 sectors and supply chains, in coordination with the 11 European Union;

(3) push for NATO allies to establish a consultative body to bring together such allies, and other institutions and partners as relevant, to exchange information, share experiences, and discuss all aspects of
such allies' security interests with respect to the Chinese Communist Party; and

(4) prioritize urging all NATO allies to share the
burden that comes with collective security in an increasingly complex security environment by reaching
by 2024 the pledge set at the 2014 Wales Summit to
spend two percent of GDP on defense spending and
20 percent of annual defense spending on major new
equipment.

217

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the
4 date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter,
5 the Secretary of State shall publish and disseminate to
6 United States institutions and places of study a list identi7 fying the research, engineering, and scientific institutions
8 that the Secretary determines are affiliated with, or funded
9 by, the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

(b) FORM.—The list published and disseminated under
subsection (a) shall be unclassified and publicly accessible,
but may include a classified annex.

## 13 Subtitle C—Multilateral Strategies 14 to Bolster American Power

15 SEC. 231. FINDINGS ON MULTILATERAL ENGAGEMENT.

16 *Congress finds the following:* 

17 (1) Every UN member state is legally required to
18 finance the UN's core budget in order to ensure that
19 these missions are properly resourced, and assessment
20 rates are renegotiated every three years by the UN
21 General Assembly.

(2) While the United States is the largest single
financial contributor to the UN system, the current
model is beneficial because it requires all UN member
states, no matter how big or small, to help shoulder

the UN's regular and peacekeeping budgets at speci fied levels.

3 (3) Failing to meet our financial commitments
4 to the UN also empowers the PRC, which has raised
5 our annual shortfalls to claim we are not a reliable
6 partner and is seeking to leverage its own contribu7 tions to the regular budget and peacekeeping in ways
8 that run counter to United States interests and val9 ues.

(4) The People's Republic of China is now the
second largest financial contributor to UN peacekeeping, having gone from an assessment rate of just
3 percent in 2008 to more than 15 percent today, and
is the ninth largest troop-contributor to UN missions,
providing more personnel than the other four permanent members of the Security Council combined.

17 (5) With greater engagement comes greater influ18 ence, and PRC diplomats have sought to use their ex19 panded clout to push back against the human rights,
20 civilian protection, and gender-based violence aspects
21 of UN peacekeeping mandates, using United States
22 funding shortfalls as a pretext.

(6) The PRC has also used its growing clout to
fill key posts at UN agencies: Chinese nationals currently occupy the top posts of four of the UN's 15 spe-

1	cialized agencies, while the United States occupies
2	only one.
3	(7) From 2021 to 2022, there will be 15 elections
4	for the heads of UN specialized agencies and five for
5	major UN funds and programs. With the exception of
6	the World Food Programme, none are currently led by
7	Americans.
8	(8) A 2020 Department of State Inspector Gen-
9	eral Inspection found that the Bureau for Inter-
10	national Organizations did not have a standard oper-
11	ating procedure for tracking and promoting the em-
12	ployment of American Citizens in the UN system, and
13	their recommendation to the department to establish
14	one remains open.
15	SEC. 232. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON AMERICA'S MULTILAT-
16	
10	ERAL ENGAGEMENT.
17	<b>ERAL ENGAGEMENT.</b> It is the policy of the United States that—
17	It is the policy of the United States that—
17 18	It is the policy of the United States that— (1) the Permanent Representative of the United
17 18 19	It is the policy of the United States that— (1) the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations serves as a standing
17 18 19 20	It is the policy of the United States that— (1) the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations serves as a standing member of the cabinet;
17 18 19 20 21	It is the policy of the United States that— (1) the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations serves as a standing member of the cabinet; (2) assessed dues to multilateral organizations be
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	It is the policy of the United States that— (1) the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations serves as a standing member of the cabinet; (2) assessed dues to multilateral organizations be paid in full in a timely fashion;

1	lating to detail and transfer of Federal employees to
2	international organizations), to detail or transfer em-
3	ployees to relevant international organizations;
4	(4) the Secretary of State should assist the De-
5	partment of State and other Federal agencies in car-
6	rying out paragraph (3) to the fullest extent;
7	(5) the Secretary of State should support quali-
8	fied American candidates in their bid to win election
9	to United Nations-related leadership positions; and
10	(6) the Secretary of State should support the
11	placement of Junior Professional Officers sponsored
12	by the United States in United Nations-affiliated
13	agencies.
13 14	agencies. SEC. 233. SUPPORT FOR AMERICANS AT THE UNITED NA-
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14	SEC. 233. SUPPORT FOR AMERICANS AT THE UNITED NA-
14 15	SEC. 233. SUPPORT FOR AMERICANS AT THE UNITED NA- TIONS.
14 15 16	SEC. 233. SUPPORT FOR AMERICANS AT THE UNITED NA- TIONS. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State is au-
14 15 16 17	SEC. 233. SUPPORT FOR AMERICANS AT THE UNITED NA- TIONS. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State is au- thorized to establish within the Department of State's Bu-
14 15 16 17 18	SEC. 233. SUPPORT FOR AMERICANS AT THE UNITED NA- TIONS. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State is au- thorized to establish within the Department of State's Bu- reau of International Organization Affairs an Office of
14 15 16 17 18 19	SEC. 233. SUPPORT FOR AMERICANS AT THE UNITED NA- TIONS. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State is au- thorized to establish within the Department of State's Bu- reau of International Organization Affairs an Office of Multilateral Strategy and Personnel.
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> </ol>	SEC. 233. SUPPORT FOR AMERICANS AT THE UNITED NA- TIONS. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State is au- thorized to establish within the Department of State's Bu- reau of International Organization Affairs an Office of Multilateral Strategy and Personnel. (b) DUTIES.—The office established under subsection
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> </ol>	SEC. 233. SUPPORT FOR AMERICANS AT THE UNITED NA- TIONS. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State is au- thorized to establish within the Department of State's Bu- reau of International Organization Affairs an Office of Multilateral Strategy and Personnel. (b) DUTIES.—The office established under subsection (a) of this section shall be responsible for—

1	cising increased influence in and determining the
2	agenda of the United Nations system;
3	(2) establishing and implementing a standard
4	operating procedure for the promotion and efficient
5	tracking of United States citizen employment at the
6	United Nations and other international organizations
7	that includes Mission Geneva;
8	(3) monitoring the pipeline of United Nations
9	jobs and identifying qualified United States citizens
10	and other qualified nationals to promote for such po-
11	sitions;
12	(4) tracking leadership changes in United Na-
13	tions Secretariat, funds, programs, and agencies, and
14	developing strategies to ensure that coalitions of like-
15	minded countries are assembled to ensure leadership
16	races are not won by countries that do not share
17	United States interests;
18	(5) eliminating current barriers to the employ-
19	ment of United States citizens in the United Nations
20	Secretariat, funds, programs, and agencies; and
21	(6) increasing the number of qualified United
22	States candidates for leadership and oversight posi-
23	tions at the United Nations Secretariat, funds, pro-
24	grams, agencies, and at other international organiza-
25	tions.

## 1 SEC. 234. JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS.

2 (a) INCREASE IN JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER PO3 SITIONS.—The Secretary of State should increase the num4 ber of Junior Professional Officer positions sponsored by
5 the United States within the United Nations system.

6 (b) REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each 7 year, the Secretary of State shall provide the appropriate congressional committees information 8 regarding the 9 amount of funding each bureau has designated during the immediately preceding fiscal year for Junior Professional 10 11 Officer positions in the United Nations system and the number of such positions that exist as of the end of the prior 12 fiscal year. 13

## 14SEC. 235. REPORT ON AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT IN INTER-15NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the 17 date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of 18 19 other Federal departments and agencies as appropriate, shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional 20 21 committees a report on how many Federal employees are 22 currently detailed or transferred to an international organization during the immediately preceding 1-year period 23 24 and a strategy for increasing the number of Federal employees so detailed or transferred. 25

1	(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each report re-
2	quired by subsection (a) shall include the following:
3	(1) The number of Federal employees detailed or
4	transferred to an international organization under
5	section 3343 of title 5, United States Code, and sub-
6	part C of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations (relat-
7	ing to the detail and transfer of Federal employees to
8	international organizations), including—
9	(A) an identification of the Federal agency
10	from which such employees were detailed or
11	transferred; and
12	(B) an identification of the international
13	organizations to and from which such employees
14	have been so detailed or transferred.
15	(2) A list of international organizations to and
16	from which the United States previously detailed or
17	transferred Federal employees.
18	Subtitle D—Regional Strategies to
19	<b>Bolster American Power</b>
20	SEC. 241. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON COOPERATION WITH
21	ALLIES AND PARTNERS AROUND THE WORLD.
22	It is the policy of the United States—
23	(1) to strengthen alliances and partnerships with
24	like-minded countries around the globe; and

1	(2) to work in collaboration with such allies and
2	partners—
3	(A) to address significant diplomatic, eco-
4	nomic, and military challenges posed by the Peo-
5	ple's Republic of China (PRC);
6	(B) to deter the PRC from pursuing mili-
7	tary aggression;
8	(C) to promote the peaceful resolution of ter-
9	ritorial disputes in accordance with inter-
10	national law;
11	(D) to promote private sector-led long-term
12	economic development while countering efforts by
13	the Government of the PRC to leverage predatory
14	economic practices as a means of political and
15	economic coercion in the Indo-Pacific region and
16	beyond;
17	(E) to promote the values of democracy and
18	human rights, including through efforts to end
19	the repression by the PRC of political dissidents,
20	Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities, Tibetan
21	Buddhists, Christians, and other ethnic minori-
22	ties;
23	(F) to respond to the crackdown by the
24	PRC, in contravention of the commitments made
25	under the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984

1	and the Basic Law of Hong Kong, on the legiti-
2	mate aspirations of the people of Hong Kong;
3	and
4	(G) to counter the PRC Government's efforts
5	to spread disinformation in the PRC and beyond
6	with respect to its response to COVID-19.
7	PART I—WESTERN HEMISPHERE
8	SEC. 242. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED
9	STATES-CANADA RELATIONS.
10	It is the sense of Congress that—
11	(1) the United States and Canada have a unique
12	relationship based on shared geography, extensive per-
13	sonal connections, deep economic ties, mutual defense
14	commitments, and a shared vision to uphold democ-
15	racy, human rights, and the rules based international
16	order established after World War II;
17	(2) the United States and Canada can better ad-
18	dress the People's Republic of China's economic, polit-
19	ical, and security influence through closer cooperation
20	on counternarcotics, environmental stewardship,
21	transparent practices in public procurement and in-
22	frastructure planning, the Arctic, energy and
23	connectivity issues, trade and commercial relations,
24	bilateral legal matters, and support for democracy,
25	good governance, and human rights;

1	(3) amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the United
2	States and Canada should maintain joint initiatives
3	to address border management, commercial and trade
4	relations and infrastructure, a shared approach with
5	respect to the People's Republic of China, and
6	transnational challenges, including pandemics, energy
7	security, and environmental stewardship;
8	(4) the United States and Canada should en-
9	hance cooperation to counter Chinese disinformation,
10	influence operations, economic espionage, and propa-
11	ganda efforts;
12	(5) the People's Republic of China's infrastruc-
13	ture investments, particularly in $5G$ telecommuni-
14	cations technology, extraction of natural resources,
15	and port infrastructure, pose national security risks
16	for the United States and Canada;
17	(6) the United States should share, as appro-
18	priate, intelligence gathered regarding—
19	(A) Huawei's 5G capabilities; and
20	(B) the PRC government's intentions with
21	respect to 5G expansion;
22	(7) the United States and Canada should con-
23	tinue to advance collaborative initiatives to imple-
24	ment the January 9, 2020, United States-Canada

1	Joint Action Plan on Critical Minerals Development
2	Collaboration; and
3	(8) the United States and Canada should
4	prioritize cooperation on continental defense and in
5	the Arctic, including by modernizing the North Amer-
6	ican Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) sensor
7	architecture to provide effective warning and tracking

of threats by peer competitors, including long-range 9 missiles and high-precision weapons, to the Northern Hemisphere. 10

11 SEC. 243. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CHINA'S ARBI-12 TRARY IMPRISONMENT OF CANADIAN CITI-

13 ZENS.

8

14 It is the sense of Congress that—

15 (1) the Government of the People's Republic of China's apparent arbitrary detention and abusive 16 17 treatment of Canadian nationals Michael Spavor and 18 Michael Kovrig in apparent retaliation for the Gov-19 ernment of Canada's arrest of Meng Wanzhou is deep-20 ly concerning;

21 (2) the Government of Canada has shown inter-22 national leadership by—

23 (A) upholding the rule of law and com-24 plying with its international legal obligations, 25 including obligations pursuant to the Extra228

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dition Treaty Between the United States of

2	America and Canada, signed at Washington De-
3	cember 3, 1971; and
4	(B) launching the Declaration Against Ar-
5	bitrary Detention in State-to-State Relations,
6	which has been endorsed by 57 countries and the
7	European Union, and reaffirms well-established
8	prohibitions under international human rights
9	conventions against the arbitrary detention of
10	foreign nationals to be used as leverage in coun-
11	try-to-country relations; and
12	(3) the United States continues to join the Gov-
13	ernment of Canada in calling for the immediate re-
14	lease of Michael Spavor and Michael Kovrig and for
15	due process for Canadian national Robert
16	Schellenberg.
17	SEC. 244. STRATEGY TO ENHANCE COOPERATION WITH
18	CANADA.
19	(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
20	date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit
21	to the appropriate congressional committees, and the Com-
22	mittees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of
23	Representatives, a strategy that describes how the United
24	States will enhance cooperation with the Government of

Canada in managing relations with the Government of the
 People's Republic of China.

3 (b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under sub-4 section (a) shall—

5 (1) identify key policy points of convergence and
6 divergence between the United States and Canada in
7 managing relations with the People's Republic of
8 China in the areas of technology, trade, economic
9 practices, cyber security, secure supply chains and
10 critical minerals, and illicit narcotics;

(2) include a description of United States development and coordination efforts with Canadian counterparts to enhance the cooperation between the
United States and Canada with respect to—

- 15 (A) managing economic relations with the
  16 People's Republic of China;
- 17 (B) democracy and human rights in the
  18 People's Republic of China;

19 (C) technology issues involving the People's
20 Republic of China;

21 (D) defense issues involving the People's Re22 public of China; and

23 (E) international law enforcement and
24 transnational organized crime issues;

1	(3) detail diplomatic efforts and future plans to
2	work with Canada to counter the People's Republic of
3	China's projection of an authoritarian governing
4	model around the world;
5	(4) detail diplomatic, defense, and intelligence
6	cooperation to date and future plans to support Ca-
7	nadian efforts to identify cost-effective alternatives to
8	Huawei's 5G technology;
9	(5) detail diplomatic and defense collaboration—
10	(A) to advance joint United States-Cana-
11	dian priorities for responsible stewardship in the
12	Arctic Region; and
13	(B) to counter the People's Republic of Chi-
14	na's efforts to project political, economic, and
15	military influence into the Arctic Region; and
16	(6) detail diplomatic efforts to work with Can-
17	ada to track and counter the People's Republic of Chi-
18	na's attempts to exert influence across the multilat-
19	eral system.
20	(c) FORM.—The strategy required under this section
21	shall be submitted in an unclassified form that can be made
22	available to the public, but may include a classified annex,
23	if necessary.
24	(d) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 90 days after the
25	date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently

than every 180 days thereafter for five years, the Secretary
 of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional
 committees, and the Committees on Armed Services of the
 Senate and the House of Representatives, regarding the de velopment and implementation of the strategy required
 under this section.

## 7 SEC. 245. STRATEGY TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC COMPETI8 TIVENESS, GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS, 9 AND THE RULE OF LAW IN LATIN AMERICA 10 AND THE CARIBBEAN.

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the 12 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Secretary of the 13 Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of 14 15 the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Attorney General, the United States Trade 16 Representative, and the Chief Executive Officer of the 17 United States International Development Finance Corpora-18 tion, shall submit to the appropriate congressional commit-19 tees, the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee 20 21 on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the 22 Committee on Finance and the Committee on Appropria-23 tions of the Senate a multi-year strategy for increasing 24 United States economic competitiveness and promoting 25 good governance, human rights, and the rule of law in

1	Latin American and Caribbean countries, particularly in
2	the areas of—
3	(1) investment;
4	(2) equitable, inclusive, and sustainable develop-
5	ment;
6	(3) commercial relations;
7	(4) anti-corruption activities; and
8	(5) infrastructure projects.
9	(b) Additional Elements.—The strategy required
10	under subsection (a) shall include a plan of action, includ-
11	ing benchmarks to achieve measurable progress, to—
12	(1) enhance the technical capacity of Latin
13	American and Caribbean countries to advance the
14	sustainable and inclusive development of equitable
15	economies;
16	(2) reduce trade and non-tariff barriers between
17	such countries;
18	(3) facilitate a more open, transparent, and com-
19	petitive environment for United States businesses in
20	the region;
21	(4) establish frameworks or mechanisms to re-
22	view long term financial sustainability and security
23	implications of foreign investments in strategic sec-
24	tors or services, including transportation, commu-
25	nications, natural resources, and energy;

(5) establish competitive, transparent, and inclu-
sive infrastructure project selection and procurement
processes that promote transparency, supplier diver-
sity, open competition, financial sustainability, ad-
herence to robust global standards, and the employ-
ment of a diverse local workforce and management;
(6) strengthen legal structures critical to robust
democratic governance, fair competition, combatting
corruption, and ending impunity; and
(7) enhance transparent, affordable, and equi-
table access to the internet and digital infrastructure
in the Western Hemisphere.
(c) Briefing Requirement.—Not later than one
year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annu-
ally thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State, after
consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Sec-
retary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the United
States Trade Representative, and the leadership of the
United States International Development Finance Corpora-
tion, shall brief the congressional committees specified in
subsection (a) regarding the implementation of this section,
including examples of successes and challenges.

1	SEC. 246. ENGAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZA-
2	TIONS AND THE DEFENSE SECTOR IN LATIN
3	AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.
4	(a) Appropriate Committees of Congress De-
5	FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees
6	of Congress" means—
7	(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
8	Senate;
9	(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the
10	Senate;
11	(3) the Committee on Armed Services of the Sen-
12	ate;
13	(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
14	House of Representatives;
15	(5) the Permanent Select Committee on Intel-
16	ligence of the House of Representatives; and
17	(6) the Committee on Armed Services of the
18	House of Representatives.
19	(b) Reporting Requirement.—
20	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
21	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
22	State, in coordination with the Director of National
23	Intelligence, the Director of the Central Intelligence
24	Agency, and the Defense Intelligence Agency, shall
25	submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a
26	report that assesses the nature, intent, and impact on
	•HR 3524 RH

1	United States strategic interests of Chinese diplomatic
2	activity aimed at influencing the decisions, proce-
3	dures, and programs of multilateral organizations in
4	Latin America and the Caribbean, including the
5	World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Organi-
6	zation of American States, and the Inter-American
7	Development Bank.
8	(2) DEFENSE SECTOR.—The report required
9	under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of
10	the nature, intent, and impact on United States stra-
11	tegic interests of Chinese military activity in Latin
12	America and the Caribbean, including military edu-
13	cation and training programs, weapons sales, and
14	space-related activities in the military or civilian
15	spheres, such as—
16	(A) the satellite and space control station
17	the People's Republic of China constructed in
18	Argentina; and
19	(B) defense and security cooperation carried
20	out by the People's Republic of China in Latin
21	America and the Caribbean, including sales of
22	surveillance and monitoring technology to gov-
23	ernments in the region such as Venezuela, Cuba,
24	Ecuador, and Colombia, and the potential use of

such technologies as tools of Chinese intelligence
 services.

3 (3) FORM.—The report required under para4 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form and
5 include classified annexes.

6 SEC. 247. DEFENSE COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND
7 THE CARIBBEAN.

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appro-9 priated to the Department of State \$13,500,000 for the 10 International Military Education and Training Program 11 for Latin America and the Caribbean for each of fiscal 12 years 2022 through 2026.

(b) MODERNIZATION.—The Secretary of State shall
modernize and strengthen the programs receiving funding
in accordance with subsection (a) to ensure that such programs are vigorous, substantive, and the preeminent choice
for international military education and training for Latin
American and Caribbean partners.

19 (c) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—The programs referred to
20 in subsection (a) shall—

21 (1) provide training and capacity-building op22 portunities to Latin American and Caribbean secu23 rity services;

24 (2) provide practical skills and frameworks for—

1	(A) improving the functioning and organi-
2	zation of security services in Latin America and
3	the Caribbean;
4	(B) creating a better understanding of the
5	United States and its values; and
6	(C) using technology for maximum effi-
7	ciency and organization;
8	(3) promote and ensure that security services in
9	Latin America and the Caribbean respect civilian au-
10	thority and operate in compliance with international
11	norms, standards, and rules of engagement, including
12	a respect for human rights, and full compliance with
13	requirements under section 620M of the Foreign As-
14	sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d; commonly re-
15	ferred to as the "Leahy law"); and
16	(4) receive funds only after vetting of individuals
17	proposed to be trained, consistent with sections $502B$
18	and 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
19	U.S.C. 2304 and 2378d).

1	SEC. 248. ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN LATIN
2	AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGARDING
3	ACCOUNTABILITY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND THE
4	RISKS OF PERVASIVE SURVEILLANCE TECH-
5	NOLOGIES.
6	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
7	that—
8	(1) the Government of the People's Republic of
9	China is exporting its model for internal security and
10	state control of society through advanced technology
11	and artificial intelligence; and

12 (2) the inclusion of communication networks and 13 communications supply chains with equipment and 14 services from companies with close ties to or that are 15 susceptible to pressure from governments or security 16 services without reliable legal checks on governmental 17 powers can lead to breaches of citizens' private infor-18 mation, increased censorship, violations of human 19 rights, and harassment of political opponents.

(b) DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.—The Secretary of
21 State shall conduct diplomatic engagement with govern22 ments and civil society organizations in Latin America and
23 the Caribbean to—

(1) help identify and mitigate the risks to civil
liberties posed by technologies and services described
in subsection (a); and

(2) offer recommendations on ways to mitigate
 such risks.

3 (c) INTERNET FREEDOM PROGRAMS.—The Chief Exec-4 utive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media, who may work through the Open Technology Fund of the 5 Agency, and the Secretary of State, working through the 6 7 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor's Internet 8 Freedom and Business and Human Rights Section, shall 9 expand and prioritize efforts to provide anti-censorship technology and services to journalists in Latin America and 10 11 the Caribbean, in order to enhance their ability to safely access or share digital news and information. 12

(d) SUPPORT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY.—The Secretary of
State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United
States Agency for International Development, shall work
through nongovernmental organizations to—

17 (1) support and promote programs that support
18 internet freedom and the free flow of information on19 line in Latin America and the Caribbean;

20 (2) protect open, interoperable, secure, and reli21 able access to internet in Latin America and the Car22 ibbean;

23 (3) provide integrated support to civil society for
24 technology, digital safety, policy and advocacy, and

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applied research programs in Latin America and the

2	Caribbean;
3	(4) train journalists and civil society leaders in
4	Latin America and the Caribbean on investigative
5	techniques necessary to ensure public accountability
6	and prevent government overreach in the digital
7	sphere;
8	(5) assist independent media outlets and journal-
9	ists in Latin America and the Caribbean to build
10	their own capacity and develop high-impact, in-depth
11	news reports covering governance and human rights
12	topics;
13	(6) provide training for journalists and civil so-
14	ciety leaders on investigative techniques necessary to
15	improve transparency and accountability in govern-
16	ment and the private sector;
17	(7) provide training on investigative reporting of
18	incidents of corruption and unfair trade, business,
19	and commercial practices;
20	(8) assist nongovernmental organizations to
21	strengthen their capacity to monitor the incidents and
22	practices described in paragraph (7); and
23	(9) identify local resources to support the pre-
24	ponderance of activities that would be carried out
25	under this subsection.
	•HR 3524 RH

1	SEC. 249. CARIBBEAN ENERGY INITIATIVE AS ALTERNATIVE
2	TO CHINA'S BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE.
3	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
4	(1) The countries of the Caribbean are heavily
5	reliant upon imported oil to provide for approxi-
6	mately 90 percent of their energy production.
7	(2) The level of dependence is even higher includ-
8	ing—
9	(A) Jamaica, which relies on oil for 95.9
10	percent of its electricity;
11	(B) Barbados, which relies on oil for 96
12	percent of its electricity;
13	(C) The Virgin Islands, which relies on oil
14	for nearly 100 percent of its electricity; and
15	(D) St. Lucia, which relies on oil for 100
16	percent of its electricity.
17	(3) Overreliance on imported fossil fuels has had
18	a detrimental effect on economic development, growth,
19	and competitiveness in the Caribbean.
20	(4) Since 1970, more than 80 percent of Carib-
21	bean coral reefs have been lost due to coastal develop-
22	ment and pollution. Soot particulates and climate
23	change caused by burning fossil fuels have seriously
24	damaged coral reefs, which are a significant source of
25	tourism dollars, fishing, biodiversity, and natural
26	beauty.

1	(5) Air pollution caused by burning oil for elec-
2	tricity—
3	(A) has serious health impacts in the form
4	of higher rates of asthma and other lung ail-
5	ments; and
6	(B) can also exacerbate climate change.
7	(6) The Caribbean region is particularly vulner-
8	able to sea level rise and stronger storms.
9	(7) Between 2005 and 2018, the dependence of
10	the countries of the Caribbean on oil was perpetuated
11	by the Venezuelan-led Petrocaribe oil alliance,
12	which—
13	(A) offered preferential terms for oil sales;
14	and
15	(B) supplies some countries with up to 40
16	percent of their energy production needs.
17	(8) The ongoing domestic economic crisis and
18	political turmoil in Venezuela has forced the Govern-
19	ment of Venezuela to retract its commitments to the
20	Petrocaribe oil alliance and step away as a regional
21	power. Only Cuba still receives preferential
22	Petrocaribe pricing on fuel exports from Venezuela,
23	while other Petrocaribe member countries are experi-
24	encing a destabilized flow of oil.

1	(9) China has spent more than \$244,000,000,000
2	on energy projects worldwide since 2000, 25 percent
3	of which was spent in Latin America and the Carib-
4	bean. Although the majority of this spending was for
5	oil, gas, and coal, China has also been the largest in-
6	vestor in clean energy globally for almost a decade.
7	(10) The World Bank estimates that the Carib-
8	bean will need \$12,000,000,000 in power investments
9	through 2035.
10	(11) Renewable energy technology costs have de-
11	creased dramatically in recent years, offering a more
12	viable economic alternative for energy production.
13	Solar energy prices have fallen by 80 percent since
14	2008, causing significant market growth, and accord-
15	ing to data released by the International Renewable
16	Energy Agency, $\frac{1}{3}$ of global power capacity is based
17	in renewable energy.
18	(12) In 2016, the International Monetary Fund
19	estimated that transportation accounted for 36 per-
20	cent of the total primary energy consumed in the Car-
21	ibbean subregion.
22	(13) According to the United Nations Environ-
23	ment Programme, Latin America and the Caribbean
24	could achieve annual savings of \$621,000,000,000 and
25	a reduction of 1,100,000,000 tons of CO2 by 2050 if

1	the region's energy and transport sectors reach net
2	zero emissions.
3	(14) The Caribbean has an abundance of onshore
4	and offshore resources needed for renewable energy,
5	including sun, wind, geothermal, and some hydro-
6	power production capacity.
7	(15) The United States Government is deeply en-
8	gaged in providing technical and policy assistance to
9	countries of the Caribbean on energy issues through—
10	(A) the Energy and Climate Partnership of
11	the Americas;
12	(B) Connecting the Americas 2022; and
13	(C) bilateral assistance programs.
14	(16) On February 19, 2014, at the North Amer-
15	ican Leaders' Summit, President Barack Obama,
16	Prime Minister Stephen Harper of Canada, and
17	President Enrique Peña Nieto of Mexico reaffirmed
18	their commitment to bring affordable, reliable, and
19	increasingly renewable power to the Caribbean, while
20	opening wider markets for clean energy and green
21	technology.
22	(17) On June 19, 2015, President Barack
23	Obama announced the Caribbean Energy Security
24	Initiative, which would partner with individual
25	countries—

1	(A) to transform its energy sector;
2	(B) to work to increase access to finance,
3	good governance, and diversification; and
4	(C) to maximize the impact of existing
5	donor effects.
6	(18) On May 4, 2016, at the United States-Car-
7	ibbean-Central American Energy Summit, the energy
8	security task force formally launched the Caribbean
9	Sustainable Energy Roadmap and Strategy (C–
10	SERMS) as a mechanism to manage regional coordi-
11	nation and action on energy security and agreed to
12	expand the regional market and transmission system.
13	(19) The United States has an important oppor-
14	tunity—
15	(A) to deepen this engagement;
16	(B) to work as a partner with Caribbean
17	countries on a more regional and coordinated
18	basis;
19	(C) to help ease the region's dependence on
20	imported oil; and
21	(D) to promote affordable alternative
22	sources of energy.
23	(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

1	(1) CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES.—The term "Carib-
2	bean countries" means countries in the Caribbean re-
3	gion, but does not include Cuba or Venezuela.
4	(2) CARIBBEAN GOVERNMENTS.—The term "Car-
5	ibbean governments" means the national governments
6	of the Caribbean countries.
7	(c) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
8	United States to help Caribbean countries—
9	(1) achieve greater energy security and improve
10	domestic energy resource mobilization;
11	(2) lower their dependence on imported fuels;
12	(3) eliminate the use of diesel, heavy fuel oil,
13	other petroleum products, and coal for the generation
14	of electricity;
15	(4) increase production of renewable energy; and
16	(5) meet the greenhouse gas mitigation goals of
17	their national determined contributions to the Paris
18	Agreement.
19	(d) Strategy.—
20	(1) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 120 days after
21	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
22	State, in coordination with the Administrator of the
23	United States Agency for International Development
24	(USAID), shall submit to the appropriate congres-
25	sional committees a multi-year strategy that describes

1	how the Department of State will promote regional
2	cooperation with Caribbean countries—
3	(A) to lower dependence on imported fuels,
4	grow domestic clean energy production in the re-
5	gion, strengthen regional energy security, and
6	lower energy sector greenhouse gas emissions;
7	(B) to decrease dependence on oil in the
8	transportation sector;
9	(C) to increase energy efficiency, energy
10	conservation, and investment in alternatives to
11	imported fuels;
12	(D) to improve grid reliability and mod-
13	ernize electricity transmission networks;
14	(E) to advance deployment of innovative so-
15	lutions to expand community and individuals'
16	access to electricity;
17	(F) to help reform energy markets to en-
18	courage good regulatory governance and to pro-
19	mote a climate of private sector investment; and
20	(G) to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions
21	from the energy and transportation sector.
22	(2) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under
23	subsection (a) shall include—
24	(A) a thorough review and inventory of
25	United States Government activities that are

1	being carried out bilaterally, regionally, and in
2	coordination with multilateral institutions—
3	(i) to promote energy and climate secu-
4	rity in the Caribbean region; and
5	(ii) to reduce the region's reliance on
6	oil for electricity generation;
7	(B) opportunities for marshaling regional
8	cooperation—
9	(i) to overcome market barriers result-
10	ing from the small size of Caribbean energy
11	markets;
12	(ii) to address the high transportation
13	and infrastructure costs faced by Caribbean
14	countries;
15	(iii) to ensure greater donor coordina-
16	tion between governments, multilateral in-
17	stitutions, multilateral banks, and private
18	investors; and
19	(iv) to expand regional financing op-
20	portunities to allow for lower cost energy
21	entrepreneurship;
22	(C) measures to ensure that each Caribbean
23	government has—
24	(i) an independent utility regulator or
25	equivalent;

1	(ii) affordable access by third party in-
2	vestors to its electrical grid with minimal
3	regulatory interference;
4	(iii) effective energy efficiency and en-
5	ergy conservation;
6	(iv) programs to address technical and
7	nontechnical issues;
8	(v) a plan to eliminate major market
9	distortions;
10	(vi) cost-reflective tariffs; and
11	(vii) no tariffs or other taxes on clean
12	energy solutions; and
13	(D) recommendations for how United States
14	policy, technical, and economic assistance can be
15	used in the Caribbean region—
16	(i) to advance renewable energy devel-
17	opment and the incorporation of renewable
18	technologies into existing energy grids and
19	the development and deployment of micro-
20	grids where appropriate and feasible to
21	boost energy security and reliability, par-
22	ticularly to underserved communities;
23	(ii) to increase the generation of clean
24	energy sufficiently to replace and allow for

1	the retirement of obsolete fossil fuel energy
2	generation units in Caribbean countries;
3	(iii) to create regional financing op-
4	portunities to allow for lower cost energy
5	entrepreneurship;
6	(iv) to deploy transaction advisors in
7	the region to help attract private investment
8	and break down any market or regulatory
9	barriers; and
10	(v) to establish a mechanism for each
11	host government to have access to inde-
12	pendent legal advice—
13	(I) to speed the development of en-
14	ergy-related contracts; and
15	(II) to better protect the interests
16	of Caribbean governments and citizens.
17	(3) Consultation.—In devising the strategy
18	under this subsection, the Secretary of State shall
19	work with the Secretary of Energy and shall consult
20	with—
21	(A) the Secretary of the Interior;
22	(B) the Secretary of Commerce;
23	(C) the Secretary of the Treasury;
24	(D) the Board of Directors of the Export-
25	Import Bank of the United States;

1	(E) the Board of Directors of the Develop-
2	ment Finance Corporation;
3	(F) the Administrator of the United States
4	Agency for International Development;
5	(G) the Caribbean governments;
6	(H) the Inter-American Development Bank;
7	(I) the World Bank Group; and
8	(J) the Caribbean Electric Utility Services
9	Corporation.
10	SEC. 250. UNITED STATES-CARIBBEAN RESILIENCE PART-
11	NERSHIP.
12	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
13	(1) The United States shares with the Caribbean
14	a collective vulnerability to natural disasters, which
15	affects the lives and the economies of our citizens.
16	(2) The April 9, 2021, eruption of the La
17	Soufriere volcano is another reminder of the devasta-
18	tion caused by the many natural disasters the Carib-
19	bean confronts each year and the region's vulner-
20	ability to external shocks. Hurricane Dorian, the
21	largest storm to hit the region, wiped out large parts
22	of the northern Bahamas in 2019, and Hurricanes
23	Maria and Irma devastated multiple islands across
24	the region in 2017, including Puerto Rico. According
25	to IMF research, of the 511 plus disasters worldwide

1 to hit small states since 1950, around two-thirds

-	
2	(324) have been in the Caribbean.
3	(3) This region is seven times more likely to ex-
4	perience a natural disaster than elsewhere. And, when
5	one occurs, it will incur as much as six times more
6	damage.
7	(4) Extreme weather events and other environ-
8	mental impacts will only worsen over the coming
9	years, and if not addressed, we will see only increas-
10	ing economic shocks on these countries, driving irreg-
11	ular migration.
12	(5) While the United States has considerable ex-
13	pertise and capacity in assisting countries with dis-
14	aster response, there remains a need for stronger part-
15	nerships that build regional resilience through effi-
16	cient and interoperable platforms, protecting people
17	and speeding recovery.
18	(6) The People's Republic of China has dramati-
19	cally increased its engagement in the Caribbean in
20	the past five years, including offering loans and
21	grants related to disaster response and resilience and
22	sought to acquire property rights in the Caribbean
23	that would be detrimental to United States national
24	security interests.

(7) In 2019, the United States launched a new
U.SCaribbean Resilience Partnership to deepen co-
operation and investment to strengthen our disaster
resilience throughout the Caribbean region, includ-
ing—
(A) to streamline early warning response
networks and formalize communication channels;
(B) to enhance, encourage, and work col-
laboratively on further developing aviation dis-
aster resilience plans and partnerships;
(C) to prioritize regional technical exchange
in energy planning, risk reduction, and resil-
ience;
(D) to increase communications network
interoperability between Caribbean partners and
the United States;
(E) to utilize storm surge mapping data
and share real-time information in preparation
for potential damage resulting from tropical cy-
clones and tsunamis;
(F) to use meteorological services to
strengthen and deepen physical and communica-
tions infrastructure, data collection networks,
and human and technical capacity throughout

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the	region,	as	well	as	interactions	with	the	pub-
lic;								

3 (G) to understand that while the use of
4 international and military and civil defense as5 sets in disaster response may only be considered
6 as a last resort, when local, national, and inter7 national civilian capabilities are overwhelmed,
8 civil-military coordination should occur, in sup9 port of the affected nation;

10(H) to develop a framework that would gov-11ern the deployment of international military and12civil defense assets in disaster response when13local, national, and international civilian capa-14bilities are overwhelmed, in support of the af-15fected nation;

16 (I) to seek common mechanisms for ensur-17 ing rapid disaster response and recovery, includ-18 ing waiving or expediting diplomatic clearances, 19 waiving of or reducing customs fees, stream-20 lining overflight and airspace clearance, and en-21 suring that the first responders have the ability 22 to rapidly respond to disasters in other coun-23 tries;

24 (J) to promote the integration and coordi25 nation of regional response mechanisms in the

1	Caribbean, including through the Caribbean Dis-
2	aster Emergency Management Agency, the Re-
3	gional Security System, United States Govern-
4	ment Agencies, and allies in ways that facilitate
5	more effective and efficient planning, mitigation,
6	response, and resilience to natural disasters;
7	(K) to share best practices in improved
8	building codes with national disaster organiza-
9	tions, including building better programs, at re-
10	gional, national and community levels; and
11	(L) to promote community-based disaster
12	preparedness and mitigation activities, particu-
13	larly in underserved communities, with the aim
14	of increasing broad public participation and re-
15	silience.
16	(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to
17	help Caribbean countries—
18	(1) increase their resilience and adapt to natural
19	disasters and the impacts of severe weather events and
20	a changing environment;
21	(2) partner with United States Federal, State,
22	and local agencies and engage in technical coopera-
23	tion, dialogue, and assistance activities;

1	(3) harmonize standards and practices related to
2	paragraphs (1) and (2) to promote increased invest-
3	ment and integration;
4	(4) increase investment from United States com-
5	panies in the Caribbean on resilience-building, adap-
6	tation, and climate-related mitigation efforts;
7	(5) promote regional cooperation and ensure ef-
8	forts by the United States, Caribbean countries, and
9	international partners complement each other; and
10	(6) further assist with the efforts described in
11	subsection $(a)(7)$ .
12	(c) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date
13	of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in co-
14	ordination with the heads of other Federal departments and
15	agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
16	mittees a multi-year strategy that describes how the Depart-
17	ment of State will achieve the policies described in sub-
18	section (b).
19	(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are
20	authorized to be appropriated for activities, programs, tech-
21	nical assistance, and engagement under this section the fol-
22	lowing:
23	(1) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.

24 (2) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

(3) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2024 and each
 fiscal year thereafter.

3 (e) Reporting and Monitoring.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to
5 be appropriated each fiscal year pursuant to sub6 section (d), at least five percent of all programming
7 funding allocation shall support and be directed to8 ward reporting, monitoring, and assessment of effec9 tiveness.

10 (2)ENGAGEMENT AND COLLABORATION.—The 11 Department of State shall ensure that at least 20 per-12 cent of amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to subsection (d) directly support the training of, 13 14 engagement with, collaboration with, and exchange of 15 expertise on resilience between United States Federal, 16 State, and local officials and their Caribbean govern-17 ment counterparts. Such amounts should also sup-18 port, as appropriate, increased academic, civil soci-19 ety, media, and private sector engagement in the 20 fields of resilience-building, adaptation, and mitiga-21 tion.

22 SEC. 251. COUNTERING CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL AND CUL23 TURAL DIPLOMACY IN LATIN AMERICA.

24 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1	(1) According to a report by the National En-
2	dowment for Democracy, China has spent the equiva-
3	lent of billions of dollars to shape public opinion and
4	perceptions around the world through thousands of
5	people-to-people exchanges, cultural activities, edu-
6	cational programs, and the development of media en-
7	terprises and information initiatives with global
8	reach.
9	(2) Educational and exchange programs are a
10	core element of United States public diplomacy, ele-
11	vating our culture, policies, and interests worldwide.
12	(3) These programs provide students with access
13	to international knowledge, an opportunity to learn
14	foreign languages, and a unique environment for de-
15	veloping cultural understanding, all of which are val-
16	uable skills in today's global economy.
17	(4) 90 percent of ECA's appropriation is spent
18	in the United States or invested directly in American
19	citizens or American organizations.
20	(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
21	that—
22	(1) China's efforts to mold public opinion and
23	influence educational institutions undermine United
24	States' influence in Latin America and the Caribbean

and threaten democratic institutions and practices in
 the region;

3 (2) the United States Government should expand
4 current educational and cultural exchange programs
5 in Latin America and the Caribbean, which are cost6 effective and strengthen people-to-people diplomacy, to
7 promote national security and foreign policy interests
8 of the United States; and

9 (3) educational exchanges foster linguistic, cul10 tural, and educational skills that advance United
11 States economic competitiveness, strengthen alliances,
12 and support democracies worldwide.

(c) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date
of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, acting
through the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational
and Cultural Affairs, and in coordination with the Assistant Administrator for the Bureau of Economic Growth,
Education, and Environment at the United States Agency
for International Development, shall devise a strategy—

20 (1) to evaluate and expand existing programs
21 and, as necessary, design and implement new edu22 cational, professional, and cultural exchanges and
23 other programs to—

24 (A) create and sustain mutual under25 standing with other countries necessary to ad-

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1	vance United States foreign policy goals by culti-
2	vating people-to-people ties among current and
3	future global leaders that build enduring net-
4	works and personal relationships; and
5	(B) promote United States national secu-
6	rity interests and values, including through the
7	expansion of exchange visitor programs such as
8	international visitor leadership programs and
9	the Young Leaders of the Americas Initiative, as
10	well as professional capacity building programs
11	that prioritize building skills in entrepreneur-
12	ship, promoting transparency, and technology;
13	(2) to ensure that exchange programs for Ameri-
14	cans abroad and international visitors attract a di-
15	verse pool of participants, including from underrep-
16	resented, marginalized, and low-income communities;
17	and
18	(3) to evaluate, expand, and strengthen existing
19	programs, and, as necessary, design and implement
20	new basic and higher education programs in Latin
21	America and the Caribbean, in accordance with the
22	United States Strategy on International Basic Edu-
23	cation and the United States Agency for Inter-
24	national Development Education Policy, to enable all
25	young adults, youth, and children to acquire the qual-

ity education and skills needed to be productive mem bers in society, which will lead to better individual
 and societal outcomes.

4 (d) Report With Intelligence Assessment.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this 5 Act, the Secretary of State shall, in coordination with the 6 7 Director of National Intelligence, submit to the appropriate 8 congressional committees a report that assesses the nature 9 and impact of the People's Republic of China's educational and cultural sector activity in Latin America and the Car-10 11 ibbean, its impact on United States' strategic interests, and 12 recommendations for the United States Government to ex-13 pand people-to-people ties.

### 14 SEC. 252. NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING IN LATIN AMERICA AND

15

#### THE CARIBBEAN.

16 It is the sense of Congress that—

17 (1) narcotics trafficking continues to pose a secu18 rity threat to the countries and peoples of Latin
19 America and the Caribbean;

20 (2) other forms of transnational organized crime,
21 including arms trafficking, human smuggling, money
22 laundering, and illicit financing, are drivers of irreg23 ular migration;

24 (3) narcotics trafficking is fueled by governments
25 that fail to curb the illicit drug trade by adequately

4 (4) further, governments that do not cooperate
5 sufficiently on financial investigations and prosecu6 tions, withhold information with respect to money
7 laundering crimes, or are determined to facilitate il8 licit activities, particularly by transnational orga9 nized criminal organizations, should be held account10 able;

(5) as noted in the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report 2020, China "has not cooperated
sufficiently on financial investigations and does not
provide adequate responses to requests for financial
investigation information";

(6) the United States should apply economic and
other targeted financial sanctions with respect to individuals engaged in financial crimes and money
laundering that fosters narcotics trafficking in the
countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; and

(7) the United States should look to policies to
hold accountable countries that fail to sufficiently investigate financial crimes and money laundering that
foster narcotics trafficking in the countries of Latin
America and the Caribbean.

PART II—TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONSHIPS				
SEC. 255. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TRANSATLANTIC RELA-				
TIONSHIPS.				
It is the sense of Congress that—				
(1) the United States, European Union, the				
United Kingdom, and other European countries are				
close partners, sharing values grounded in democracy,				

8 human rights, transparency, and the rules-based 9 international order established after World War II:

10 (2) without a common approach by the United 11 States, European Union, the United Kingdom, and 12 other European countries on connectivity, trade, 13 transnational challenges, and support for democracy 14 and human rights, the People's Republic of China 15 will continue to increase its economic, political, and 16 security leverage in Europe;

17 (3) the People's Republic of China's deployment of assistance to European countries following the 18 19 COVID-19 outbreak showcased a coercive approach to 20 aid, but it also highlighted Europe's deep economic 21 ties to the People's Republic of China;

22 (4) as European countries seek to recover from 23 the economic toll of the COVID-19 outbreak, the 24 United States must stand in partnership with Europe 25 to support our collective economic recovery, reinforce

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our collective national security, and defend shared
 values;

3 (5) the United States, European Union, the
4 United Kingdom, and other European countries
5 should coordinate on joint strategies to diversify reli6 ance on supply chains away from the People's Repub7 lic of China, especially in the medical and pharma8 ceutical sectors;

9 (6) the United States, European Union, the 10 United Kingdom, and other European countries 11 should leverage their respective economic innovation 12 capabilities to support the global economic recovery 13 from the COVID-19 recession and draw a contrast 14 with the centralized economy of the People's Republic 15 of China;

16 (7) the United States, United Kingdom, and Eu17 ropean Union should accelerate efforts to de-escalate
18 their trade disputes, including negotiating a United
19 States-European Union trade agreement that benefits
20 workers and the broader economy in both the United
21 States and European Union;

(8) the United States, European Union, and
Japan should continue trilateral efforts to address the
security, economic, democracy, and human rights
challenges posed by the People's Republic of China;

1	(9) the United States, European Union, the
2	United Kingdom, and other European countries
3	should enhance cooperation to counter People's Re-
4	public of China disinformation, influence operations,
5	and propaganda efforts;
6	(10) the United States and Europe share serious
7	concerns with the repressions being supported and ex-
8	ecuted by the Government of the People's Republic of
9	China, and should continue implementing measures
10	to address the Government of the People's Republic of
11	China's specific abuses in Tibet, Hong Kong, and
12	Xinjiang, and should build joint mechanisms and
13	programs to prevent the export of China's authori-
14	tarian governance model to countries around the
15	world;
16	(11) the United States and Europe should re-
17	main united in their shared values against attempts
18	by the Government of the People's Republic of China
19	at the United Nations and other multilateral organi-
20	zations to promote efforts that erode the Universal
21	Declaration of Human Rights, like the "community of
22	a shared future for mankind" and "democratization
23	of international relations";
24	(12) the People's Republic of China's infrastruc-

25 ture investments around the world, particularly in

1	5G telecommunications technology and port infra-
2	structure, could threaten democracy across Europe
3	and the national security of key countries;
4	(13) as appropriate, the United States should
5	share intelligence with European allies and partners
6	on Huawei's 5G capabilities and the intentions of the
7	Government of the People's Republic of China with
8	respect to 5G expansion in Europe;
9	(14) the European Union's Investment Screening
10	Regulation, which came into force in October 2020, is
11	a welcome development, and member states should
12	closely scrutinize PRC investments in their countries
13	through their own national investment screening
14	measures;
15	(15) the President should actively engage the Eu-
16	ropean Union on the implementation of the Export
17	Control Reform Act regulations and to better har-
18	monize United States and European Union policies
19	with respect to export controls;
20	(16) the President should strongly advocate for
21	the listing of more items and technologies to restrict
22	dual use exports controlled at the National Security
23	and above level to the People's Republic of China
24	under the Wassenaar Arrangement;

1	(17) the United States should explore the value
2	of establishing a body akin to the Coordinating Com-
3	mittee for Multilateral Export Controls (CoCom) that
4	would specifically coordinate United States and Eu-
5	ropean Union export control policies with respect to
6	limiting exports of sensitive technologies to the Peo-
7	ple's Republic of China; and
8	(18) the United States should work with counter-
9	parts in Europe to—
10	(A) evaluate United States and European
11	overreliance on goods originating in the People's
12	Republic of China, including in the medical and
13	pharmaceutical sectors, and develop joint strate-
14	gies to diversify supply chains;
15	(B) develop a common strategy for pro-
16	moting energy security and economic growth in
17	eastern Europe and the Balkans that addresses
18	shared concerns related to China's Belt and
19	Road Initiative in these regions, including com-
20	plementary investments in the Three Seas Initia-
21	tive Fund for clean energy and digital
22	connectivity projects;
23	(C) counter PRC efforts to use COVID-19-
24	related assistance as a coercive tool to pressure
25	developing countries by offering relevant United

1 States and European expertise and assistance; 2 and (D) leverage the United States and Euro-3 4 pean private sectors to advance the post-COVID-5 19 economic recovery. 6 SEC. 256. STRATEGY TO ENHANCE TRANSATLANTIC CO-7 **OPERATION WITH RESPECT TO THE PEOPLE'S** 8 **REPUBLIC OF CHINA.** 9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall brief 10 the appropriate congressional committees, the Committee on 11 Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed 12 13 Services of the House of Representatives on a strategy for how the United States will enhance cooperation with the 14 15 European Union, NATO, and European partner countries with respect to the People's Republic of China. 16 17 (b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements with respect 18 19 to the strategy referred to in such subsection: 20 (1) An identification of the senior Senate-con-21 firmed Department of State official who leads United

- States efforts to cooperate with the European Union,
  NATO, and European partner countries to advance a
- shared approach with respect to the People's Republicof China.

1	(2) An identification of key policy points of con-
2	vergence and divergence between the United States
3	and European allies and partners with respect to the
4	People's Republic of China in the areas of technology,
5	trade, and economic practices.
6	(3) A description of efforts to advance shared in-
7	terests with European counterparts on—
8	(A) security and economic challenges with
9	respect to the People's Republic of China;
10	(B) democracy and human rights challenges
11	with respect to the People's Republic of China;
12	(C) technology issues with respect to the
13	People's Republic of China;
14	(D) defense issues with respect to the Peo-
15	ple's Republic of China; and
16	(E) developing a comprehensive strategy to
17	respond to the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)
18	established by the Government of the People's Re-
19	public of China.
20	(4) A description of the coordination mechanisms
21	among key regional and functional bureaus within
22	the Department of State and Department of Defense
23	tasked with engaging with European allies and part-
24	ners on the People's Republic of China.

1	(5) A detailing of diplomatic efforts up to the
2	date of the briefing and future plans to work with
3	European allies and partners to counter the Govern-
4	ment of the People's Republic of China's advancement
5	of an authoritarian governance model around the
6	world.
7	(6) A detailing of the diplomatic efforts made up
8	to the date of the briefing and future plans to support
9	European efforts to identify cost-effective alternatives
10	to Huawei's 5G technology.
11	(7) A detailing of how United States public di-
12	plomacy tools, including the Global Engagement Cen-
13	ter of the Department of State, will coordinate efforts
14	with counterpart entities within the European Union
15	to counter Chinese propaganda.
16	(8) A description of the staffing and budget re-
17	sources the Department of State dedicates to engage-
18	ment between the United States and the European
19	Union on the People's Republic of China and provide
20	an assessment of out-year resource needs to execute
21	such strategy.
22	(9) A detailing of diplomatic efforts to work with
23	European allies and partners to track and counter
24	Chinese attempts to exert influence across multilateral
25	fora, including at the World Health Organization.

(c) FORM.—The briefing required under section (a)
 shall be classified.

3 (d) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the 4 date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for three years, the Secretary of State shall consult with 5 the appropriate congressional committees, the Committee on 6 7 Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed 8 Services of the House of Representatives regarding the devel-9 opment and implementation of the elements described in subsection (b). 10

# 11SEC. 257. ENHANCING TRANSATLANTIC COOPERATION ON12PROMOTING PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCE.

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President should work with transatlantic partners to build on the agreement among the 14 15 Development Finance Corporation, FinDev Canada, and the European Development Finance Institutions (referred 16 to as the "DFI Alliance") to enhance coordination on 17 shared objectives to foster private sector-led development 18 and provide market-based alternatives to state-directed fi-19 nancing in emerging markets, particularly as related to the 20 21 People's Republic of China's Belt and Road Initiative 22 (BRI), including by integrating efforts such as—

23 (1) the European Union Strategy on Connecting
24 Europe and Asia;

1 (2) the Three Seas Initiative and Three Seas Ini-2 tiative Fund; 3 (3) the Blue Dot Network among the United 4 States, Japan, and Australia; and (4) a European Union-Japan initiative that has 5 6 leveraged \$65,000,000,000 for infrastructure projects 7 and emphasizes transparency standards. (b) STANDARDS.—The United States and the Euro-8 9 pean Union should coordinate and develop a strategy to en-10 hance transatlantic cooperation with the OECD and the Paris Club on ensuring the highest possible standards for 11 Belt and Road Initiative contracts and terms with devel-12 13 oping countries. 14 SEC. 258. REPORT AND BRIEFING ON COOPERATION BE-15 TWEEN CHINA AND IRAN AND BETWEEN 16 CHINA AND RUSSIA. 17 (a) Appropriate Committees of Congress De-FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees 18 19 of Congress" means— 20 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Se-21 lect Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on 22 Armed Services, the Committee on Commerce, 23 Science, and Transportation, the Committee on En-24 ergy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Bank-25 ing, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on

Finance, and the Committee on Appropriations of the
 Senate; and

3 (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Per4 manent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Com5 mittee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy
6 and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services,
7 the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Com8 mittee on Appropriations of the House of Representa9 tives.

10 (b) REPORT AND BRIEFING REQUIRED.

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after 12 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of 13 National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the 14 Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Sec-15 retary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, the Sec-16 retary of the Treasury, and such other heads of Fed-17 eral agencies as the Director considers appropriate, 18 submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a 19 report and brief such committees on cooperation be-20 tween—

21	(A) the People's Republic of China and the
22	Islamic Republic of Iran; and
23	(B) the People's Republic of China and the
24	Russian Federation.

**A** 4

1	(2) CONTENTS.—The report and briefing under
2	paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:
3	(A) An identification of major areas of dip-
4	lomatic energy, infrastructure, banking, finan-
5	cial, economic, military, and space coopera-
6	tion—
7	(i) between the People's Republic of
8	China and the Islamic Republic of Iran;
9	and
10	(ii) between the People's Republic of
11	China and the Russian Federation.
12	(B) An assessment of the effect of the
13	COVID-19 pandemic on such cooperation.
14	(C) An assessment of the effect that United
15	States compliance with the Joint Comprehensive
16	Plan of Action (JCPOA) starting in January
17	14, 2016, and United States withdrawal from
18	the JCPOA on May 8, 2018, had on the coopera-
19	tion described in subparagraph $(A)(i)$ .
20	(D) An assessment of the effect on the co-
21	operation described in subparagraph $(A)(i)$ that
22	would be had by the United States reentering
23	compliance with the JCPOA or a successor
24	agreement and the effect of the United States not

3 (3) FORM.—The report submitted under para4 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but
5 may include a classified annex.

6 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SHARING WITH ALLIES 7 AND PARTNERS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Direc-8 tor of National Intelligence and the heads of other appro-9 priate Federal departments and agencies should share with 10 important allies and partners of the United States, as ap-11 propriate, the findings of the report required under sub-12 section (b).

 13
 PART III—SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

 14
 SEC. 261. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SOUTH AND CENTRAL

15

### ASIA.

16 It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should continue to stand
with friends and partners, while also working to establish new partners in South and Central Asia as
they contend with efforts by the Government of the
People's Republic of China to interfere in their respective political systems and encroach upon their
sovereign territory; and

24 (2) the United States should reaffirm its commit25 ment to the Comprehensive Global Strategic Partner-

ship with India and further deepen bilateral defense
 consultations and collaboration with India commen surate with its status as a major defense partner.

## 4 SEC. 262. STRATEGY TO ENHANCE COOPERATION WITH 5 SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA.

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit 7 8 to the appropriate congressional committees, the Committee 9 on Armed Services of the Senate and, the Committee on 10 Armed Services of the House of Representatives a strategy for how the United States will engage with the countries 11 of South and Central Asia, including through the C5+1 12 mechanism, with respect to the People's Republic of China. 13 14 (b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under sub-15 section (a) shall include the following elements:

16 (1) A detailed description of the security and 17 economic challenges that the People's Republic of 18 China (PRC) poses to the countries of South and Cen-19 tral Asia, including border disputes with South and 20 Central Asian countries that border the People's Re-21 public of China, and PRC investments in land and 22 sea ports, transportation infrastructure, and energy 23 projects across the region.

24 (2) A detailed description of United States ef25 forts to provide alternatives to PRC investment in in-

1	frastructure and other sectors in South and Central
2	Asia.
3	(3) A detailed description of bilateral and re-
4	gional efforts to work with countries in South Asia on
5	strategies to build resilience against PRC efforts to
6	interfere in their political systems and economies.

7 (4) A detailed description of United States diplo8 matic efforts to work with the Government of Afghani9 stan on addressing the challenges posed by PRC in10 vestment in the Afghan mineral sector.

(5) A detailed description of United States diplomatic efforts with the Government of Pakistan with
respect to matters relevant to the People's Republic of
China, including investments by the People's Republic
of China in Pakistan through the Belt and Road Initiative.

17 (6) In close consultation with the Government of
18 India, identification of areas with respect to which
19 the United States Government can provide diplomatic
20 and other support as appropriate for India's efforts
21 to address economic and security challenges posed by
22 the People's Republic of China in the region.

23 (7) A description of the coordination mechanisms
24 among key regional and functional bureaus within
25 the Department of State and Department of Defense

tasked with engaging with the countries of South and
 Central Asia on issues relating to the People's Repub lic of China.

4 (8) A description of the efforts being made by 5 Federal departments and agencies, including the De-6 partment of State, the United States Agency for 7 International Development, the Department of Com-8 merce, the Department of Energy, and the Office of 9 the United States Trade Representative, to help the 10 countries of South and Central Asia develop trade 11 and commerce links that will help those countries di-12 versify their trade away from the People's Republic of China. 13

14 (9) A detailed description of United States diplo-15 matic efforts with Central Asian countries, Turkey, 16 and any other countries with significant populations 17 of Uyqhurs and other ethnic minorities fleeing perse-18 cution in the People's Republic of China to press 19 those countries to refrain from deporting ethnic mi-20 norities to the People's Republic of China, protect ethnic minorities from intimidation by Chinese Govern-21 22 ment authorities, and protect the right to the freedoms 23 of assembly and expression.

24 (c) FORM.—The strategy required under section (a)
25 shall be submitted in an unclassified form that can be made

available to the public, but may include a classified annex
 as necessary.

3 (d) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 120 days after the 4 date of the enactment of this Act and not less often than annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State 5 6 shall consult with the appropriate congressional commit-7 tees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and 8 the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Represent-9 atives regarding the development and implementation of the strategy required under subsection (a). 10

### 11 SEC. 263. INDIAN OCEAN REGION STRATEGIC REVIEW.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
(1) The Indian Ocean region is a vitally important part of the Indo-Pacific where the United States
has political, economic, and security interests.

16 (2) The United States has an interest in working
17 with partners in the Indo-Pacific, including India,
18 Japan, and Australia, to address regional governance,
19 economic connectivity, and security challenges includ20 ing threats to freedom of navigation.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—As a part of the United
States engagement in the Indo-Pacific, it shall be the policy
of the United States to strengthen engagement with the
countries in the Indian Ocean region, including with gov-

1	ernments,	civil	society,	and	private	sectors	in	such	count	ries
2	to—									

3	(1) promote United States political engagement
4	with such region, including through active participa-
5	tion in regional organizations, and strengthened dip-
6	lomatic relations with United States partners in such
7	region;
8	(2) enhance United States economic connectivity
9	and commercial exchange with such region;
10	(3) defend freedom of navigation in such region
11	from security challenges, including related to piracy;
12	(4) support the ability of governments and orga-
13	nizations in such region to respond to natural disas-
14	ters;
15	(5) support and facilitate the role of regional al-
16	lies and partners as net providers of security to such
17	region and as partners to the United States in ad-
18	dressing security challenges in such region, including
19	through assistance to such allies and partners to build
20	capacity in maritime security and maritime domain
21	awareness;
22	(6) continue to build the United States-India re-
23	lationship in order to regularize security cooperation

24 through the negotiation of agreements concerning ac-

1	cess, communication, and navigation, including
2	through foundational agreements; and
3	(7) promote cooperation with United States al-
4	lies in the Indo-Pacific, including Japan and Aus-
5	tralia, and major defense partners, including India,
6	and NATO allies, including the United Kingdom and
7	France, to support a rules-based order in such region.
8	(c) Strategy.—
9	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
10	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
11	State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense
12	and the Administrator of the United States Agency
13	for International Development (USAID), shall submit
14	to the appropriate committees of Congress a multi-
15	year strategy for United States engagement to sup-
16	port United States interests in the Indian Ocean re-
17	gion. Such strategy shall—
18	(A) define United States political, economic,
19	and security interests in the Indian Ocean re-
20	gion;
21	(B) outline challenges to the interests of the
22	United States in such region;
23	(C) outline efforts to improve cooperation
24	between the United States and members of the
25	Quad, including India, Japan, and Australia,

through coordination in diplomacy and develop ment priorities, joint military exercises and op erations, and other activities that promote
 United States political, economic, and security
 interests;

6 (D) outline efforts to support economic 7 connectivity in such region, including through 8 the United States-India-Japan Trilateral Infra-9 structure Working Group, the Asia-Africa 10 Growth Corridor, and other efforts to expand 11 and enhance connectivity across the Indo-Pacific, 12 including with the countries of Southeast Asia, 13 that maintain high standards of investment and 14 support for civil society and people-to-people 15 connectivity;

16(E) describe how the United States can en-17gage with regional intergovernmental organiza-18tions and entities, including the Indian Ocean19Rim Association, to promote United States polit-20ical, economic, and security interests in such re-21gion;

(F) review the United States diplomatic
posture in such region, including an assessment
of United States diplomatic engagement in countries without a permanent United States em-

1	bassy or diplomatic mission, and an assessment
2	of ways to improve the cooperation with the
3	Maldives, the Seychelles, and Comoros;
4	(G) review United States diplomatic agree-
5	ments with countries in such region that facili-
6	tate United States military operations in such
7	region, including bilateral and multilateral
8	agreements, and describe efforts to expand
9	United States cooperation with such countries
10	through the negotiation of additional agreements;
11	and
12	(H) include a security assistance strategy
13	for such region that outlines priorities, objectives,
14	and actions for United States security assistance
15	efforts to governments of countries in such region
16	to promote United States political, economic,
17	and security interests in such region.
18	(2) INCLUSION.—The strategy required under
19	paragraph (1) may be submitted as a part of any
20	other strategy relating to the Indo-Pacific.
21	(3) Report on implementation.—Not later
22	than one year after the submission of the strategy re-
23	quired under paragraph (1) and one year thereafter,
24	the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate

congressional committees a report on progress made toward implementing such strategy.
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(d) United States-China Economic and Security
Review Commission.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (E) of section
1238(c)(2) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense
Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C.
7002(c)(2)) is amended—
(A) by inserting ", including in the Indian
Ocean region" after "deployments of the People's
Republic of China military"; and
(B) by adding at the end the following new
sentence: "In this subparagraph, the term 'In-
dian Ocean region' means the Indian Ocean, in-
cluding the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal,
and the littoral areas surrounding the Indian
Ocean.".
(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the
enactment of this Act and apply beginning with the
first report required under section 1238 of the Floyd
D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for
Fiscal Year 2001 (as amended by such paragraph)
that is submitted after such date.
(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) Appropriate committees of congress.—
The term "appropriate committees of Congress"
means the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
Committee on Armed Services of the House of Rep-
resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations
and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.
(2) Indian ocean region.—The term "Indian
Ocean region" means the Indian Ocean, including the
Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and the littoral
areas surrounding the Indian Ocean.
PART IV—AFRICA
SEC. 271. ASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SE-
CURITY ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUB-
CURITY ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUB-
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CURITY ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUB- LIC OF CHINA IN AFRICA. (a) Appropriate Committees of Congress De- FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees
CURITY ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUB- LIC OF CHINA IN AFRICA. (a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE- FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—
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CURITY ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUB- LIC OF CHINA IN AFRICA. (a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE- FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means— (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Com- mittee on Intelligence of the Senate; and
CURITY ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUB- LIC OF CHINA IN AFRICA. (a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE- FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means— (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Com- mittee on Intelligence of the Senate; and (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Com-

1	(b) Intelligence Assessment.—Not later than 180
2	days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
3	retary of State shall, in coordination with the Director of
4	National Intelligence, submit to the appropriate committees
5	of Congress a report that assesses the nature and impact
6	of the People's Republic of China's political, economic,
7	socio-cultural, and security sector activity in Africa, and
8	its impact on United States strategic interests, including
9	information relating to—
10	(1) the amount and impact of direct investment,
11	loans, development financing, oil-for-loans deals, and
12	other preferential trading arrangements;
13	(2) the involvement of People's Republic of China
14	(PRC) state-owned enterprises in Africa;
15	(3) the amount of African debt held by the PRC;
16	(4) the involvement of PRC private security,
17	technology and media companies in Africa;
18	(5) the scale and impact of PRC arms sales to
19	African countries;
20	(6) the scope of PRC investment in and control
21	of African energy resources and minerals critical for
22	emerging and foundational technologies;
23	(7) an analysis on the linkages between PRC's
24	aid and assistance to African countries and African

1	countries supporting PRC geopolitical goals in inter-
2	national fora;
3	(8) the methods, tools, and tactics used to facili-
4	tate illegal and corrupt activity, including trade in
5	counterfeit and illicit goods, to include smuggled ex-
6	tractive resources and wildlife products, between Afri-
7	ca and the PRC;
8	(9) the methods and techniques that the PRC
9	uses to exert undue influence on African governments
10	and facilitate corrupt activity in Africa, including
11	through the CCP's party-to-party training program,
12	and to influence African multilateral organizations;
13	and
14	(10) an analysis of the soft power, cultural and
14 15	(10) an analysis of the soft power, cultural and educational activities undertaken by the PRC and
15	educational activities undertaken by the PRC and
15 16	educational activities undertaken by the PRC and CCP to seek to expand its influence in Africa.
15 16 17	educational activities undertaken by the PRC and CCP to seek to expand its influence in Africa. SEC. 272. INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE
15 16 17 18	educational activities undertaken by the PRC and CCP to seek to expand its influence in Africa. SEC. 272. INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN AFRICA.
15 16 17 18 19	educational activities undertaken by the PRC and CCP to seek to expand its influence in Africa. SEC. 272. INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN AFRICA. (a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE-
<ol> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> </ol>	educational activities undertaken by the PRC and CCP to seek to expand its influence in Africa. SEC. 272. INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN AFRICA. (a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE- FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees
<ol> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> </ol>	educational activities undertaken by the PRC and CCP to seek to expand its influence in Africa. SEC. 272. INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN AFRICA. (a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE- FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.
(b) STRATEGY REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the United States Trade Representative, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Devel-

10 opment, and the leadership of the United States Inter11 national Development Finance Corporation, submit to the
12 appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth
13 a multi-year strategy for increasing United States economic
14 competitiveness and promoting improvements in the invest15 ment climate in Africa, including through support for—

16 (1) democratic institutions and the rule of law,
17 including property rights; and

18 (2) improved transparency, anti-corruption ef19 forts, and good governance.

20 (c) ELEMENTS.—The strategy submitted pursuant to
21 subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description and assessment of barriers to
United States investment in Africa for United States
businesses, including a clear identification of the different barriers facing small-sized and medium-sized

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1	businesses, and an assessment of whether existing pro-
2	grams effectively address such barriers;
3	(2) a description and assessment of barriers to
4	African diaspora investment in Africa, and rec-
5	ommendations to overcome such barriers;
6	(3) an identification of the economic sectors in
7	the United States that have a comparative advantage
8	in African markets;
9	(4) a determination of priority African countries
10	for promoting two-way trade and investment and an
11	assessment of additional foreign assistance needs, in-
12	cluding democracy and governance and rule of law
13	support, to promote a conducive operating environ-
14	ment in priority countries;
15	(5) an identification of opportunities for stra-
16	tegic cooperation with European allies on trade and
17	investment in Africa, and for establishing a dialogue
18	on trade, security, development, and environmental
19	issues of mutual interest; and
20	(6) a plan to regularly host a United States-Af-
21	rica Leaders Summit to promote two-way trade and
22	investment, strategic engagement, and security in Af-
23	rica.

4 (1) conduct a review of the number of Foreign
5 Commercial Service Officers and Department of State
6 Economic Officers at United States embassies in sub7 Saharan Africa; and

8 (2) develop and submit to the appropriate con-9 gressional committees an assessment of whether 10 human resource capacity in such embassies is ade-11 quate to meet the goals of the various trade and eco-12 nomic programs and initiatives in Africa, including 13 the African Growth and Opportunity Act and Pros-14 per Africa.

15 SEC. 273. DIGITAL SECURITY COOPERATION WITH RESPECT
16 TO AFRICA.

17 (a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE18 FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees
19 of Congress" means—

20 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
21 Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Com22 mittee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

23 (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Com24 mittee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select

Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representa tives.

3 (b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP TO COUNTER PRC
4 Cyber Aggression in Africa.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish 6 an interagency Working Group, which shall include 7 representatives of the Department of State, the De-8 partment of Defense, the Office of the Director of Na-9 tional Intelligence, and such other agencies of the 10 United States Government as the President considers 11 appropriate, on means to counter PRC cyber aggres-12 sion with respect to Africa.

13 (2) DUTIES.—The Working Group established
14 pursuant to this subsection shall develop and submit
15 to the appropriate congressional committees a set of
16 recommendations, such as for—

17 (A) bolstering the capacity of governments
18 in Africa to ensure the integrity of their data
19 networks and critical infrastructure, where ap20 plicable;

21 (B) providing alternatives to Huawei;
22 (C) an action plan for United States embas23 sies in Africa to provide assistance to host-coun24 try governments with respect to protecting their
25 vital digital networks and infrastructure from

1	PRC espionage, including an assessment of staff-
2	ing resources needed to implement the action
3	plan in embassies in Africa;
4	(D) utilizing interagency resources to
5	counter PRC disinformation and propaganda in
6	traditional and digital media targeted to Afri-
7	can audiences; and
8	(E) helping civil society in Africa counter
9	digital authoritarianism and identifying tools
10	and assistance to enhance and promote digital
11	democracy.
12	SEC. 274. SUPPORT FOR YOUNG AFRICAN LEADERS INITIA-
13	TIVE.
14	(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
15	that—
16	(1) the Young African Leaders Initiative,
17	launched in 2010, is a signature effort to invest in the
18	next generation of African leaders;
19	(2) Africa is a continent of strategic importance
20	and it is vital for the United States to support strong
21	and enduring partnerships with the next generation
22	of African leaders; and
23	(3) the United States Government should
24	prioritize investments to build the capacity of emerg-
25	ing young African leaders in sub-Saharan Africa, in-

1	cluding through efforts to enhance leadership skills,
2	encourage entrepreneurship, strengthen public admin-
3	istration and the role of civil society, and connect
4	young African leaders continentally and globally
5	across the private, civic, and public sectors.
6	(b) Young African Leaders Initiative Pro-
7	GRAM.—
8	(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the De-
9	partment of State the Young African Leaders Initia-
10	tive ("YALI") program.
11	(2) PURPOSE.—The YALI program shall seek to
12	build the capacity of young African leaders in sub-
13	Saharan Africa in the areas of business, civic engage-
14	ment, or public administration, including through ef-
15	forts to—
16	(A) support young African leaders by offer-
17	ing professional development, training, and net-
18	working opportunities, particularly in the areas
19	of leadership, innovation, civic engagement, elec-
20	tions, human rights, entrepreneurship, good gov-
21	ernance, and public administration; and
22	(B) provide increased economic and tech-
23	nical assistance to young African leaders to pro-
24	mote economic growth and strengthen ties be-
25	tween United States and African businesses.

1 (3) Fellowships.—The YALI program shall 2 award fellowships under the Mandela Washington 3 Fellowship for Young African Leaders program to 4 young African leaders ages 18 to 35 who have demonstrated strong capabilities in entrepreneurship, in-5 6 novation, public service, and leadership, and who 7 have had a positive impact in their communities, or-8 ganizations, or institutions. 9 (4)REGIONAL LEADERSHIP CENTERS.—The 10 YALI program shall seek to establish regional leader-11 ship centers in sub-Saharan Africa to offer training 12 to young African leaders ages 18 to 35 who have demonstrated strong capabilities in entrepreneurship, in-

onstrated strong capabilities in entrepreneurship, innovation, public service and leadership, and who have
had a positive impact in their communities, organizations, or institutions.

17 *(5) ACTIVITIES.*—

18 (A) UNITED STATES-BASED ACTIVITIES.— 19 The Secretary of State, in coordination with the 20 Administrator for the United States Agency for 21 International Development and the heads of 22 other relevant Federal departments and agencies, 23 shall oversee all United States-based activities 24 carried out under the YALI program, including 25 the following:

1	(i) The participation of Mandela
2	Washington fellows in a six-week Leader-
3	ship Institute at a United States university
4	or college in business, civic engagement, or
5	public management, including academic
6	sessions, site visits, professional networking
7	opportunities, leadership training, commu-
8	nity service, and organized cultural activi-
9	ties.
10	(ii) The participation by Mandela
11	Washington fellows in an annual Mandela
12	Washington Fellowship Summit, to provide
13	such Fellows the opportunity to meet with
14	United States leaders from the private, pub-
15	lic, and non-profit sectors.
16	(B) AFRICA-BASED ACTIVITIES.—The Sec-
17	retary of State, in coordination with the Admin-
18	istrator for the United States Agency for Inter-
19	national Development and the heads of other rel-
20	evant Federal departments and agencies, should
21	continue to support YALI programs in sub-Sa-
22	haran Africa, including the following:
23	(i) Access to continued leadership
24	training and other professional development
25	opportunities for Mandela Washington Fel-

1	lowship for Young African Leaders alumni
2	upon their return to their home countries,
3	including online courses, technical assist-
4	ance, and access to funding.
5	(ii) Training for young African leaders
6	at regional leadership centers established in
7	accordance with paragraph (4), and
8	through online and in-person courses offered
9	by such centers.
10	(iii) Opportunities for networking and
11	engagement with—
12	(I) other alumni of the Mandela
13	Washington Fellowship for Young Afri-
14	can Leaders;
15	(II) alumni of programs at re-
16	gional leadership centers established in
17	accordance with paragraph (4); and
18	(III) United States and like-
19	minded diplomatic missions, business
20	leaders, and others as appropriate.
21	(C) Implementation.—To carry out this
22	paragraph, the Secretary of State, in coordina-
23	tion with the Administrator of the United States
24	Agency for International Development and the
25	heads of other relevant Federal departments and

1	agencies shall seek to partner with the private
2	sector to pursue public-private partnerships, le-
3	verage private sector expertise, expand net-
4	working opportunities, and identify funding op-
5	portunities as well as fellowship and employment
6	opportunities for participants in the YALI pro-
7	gram.
8	(6) Implementation plan.—Not later than 180
9	days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
10	Secretary of State, in coordination with the Adminis-
11	trator of the United States Agency for International
12	Development and the heads of other relevant Federal
13	departments and agencies, shall submit to the appro-
14	priate congressional committees a plan for imple-
15	menting the YALI program, including the following:
16	(A) A description of clearly defined pro-
17	gram goals, targets, and planned outcomes for
18	each year and for the duration of implementa-
19	tion of the program.
20	(B) A strategy to monitor and evaluate the
21	program and progress made toward achieving
22	such goals, targets, and planned outcomes.
23	(C) A strategy to ensure the program is pro-
24	moting United States foreign policy goals in Af-
25	rica, including ensuring that the program is

diplomacy efforts.

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clearly branded and paired with robust public

3	(7) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
4	date of the enactment of this Act, and annually there-
5	after for 5 years, the Secretary of State, in coordina-
6	tion with the Administrator of the United States
7	Agency for International Development, shall submit
8	to the appropriate congressional committees and pub-
9	lish in a publicly accessible, internet-based form, a
10	report on the following:
11	(A) The progress made toward achieving the
12	goals, targets, and planned outcomes described in
13	paragraph (6)(A), including an overview of the
14	program implemented in the previous year and
15	an estimated number of beneficiaries.
16	(B) An assessment of how the YALI pro-
17	gram is contributing to and promoting United
18	States-Africa relations, particularly in areas of
19	increased private sector investment, trade pro-
20	motion, support to civil society, improved public
21	administration, and fostering entrepreneurship
22	and youth empowerment.
23	(C) Recommendations for improvements or
24	changes to the program and implementation
25	plan, if any, that would improve their effective-
	•HR 3524 RH

1	ness during subsequent years of implementation
2	of the program.
3	(8) Appropriate congressional committees
4	DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate
5	congressional committees" means—
6	(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
7	the Committee on Appropriations of the House of
8	Representatives; and
9	(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
10	and the Committee on Appropriations of the
11	Senate.
12	(9) SUNSET.—The requirements of this section
13	shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the
14	date of the enactment of this Act.
15	SEC. 275. AFRICA BROADCASTING NETWORKS.
16	Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment
17	of this Act, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States
18	Agency for Global Media shall submit to the appropriate
19	congressional committees a report on the resources and
20	timeline needed to establish within the Agency an organiza-
21	tion the mission of which shall be to promote democratic
22	values and institutions in Africa by providing objective, ac-
23	curate, and relevant news and information to the people
24	of Africa and counter disinformation from malign actors,
25	especially in countries in which a free press is banned by

## 4 SEC. 276. AFRICA ENERGY SECURITY AND DIVERSIFICA-5 TION.

6 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
7 United States to support increased access to energy in Afri8 ca and reduce Africa's energy dependence on countries that
9 use energy reliance for undue political influence such as the
10 Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China.

11 (b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

12 (1) Lack of access to energy remains a signifi-13 cant barrier to economic advancement and oppor-14 tunity in Africa. As of 2018. an estimated 15 789,000,000 people, the vast majority of them in sub-Saharan Africa, lacked access to any modern elec-16 17 tricity. Even in the region's most advanced econo-18 mies, average annual per capita electricity consump-19 tion is often under 200 kilowatt-hours, less than what 20 is needed to power a typical refrigerator. Only a 21 small fraction of the 12,000,000 young Africans who 22 enter the job market each year find employment; and 23 the cost and reliability of electricity remain top con-24 straints to job creation and economic competitiveness.

1 (2) The United States' global strategic competi-2 tors have stepped in to address this disparity and fi-3 nance energy sector development across Africa. China 4 is the single largest trading partner for African countries in aggregate, and the largest bilateral lender for 5 6 public sector loans across Africa. Approximately 65 percent of Chinese lending to Africa goes to infra-7 8 structure, and between 2013–2020, the energy sector 9 consistently accounted for the largest share of all in-10 vestment under China's Belt and Road Initiative. 11 (3) Reliable, affordable, and sustainable power is 12 the foundation for all modern economies and nec-13 essary for increasing growth and employment. 14 (4) Increasing energy supply in low- and lower 15 middle-income countries is necessary in the next dec-16 ades in order to meet human, social, security, and 17 economic needs. 18 (5) Addressing energy poverty, powering inclu-19 sive economies, and making energy systems resilient 20 in low- and lower middle-income countries will re-21 quire diversified power systems and a mix of tech-22 nologies that align with local conditions, resources, 23 and needs.

24 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
25 that countries in Africa continue to be important partners

to the United States and the DFC should continue to make
 investments in sub-Saharan Africa to facilitate technologies
 that contribute to energy security and reliable, affordable,
 and sustainable power in low and lower middle-income
 countries.
 (d) AMENDMENT.—Section 3 of the Electrify Africa
 Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–121; 22 U.S.C. 2293 note)

- 8 is amended—
- 9 (1) in paragraph (8), by striking "and" at the 10 end;
- (2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period and
  inserting a semicolon; and
- 13 (3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the fol-14 lowing:
- 15 "(10) advance United States foreign policy and 16 development goals by assisting African countries to 17 reduce their dependence on energy resources from 18 countries that use energy dependence for undue polit-19 ical influence, such as the Russian Federation or the 20 People's Republic of China, which have used energy 21 and financial resources to influence other countries;

"(11) promote the energy security of allies and
partners of the United States by encouraging the development of accessible, transparent, and competitive

1	energy markets that provide diversified sources and
2	reliable, affordable, and sustainable power;
3	"(12) encourage United States public and pri-
4	vate sector investment in African energy infrastruc-
5	ture projects to bridge the gap between energy security
6	requirements and commercial demand in a way that
7	is consistent with the region's capacity; and
8	"(13) help facilitate the export of United States
9	energy resources, technology, and expertise to global
10	markets in a way that benefits the energy security of
11	allies and partners of the United States, including in
12	Africa.".
13	PART V—MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
14	SEC. 281. STRATEGY TO COUNTER CHINESE INFLUENCE IN,
14 15	SEC. 281. STRATEGY TO COUNTER CHINESE INFLUENCE IN, AND ACCESS TO, THE MIDDLE EAST AND
15	AND ACCESS TO, THE MIDDLE EAST AND
15 16	AND ACCESS TO, THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.
15 16 17	AND ACCESS TO, THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA. (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
15 16 17 18	AND ACCESS TO, THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA. (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
15 16 17 18 19	AND ACCESS TO, THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA. (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that— (1) the People's Republic of China is upgrading
15 16 17 18 19 20	AND ACCESS TO, THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA. (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that— (1) the People's Republic of China is upgrading its influence in the Middle East and North Africa
<ol> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> </ol>	AND ACCESS TO, THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA. (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that— (1) the People's Republic of China is upgrading its influence in the Middle East and North Africa through its energy and infrastructure investments,
<ol> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	AND ACCESS TO, THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA. (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that— (1) the People's Republic of China is upgrading its influence in the Middle East and North Africa through its energy and infrastructure investments, technology transfer, and arms sales;

ca to further its Belt and Road Initiative at the ex pense of United States national security interests;
 and

4 (3) the export of certain communications infra5 structure from the People's Republic of China de6 grades the security of partner networks, exposes intel7 lectual property to theft, threatens the ability of the
8 United States to conduct security cooperation with
9 compromised regional partners, and furthers China's
10 authoritarian surveillance model.

11 (b) Strategy Required.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after 13 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of 14 State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, 15 the Administrator of the United States Agency for 16 International Development, and the heads of other ap-17 propriate Federal agencies, shall jointly develop and 18 submit to the appropriate congressional committees 19 and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate 20 and the House of Representatives a strategy for coun-21 tering and limiting the People's Republic of China's 22 influence in, and access to, the Middle East and 23 North Africa.

24 (2) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under
25 paragraph (1) shall include—

1	(A) an assessment of the People's Republic
2	of China's intent with regards to increased co-
3	operation with Middle East and North African
4	countries and how such cooperation fits into its
5	broader global strategic objectives;
6	(B) an assessment of how governments
7	across the region are responding to the People's
8	Republic of China's efforts to increase its mili-
9	tary presence in their countries;
10	(C) efforts to improve regional cooperation
11	through foreign military sales, financing, and ef-
12	forts to build partner capacity and increase
13	interoperability with the United States;
14	(D) an assessment of the People's Republic
15	of China's joint research and development with
16	the Middle East and North Africa, impacts on
17	the United States' national security interests,
18	and recommended steps to mitigate the People's
19	Republic of China's influence in such area;
20	(E) an assessment of arms sales and weap-
21	ons technology transfers from the People's Repub-
22	lic of China to the Middle East and North Afri-
23	ca, impacts on United States' national security
24	interests, and recommended steps to mitigate the

1	People's Republic of China's influence in such
2	area;
3	(F) an assessment of the People's Republic
4	of China's military sales to the region, including
5	lethal and non-lethal unmanned aerial systems;
6	(G) an assessment of People's Republic of
7	China military basing and dual-use facility ini-
8	tiatives across the Middle East and North Africa,
9	impacts on United States' national security in-
10	terests, and recommended steps to mitigate the
11	People's Republic of China's influence in such
12	area;
13	(H) efforts to improve regional security co-
14	operation with United States allies and partners
15	with a focus on—
16	(i) maritime security in the Arabian
17	Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Eastern Medi-
18	terranean;
19	(ii) integrated air and missile defense;
20	(iii) cyber security;
21	(iv) border security; and
22	(v) critical infrastructure security, to
23	include energy security;
24	(I) increased support for government-to-gov-
25	ernment engagement on critical infrastructure

1	development projects, including ports and water
2	infrastructure;
3	(J) efforts to encourage United States pri-
4	vate sector and public-private partnerships in
5	healthcare technology and foreign direct invest-
6	ment in non-energy sectors;
7	(K) efforts to expand youth engagement and
8	professional education exchanges with key part-
9	ner countries;
10	(L) specific steps to counter increased in-
11	vestment from the People's Republic of China in
12	telecommunications infrastructure and diplo-
13	matic efforts to stress the political, economic, and
14	social benefits of a free and open internet;
15	(M) efforts to promote United States private
16	sector engagement in and public-private partner-
17	ships on renewable energy development;
18	(N) the expansion of public-private partner-
19	ship efforts on water, desalination, and irriga-
20	tion projects; and
21	(O) efforts to warn United States partners
22	in the Middle East and North Africa of the risks
23	associated with the People's Republic of China's
24	telecommunications infrastructure and provide

308
alternative "clean paths" to the People's Repub-
lic of China's technology.
(c) FORM.—The strategy required under section (b)
shall be submitted in an unclassified form that can be made
available to the public, but may include a classified annex
as necessary.
SEC. 282. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MIDDLE EAST AND
NORTH AFRICA ENGAGEMENT.
(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
(1) The United States and the international
community have long-term interests in the stability,
security, and prosperity of the people of the Middle
East and North Africa.
(2) In addition to and apart from military and
security efforts, the United States should harness a
whole of government approach, including bilateral
and multilateral statecraft, economic lines of effort,
and public diplomacy to compete with and counter
PRC influence.
(3) A clearly articulated positive narrative of
United States engagement, transparent governance
structures, and active civil society engagement help
counter predatory foreign investment and influence

*efforts*.

	300
1	(b) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
2	United States that the United States and the international
3	community should continue diplomatic and economic ef-
4	forts throughout the Middle East and North Africa that sup-
5	port reform efforts to—
6	(1) promote greater economic opportunity;
7	(2) foster private sector development;
8	(3) strengthen civil society;
9	(4) promote transparent and democratic govern-
10	ance and the rule of law; and
11	(5) promote greater regional integration and
12	intraregional cooperation, including with Israel.
13	SEC. 283. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
14	CHINA-IRAN RELATIONSHIP.
15	It is the sense of Congress that the People's Republic
16	of China's economic relationship with Iran, including oil
17	purchases in violation of United States sanctions, under-
18	mines United States efforts to compel Iran to abandon its
19	malign activities.
20	PART VI—ARCTIC REGION
21	SEC. 285. ARCTIC DIPLOMACY.
22	(a) Sense of Congress on Arctic Security.—It
23	is the sense of Congress that—

1	(A) creates new national and regional secu-
2	rity challenges due to increased military activity
3	in the Arctic;
4	(B) heightens the risk of the Arctic emerging
5	as a major theater of conflict in ongoing stra-
6	tegic competition;
7	(C) threatens maritime safety as Arctic lit-
8	toral countries have inadequate capacity to pa-
9	trol the increased vessel traffic in this remote re-
10	gion, which is a result of diminished annual lev-
11	els of sea ice;
12	(D) impacts public safety due to increased
13	human activity in the Arctic region where search
14	and rescue capacity remains very limited; and
15	(E) threatens the health of the Arctic's frag-
16	ile and pristine environment and the unique and
17	highly sensitive species found in the Arctic's ma-
18	rine and terrestrial ecosystems; and
19	(2) the United States should reduce the con-
20	sequences described in paragraph (1) by—
21	(A) evaluating the wide variety and dy-
22	namic set of security and safety risks developing
23	in the Arctic;
24	(B) developing policies and making prep-
25	arations to mitigate and respond to threats and

1	risks in the Arctic, including by continuing to
2	work with allies and partners in the Arctic re-
3	gion to deter potential aggressive activities and
4	build Arctic competencies;
5	(C) adequately funding the National Earth
6	System Prediction Capability to substantively
7	improve weather, ocean, and ice predictions on
8	the time scales necessary to ensure regional secu-
9	rity and trans-Arctic shipping;
10	(D) investing in resources, including a sig-
11	nificantly expanded icebreaker fleet, to ensure
12	that the United States has adequate capacity to
13	prevent and respond to security threats in the
14	Arctic region; and
15	(E) pursuing diplomatic engagements with
16	all states in the Arctic region to reach an agree-
17	ment for—
18	(i) maintaining peace and stability in
19	the Arctic region;
20	(ii) fostering cooperation on steward-
21	ship and safety initiatives in the Arctic re-
22	gion;
23	(iii) ensuring safe and efficient man-
24	agement of commercial maritime traffic in
25	the Arctic;

1	(iv) promoting responsible natural re-
2	source management and economic develop-
3	ment; and
4	(v) countering China's Polar Silk
5	Road initiative;
6	(vi) examining the possibility of recon-
7	vening the Arctic Chiefs of Defense Forum;
8	and
9	(vii) reducing black carbon and meth-
10	ane emissions in the Arctic Region, includ-
11	ing by working with observers of the Arctic
12	Council, including India and the People's
13	Republic of China, to adopt mitigation
14	plans consistent with the findings and rec-
15	ommendations of the Arctic Council's
16	Framework for Action on Black Carbon and
17	Methane.
18	(b) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
19	United States—
20	(1) to recognize only the states specified in sub-
21	section $(c)(1)$ as Arctic states, and to reject all other
22	claims to such status; and
23	(2) that the militarization of the Arctic poses a
24	serious threat to Arctic peace and stability, and the
25	interests of United States allies and partners.

1	(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
2	(1) Arctic states.—The term "Arctic states"
3	means Russia, Canada, the United States, Norway,
4	Denmark (including Greenland), Finland, Sweden,
5	and Iceland.
6	(2) Arctic region.—The term "Arctic Region"
7	means the geographic region north of the 66.56083
8	parallel latitude north of the equator.
9	(d) Designation of Ambassador At Large for
10	ARCTIC AFFAIRS.—There is established within the Depart-
11	ment of State an Ambassador at Large for Arctic Affairs
12	(referred to in this section as the "Ambassador"), appointed
13	in accordance with paragraph (1).
14	(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Ambassador shall be
15	appointed by the President, by and with the advice
16	and consent of the Senate.
17	(2) DUTIES.—
18	(A) DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION.—Sub-
19	ject to the direction of the President and the Sec-
20	retary of State, the Ambassador is authorized to
21	represent the United States in matters and cases
22	relevant to the Arctic Region in—
23	(i) contacts with foreign governments,
24	intergovernmental organizations, and spe-
25	cialized agencies of the United Nations, the

1	Arctic Council, and other international or-
2	ganizations of which the United States is a
3	member; and
4	(ii) multilateral conferences and meet-
5	ings relating to Arctic affairs.
6	(B) CHAIR OF THE ARCTIC COUNCIL.—The
7	Ambassador shall serve as the Chair of the Arctic
8	Council when the United States holds the Chair-
9	manship of the Arctic Council.
10	(3) Policies and procedures.—The Ambas-
11	sador shall coordinate United States policies related
12	to the Arctic Region, including—
13	(A) meeting national security, economic,
14	and commercial needs pertaining to Arctic af-
15	fairs;
16	(B) protecting the Arctic environment and
17	conserving its biological resources;
18	(C) promoting environmentally sustainable
19	natural resource management and economic de-
20	velopment;
21	(D) strengthening institutions for coopera-
22	tion among the Arctic states;
23	(E) involving Arctic indigenous people in
24	decisions that affect them;

1	(F) enhancing scientific monitoring and re-
2	search on local, regional, and global environ-
3	mental issues;
4	(G) integrating scientific data on the cur-
5	rent and projected effects of climate change in
6	the Arctic Region and ensure that such data is
7	applied to the development of security strategies
8	for the Arctic Region;
9	(H) making available the methods and ap-
10	proaches on the integration of climate science to
11	other regional security planning programs in the
12	Department of State to better ensure that broad-
13	er decision-making processes may more ade-
14	quately account for the effects of climate change;
15	and
16	(I) reducing black carbon and methane
17	emissions in the Arctic Region.
18	(e) Arctic Region Security Policy.—The Ambas-
19	sador shall develop a policy, to be known as the "Arctic
20	Region Security Policy", to assess, develop, budget for, and
21	implement plans, policies, and actions—
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(1) to bolster the diplomatic presence of the
United States in Arctic states, including through enhancements to diplomatic missions and facilities,
participation in regional and bilateral dialogues re-

1	lated to Arctic security, and coordination of United
2	States initiatives and assistance programs across
3	agencies to protect the national security of the United
4	States and its allies and partners;
5	(2) to enhance the resilience capacities of Arctic
6	states to the effects of environmental change and in-
7	creased civilian and military activity by Arctic states
8	and other states that may result from increased acces-
9	sibility of the Arctic Region;
10	(3) to assess specific added risks to the Arctic Re-
11	gion and Arctic states that—
12	(A) are vulnerable to the changing Arctic
13	environment; and
14	(B) are strategically significant to the
15	United States;
16	(4) to coordinate the integration of environ-
17	mental change and national security risk and vulner-
18	ability assessments into the decision making process
19	on foreign assistance awards with Greenland;
20	(5) to advance principles of good governance by
21	encouraging and cooperating with Arctic states on
22	collaborative approaches—
23	(A) to responsibly manage natural resources
24	in the Arctic Region;

1	(B) to share the burden of ensuring mari-
2	time safety in the Arctic Region;
3	(C) to prevent the escalation of security ten-
4	sions by mitigating against the militarization of
5	the Arctic Region;
6	(D) to develop mutually agreed upon multi-
7	lateral policies among Arctic states on the man-
8	agement of maritime transit routes through the
9	Arctic Region and work cooperatively on the
10	transit policies for access to and transit in the
11	Arctic Region by non-Arctic states; and
12	(E) to facilitate the development of Arctic
13	Region Security Action Plans to ensure stability
14	and public safety in disaster situations in a hu-
15	mane and responsible fashion;
16	(6) to evaluate the vulnerability, security, sur-
17	vivability, and resiliency of United States interests
18	and non-defense assets in the Arctic Region; and
19	(7) to reduce black carbon and methane emis-
20	sions in the Arctic.
21	SEC. 286. STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING OBSERVER
22	STATUS FOR TAIWAN ON THE ARCTIC COUN-
23	CIL.
24	It is the policy of the United States to urge that Tai-
25	wan be given observer status on the Arctic Council.

	510
1	PART VII—OCEANIA
2	SEC. 291. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON UNITED STATES EN-
3	GAGEMENT IN OCEANIA.
4	It shall be the policy of the United States—
5	(1) to elevate the countries of Oceania as a stra-
6	tegic national security and economic priority of the
7	United States Government;
8	(2) to promote civil society, the rule of law, and
9	democratic governance across Oceania as part of a
10	free and open Indo-Pacific region;
11	(3) to broaden and deepen relationships with the
12	Freely Associated States of the Republic of Palau, the
13	Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated
14	States of Micronesia through robust defense, diplo-
15	matic, economic, and development exchanges that pro-
16	mote the goals of individual countries and the entire
17	region;
18	(4) to work with the Governments of Australia,
19	New Zealand, and Japan to advance shared alliance
20	goals of the Oceania region concerning health, envi-
21	ronmental protection, disaster resilience and pre-
22	paredness, illegal, unreported and unregulated fish-
23	ing, maritime security, and economic development;
24	(5) to participate, wherever possible and appro-
25	priate, in existing regional organizations and inter-
26	national structures to promote the national security
	•HR 3524 RH

and economic goals of the United States and countries
 of Oceania;

(6) to invest in a whole-of-government United 3 4 States strategy that will enhance youth engagement 5 and advance long-term growth and development 6 throughout the region, especially as such relates to 7 protecting marine resources that are critical to liveli-8 hoods and strengthening the resilience of the countries of Oceania against current and future threats result-9 10 ing from extreme weather and severe changes in the 11 environment;

(7) to deter and combat acts of malign foreign
influence and corruption aimed at undermining the
political, environmental, social, and economic stability of the people and governments of the countries
of Oceania;

17 (8) to improve the local capacity of the countries
18 of Oceania to address public health challenges and
19 improve global health security;

20 (9) to help the countries of Oceania access mar21 ket-based private sector investments that adhere to
22 best practices regarding transparency, debt sustain23 ability, and environmental and social safeguards as
24 an alternative to state-directed investments by author25 itarian governments;

1	(10) to ensure the people and communities of
2	Oceania remain safe from the risks of old and degrad-
3	ing munitions hazards and other debris that threaten
4	health and livelihoods;
5	(11) to cooperate with Taiwan by offering
6	United States support for maintaining Taiwan's dip-
7	lomatic partners in Oceania; and
8	(12) to work cooperatively with all governments
9	in Oceania to promote the dignified return of the re-
10	mains of members of the United States Armed Forces
11	who are missing in action from previous conflicts in
12	the Indo-Pacific region.
13	SEC. 292. OCEANIA STRATEGIC ROADMAP.
14	(a) OCEANIA STRATEGIC ROADMAP.—Not later than
15	180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
16	Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congres-
17	sional committees a strategic roadmap for strengthening
18	United States engagement with the countries of Oceania,
19	including an analysis of opportunities to cooperate with
20	Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, to address shared con-
21	cerns and promote shared goals in pursuit of security and
22	

22 resiliency in the countries of Oceania.

23 (b) ELEMENTS.—The strategic roadmap required by
24 subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of United States regional goals
 and concerns with respect to Oceania and increasing
 engagement with the countries of Oceania.

4 (2) An assessment, based on paragraph (1), of 5 United States regional goals and concerns that are shared by Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, in-6 7 cluding a review of issues related to anti-corruption 8 efforts, maritime and other security issues, environ-9 mental protection, fisheries management, economic 10 growth and development, and disaster resilience and 11 preparedness.

(3) A review of ongoing programs and initiatives
by the Governments of the United States, Australia,
New Zealand, and Japan in pursuit of shared regional goals and concerns.

(4) A review of ongoing programs and initiatives
by regional organizations and other related intergovernmental structures aimed at addressing shared regional goals and concerns.

20 (5) A plan for aligning United States programs
21 and resources in pursuit of shared regional goals and
22 concerns, as appropriate.

23 (6) Recommendations for additional United
24 States authorities, personnel, programs, or resources
25 necessary to execute the strategic roadmap.

(7) Any other elements the Secretary of State
 considers appropriate.

## 3 SEC. 293. OCEANIA SECURITY DIALOGUE.

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the 5 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on the 6 7 feasibility and advisability of establishing a United States-8 based public-private sponsored security dialogue (to be 9 known as the "Oceania Security Dialogue") among the countries of Oceania for the purposes of jointly exploring 10 and discussing issues affecting the economic, diplomatic, 11 and national security of the Indo-Pacific countries of Oce-12 13 ania.

14 (b) REPORT REQUIRED.—The briefing required by
15 subsection (a) shall, at a minimum, include the following:

16 (1) A review of the ability of the Department of
17 State to participate in a public-private sponsored se18 curity dialogue.

19 (2) An assessment of the potential locations for
20 conducting an Oceania Security Dialogue in the ju21 risdiction of the United States.

(3) Consideration of dates for conducting an
Oceania Security Dialogue that would maximize participation of representatives from the Indo-Pacific
countries of Oceania.

1	(4) A review of the funding modalities available
2	to the Department of State to help finance an Oce-
3	ania Security Dialogue, including grant-making au-
4	thorities available to the Department of State.
5	(5) An assessment of any administrative, statu-
6	tory, or other legal limitations that would prevent the
7	establishment of an Oceania Security Dialogue with
8	participation and support of the Department of State.
9	(6) An analysis of how an Oceania Security
10	Dialogue could help to advance the Boe Declaration
11	on Regional Security, including its emphasis on the
12	changing environment as the greatest existential
13	threat to countries of Oceania.
14	(7) An evaluation of how an Oceania Security
15	Dialogue could help amplify the issues and work of
16	existing regional structures and organizations dedi-
17	cated to the security of the Oceania region, such as
18	the Pacific Island Forum and Pacific Environmental
19	Security Forum.
20	(8) An analysis of how an Oceania Security
21	Dialogue would help with implementation of the stra-
22	tegic roadmap required by section 292 and advance
23	the National Security Strategy of the United States.
24	(c) INTERAGENCY CONSULTATION.—To the extent
25	practicable, the Secretary of State may consult with the

Secretary of Defense and, where appropriate, evaluate the
 lessons learned of the Regional Centers for Security Studies
 of the Department of Defense to determine the feasibility
 and advisability of establishing the Oceania Security Dia logue.

## 6 SEC. 294. OCEANIA PEACE CORPS PARTNERSHIPS.

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the
8 date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Peace
9 Corps shall submit to the appropriate congressional com10 mittees a report on strategies to reasonably and safely ex11 pand the number of Peace Corps volunteers in Oceania,
12 with the goals of—

(1) expanding the presence of the Peace Corps to
all currently feasible locations in Oceania; and

(2) working with regional and international
partners of the United States to expand the presence
of Peace Corps volunteers in low-income Oceania
communities in support of climate resilience initiatives.

20 (b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a)
21 shall—

(1) assess the factors contributing to the current
absence of the Peace Corps and its volunteers in Oceania;

1	(2) examine potential remedies that include
2	working with United States Government agencies and
3	regional governments, including governments of
4	United States allies—
5	(A) to increase the health infrastructure and
6	medical evacuation capabilities of the countries
7	of Oceania to better support the safety of Peace
8	Corps volunteers while in such countries;
9	(B) to address physical safety concerns that
10	have decreased the ability of the Peace Corps to
11	operate in Oceania; and
12	(C) to increase transportation infrastruc-
13	ture in the countries of Oceania to better support
14	the travel of Peace Corps volunteers and their ac-
15	cess to necessary facilities;
16	(3) evaluate the potential to expand the deploy-
17	ment of Peace Corps Response volunteers to help the
18	countries of Oceania address social, economic, and de-
19	velopment needs of their communities that require
20	specific professional expertise; and
21	(4) explore potential new operational models to
22	address safety and security needs of Peace Corps vol-
23	unteers in the countries of Oceania, including—
24	(A) changes to volunteer deployment dura-
25	tions; and

1	(B) scheduled redeployment of volunteers to
2	regional or United States-based healthcare facili-
3	ties for routine physical and behavioral health
4	evaluation.
5	(c) Volunteers in Low-income Oceania Commu-
6	NITIES.—
7	(1) IN GENERAL.—In examining the potential to
8	expand the presence of Peace Corps volunteers in low-
9	income Oceania communities under subsection (a)(2),
10	the Director of the Peace Corps shall consider the de-
11	velopment of initiatives described in paragraph (2).
12	(2) INITIATIVES DESCRIBED.—Initiatives de-
13	scribed in this paragraph are volunteer initiatives
14	that help the countries of Oceania address social, eco-
15	nomic, and development needs of their communities,
16	including by—
17	(A) addressing, through appropriate resil-
18	ience-based interventions, the vulnerability that
19	communities in Oceania face as result of extreme
20	weather, severe environmental change, and other
21	climate related trends; and
22	(B) improving, through smart infrastruc-
23	ture principles, access to transportation and
24	connectivity infrastructure that will help address
25	the economic and social challenges that commu-

1	nities in Oceania confront as a result of poor or
2	nonexistent infrastructure.
3	(d) OCEANIA DEFINED.—In this section, the term
4	"Oceania" includes the following:
5	(1) Easter Island of Chile.
6	(2) Fiji.
7	(3) French Polynesia of France.
8	(4) Kiribati.
9	(5) New Caledonia of France.
10	(6) Nieu of New Zealand.
11	(7) Papua New Guinea.
12	(8) Samoa.
13	(9) Vanuatu.
14	(10) The Ashmore and Cartier Islands of Aus-
15	tralia.
16	(11) The Cook Islands of New Zealand.
17	(12) The Coral Islands of Australia.
18	(13) The Federated States of Micronesia.
19	(14) The Norfolk Island of Australia.
20	(15) The Pitcairn Islands of the United King-
21	dom.
22	(16) The Republic of the Marshal Islands.
23	(17) The Republic of Palau.
24	(18) The Solomon Islands.
25	(19) Tokelau of New Zealand.

1	(20) Tonga.
2	(21) Tuvalu.
3	(22) Wallis and Futuna of France.
4	PART VIII—PACIFIC ISLANDS
5	SEC. 295. SHORT TITLE.
6	This part may be cited as the "Boosting Long-term
7	U.S. Engagement in the Pacific Act" or the "BLUE Pacific
8	Act".
9	SEC. 296. FINDINGS.
10	Congress finds the following:
11	(1) The Pacific Islands—
12	(A) are home to roughly 10 million resi-
13	dents, including over 8.6 million in Papua New
14	Guinea, constituting diverse and dynamic cul-
15	tures and peoples;
16	(B) are spread across an expanse of the Pa-
17	cific Ocean equivalent to 15 percent of the
18	Earth's surface, including the three sub-regions
19	of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia; and
20	(C) face shared challenges in development
21	that have distinct local contexts, including cli-
22	mate change and rising sea levels, geographic
23	distances from major markets, and vulnerability
24	to external shocks such as natural disasters.

328

1	(2) The United States is a Pacific country with
2	longstanding ties and shared values and interests
3	with the Pacific Islands, including through the Com-
4	pacts of Free Association with the Freely Associated
5	States, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Fed-
6	erated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of
7	Palau.
8	(3) The United States has vital national security
9	interests in the Pacific Islands, including—
10	(A) protecting regional peace and security
11	that fully respects the sovereignty of all nations;
12	(B) advancing economic prosperity free
13	from coercion through trade and sustainable de-
14	velopment; and
15	(C) supporting democracy, good governance,
16	the rule of law, and human rights and funda-
17	mental freedoms.
18	(4) Successive United States administrations
19	have recognized the importance of the Pacific region,
20	including the Pacific Islands, in high-level strategic
21	documents, including the following:
22	(A) The 2015 National Security Strategy,
23	which first declared the rebalance to Asia and
24	the Pacific, affirmed the United States as a Pa-
25	cific nation, and paved the way for subsequent

330

1	United States engagement with the Pacific Is-
2	lands, including several new policies focused on
3	conservation and resilience to climate change an-
4	nounced in September 2016.
5	(B) The 2017 National Security Strategy,
6	which includes a commitment to "shore up frag-
7	ile partner states in the Pacific Islands region to
8	reduce their vulnerability to economic fluctua-
9	tions and natural disasters".
10	(C) The 2019 Indo-Pacific Strategy Report,
11	which identified the Pacific Islands as "critical
12	to U.S. strategy because of our shared values, in-
13	terests, and commitments" and committed the
14	United States to 'building capacity and resil-
15	ience to address maritime security; Illegal, Unre-
16	ported, and Unregulated fishing; drug traf-
17	ficking; and resilience to address climate change
18	and disaster response".
19	(5) The United States has deepened its diplo-
20	matic engagement with the Pacific Islands through
21	several recent initiatives, including—
22	(A) the Pacific Pledge, which provided an
23	additional \$100,000,000 in 2019 and
24	\$200,000,000 in 2020, on top of the approxi-
25	mately \$350,000,000 that the United States pro-

331 ally to the rea

1 vides annually to the region to support shared 2 priorities in economic and human development, climate change, and more; and 3 4 (B) the Small and Less Populous Island Economies (SALPIE) Initiative launched in 5 6 March 2021 to strengthen United States collabo-7 ration with island countries and territories, in-8 cluding in the Pacific Islands, on COVID-19 9 economic challenges, long-term economic develop-10 ment, climate change, and other shared interests. 11 (6) The Boe Declaration on Regional Security, 12 signed by leaders of the Pacific Islands Forum in 13 2018, affirmed that climate change "remains the sin-14 gle greatest threat to the livelihoods, security, and 15 wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific" and asserted 16 "the sovereign right of every Member to conduct its 17 national affairs free of external interference and coer-18 cion". 19 (7) The Asian Development Bank has estimated

that the Pacific Islands region needs upwards of \$2.8
billion a year in investment needs through 2030, in
addition to \$300 million a year for climate mitigation and adaptation over the same period.

24 (8) The Pacific Islands swiftly enacted effective
25 policies to prevent and contain the spread of the

1	Coronavirus Disease 2019 (commonly referred to as
2	"COVID-19") pandemic to their populations. The
3	United States has provided over \$130,000,000 in as-
4	sistance to the Pacific Islands for their COVID–19 re-
5	sponse. However, priorities must be met to ensure
6	continued success in preventing the spread of the
7	COVID–19 pandemic, achieving swift and widespread
8	vaccinations, and pursuing long-term economic recov-
9	ery in the Pacific Islands, including through—
10	(A) expanding testing capacity and acquisi-
11	tion of needed medical supplies, including avail-
12	able COVID-19 vaccines and supporting vac-
13	cination efforts, through a reliable supply chain;
14	(B) planning for lifting of lockdowns and
15	reopening of economic and social activities; and
16	(C) mitigating and recovering from the im-
17	pacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health
18	system and the reliance on food and energy im-
19	ports as well as lost tourism revenue and other
20	economic and food security damages caused by
21	the pandemic.
22	(9) Since 1966, thousands of Peace Corps volun-
23	teers have proudly served in the Pacific Islands,
24	building strong people-to-people relationships and
25	demonstrating the United States commitment to peace

1	and development in the region. Prior to the COVID-
2	19 pandemic, the Peace Corps maintained presence in
3	four countries of the Pacific Islands. Peace Corps vol-
4	unteers continue to be in high demand in the Pacific
5	Islands and have been requested across the region.
6	SEC. 297. STATEMENT OF POLICY.
7	It is the policy of the United States—
8	(1) to develop and commit to a comprehensive,
9	multifaceted, and principled United States policy in
10	the Pacific Islands that—
11	(A) promotes peace, security, and prosperity
12	for all countries through a rules-based regional
13	order that respects the sovereignty and political
14	independence of all nations;
15	(B) preserves the Pacific Ocean as an open
16	and vibrant corridor for international maritime
17	trade and promotes trade and sustainable devel-
18	opment that supports inclusive economic growth
19	and autonomy for all nations and addresses so-
20	cioeconomic challenges related to public health,
21	education, renewable energy, digital connectivity,
22	and more;
23	(C) supports regional efforts to address the
24	challenges posed by climate change, including by
25	strengthening resilience to natural disasters and

1	through responsible stewardship of natural re-
2	sources;
3	(D) improves civil society, strengthens
4	democratic governance and the rule of law, and
5	promotes human rights and the preservation of
6	the region's unique cultural heritages;
7	(E) assists the Pacific Islands in preventing
8	and containing the spread of the COVID-19
9	pandemic and in pursuing long-term economic
10	recovery; and
11	(F) supports existing regional architecture
12	and international norms;
13	(2) to support the vision, values, and objectives
14	of existing regional multilateral institutions and
15	frameworks, such as the Pacific Islands Forum and
16	the Pacific Community, including—
17	(A) the 2014 Framework for Pacific Region-
18	alism;
19	(B) the 2018 Boe Declaration on Regional
20	Security; and
21	(C) the Boe Declaration Action Plan;
22	(3) to extend and renew the provisions of the
23	Compacts of Free Association and related United
24	States law that will expire in 2023 for the Republic
25	of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of

1	Micronesia and in 2024 for the Republic of Palau un-
2	less they are extended and renewed; and
3	(4) to work closely with United States allies and
4	partners with existing relationships and interests in
5	the Pacific Islands, such as Australia, Japan, New
6	Zealand, and Taiwan, in advancing common goals.
7	SEC. 298. DEFINITION.

8 In this part, the terms "Pacific Islands" means the 9 Cook Islands, the Republic of Fiji, the Republic of Kiribati, 10 the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Nauru, Niue, the Republic 11 12 of Palau, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the 13 Independent State of Samoa, the Solomon Islands, the Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Vanuatu. 14 15 SEC. 299. AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE REPORTS; FORM OF 16 **REPORTS.** 

17 (a) AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE REPORTS.—Any reports required to be submitted to the appropriate congres-18 19 sional committees under this part that are subject to deadlines for submission consisting of the same units of time 20 21 may be consolidated into a single report that is submitted 22 to the appropriate congressional committees pursuant to 23 such deadlines and that contains all information required 24 under such reports.

1	(b) FORM OF REPORTS.—Each report required by this
2	part shall be submitted in unclassified form but may con-
3	tain a classified annex.
4	SEC. 299A. DIPLOMATIC PRESENCE IN THE PACIFIC IS-
5	LANDS.
6	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
7	that—
8	(1) the strategic importance of the Pacific Is-
9	lands necessitates an examination of whether United
10	States diplomatic, economic, and development engage-
11	ment and presence in the Pacific Islands region is
12	sufficient to effectively support United States objec-
13	tives and meaningful participation in regional fora;
14	(2) improving shared understanding of and
15	jointly combatting the transnational challenges perti-
16	nent to the Pacific Islands region with countries of
17	the Pacific Islands and regional partners such as
18	Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Taiwan is vi-
19	tally important to our shared long-term interests of
20	stability, security, and prosperity;
21	(3) the United States should seek to participate
22	in and support efforts to coordinate a regional re-
23	sponse toward maritime security, including through
24	continued United States and Pacific Islands partici-
25	pation in the Pacific Fusion Centre in Vanuatu and

1	Information Fusion Centre in Singapore, and robust
2	cooperation with regional allies and partners; and
3	(4) the United States Government should commit
4	to sending appropriate levels of representation to re-
5	gional events.
6	(b) Report.—
7	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
8	the date of the enactment of this Act and annually
9	thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State, in
10	consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the
11	Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
12	national Development, shall submit to the appro-
13	priate congressional committees a report on the diplo-
14	matic and development presence of the United States
15	in the Pacific Islands.
16	(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by para-
17	graph (1) shall include the following:
18	(A) A description of the Department of
19	State, United States Agency for International
20	Development, United States International Devel-
21	opment Finance Corporation, Millennium Chal-
22	lenge Corporation, and United States Commer-
23	cial Service presence, staffing, programming,
24	and resourcing of operations in the Pacific Is-

1	lands, including programming and resourcing
2	not specifically allocated to the Pacific Islands.
3	(B) A description of gaps in such presence,
4	including unfilled full-time equivalent positions.
5	(C) A description of limitations and chal-
6	lenges such gaps pose to United States strategic
7	objectives, including—
8	(i) gaps in support of the Pacific Is-
9	lands due to operations being conducted
10	from the United States Agency for Inter-
11	national Development offices in Manila and
12	Suva; and
13	(ii) gaps in programming and
14	resourcing.
15	(D) A strategy to expand and elevate such
16	presence to fill such gaps, including by estab-
17	lishing new missions, expanding participation
18	in regional forums, and elevating United States
19	representation in regional forums.
20	(c) Authority to Enhance Diplomatic and Eco-
21	NOMIC ENGAGEMENT.—The Secretary of State and the Sec-
22	retary of Commerce are authorized to hire locally employed
23	staff in the Pacific Islands for the purpose of promoting
24	increased diplomatic engagement and economic and com-

mercial engagement between the United States and the Pa cific Islands.

3 (d) REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRAT4 EGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enact5 ment of this Act, and every five years thereafter, the Admin6 istrator of the United States Agency for International De7 velopment shall submit to the appropriate congressional
8 committees a regional development cooperation strategy for
9 the Pacific Islands.

## 10 SEC. 299B. COORDINATION WITH REGIONAL ALLIES AND11PARTNERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall consult
and coordinate with regional allies and partners, such as
Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Taiwan, and regional institutions such as the Pacific Islands Forum and the Pacific
Community, with respect to programs to provide assistance
to the Pacific Islands, including programs established by
this Act, including for purposes of—

19 (1) deconflicting programming;

20 (2) ensuring that any programming does not ad21 versely affect the absorptive capacity of the Pacific Is22 lands; and

(3) ensuring complementary programs benefit
the Pacific Islands to the maximum extent practicable.

(b) FORMAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESS.—The Secretary
 of State shall establish a formal consultative process with
 such regional allies and partners to coordinate with respect
 to such programs and future-years programming.

5 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date 6 of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the 7 Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congres-8 sional committees and the Armed Services Committees of 9 the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that 10 includes—

(1) a review of ongoing efforts, initiatives, and
 programs undertaken by regional allies and partners,
 including multilateral organizations, to advance pri orities identified in this Act;

(2) a review of ongoing efforts, initiatives, and
programs undertaken by non-allied foreign actors that
are viewed as being potentially harmful or in any
way detrimental to one or more countries of the Pacific Islands;

20 (3) an assessment of United States programs in
21 the Pacific Islands and their alignment and
22 complementarity with the efforts of regional allies and
23 partners identified in paragraph (1); and

24 (4) a review of the formal consultative process
25 required in subsection (b) to summarize engagements

	511
1	held and identify opportunities to improve coordina-
2	tion with regional allies and partners.
3	SEC. 299C. CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE PA-
4	CIFIC ISLANDS.
5	(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
6	that—
7	(1) the United States Government should lever-
8	age the full range of authorities and programs avail-
9	able to assist the Pacific Islands in achieving their
10	development goals;
11	(2) United States development assistance should
12	seek to build on existing public and private sector in-
13	vestments while creating new opportunities toward a
14	favorable environment for additional such invest-
15	ments; and
16	(3) United States development efforts should be
17	coordinated with and seek to build on existing efforts
18	by like-minded partners and allies and regional and
19	international multilateral organizations.
20	(b) Strategy.—The Secretary of State, in coordina-
21	tion with the Administrator of the United States Agency
22	for International Development, the Secretary of the Treas-
23	ury, and the Chief Executive Officer of the United States
24	International Development Finance Corporation, shall de-
25	velop and implement a strategy to—

1	(1) invest in and improve critical infrastructure,
2	including transport connectivity, information and
3	communications technology, food security, coastal
4	zone management, marine and water resource man-
5	agement, and energy security and access to electricity
6	in the Pacific Islands, with an emphasis on climate
7	resiliency and sustainable development;
8	(2) provide technical assistance to assist local
9	government and civil society leaders assess risks to
10	local infrastructure, especially those posed by climate
11	change, consider and implement risk mitigation ef-
12	forts and policies to strengthen resilience, and evalu-
13	ate proposed projects and solutions for their efficacy
14	and sustainability; and
15	(3) support investment and improvement in eco-
16	system conservation and protection for the long-term
17	sustainable use of ecosystem services, especially those
18	that mitigate effects of climate change and those that
19	support food security and livelihoods.
20	(c) Conduct of Strategy.—The strategy developed
21	under this section shall be coordinated with like-minded
22	partners and allies, regional and international multilateral
23	organizations, and regional frameworks for development in
24	the Pacific Islands.

(d) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The
 Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the representatives
 of the United States to the World Bank Group, the Inter national Monetary Fund, and the Asian Development Bank
 to use the voice and vote of the United States to support
 climate resilient infrastructure projects in the Pacific Is lands.

8 (e) *REPORT.*—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after 10 the date of the enactment this Act and annually there-11 after, the Secretary of State shall submit to the ap-12 propriate congressional committees, the Committee on 13 Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, 14 and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources 15 of the Senate a report on foreign infrastructure devel-16 opments in the Pacific Islands.

17 (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re18 quired by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a review of foreign infrastructure developments in the Pacific Islands by non-United
States allies and partners;

(B) assessments of the environmental impact and sustainability of such developments;
and

1	(C) an analysis of the financial sustain-
2	ability of such developments and their impacts
3	on the debt of host countries in the Pacific Is-
4	lands.
5	(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are
6	authorized to be appropriated \$50,000,000 for each of the
7	fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.
8	SEC. 299D. INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
9	FOR THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.
10	(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall develop
11	and implement a plan to expand coverage of the Inter-
12	national Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) program for
13	the Pacific Islands, including by—
14	(1) expanding coverage of the regional program
15	located in Bangkok, Thailand, to the Pacific Islands;
16	OT
17	(2) establishing a new regional program for the
18	Pacific Islands.
19	(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The plan required
20	by subsection (a) shall include consultation and coordina-
21	tion with existing regional law enforcement entities, includ-
22	ing the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police and civil society,
23	including those focused on human rights and specializing
24	in victim-centered approaches, and take into consideration

costs of implementation, effectiveness, and capacity of the
 Pacific Islands to participate in the ILEA program.

3 (c) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days
4 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
5 of State shall provide the appropriate congressional com6 mittees a briefing on the plan developed under this section.
7 SEC. 299E. SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR THE PACIFIC IS8 LANDS.

9 (a) STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, with
the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense and in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security,
shall develop and implement a comprehensive strategy
to provide assistance to and build the capacity of
local civilian and national security institutions of the
Pacific Islands for purposes of—

17 (A) enhancing maritime security and mari18 time domain awareness to address challenges
19 such as illegal, unreported, and unregulated fish20 ing;

(B) assisting local law enforcement in detecting, preventing, and combatting human and
drug trafficking and other forms of transnational
crime;

1	(C) participating in efforts by regional in-
2	stitutions and frameworks to coordinate and fa-
3	cilitate cooperation on shared security challenges;
4	and
5	(D) expanding information sharing and to
6	work toward operational coordination and inter-
7	operability among Pacific Island maritime secu-
8	rity forces, including through regional fusion
9	centers.
10	(2) Programs and authorities described.—
11	The strategy required by this subsection shall build on
12	but not be limited to the following programs and au-
13	thorities:
14	(A) The International Military Education
15	and Training program.
16	(B) The Foreign Military Financing pro-
17	gram.
18	(C) The authority to build the capacity of
19	foreign security forces under section 333 of title
20	10, United States Code.
21	(D) The authority to provide excess defense
22	articles under section 516 of the Foreign Assist-
23	ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).
24	(E) The Department of Defense State Part-
25	nership Program.

1 NATIONAL POLICE (3)FORCESAND COAST 2 GUARDS.—The national police forces and coast guards of the Pacific Islands are eligible to receive assistance 3 4 under the programs and authorities described in 5 paragraph (2) (other than the programs and authori-6 ties described in subparagraphs (A), (D), and (F) of 7 paragraph (2)) for purposes of the strategy required 8 by this subsection.

9 (b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy re-10 quired by subsection (a) shall seek to preserve peace and 11 regional stability in the Pacific Islands and take into con-12 sideration and seek to build upon but not duplicate existing 13 assistance provided by United States allies and partners. 14 (c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the strategy developed
under this section.

20 (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re21 quired by paragraph (1) shall include—

22 (A) an assessment of security challenges to
23 the Pacific Islands;

24 (B) an analysis of demonstrated needs of
25 the Pacific Islands for assistance;

1	(C) a review of existing security assistance
2	programs in the Pacific Islands, including pro-
3	grams and efforts provided by United States al-
4	lies and partners;
5	(D) a plan for programs for training,
6	equipping, and sustainment, including excess de-
7	fense equipment and related materials;
8	(E) a list of militaries, national police
9	forces, coast guards, and other national security
10	forces of the Pacific Islands receiving assistance
11	under the strategy;
12	(F) a review of existing cross-border mari-
13	time law enforcement operations (commonly
14	known as "shiprider agreements") with the Pa-
15	cific Islands, an assessment of additional
16	resourcing needs to enhance operational capac-
17	ity, and a plan to improve on these programs
18	and operations;
19	(G) a review of existing Department of De-
20	fense State Partnership Programs with the Pa-
21	cific Islands and an assessment of additional op-
22	portunities to leverage Department of Defense
23	State Partnership Programs to address national
24	security, law enforcement, disaster relief and
25	emergency management, and related priorities;

1	(H) a review of current efforts and progress
2	in removing unexploded ordnance in the Pacific
3	Islands and an assessment of additional
4	resourcing needed to ensure continued progress,
5	including to support coordination with regional
6	efforts and those of United States allies and
7	partners;
8	(I) a review of existing regional fusion cen-
9	ters and other cooperative intelligence sharing ef-
10	forts in the Pacific Islands to address maritime
11	security, transnational crime, natural disasters,
12	and other security challenges and an assessment
13	of opportunities for the United States to partici-
14	pate in such efforts, including by allocating staff
15	and supplying resourcing;
16	(J) measures to evaluate success for the
17	strategy; and
18	(K) a detailed assessment of appropriations
19	required to achieve the objectives for the strategy
20	in future years.
21	(3) Appropriate congressional committees
22	DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate
23	congressional committees" means—
24	(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
25	Committee on Armed Services, and the Com-

1	mittee on Transportation and Infrastructure of
2	the House of Representatives; and
3	(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
4	the Committee on Armed Services, and the Com-
5	mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
6	tation of the Senate.
7	SEC. 299F. COUNTERING TRANSNATIONAL CRIME.
8	(a) RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRU-
9	MENTS.—
10	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall
11	prioritize efforts to assist the Pacific Islands in rati-
12	fying and implementing international legal conven-
13	tions related to transnational crime, such as—
14	(A) the Convention on International Trade
15	in Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and
16	Flora;
17	(B) the Agreement on Port State Measures;
18	and
19	(C) relevant protocols supplementing the
20	United Nations Convention Against
21	Transnational Organized Crime, such as—
22	(i) the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress,
23	and Punish Trafficking in Person, Espe-
24	cially Women and Children; and

1	(ii) the Protocol Against the Smug-
2	gling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air.
3	(2) BIENNIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days
4	after the date of the enactment of this Act and every
5	two years thereafter as appropriate, the Secretary of
6	State shall submit to the appropriate congressional
7	committees a report on—
8	(A) the status of the progress of each coun-
9	try of the Pacific Islands toward ratifying and
10	implementing international legal conventions re-
11	lated to transnational crime; and
12	(B) United States plans for assisting those
13	countries that have yet to fully ratify such con-
14	ventions with their respective ratification efforts.
15	(b) UPDATES OF CERTAIN REPORTS.—The Secretary
16	of State, in coordination with other Federal agencies as ap-
17	propriate, shall identify and update existing reports to in-
18	clude forms of transnational crime affecting the Pacific Is-
19	lands, such as—
20	(1) the International Narcotics Control Strategy
21	report;
22	(2) the Improving International Fisheries Man-
23	agement report; and
24	(3) the Trafficking in Persons report.
25	(c) Illegal Logging and Associated Trade.—

1	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
2	the date of the enactment of this Act and annually
3	thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination
4	with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, shall sub-
5	mit to appropriate congressional committees a report
6	that identifies countries of the Pacific Islands that are
7	countries of concern with respect to illegal logging
8	and associated trade.
9	(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by para-
10	graph (1) shall include the following:
11	(A) A description of the impact illegal log-
12	ging and associated trade have had on local com-
13	munities, good governance, and biodiversity, in-
14	cluding an identification of those foreign coun-
15	tries that may be financing or in any other
16	manner supporting illegal logging activities.
17	(B) A description of efforts taken by coun-
18	tries identified under paragraph $(1)$ to comply
19	and take appropriate corrective action to miti-
20	gate illegal logging, and an evaluation of the
21	progress of those efforts.
22	(C) A description of steps taken by the
23	heads of relevant Federal agencies to assist the
24	Pacific Islands in adopting and implementing
25	international measures comparable to those of

1	the United States, such as the Lacey Act, to re-
2	duce impacts of illicit logging.
3	(3) Appropriate congressional committees
4	DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate
5	congressional committees" means—
6	(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
7	the Committee on Ways and Means of the House
8	of Representatives; and
9	(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
10	and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.
11	(d) Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
12	FISHING.—Section 3553 of the National Defense Authoriza-
13	tion Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (16 U.S.C. 8033) is amend-
14	ed—
15	(1) in paragraph (7), by striking "and" at the
16	end;
17	(2) by redesignating paragraph (8) as para-
18	graph (9); and
19	(3) by inserting after paragraph (7) (as amend-
20	ed) the following:
21	"(8) an assessment of gaps or limitations in the
22	ability of the United States to effectively assist pri-
23	ority regions and priority flag states relating to IUU
24	fishing due to resource constraints and the additional

resources necessary to overcome those constraints;
 and".

## 3 SEC. 299G. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INITIATIVE FOR 4 THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United
6 States Agency for International Development shall develop
7 and implement an initiative to assist the Pacific Islands
8 in enhancing their preparedness for and resilience to nat9 ural disasters and other emergencies.

10 (b) CONDUCT OF PROGRAM.—The program developed
11 under this section shall include—

(1) education and training programs on natural
disaster prevention and preparedness for emergency
management professionals in the Pacific Islands, including by leveraging the expertise of nonprofit organizations and institutions of higher education in the
United States;

18 (2) technical assistance, including through
19 grants and cooperative agreements for qualified
20 United States and local nongovernmental organiza21 tions, to enhance early warning systems, emergency
22 management and preparedness procedures, and post23 disaster relief and recovery; and

1	(3) coordination of existing disaster mitigation
2	and response plans in the region, including by United
3	States allies and partners in the region.
4	(c) Report.—
5	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after
6	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
7	trator shall submit to the appropriate congressional
8	committees a report on the program developed under
9	this section.
10	(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re-
11	quired by paragraph (1) shall include—
12	(A) an assessment of disaster risks in the
13	Pacific Islands and existing local and regional
14	capacity to respond to such risks;
15	(B) a review of existing efforts by United
16	States allies and partners to provide assistance
17	and training for natural disaster preparedness
18	and emergency management; and
19	(C) objectives, means of implementation,
20	and measures of success for the initiative.
21	(3) Appropriate congressional committees
22	DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate
23	congressional committees" means—

1	(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
2	the Committee on Natural Resources of the
3	House of Representatives; and
4	(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
5	and the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
6	sources of the Senate.
7	(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are
8	authorized to be appropriated \$40,000,000 for each of the
9	fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.
10	SEC. 299H. PEACE CORPS IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.
11	(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
12	
13	(1) the presence of the Peace Corps in the Pacific
14	Islands should be expanded and the Peace Corps
15	should reopen its programs in as many of the Pacific
16	Islands as possible, including where it has previously
17	operated but has suspended operations;
18	(2) consulting like-minded regional allies and
18 19	(2) consulting like-minded regional allies and partners, such as Australia, New Zealand, Japan,
19	partners, such as Australia, New Zealand, Japan,
19 20	partners, such as Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Taiwan is crucial for identifying and overcoming
19 20 21	partners, such as Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Taiwan is crucial for identifying and overcoming challenges for increased Peace Corps presence in the

25 people of interested countries in meeting their need

1 for trained men and women, provides an invaluable 2 opportunity to connect the American people with the 3 people of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the 4 Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of 5 Palau: and 6 (4) the Peace Corps should promptly reopen its 7 programs in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the 8 Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau. 9 10 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date 11 of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Peace Corps 12 shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes— 13 14 (1) a comparative analysis of the Peace Corps 15 presence in the Pacific Islands region to other regions 16 of the world, including a cost-benefit analysis of 17 placement in the region versus elsewhere globally; 18 (2) analysis of current impediments to Peace 19 Corps expansion in the Pacific Islands region; 20 (3) outcomes of consultations among United 21 States agencies, and with regional allies and part-22 ners, on areas in which cooperation can reduce factors 23 limiting Peace Corps expansion, particularly those 24 related to medical transportation and personal safety; 25 and

(4) a plan and timeline for implementing out-
comes identified in paragraph (3) to facilitate expan-
sion of Peace Corps presence in the region, where ap-
propriate.
TITLE III—INVESTING IN OUR
VALUES
SEC. 301. STATEMENT OF CONGRESS ON THE CONTINUED
VIOLATION OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF
THE PEOPLE OF HONG KONG.
(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
(1) Despite international condemnation, the
Government of the People's Republic of China
("PRC") continues to disregard its international
legal obligations under the Joint Declaration of the
Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Peo-
ple's Republic of China on the Question of Hong
Kong ("Joint Declaration"), in which the PRC com-
mitted that—
(A) Hong Kong would enjoy a high degree
of autonomy;
(B) for at least 50 years the "social and
economic systems in Hong Kong" would remain
unchanged; and

1 (C) the personal rights and freedoms of the 2 people of Hong Kong would be protected by law. 3 (2) As part of its continued efforts to undermine 4 the established rights of the Hong Kong people, the 5 PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee 6 ("Standing Committee") passed and imposed upon 7 Hong Kong oppressive and intentionally vague na-8 tional security legislation on June 30, 2020, that 9 grants Beijing sweeping powers to punish acts of 10 "separating the country, subverting state power, and organizing terroristic activities". 11 12 (3) The legislative process by which the Standing 13 Committee imposed the national security law on 14 Hong Kong bypassed Hong Kong's local government 15 in a potential violation of the Basic Law of the Hong 16 Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's 17 Republic of China ("Basic Law"), and involved un-

usual secrecy, as demonstrated by the fact that the
legislation was only the second law since 2008 that
the Standing Committee has passed without releasing
a draft for public comment.

(4) On July 30, 2020, election officials of the
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)
disqualified twelve pro-democracy candidates from
participating in the September 6 Legislative Council

elections, which were subsequently postponed for a
 year until September 5, 2021, by citing the public
 health risk of holding elections during the COVID-19
 pandemic.
 (5) On July 31, 2020, in an attempt to assert
 extraterritorial jurisdiction, the HKSAR Government

announced indictments of and arrest warrants for six
Hong Kong activists living overseas, including United
States citizen Samuel Chu, for alleged violations of
the national security law.

11 (6) On November 11, 2020, the HKSAR Govern-12 ment removed four lawmakers from office for allegedly 13 violating the law after the Standing Committee 14 passed additional legislation barring those who pro-15 moted or supported Hong Kong independence and re-16 fused to acknowledge PRC sovereignty over Hong 17 Kong, or otherwise violates the national security law, 18 from running for or serving in the Legislative Coun-19 cil.

20 (7) On December 2, 2020, pro-democracy activ21 ists Joshua Wong, Agnes Chow, and Ivan Lam were
22 sentenced to prison for participating in 2019 protests.
23 (8) Ten of the twelve Hong Kong residents (also
24 known as "the Hong Kong 12") who sought to flee by
25 boat from Hong Kong to Taiwan on August 23, 2020,

1	were taken to mainland China and sentenced on De-
2	cember 30, 2020, to prison terms ranging from seven
3	months to three years for illegal border crossing.
4	(9) On December 31, 2020, Hong Kong's highest
5	court revoked bail for Jimmy Lai Chee-Ying, a pro-
6	democracy figure and publisher, who was charged on
7	December 12 with colluding with foreign forces and
8	endangering national security under the national se-
9	curity legislation.
10	(10) On January 4, 2021, the Departments of
11	Justice in Henan and Sichuan province threatened to
12	revoke the licenses of two lawyers hired to help the
13	Hong Kong 12.
14	(11) On January 5, 2021, the Hong Kong Police
15	Force arrested more than fifty opposition figures, in-
16	cluding pro-democracy officials, activists, and an
17	American lawyer, for their involvement in an infor-
18	mal July 2020 primary to select candidates for the
19	general election originally scheduled for September
20	2020, despite other political parties having held simi-
21	lar primaries without retribution.
22	(12) On April 22, 2021, a Hong Kong court con-
23	victed Choy Yuk-ling, a video producer with Radio
24	Television Hong Kong, in relation to her investigative
25	reporting on the Hong Kong police.

1	(13) On June 24, 2021, Apple Daily, Hong
2	Kong's only surviving pro-democracy newspaper,
3	published its final edition following months of intimi-
4	dation and repression by the HKSAR Government,
5	including through the arrest of its senior editors, po-
6	lice raids on its offices, and the freezing of its finan-
7	cial assets.
8	(b) Statement of Congress.—Congress—
9	(1) condemns the actions taken by the Govern-
10	ment of the People's Republic of China ("PRC") and
11	the Government of the Hong Kong Special Adminis-
12	trative Region ("HKSAR"), including the adoption
13	and implementation of national security legislation
14	for Hong Kong through irregular procedures, that vio-
15	late the rights and freedoms of the people of Hong
16	Kong that are guaranteed by the Joint Declaration
17	and its implementing document, the Basic Law;
18	(2) reaffirms its support for the people of Hong
19	Kong, who face grave threats to their rights and free-
20	doms;
21	(3) calls on the Governments of the PRC and
22	HKSAR to—
23	(A) respect and uphold—

1	(i) commitments made to the inter-
2	national community and the people of Hong
3	Kong under the Joint Declaration; and
4	(ii) the judicial independence of the
5	Hong Kong legal system; and
6	(B) release pro-democracy activists and
7	politicians arrested under the national security
8	law; and
9	(4) encourages the President, the Secretary of
10	State, and the Secretary of the Treasury to coordinate
11	with allies and partners and continue United States
12	efforts to respond to developments in Hong Kong, in-
13	cluding by—
14	(A) providing protection for Hong Kong
15	residents who fear persecution;
16	(B) supporting those who may seek to file a
17	case before the International Court of Justice to
18	hold the Government of the PRC accountable for
19	violating its binding legal commitments under
20	the Joint Declaration;
21	(C) encouraging allies and partner coun-
22	tries to instruct, as appropriate, their respective
23	representatives to the United Nations to use their
24	voice, vote, and influence to press for the ap-
25	pointment of a United Nations special mandate

## 1SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRO-2MOTION OF DEMOCRACY IN HONG KONG.

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
4 authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year
5 2022 for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and
6 Labor of the Department of State to promote democracy in
7 Hong Kong.

8 (b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of State shall 9 designate an office with the Department of State to admin-10 ister and coordinate the provision of such funds described 11 in subsection (a) within the Department of State and across 12 the United States Government.

## 13 SEC. 303. HONG KONG PEOPLE'S FREEDOM AND CHOICE.

14 (a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) JOINT DECLARATION.—The term "Joint Declaration" means the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's
Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong,
signed on December 19, 1984, and entered into force
on May 27, 1985.

(2) PRIORITY HONG KONG RESIDENT.—The term
"Priority Hong Kong resident" means—

24 (A) a permanent resident of Hong Kong
25 who—

1	(i) holds no right to citizenship in any
2	country or jurisdiction other than the Peo-
3	ple's Republic of China (referred to in this
4	section as the "PRC"), Hong Kong, or
5	Macau as of the date of enactment of this
6	Act;
7	(ii) has resided in Hong Kong for not
8	less than the last ten years as of the date of
9	enactment of this Act; and
10	(iii) has been designated by the Sec-
11	retary of State or Secretary of Homeland
12	Security as having met the requirements of
13	this subparagraph, in accordance with the
14	procedures described in subsection (f) of this
15	section; or
16	(B) the spouse of a person described in sub-
17	paragraph (A), or the child of such person as
18	such term is defined in section $101(b)(1)$ of the
19	Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
20	1101(b)(1)), except that a child shall be an un-
21	married person under twenty-seven years of age.
22	(3) Hong kong national security law.—The
23	term "Hong Kong National Security Law" means the
24	Law of the People's Republic of China on Safe-
25	guarding National Security in the Hong Kong Spe-

1	cial Administrative Region that was passed unani-
2	mously by the National People's Congress and signed
3	by President Xi Jinping on June 30, 2020, and pro-
4	mulgated in the Hong Kong Special Administrative
5	Region (referred to in this section as "Hong Kong
6	SAR") on July 1, 2020.
7	(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
8	TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional commit-
9	tees" means—
10	(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
11	the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of
12	Representatives; and
13	(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
14	and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Sen-
15	ate.
16	(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
17	(1) The Hong Kong National Security Law pro-
18	mulgated on July 1, 2020—
19	(A) contravenes the Basic Law of the Hong
20	Kong Special Administrative Region (referred to
21	in this Act as "the Basic Law") that provides in
22	Article 23 that the Legislative Council of Hong
23	Kong shall enact legislation related to national
24	security;

1	(B) violates the PRC's commitments under
2	international law, as defined by the Joint Dec-
3	laration; and
4	(C) causes severe and irreparable damage to
5	the "one country, two systems" principle and
6	further erodes global confidence in the PRC's
7	commitment to international law.
8	(2) On July 14, 2020, in response to the promul-
9	gation of the Hong Kong National Security Law,
10	President Trump signed an Executive order on Hong
11	Kong normalization that, among other policy actions,
12	suspended the special treatment of Hong Kong per-
13	sons under U.S. law with respect to the issuance of
14	immigrant and nonimmigrant visas.
15	(3) The United States has a long and proud his-
16	tory as a destination for refugees and asylees fleeing
17	persecution based on race, religion, nationality, polit-
18	ical opinion, or membership in a particular social
19	group.
20	(4) The United States also shares deep social,
21	cultural, and economic ties with the people of Hong
22	Kong, including a shared commitment to democracy,
23	to the rule of law, and to the protection of human

24 rights.

1 (5) The United States has sheltered, protected, 2 and welcomed individuals who have fled authori-3 tarian regimes, including citizens from the PRC fol-4 lowing the violent June 4, 1989, crackdown in 5 Tiananmen Square, deepening ties between the people 6 of the United States and those individuals seeking to 7 contribute to a free, open society founded on democ-8 racy, human rights, and the respect for the rule of 9 law.

10 (6) The United States has reaped enormous eco-11 nomic, cultural, and strategic benefits from wel-12 coming successive generations of scientists, doctors, 13 entrepreneurs, artists, intellectuals, and other free-14 dom-loving people fleeing fascism, communism, vio-15 lent Islamist extremism, andother repressive 16 ideologies, including in the cases of Nazi Germany, 17 the Soviet Union, and Soviet-controlled Central Eu-18 rope, Cuba, Vietnam, and Iran.

(7) A major asymmetric advantage of the United
States in its long-term strategic competition with the
Communist Party of China is the ability of people
from every country in the world, irrespective of their
race, ethnicity, or religion, to immigrate to the
United States and become American citizens.

1 (c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the

2	United States—
3	(1) to reaffirm the principles and objectives set
4	forth in the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of
5	1992 (Public Law 102–383), specifically that—
6	(A) the United States has "a strong interest
7	in the continued vitality, prosperity, and sta-
8	bility of Hong Kong";
9	(B) "support for democratization is a fun-
10	damental principle of United States foreign pol-
11	icy", and therefore "naturally applies to United
12	States policy toward Hong Kong";
13	(C) "the human rights of the people of Hong
14	Kong are of great importance to the United
15	States and are directly relevant to United States
16	interests in Hong Kong and serve as a basis for
17	Hong Kong's continued economic prosperity";
18	and
19	(D) Hong Kong must remain sufficiently
20	autonomous from the PRC to "justify treatment
21	under a particular law of the United States, or
22	any provision thereof, different from that ac-
23	corded the People's Republic of China";

1	(2) to continue to support the high degree of au-
2	tonomy and fundamental rights and freedoms of the
3	people of Hong Kong, as enumerated by—
4	(A) the Joint Declaration;
5	(B) the International Covenant on Civil
6	and Political Rights, done at New York, Decem-
7	ber 19, 1966; and
8	(C) the Universal Declaration of Human
9	Rights, done at Paris, December 10, 1948;
10	(3) to continue to support the democratic aspira-
11	tions of the people of Hong Kong, including the "ulti-
12	mate aim" of the selection of the Chief Executive and
13	all members of the Legislative Council by universal
14	suffrage, as articulated in the Basic Law;
15	(4) to urge the Government of the PRC, despite
16	its recent actions, to uphold its commitments to Hong
17	Kong, including allowing the people of Hong Kong to
18	govern Hong Kong with a high degree of autonomy
19	and without undue interference, and ensuring that
20	Hong Kong voters freely enjoy the right to elect the
21	Chief Executive and all members of the Hong Kong
22	Legislative Council by universal suffrage;
23	(5) to support the establishment of a genuine
24	democratic option to freely and fairly nominate and
25	elect the Chief Executive of Hong Kong, and the estab-

lishment of open and direct democratic elections for
all members of the Hong Kong Legislative Council;
(6) to support the robust exercise by residents of
Hong Kong of the rights to free speech, the press, and
other fundamental freedoms, as provided by the Basic

Law, the Joint Declaration, and the International
Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8 (7) to support freedom from arbitrary or unlaw-9 ful arrest, detention, or imprisonment for all Hong 10 Kong residents, as provided by the Basic Law, the 11 Joint Declaration, and the International Covenant on 12 Civil and Political Rights;

(8) to draw international attention to any violations by the Government of the PRC of the fundamental rights of the people of Hong Kong, as provided
by the International Covenant on Civil and Political
Rights, and any encroachment upon the autonomy
guaranteed to Hong Kong by the Basic Law and the
Joint Declaration;

20 (9) to protect United States citizens and long21 term permanent residents living in Hong Kong, as
22 well as people visiting and transiting through Hong
23 Kong;

24 (10) to maintain the economic and cultural ties
25 that provide significant benefits to both the United

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1	States and Hong Kong, including the reinstatement of
2	the Fulbright exchange program with regard to Hong
3	Kong at the earliest opportunity;
4	(11) to coordinate with allies, including the
5	United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Japan, and the
6	Republic of Korea, to promote democracy and human
7	rights in Hong Kong; and
8	(12) to welcome and protect in the United States
9	residents of Hong Kong fleeing persecution or other-
10	wise seeking a safe haven from violations by the Gov-
11	ernment of the PRC of the fundamental rights of the
12	people of Hong Kong.
13	(d) Temporary Protected Status for Hong Kong
14	Residents in the United States.—
15	(1) Designation.—
16	(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section
17	244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
18	U.S.C. 1254a), Hong Kong shall be treated as if
19	it had been designated under subsection $(b)(1)(C)$
20	of such section, subject to the provisions of this
21	section.
22	(B) PERIOD OF DESIGNATION.—The initial
23	period of the designation referred to in subpara-
24	graph (A) shall be for the 18-month period begin-
25	ning on the date of enactment of this Act.

1	(2) ALIENS ELIGIBLE.—As a result of the des-
2	ignation made under subsection (a), an alien is
3	deemed to satisfy the requirements under paragraph
4	(1) of section 244(c) of the Immigration and Nation-
5	ality Act (8 U.S.C. $1254a(c)$ ), subject to paragraph
6	(3) of such section, if the alien—
7	(A) was a permanent resident of Hong
8	Kong at the time such individual arrived into
9	the United States and is a national of the PRC
10	(or in the case of an individual having no na-
11	tionality, is a person who last habitually resided
12	in Hong Kong);
13	(B) has been continuously physically
14	present in the United States since the date of the
15	enactment of this Act;
16	(C) is admissible as an immigrant, except
17	as otherwise provided in paragraph $(2)(A)$ of
18	such section, and is not ineligible for temporary
19	protected status under paragraph $(2)(B)$ of such
20	section; and
21	(D) registers for temporary protected status
22	in a manner established by the Secretary of
23	Homeland Security.
24	(3) Consent to travel abroad.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Home-2 land Security shall give prior consent to travel abroad, in accordance with section 244(f)(3) of 3 4 the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(f)(3), to an alien who is granted tem-5 6 porary protected status pursuant to the designa-7 tion made under paragraph (1) if the alien es-8 tablishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary of 9 Homeland Security that emergency and extenu-10 ating circumstances beyond the control of the 11 alien require the alien to depart for a brief, tem-12 porary trip abroad. 13 (B) TREATMENT UPON RETURN.—An alien

20 (4) FEE.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other
22 fee authorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland
23 Security is authorized to charge and collect a fee
24 of \$360 for each application for temporary pro25 tected status under section 244 of the Immigra-

tion and Nationality Act by a person who is
 only eligible for such status by reason of para graph (1).

4 (B) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Homeland
5 Security shall permit aliens to apply for a waiv6 er of any fees associated with filing an applica7 tion referred to in subparagraph (A).

8 (e) TREATMENT OF HONG KONG RESIDENTS FOR IM-9 MIGRATION PURPOSES.—Notwithstanding any other provi-10 sion of law, during the five fiscal year period beginning on the first day of the first full fiscal year after the date 11 12 of enactment of this Act, Hong Kong shall continue to be considered a foreign state separate and apart from the PRC 13 as mandated under section 103 of the Immigration and Na-14 15 tionality Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–649) for purposes of the numerical limitations on immigrant visas under sec-16 tions 201, 202, and 203 of the Immigration and Nation-17 ality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151, 1152, and 1153). 18

19 (f) VERIFICATION OF PRIORITY HONG KONG RESI20 DENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall publish in the Federal Register,
an interim final rule establishing procedures for des-

1	ignation of Priority Hong Kong Residents. Notwith-
2	standing section 553 of title 5, United States Code,
3	the rule shall be effective, on an interim basis, imme-
4	diately upon publication, but may be subject to
5	change and revision after public notice and oppor-
6	tunity for comment. The Secretary of State shall fi-
7	nalize such rule not later than one year after the date
8	of the enactment of this Act. Such rule shall establish
9	procedures—
10	(A) for individuals to register with any
11	United States embassy or consulate outside of the
12	United States, or with the Department of Home-
13	land Security in the United States, and request
14	designation as a Priority Hong Kong Resident;
15	and
16	(B) for the appropriate Secretary to verify
17	the residency of registered individuals and des-
18	ignate those who qualify as Priority Hong Kong
19	Residents.
20	(2) Documentation.—The procedures described
21	in paragraph (1) shall include the collection of—
22	(A) biometric data;
23	(B) copies of birth certificates, residency
24	cards, and other documentation establishing resi-
25	dency; and

1	(C) other personal information, data, and
2	records deemed appropriate by the Secretary.
3	(3) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the
4	date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
5	State shall issue guidance outlining actions to en-
6	hance the ability of the Secretary to efficiently send
7	and receive information to and from the United
8	Kingdom and other like-minded allies and partners
9	for purposes of rapid verification of permanent resi-
10	dency in Hong Kong and designation of individuals
11	as Priority Hong Kong Residents.
12	(4) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the
13	date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
14	State shall submit to the appropriate congressional
15	committees, the Committee on the Judiciary of the
16	House of Representatives, and the Committee on the
17	Judiciary of the Senate a report detailing plans to
18	implement the requirements described in this sub-
19	section.
20	(5) PROTECTION FOR REFUGEES.—Nothing in
21	this section may be construed to prevent a Priority
22	Hong Kong Resident from seeking refugee status
23	under section 207 of the Immigration and Nation-

ality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) or requesting asylum under
section 208 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1158).

1	g) Reporting Requirements.—
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2	(1) IN GENERAL.—On an annual basis, the Sec-
3	retary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
4	rity, in consultation with other Federal agencies, as
5	appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate congres-
6	sional committees, the Committee on the Judiciary of
7	the House of Representatives, and the Committee on
8	the Judiciary of the Senate a report detailing for the
9	previous fiscal year—
10	(A) the number of Hong Kong SAR resi-
11	dents who have applied for United States visas
12	or immigration benefits, disaggregated by visa
13	type or immigration benefit, including asylum,
14	refugee status, temporary protected status, and
15	lawful permanent residence;
16	(B) the number of approvals, denials, or re-
17	jections of applicants for visas or immigration
18	benefits described in $subparagraph$ (A),
19	disaggregated by visa type or immigration ben-
20	efit and basis for denial;
21	(C) the number of pending refugee and asy-
22	lum applications for Hong Kong SAR residents,
23	and the length of time and reason for which such
24	applications have been pending; and

(L	))	other	matters	$d\epsilon$	etermin	ed	relev	ant	by
the Sec	ere	etaries	relating	to	efforts	to	prote	ect d	ind
facilita	te	the re	esettlemen	nt d	of refug	ees	and	victi	ims
of perse	eci	ution i	n Hong L	Ko	ng.				

5 (2) FORM.—Each report under paragraph (1)
6 shall be submitted in unclassified form and published
7 on a text-searchable, publicly available website of the
8 Department of State and the Department of Home9 land Security.

10 (h) Strategy for International Cooperation on
11 Hong Kong.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United
13 States—

(A) to support the people of Hong Kong by
providing safe haven to Hong Kong SAR residents who are nationals of the PRC following the
enactment of the Hong Kong National Security
Law that places certain Hong Kong persons at
risk of persecution; and

20 (B) to encourage like-minded nations to
21 make similar accommodations for Hong Kong
22 people fleeing persecution by the Government of
23 the PRC.

24 (2) PLAN.—The Secretary of State, in consulta25 tion with the heads of other Federal agencies, as ap-

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1	propriate, shall develop a plan to engage with other
2	countries, including the United Kingdom, on coopera-
3	tive efforts to—
4	(A) provide refugee and asylum protections
5	for victims of, and individuals with a fear of,
6	persecution in Hong Kong, either by Hong Kong
7	authorities or other authorities acting on behalf
8	of the PRC;
9	(B) enhance protocols to facilitate the reset-
10	tlement of refugees and displaced persons from
11	Hong Kong;
12	(C) identify and prevent the exploitation of
13	immigration and visa policies and procedures by
14	corrupt officials; and
15	(D) expedite the sharing of information, as
16	appropriate, related to the refusal of individual
17	applications for visas or other travel documents
18	submitted by residents of the Hong Kong SAR
19	based on—
20	(i) national security or related grounds
21	under section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration
22	and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. $1182(a)(3)$ );
23	or
24	(ii) fraud or misrepresentation under
25	section $212(a)(6)(C)$ of the Immigration

1	and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
2	1182(a)(6)(C)).
3	(3) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the
4	date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
5	State, in consultation with the heads of other Federal
6	agencies, as appropriate, shall submit to the appro-
7	priate congressional committees, the Committee on the
8	Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and the
9	Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report on
10	the plan described in paragraph (2).
11	(i) Refugee Status for Certain Residents of
11 12	(i) REFUGEE STATUS FOR CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF Hong Kong.—
12	Hong Kong.—
12 13	Hong Kong.— (1) In general.—Aliens described in paragraph
12 13 14	HONG KONG.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Aliens described in paragraph (2) may establish, for purposes of admission as a ref-
12 13 14 15	HONG KONG.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Aliens described in paragraph (2) may establish, for purposes of admission as a ref- ugee under sections 207 of the Immigration and Na-
12 13 14 15 16	HONG KONG.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Aliens described in paragraph (2) may establish, for purposes of admission as a ref- ugee under sections 207 of the Immigration and Na- tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) or asylum under section
12 13 14 15 16 17	HONG KONG.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Aliens described in paragraph (2) may establish, for purposes of admission as a ref- ugee under sections 207 of the Immigration and Na- tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) or asylum under section 208 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), that such alien has
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	HONG KONG.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Aliens described in paragraph (2) may establish, for purposes of admission as a ref- ugee under sections 207 of the Immigration and Na- tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) or asylum under section 208 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), that such alien has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race,
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	HONG KONG.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Aliens described in paragraph (2) may establish, for purposes of admission as a ref- ugee under sections 207 of the Immigration and Na- tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) or asylum under section 208 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), that such alien has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular so-

- 23 (2) ALIENS DESCRIBED.—
- 24 (A) IN GENERAL.—An alien is described in
  25 this subsection if such alien—

1	(i) is a Priority Hong Kong Resident
2	and—
3	(I) had a significant role in a
4	civil society organization supportive of
5	the protests in 2019 and 2020 related
6	to the Hong Kong National Security
7	Law and the encroachment on the au-
8	tonomy of Hong Kong by the PRC;
9	(II) was arrested, charged, de-
10	tained, or convicted of an offense aris-
11	ing from their participation in an ac-
12	tion as described in section $206(b)(2)$
13	of the United States-Hong Kong Policy
14	Act of $1992$ (22 U.S.C. $5726(b)(2)$ )
15	that was not violent in nature; or
16	(III) has had their citizenship,
17	nationality, or residency revoked for
18	having submitted to any United States
19	Government agency a nonfrivolous ap-
20	plication for refugee status, asylum, or
21	any other immigration benefit under
22	the immigration laws (as defined in
23	section 101(a) of the Immigration and
24	<i>Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)));</i>

- (ii) is a Priority Hong Kong Resident 1 2 spouse or child of an alien described in clause (i); or 3 4 *(iii)* is the parent of an alien described in clause (i), if such parent is a citizen of 5 6 the PRC and no other foreign state. 7 (B) OTHER CATEGORIES.—The Secretary of 8 Homeland Security, in consultation with the 9 Secretary of State, may designate other cat-10 equivers of aliens for purposes of establishing a 11 well-founded fear of persecution under paragraph 12 (1) if such aliens share common characteristics 13 that identify them as targets of persecution in 14 the PRC on account of race, religion, nation-15 ality, membership in a particular social group, 16 or political opinion. 17 (C) SIGNIFICANT ROLE.—For purposes of 18 subclause (I) of paragraph (2)(A)(i), a signifi-19 cant role shall include, with respect to the pro-20 tests described in such clause—
- 21 (i) an organizing role;
  22 (ii) a first aid responder;
  23 (iii) a journalist or member of the
- 24 media covering or offering public com25 mentary;

1 (iv) a provider of legal services to one 2 or more individuals arrested for partici-3 pating in such protests; or 4 (v) a participant who during the period beginning on June 9, 2019, and ending 5 6 on June 30, 2020, was arrested, charged, 7 detained, or convicted as a result of such 8 participation. 9 (3) AGE OUT PROTECTIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, a determination of whether an alien 10 11 is a child shall be made using the age of the alien on 12 the date an application for refugee or asylum status in which the alien is a named beneficiary is filed 13 14 with the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(4) EXCLUSION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—Aliens provided refugee status under this
subsection shall not be counted against the numerical
limitation on refugees established in accordance with
the procedures described in section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157).

21 (5) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
after the date of the enactment of this Act and
every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of State
and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall

1	submit to the appropriate congressional commit-
2	tees, the Committee on the Judiciary of the
3	House of Representatives, and the Committee on
4	the Judiciary of the Senate a report on the mat-
5	ters described in subparagraph (B).
6	(B) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each re-
7	port required by subparagraph (A) shall include,
8	with respect to applications submitted under this
9	section—
10	(i) the total number of refugee and asy-
11	lum applications that are pending at the
12	end of the reporting period;
13	(ii) the average wait-times for all ap-
14	plicants for refugee status or asylum pend-
15	ing—
16	(I) a prescreening interview with
17	a resettlement support center;
18	(II) an interview with United
19	States Citizenship and Immigration
20	Services; and
21	(III) the completion of security
22	checks;
23	(iii) the number of approvals, referrals
24	including the source of the referral, denials
25	of applications for refugee status or asylum,

1	disaggregated by the reason for each such
2	denial; and
3	(iv) the number of refugee circuit rides
4	to interview populations that would include
5	Hong Kong SAR completed in the last 90
6	days, and the number planned for the subse-
7	quent 90-day period.
8	(C) FORM.—Each report required by sub-
9	paragraph (A) shall be submitted in unclassified
10	form, but may include a classified annex.
11	(D) PUBLIC REPORTS.—The Secretary of
12	State shall make each report submitted under
13	this paragraph available to the public on the
14	internet website of the Department of State.
15	(j) Admission for Certain Highly Skilled Hong
16	Kong Residents.—
17	(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), the
18	Secretary of Homeland Security, or, notwithstanding
19	any other provision of law, the Secretary of State in
20	consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
21	rity, may provide an alien described in subsection (b)
22	with the status of a special immigrant under section
23	101(a)(27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act
24	(8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)), if the alien—

1	(A) or an agent acting on behalf of the
2	alien, submits a petition for classification under
3	section $203(b)(4)$ of such Act (8 U.S.C.
4	1153(b)(4));
5	(B) is otherwise eligible to receive an immi-
6	grant visa;
7	(C) is otherwise admissible to the United
8	States for permanent residence (excluding the
9	grounds for inadmissibility specified in section
10	212(a)(4) of such Act (8 U.S.C. (a)(4))); and
11	(D) clears a background check and appro-
12	priate screening, as determined by the Secretary
13	of Homeland Security.
14	(2) Aliens described.—
15	(A) PRINCIPAL ALIENS.—An alien is de-
16	scribed in this subsection if—
17	(i) the alien—
18	(I) is a Priority Hong Kong Resi-
19	dent; and
20	(II) has earned a bachelor's or
21	higher degree from an institution of
22	higher education; and
23	(ii) the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
24	rity determines that such alien's relocation

1	to the United States would provide a sig-
2	nificant benefit to the United States.
3	(B) Spouses and children.—An alien is
4	described in this subsection if the alien is the
5	spouse or child of a principal alien described in
6	paragraph (1).
7	(3) NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—
8	(A) IN GENERAL.—The total number of
9	principal aliens who may be provided special
10	immigrant status under this section may not ex-
11	ceed 5,000 per year for each of the five fiscal
12	years beginning after the date of the enactment
13	of this Act. The Secretary of Homeland Security
14	may, in consultation with the Secretary of State,
15	prioritize the issuance of visas to individuals
16	with a bachelor's or higher degree in science,
17	technology, engineering, mathematics, medicine,
18	or health care.
19	(B) EXCLUSION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITA-
20	TIONS.—Aliens provided immigrant status under
21	this section shall not be counted against any nu-
22	merical limitation under section 201, 202, 203,

24 (8 U.S.C. 1151, 1152, 1153, and 1157).

or 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act

1	(4) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION UNDER OTHER
2	CLASSIFICATION.—No alien shall be denied the oppor-
3	tunity to apply for admission under this section sole-
4	ly because such alien qualifies as an immediate rel-
5	ative or is eligible for any other immigrant classifica-
6	tion.
7	(5) TIMELINE FOR PROCESSING APPLICATIONS.—
8	(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State
9	and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall
10	ensure that all steps under the control of the
11	United States Government incidental to the ap-
12	proval of such applications, including required
13	screenings and background checks, are completed
14	not later than one year after the date on which
15	an eligible applicant submits an application
16	under subsection (a).
17	(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding para-
18	graph (1), the relevant Federal agencies may
19	take additional time to process applications de-
20	scribed in paragraph (1) if satisfaction of na-
21	tional security concerns requires such additional
22	time, provided that the Secretary of Homeland
23	Security, or the designee of the Secretary, has de-
24	termined that the applicant meets the require-

•HR 3524 RH

ments for status as a special immigrant under this section and has so notified the applicant. (k) TERMINATION.—Except as provided in section 6 of this Act, this section shall cease to have effect on the date

5 that is five years after the date of the enactment of this6 Act.

## 7 SEC. 304. EXPORT PROHIBITION OF MUNITIONS ITEMS TO 8 THE HONG KONG POLICE FORCE.

9 Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to prohibit the 10 commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong 11 Kong Police Force", approved November 27, 2019 (Public 12 Law 116–77; 133 Stat. 1173), is amended by striking "on 13 December 31, 2021." and inserting the following: "on the 14 date on which the President certifies to the appropriate con-15 gressional committees that—

"(1) the Secretary of State has, on or after the
date of the enactment of this paragraph, certified
under section 205 of the United States-Hong Kong
Policy Act of 1992 that Hong Kong warrants treatment under United States law in the same manner
as United States laws were applied to Hong Kong before July 1, 1997;

23 "(2) the Hong Kong Police have not engaged in
24 gross violations of human rights during the 1-year pe25 riod ending on the date of such certification; and

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"(3) there has been an independent examination
of human rights concerns related to the crowd control
tactics of the Hong Kong Police and the Government
of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has
adequately addressed those concerns.".
SEC. 305. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TREATMENT OF
UYGHURS AND OTHER ETHNIC MINORITIES
IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS RE-
GION.
(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
(1) The Uyghurs are one of several predomi-
nantly Muslim Turkic groups living in the Xinjiang
Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in the north-
west of the People's Republic of China (PRC).
(2) Following Uyghur demonstrations and unrest
in 2009 and clashes with government security per-
sonnel and other violent incidents in subsequent
years, PRC leaders sought to "stabilize" the XUAR
through large-scale arrests and extreme security meas-
ures, under the pretext of combatting alleged ter-
rorism, religious extremism, and ethnic separatism.
(3) In May 2014, the PRC launched its "Strike
Hard Against Violent Extremism" campaign, which
placed further restrictions on and facilitated addi-

1	tional human rights violations against minorities in
2	the XUAR under the pretext of fighting terrorism.
3	(4) In August 2016, Chinese Communist Party
4	(CCP) Politburo member Chen Quanguo, former Tibet
5	Autonomous Region (TAR) Party Secretary, known
6	for overseeing intensifying security operations and
7	human rights abuses in the TAR, was appointed as
8	Party Secretary of the XUAR.
9	(5) Beginning in 2017, XUAR authorities have
10	sought to forcibly "assimilate" Uyghurs and other
11	Turkic minorities into Chinese society through a pol-
12	icy of cultural erasure known as "Sinicization".
13	(6) Since 2018, credible reporting including from
14	the BBC, France24, and the New York Times has
15	shown that the Government of the PRC has built mass
16	internment camps in the XUAR, which it calls "voca-
17	tional training" centers, and detained Uyghurs and
18	other groups in them and other facilities.
19	(7) Since 2015, XUAR authorities have arbi-
20	trarily detained an estimated 1,500,000 Uyghurs—
21	12.5 percent of the XUAR's official Uyghur popu-
22	lation of 12,000,000—and a smaller number of other
23	ethnic minorities in the "vocational training" centers
24	and other detention and pre-detention facilities.

1	(8) In 2017, the XUAR accounted for less than
2	two percent of the PRC's total population but 21 per-
3	cent of all arrests in China.
4	(9) The Atlantic, Radio Free Asia, and other
5	sources have revealed that detainees are forced to re-
6	nounce many of their Islamic beliefs and customs and
7	repudiate Uyghur culture, language, and identity.
8	(10) Investigations by Human Rights Watch and
9	other human rights organizations have documented
10	how detainees are subject to political indoctrination,
11	forced labor, crowded and unsanitary conditions, in-
12	voluntary biometric data collection, both medical ne-
13	glect and intrusive medical interventions, food and
14	water deprivation, beatings, sexual violence, and tor-
15	ture.
16	(11) Research by the Australian Strategic Policy
17	Institute suggests that, since late 2019, many detain-
18	ees have been placed in higher security facilities and
19	convicted of formal crimes.
20	(12) Human Rights Watch has reported that the
21	PRC uses data collection programs, including facial
22	recognition technology, to surveil Uyghurs in the
23	XUAR and to identify individuals whom authorities
24	may detain.

1	(13) PRC authorities have placed countless chil-
2	dren whose parents are detained or in exile in state-
3	run institutions and boarding schools without the
4	consent of their parents.
5	(14) New York Times reporting revealed that nu-
6	merous local PRC officials who did not agree with the
7	policies carried out in XUAR have been fired and im-
8	prisoned.
9	(15) Associated Press reporting documented
10	widespread and systemic efforts by PRC authorities
11	to force Uyghur women to take contraceptives or to
12	subject them to sterilization or abortion, threatening
13	to detain those who do not comply.
14	(16) PRC authorities prohibit family members
15	and advocates inside and outside China from having
16	regular communications with relatives and friends
17	imprisoned in the XUAR, such as journalist and en-
18	trepreneur Ekpar Asat.
19	(17) PRC authorities have imposed pervasive re-
20	strictions on the peaceful practice of Islam in the
21	XUAR, to the extent that Human Rights Watch as-
22	serts the PRC "has effectively outlawed the practice of
23	Islam".
24	(18) Individuals who are not detained in camps
25	

25 have been forced to attend political indoctrination ses-

1	sions, subjected to movement restrictions, mass sur-
2	veillance systems, involuntary biometric data collec-
3	tion, and other human rights abuses.
4	(19) International media, nongovernmental or-
5	ganizations, scholars, families, and survivors have re-
6	ported on the systemic nature of many of these abuses.
7	(20) On June 26, 2020, a group of 50 inde-
8	pendent United Nations experts jointly expressed
9	alarm over China's deteriorating human rights
10	record, including its repression in Xinjiang, and
11	called on the international community "to act collec-
12	tively and decisively to ensure China respects human
13	rights and abides by its international obligations".
14	(21) On October 6, 2020, 39 United Nations
15	member countries issued a public statement con-
16	demning human rights violations by PRC authorities
17	and calling on the PRC to allow the United Nations
18	High Commissioner for Human Rights unfettered ac-
19	cess to Xinjiang.
20	(22) The United States Congress passed the
21	Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (Public
22	Law 116–145).
23	(23) The United States Congress passed the Glob-
24	al Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (sub-
25	title F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C.

1	2656 note), which has been used to sanction PRC offi-
2	cials and entities for their activities in the XUAR.
3	(24) The United States Government has imple-
4	mented additional targeted restrictions on trade with
5	Xinjiang and imposed visa and economic sanctions
6	on PRC officials and entities for their activities in
7	the XUAR.
8	(25) The United States Government has docu-
9	mented human rights abuses and violations of indi-
10	vidual freedoms in the XUAR, including in the 2019
11	Department of State Report on International Reli-
12	gious Freedom.
13	(26) On January 19, 2021, during his confirma-
14	tion hearing, Secretary of State Antony Blinken testi-
15	fied that "forcing men, women, and children into con-
16	centration camps, trying to in effect reeducate them
17	to be adherents to the Chinese Communist Party—all
18	of that speaks to an effort to commit genocide".
19	(27) On January 19, 2021, Secretary of the
20	Treasury Janet L. Yellen, during her confirmation
21	hearing, publicly stated that China is guilty of "hor-
22	rendous human rights abuses".
23	(28) On January 27, 2021, in response to a
24	question from the press regarding the Uyghurs, Sec-

retary Blinken stated that his "judgement remains
that genocide was committed against the Uyghurs".
(29) On March 10, 2021, in response to a ques-
tion on Xinjiang during his testimony before the
Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
resentatives, Secretary Blinken reiterated, "We've
been clear, and I've been clear, that I see it as geno-
cide, other egregious abuses of human rights, and we'll
continue to make that clear.".
(30) The 2020 Department of State Country Re-
ports on Human Rights Practices: China states that
"[g]enocide and crimes against humanity occurred
during the year against the predominantly Muslim
Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority
groups in Xinjiang".
(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
that—
(1) the atrocities committed by the PRC against
Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim Turkic
groups in Xinjiang, including forced labor, sexual vi-
olence, the internment of over 1,000,000 individuals,
and other horrific abuses must be condemned;
(2) the President, the Secretary of State, and the
United States Ambassador to the United Nations
should speak publicly about the ongoing human rights

1	abuses in the XUAR, including in formal speeches at
2	the United Nations and other international fora;
3	(3) the President, the Secretary of State, and the
4	United States Ambassador to the United Nations
5	should appeal to the United Nations Secretary-Gen-
6	eral to take a more proactive and public stance on the
7	situation in the XUAR, including by supporting calls
8	for an investigation and accountability for individ-
9	uals and entities involved in abuses against the peo-
10	ple of the XUAR;
11	(4) the United States should continue to use tar-
12	geted sanctions and all diplomatic tools available to
13	hold those responsible for the atrocities in Xinjiang to
14	account;
15	(5) United States agencies engaged with China
16	on trade, climate, defense, or other bilateral issues
17	should include human rights abuses in the XUAR as
18	a consideration in developing United States policy;
19	(6) the United States supports Radio Free Asia
20	Uyghur, the only Uyghur-language news service in
21	the world independent of Chinese government influ-
22	ence; and

23 (7) the United States recognizes the repeated re24 quests from the United Nations High Commissioner

1	for Human Rights for unfettered access to the XUAR
2	and the PRC's refusal to comply, and therefore—
3	(A) PRC authorities must allow unfettered
4	access by the United Nations Office of the High
5	Commissioner for Human Rights to the XUAR;
6	(B) the United States should urge collabo-
7	rative action between the United States Govern-
8	ment and international partners to pressure
9	PRC authorities to allow unfettered access to the
10	XUAR;
11	(C) the President, the Secretary of State,
12	and the United States Ambassador to the United
13	Nations should simultaneously outline a strategy
14	to investigate the human rights abuses and
15	crimes that have taken place in the XUAR, col-
16	lect evidence, and transfer the evidence to a com-
17	petent court; and
18	(D) United States partners and allies
19	should undertake similar strategies in an effort
20	to build an international investigation outside of
21	the PRC if PRC authorities do not comply with
22	a United Nations investigation in the XUAR.
23	SEC. 306. PREVENTION OF UYGHUR FORCED LABOR.
24	(a) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
25	United States—

1	(1) to prohibit the import of all goods, wares, ar-
2	ticles, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufac-
3	tured, wholly or in part, by forced labor from the Peo-
4	ple's Republic of China and particularly any such
5	goods, wares, articles, or merchandise produced in the
6	Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (commonly re-
7	ferred to as "Xinjiang" or "XUAR") of China;
8	(2) to encourage the international community to
9	reduce the import of any goods made with forced
10	labor from the People's Republic of China, particu-
11	larly goods mined, manufactured, or produced in the
12	XUAR;
13	(3) to coordinate with Mexico and Canada to ef-
14	fectively implement Article 23.6 of the United States-
15	Mexico-Canada Agreement to prohibit the importa-
16	tion of goods produced in whole or in part by forced
17	or compulsory labor, which includes goods produced
18	in whole or in part by forced or compulsory labor in
19	the People's Republic of China;
20	(4) to actively work to prevent, publicly de-
21	nounce, and end human trafficking as a horrific as-
22	sault on human dignity and to restore the lives of
23	those affected by human trafficking, a modern form of
24	slavery;

1	(5) to regard the prevention of atrocities as in its
2	national interest, including efforts to prevent torture,
3	enforced disappearances, severe deprivation of liberty,
4	including mass internment, arbitrary detention, and
5	widespread and systematic use of forced labor, and
6	persecution targeting any identifiable ethnic or reli-
7	gious group; and
8	(6) to address gross violations of human rights
9	in the XUAR through bilateral diplomatic channels
10	and multilateral institutions where both the United
11	States and the People's Republic of China are mem-
12	bers and with all the authorities available to the
13	United States Government, including visa and finan-
14	cial sanctions, export restrictions, and import con-
15	trols.
16	(b) Prohibition on Importation of Goods Made
17	IN THE XUAR.—
18	(1) In general.—Except as provided in para-
19	graph (2), all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise
20	mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part
21	in the XUAR of China, or by persons working with
22	the XUAR government for purposes of the "poverty
23	alleviation" program or the "pairing-assistance" pro-
24	gram which subsidizes the establishment of manufac-
25	turing facilities in the XUAR, shall be deemed to be

1	goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in
2	section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307)
3	and shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports
4	of the United States.
5	(2) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition described in
6	paragraph (1) shall not apply if the Commissioner of
7	U.S. Customs and Border Protection—
8	(A) determines, by clear and convincing evi-
9	dence, that any specific goods, wares, articles, or
10	merchandise described in paragraph (1) were not
11	produced wholly or in part by convict labor,
12	forced labor, or indentured labor under penal
13	sanctions; and
14	(B) submits to the appropriate congres-
15	sional committees and makes available to the
16	public a report that contains such determina-
17	tion.
18	(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take ef-
19	fect on the date that is 120 days after the date of the
20	enactment of this Act.
21	(c) Enforcement Strategy to Address Forced
22	LABOR IN THE XUAR.—
23	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after
24	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Forced
25	Labor Enforcement Task Force, established under sec-

1	tion 741 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agree-
2	ment Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4681), shall
3	submit to the appropriate congressional committees a
4	report that contains an enforcement strategy to effec-
5	tively address forced labor in the XUAR of China or
6	products made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibet-
7	ans, or members of other persecuted groups through
8	forced labor in any other part of the People's Repub-
9	lic of China. The enforcement strategy shall describe
10	the specific enforcement plans of the United States
11	Government regarding—
12	(A) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise
13	described in subsection $(b)(1)$ that are imported
14	into the United States directly from the XUAR
15	or made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans,
16	or members of other persecuted groups in any
17	other part of the People's Republic of China;
18	(B) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise
19	described in subsection $(b)(1)$ that are imported
20	into the United States from the People's Republic
21	of China and are mined, produced, or manufac-
22	tured in part in the XUAR or by persons work-
23	ing with the XUAR government or the Xinjiang
24	Production and Construction Corps for purposes

1	of the "poverty alleviation" program or the
2	"pairing-assistance" program; and
3	(C) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise
4	described in subsection $(b)(1)$ that are imported
5	into the United States from third countries and
6	are mined, produced, or manufactured in part
7	in the XUAR or by persons working with the
8	XUAR government or the Xinjiang Production
9	and Construction Corps for purposes of the "pov-
10	erty alleviation" program or the "pairing-assist-
11	ance" program.
12	(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy
13	required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:
14	(A) A description of the actions taken by
15	the United States Government to address forced
16	labor in the XUAR under section 307 of the Tar-
17	iff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307), including a de-
18	scription of all Withhold Release Orders issued,
19	goods detained, and fines issued.
20	(B) A list of products made wholly or in
21	part by forced or involuntary labor in the XUAR
22	or made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans,
23	or members of other persecuted groups in any
24	other part of the People's Republic of China, and
25	a list of businesses that sold products in the

United States made wholly or in part by forced
or involuntary labor in the XUAR or made by
Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or mem-
bers of other persecuted groups in any other part
of the People's Republic of China.
(C) A list of facilities and entities, includ-
ing the Xinjiang Production and Construction
Corps, that source material from the XUAR or
by persons working with the XUAR government
or the Xinjiang Production and Construction
Corps for purposes of the "poverty alleviation"
program or the "pairing-assistance" program, a
plan for identifying additional such facilities
and entities, and facility- and entity-specific en-
forcement plans, including issuing specific With-
hold Release Orders to support enforcement of
subsection (b), with regard to each listed facility
or entity.
(D) A list of high-priority sectors for en-
forcement, including cotton, tomatoes,
polysilicon, and a sector-specific enforcement
plan for each high-priority sector.
(E) A description of the additional re-
sources necessary for U.S. Customs and Border

1	Protection to effectively implement the enforce-
2	ment strategy.
3	(F) A plan to coordinate and collaborate
4	$with \ appropriate \ nongovernmental \ organizations$
5	and private sector entities to discuss the enforce-
6	ment strategy for products made in the XUAR.
7	(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph
8	(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may
9	include a classified annex, if necessary.
10	(4) UPDATES.—The Forced Labor Enforcement
11	Task Force shall provide briefings to the appropriate
12	congressional committees on a quarterly basis and, as
13	applicable, on any updates to the strategy required by
14	paragraph (1) or any additional actions taken to ad-
15	dress forced labor in the XUAR, including actions de-
16	scribed in this section.
17	(5) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have ef-
18	fect on the earlier of—
19	(A) the date that is eight years after the
20	date of the enactment of this Act; or
21	(B) the date on which the President submits
22	to the appropriate congressional committees $a$
23	determination that the Government of the Peo-
24	ple's Republic of China has ended mass intern-
25	ment, forced labor, and any other gross viola-

1	tions of human rights experienced by Uyghurs,
2	Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim
3	minority groups in the XUAR.
4	(d) Determination Relating to Crimes Against
5	Humanity or Genocide in the XUAR.—
6	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
7	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
8	State shall—
9	(A) determine if the practice of forced labor
10	or other crimes against Uyghurs, Kazakhs,
11	Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority
12	groups in the XUAR of China can be considered
13	systematic and widespread and therefore con-
14	stitutes crimes against humanity or constitutes
15	genocide as defined in subsection (a) of section
16	1091 of title 18, United States Code; and
17	(B) submit to the appropriate congressional
18	committees and make available to the public a
19	report that contains such determination.
20	(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph
21	(1)—
22	(A) shall be submitted in unclassified form
23	but may include a classified annex, if necessary;
24	and

	100
1	(B) may be included in the report required
2	by subsection (e).
3	(e) DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY TO ADDRESS FORCED
4	LABOR IN THE XUAR.—
5	(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
6	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
7	State, in coordination with the heads of other appro-
8	priate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit
9	to the appropriate congressional committees a report
10	that contains a United States strategy to promote ini-
11	tiatives to enhance international awareness of and to
12	address forced labor in the XUAR of China.
13	(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy
14	required by paragraph (1) shall include—
15	(A) a plan to enhance bilateral and multi-
16	lateral coordination, including sustained engage-
17	ment with the governments of United States
18	partners and allies, to end forced labor of
19	Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of
20	other Muslim minority groups in the XUAR;
21	(B) public affairs, public diplomacy, and
22	counter-messaging efforts to promote awareness
23	of the human rights situation, including forced

labor in the XUAR; and

1 (C) opportunities to coordinate and collabo-2 rate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to raise 3 4 awareness about forced labor made products from the XUAR and to provide assistance to Uyghurs, 5 6 Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim 7 minority groups in the XUAR, including those 8 formerly detained in mass internment camps in 9 the region. 10 (3) Additional matters to be included. 11 The report required by paragraph (1) shall also in-12 clude— 13 (A) to the extent practicable, a list of— 14 (i) entities in the People's Republic of 15 China or affiliates of such entities that di-16 rectly or indirectly use forced or involun-17 tary labor in the XUAR; and 18 (ii) foreign persons that acted as 19 agents of the entities or affiliates of entities 20 described in clause (i) to import goods into 21 the United States: and 22 (B) a description of actions taken by the 23 United States Government to address forced 24 labor in the XUAR under existing authorities, 25 including-

	711
1	(i) the Trafficking Victims Protection
2	Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386; 22
3	U.S.C. 7101 et seq.);
4	(ii) the Elie Wiesel Genocide and
5	Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public
6	Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note); and
7	(iii) the Global Magnitsky Human
8	Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656
9	note).
10	(4) FORM.—The report required by paragraph
11	(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may
12	include a classified annex, if necessary.
13	(5) UPDATES.—The Secretary of State shall in-
14	clude any updates to the strategy required by para-
15	graph (1) in the annual Trafficking in Persons report
16	required by section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims
17	Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)).
18	(6) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have ef-
19	fect the earlier of—
20	(A) the date that is eight years after the
21	date of the enactment of this Act; or
22	(B) the date on which the President submits
23	to the appropriate congressional committees a
24	determination that the Government of the Peo-
25	ple's Republic of China has ended mass intern-

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1	ment, forced labor, and any other gross viola-
2	tions of human rights experienced by Uyghurs,
3	Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim
4	minority groups in the XUAR.
5	(f) Imposition of Sanctions Relating to Forced
6	LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS RE-
7	GION.—
8	(1) Report required.—
9	(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
10	after the date of the enactment of this Act and
11	not less frequently than annually thereafter, the
12	President shall submit to the appropriate con-
13	gressional committees a report that identifies
14	each foreign person, including any official of the
15	Government of the People's Republic of China,
16	that the President determines—
17	(i) knowingly engages in, is responsible
18	for, or facilitates the forced labor of
19	Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of
20	other Muslim minority groups in the
21	XUAR; and
22	(ii) knowingly engages in, contributes
23	to, assists, or provides financial, material
24	or technological support for efforts to con-
25	travene United States law regarding the

1	importation of forced labor goods from the
2	XUAR.
3	(B) FORM.—The report required under sub-
4	paragraph (A) shall be submitted in unclassified
5	form, but may contain a classified annex.
6	(2) Imposition of sanctions.—The President
7	shall impose the sanctions described in paragraph (3)
8	with respect to each foreign person identified in the
9	report required under paragraph (1)(A).
10	(3) Sanctions described.—The sanctions de-
11	scribed in this subsection are the following:
12	(A) Asset blocking.—The President shall
13	exercise all of the powers granted to the Presi-
14	dent under the International Emergency Eco-
15	nomic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the
16	extent necessary to block and prohibit all trans-
17	actions in property and interests in property of
18	a foreign person identified in the report required
19	under paragraph (1)(A) if such property and in-
20	terests in property—
21	(i) are in the United States;
22	(ii) come within the United States; or
23	(iii) come within the possession or con-
24	trol of a United States person.

1	(B) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION,
2	OR PAROLE.—
3	(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—
4	An alien described in paragraph $(1)(A)$
5	is—
6	(I) inadmissible to the United
7	States;
8	(II) ineligible to receive a visa or
9	other documentation to enter the
10	United States; and
11	(III) otherwise ineligible to be ad-
12	mitted or paroled into the United
13	States or to receive any other benefit
14	under the Immigration and Nation-
15	ality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).
16	(ii) Current visas revoked.—
17	(I) IN GENERAL.—An alien de-
18	scribed in paragraph $(1)(A)$ is subject
19	to revocation of any visa or other entry
20	documentation regardless of when the
21	visa or other entry documentation is or
22	was issued.
23	(II) Immediate effect.—A rev-
24	ocation under subclause (I) shall—

1	(aa) take effect immediately;
2	and
3	(bb) automatically cancel
4	any other valid visa or entry doc-
5	umentation that is in the alien's
6	possession.
7	(4) Implementation; penalties.—
8	(A) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may
9	exercise all authorities provided under sections
10	203 and 205 of the International Emergency
11	Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and
12	1704) to carry out this section.
13	(B) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided
14	for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of
15	the International Emergency Economic Powers
16	Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign
17	person that engages in an activity described in
18	paragraph $(1)(A)$ to the same extent that such
19	penalties apply to a person that commits an un-
20	lawful act described in subsection (a) of such sec-
21	<i>tion 206</i> .
22	(5) WAIVER.—The President may waive the ap-
23	plication of sanctions under this section with respect
24	to a foreign person identified in the report required
25	under paragraph $(1)(A)$ if the President determines

	110
1	and certifies to the appropriate congressional commit-
2	tees that such a waiver is in the national interest of
3	the United States.
4	(6) Exceptions.—
5	(A) Exception for intelligence activi-
6	TIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not
7	apply to any activity subject to the reporting re-
8	quirements under title V of the National Secu-
9	rity Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any
10	authorized intelligence activities of the United
11	States.
12	(B) Exception to comply with inter-
13	NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCE-
14	MENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under paragraph
15	(3)(B) shall not apply with respect to an alien
16	if admitting or paroling the alien into the
17	United States is necessary—
18	(i) to permit the United States to com-
19	ply with the Agreement regarding the Head-
20	quarters of the United Nations, signed at
21	Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered
22	into force November 21, 1947, between the
23	United Nations and the United States, or
24	other applicable international obligations;
25	or

1	(ii) to carry out or assist law enforce-
2	ment activity in the United States.
3	(7) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The President
4	may terminate the application of sanctions under this
5	section with respect to a foreign person if the Presi-
6	dent determines and reports to the appropriate con-
7	gressional committees not less than 15 days before the
8	termination takes effect that—
9	(A) information exists that the person did
10	not engage in the activity for which sanctions
11	were imposed;
12	(B) the person has been prosecuted appro-
13	priately for the activity for which sanctions were
14	imposed;
15	(C) the person has credibly demonstrated a
16	significant change in behavior, has paid an ap-
17	propriate consequence for the activity for which
18	sanctions were imposed, and has credibly com-
19	mitted in the future to not engage in such activ-
20	ity; or
21	(D) the termination of the sanctions is in
22	the national security interests of the United
23	States.
24	(8) SUNSET.—This section, and any sanctions
25	imposed under this section, shall terminate on the

date that is five years after the date of the enactment
 of this Act.

3 (9) DEFINITIONS OF ADMISSION; ADMITTED;
4 ALIEN.—In this section, the terms "admission", "ad5 mitted", and "alien" have the meanings given those
6 terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nation7 ality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

8 (g) DISCLOSURES TO THE SECURITIES AND EX9 CHANGE COMMISSION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO
10 THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.—

11 (1) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of the 12 United States to protect American investors, through 13 stronger disclosure requirements, alerting them to the 14 presence of Chinese and other companies complicit in 15 gross violations of human rights in United States 16 capital markets, including American and foreign 17 companies listed on United States exchanges that en-18 able the mass internment and population surveillance 19 of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Muslim mi-20 norities and source products made with forced labor 21 in the XUAR. Such involvements represent clear, ma-22 terial risks to the share values and corporate reputa-23 tions of certain of these companies and hence to pro-24 spective American investors, particularly given that 25 the United States Government has employed sanctions

1	and export restrictions to target individuals and enti-
2	ties contributing to human rights abuses in the Peo-
3	ple's Republic of China.
4	(2) Disclosure of certain activities relat-
5	ING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS RE-
6	GION.—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of
7	1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the
8	end the following new subsection:
9	"(s) Disclosure of Certain Activities Relating
10	to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.—
11	"(1) IN GENERAL.—Each issuer required to file
12	an annual or quarterly report under subsection (a)
13	shall disclose in that report the information required
14	by paragraph (2) if, during the period covered by the
15	report, the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer—
16	"(A) knowingly engaged in an activity with
17	an entity or the affiliate of an entity engaged in
18	creating or providing technology or other assist-
19	ance to create mass population surveillance sys-
20	tems in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Re-
21	gion (commonly referred to as 'Xinjiang' or
22	'XUAR') of China, including any entity in-
23	cluded on the Department of Commerce's 'Entity
24	List' in the XUAR;

1	``(B) knowingly engaged in an activity with
2	an entity or an affiliate of an entity building
3	and running detention facilities for Uyghurs,
4	Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other members of Muslim
5	minority groups in the XUAR;
6	``(C) knowingly engaged in an activity with
7	an entity or an affiliate of an entity described
8	in section 306(e)(3)(A)(i) of the Ensuring Amer-
9	ican Global Leadership and Engagement Act, in-
10	cluding—
11	"(i) any entity engaged in the 'pair-
12	ing-assistance' program which subsidizes the
13	establishment of manufacturing facilities in
14	the XUAR; or
15	"(ii) any entity for which the Depart-
16	ment of Homeland Security has issued a
17	Withhold Release Order' under section 307
18	of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307);
19	$O\mathcal{T}$
20	``(D) knowingly conducted any transaction
21	or had dealings with—
22	"(i) any person the property and in-
23	terests in property of which were sanctioned
24	by the Secretary of State for the detention
25	or abuse of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, or

1	other members of Muslim minority groups
2	in the XUAR;
3	"(ii) any person the property and in-
4	terests in property of which are sanctioned
5	pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human
6	Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656
7	note); or
8	"(iii) any person or entity responsible
9	for, or complicit in, committing atrocities
10	in the XUAR.
11	"(2) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—
12	"(A) IN GENERAL.—If an issuer described
13	under paragraph (1) or an affiliate of the issuer
14	has engaged in any activity described in para-
15	graph (1), the information required by this
16	paragraph is a detailed description of each such
17	activity, including—
18	"(i) the nature and extent of the activ-
19	ity;
20	"(ii) the gross revenues and net profits,
21	if any, attributable to the activity; and
22	"(iii) whether the issuer or the affiliate
23	of the issuer (as the case may be) intends to
24	continue the activity.

1	"(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement to dis-
2	close information under this paragraph shall not
3	include information on activities of the issuer or
4	any affiliate of the issuer activities relating to-
5	"(i) the import of manufactured goods,
6	including electronics, food products, textiles,
7	shoes, and teas, that originated in the
8	XUAR; or
9	"(ii) manufactured goods containing
10	materials that originated or are sourced in
11	the XUAR.
12	"(3) NOTICE OF DISCLOSURES.—If an issuer re-
13	ports under paragraph (1) that the issuer or an affil-
14	iate of the issuer has knowingly engaged in any activ-
15	ity described in that paragraph, the issuer shall sepa-
16	rately file with the Commission, concurrently with the
17	annual or quarterly report under subsection (a), a
18	notice that the disclosure of that activity has been in-
19	cluded in that annual or quarterly report that identi-
20	fies the issuer and contains the information required
21	by paragraph (2).
22	"(4) Public disclosure of information.—
23	Upon receiving a notice under paragraph (3) that an
24	annual or quarterly report includes a disclosure of an

1	activity described in paragraph (1), the Commission
2	shall promptly—
3	"(A) transmit the report to—
4	"(i) the President;
5	"(ii) the Committee on Foreign Affairs
6	and the Committee on Financial Services of
7	the House of Representatives; and
8	"(iii) the Committee on Foreign Rela-
9	tions and the Committee on Banking, Hous-
10	ing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and
11	(B) make the information provided in the
12	disclosure and the notice available to the public
13	by posting the information on the Internet
14	website of the Commission.
15	"(5) INVESTIGATIONS.—Upon receiving a report
16	under paragraph (4) that includes a disclosure of an
17	activity described in paragraph (1), the President
18	shall—
19	"(A) make a determination with respect to
20	whether any investigation is needed into the pos-
21	sible imposition of sanctions under the Global
22	Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act
23	(22 U.S.C. 2656 note) or section $306(f)$ of the
24	Ensuring American Global Leadership and En-
25	gagement Act or whether criminal investigations

1	are warranted under statutes intended to hold
2	accountable individuals or entities involved in
3	the importation of goods produced by forced
4	labor, including under section 545, 1589, or
5	1761 of title 18, United States Code; and
6	"( $B$ ) not later than 180 days after initi-
7	ating any such investigation, make a determina-
8	tion with respect to whether a sanction should be
9	imposed or criminal investigations initiated
10	with respect to the issuer or the affiliate of the
11	issuer (as the case may be).
12	"(6) Atrocities defined.—In this subsection,
13	the term 'atrocities' has the meaning given the term
14	in section 6(2) of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atroc-
15	ities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22
16	U.S.C. 2656 note).".
17	(3) SUNSET.—Section 13(s) of the Securities Ex-
18	change Act of 1934, as added by paragraph (2), is re-
19	pealed on the earlier of—
20	(A) the date that is eight years after the
21	date of the enactment of this Act; or
22	(B) the date on which the President submits
23	to the appropriate congressional committees a
24	determination that the Government of the Peo-
25	ple's Republic of China has ended mass intern-

1	ment, forced labor, and any other gross viola-
2	tions of human rights experienced by Uyghurs,
3	Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim
4	minority groups in the XUAR.
5	(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
6	paragraph (2) shall take effect with respect to reports
7	required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange
8	Commission after the date that is 180 days after the
9	date of the enactment of this Act.
10	(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
11	(1) Appropriate congressional commit-
12	TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional commit-
13	tees" means—
14	(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
15	Committee on Financial Services, and the Com-
16	mittee on Ways and Means of the House of Rep-
17	resentatives; and
18	(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
19	the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban
20	Affairs, and the Committee on Finance of the
21	Senate.
22	(2) Atrocities.—The term "atrocities" has the
23	meaning given the term in section $6(2)$ of the Elie
24	Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of
25	2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

1	(3) CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.—The term
2	"crimes against humanity" includes, when committed
3	as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed
4	against any civilian population, with knowledge of
5	the attack—
6	(A) murder;
7	(B) deportation or forcible transfer of popu-
8	lation;
9	(C) torture;
10	(D) extermination;
11	(E) enslavement;
12	(F) rape, sexual slavery, or any other form
13	of sexual violence of comparable severity;
14	(G) persecution against any identifiable
15	group or collectivity on political, racial, na-
16	tional, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, or other
17	grounds that are universally recognized as im-
18	permissible under international law; and
19	(H) enforced disappearance of persons.
20	(4) FORCED LABOR.—The term "forced labor"
21	has the meaning given the term in section 307 of the
22	Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).
23	(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term "foreign per-
24	son" means a person that is not a United States per-
25	son.

1	(6) PERSON.—The term "person" means an in-
2	dividual or entity.

3 (7)MASS POPULATION SURVEILLANCE SYS-4 TEM.—The term "mass population surveillance sys-5 tem" means installation and integration of facial rec-6 ognition cameras, biometric data collection, cell phone 7 surveillance, and artificial intelligence technology 8 with the "Sharp Eyes" and "Integrated Joint Oper-9 ations Platform" or other technologies that are used 10 by Chinese security forces for surveillance and big-11 data predictive policing. (8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United 12 13 States person" means— 14 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-15 fully admitted for permanent residence to the 16 United States; or 17 (B) an entity organized under the laws of 18 the United States or any jurisdiction within the 19 United States, including a foreign branch of 20 such an entity.

## 21 SEC. 307. UYGHUR HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the
"Uyghur Human Rights Protection Act".

24 (b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of the People's Republic of
China (PRC) has a long history of repressing Turkic
Muslims and other Muslim minority groups, particu-
larly Uyghurs, in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous
Region (commonly referred to as "Xinjiang" or
"XUAR"), also known as East Turkestan. Central
and regional PRC government policies have system-
atically discriminated against these minority groups

9 by denying them a range of civil and political rights, 10 particularly freedom of religion. Senior Chinese Com-11 munist Party (CCP) officials bear direct responsi-12 bility for these gross human rights violations.

13 (2) PRC government abuses include the arbi-14 trary detention of more than 1,000,000 Uyghurs, eth-15 nic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim 16 minority groups, separation of working age adults 17 from their children and elderly parents, and the inte-18 gration of forced labor into supply chains. Those held 19 in detention facilities and internment camps in the 20 XUAR have described forced political indoctrination. 21 torture, beatings, food deprivation, sexual assault, co-22 ordinated campaigns to reduce birth rates among 23 Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims through forced 24 sterilization, and denial of religious, cultural, and 25 linguistic freedoms. Recent media reports indicate

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1	that since 2019, the PRC government has newly con-
2	structed, expanded, or fortified at least 60 detention
3	facilities with higher security or prison-like features
4	in Xinjiang.
5	(3) The PRC government's actions against
6	Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of
7	other Muslim minority groups in the XUAR violate
8	international human rights laws and norms, includ-
9	ing—
10	(A) the International Convention on the
11	Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimina-
12	tion, to which the PRC has acceded;
13	(B) the Convention against Torture and
14	Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment
15	or Punishment, which the PRC has signed and
16	ratified;
17	(C) The Convention on the Prevention and
18	Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which the
19	PRC has signed and ratified;
20	(D) the International Covenant on Civil
21	and Political Rights, which the PRC has signed;
22	and
23	(E) the Universal Declaration of Human
24	Rights and the International Labor Organiza-

1	tion's Force Labor Convention (no. 29) and the
2	Abolition of Forced Labor Convention (no. 105).
3	(c) Refugee Protections for Certain Residents
4	of the XUAR.—
5	(1) POPULATIONS OF SPECIAL HUMANITARIAN
6	CONCERN.—The Secretary of State, in consultation
7	with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall des-
8	ignate, as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian
9	concern—
10	(A) aliens who were nationals of the PRC
11	and residents of the XUAR on January 1, 2021;
12	(B) aliens who fled the XUAR after June
13	30, 2009, and reside in other provinces of the
14	PRC or in a third country where such alien is
15	not firmly resettled; and
16	(C) the spouses, children, and parents (as
17	such terms are defined in subsections (a) and (b)
18	of section 101 of the Immigration and Nation-
19	ality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101)) of individuals de-
20	scribed in subparagraphs (A) and (B), except
21	that a child shall be an unmarried person under
22	27 years of age.
23	(2) PROCESSING OF XUAR REFUGEES.—The
24	processing of individuals described in paragraph (1)

or a third country.
(3) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION AS A REF-
UGEE.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Aliens described in sub-
paragraph (B) may establish, for purposes of ad-
mission as a refugee under section 207 of the Im-
migration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157)
or asylum under section 208 of such Act (8
U.S.C. 1158), that such alien has a well-founded
fear of persecution on account of race, religion,
nationality, membership in a particular social
group, or political opinion by asserting such a
fear and asserting a credible basis for concern
about the possibility of such persecution.
(B) ALIENS DESCRIBED.—An alien is de-
scribed in this subsection if such alien has been
identified as a person of special humanitarian
concern pursuant to paragraph (1) and—
(i) has experienced persecution in the
XUAR by the PRC government, includ-
ing—
(I) forced and arbitrary detention
including in an internment or re-edu-
cation camp;

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for classification as refugees may occur in the PRC

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1	(II) forced political indoctrina-
2	tion, torture, beatings, food depriva-
3	tion, and denial of religious, cultural,
4	and linguistic freedoms;
5	(III) forced labor;
6	(IV) forced separation from fam-
7	ily members;
8	(V) other forms of systemic
9	threats, harassment, and gross human
10	rights violations; or
11	(VI) has been formally charged,
12	detained, or convicted on account of
13	their peaceful actions as described in
14	the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act
15	of 2020 (Public Law 116–145).
16	(ii) is currently a national of the PRC
17	whose residency in the XUAR, or any other
18	area within the jurisdiction of the PRC,
19	was revoked for having submitted to any
20	United States Government agency a non-
21	frivolous application for refugee status, asy-
22	lum, or any other immigration benefit
23	under United States law.
24	(C) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION UNDER
25	OTHER CLASSIFICATION.—An alien may not be

1	denied the opportunity to apply for admission as
2	a refugee or asylum under this section solely be-
3	cause such alien qualifies as an immediate rel-
4	ative of a national of the United States or is eli-
5	gible for admission to the United States under
6	any other immigrant classification.
7	(4) PRIORITY.—The Secretary of State shall
8	prioritize bilateral diplomacy with third countries
9	hosting former residents of the XUAR and who face
10	significant diplomatic pressures from the PRC gov-
11	ernment.
12	(5) Reporting requirements.—
13	(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
14	after the date of the enactment of this Act and
15	every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of State
16	and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall
17	submit to the appropriate congressional commit-
18	tees, the Committee on the Judiciary of the
19	House of Representatives, and the Committee on
20	the Judiciary of the Senate a report on the mat-
21	ters described in subparagraph (B).
22	(B) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each re-
23	port required by subparagraph (A) shall include,
24	with respect to applications submitted under this
25	section—

1	(i) the total number of applications
2	that are pending at the end of the reporting
3	period;
4	(ii) the average wait-times and number
5	of applicants who are currently pending-
6	(I) a pre-screening interview with
7	a resettlement support center;
8	(II) an interview with United
9	States Citizenship and Immigration
10	Services;
11	(III) the completion of security
12	checks;
13	(IV) receipt of a final decision
14	after completion of an interview with
15	United States Citizenship and Immi-
16	gration Services; and
17	(iii) the number of denials of applica-
18	tions for refugee status, disaggregated by the
19	reason for each such denial.
20	(C) FORM.—Each report required by para-
21	graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
22	form, but may include a classified annex.
23	(D) PUBLIC REPORTS.—The Secretary of
24	State shall make each report submitted under

1	this subsection available to the public on the
2	internet website of the Department of State.
3	(d) Statement of Policy on Encouraging Allies
4	AND PARTNERS TO MAKE SIMILAR ACCOMMODATIONS.—It
5	is the policy of the United States to encourage United States
6	allies and partners to make accommodations similar to the
7	accommodations made in this section for residents of the
8	XUAR who are fleeing oppression by the PRC Government.
9	(e) TERMINATION.—This section shall terminate on the
10	date that is ten years after the date of the enactment of
11	this Act.
12	SEC. 308. REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
13	HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL THAT COMMIT
13 14	HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL THAT COMMIT HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.
14	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.
14 15	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. The President shall direct the Permanent Representa- tive of the United States to the United Nations to use the
14 15 16	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. The President shall direct the Permanent Representa- tive of the United States to the United Nations to use the
14 15 16 17	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. The President shall direct the Permanent Representa- tive of the United States to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to—
14 15 16 17 18	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. The President shall direct the Permanent Representa- tive of the United States to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to— (1) reform the process for removing Member
14 15 16 17 18 19	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. The President shall direct the Permanent Representa- tive of the United States to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to— (1) reform the process for removing Member States of the United Nations Human Rights Council
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> </ol>	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. The President shall direct the Permanent Representa- tive of the United States to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to— (1) reform the process for removing Member States of the United Nations Human Rights Council that commit gross and systemic violations of human
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> </ol>	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. The President shall direct the Permanent Representa- tive of the United States to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to— (1) reform the process for removing Member States of the United Nations Human Rights Council that commit gross and systemic violations of human rights, including—

1	(B) ensuring information detailing the
2	Member State's human rights record is publicly
3	available before the vote on removal; and
4	(C) making the vote of each country on the
5	removal from the United Nations Human Rights
6	Council publicly available;
7	(2) reform the rules on electing members to the
8	United Nations Human Rights Council to ensure
9	United Nations Member States that have committed
10	gross and systemic violations of human rights are not
11	elected to the Human Rights Council; and
12	(3) oppose the election to the United Nations
13	Human Rights Council of any United Nations Mem-
14	ber State—
15	(A) currently designated as a country en-
16	gaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations
17	of internationally recognized human rights pur-
18	suant to section 116 or section 502B of the For-
19	eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n or
20	2304);
21	(B) the government of which the Secretary
22	of State currently determines has repeatedly pro-
23	vided support for international terrorism pursu-
24	ant to—

1	(i) section 1754(c) of the National De-
2	fense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
3	2019;
4	(ii) section 620A of the Foreign Assist-
5	ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);
6	(iii) section 40 of the Arms Export
7	Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2779A); or
8	(iv) any other provision of law;
9	(C) currently designated as a Tier 3 coun-
10	try under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act
11	of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.);
12	(D) the government of which is identified on
13	the list published by the Secretary of State pur-
14	suant to section 404(b) of the Child Soldiers Pre-
15	vention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370c-1(b)) as a
16	government that recruits and uses child soldiers;
17	or
18	(E) the government of which the United
19	States determines to have committed genocide or
20	crimes against humanity.
21	SEC. 309. POLICY WITH RESPECT TO TIBET.
22	(a) RANK OF UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR
23	For Tibetan Issues.—Section 621 of the Tibetan Policy
24	Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

1	(1) by redesignating subsections (b), (c), (d), and
2	(e), as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively;
3	and
4	(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following
5	new subsection:
6	"(b) RANK.—The Special Coordinator shall either be
7	appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of
8	the Senate, or shall be an individual holding the rank of
9	Under Secretary of State or higher.".
10	(b) TIBET UNIT AT UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN BEI-
11	JING.—
12	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall
13	establish a Tibet Unit in the Political Section of the
14	United States Embassy in Beijing, People's Republic
15	of China (PRC).
16	(2) OPERATION.—The Tibet Unit established
17	under paragraph (1) shall operate until such time as
18	the Government of the PRC permits—
19	(A) the United States Consulate General in
20	Chengdu, PRC, to reopen; or
21	(B) a United States Consulate General in
22	Lhasa, Tibet, to open.
23	(3) Staff.—
24	(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

1	(i) assign not fewer than two United
2	States direct-hire personnel to the Tibet
3	Unit established under paragraph (1); and
4	(ii) hire not fewer than one locally en-
5	gaged staff member for such unit.
6	(B) LANGUAGE TRAINING.—The Secretary
7	shall make Tibetan language training available
8	to the personnel assigned under subparagraph
9	(A), consistent with the Tibetan Policy Act of
10	2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note).
11	SEC. 310. UNITED STATES POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL EN-
12	GAGEMENT ON THE SUCCESSION OR REIN-
13	CARNATION OF THE DALAI LAMA AND RELI-
14	GIOUS FREEDOM OF TIBETAN BUDDHISTS.
15	(a) Reaffirmation of Policy.—It is the policy of
16	the United States, as provided under section 342(b) of divi-
17	sion FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub-
18	lic Law 116-260), that any "interference by the Govern-
19	ment of the People's Republic of China or any other govern-
20	ment in the process of recognizing a successor or reincarna-
21	tion of the 14th Dalai Lama and any future Dalai Lamas
22	would represent a clear abuse of the right to religious free-
23	dom of Tibetan Buddhists and the Tibetan people".
24	
	(b) International Efforts to Protect Religious

1 State should engage with United States allies and partners

2 to-

(1) support Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders'
sole religious authority to identify and install the
15th Dalai Lama;
(2) oppose claims by the Government of the Peo-
ple's Republic of China (PRC) that the PRC has the
authority to decide for Tibetan Buddhists the 15th
Dalai Lama; and
(3) reject interference by the Government of the
PRC in the religious freedom of Tibetan Buddhists.
SEC. 311. DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF INTERNET
FREEDOM AND GREAT FIREWALL CIR-
CUMVENTION TOOLS FOR THE PEOPLE OF
HONG KONG.
(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
(1) The People's Republic of China (PRC) has
repeatedly violated its obligations under the Joint
Declaration by suppressing the basic rights and free-
doms of the people of Hong Kong.
(2) On June 30, 2020, the National People's
Congress passed a "National Security Law" that fur-
Congress passed a "National Security Law" that fur- ther erodes Hong Kong's autonomy and enables au-
ther erodes Hong Kong's autonomy and enables au-

1	(3) The Government of the PRC continues to uti-
2	lize the National Security Law to undermine the fun-
3	damental rights of the Hong Kong people through
4	suppression of the freedom of speech, assembly, reli-
5	gion, and the press.
6	(4) Article 9 of the National Security Law au-
7	thorizes unprecedented regulation and supervision of
8	internet activity in Hong Kong, including expanded
9	police powers to force internet service providers to
10	censor content, hand over user information, and block
11	access to platforms.
12	(5) On January 13, 2021, the Hong Kong
13	Broadband Network blocked public access to HK
14	Chronicles, a website promoting pro-democracy view-
15	points, under the authorities of the National Security
16	Law.
17	(6) On February 12, 2021, internet service pro-
18	viders blocked access to the Taiwan Transitional Jus-
19	tice Commission website in Hong Kong.
20	(7) Major tech companies, including Facebook,
21	Twitter, WhatsApp and Google, have stopped review-
22	ing requests for user data from Hong Kong authori-
23	ties.
24	(8) On February 28, 2021, 47 pro-democracy ac-
25	tivists in Hong Kong were arrested and charged

1	under the National Security Law on the charge of
2	"conspiracy to commit subversion".
3	(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
4	that the United States should—
5	(1) support the ability of the people of Hong
6	Kong to maintain their freedom to access information
7	online; and
8	(2) focus on investments in technologies that fa-
9	cilitate the unhindered exchange of information in
10	Hong Kong in advance of any future efforts by the
11	Chinese Communist Party—
12	(A) to suppress internet access;
13	(B) to increase online censorship; or
14	(C) to inhibit online communication and
15	content-sharing by the people of Hong Kong.
16	(c) Hong Kong Internet Freedom Program.—
17	(1) Working group.—
18	(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is
19	authorized to establish a working group to de-
20	velop a strategy to bolster internet resiliency and
21	online access in Hong Kong.
22	(B) Membership.—The working group
23	under subparagraph (A) shall consist of—

1	(i) the Under Secretary of State for Ci-
2	vilian Security, Democracy, and Human
3	Rights;
4	(ii) the Assistant Secretary of State for
5	East Asian and Pacific Affairs;
6	(iii) the Chief Executive Officer of the
7	United States Agency for Global Media and
8	the President of the Open Technology Fund
9	of the Agency; and
10	(iv) the Administrator of the United
11	States Agency for International Develop-
12	ment.
13	(2) Hong kong internet freedom pro-
14	GRAMS.—
15	(A) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The Sec-
16	retary of State shall establish a Hong Kong
17	Internet Freedom Program in the Bureau of De-
18	mocracy, Human Rights, and Labor in the De-
19	partment of State.
20	(B) OPEN TECHNOLOGY FUND.—The Presi-
21	dent of the Open Technology Fund of the United
22	States Agency for Global Media is authorized to
23	establish a Hong Kong Internet Freedom Pro-
24	gram.

1 (C) OPERATION.—The Programs referred to 2 in subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall operate independently, but in strategic coordination with 3 4 other entities in the working group under para-5 graph (1). The Open Technology Fund shall re-6 main independent from Department of State di-7 rection in its implementation of the Program of such Fund, and any other internet freedom pro-8 9 grams.

10 (3) INDEPENDENCE.—During the period begin-11 ning on the date of the enactment of this Act and end-12 ing on September 30, 2023, the Hong Kong Internet Freedom Programs described in paragraph (2) shall 13 14 be carried out independently from any other internet 15 freedom programs relating to the People's Republic of 16 China carried out by the Department of State or the 17 Open Technology Fund of the United States Agency 18 for Global Media, as the case may be, in order that 19 such Hong Kong Internet Freedom Programs may 20 focus on supporting liberties presently enjoyed by the 21 people of Hong Kong.

(4) CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PROGRAM.—Beginning on October 1, 2023, the Secretary of State may—

1	(A) consolidate the Hong Kong Internet
2	Freedom Program of the Department of State
3	with any other internet freedom programs relat-
4	ing to the People's Republic of China carried out
5	by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights,
6	and Labor; or
7	(B) continue to carry out the Program in
8	accordance with paragraph (3).
9	(5) Consolidation of open technology fund
10	PROGRAM.—Beginning on October 1, 2023, the Presi-
11	dent of the Open Technology Fund of the United
12	States Agency for Global Media may—
13	(A) consolidate the Hong Kong Internet
14	Freedom Program of the Fund with any other
15	internet freedom programs relating to the Peo-
16	ple's Republic of China carried out by the Fund;
17	01°
18	(B) continue to carry out the Program in
19	accordance with paragraph (3).
20	(d) Support for Internet Freedom Technology
21	Programs.—
22	(1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—
23	(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State,
24	working through the Bureau of Democracy,
25	Human Rights, and Labor, and President of the

1	Open Technology Fund of the United States
2	Agency for Global Media, are each separately
3	and independently authorized to award grants
4	and contracts to private organizations to support
5	and develop programs in Hong Kong that pro-
6	mote or expand—
7	(i) an open, interoperable, reliable and
8	secure internet; and
9	(ii) the online exercise of human rights
10	and fundamental freedoms of individual
11	citizens, activists, human rights defenders,
12	independent journalists, civil society orga-
13	nizations, and marginalized populations in
14	Hong Kong.
15	(B) GOALS.—The goals of the programs de-
16	veloped pursuant to grants awarded pursuant to
17	subparagraph (A) should be—
18	(i) to make the internet available in
19	Hong Kong;
20	(ii) to increase the number of the tools
21	in the technology portfolio;
22	(iii) to promote the availability of such
23	technologies and tools in Hong Kong;

1	(iv) to encourage the adoption of such
2	technologies and tools by the people of Hong
3	Kong;
4	(v) to scale up the distribution of such
5	technologies and tools throughout Hong
6	Kong;
7	(vi) to prioritize the development of
8	tools, components, code, and technologies
9	that are fully open-source, to the extent
10	practicable;
11	(vii) to conduct research on repressive
12	tactics that undermine internet freedom in
13	Hong Kong;
14	(viii) to ensure digital safety guidance
15	and support is available to repressed indi-
16	vidual citizens, human rights defenders,
17	independent journalists, civil society orga-
18	nizations and marginalized populations in
19	Hong Kong; and
20	(ix) to engage United States private
21	industry, including e-commerce firms and
22	social networking companies, on the impor-
23	tance of preserving internet access in Hong
24	Kong.

1	(C) GRANT RECIPIENTS.—Grants awarded
2	pursuant to subparagraph $(A)$ shall be distrib-
3	uted to multiple vendors and suppliers through
4	an open, fair, competitive, and evidence-based
5	decision process—
6	(i) to diversify the technical base; and
7	(ii) to reduce the risk of misuse by bad
8	actors.
9	(D) Security Audits.—New technologies
10	developed using grants awarded pursuant to sub-
11	paragraph (A) shall undergo comprehensive secu-
12	rity audits to ensure such technologies are secure
13	and have not been compromised in a manner
14	detrimental to the interests of the United States
15	or to individuals or organizations benefitting
16	from programs supported by the Open Tech-
17	nology Fund.
18	(2) FUNDING SOURCE.—The Secretary of State is
19	authorized to expend funds made available to the
20	Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau
21	of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the De-
22	partment of State for each of fiscal years 2022 and
23	2023 for grants authorized under paragraph (1) by
24	any entity in the working group established under
25	subsection $(c)(1)$ .

## (3) Authorization of Appropriations.—

2 (A) OPEN TECHNOLOGY FUND.—In addition 3 to the funds authorized to be expended pursuant 4 to paragraph (2), there are authorized to be ap-5 propriated to the Open Technology Fund of the 6 United States Agency for Global Media 7 \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 and 8 2023 for grants to carry out this subsection. 9 Such amounts are in addition to any amounts 10 authorized to be appropriated for the Open Tech-11 nology Fund under section 1299P of the Na-12 tional Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 13 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

14 (B)BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN 15 RIGHTS, AND LABOR.—In addition to the funds 16 authorized to be expended pursuant to para-17 graph (2), there are authorized to be appro-18 priated to the Office of Internet Freedom Pro-19 grams of the Bureau of Democracy, Human 20 Rights, and Labor of the Department of State 21 \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 and 22 2023 to carry out this subsection.

23 (C) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts authorized to
24 be appropriated pursuant to subparagraphs (A)
25 and (B) shall remain available until expended.

1	(e) Strategic Planning Report.—Not later than
2	120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
3	Secretary of State and the working group under subsection
4	(c)(1) shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
5	mittees a classified report that—
6	(1) describes the Federal Government's plan to
7	bolster and increase the availability of Great Firewall
8	circumvention and internet freedom technology in
9	Hong Kong during fiscal year 2022;
10	(2) outlines a plan for—
11	(A) supporting the preservation of an open,
12	interoperable, reliable, and secure internet in
13	Hong Kong;
14	(B) increasing the supply of the technology
15	referred to in paragraph (1);
16	(C) accelerating the dissemination of such
17	technology;
18	(D) promoting the availability of internet
19	freedom in Hong Kong;
20	(E) utilizing presently-available tools in the
21	existing relevant portfolios for further use in the
22	unique context of Hong Kong;
23	(F) expanding the portfolio of tools in order
24	to diversify and strengthen the effectiveness and
25	resiliency of the circumvention efforts;

1	(G) providing training for high-risk groups
2	and individuals in Hong Kong; and
3	(H) detecting analyzing, and responding to
4	new and evolving censorship threats;
5	(3) includes a detailed description of the tech-
6	nical and fiscal steps necessary to safely implement
7	the plans referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), in-
8	cluding an analysis of the market conditions in Hong
9	Kong;
10	(4) describes the Federal Government's plans for
11	awarding grants to private organizations for the pur-
12	poses described in subsection $(d)(1)(A)$ ;
13	(5) outlines the working group's consultations re-
14	garding the implementation of this section to ensure
15	that all Federal efforts are aligned and well coordi-
16	nated; and
17	(6) outlines the Department of State's strategy to
18	influence global internet legal standards at inter-
19	national organizations and multilateral fora.
20	(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
21	(1) Appropriate congressional commit-
22	TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional commit-
23	tees" means—

1	(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
2	Committee on Appropriations, and the Select
3	Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and
4	(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
5	Committee on Appropriations, and the Perma-
6	nent Select Committee on Intelligence of the
7	House of Representatives.
8	(2) JOINT DECLARATION.—The term "Joint Dec-
9	laration" means the Joint Declaration of the Govern-
10	ment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
11	Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's
12	Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong,
13	done at Beijing on December 19, 1984.
13 14	done at Beijing on December 19, 1984. SEC. 312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRO-
14	
14 15	SEC. 312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRO-
14 15 16	SEC. 312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRO- TECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PEOPLE'S
14 15 16 17	SEC. 312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRO- TECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
14 15 16 17 18	SEC. 312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRO- TECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. (a) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appro-
14 15 16 17 18 19	SEC. 312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRO- TECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. (a) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appro- priated or otherwise made available to carry out section
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	<ul> <li>SEC. 312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRO- TECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.</li> <li>(a) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appro- priated or otherwise made available to carry out section 409 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2019 (Public</li> </ul>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	<ul> <li>SEC. 312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRO- TECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.</li> <li>(a) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appro- priated or otherwise made available to carry out section 409 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2019 (Public Law 115–409) should include programs that prioritize the</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>SEC. 312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRO- TECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.</li> <li>(a) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appro- priated or otherwise made available to carry out section 409 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2019 (Public Law 115–409) should include programs that prioritize the protection and advancement of the freedoms of association,</li> </ul>

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant
 to section 409 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of
 2019 (Public Law 115–409) may be used to fund non governmental agencies within the Indo-Pacific region that
 are focused on the issues described in subsection (a).

6 (c) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out
7 this section, the Assistant Secretary of Democracy, Human
8 Rights and Labor shall consult with the appropriate con9 gressional committees and representatives of civil society re10 garding—

(1) strengthening the capacity of the organizations referred to in subsection (b);

(2) protecting members of the groups referred to
in subsection (a) who have been targeted for arrest,
harassment, forced sterilizations, coercive abortions,
forced labor, or intimidation, including members residing outside of the PRC; and

(3) messaging efforts to reach the broadest possible audiences within the PRC about United States
Government efforts to protect freedom of association,
expression, assembly, and the rights of ethnic minorities.

## 1SEC. 313. MODIFICATIONS TO AND REAUTHORIZATION OF2SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN3RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

4 (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1262 of the Global
5 Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F
6 of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note)
7 is amended by striking paragraph (2).

8 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—(1) The Global Magnitsky
9 Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII
10 of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended
11 by inserting after section 1262 the following new section:
12 "SEC. 1262A. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

13 "It is the sense of Congress that the President should 14 establish and regularize information sharing and sanctions-15 related decision making with like-minded governments pos-16 sessing human rights and anti-corruption sanctions pro-17 grams similar in nature to those authorized under this sub-18 title."; and

19 (2) The table of contents in section 2(b) and in title
20 XII of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act
21 for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) are each
22 amended by inserting after the items relating to section
23 1262 the following:

"Sec. 1262A. Sense of Congress.".

24 (c) Imposition of Sanctions.—

1	(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1263
2	of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Account-
3	ability Act (Subtitle $F$ of title XII of Public Law
4	114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended to read as
5	follows:
6	"(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose the
7	sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any
8	foreign person that the President determines, based on cred-
9	ible information—
10	"(1) is responsible for or complicit in, or has di-
11	rectly or indirectly engaged in, serious human rights
12	abuse or any violation of internationally recognized
13	human rights;
14	"(2) is a current or former government official,
15	or a person acting for or on behalf of such an official,
16	who is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly
17	or indirectly engaged in—
18	"(A) corruption; or
19	``(B) the transfer or facilitation of the
20	transfer of the proceeds of corruption;
21	"(3) is or has been a leader or official of—
22	"(A) an entity, including a government en-
23	tity, that has engaged in, or whose members have
24	engaged in, any of the activities described in

1	subparagraph $(A)$ or $(B)$ related to the tenure of
2	the leader or official; or
3	"(B) an entity whose property and interests
4	in property are blocked pursuant to this section
5	as a result of activities related to the tenure of
6	the leader or official;
7	"(4) has materially assisted, sponsored, or pro-
8	vided financial, material, or technological support
9	for, or goods or services to or in support of—
10	``(A) an activity described in subparagraph
11	(A) or $(B)$ that is conducted by a foreign person;
12	"(B) a person whose property and interests
13	in property are blocked pursuant to this section;
14	OT
15	``(C) an entity, including a government en-
16	tity, that has engaged in, or whose members have
17	engaged in, an activity described in subpara-
18	graph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person;
19	OT
20	"(5) is owned or controlled by, or acts or is pur-
21	ported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly,
22	a person whose property and interests in property are
23	blocked pursuant to this section.".

1	(2) Consideration of certain informa-
2	TION.—Subsection (c)(2) of such section is amended
3	by inserting "corruption and" after "monitor".
4	(3) Requests by congress.—Subsection (d) of
5	such section is amended—
6	(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter pre-
7	ceding subparagraph (A), by striking "subsection
8	(a)" and inserting "subsection (a)(1)";
9	(B) in paragraph (2)—
10	(i) in subparagraph (A)—
11	(I) in the subparagraph heading,
12	by striking "Human rights viola-
13	TIONS" and inserting "SERIOUS
14	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE OR VIOLATIONS
15	OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED
16	HUMAN RIGHTS"; and
17	(II) by striking "described in
18	paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a)"
19	and inserting "described in subsection
20	(a)(1) relating to serious human rights
21	abuse or any violation of internation-
22	ally recognized human rights"; and
23	(ii) in subparagraph (B)—
24	(I) in the matter preceding clause
25	(i), by striking "described in para-

100
graph (3) or (4) of subsection (a)" and
inserting "described in subsection
(a)(1) relating to corruption or the
transfer or facilitation of the transfer
of the proceeds of corruption"; and
(II) by striking "ranking member
of" and all that follows through the pe-
riod at the end and inserting "ranking
member of one of the appropriate con-
gressional committees.".
(d) Reports to Congress.—Section 1264(a) of the
Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Sub-
title F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656
note) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (5), by striking "; and" and
inserting a semicolon;
(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at
the end and inserting ";"; and
(3) by adding at the end the following:
"(7) a description of additional steps taken by
the President through diplomacy, international en-
gagement, and assistance to foreign or security sectors
to address persistent underlying causes of serious
human rights abuse, violations of internationally rec-
ognized human rights, and corruption in each coun-

try in which foreign persons with respect to which
 sanctions have been imposed under section 1263 are
 located; and

4 "(8) a description of additional steps taken by
5 the President to ensure the pursuit of judicial ac6 countability in appropriate jurisdictions with respect
7 to those foreign persons subject to sanctions under sec8 tion 1263 for serious human rights abuse, violations
9 of internationally recognized human rights, and cor10 ruption.".

(e) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—(1) Section 1265 of the
Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656
note) is repealed.

(2) The table of contents in section 2(b) and in title
(2) The table of contents in section 2(b) and in title
16 XII of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act
17 for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) are each
18 amended by striking the items relating to section 1265.

19 SEC. 314. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONDEMNING ANTI-ASIAN
20 RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION.

21 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
22 (1) Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic,

- 23 crimes and discrimination against Asians and those
- 24 of Asian descent have risen dramatically worldwide.
- 25 In May 2020, United Nations Secretary-General An-

1	tonio Guterres said "the pandemic continues to un-
2	leash a tsunami of hate and xenophobia, scapegoating
3	and scare-mongering" and urged governments to "act
4	now to strengthen the immunity of our societies
5	against the virus of hate".
6	(2) Asian American and Pacific Island (AAPI)
7	workers make up a large portion of the essential
8	workers on the frontlines of the COVID–19 pandemic,
9	making up 8.5 percent of all essential healthcare
10	workers in the United States. AAPI workers also
11	make up a large share—between 6 percent and 12
12	percent based on sector—of the biomedical field.
13	(3) The United States Census notes that Ameri-
14	cans of Asian descent alone made up nearly 5.9 per-
15	cent of the United States population in 2019, and
16	that Asian Americans are the fastest-growing racial
17	group in the United States, projected to represent 14
18	percent of the United States population by 2065.
19	(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
20	that—
21	(1) the reprehensible attacks on people of Asian
22	descent and concerning increase in anti-Asian senti-
23	ment and racism in the United States and around the
24	world have no place in a peaceful, civilized, and toler-
25	ant world;

1	(2) the United States is a diverse country with
2	a proud tradition of immigration, and the strength
3	and vibrancy of the United States is enhanced by the
4	diverse ethnic backgrounds and tolerance of its citi-
5	zens, including Asian Americans and Pacific Island-
6	ers;
7	(3) the United States Government should encour-
8	age foreign governments to use the official and sci-
9	entific names for the COVID-19 pandemic, as rec-
10	ommended by the World Health Organization and the
11	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and
12	(4) the United States Government and other gov-
13	ernments around the world must actively oppose rac-
14	ism and intolerance, and use all available and appro-
15	priate tools to combat the spread of anti-Asian racism
16	and discrimination.
17	SEC. 315. ANNUAL REPORTING ON CENSORSHIP OF FREE
18	SPEECH WITH RESPECT TO INTERNATIONAL
19	ABUSES OF HUMAN RIGHTS.
20	Section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
21	(227 U.S.C. 2151n(d)) is amended—
22	(1) in paragraph (11)(C), by striking "and" at
23	the end;
24	(2) in paragraph $(12)(C)(ii)$ , by striking the pe-
25	riod at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

1

(3) by adding at the end the following:

2	"(13) wherever applicable, instances in which the
3	government of each country has attempted to
4	extraterritorially intimidate or pressure a company
5	or entity to censor or self-censor the speech of its em-
6	ployees, contractors, customers, or associated staff
7	with regards to the abuse of human rights in such
8	country, or sought retaliation against such employees
9	or contractors for the same, including any instance in
10	which the Government of the People's Republic of
11	China has sought to extraterritorially censor or pun-
12	ish speech that is otherwise legal in the United States
13	on the topics of—
14	"(A) repression and violation of funda-
15	mental freedoms in Hong Kong;
16	"(B) repression and persecution of religious
17	and ethnic minorities in China, including in the
18	Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and the
19	Tibet Autonomous Region;
20	"(C) efforts to proliferate and use surveil-
21	lance technologies to surveil activists, journalists,
22	opposition politicians, or to profile persons of
23	different ethnicities; and
24	"(D) other gross violations of human rights;
25	and

1	"(14) wherever applicable, instances in which a
2	company or entity located in or based in a third
3	country has censored or self-censored the speech of its
4	employees, contractors, customers, or associated staff
5	on the topic of abuse of human rights in each country
6	or sought to retaliate against such employees for the
7	same, due to intimidation or pressure from or the fear
8	of intimidation by the foreign government.".
9	SEC. 316. POLICY TOWARD THE XXIV OLYMPIC WINTER
10	GAMES AND THE XIII PARALYMPIC WINTER
11	GAMES.
12	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
13	(1) In October 2020, 39 countries at the United
14	Nations Third Committee of the General Assembly ap-
15	pealed for action on the mass arbitrary detentions
16	and other crimes against the Uyghur Muslim popu-
17	lation of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.
18	(2) The 2018 concluding observations of the
19	United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Ra-
20	cial Discrimination decried reports of mass arbitrary
21	detention of Uyghurs.
22	(3) Over 400 international nongovernmental or-
23	ganizations have joined together to decry the mass ar-
24	bitrary detentions of Uyghurs in the Xinjiang Uyghur
25	Autonomous Region.

1 (4) The Olympic Charter states that the practice 2 of sport "is a human right" that "shall be secured 3 without discrimination of any kind, such as race, col-4 our, sex, sexual orientation, language, religion, polit-5 ical or other opinion, national or social origin, prop-6 erty, birth or other status", a right that by definition cannot be secured in a country in which over 7 8 1,000,000 people are imprisoned in camps because of 9 their race, language, and religion.

10 (5) The 2008 Olympics in Beijing were accom-11 panied by widespread tracking, arrest, and intimida-12 tion of foreign journalists and bloggers, as well as re-13 strictions on movement of journalists, contrary to ex-14 plicit commitments made by the Government of the 15 People's Republic of China (PRC) to the Inter-16 national Olympic Committee.

17 (6) The Government of the PRC denied visas for
18 some journalists granted press accreditation for the
19 2008 Olympic Games, and the Beijing Organising
20 Committee of the Olympic Games repeatedly refused
21 to address incidents involving freedom of expression.

(7) The International Olympic Committee faced
broad criticism for failing to adequately anticipate
infringements by the Government of the PRC's on
freedom of expression and press for international

media and 2008 Olympics participants, and failing
 to hold the Government of the PRC to their own com mitments to safeguard human rights during the 2008
 games.

5 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
6 that the International Olympic Committee should—

7 (1) consider that the Olympic Charter's prin8 ciples of solidarity and nondiscrimination are hard
9 to reconcile with holding the 2022 Winter Games in
10 a country the government of which stands credibly ac11 cused of perpetrating crimes against humanity and
12 genocide against ethnic and religious minorities;

13 (2) take into account the recent precedent of the 14 2008 games, at which Olympic athletes, spectators, 15 and international media had their fundamental free-16 doms severely challenged, and the likely limitations 17 the Government of the PRC will seek to enforce on 18 participants speaking out about ongoing persecution 19 of the Uyqhurs and other human rights abuses in the 20 PRC, despite repeated commitments by the Govern-21 *ment of the PRC:* 

(3) emphasize that the International Olympic
Committee is not opposed to moving an Olympic
competition in all circumstances, and should immediately rebid the 2022 Winter Olympic Games to be

1	hosted by a country that recognizes and respects
2	human rights;
3	(4) affirm the International Olympic Commit-
4	tee's—
5	(A) desire to stay above politics does not
6	permit turning a blind eye to mass atrocity
7	crimes, which cannot and should not be dis-
8	missed as mere political concerns; and
9	(B) commitment to the fundamental rights
10	instruments of the international system, which
11	are beyond partisan or domestic policy, and
12	upon which the success of the entire Olympic
13	project depends;
14	(5) propose a set of clear, executable actions to
15	be taken by the International Olympic Committee
16	upon infringement of freedom of expression by a host
17	country's government during any Olympics event, in-
18	cluding the 2022 Winter Olympics, against athletes,
19	participants, and international media; and
20	(6) rescind Rule 50 of the Olympic Charter,
21	which restricts the freedom of expression by athletes
22	when competing during Olympics events, and affirm
23	the rights of athletes to political and other speech dur-
24	ing athletic competitions, including speech that is
25	critical of their host countries.

1	(c) Statement of Policy.—It shall be the policy of
2	the United States—
3	(1) to implement a presidential and cabinet level
4	diplomatic boycott of the XXIV Olympic Winter
5	Games and the XIII Paralympic Winter Games in
6	the PRC;
7	(2) to encourage other nations, especially demo-
8	cratic partners and allies, to do the same; and
9	(3) to call for an end to the Chinese Communist
10	Party's ongoing human rights abuses, including the
11	Uyghur genocide.
12	SEC. 317. REVIEW AND CONTROLS ON EXPORT OF ITEMS
13	WITH CRITICAL CAPABILITIES TO ENABLE
13 14	WITH CRITICAL CAPABILITIES TO ENABLE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.
14	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.
14 15	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to use export controls to the extent necessary
14 15 16 17	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to use export controls to the extent necessary
14 15 16 17	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to use export controls to the extent necessary to further the protection of internationally recognized
14 15 16 17 18	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to use export controls to the extent necessary to further the protection of internationally recognized human rights.
14 15 16 17 18 19	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to use export controls to the extent necessary to further the protection of internationally recognized human rights. (b) REVIEW OF ITEMS WITH CRITICAL CAPABILITIES
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> </ol>	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to use export controls to the extent necessary to further the protection of internationally recognized human rights. (b) REVIEW OF ITEMS WITH CRITICAL CAPABILITIES TO ENABLE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.—Not later than 180
<ol> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> </ol>	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to use export controls to the extent necessary to further the protection of internationally recognized human rights. (b) REVIEW OF ITEMS WITH CRITICAL CAPABILITIES TO ENABLE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and as

25 shall conduct a review of items subject to controls for crime

1 control reasons pursuant to section 742.7 of the Export Ad-2 ministration Regulations.

3	(c) CONTROLS.—In furtherance of the policy set forth
4	in subsection (a), not later than 60 days after completing
5	the review required by subsection (b), the Secretary, in co-
6	ordination with the heads of other Federal agencies as ap-
7	propriate, shall determine whether additional export con-
8	trols are needed to protect human rights, including wheth-
9	er—

10 (1) controls for crime control reasons pursuant to section 742.7 of the Export Administration Regula-11 12 tions should be imposed on additional items, includ-13 ing items with critical capabilities to enable human 14 rights abuses involving—

- 15 (A) censorship or social control; (B) surveillance, interception, or restriction 16 17 of communications;
- 18 (C) monitoring or restricting access to or 19 use of the internet;

(D) identification of individuals through fa-20 21 cial or voice recognition or biometric indicators; 22 or

(E) DNA sequencing; or 24 (2) end-use and end-user controls should be im-25 posed on the export, reexport, or in-country transfer

of certain items with critical capabilities to enable
 human rights abuses that are subject to the Export
 Administration Regulations if the person seeking to
 export, reexport, or transfer the item has knowledge,
 or the Secretary determines and so informs that per son, that the end-user or ultimate consignee will use
 the item to enable human rights abuses.

8 (d) COOPERATION OF OTHER AGENCIES.—Upon re9 quest from the Secretary, the head of a Federal agency shall
10 provide full support and cooperation to the Secretary in
11 carrying out this section.

12 (e) INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION ON CONTROLS TO 13 PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS.—It shall be the policy of the 14 United States to seek to secure the cooperation of other gov-15 ernments to impose export controls that are consistent, to 16 the extent possible, with the controls imposed under this sec-17 tion.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1752(2)(A) of
the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 20
4811(2)(A)) is amended—

21 (1) in clause (iv), by striking "; or" and insert22 ing a semicolon;

23 (2) in clause (v), by striking the period and in24 serting "; or"; and

25 (3) by adding at the end the following:

1	"(vi) serious human rights abuses.".
2	(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
3	(1) End-user; knowledge; ultimate con-
4	SIGNEE.—The terms "end-user", "knowledge", and
5	"ultimate consignee" have the meanings given those
6	terms in section 772.1 of the Export Administration
7	Regulations.
8	(2) EXPORT; EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULA-
9	TIONS; IN-COUNTRY TRANSFER; ITEM; REEXPORT.—
10	The terms "export", "Export Administration Regula-
11	tions", "in-country transfer", "item", and "reexport"
12	have the meanings given those terms in section 1742
13	of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C.
14	4801).
15	(3) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
16	the Secretary of Commerce.
17	SEC. 318. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMMERCIAL EXPORT
18	CONTROL POLICY.
19	It is the sense of Congress that the President should
20	reexamine United States commercial export control policy
21	for any country, including the People's Republic of China,
22	that is known to supply arms or dual use items to any
23	country the government of which has been designated pursu-
24	ant to any applicable provision of law as a state sponsor

of terrorism or to any entity designated by the Secretary
 of State as a foreign terrorist organization.

3 SEC. 319. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO
4 SYSTEMATIC RAPE, COERCIVE ABORTION,
5 FORCED STERILIZATION, OR INVOLUNTARY
6 CONTRACEPTIVE IMPLANTATION IN THE
7 XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(a)(1) of the Uyghur
9 Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–145;
10 22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended by inserting after sub11 paragraph (E) the following:

12 "(F) Systematic rape, coercive abortion,
13 forced sterilization, or involuntary contraceptive
14 implantation policies and practices.".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a)—

17 (1) takes effect on the date of the enactment of
18 this Act; and

(2) applies with respect to the first report required by section 6(a)(1) of the Uyghur Human
Rights Policy Act of 2020 submitted after such date
of enactment.

23 SEC. 320. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CENSORSHIP

24 **OF POLITICAL SPEECH.** 

25 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1	(1) The People's Republic of China censors polit-
2	ical speech of throughout the country through many
3	means including through mass censorship of the
4	Internet, the Great Firewall, radical curtailment of
5	the freedom of the press.
6	(2) The PRC employs several other means to sti-
7	fle dissent including instigating private person to tar-
8	get dissenting individuals and private companies to
9	target offending companies.
10	(b) SENSE OF CONCRESS. It is the sense of Congress
10	(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
10 11	(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
11	that—
11 12	that— (1) censorship of political speech in China is
11 12 13	that— (1) censorship of political speech in China is contrary to the human rights of the Chinese people;
11 12 13 14	that— (1) censorship of political speech in China is contrary to the human rights of the Chinese people; (2) censorship of political speech, whether con-
<ol> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> </ol>	that— <ul> <li>(1) censorship of political speech in China is</li> <li>contrary to the human rights of the Chinese people;</li> <li>(2) censorship of political speech, whether conducted by the government, or private or quasi-private</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> </ol>	that— <ul> <li>(1) censorship of political speech in China is</li> <li>contrary to the human rights of the Chinese people;</li> <li>(2) censorship of political speech, whether conducted by the government, or private or quasi-private</li> <li>entities is antithetical to United States values and in-</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> </ol>	that— <ul> <li>(1) censorship of political speech in China is</li> <li>contrary to the human rights of the Chinese people;</li> <li>(2) censorship of political speech, whether conducted by the government, or private or quasi-private</li> <li>entities is antithetical to United States values and interests; and</li> </ul>

1SEC. 321. REPORT ON MANNER AND EXTENT TO WHICH THE2GOVERNMENT OF CHINA EXPLOITS HONG3KONG TO CIRCUMVENT UNITED STATES LAWS4AND PROTECTIONS.

5 Title III of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act
6 of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5731 et seq.) is amended by adding at
7 the end the following:

8 "SEC. 303. REPORT ON MANNER AND EXTENT TO WHICH 9 THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA EXPLOITS 10 HONG KONG TO CIRCUMVENT UNITED 11 STATES LAWS AND PROTECTIONS.

12 "(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the 13 date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of State 14 shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a 15 report on the manner and extent to which the Government 16 of China uses the status of Hong Kong to circumvent the 17 laws and protections of the United States.

18 "(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection
19 (a) shall include the following:

20 "(1) In consultation with the Secretary of Com21 merce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the
22 Director of National Intelligence—

23 "(A) an assessment of how the Government
24 of China uses Hong Kong to circumvent United
25 States export controls; and

1	``(B) a list of all significant incidents in
2	which the Government of China used Hong Kong
3	to circumvent such controls during the reporting
4	period.
5	"(2) In consultation with the Secretary of the
6	Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce—
7	"(A) an assessment of how the Government
8	of China uses Hong Kong to circumvent duties
9	on merchandise exported to the United States
10	from the People's Republic of China; and
11	"(B) a list of all significant incidents in
12	which the Government of China used Hong Kong
13	to circumvent such duties during the reporting
14	period.
15	"(3) In consultation with the Secretary of the
16	Treasury, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and
17	the Director of National Intelligence—
18	"(A) an assessment of how the Government
19	of China uses Hong Kong to circumvent sanc-
20	tions imposed by the United States or pursuant
21	to multilateral regimes; and
22	"(B) a list of all significant incidents in
23	which the Government of China used Hong Kong
24	to circumvent such sanctions during the report-
25	ing period.

1	"(4) In consultation with the Secretary of Home-
2	land Security and the Director of National Intel-
3	ligence, an assessment of how the Government of
4	China uses formal or informal means to extradite or
5	coercively move individuals, including United States
6	persons, from Hong Kong to the People's Republic of
7	China.
8	"(5) In consultation with the Secretary of De-
9	fense, the Director of National Intelligence, and the
10	Director of Homeland Security—
11	"(A) an assessment of how the intelligence,
12	security, and law enforcement agencies of the
13	Government of China, including the Ministry of
14	State Security, the Ministry of Public Security,
15	and the People's Armed Police, use the Hong
16	Kong Security Bureau and other security agen-
17	cies in Hong Kong to conduct espionage on for-
18	eign nationals, including United States persons,
19	conduct influence operations, or violate civil lib-
20	erties guaranteed under the laws of Hong Kong;
21	and
22	"(B) a list of all significant incidents of
23	such espionage, influence operations, or viola-
24	tions of civil liberties during the reporting pe-
25	riod.

1	"(c) Form of Report; Availability.—
2	"(1) FORM.—The report required by subsection
3	(a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may
4	include a classified index.
5	"(2) AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of
6	the report required by subsection (a) shall be posted
7	on a publicly available internet website of the Depart-
8	ment of State.
9	"(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
10	"(1) Appropriate congressional commit-
11	TEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional commit-
12	tees' means—
13	"(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
14	the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban
15	Affairs, the Committee on Finance, and the Se-
16	lect Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and
17	"(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
18	Committee on Financial Services, the Permanent
19	Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Com-
20	mittee on Ways and Means of the House of Rep-
21	resentatives.
22	"(2) FOREIGN NATIONAL.—The term 'foreign na-
23	tional' means a person that is neither—
24	"(A) an individual who is a citizen or na-
25	tional of the People's Republic of China; or

1	``(B) an entity organized under the laws of
2	the People's Republic of China or of a jurisdic-
3	tion within the People's Republic of China.
4	"(3) Reporting period.—The term 'reporting
5	period' means the 5-year period preceding submission
6	of the report required by subsection (a).
7	"(4) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
8	'United States person' means—
9	"(A) a United States citizen or an alien
10	lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the
11	United States; or
12	``(B) an entity organized under the laws of
13	the United States or of any jurisdiction within
14	the United States, including a foreign branch of
15	such an entity.".
16	SEC. 322. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ANNUAL COUN-
17	TRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRAC-
18	TICES.
19	It is the sense of Congress that the Department of
20	State's annual Country Reports on Human Rights Prac-
21	tices should include relevant information regarding whether
22	a particular country has provided assistance to the PRC
23	or any entity under the influence of the Chinese Communist
24	Party in its genocide against the Uyghurs, including
25	through the forcible repatriation of Uyghurs to the PRC

without reasonable opportunity for them to be assessed and
 protected as refugees.

## 3 SEC. 323. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PRESS FREE-4 DOM IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

5 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the People's Re6 public of China maintains one of the worst media environ7 ments in the world and seeks to curtail political speech in8 side and outside the country, including by—

9 (1) targeting independent and foreign media in 10 China through systematic harassment including the 11 denial of visas to foreign journalists, imprisonment, 12 the denial of medical care to imprisoned journalists, 13 and curtailing access to legal representation;

14 (2) pervasively monitoring and censoring online
15 and social media content, including through the ban16 ning of virtual private networks;

(3) using the full force of the State to stifle internal dissent including dissent online, particularly dissent that could lead to political change and content
that criticizes China's leaders, however trivial, reportedly even to the point of censoring comparisons of Xi
Jingping's looks with Winnie the Pooh;

23 (4) spreading propaganda to foreign audiences
24 through the United Front Work Department and re25 lated activities:

1	(5) seeking to intimidate American-based jour-
2	nalists working for Radio Free Asia and reporting on
3	gross human rights violations in China's Xinjiang
4	Uyghur Autonomous Region by jailing or otherwise
5	harassing members of their families; and
6	(6) championing a "sovereign Internet" model
7	and exporting technology to enhance the ability of
8	like-minded authoritarian regimes to suppress dissent
9	online and monitor the activity of their people.
10	(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
11	that—
12	(1) the freedom of the press is an unalienable
13	right that is necessary for citizens to hold their gov-
14	ernment to account;
15	(2) the PRC should cease its repression of jour-
16	nalists, citizen journalists, news organizations; and
17	(3) the PRC should cease the censorship of polit-
18	ical satire, including comparisons of Xi Jingping's
19	looks with Winnie the Pooh.
20	SEC. 324. UNITED STATES SPECIAL ENVOY FOR XINJIANG
21	PROVINCE.
22	(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall estab-
23	lish within the Department of State the position of United
24	States Special Envoy for Xinjiang Province (in this section
25	referred to as the "Special Envoy").

1 (b) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary may appoint an 2 individual to the position of Special Envoy from among 3 officers and employees of the Department of State. The Sec-4 retary may allow such officer or employee to retain the posi-5 tion (and the responsibilities associated with such position) 6 held by such officer or employee prior to the appointment 7 of such officer or employee to the position of Special Envoy. 8 (c) DUTIES.—The Special Envoy shall coordinate dip-9 lomatic, political, public diplomacy, financial assistance, 10 sanctions, counterterrorism, security resources, and congres-11 sional reporting requirements within the United States 12 Government to respond to the gross violations of universally recognized human rights occurring in Xinjiang Province of 13 the People's Republic of China, including by addressing— 14 15 (1) the mass detentions of Uyghurs and other 16 predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities; 17 (2) the deployment of technologically advanced 18 surveillance and police detection methods; and 19 (3) the counterterrorism and counter-radicalism 20 claims used to justify the policies of the Chinese Gov-21 ernment in Xinjiang Province.

## 1SEC. 325. CHINA CENSORSHIP MONITOR AND ACTION2GROUP.

3 (a) REPORT ON CENSORSHIP AND INTIMIDATION OF
4 UNITED STATES PERSONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
5 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—

6 (1) REPORT.—

7 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days 8 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the 9 Secretary of State shall select and seek to enter 10 into an agreement with a qualified research enti-11 ty that is independent of the Department of 12 State to write a report on censorship and in-13 timidation in the United States and its posses-14 sions and territories of United States persons, 15 including United States companies that conduct 16 business in the People's Republic of China, which 17 is directed or directly supported by the Govern-18 ment of the People's Republic of China. 19 (B) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The re-20 port required under subparagraph (A) shall— 21 (i) assess major trends, patterns, and 22 methods of the Government of the People's

23 Republic of China's efforts to direct or di-

24 rectly support censorship and intimidation
25 of United States persons, including United
26 States companies that conduct business in

1	the People's Republic of China, which are
2	exercising their right to freedom of speech;
3	(ii) assess, including through the use of
4	illustrative examples, as appropriate, the
5	impact on and consequences for United
6	States persons, including United States
7	companies that conduct business in the Peo-
8	ple's Republic of China, that criticize—
9	(I) the Government of the People's
10	Republic of China;
11	(II) the Chinese Communist
12	Party;
13	(III) the authoritarian model of
14	government of the People's Republic of
15	China; or
16	(IV) a particular policy advanced
17	by the Chinese Communist Party or
18	the Government of the People's Repub-
19	lic of China;
20	(iii) identify the implications for the
21	United States of the matters described in
22	clauses (i) and (ii);
23	(iv) assess the methods and evaluate
24	the efficacy of the efforts by the Government
25	of the People's Republic of China to limit

1	freedom of expression in the private sector,
2	including with respect to media, social
3	media, film, education, travel, financial
4	services, sports and entertainment, tech-
5	nology, telecommunication, and internet in-
6	frastructure interests;
7	(v) include policy recommendations for
8	the United States Government, including
9	recommendations regarding collaboration
10	with United States allies and partners, to
11	address censorship and intimidation by the
12	Government of the People's Republic of
13	China; and
14	(vi) include policy recommendations
15	for United States persons, including United
16	States companies that conduct business in
17	China, to address censorship and intimida-
18	tion by the Government of the People's Re-
19	public of China.
20	(C) Applicability to united states al-
21	LIES AND PARTNERS.—To the extent practicable,
22	the report required under subparagraph $(A)$
23	should identify implications and policy rec-
24	ommendations that are relevant to United States
25	allies and partners facing censorship and intimi-

1	dation directed or directly supported by the Gov-
2	ernment of the People's Republic of China.
3	(2) Submission of report.—
4	(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year
5	after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
6	Secretary of State shall submit the report writ-
7	ten by the qualified research entity selected pur-
8	suant to paragraph $(1)(A)$ to the appropriate
9	congressional committees.
10	(B) PUBLICATION.—The report referred to
11	in subparagraph (A) shall be made accessible to
12	the public online through relevant United States
13	Government websites.
14	(3) Federal government support.—The Sec-
15	retary of State and other Federal agencies selected by
16	the President shall provide the qualified research enti-
17	ty selected pursuant to paragraph $(1)(A)$ with timely
18	access to appropriate information, data, resources,
19	and analyses necessary for such entity to write the re-
20	port described in paragraph (1) in a thorough and
21	independent manner.
22	(b) China Censorship Monitor and Action
23	Group.—
24	(1) CERTIFICATION.—Upon receipt and review of
25	the report described in subsection (a), the President

1	shall make a determination on whether the Govern-
2	ment of the People's Republic of China engages in the
3	censorship and intimidation of United States persons,
4	including United States companies that conduct busi-
5	ness in the People's Republic of China, which are ex-
6	ercising their right to freedom of speech, taking into
7	account the contents of the report and other informa-
8	tion available to the government of the United States.
9	(2) IN GENERAL.—If there is a determination
10	under paragraph (1) that the Government of the Peo-
11	ple's Republic of China engages in the censorship and
12	intimidation of United States persons, including
13	United States companies that conduct business in the
14	People's Republic of China, which are exercising their
15	right to freedom of speech, the President shall estab-
16	lish an interagency task force, which shall be known
17	as the "China Censorship Monitor and Action
18	Group" (referred to in this section as the "Task
19	Force").
20	(3) Membership.—If, upon receipt and review
21	of the report described in subsection (a), he deems it
22	in the national interest, the President shall—
23	(A) appoint the chair of the Task Force
24	from among the staff of the National Security
25	Council;

1	(B) appoint the vice chair of the Task Force
2	from among the staff of the National Economic
3	Council; and
4	(C) direct the head of each of the following
5	executive branch agencies to appoint personnel to
6	participate in the Task Force:
7	(i) The Department of State.
8	(ii) The Department of Commerce.
9	(iii) The Department of the Treasury.
10	(iv) The Department of Justice.
11	(v) The Office of the United States
12	Trade Representative.
13	(vi) The Office of the Director of Na-
14	tional Intelligence, and other appropriate
15	elements of the intelligence community (as
16	defined in section 3 of the National Secu-
17	rity Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)).
18	(vii) The Federal Communications
19	Commission.
20	(viii) The United States Agency for
21	Global Media.
22	(ix) Other agencies designated by the
23	President.
24	(4) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Task Force shall—

1	(A) oversee the development and execution of
2	an integrated Federal Government strategy to
3	monitor and address the impacts of efforts di-
4	rected, or directly supported, by the Government
5	of the People's Republic of China to censor or in-
6	timidate, in the United States or in any of its
7	possessions or territories, any United States per-
8	son, including United States companies that
9	conduct business in the People's Republic of
10	China, which are exercising their right to free-
11	dom of speech; and
12	(B) submit the strategy developed pursuant
13	to subparagraph $(A)$ to the appropriate congres-
14	sional committees not later than 120 days after
15	the date of the enactment of this Act.
16	(5) MEETINGS.—The Task Force shall meet not
17	less frequently than twice per year.
18	(6) CONSULTATIONS.—The Task Force should
19	regularly consult, to the extent necessary and appro-
20	priate, with—
21	(A) Federal agencies that are not rep-
22	resented on the Task Force;
23	(B) independent agencies of the United
24	States Government that are not represented on
25	the Task Force;

1	(C) relevant stakeholders in the private sec-
2	tor and the media; and
3	(D) relevant stakeholders among United
4	States allies and partners facing similar chal-
5	lenges related to censorship or intimidation by
6	the Government of the People's Republic of
7	China.
8	(7) Reporting requirements.—
9	(A) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Task Force
10	shall submit an annual report to the appropriate
11	congressional committees that describes, with re-
12	spect to the reporting period—
13	(i) the strategic objectives and policies
14	pursued by the Task Force to address the
15	challenges of censorship and intimidation of
16	United States persons while in the United
17	States or any of its possessions or terri-
18	tories, which is directed or directly sup-
19	ported by the Government of the People's
20	Republic of China;
21	(ii) the activities conducted by the
22	Task Force in support of the strategic objec-
23	tives and policies referred to in clause (i);
24	and

1	(iii) the results of the activities referred
2	to in clause (ii) and the impact of such ac-
3	tivities on the national interests of the
4	United States.
5	(B) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report sub-
6	mitted pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be
7	unclassified, but may include a classified annex.
8	(C) Congressional briefings.—Not later
9	than 90 days after the date of the enactment of
10	this Act, and annually thereafter, the Task Force
11	shall provide briefings to the appropriate con-
12	gressional committees regarding the activities of
13	the Task Force to execute the strategy developed
14	pursuant to paragraph (3)(A).
15	(c) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on the date
16	that is five years after the date of the enactment of this
17	Act.
18	(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
19	(1) QUALIFIED RESEARCH ENTITY.—The term
20	"qualified research entity" means an entity that—
21	(A) is a nonpartisan research organization
22	or a federally funded research and development
23	center;

1	(B) has appropriate expertise and analyt-
2	ical capability to write the report required under
3	section 3; and
4	(C) is free from any financial, commercial,
5	or other entanglements, which could undermine
6	the independence of such report or create a con-
7	flict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of
8	interest, with—
9	(i) the Government of the People's Re-
10	public of China;
11	(ii) the Chinese Communist Party;
12	(iii) any company incorporated in the
13	People's Republic of China or a subsidiary
14	of such company; or
15	(iv) any company or entity incor-
16	porated outside of the People's Republic of
17	China that is believed to have a substantial
18	financial or commercial interest in the Peo-
19	ple's Republic of China.
20	(2) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United
21	States person" means—
22	(A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
23	fully admitted for permanent residence to the
24	United States; or

1	(B) an entity organized under the laws of
2	the United States or any jurisdiction within the
3	United States, including a foreign branch of
4	such an entity.
5	SEC. 326. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE ON BIS LICENSING INFOR-
6	MATION.
7	The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
8	resentatives shall make aggregate statistics on licensing in-
9	formation, ensuring all confidential business information
10	is protected, for PRC companies on the Entity List con-
11	tained in the Export Administration Regulations available
12	to the public.
13	TITLE IV—INVESTING IN OUR
14	ECONOMIC STATECRAFT
15	SEC. 401. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE PEOPLE'S
16	REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY.
17	It is the sense of Congress that—
18	(1) the challenges presented by a nonmarket
19	economy like the economy of the People's Republic of
20	China (PRC), which has captured such a large share
21	of global economic exchange, are in many ways un-
22	precedented and require sufficiently elevated and sus-
23	tained long-term focus and engagement;
24	(2) in order to truly address the most detri-
25	mental aspects of Chinese Communist Party (CCP)-

1	directed mercantilist economic strategy, the United
2	States must adopt policies that—
3	(A) expose the full scope and scale of intel-
4	lectual property theft and mass subsidization of
5	Chinese firms, and the resulting harm to the
6	United States, foreign markets, and the global
7	economy;
8	(B) ensure that PRC companies face costs
9	and consequences for anticompetitive behavior;
10	(C) provide options for affected United
11	States persons to address and respond to unrea-
12	sonable and discriminatory CCP-directed indus-
13	trial policies; and
14	(D) strengthen the protection of critical
15	technology and sensitive data, while still fos-
16	tering an environment that provides incentives
17	for secure but open investment, innovation, and
18	competition;
19	(3) the United States must work with its allies
20	and partners and multilateral venues and fora—
21	(A) to reinforce long-standing generally ac-
22	cepted principles of fair competition and market
23	behavior and address the PRC's anticompetitive
24	economic and industrial policies that undermine
25	decades of global growth and innovation;

1	(B) to ensure that the PRC is not granted
2	the same treatment as that of a free-market econ-
3	omy until it ceases the implementation of laws,
4	regulations, policies, and practices that provide
5	unfair advantage to PRC firms in furtherance of
6	national objectives and impose unreasonable, dis-
7	criminatory, and illegal burdens on market-
8	based international commerce; and
9	(C) to align policies with respect to curbing
10	state-directed subsidization of the private sector,
11	such as advocating for global rules related to
12	transparency and adherence to notification re-
13	quirements, including through the efforts cur-
14	rently being advanced by the United States,
15	Japan, and the European Union;
16	(4) the United States and its allies and partners
17	must collaborate to provide incentives to their respec-
18	tive companies to cooperate in areas such as—
19	(A) advocating for protection of intellectual
20	property rights in markets around the world;
21	(B) fostering open technical standards; and
22	(C) increasing joint investments in overseas
23	markets; and
24	(5) the United States should develop policies
25	that—

(A) insulate United States entities from
 PRC pressure against complying with United
 States laws;

4 (B) together with the work of allies and partners and multilateral institutions, counter 5 6 the potential impact of the blocking regime of the 7 PRC established by the Ministry of Commerce of 8 the PRC on January 9, 2021, when it issued 9 Order No. 1 of 2021, entitled "Rules on Counteracting Unjustified Extraterritorial Application 10 11 of Foreign Legislation and other Measures"; and 12 (C) plan for future actions that the Govern-13 ment of the PRC may take to undermine the 14 lawful application of United States legal au-15 thorities, including with respect to the use of 16 sanctions.

## 17 SEC. 402. ECONOMIC DEFENSE RESPONSE TEAMS.

18 (a) PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall 19 20 develop and implement a pilot program for the creation of 21 deployable economic defense response teams to help provide 22 emergency technical assistance and support to a country 23 subjected to the threat or use of coercive economic measures 24 (in this section referred to as a "partner country") and to play a liaison role between the legitimate government of 25

1	that country and the United States Government. Such as-
2	sistance and support may include the following activities:
3	(1) Reducing the partner country's vulnerability
4	to coercive economic measures.
5	(2) Minimizing the damage that such measures
6	by an adversary could cause to the partner country.
7	(3) Implementing any bilateral or multilateral
8	contingency plans that may exist for responding to
9	the threat or use of such measures.
10	(4) In coordination with the partner country, de-
11	veloping or improving plans and strategies by the
12	country for reducing vulnerabilities and improving
13	responses to such measures in the future.
14	(5) Assisting the partner country in dealing with
15	foreign sovereign investment in infrastructure or re-
16	lated projects that may undermine the partner coun-
17	try's sovereignty.
18	(6) Assisting the partner country in responding
19	to specific efforts from an adversary attempting to
20	employ economic coercion that undermines the part-
21	ner country's sovereignty, including efforts in the
22	cyber domain, such as efforts that undermine cyberse-
23	curity or digital security of the partner country or
24	initiatives that introduce digital technologies in a

manner that undermines freedom, security, and sov ereignty of the partner country.

3 (7) Otherwise providing direct and relevant
4 short-to-medium term economic or other assistance
5 from the United States and marshalling other re6 sources in support of effective responses to such meas7 ures.

8 (b) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

9 (1) REPORT ON ESTABLISHMENT.—Upon estab-10 lishment of the pilot program required by subsection 11 (a), the Secretary of State shall provide the appro-12 priate congressional committees with a detailed report 13 and briefing describing the pilot program, the major 14 elements of the program, the personnel and institu-15 tions involved, and the degree to which the program incorporates the elements described in subsection (a). 16

17 (2) FOLLOW-UP REPORT.—Not later than one 18 year after the date on which the report required by 19 paragraph (1) is submitted, the Secretary of State 20 shall provide the appropriate congressional commit-21 tees with a detailed report and briefing describing the 22 operations over the previous year of the pilot program 23 established pursuant to subsection (a), as well as the 24 Secretary's assessment of its performance and suit-25 ability for becoming a permanent program.

1	(3) FORM.—Each report required under this sub-
2	section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but
3	may include a classified annex.
4	(c) Declaration of an Economic Crisis Re-
5	QUIRED.—
6	(1) NOTIFICATION.—The President may activate
7	an economic defense response team for a period of 180
8	days under the authorities of this section to assist a
9	partner country in responding to an unusual and ex-
10	traordinary economic coercive threat by an adversary
11	of the United States upon the declaration of a coer-
12	cive economic emergency, together with notification to
13	the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and
14	the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of
15	Representatives.
16	(2) EXTENSION AUTHORITY.—The President may
17	activate the response team for an additional 180 days
18	upon the submission of a detailed analysis to the com-
19	mittees described in paragraph (1) justifying why the
20	continued deployment of the economic defense re-

sponse team in response to the economic emergency is in the national security interest of the United States. (d) SUNSET.—The authorities provided under this sec-

24 tion shall expire on December 31, 2026.

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(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Neither the authority
 to declare an economic crisis provided for in subsection (d),
 nor the declaration of an economic crisis pursuant to sub section (d), shall confer or be construed to confer any au thority, power, duty, or responsibility to the President other
 than the authority to activate an economic defense response
 team as described in this section.

8 (f) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE-9 FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congres-10 sional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,
the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and
Forestry, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Agriculture,
and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House
of Representatives.

## 23 SEC. 403. COUNTERING OVERSEAS KLEPTOCRACY.

24 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1	(1) Authoritarian leaders in foreign countries
2	abuse their power to steal assets from state institu-
3	tions, enrich themselves at the expense of their coun-
4	tries' economic development, and use corruption as a
5	strategic tool both to solidify their grip on power and
6	to undermine democratic institutions abroad.
7	(2) Global corruption harms the competitiveness
8	of United States businesses, weakens democratic gov-
9	ernance, feeds terrorist recruitment and transnational
10	organized crime, enables drug smuggling and human
11	trafficking, and stymies economic growth.
12	(3) Illicit financial flows often penetrate coun-
13	tries through what appear to be legitimate financial
14	transactions, as kleptocrats launder money, use shell
15	companies, amass offshore wealth, and participate in
16	a global shadow economy.
17	(4) The Government of the Russian Federation is
18	a leading model of this type of kleptocratic system,
19	using state-sanctioned corruption to both erode demo-
20	cratic governance from within and discredit democ-
21	racy abroad, thereby strengthening the authoritarian
22	rule of Vladimir Putin.
23	(5) Corrupt individuals and entities in the Rus-
24	sian Federation, often with the backing and encour-
25	agement of political leadership, use stolen money—

1	(A) to purchase key assets in other coun-
2	tries, often with a goal of attaining monopolistic
3	control of a sector;
4	(B) to gain access to and influence the poli-
5	cies of other countries; and
6	(C) to advance Russian interests in other
7	countries, particularly those that undermine con-
8	fidence and trust in democratic systems.
9	(6) Systemic corruption in the People's Republic
10	of China (PRC), often tied to, directed by, or backed
11	by the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party
12	(CCP) and the Government of the PRC is used—
13	(A) to provide unfair advantage to certain
14	PRC economic entities;
15	(B) to increase other countries' economic de-
16	pendence on the PRC to secure greater deference
17	to the PRC's diplomatic and strategic goals; and
18	(C) to exploit corruption in foreign govern-
19	ments and among other political elites to enable
20	PRC state-backed firms to pursue predatory and
21	exploitative economic practices.
22	(7) Thwarting these tactics by Russian, Chinese,
23	and other kleptocratic actors requires the inter-
24	national community to strengthen democratic govern-
25	ance and the rule of law. International cooperation in

combating corruption and illicit finance is vital to
 such efforts, especially by empowering reformers in
 foreign countries during historic political openings
 for the establishment of the rule of law in those coun tries.

6 (8) Technical assistance programs that combat 7 corruption and strengthen the rule of law, including 8 through assistance provided by the Department of 9 State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law 10 Enforcement Affairs and the United States Agency for 11 International Development, and through programs 12 like the Department of Justice's Office of Overseas 13 Prosecutorial Development. Assistance and Training 14 and the International Criminal Investigative Train-15 ing Assistance Program, can have lasting and signifi-16 cant impacts for both foreign and United States in-17 terests.

18 (9) There currently exist numerous international
19 instruments to combat corruption, kleptocracy, and
20 illicit finance, including—

21 (A) the Inter-American Convention against
22 Corruption of the Organization of American
23 States, done at Caracas March 29, 1996;

24 (B) the Convention on Combating Bribery
25 of Foreign Public Officials in International

1	Business Transactions of the Organisation of
2	Economic Co-operation and Development, done
3	at Paris December 21, 1997 (commonly referred
4	to as the "Anti-Bribery Convention");
5	(C) the United Nations Convention against
6	Transnational Organized Crime, done at New
7	York November 15, 2000;
8	(D) the United Nations Convention against
9	Corruption, done at New York October 31, 2003;
10	(E) Recommendation of the Council for
11	Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public
12	Officials in International Business Transactions,
13	adopted November 26, 2009; and
14	(F) recommendations of the Financial Ac-
15	tion Task Force comprising the International
16	Standards on Combating Money Laundering
17	and the Financing of Terrorism and Prolifera-
18	tion.
19	(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
20	(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
21	TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional commit-
22	tees" means—
23	(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
24	Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-

1	fairs, the Committee on Finance, and the Com-
2	mittee on the Judiciary of the Senate;
3	(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
4	Committee on Financial Services, the Committee
5	on Ways and Means, and the Committee on the
6	Judiciary of the House of Representatives.
7	(2) Foreign assistance.—The term "foreign
8	assistance" means foreign assistance authorized under
9	the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2251
10	et seq.).
11	(3) FOREIGN STATE.—The term "foreign state"
12	has the meaning given such term in section $1603(a)$
13	of title 28, United States Code.
14	(4) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term "in-
15	telligence community" has the meaning given such
16	term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of
17	1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).
18	(5) PUBLIC CORRUPTION.—The term "public cor-
19	ruption" includes the unlawful exercise of entrusted
20	public power for private gain, such as through brib-
21	ery, nepotism, fraud, extortion, or embezzlement.
22	(6) RULE OF LAW.—The term "rule of law"
23	means the principle of governance in which all per-
<b>a</b> 4	
24	sons, institutions, and entities, whether public or pri-

1	vate, including the state, are accountable to laws that
2	are—
3	(A) publicly promulgated;
4	(B) equally enforced;
5	(C) independently adjudicated; and
6	(D) consistent with international human
7	rights norms and standards.
8	(c) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
9	United States—
10	(1) to leverage United States diplomatic engage-
11	ment and foreign assistance to promote the rule of
12	law;
13	(2)(A) to promote international instruments to
14	combat corruption, kleptocracy, and illicit finance,
15	including instruments referred to in subsection $(a)(9)$ ,
16	and other relevant international standards and best
17	practices, as such standards and practices develop;
18	and
19	(B) to promote the adoption and implementation
20	of such laws, standards, and practices by foreign
21	states;
22	(3) to support foreign states in promoting good
23	governance and combating public corruption;
24	(4) to encourage and assist foreign partner coun-
25	tries to identify and close loopholes in their legal and

financial architecture, including the misuse of anony mous shell companies, free trade zones, and other legal
 structures, that are enabling illicit finance to pene trate their financial systems;

5 (5) to help foreign partner countries to inves-6 tigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and more generally com-7 bat the use of corruption by malign actors, including 8 authoritarian governments, particularly the Govern-9 ment of the Russian Federation and the Government 10 of the People's Republic of China, as a tool of malign 11 influence worldwide;

12 (6) to assist in the recovery of kleptocracy-related 13 stolen assets for victims, including through the use of 14 appropriate bilateral arrangements and international 15 agreements, such as the United Nations Convention 16 against Corruption, done at New York October 31, 17 2003, and the United Nations Convention against 18 Transnational Organized Crime, done at New York 19 November 15, 2000;

(7) to use sanctions authorities, such as the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328;
22 U.S.C. 2656 note)) and section 7031(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related

1	Programs Appropriations Act, 2020 (division $G$ of
2	Public Law 116–94), to identify and take action
3	against corrupt foreign actors;
4	(8) to ensure coordination between relevant Fed-
5	eral departments and agencies with jurisdiction over
6	the advancement of good governance in foreign states;
7	and
8	(9) to lead the creation of a formal grouping of
9	like-minded states—
10	(A) to coordinate efforts to counter corrup-
11	tion, kleptocracy, and illicit finance; and
12	(B) to strengthen collective financial de-
13	fense.
14	(d) ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTION FUND.—
15	(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in
16	the United States Treasury a fund, to be known as
17	the "Anti-Corruption Action Fund", only for the pur-
18	poses of—
19	(A) strengthening the capacity of foreign
20	states to prevent and fight public corruption;
21	(B) assisting foreign states to develop rule
22	of law-based governance structures, including ac-
23	countable civilian police, prosecutorial, and judi-
24	cial institutions;

1	(C) supporting foreign states to strengthen
2	domestic legal and regulatory frameworks to
3	combat public corruption, including the adoption
4	of best practices under international law; and
5	(D) supplementing existing foreign assist-
6	ance and diplomacy with respect to efforts de-
7	scribed in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C).
8	(2) FUNDING.—
9	(A) TRANSFERS.—Beginning on or after the
10	date of the enactment of this Act, if total crimi-
11	nal fines and penalties in excess of \$50,000,000
12	are imposed against a person under the Foreign
13	Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (Public Law 95–
14	213) or section 13, 30A, or 32 of the Securities
15	Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m, 78dd-1,
16	and 78ff), whether pursuant to a criminal pros-
17	ecution, enforcement proceeding, deferred pros-
18	ecution agreement, nonprosecution agreement, a
19	declination to prosecute or enforce, or any other
20	resolution, the court (in the case of a conviction)
21	or the Attorney General shall impose an addi-
22	tional prevention payment equal to \$5,000,000
23	against such person, which shall be deposited in
24	the Anti-Corruption Action Fund established
25	under paragraph (1).

1	(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts de-
2	posited into the Anti-Corruption Action Fund
3	pursuant to subparagraph $(A)$ shall be available
4	to the Secretary of State only for the purposes
5	described in paragraph (1), without fiscal year
6	limitation or need for subsequent appropriation.
7	(C) LIMITATION.—None of the amounts
8	made available to the Secretary of State from the
9	Anti-Corruption Action Fund may be used in-
10	side the United States, except for administrative
11	costs related to overseas program implementation
12	pursuant to paragraph (1).
13	(3) SUPPORT.—The Anti-Corruption Action
14	Fund—
15	(A) may support governmental and non-
16	governmental parties in advancing the purposes
17	described in paragraph (1); and
18	(B) shall be allocated in a manner com-
19	plementary to existing United States foreign as-
20	sistance, diplomacy, and anti-corruption activi-
21	ties.
22	(4) Allocation and prioritization.—In pro-
23	gramming foreign assistance made available through
24	the Anti-Corruption Action Fund, the Secretary of

1	State, in coordination with the Attorney General,
2	shall prioritize projects that—
3	(A) assist countries that are undergoing his-
4	toric opportunities for democratic transition,
5	combating corruption, and the establishment of
6	the rule of law; and
7	(B) are important to United States na-
8	tional interests.
9	(5) Technical assistance providers.—For
10	any technical assistance to a foreign governmental
11	party under this section, the Secretary of State, in co-
12	ordination with the Attorney General, shall prioritize
13	United States Government technical assistance pro-
14	viders as implementers, in particular the Office of
15	Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and
16	Training and the International Criminal Investiga-
17	tive Training Assistance Program at the Department
18	of Justice.
19	(6) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—The Secretary of State
20	shall announce that funds deposited in the Anti-Cor-
21	ruption Action Fund are derived from actions
22	brought under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act to
23	demonstrate that the use of such funds are—
24	(A) contributing to international anti-cor-
25	ruption work; and

1	(B) reducing the pressure that United
2	States businesses face to pay bribes overseas,
3	thereby contributing to greater competitiveness of
4	United States companies.
5	(7) REPORTING.—Not later than 1 year after the
6	date of the enactment of this Act and not less fre-
7	quently than annually thereafter, the Secretary of
8	State shall submit a report to the appropriate con-
9	gressional committees that contains—
10	(A) the balance of the funding remaining in
11	the Anti-Corruption Action Fund;
12	(B) the amount of funds that have been de-
13	posited into the Anti-Corruption Action Fund;
14	and
15	(C) a summary of the obligation and ex-
16	penditure of such funds.
17	(8) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—None of the
18	amounts made available to the Secretary of State
19	from the Anti-Corruption Action Fund pursuant to
20	this section shall be available for obligation, or for
21	transfer to other departments, agencies, or entities,
22	unless the Secretary of State notifies the Committee
23	on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on
24	Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on For-
25	eign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the

1	Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
2	resentatives, not later than 15 days in advance of
3	such obligation or transfer.
4	(e) Interagency Anti-corruption Task Force.—
5	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in co-
6	operation with the Interagency Anti-Corruption Task
7	Force established pursuant to paragraph (2), shall
8	manage a whole-of-government effort to improve co-
9	ordination among Federal departments and agencies
10	and donor organizations with a role in—
11	(A) promoting good governance in foreign
12	states; and
13	(B) enhancing the ability of foreign states
14	to combat public corruption.
15	(2) INTERAGENCY ANTI-CORRUPTION TASK
16	FORCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the
17	enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall es-
18	tablish and convene the Interagency Anti-Corruption
19	Task Force (referred to in this section as the "Task
20	Force"), which shall be composed of representatives
21	appointed by the President from appropriate depart-
22	ments and agencies, including the Department of
23	State, the United States Agency for International De-
24	velopment, the Department of Justice, the Department
25	of the Treasury, the Department of Homeland Secu-

1	rity, the Department of Defense, the Department of
2	Commerce, the Millennium Challenge Corporation,
3	and the intelligence community.
4	(3) Additional meetings.—The Task Force
5	shall meet not less frequently than twice per year.
6	(4) DUTIES.—The Task Force shall—
7	(A) evaluate, on a general basis, the effec-
8	tiveness of existing foreign assistance programs,
9	including programs funded by the Anti-Corrup-
10	tion Action Fund, that have an impact on—
11	(i) promoting good governance in for-
12	eign states; and
13	(ii) enhancing the ability of foreign
14	states to combat public corruption;
15	(B) assist the Secretary of State in man-
16	aging the whole-of-government effort described in
17	paragraph (1);
18	(C) identify general areas in which such
19	whole-of-government effort could be enhanced;
20	and
21	(D) recommend specific programs for for-
22	eign states that may be used to enhance such
23	whole-of-government effort.
24	(5) Briefing requirement.—Not later than 1
25	year after the date of the enactment of this Act and

1	not less frequently than annually thereafter through
2	the end of fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of State
3	shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congres-
4	sional committees regarding the ongoing work of the
5	Task Force. Each briefing shall include the participa-
6	tion of a representative of each of the departments
7	and agencies described in paragraph (2), to the extent
8	feasible.
9	(f) Designation of Embassy Anti-corruption
10	Points of Contact.—
11	(1) Embassy anti-corruption point of con-
12	TACT.—The chief of mission of each United States
13	embassy shall designate an anti-corruption point of
14	contact for each such embassy.
15	(2) DUTIES.—The designated anti-corruption
16	points of contact designated pursuant to paragraph
17	(1) shall—
18	(A) coordinate, in accordance with guidance
19	from the Interagency Anti-Corruption Task
20	Force established pursuant to subsection $(e)(2)$ ,
21	an interagency approach within United States
22	embassies to combat public corruption in the for-
23	eign states in which such embassies are located
24	that is tailored to the needs of such foreign
25	states, including all relevant Federal depart-

1	ments and agencies with a presence in such for-
2	eign states, such as the Department of State, the
3	United States Agency for International Develop-
4	ment, the Department of Justice, the Department
5	of the Treasury, the Department of Homeland
6	Security, the Department of Defense, the Millen-
7	nium Challenge Corporation, and the intelligence
8	community;
9	(B) make recommendations regarding the
10	use of the Anti-Corruption Action Fund and
11	other foreign assistance funding related to anti-
12	corruption efforts in their respective countries of
13	responsibility that aligns with United States
14	diplomatic engagement; and
15	(C) ensure that anti-corruption activities
16	carried out within their respective countries of
17	responsibility are included in regular reporting
18	to the Secretary of State and the Interagency
19	Anti-Corruption Task Force, including United
20	States embassy strategic planning documents
21	and foreign assistance-related reporting, as ap-
22	propriate.
23	(3) TRAINING.—The Secretary of State shall de-
24	velop and implement appropriate training for the
25	designated anti-corruption points of contact.

515

## 1 (g) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

2	(1) Report or briefing on progress toward
3	IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the
4	date of the enactment of this Act, and annually there-
5	after for the following 3 years, the Secretary of State,
6	in consultation with the Administrator of the United
7	States Agency for International Development, the At-
8	torney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury,
9	shall submit a report or provide a briefing to the ap-
10	propriate congressional committees that summarizes
11	progress made in combating public corruption and in
12	implementing this Act, including—
13	(A) identifying opportunities and priorities
14	for outreach with respect to promoting the adop-
15	tion and implementation of relevant inter-
16	national law and standards in combating public
17	corruption, kleptocracy, and illicit finance;
18	(B) describing—
19	(i) the bureaucratic structure of the of-
20	fices within the Department of State and
21	the United States Agency for International
22	Development that are engaged in activities
23	to combat public corruption, kleptocracy,
24	and illicit finance; and

1	(ii) how such offices coordinate their
2	efforts with each other and with other rel-
3	evant Federal departments and agencies;
4	(C) providing a description of how the pro-
5	visions under paragraphs (4) and (5) of sub-
6	section (d) have been applied to each project
7	funded by the Anti-Corruption Action Fund;
8	(D) providing an explanation as to why a
9	United States Government technical assistance
10	provider was not used if technical assistance to
11	a foreign governmental entity is not imple-
12	mented by a United States Government technical
13	assistance provider;
14	(E) describing the activities of the Inter-
15	agency Anti-Corruption Task Force established
16	pursuant to subsection (e)(2);
17	(F) identifying—
18	(i) the designated anti-corruption
19	points of contact for foreign states; and
20	(ii) any training provided to such
21	points of contact; and
22	(G) recommending additional measures that
23	would enhance the ability of the United States
24	Government to combat public corruption,
25	kleptocracy, and illicit finance overseas.

1	(2) Online platform.—The Secretary of State,
2	in conjunction with the Administrator of the United
3	States Agency for International Development, should
4	consolidate existing reports with anti-corruption com-
5	ponents into a single online, public platform that in-
6	cludes—
7	(A) the Annual Country Reports on Human
8	Rights Practices required under section 116 of
9	the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
10	2151n);
11	(B) the Fiscal Transparency Report re-
12	quired under section 7031(b) of the Department
13	of State, Foreign Operations and Related Pro-
14	grams Appropriations Act, 2019 (division $F$ of
15	Public Law 116–6);
16	(C) the Investment Climate Statement re-
17	ports;
18	(D) the International Narcotics Control
19	Strategy Report;
20	(E) any other relevant public reports; and
21	(F) links to third-party indicators and com-
22	pliance mechanisms used by the United States
23	Government to inform policy and programming,
24	as appropriate, such as—

1	(i) the International Finance Corpora-
2	tion's Doing Business surveys;
3	(ii) the International Budget Partner-
4	ship's Open Budget Index; and
5	(iii) multilateral peer review anti-cor-
6	ruption compliance mechanisms, such as—
7	(I) the Organisation for Economic
8	Co-operation and Development's Work-
9	ing Group on Bribery in International
10	Business Transactions;
11	(II) the Follow-Up Mechanism for
12	the Inter-American Convention
13	Against Corruption; and
14	(III) the United Nations Conven-
15	tion Against Corruption, done at New
16	York October 31, 2003.
17	SEC. 404. ANNUAL REPORT ON CHINESE SURVEILLANCE
18	COMPANIES.
19	(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
20	date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter
21	until 2040, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the
22	Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the Com-
23	mittee on Foreign Affairs and Permanent Select Committee
24	on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the
25	Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee

1	on Intelligence of the Senate, a report with respect to per-
2	sons in China that the Secretary determines—
3	(1) have operated, sold, leased, or otherwise pro-
4	vided, directly or indirectly, items or services related
5	to targeted digital surveillance to—
6	(A) a foreign government or entity located
7	primarily inside a foreign country where a rea-
8	sonable person would assess that such transfer
9	could result in a use of the items or services in
10	a manner contrary to human rights; or
11	(B) a country or any governmental unit
12	thereof, entity, or other person determined by the
13	Secretary of State, in a notice published in the
14	Federal Register, to have used items or services
15	for targeted digital surveillance in a manner
16	contrary to human rights; or
17	(2) have materially assisted, sponsored, or pro-
18	vided financial, material, or technological support
19	for, or items or services to or in support of, the activi-
20	ties described in paragraph (1).
21	(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required
22	by subsection (a) shall include the following:
23	(1) The name of each foreign person that the Sec-
24	retary determines—

1	(A) meets the requirements of subsection
2	(a)(1); and
3	(B) meets the requirements of subsection
4	(a)(2).
5	(2) The name of each intended and actual recipi-
6	ent of items or services described in subsection (a).
7	(3) A detailed description of such items or serv-
8	ices.
9	(4) An analysis of the appropriateness of includ-
10	ing the persons listed in $(b)(1)$ on the entity list
11	maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security.
12	(c) Consultation.—In compiling data and making
13	assessments for the purposes of preparing the report re-
14	quired by subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall consult
15	with a wide range of organizations, including with respect
16	to—
17	(1) classified and unclassified information pro-
18	vided by the Director of National Intelligence;
19	(2) information provided by the Bureau of De-
20	mocracy, Human Rights, and Labor's Internet Free-
21	dom, Business and Human Rights section;
22	(3) information provided by the Department of
23	Commerce, including the Bureau of Industry and Se-
24	curity;

1	(4) information provided by the advisory com-
2	mittees established by the Secretary to advise the
3	Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Secu-
4	rity on controls under the Export Administration
5	Regulations, including the Emerging Technology and
6	Research Advisory Committee;
7	(5) information on human rights and technology
8	matters, as solicited from civil society and human
9	rights organizations through regular consultative
10	processes; and
11	(6) information contained in the Country Re-
12	ports on Human Rights Practices published annually
13	by the Department of State.
14	(d) Form and Public Availability of Report.—
15	The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in
16	unclassified form. The report shall be posted by the Presi-
17	dent not later than 14 days after being submitted to Con-
18	gress on a text-based, searchable, and publicly available
19	internet website.
20	(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
21	(1) TARGETED DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE.—The
22	term "targeted digital surveillance" means the use of
23	items or services that enable an individual or entity
24	to detect, monitor, intercept, collect, exploit, preserve,
25	protect, transmit, retain, or otherwise gain access to

1	the communications, protected information, work
2	product, browsing data, research, identifying infor-
3	mation, location history, or online and offline activi-
4	ties of other individuals, organizations, or entities,
5	with or without the explicit authorization of such in-
6	dividuals, organizations, or entities.
7	(2) Foreign person.—The term "foreign per-
8	son" means an individual or entity that is not a
9	United States person.
10	(3) IN A MANNER CONTRARY TO HUMAN
11	RIGHTS.—The term "in a manner contrary to human
12	rights", with respect to targeted digital surveillance,
13	means engaging in targeted digital surveillance—
14	(A) in violation of basic human rights, in-
15	cluding to silence dissent, sanction criticism,
16	punish independent reporting (and sources for
17	that reporting), manipulate or interfere with
18	democratic or electoral processes, persecute mi-
19	norities or vulnerable groups, or target advocates
20	or practitioners of human rights and democratic
21	rights (including activists, journalists, artists,
22	minority communities, or opposition politi-
23	cians); or

1	(B) in a country in which there is lacking
2	a minimum legal framework governing its use,
3	including established—
4	(i) authorization under laws that are
5	accessible, precise, and available to the pub-
6	lic;
7	(ii) constraints limiting its use under
8	principles of necessity, proportionality, and
9	legitimacy;
10	(iii) oversight by bodies independent of
11	the government's executive agencies;
12	(iv) involvement of an independent
13	and impartial judiciary branch in author-
14	izing its use; or
15	(v) legal remedies in case of abuse.
16	TITLE V—ENSURING STRATEGIC
17	SECURITY
18	SEC. 501. COOPERATION ON A STRATEGIC NUCLEAR DIA-
19	LOGUE.
20	(a) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
21	United States—
22	(1) to pursue, in coordination with United
23	States allies and partners, arms control negotiations
24	and sustained and regular engagement with the Peo-
25	ple's Republic of China (PRC)—

1	(A) to enhance understanding of each oth-
2	er's respective nuclear policies, doctrine, and ca-
3	pabilities;
4	(B) to improve transparency; and
5	(C) to help manage the risks of miscalcula-
6	tion and misperception;
7	(2) to formulate a strategy to engage the Govern-
8	ment of the PRC on relevant issues that lays the
9	groundwork for a constructive arms control frame-
10	work, including—
11	(A) fostering dialogue on arms control lead-
12	ing to the convening of strategic security talks;
13	(B) negotiating norms for outer space;
14	(C) developing pre-launch notification re-
15	gimes aimed at reducing nuclear miscalculation;
16	and
17	(D) expanding lines of communication be-
18	tween both governments for the purposes of re-
19	ducing the risks of conventional war and in-
20	creasing transparency;
21	(3) to pursue relevant negotiations in coordina-
22	tion with United States allies and partners to ensure
23	the security of United States and allied interests to
24	slow the PRC's military modernization and expan-
25	sion, including on—

2missiles;3(B) integrated air and missile defense;4(C) hypersonic missiles;5(D) intelligence, surveillance, and recon-6naissance;7(E) space-based capabilities; and9(G) command, control, and communica-10tions; and11(4) to ensure that the United States policy con-12tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.13(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress14that—15(1) it is in the interest of the United States and16China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional17and nuclear escalation;18(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other19People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United20States early warning satellites, other portions of the21nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical22infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but23rapid escalation;24(3) the United States and its allies and partners25should promote international norms on military oper-	1	(A) ground-launched cruise and ballistic
4(C) hypersonic missiles;5(D) intelligence, surveillance, and recon-6naissance;7(E) space-based capabilities;8(F) cyber capabilities; and9(G) command, control, and communica-10tions; and11(4) to ensure that the United States policy con-12tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.13(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress14that—15(1) it is in the interest of the United States and16China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional17and nuclear escalation;18(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other19People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United20States early warning satellites, other portions of the21nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical22infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but23rapid escalation;24(3) the United States and its allies and partners	2	missiles;
5(D) intelligence, surveillance, and recon-6naissance;7(E) space-based capabilities;8(F) cyber capabilities; and9(G) command, control, and communica-10tions; and11(4) to ensure that the United States policy con-12tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.13(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress14that—15(1) it is in the interest of the United States and16China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional17and nuclear escalation;18(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other19People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United20States early warning satellites, other portions of the21nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical22infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but23rapid escalation;24(3) the United States and its allies and partners	3	(B) integrated air and missile defense;
6naissance;7(E) space-based capabilities;8(F) cyber capabilities; and9(G) command, control, and communica-10tions; and11(4) to ensure that the United States policy con-12tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.13(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress14that—15(1) it is in the interest of the United States and16China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional17and nuclear escalation;18(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other19People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United20States early warning satellites, other portions of the21nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical22infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but23rapid escalation;24(3) the United States and its allies and partners	4	(C) hypersonic missiles;
<ul> <li>(E) space-based capabilities;</li> <li>(F) cyber capabilities; and</li> <li>(G) command, control, and communica-</li> <li>tions; and</li> <li>(4) to ensure that the United States policy con-</li> <li>tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.</li> <li>(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress</li> <li>that—</li> <li>(1) it is in the interest of the United States and</li> <li>China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional</li> <li>and nuclear escalation;</li> <li>(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other</li> <li>People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United</li> <li>States early warning satellites, other portions of the</li> <li>nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical</li> <li>infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>rapid escalation;</li> <li>(3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	5	(D) intelligence, surveillance, and recon-
8(F) cyber capabilities; and9(G) command, control, and communica-10tions; and11(4) to ensure that the United States policy con-12tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.13(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress14that—15(1) it is in the interest of the United States and16China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional17and nuclear escalation;18(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other19People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United20States early warning satellites, other portions of the21nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical22infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but23rapid escalation;24(3) the United States and its allies and partners	6	naissance;
9(G) command, control, and communica-10tions; and11(4) to ensure that the United States policy con-12tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.13(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress14that—15(1) it is in the interest of the United States and16China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional17and nuclear escalation;18(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other19People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United20States early warning satellites, other portions of the21nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical22infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but23rapid escalation;24(3) the United States and its allies and partners	7	(E) space-based capabilities;
10tions; and11(4) to ensure that the United States policy con-12tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.13(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress14that—15(1) it is in the interest of the United States and16China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional17and nuclear escalation;18(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other19People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United20States early warning satellites, other portions of the21nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical22infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but23rapid escalation;24(3) the United States and its allies and partners	8	(F) cyber capabilities; and
11(4) to ensure that the United States policy con-12tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.13(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress14that—15(1) it is in the interest of the United States and16China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional17and nuclear escalation;18(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other19People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United20States early warning satellites, other portions of the21nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical22infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but23rapid escalation;24(3) the United States and its allies and partners	9	(G) command, control, and communica-
12tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.13(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress14that—15(1) it is in the interest of the United States and16China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional17and nuclear escalation;18(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other19People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United20States early warning satellites, other portions of the21nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical22infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but23rapid escalation;24(3) the United States and its allies and partners	10	tions; and
<ul> <li>(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress</li> <li>that—</li> <li>(1) it is in the interest of the United States and</li> <li>China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional</li> <li>and nuclear escalation;</li> <li>(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other</li> <li>People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United</li> <li>States early warning satellites, other portions of the</li> <li>nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical</li> <li>infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>rapid escalation;</li> <li>(3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	11	(4) to ensure that the United States policy con-
<ul> <li>14 that—</li> <li>15 (1) it is in the interest of the United States and</li> <li>16 China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional</li> <li>17 and nuclear escalation;</li> <li>18 (2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other</li> <li>19 People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United</li> <li>20 States early warning satellites, other portions of the</li> <li>21 nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical</li> <li>22 infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>23 rapid escalation;</li> <li>24 (3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	12	tinues to reassure United States allies and partners.
<ul> <li>(1) it is in the interest of the United States and</li> <li>China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional</li> <li>and nuclear escalation;</li> <li>(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other</li> <li>People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United</li> <li>States early warning satellites, other portions of the</li> <li>nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical</li> <li>infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>rapid escalation;</li> <li>(3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	13	(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
<ul> <li>16 China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional and nuclear escalation;</li> <li>18 (2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other</li> <li>19 People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United</li> <li>20 States early warning satellites, other portions of the</li> <li>21 nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical</li> <li>22 infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>23 rapid escalation;</li> <li>24 (3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	14	that—
<ul> <li>and nuclear escalation;</li> <li>(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other</li> <li>People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United</li> <li>States early warning satellites, other portions of the</li> <li>nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical</li> <li>infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>rapid escalation;</li> <li>(3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	15	(1) it is in the interest of the United States and
<ul> <li>(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other</li> <li>People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United</li> <li>States early warning satellites, other portions of the</li> <li>nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical</li> <li>infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>rapid escalation;</li> <li>(3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	16	China to cooperate in reducing risks of conventional
<ul> <li>19 People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United</li> <li>20 States early warning satellites, other portions of the</li> <li>21 nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical</li> <li>22 infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>23 rapid escalation;</li> <li>24 (3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	17	and nuclear escalation;
<ul> <li>States early warning satellites, other portions of the</li> <li>nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical</li> <li>infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>rapid escalation;</li> <li>(3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	18	(2) a physical, cyber, electronic, or any other
<ul> <li>nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical</li> <li>infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>rapid escalation;</li> <li>(3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	19	People's Liberation Army (PLA) attack on United
<ul> <li>22 infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but</li> <li>23 rapid escalation;</li> <li>24 (3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	20	States early warning satellites, other portions of the
<ul> <li>23 rapid escalation;</li> <li>24 (3) the United States and its allies and partners</li> </ul>	21	nuclear command and control enterprise, or critical
24 (3) the United States and its allies and partners	22	infrastructure poses a high risk to inadvertent but
	23	rapid escalation;
25 should promote international norms on military oper-	24	(3) the United States and its allies and partners
	25	should promote international norms on military oper-

1 ations in space, the employment of cyber capabilities, 2 and the military use of artificial intelligence, as an element of risk reduction regarding nuclear command 3 4 and control; and

(4) United States allies and partners should 5 6 share the burden of promoting and protecting norms 7 regarding the weaponization of space, highlighting 8 unsafe behavior that violates international norms, 9 such as in rendezvous and proximity operations, and 10 promoting responsible behavior in space and all other 11 domains.

12 SEC. 502. REPORT ON UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO ENGAGE 13 THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON NU-14 CLEAR ISSUES AND BALLISTIC MISSILE

15

## **ISSUES.**

16 (a) Report on the Future of United States-PRC ARMS CONTROL.—Not later than 180 days after the 17 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, 18 19 in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the appropriate congres-20 21 sional committees a report, and if necessary a separate clas-22 sified annex, that outlines the approaches and strategies 23 such Secretaries will pursue to engage the Government of 24 the People's Republic of China (PRC) on arms control and 25 risk reduction, including—

1	(1) areas of potential dialogue between the Gov-
2	ernments of the United States and the PRC, includ-
3	ing on ballistic, hypersonic glide, and cruise missiles,
4	conventional forces, nuclear, space, and cyberspace
5	issues, as well as other new strategic domains, which
6	could reduce the likelihood of war, limit escalation if
7	a conflict were to occur, and constrain a destabilizing
8	arms race in the Indo-Pacific region;
9	(2) how the United States Government can en-
10	gage the Government of the PRC in a constructive
11	arms control dialogue;
12	(3) identifying strategic military capabilities of
13	the PRC that the United States Government is most
14	concerned about and how limiting these capabilities
15	may benefit United States and allied security inter-
16	ests;
17	(4) mechanisms to avoid, manage, or control nu-
18	clear, conventional, and unconventional military es-
19	calation between the United States and the PRC;
20	(5) the personnel and expertise required to effec-
21	tively engage the PRC in strategic stability and arms
22	control dialogues; and
23	(6) opportunities and methods to encourage
24	transparency from the PRC.

(b) REPORT ON ARMS CONTROL TALKS WITH PRC.—
 Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of
 this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the
 Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, shall sub mit to the appropriate congressional committees a report
 that describes—

7 (1) a concrete plan for arms control talks with
8 the PRC;

9 (2) if a bilateral arms control dialogue does not 10 arise, what alternative plans the Department of State 11 envisages for ensuring the security of the United 12 States and its allies through international arms con-13 trol negotiations;

(3) effects on the credibility of United States extended deterrence assurances to allies and partners if
arms control negotiations do not materialize and the
implications for regional security architectures;

18 (4) efforts at engaging the PRC to join arms con19 trol talks, whether on a bilateral or international
20 basis; and

(5) the interest level of the Government of PRC
in joining arms control talks, whether on a bilateral
or international basis, including through—

24 (A) a formal invitation to appropriate offi25 cials from the PRC, and to each of the perma-

1	nent members of the United Nations Security
2	Council, to observe a United States-Russian Fed-
3	eration New START Treaty on-site inspection to
4	demonstrate the security benefits of transparency
5	into strategic nuclear forces;
6	(B) discussions on how to advance inter-
7	national negotiations on the fissile material cut-
8	off;
9	(C) an agreement with the PRC that allows
10	for advance notifications of ballistic missile
11	launches, through the Hague Code of Conduct or
12	other data exchanges or doctrine discussions re-
13	lated to strategic nuclear forces;
14	(D) an agreement not to target or interfere
15	in nuclear command, control, and communica-
16	tions (commonly referred to as "NC3") infra-
17	structure; or
18	(E) any other cooperative measure that ben-
19	efits United States-PRC strategic stability.
20	(c) Appropriate Congressional Committees De-
21	FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congres-
22	sional committees" means—
23	(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
24	Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on
25	Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

1 (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Com-2 mittee on Armed Services, and the Committee on En-3 ergy and Commerce of the House of Representatives. 4 SEC. 503. COUNTERING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHI-5 NA'S PROLIFERATION OF BALLISTIC MIS-6 SILES AND NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TO THE 7 MIDDLE EAST. 8 (a) MTCR TRANSFERS.—Not later than 30 days after

9 the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall
10 submit to the appropriate congressional committees a writ11 ten determination, and any documentation to support that
12 determination detailing—

(1) whether any foreign person in the People's
Republic of China (PRC) knowingly exported, transferred, or engaged in trade of any item designated
under Category I of the MTCR Annex to any foreign
person in the previous three fiscal years; and

(2) the sanctions the President has imposed or
intends to impose pursuant to section 11B(b) of the
Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C.
4612(b)) against any foreign person who knowingly
engaged in the export, transfer, or trade of that item
or items.

24 (b) PRC'S NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE COOPERATION.—
25 Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of

this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate com mittees of Congress a report detailing—

3	(1) whether any foreign person in the PRC en-
4	gaged in cooperation with any other foreign person in
5	the previous three fiscal years in the construction of
6	any nuclear-related fuel cycle facility or activity that
7	has not been notified to the International Atomic En-
8	ergy Agency and would be subject to complementary
9	access if an Additional Protocol was in force; and
10	(2) the policy options required to prevent and re-
11	spond to any future effort by the PRC to export to
12	any foreign person an item classified as "plants for
13	the separation of isotopes of uranium" or "plants for
14	the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear reactor fuel ele-
15	ments" under Part 110 of the Nuclear Regulatory
16	Commission export licensing authority.
17	(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The determination required
18	under subsection (b) and the report required under sub-
19	section (c) shall be unclassified with a classified annex.
20	(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
21	(1) The term "appropriate congressional com-
22	mittees" means—
23	(A) the Select Committee on Intelligence
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24 and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the25 Senate; and

1	(B) the Permanent Select Committee on In-
2	telligence and the Committee on Foreign Affairs
3	of the House of Representatives.
4	(2) Foreign person; person.—The terms "for-
5	eign person" and "person" mean—
6	(A) a natural person that is an alien;
7	(B) a corporation, business association,
8	partnership, society, trust, or any other non-
9	governmental entity, organization, or group, that
10	is organized under the laws of a foreign country
11	or has its principal place of business in a foreign
12	country;
13	(C) any foreign governmental entity oper-
14	ating as a business enterprise; and
15	(D) any successor, subunit, or subsidiary of
16	any entity described in subparagraph $(B)$ or $(C)$ .
17	TITLE VI—INVESTING IN A
18	SUSTAINABLE FUTURE
19	SEC. 601. ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY AND ECONOMIC
20	PRIORITIES WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
21	OF CHINA AND OTHER COUNTRIES ACCOUNT
22	FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CLIMATE
23	CHANGE.
24	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1	(1) The Special Report: Global Warming of
2	1.5°C, published by the Intergovernmental Panel on
3	Climate Change on October 8, 2018, and the Fourth
4	National Climate Assessment, first published by the
5	United States Global Change Research Program in
6	2018, concluded that—
7	(A) the release of greenhouse gas emissions,
8	most notably the combustion of fossil fuels and
9	the degradation of natural resources that absorb
10	atmospheric carbon from human activity, are the
11	dominant causes of climate change during the
12	past century;
13	(B) changes in the Earth's climate are—
14	(i) causing sea levels to rise;
15	(ii) increasing the global average tem-
16	perature of the Earth;
17	(iii) increasing the incidence and se-
18	verity of wildfires; and
19	(iv) intensifying the severity of extreme
20	weather, including hurricanes, cyclones, ty-
21	phoons, flooding, droughts, and other disas-
22	ters that threaten human life, healthy com-
23	munities, and critical infrastructure.

1	(2) An increase in the global average tempera-
2	ture of 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industri-
3	alized levels would cause—
4	(A) the displacement, and the forced inter-
5	nal migration, of an estimated 143,000,000 peo-
6	ple in Latin America, South Asia, and Sub-Sa-
7	haran Africa by 2050 if insufficient action is
8	taken (according to the World Bank);
9	(B) the displacement of an average of
10	17,800,000 people worldwide by floods every year
11	(according to the Internal Displacement Moni-
12	toring Centre) because of the exacerbating effects
13	of climate change;
14	(C) more than \$500,000,000,000 in lost an-
15	nual economic output in the United States (a 10
16	percent contraction from 2018 levels) by 2100
17	(according to the Fourth National Climate As-
18	sessment);
19	(D) an additional 100,000,000 people
20	worldwide to be driven into poverty by 2030 (ac-
21	cording to the World Bank);
22	(E) greater food insecurity and decreased
23	agricultural production due to climate change's
24	effects on the increased frequency and intensity
25	of extreme weather events;

1	(F) the proliferation of agricultural pests
2	and crop diseases, loss of biodiversity, degrading
3	ecosystems, and water scarcity; and
4	(G) more than 350,000,000 additional peo-
5	ple worldwide to be exposed to deadly heat stress
6	<i>by 2050</i> .
7	(3) According to the International Energy Agen-
8	cy, the United States, China, India, and the Euro-
9	pean Union (including the United Kingdom) account
10	for more than 58 percent of global greenhouse gas
11	emissions. China, which is the world's top greenhouse
12	gases emitter and has an outsized impact on the
13	United States' core interest in climate stability—
14	(A) is likely to achieve its carbon emissions
15	mitigation pledge to the Paris Agreement, con-
16	tained in its 2015 nationally determined con-
17	tribution, to "peak" emissions around 2030
18	ahead of schedule;
19	(B) announced, on September 22, 2020, and
20	restated on April 22, 2021, a pledge to achieve
21	carbon neutrality by 2060;
22	(C) announced on April 22, 2021, its intent
23	to strictly control coal fired power generation
24	projects, as well as strictly limit the increase in
25	coal consumption over the 14th five year plan

1	period and phase it down in the 15th five year
2	plan period; and
3	(D) however, remains uncommitted to inter-
4	nationally recognized metrics for achieving these
5	goals.
6	(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
7	that—
8	(1) to address the climate crisis, the United
9	States must leverage the full weight of its diplomatic
10	engagement and foreign assistance to promote our na-
11	tional security and economic interests related to cli-
12	mate change;
13	(2) in the absence of United States leadership on
14	global issues driving international climate-related
15	policymaking, it would lead to a substantial and
16	harmful decline in the Nation's global competitive-
17	ness;
18	(3) promoting international instruments on cli-
19	mate action and other relevant international stand-
20	ards and best practices, as such standards and prac-
21	tices develop, serve the interests of the American peo-
22	ple and protect United States environmental resources
23	and the planet;
24	(4) promoting the adoption and implementation

1	ards, and practices by foreign states ensures a level
2	playing field for United States businesses and other
3	stakeholders;
4	(5) working with international allies and part-
5	ners to promote environmental justice and climate
6	justice serves the American people's interests;
7	(6) finding common ground with the People's
8	Republic of China (PRC) on climate action where
9	possible is important, but the United States must also
10	continue to hold the PRC accountable where its ac-
11	tions undermine the interests of the United States
12	and its allies and partners;
13	(7) and in furtherance of the previous clauses,
14	the United States should—
15	(A) explore opportunities for constructive
16	cooperation on climate action initiatives with
17	the PRC and other countries while ensuring the
18	United States maintains its competitive advan-
19	tage in climate-related fields of expertise and in-
20	dustry, including—
21	(i) support for international coopera-
22	tive policies, measures, and technologies to
23	decarbonize industry and power, including
24	through circular economy, energy storage

1	and grid reliability, carbon capture, and
2	green hydrogen; and
3	(ii) increased deployment of clean en-
4	ergy, including renewable and advanced nu-
5	clear power; green and climate resilient ag-
6	riculture; energy efficient buildings; green,
7	and low-carbon transportation;
8	(B) cooperate on addressing emissions of
9	methane and other non- $CO_2$ greenhouse gases;
10	(C) cooperate on addressing emissions from
11	international civil aviation and maritime activi-
12	ties;
13	(D) reduce emissions from coal, oil, and
14	gas;
15	(E) implement the Paris Agreement that
16	significantly advances global climate ambition
17	on mitigation, adaptation, and support;
18	(F) coordinate among relevant federal, state,
19	and local departments and agencies on climate
20	action related initiatives;
21	(G) provide resources, authorities and sup-
22	port for enhancing United States ambition and
23	commitment to solving the climate crisis includ-
24	ing climate action specific assistance and multi-
25	lateral fund contributions; and

1	(H) integrate considerations for climate
2	change into broader United States foreign policy
3	decision-making and the United States national
4	security apparatus.
5	(c) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to pro-
6	vide authorities, resources, policies, and recommended ad-
7	ministrative actions—
8	(1) to restore United States global leadership on
9	addressing the climate crisis and make United States
10	climate action and climate diplomacy a more central
11	tenet of United States foreign policy;
12	(2) to improve the United States commitment to
13	taking more ambitious action to help mitigate global
14	greenhouse gas emission and improve developing
15	countries' resilience and adaptation capacities to the
16	effects of climate change;
17	(3) to ensure the United States maintains com-
18	petitive advantage over global strategic competitors in
19	diplomacy and new technological development;
20	(4) to encourage the pursuit of new bilateral co-
21	operation agreements with other world powers on ini-
22	tiatives to advance global clean energy innovation

24 emissions and improve climate change adaptation ca25 pacities;

and other measures to mitigate global greenhouse gas

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1	(5) to ensure that the United States national se-
2	curity apparatus integrates critically important data
3	on the compounding effects that climate change is
4	having on global security risks by enhancing our un-
5	derstanding of how, where, and when such effects are
6	destabilizing countries and regions in ways that may
7	motivate conflict, displacement, and other drivers of
8	insecurity; and
9	(6) to authorize funding and programs to sup-
10	port a reaffirmation of the United States' commit-
11	ments to international cooperation and support for
12	developing and vulnerable countries to take climate
13	action.
14	(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this title:
15	(1) CLEAN ENERGY.—The term "clean energy"
16	means—
17	(A) renewable energy and related systems;
18	(B) energy production processes that emit
19	zero greenhouse gas emissions, including nuclear
20	power;
21	(C) systems and processes that capture and
22	permanently store greenhouse gas emissions from
23	fossil fuel production and electricity generation
24	units; and

1	(D) products, processes, facilities, or systems
2	designed to retrofit and improve the energy effi-
3	ciency and electricity generated from electrical
4	generation units, while using less fuel, less or
5	fewer power production resources, or less feed-
6	stocks.
7	(2) CLIMATE ACTION.—The term "climate ac-
8	tion" means enhanced efforts to reduce greenhouse gas
9	emissions and strengthen resilience and adaptive ca-
10	pacity to climate-induced impacts, including—
11	(A) climate-related hazards in all countries;
12	(B) integrating climate change measures
13	into national policies, strategies and planning;
14	and
15	(C) improving education, awareness-rais-
16	ing, and human and institutional capacity with
17	respect to climate change mitigation, adaptation,
18	impact reduction, and early warning.
19	(3) CLIMATE CRISIS.—The term "climate crisis"
20	means the social, economic, health, safety, and secu-
21	rity impacts on people, and the threats to biodiversity
22	and natural ecosystem health, which are attributable
23	to the wide-variety of effects on global environmental
24	and atmospheric conditions as a result of disruptions
25	to the Earth's climate from anthropogenic activities

	542
1	that generate greenhouse gas emissions or reduce nat-
2	ural resource capacities to absorb and regulate atmos-
3	pheric carbon.
4	(4) CLIMATE DIPLOMACY.—The term "climate
5	diplomacy" means methods of influencing the deci-
6	sions and behavior of foreign governments and peoples
7	through dialogue, negotiation, cooperation, and other
8	peaceful measures on or about issues related to ad-
9	dressing global climate change, including—
10	(A) the mitigation of global greenhouse gas
11	emissions;
12	(B) discussion, analysis, and sharing of sci-
13	entific data and information on the cause and
14	effects of climate change;
15	(C) the security, social, economic, and polit-
16	ical instability risks associated with the effects of
17	climate change;
18	(D) economic cooperation efforts and trade
19	matters that are related to or associated with cli-
20	mate change and greenhouse gas mitigation from
21	the global economy;
22	(E) building resilience capacities and
23	adapting to the effects of change;
24	(F) sustainable land use and natural $re$ -
25	source conservation;

1	(G) accounting for loss and damage attrib-
2	uted to the effects of climate change;
3	(H) just transition of carbon intense econo-
4	mies to low or zero carbon economies and ac-
5	counting for laborers within affected economies;
6	(I) technological innovations that reduce or
7	eliminate carbon emissions; and
8	(J) clean energy and energy systems.
9	(5) CLIMATE FINANCING.—The term "climate fi-
10	nancing" means the transfer of new and additional
11	public funds from developed countries to developing
12	countries for projects and programs that—
13	(A) reduce or eliminate greenhouse gas
14	emissions;
15	(B) enhance and restore natural carbon se-
16	questration; and
17	(C) promote adaptation to climate change.
18	(6) CLIMATE SECURITY.—The term "climate se-
19	curity" means the effects of climate change on—
20	(A) United States national security con-
21	cerns and subnational, national, and regional
22	political stability; and
23	(B) overseas security and conflict situations
24	that are potentially exacerbated by dynamic en-
25	vironmental factors and events, including—

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1	(i) the intensification and frequency of
2	droughts, floods, wildfires, tropical storms,
3	and other extreme weather events;
4	(ii) changes in historical severe weath-
5	er, drought, and wildfire patterns;
6	(iii) the expansion of geographical
7	ranges of droughts, floods, and wildfires
8	into regions that had not regularly experi-
9	enced such phenomena;
10	(iv) global sea level rise patterns and
11	the expansion of geographical ranges af-
12	fected by drought; and
13	(v) changes in marine environments
14	that effect critical geostrategic waterways,
15	such as the Arctic Ocean, the South China
16	Sea, the South Pacific Ocean, the Barents
17	Sea, and the Beaufort Sea.
18	(7) GREEN CLIMATE FUND.—The term "Green
19	Climate Fund" means the independent, multilateral
20	fund—
21	(A) established by parties to the United Na-
22	tions Framework Convention on Climate Change;
23	and

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1	(B) adopted by decision as part of the fi-
2	nancial mechanism of the United Nations
3	Framework Convention on Climate Change.
4	(8) PARIS AGREEMENT.—The term "Paris Agree-
5	ment" means the annex to Decision 1/CP.21 adopted
6	by the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Na-
7	tions Framework Convention on Climate Change in
8	Paris, France, on December 12, 2015.
9	(9) RESILIENCE.—The term "resilience" means
10	the ability of human made and natural systems (in-
11	cluding their component parts) to anticipate, absorb,
12	cope, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a
13	hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, in-
14	cluding through ensuring the preservation, restora-
15	tion, or improvement of its essential basic structures
16	and functions. It is not preparedness or response.
17	SEC. 602. ENHANCING SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR
18	GLOBAL CLIMATE DISRUPTIONS.
19	(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consulta-
20	tion with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall
21	conduct biennial comprehensive evaluations of present and
22	ongoing disruptions to the global climate system, includ-
23	ing—
24	(1) the intensity, frequency, and range of nat-
25	ural disasters;

(2) the scarcity of global natural resources, in-
cluding fresh water;
(3) global food, health, and energy insecurities;
(4) conditions that contribute to—
(A) intrastate and interstate conflicts;
(B) foreign political and economic insta-
bility;
(C) international migration of vulnerable
and underserved populations;
(D) the failure of national governments;
and
(E) gender-based violence; and
(5) United States and allied military readiness,
operations, and strategy.
(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the evaluations con-
ducted under subsection (a) are—
(1) to support the practical application of sci-
entific data and research on climate change's dy-
namic effects around the world to improve resilience,
adaptability, security, and stability despite growing

21 global environmental risks and changes;

(2) to ensure that the strategic planning and
mission execution of United States international development and diplomatic missions adequately ac-

1	count for heightened and dynamic risks and chal-
2	lenges associated with the effects of climate change;
3	(3) to improve coordination between United
4	States science agencies conducting research and fore-
5	casts on the causes and effects of climate change and
6	United States national security agencies;
7	(4) to better understand the disproportionate ef-
8	fects of global climate disruptions on women, girls,
9	indigenous communities, and other historically
10	marginalized populations; and
11	(5) to inform the development of the climate se-
12	curity strategy described in subsection (d).
13	(c) Scope.—The evaluations conducted under sub-
14	section (a) shall—
15	(1) examine developing countries' vulnerabilities
16	and risks associated with global, regional, and local-
17	ized effects of climate change; and
18	(2) assess and make recommendations on nec-
19	essary measures to mitigate risks and reduce
20	vulnerabilities associated with effects, including—
21	(A) sea level rise;
22	(B) freshwater resource scarcity;
23	(C) wildfires; and
24	(D) increased intensity and frequency of ex-
25	treme weather conditions and events, such as

1	flooding, drought, and extreme storm events, in-
2	cluding tropical cyclones.
3	(d) CLIMATE SECURITY STRATEGY.—The Secretary
4	shall use the evaluations required under subsection (a)—
5	(1) to inform the development and implementa-
6	tion of a climate security strategy for the Bureau of
7	Conflict and Stabilization Operations, the Bureau of
8	Political-Military Affairs, embassies, consulates, re-
9	gional bureaus, and other offices and programs oper-
10	ating chief of mission authority, including those with
11	roles in conflict avoidance, prevention and security
12	assistance, or humanitarian disaster response, preven-
13	tion, and assistance; and
14	(2) in furtherance of such strategy, to assess, de-
15	velop, budget for, and (upon approval) implement

17 (A) to account for the impacts of climate
18 change to global human health, safety, govern19 ance, oceans, food production, fresh water and
20 other critical natural resources, settlements, in21 frastructure, marginalized groups, and economic
22 activity;

plans, policies, and actions—

23 (B) to evaluate the climate change vulner24 ability, security, susceptibility, and resiliency of

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1	United States interests and non-defense assets
2	abroad;
3	(C) to coordinate the integration of climate
4	change risk and vulnerability assessments into
5	all foreign policy and security decision-making
6	processes, including awarding foreign assistance;
7	(D) to evaluate specific risks to certain re-
8	gions and countries that are—
9	(i) vulnerable to the effects of climate
10	change; and
11	(ii) strategically significant to the
12	United States;
13	(E) to enhance the resilience capacities of
14	foreign countries to the effects of climate change
15	as a means of reducing the risks of conflict and
16	instability;
17	(F) to advance principles of good govern-
18	ance by encouraging foreign governments, par-
19	ticularly nations that are least capable of coping
20	with the effects of climate change—
21	(i) to conduct climate security evalua-
22	tions; and
23	(ii) to facilitate the development of cli-
24	mate security action plans to ensure sta-

1	bility and public safety in disaster situa-
2	tions in a humane and responsible fashion;
3	(G) to evaluate the vulnerability, security,
4	susceptibility, and resiliency of United States in-
5	terests and nondefense assets abroad;
6	(H) to build international institutional ca-
7	pacity to address climate security implications
8	and to advance United States interests, regional
9	stability, and global security; and
10	(I) other activities that advance—
11	(i) the utilization and integration of
12	climate science in national security plan-
13	ning; and
14	(ii) the clear understanding of how the
15	effects of climate change can exacerbate se-
16	curity risks and threats.
17	(e) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
18	of the enactment of this Act and every two years thereafter
19	for the following 20 years, the Secretary of State, in con-
20	sultation with the heads of other relevant Federal depart-
21	ments and agencies shall submit to the Committee on For-
22	eign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the
23	Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Com-
24	mittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives

an unclassified report, with a classified annex if necessary,
 that includes—

3 (1) a review of the efforts, initiatives, and pro4 grams in support of the strategy in subsection (c), as
5 well as—

6 (A) an assessment of the funding expended 7 by relevant Federal departments and agencies on 8 emerging events exacerbated by climate change 9 and the legal, procedural, and resource con-10 straints faced by the Department of State and 11 the United States Agency for International De-12 velopment throughout respective budgeting, stra-13 tegic planning, and management cycles to sup-14 port the prevention of and response to emerging 15 events exacerbated by climate change;

16 (B) current annual global assessments of
17 emerging events exacerbated by climate change;

18 (C) recommendations to further strengthen
19 United States capabilities described in this sec20 tion; and

(D) consideration of analysis, reporting,
and policy recommendations by civil society,
academic, and nongovernmental organizations
and institutions, and partner countries to pre-

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1	vent and respond to emerging events exacerbated
2	by climate change;
3	(2) recommendations to ensure shared responsi-
4	bility by—
5	(A) enhancing multilateral mechanisms for
6	preventing, mitigating, and responding to emerg-
7	ing events exacerbated by climate change; and
8	(B) strengthening regional organizations;
9	and
10	(3) the implementation status of the rec-
11	ommendations included in the review under para-
12	graph (1).
13	(f) Report by the Director of National Intel-
14	LIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence is encour-
15	aged to include, in the Director's annual (or more often as
16	appropriate) unclassified testimony, accompanied by a
17	classified annex, if necessary, to Congress on threats to
18	United States national security—
19	(1) a review of countries and regions at risk of
20	emerging events exacerbated by climate change; and
21	(2) whenever possible, specific identification of
22	countries and regions at immediate risk of emerging
23	events exacerbated by climate change.

## WITH CHINA.

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3 It is the sense of Congress that—

4 (1) successful mitigation of global greenhouse gas
5 emissions and changes to the environment require
6 global cooperation and coordination of efforts, as well
7 as holding other countries such as the People's Repub8 lic of China (PRC) accountable for their actions and
9 commitments to ensure a level playing field with the
10 United States and its allies and partners;

(2) other countries look toward the United States
and the PRC, as the world's largest emitters and largest economies, for leadership by example to effectively
mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, develop and deploy
energy generation technologies, and integrate sustainable adaptation solutions to the inevitable effects of
climate change;

(3) given the volume of the PRC's greenhouse gas
emissions and the scientific imperative to swiftly reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero emissions around 2050, China should—

(A) revise its long-term pledge;
(B) seek to immediately peak its emissions;
(C) begin reducing its greenhouse gas emissions significantly to meet a more ambitious
long-term 2050 reductions target; and

1	(D) update its nationally determined con-
2	tribution along a trajectory that aligns with
3	achieving a more ambitious net-zero by 2050
4	emissions target;
5	(4) it is in the United States national interest
6	to emphasize the environment and climate change in
7	its bilateral engagement with the PRC, as global cli-
8	mate risks cannot be mitigated without a significant
9	reduction in PRC domestic and overseas emissions;
10	(5) the United States and the PRC, to the extent
11	practicable, should coordinate on making and deliv-
12	ering ambitious pledges to reduce greenhouse gas
13	emissions, with aspirations towards achieving net
14	zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050;
15	(6) the United States and its allies and partners
16	should work together, using diplomatic and economic
17	tools, to hold the PRC accountable for any failure by
18	the PRC—
19	(A) to increase ambition in its 2030 nation-
20	ally determined contribution, in line with net
21	zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 before the
22	26th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
23	scheduled for November 2021 and meeting a
24	more ambitious nationally determined contribu-
25	tion;

1	(B) to work faithfully to uphold the prin-
2	ciples, goals, and rules of the Paris Agreement;
3	(C) to avoid and prohibit efforts to under-
4	mine or devolve the Paris Agreement's rule or
5	underlying framework, particularly within areas
6	of accountability transparency, and shared re-
7	sponsibility among all parties;
8	(D) to eliminate greenhouse gas intensive
9	projects from the PRC's Belt and Road Initiative
10	and other overseas investments, including—
11	(i) working with United States allies
12	and partners to eliminate support for coal
13	power production projects in the Belt and
14	Road Initiative;
15	(ii) providing financing and project
16	support for cleaner and less risky alter-
17	natives; and
18	(iii) undertaking "parallel initiatives"
19	to enhance capacity building programs and
20	overseas sustainable investment criteria, in-
21	cluding in areas such as integrated energy
22	planning, power sector reform, just transi-
23	tion, distributed generation, procurement,
24	transparency, and standards to support

1	low-emissions growth in developing coun-
2	tries; and
3	(E) to phase out existing coal power plants
4	and reduce net coal power production;
5	(7) the United States should pursue confidence-
6	building opportunities for the United States and the
7	PRC to undertake "parallel initiatives" on clean en-
8	ergy research, development, finance, and deployment,
9	including through economic and stimulus measures
10	with clear, mutually agreed upon rules and policies
11	to protect intellectual property, ensure equitable, non-
12	punitive provision of support, and verify implementa-
13	tion, which would provide catalytic progress towards
14	delivering a global clean energy transformation that
15	benefits all people;
16	(8) the United States should pursue cooperative
17	initiatives to reduce global deforestation, including ef-
18	forts to shift toward the import and consummation of
19	forest and agricultural commodities that are produced
20	in a manner that does not contribute to deforestation;
21	and
22	(9) the United States should pursue appropriate
23	scientific cooperative exchanges and research that
24	align with United States interests and those of its
25	international partners and allies, provide reciprocity

1	of access, protect intellectual property rights, and pre-
2	serve the values and human rights interests of the
3	American people.
4	SEC. 604. PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT AL-
5	TERNATIVES TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
6	CHINA'S BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE.
7	(a) IN GENERAL.—The President should seek opportu-
8	nities to partner with multilateral development finance in-
9	stitutions to develop financing tools based on shared devel-
10	opment finance criteria and mechanisms to support invest-
11	ments in developing countries that—
12	(1) support low carbon economic development;
13	and
14	(2) promote resiliency and adaptation to envi-
15	ronmental changes and natural disasters.
16	(b) PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.—The Chief Executive
17	Officer of the United States International Development Fi-
18	nance Corporation should seek to partner with other multi-
19	lateral development finance institutions and development
20	finance institutions to leverage the respective available
21	funds to support low carbon economic development, which
22	may include clean energy including renewable and nuclear
23	energy projects, environmental adaptation, and resilience
24	activities in countries.
25	(a) Co financino of Infrationule $\mathbf{p}_{0}$

25 (c) CO-FINANCING OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—

1	(1) AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to paragraph (2),
2	the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the
3	United States Agency for International Development,
4	and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies are
5	authorized to co-finance infrastructure, resilience, and
6	environmental adaptation projects that advance the
7	development objectives of the United States overseas
8	and provide viable alternatives to projects that would
9	otherwise be included within the People's Republic of
10	China's Belt and Road Initiative.
11	(2) CONDITIONS.—Co-financing arrangements
12	authorized pursuant to paragraph (1) may not be ap-
13	proved unless—
14	(A) the projects to be financed—
15	(i) promote the public good;
16	(ii) promote United States national se-
17	curity or economic interests;
18	(iii) promote low carbon emissions, in-
19	cluding clean energy renewable and nuclear
20	
	energy projects; and
21	energy projects; and (iv) will have substantially lower envi-
21 22	
	(iv) will have substantially lower envi-
22	(iv) will have substantially lower envi- ronmental impact than the proposed Belt

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1	of the House of Representatives are notified not
2	later than 15 days in advance of entering into
3	such co-financing arrangements.
4	SEC. 605. USING CLIMATE DIPLOMACY TO BETTER SERVE
5	NATIONAL SECURITY AND ECONOMIC INTER-
6	ESTS.
7	(a) IN GENERAL.—The President and the Secretary of
8	State shall prioritize climate action and climate diplomacy
9	in United States foreign policy by—
10	(1) ensuring diplomacy, support, and inter-
11	agency coordination for bilateral and multilateral ac-
12	tions to address the climate crisis; and
13	(2) improving coordination and integration of
14	climate action across all bureaus and United States
15	missions abroad.
16	(b) CLIMATE ACTION INTEGRATION.—The Secretary of
17	State shall—
18	(1) prioritize climate action and clean energy
19	within the bureaus and offices under the leadership of
20	the Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy,
21	and the Environment;
22	(2) ensure that such bureaus and offices are co-
23	ordinating with other bureaus of the Department of
24	State regarding the integration of climate action and

1	climate diplomacy as a cross-cutting imperative
2	across the Department of State;
3	(3) encourage all Under Secretaries of State—
4	(A) to assess how issues related to climate
5	change and United States climate action are in-
6	tegrated into their operations and programs;
7	(B) to coordinate crosscutting actions and
8	diplomatic efforts that relate to climate action;
9	and
10	(C) to make available the technical assist-
11	ance and resources of the bureaus and offices
12	with relevant expertise to provide technical as-
13	sistance and expert support to other bureaus
14	within the Department of State regarding cli-
15	mate action, clean energy development, and cli-
16	mate diplomacy;
17	(4) manage the integration of scientific data on
18	the current and anticipated effects of climate change
19	into applied strategies and diplomatic engagements
20	across programmatic and regional bureaus of the De-
21	partment of State and into the Department of State's
22	decision making processes;
23	(5) ensure that the relevant bureaus and offices
24	provide appropriate technical support and re-
25	sources—

1	(A) to the President, the Secretary of State,
2	and their respective designees charged with ad-
3	dressing climate change and associated issues;
4	(B) to United States diplomats advancing
5	United States foreign policy related to climate
6	action; and
7	(C) for the appropriate engagement and in-
8	tegration of relevant domestic agencies in inter-
9	national climate change affairs, including
10	United States participation in multilateral fora;
11	and
12	(6) carry out other activities, as directed by the
13	Secretary of State, that advance United States cli-
14	mate-related foreign policy objectives, including global
15	greenhouse gas mitigation, climate change adaptation
16	activities, and global climate security.
17	(c) Responsibilities of the Under Secretary of
18	STATE FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The Under Secretary of
19	State for Political Affairs shall ensure that all foreign mis-
20	sions are—
21	(1) advancing United States bilateral climate di-
22	plomacy;
23	(2) engaging strategically on opportunities for
24	bilateral climate action cooperation with foreign gov-
25	ernments; and

(3) utilizing the technical resources and coordi nating adequately with the bureaus reporting to the
 Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, En ergy and the Environment.
 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 200 days after the date
 of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of State

7 for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment, in co8 operation with the Under Secretary of State for Political
9 Affairs, shall submit to the appropriate congressional com10 mittees a report that—

(1) assesses how climate action and United
States climate diplomacy is integrated across the Bureaus of the Department of State; and

14 (2) includes recommendations on strategies to
15 improve cross bureau coordination and understanding
16 of United States climate action and climate diplo17 macy.

(e) EFFECT OF ELIMINATION OF POSITIONS.—If the
positions of Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth,
Energy, and the Environment and the Undersecretary of
State for Political Affairs are eliminated or undergo name
changes, the responsibilities of such Under Secretaries
under this section shall be reassigned to other Under Secretaries of State, as appropriate.

25 (f) CLIMATE CHANGE OFFICERS.—

1	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall
2	establish and staff Climate Change Officer positions.
3	Such Officers shall serve under the supervision of the
4	appropriate chief of mission or the Under Secretary
5	for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment
6	of the Department of State, as the case may be. The
7	Secretary shall ensure each embassy, consulate, and
8	diplomatic mission to which such Officers are as-
9	signed pursuant to paragraph (2) has sufficient addi-
10	tional and appropriate staff to support such Officers.
11	(2) Assignment.—Climate Change Officers shall
12	be assigned to the following posts:
13	(A) United States embassies, or, if appro-
14	priate, consulates.
15	(B) United States diplomatic missions to,
16	or liaisons with, regional and multilateral orga-
17	nizations, including the United States diplo-
18	matic missions to the European Union, African
19	Union, Organization of American States, Arctic
20	Council, and any other appropriate regional or-
21	ganization, and the United Nations and its rel-
22	evant specialized agencies.
23	(C) Other posts as designated by the Sec-
24	retary.

1	(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each Climate Change
2	Officer shall—
3	(A) provide expertise on effective approaches
4	to—
5	(i) mitigate the emission of gases
6	which contribute to global climate change
7	and formulate national and global plans for
8	reducing such gross and net emissions; and
9	(ii) reduce the detrimental impacts at-
10	tributable to global climate change, and
11	adapt to such impacts;
12	(B) engage and convene, in a manner that
13	is equitable, inclusive, and just, with individuals
14	and organizations which represent a government
15	office, a nongovernmental organization, a social
16	or political movement, a private sector entity, an
17	educational or scientific institution, or any other
18	entity concerned with—
19	(i) global climate change; the emission
20	of gases which contribute to global climate
21	change; or
22	(ii) reducing the detrimental impacts
23	attributable to global climate change;

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1	(C) facilitate engagement by United States
2	entities in bilateral and multilateral cooperation
3	on climate change; and
4	(D) carry out such other responsibilities as
5	the Secretary may assign.
6	(4) Responsibilities of under secretary.—
7	The Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy,
8	and the Environment of the Department of State
9	shall, including by acting through the Bureau of
10	Oceans and International Environmental and Sci-
11	entific Affairs of the Department of State—
12	(A) provide policy guidance to Climate
13	Change Officers established under this subsection;
14	(B) develop relations with, consult with,
15	and provide assistance to relevant individuals
16	and organizations concerned with studying,
17	mitigating, and adapting to global climate
18	change, or reducing the emission of gases which
19	contribute to global climate change; and
20	(C) assist officers and employees of regional
21	bureaus of the Department of State to develop
22	strategies and programs to promote studying,
23	mitigating, and adapting to global climate
24	change, or reducing the emission of gases which
25	contribute to global climate change.

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(g) ACTIONS BY CHIEFS OF MISSION.—Each chief of

2	mission in a foreign country shall—
3	(1) develop, as part of annual joint strategic
4	plans or equivalent program and policy planning, a
5	strategy to promote actions to improve and increase
6	studying, mitigating, and adapting to global climate
7	change, or reducing the emission of gases which con-
8	tribute to global climate change by—
9	(A) consulting and coordinating with and
10	providing support to relevant individuals and
11	organizations, including experts and other pro-
12	fessionals and stakeholders on issues related to
13	climate change; and
14	(B) holding periodic meetings with such rel-
15	evant individuals and organizations relating to
16	such strategy; and
17	(2) hold ongoing discussions with the officials
18	and leaders of such country regarding progress to im-
19	prove and increase studying, mitigating, and adapt-
20	ing to global climate change, or reducing the emission
21	of gases which contribute to global climate change in
22	a manner that is equitable, inclusive, and just in such
23	country; and
24	(3) certify annually to the Secretary of State
25	that to the maximum extent practicable, consider-

ations related to climate change adaptation and miti gation, sustainability, and the environment were in corporated in activities, management, and operations
 of the United States embassy or other diplomatic post
 under the director of the chief of mission.

6 (h) TRAINING.—Not later than 180 days after the date 7 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall 8 establish curriculum at the Department of State's Foreign 9 Service Institute that supplements political and economic 10 reporting tradecraft courses in order to provide employees 11 of the Department with specialized training with respect to studying, mitigating, and adapting to global climate 12 13 change, or reducing the emission of gases which contribute to global climate change. Such training shall include the 14 15 following:

16 (1) Awareness of the full range of national and 17 subnational agencies, offices, personnel, statutory au-18 thorities, funds, and programs involved in the inter-19 national commitments of the United States regarding 20 global climate change and the emission of gases which 21 contribute to global climate change, the science of 22 global climate change, and methods for mitigating and adapting to global climate change. 23

24 (2) Awareness of methods for mitigating and
25 adapting to global climate change and reducing the

1	emission of gases which contribute to global climate
2	change that are equitable, inclusive, and just.
3	(3) Familiarity with United States agencies,
4	multilateral agencies, international financial institu-
5	tions, and the network of donors providing assistance
6	to mitigate and adapt to global climate change.
7	(4) Awareness of the most frequently announced
8	goals and methods of the entities specified in sub-
9	section $(f)(3)(B)$ .
10	(i) CONTRACTING.—Contracting and agreements offi-
11	cers of the Department of State, and other United States
12	embassy personnel responsible for contracts, grants, or ac-
13	quisitions, shall receive training on evaluating proposals,
14	solicitations, and bids, for considerations related to sustain-
15	ability and adapting to or mitigating impacts from climate
16	change.
17	(j) REPORTING.—Not later than 180 days after the
18	date of the enactment of this Act and biennially thereafter,
19	the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate con-
20	gressional committees a report that includes a detailed
21	breakdown of posts at which staff are assigned the role of
22	Climate Change Officer, the responsibilities to which they
23	have been assigned, and the strategies developed by the chief

24 of mission, as applicable.

(k) CLIMATE CHANGE SUPPORT AND FINANCING.—The
 Secretary of State shall facilitate the coordination among
 the Department of State and other relevant Federal depart ments and agencies toward contributing technical coopera tion, engagement, development finance, or foreign assistance
 relevant to United States international climate action and
 in support of United States climate diplomacy.

8 (1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress 9 that climate diplomacy tools as described in this section are 10 critical for demonstrating the commitment to include cli-11 mate changes issues as core tenets of foreign policy prior-12 ities, as well as preserving the United States' role as a glob-13 al leader on climate change action.

14 SEC. 606. DRIVING A GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESIL-1515IENCE STRATEGY.

16 (a) AMENDMENT.—Section 117 of the Foreign Assist-

17 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151p) is amended—

18 (1) in subsection (b)—

- 19 (A) by inserting "(1)" after "(b)"; and
- 20 (B) by adding at the end the following:

21 "(2)(A) The President is authorized to furnish assist22 ance to programs and initiatives that—

23 "(i) promote resilience among communities fac-

24 ing harmful impacts from climate change; and

"(ii) reduce the vulnerability of persons affected 1 2 by climate change. "(B) There shall be, in the Department of State, a Co-3 ordinator of Climate Change Resilience."; and 4 5 (2) by adding at the end the following: 6 (d)(1) The Secretary of State, in coordination with 7 the Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-8 national Development, shall establish a comprehensive, integrated, 10-year strategy, which shall be referred to as the 9 'Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy', to mitigate the 10 11 impacts of climate change on displacement and humani-12 tarian emergencies. 13 "(2) The Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy

14 shall—

"(A) focus on addressing slow-onset and rapidonset effects of events caused by climate change, consider the effects of events caused by climate change,
and describe the key features of successful strategies to
prevent such conditions;

20 "(B) include specific objectives and multisectoral
21 approaches to the effects of events caused by climate
22 change;

23 "(C) promote United States national security
24 and economic interests while leading international
25 climate-related policymaking efforts, on which the ab-

sence of United States leadership would lead to a sub stantial and harmful decline in the nation's global
 competitiveness;
 "(D) promote international instruments on cli mate action and other relevant international stand-

ards and best practices, as such standards and practices develop, that serve the interests of the American
people and protect United States environmental resources and the planet;

"(E) promote the adoption and implementation
of such international climate-related agreements,
standards, and practices by foreign states;

13 "(F) work with United States allies and part-14 ners to ensure a level playing field exists when it 15 comes to climate action and to encourage and assist 16 foreign countries to make similar or even greater com-17 mitments than the United States;

18 (G) describe approaches that ensure national 19 leadership, as appropriate, and substantively engage 20 with civil society, local partners, and the affected 21 communities, including marginalized populations 22 and underserved populations, in the design, implementation, and monitoring of climate change pro-23 24 grams to best safeguard the future of those subject to 25 displacement;

1	``(H) assign roles for relevant Federal agencies to
2	avoid duplication of efforts, while ensuring that—
3	"(i) the Department of State is responsible
4	for
5	``(I) leading the Global Climate Change
6	Resilience Strategy;
7	"(II) establishing United States foreign
8	policy;
9	"(III) advancing diplomatic and polit-
10	ical efforts; and
11	((IV) guiding security assistance and
12	related civilian security efforts to mitigate
13	climate change threats;
14	"(ii) the United States Agency for Inter-
15	national Development is—
16	``(I) responsible for overseeing pro-
17	grams to prevent the effects of events caused
18	by climate change;
19	``(II) the lead implementing agency for
20	development and related nonsecurity pro-
21	gram policy related to building resilience
22	and achieving recovery; and
23	"(III) responsible for providing over-
24	seas humanitarian assistance to respond to
25	international and internal displacement

1	caused by climate change and to coordinate
2	the pursuit of durable solutions for climate-
3	displaced persons; and
4	"(iii) other Federal agencies support the ac-
5	tivities of the Department of State and the
6	United States Agency for International Develop-
7	ment, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the
8	Secretary of State and the Administrator of the
9	United States Agency for International Develop-
10	ment;
11	``(I) describe programs that agencies will under-
12	take to achieve the stated objectives, including descrip-
13	tions of existing programs and funding by fiscal year
14	and account;
15	``(J) identify mechanisms to improve coordina-
16	tion between the United States, foreign governments,
17	and international organizations, including the World
18	Bank, the United Nations, regional organizations,
19	and private sector organizations;
20	"(K) address efforts to expand public-private
21	partnerships and leverage private sector resources;
22	``(L) describe the criteria, metrics, and mecha-
23	nisms for monitoring and evaluation of programs and
24	objectives in the Global Climate Change Resilience
25	Strategy;

1	``(M) describe how the Global Climate Change
2	Resilience Strategy will ensure that programs are
3	country-led and context-specific;
4	((N) establish a program to monitor climate and
5	social conditions to anticipate and prevent climate
6	and environmental stressors from evolving into na-
7	tional security risks;
8	"(O) include an assessment of climate risks in
9	the Department of State's Quadrennial Diplomacy
10	and Development Review; and
11	``(P) prioritize foreign aid, to the extent prac-
12	ticable, for international climate resilience in support
13	of this Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy.
14	"(3) Not later than 270 days after the date of the en-
15	actment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the
16	President shall submit a report to the Committee on For-
17	eign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign
18	Affairs of the House of Representatives, based in part on
19	the information collected pursuant to this section, that de-
20	tails the Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy. The
21	report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may in-
22	clude a classified annex, if necessary.
23	"(4) Not later than 180 days after the date of the en-
24	actment of this subsection, the Secretary of State and the

25 Coordinator of Global Climate Change Resilience shall brief

the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the
 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representa tives regarding the progress made by the Federal Govern ment in implementing the Global Climate Change Resil ience Strategy.

6 "(5)(A) Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the 7 8 Comptroller General of the United States, in cooperation and consultation with the Secretary of State, shall produce 9 a report evaluating the progress that the Federal Govern-10 ment has made toward incorporating climate change into 11 department and agency policies, including the resources 12 that have been allocated for such purpose. 13

14 "(B) The report required under subparagraph (A)
15 shall assess—

"(i) the degree to which the Department of State
and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) are—

19 "(I) developing climate change risk assess20 ments; and

21 "(II) providing guidance to missions on
22 how to include climate change risks in their inte23 grated country strategies;

1	"(ii) whether the Department of State and
2	USAID have sufficient resources to fulfill the require-
3	ments described in paragraph (2); and
4	"(iii) any areas in which the Department of
5	State and USAID may lack sufficient resources to
6	fulfill such requirements.".
7	(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are
8	authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be nec-
9	essary to carry out this Global Climate Change Resilience
10	Strategy.
11	SEC. 607. ADDRESSING INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE
12	MITIGATION, ADAPTATION, AND SECURITY.
13	(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
14	(1) CONVENTION.—The term "Convention"
15	means the United Nations Framework Convention on
16	Climate Change, done at New York May 9, 1992, and
17	entered into force March 21, 1994.
18	(2) Most vulnerable communities and popu-
19	LATIONS.—The term "most vulnerable communities
20	and populations" means communities and popu-
21	lations that are at risk of substantial adverse effects
22	of climate change and have limited capacity to re-
23	spond to such effects, including women, impoverished
24	communities, children, indigenous peoples, and infor-
25	mal workers.

1	(3) Most vulnerable developing coun-
2	TRIES.—The term "most vulnerable developing coun-
3	tries" means, as determined by the Administrator of
4	the United States Agency for International Develop-
5	ment, developing countries that are at risk of substan-
6	tial adverse effects of climate change and have limited
7	capacity to respond to such effects, considering the
8	approaches included in any international treaties
9	and agreements.
10	(4) PROGRAM.—The term "Program" means the
11	International Climate Change Adaptation, Mitiga-
12	tion, and Security Program established pursuant to
10	

13 subsection (c).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide authorities for additional, new, current, and ongoing
bilateral and regional international development assistance,
and, as appropriate, to leverage private resources, in support of host country driven projects, planning, policies, and
initiatives designed to improve the ability of host countries—

(1) to primarily produce reliable renewable energy and reduce or mitigate carbon emissions from
the power sector while facilitating the transition in
key global markets from electricity generated from fossil fuel power to low-cost clean energy sources, in a

1	manner that is equitable for workers and commu-
2	nities;
3	(2) to adapt and become more resilient to cur-
4	rent and forecasted effects of climate change; and
5	(3) to employ—
6	(A) sustainable land use practices that
7	mitigate desertification and reduce greenhouse
8	gas emissions from deforestation and forest deg-
9	radation; and
10	(B) agricultural production practices that
11	reduce poverty while improving soil health, pro-
12	tecting water quality, and increasing food secu-
13	rity and nutrition.
14	(c) Establishment of Program.—The Secretary of
15	State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury
16	and the Administrator of the United States Agency for
17	International Development (USAID), shall establish a pro-
18	gram, to be known as the "International Climate Change
19	Adaptation, Mitigation, and Security Program", to provide
20	bilateral and regional assistance to developing countries for
21	programs, projects, and activities described in subsection
22	<i>(e)</i> .

23 (d) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Assistance pro24 vided under this section shall be used to supplement, and
25 not to supplant, any other Federal, State, or local resources

available to carry out activities that fit the characteristics
 of the Program.

(e) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States
to ensure that the Program provides resources to developing
countries, particularly the most vulnerable communities
and populations in such countries, to support the development and implementation of programs, projects, and activities that—

9 (1) reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the 10 integration and deployment of clean energy, including 11 transmission, distribution, and interconnections to re-12 newable energy, while facilitating the transition from 13 electricity generated from fossil fuel power to low-cost 14 renewable energy sources, in a manner that is equi-15 table for workers and communities;

16 (2) address financial or other barriers to the
17 widespread deployment of clean energy technologies
18 that reduce, sequester, or avoid greenhouse gas emis19 sions;

20 (3) improve the availability, viability, and ac21 cessibility of zero emission vehicles, including support
22 for design and development of transportation net23 works and land use practices that mitigate carbon
24 emissions in the transportation sector;

1	(4) support building capacities that may in-
2	clude—
3	(A) developing and implementing meth-
4	odologies and programs for measuring green-
5	house gas emissions and verifying emissions
6	mitigation, including building capacities to con-
7	duct emissions inventories and meet reporting
8	requirements under the Paris Agreement;

9 (B) assessing, developing, and implementing 10 technology and policy options for greenhouse gas 11 emissions mitigation and avoidance of future 12 emissions, including sector-based and cross-sector 13 mitigation strategies;

(C) enhancing the technical capacity of regulatory authorities, planning agencies, and related institutions in developing countries to improve the deployment of clean energy technologies
and practices, including through increased transparency;

20 (D) training and instruction regarding the
21 installation and maintenance of renewable en22 ergy technologies; and

(E) activities that support the development
and implementation of frameworks for intellectual property rights in developing countries;

1	(5) improve resilience, sustainable economic
2	growth, and adaptation capacities in response to the
3	effects of climate change;
4	(6) promote appropriate job training and access
5	to new job opportunities in new economic sectors and
6	industries that emerge due to the transition from fos-
7	sil fuel energy to clean energy;
8	(7) reduce the vulnerability and increase the re-
9	silience capacities of communities to the effects of cli-
10	mate change, including effects on—
11	(A) water availability;
12	(B) agricultural productivity and food secu-
13	rity;
14	(C) flood risk;
15	(D) coastal resources;
16	(E) biodiversity;
17	(F) economic livelihoods;
18	(G) health and diseases;
19	(H) housing and shelter; and
20	(I) human migration;
21	(8) help countries and communities adapt to
22	changes in the environment through enhanced commu-
23	nity planning, preparedness, and growth strategies
24	that take into account current and forecasted regional
25	and localized effects of climate change;

1	(9) conserve and restore natural resources, eco-
2	systems, and biodiversity threatened by the effects of
3	climate change to ensure such resources, ecosystems,
4	and biodiversity are healthy and continue to provide
5	natural protections from the effects of climate change
6	such as extreme weather;
7	(10) provide resources, information, scientific
8	data and modeling, innovative best practices, and
9	technical assistance to support vulnerable developing
10	countries to adapt to the effects of climate change;
11	(11) promote sustainable and climate-resilient
12	societies, including through improvements to make
13	critical infrastructure less vulnerable to the effects of
14	climate change;
15	(12) encourage the adoption of policies and
16	measures, including sector-based and cross-sector poli-
17	cies and measures, that substantially reduce, seques-
18	ter, or avoid greenhouse gas emissions from the do-
19	mestic energy and transportation sectors of developing
20	countries;
21	(13) reduce deforestation and land degradation
22	to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and implement
23	sustainable forestry practices;
24	(14) promote sustainable land use activities, in-
25	cluding supporting development planning, design,

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1	and construction with respect to transportation sys-
2	tems and land use;
3	(15) promote sustainable agricultural practices
4	that mitigate carbon emissions, conserve soil, and im-
5	prove food and water security of communities;
6	(16) foster partnerships with private sector enti-
7	ties and nongovernmental international development
8	organizations to assist with developing solutions and
9	economic opportunities that support projects, plan-
10	ning, policies, and initiatives described in subsection
11	<i>(b);</i>
12	(17) provide technical assistance and strengthen
13	capacities of developing countries to meet the goals of
14	the conditional nationally determined contributions of
15	those countries;
16	(18) establish investment channels designed to le-
17	verage private sector financing in—
18	(A) clean energy;
19	(B) sustainable agriculture and natural re-
20	source management; and
21	(C) the transportation sector as described in
22	paragraph (3); and
23	(19) provide technical assistance and support for
24	non-extractive activities that provide alternative eco-

1	nomic growth opportunities while preserving critical
2	habitats and natural carbon sinks.
3	(f) Provision of Assistance.—
4	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of USAID,
5	in consultation with other Federal departments and
6	agencies, shall provide assistance under the Pro-
7	gram—
8	(A) in the form of bilateral assistance pur-
9	suant to the requirements under subsection $(g)$ ;
10	(B) to multilateral funds or international
11	institutions with programs for climate mitiga-
12	tion or adaptation in developing countries con-
13	sistent with the policy described in subsection
14	(e); or
15	(C) through a combination of the mecha-
16	nisms specified in subparagraphs (A) and (B).
17	(2) Limitation.—
18	(A) Conditional distribution to multi-
19	LATERAL FUNDS OR INTERNATIONAL INSTITU-
20	TIONS.—In any fiscal year, the Administrator of
21	USAID may provide up to 40 percent of the as-
22	sistance available to carry out the Program to 1
23	or more multilateral funds or international in-
24	stitutions that meet the requirements of subpara-
25	graph (B).

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1	(B) MULTILATERAL FUND OR INTER-
2	NATIONAL INSTITUTION ELIGIBILITY.—A multi-
3	lateral fund or international institution is eligi-
4	ble to receive assistance under subparagraph
5	(A)—
6	(i) if—
7	(I) such fund or institution is es-
8	tablished pursuant to—
9	(aa) the Convention; or
10	(bb) an agreement negotiated
11	under the Convention; or
12	(II) the assistance is directed to 1
13	or more multilateral funds or inter-
14	national development institutions, pur-
15	suant to an agreement negotiated
16	under the Convention; and
17	(ii) if such fund or institution—
18	(I) specifies the terms and condi-
19	tions under which the United States is
20	to provide assistance to the fund or in-
21	stitution, and under which the fund or
22	institution is to provide assistance to
23	recipient countries;
24	(II) ensures that assistance from
25	the United States to the fund or insti-

1	tution and the principal and income of
2	the fund or institution are disbursed
3	only—
4	(aa) to support projects,
5	planning, policies, and initiatives
6	described in subsection (b);
7	(bb) consistent with the pol-
8	icy described in subsection (e);
9	and
10	(cc) in regular consultation
11	with relevant governing bodies of
12	the fund or institution that—
13	(AA) include representa-
14	tion from countries among
15	the most vulnerable devel-
16	oping countries; and
17	(BB) provide public ac-
18	Cess.
19	(C) Congressional notification.—The
20	Secretary of State, the Administrator of USAID,
21	or the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify the
22	appropriate congressional committees not later
23	than 15 days before providing assistance to a
24	multilateral fund or international institution
25	under this subsection.

1 (3) LOCAL CONSULTATIONS.—Programs, projects, 2 and activities supported by assistance provided under 3 this subsection shall require consultations with local 4 communities, particularly the most vulnerable com-5 munities and populations in such communities, and 6 indigenous peoples in areas in which any programs, 7 projects, or activities are planned to engage such com-8 munities and peoples through adequate disclosure of 9 information, public participation, and consultation, 10 including full consideration of the interdependence of 11 vulnerable communities and ecosystems to promote 12 the resilience of local communities.

13 (g) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent incon-15 sistent with this subsection, the administrative au-16 thorities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22) 17 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) shall apply to the implementa-18 tion of this subsection to the same extent and in the 19 same manner as such authorities apply to the imple-20 mentation of such Act in order to provide the Admin-21 istrator of USAID with the authority to provide as-22 sistance to countries, including the most vulnerable 23 developing countries, for programs, projects, and ac-24 tivities consistent with the purposes described in sub-25 section (b) and the policy described in subsection (e).

1	(2) Considerations.—In carrying out this sub-
2	section, the Administrator shall ensure that—
3	(A) the environmental impact of proposed
4	programs, projects, and activities is considered
5	through adequate consultation, public participa-
6	tion, and public disclosure of relevant informa-
7	tion; and
8	(B) programs, projects, and activities under
9	this subsection—
10	(i) avoid environmental degradation,
11	to the maximum extent practicable; and
12	(ii) are aligned, to the maximum ex-
13	tent practicable, with broader development,
14	poverty alleviation, or natural resource
15	management objectives and initiatives in
16	the recipient country.
17	(3) Community engagement.—The Adminis-
18	trator shall seek to ensure that—
19	(A) local communities, particularly the
20	most vulnerable communities and populations in
21	areas in which any programs, projects, or activi-
22	ties are carried out under this subsection, are en-
23	gaged in the design, implementation, monitoring,
24	and evaluation of such programs, projects, and

1	activities through disclosure of information, pub-
2	lic participation, and consultation; and
3	(B) the needs and interests of the most vul-
4	nerable communities and populations are ad-
5	dressed in national or regional climate change
6	adaptation plans developed with USAID sup-
7	port.
8	(4) Consultation and disclosure.—For each
9	country receiving assistance under this subsection, the
10	Administrator shall establish a process for consulta-
11	tion with, and disclosure of information to, local, na-
12	tional, and international stakeholders regarding any
13	programs, projects, or activities carried out under
14	this subsection.
15	(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
16	authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
17	\$2,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and each fiscal year
18	thereafter.
19	SEC. 608. REDUCING THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM BLACK
20	CARBON, METHANE, AND HIGH-GWP
21	HYDROFLUOROCARBONS.
22	(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "high-GWP
23	HFC" means newly manufactured hydrofluorocarbons with
24	a global warming potential calculated over a 100-year pe-
25	riod of greater than 150, as described in the Fifth Assess-

ment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate
 Change.

3 (b) IN GENERAL.—The President shall direct the 4 United States representatives to appropriate international 5 bodies and conferences to use the voice, vote, and influence 6 of the United States, consistent with the broad foreign pol-7 icy goals of the United States, to advocate that each such 8 body or conference—

9 (1) commit to significantly increasing efforts to
10 reduce black carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC;
11 (2) invest in and develop alternative energy
12 sources, industrial and agricultural processes, appli-

ances, and products to replace sources of black carbon,
methane, and high-GWP HFC;

15 (3) enhance coordination with the private sec16 tor—

17 (A) to increase production and distribution
18 of clean energy alternatives, industrial processes,
19 and products that will replace sources of black
20 carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC;

21 (B) to develop action plans to mitigate
22 black carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC
23 from various private sector operations;

1	(C) to encourage best technology, methods,
2	and management practices for reducing black
3	carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC;
4	(D) to craft specific financing mechanisms
5	for the incremental costs associated with miti-
6	gating black carbon, methane, and high-GWP
7	HFC pollutants; and
8	(E) to grow economic opportunities and de-
9	velop markets, as appropriate, for reducing black
10	carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone, and
11	hydrofluorocarbons;
12	(4) provide technical assistance to foreign regu-
13	latory authorities and governments to remove unnec-
14	essary barriers to investment in short-lived climate
15	mitigation solutions, including—
16	(A) the use of safe and affordable clean en-
17	ergy;
18	(B) the implementation of policies requiring
19	industrial and agricultural best practices for
20	capturing or mitigating the release of methane
21	from extractive, agricultural, and industrial
22	processes; and
23	(C) climate assessment, scientific research,
24	monitoring, and technological development ac-
25	tivities;

1	(5) develop and implement clear, accountable,
2	and metric-based targets to measure the effectiveness
3	of projects described in paragraph (4); and
4	(6) engage international partners in an existing
5	multilateral forum (or, if necessary, establish through
6	an international agreement $a$ new multilateral
7	forum) to improve global cooperation for—
8	(A) creating tangible metrics for evaluating
9	efforts to reduce black carbon, methane, and
10	high-GWP HFC;
11	(B) developing and implementing best prac-
12	tices for phasing out sources of black carbon,
13	methane, and high-GWP HFC, including ex-
14	panding capacity for innovative instruments to
15	mitigate black carbon, methane, and $high$ -GWP
16	HFC at the national and subnational levels of
17	foreign countries, particularly countries with lit-
18	tle capacity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
19	and deploy clean energy facilities, and countries
20	that lack sufficient policies to advance such de-
21	velopment;
22	(C) encouraging the development of stand-
23	ards and practices, and increasing transparency
24	and accountability efforts for the reduction of
25	black carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC;

1	(D) integrating tracking and monitoring
2	systems into industrial processes;
3	(E) fostering research to improve scientific
4	understanding of—
5	(i) how high concentrations of black
6	carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC affect
7	human health, safety, and our environment;
8	(ii) changes in the amount and re-
9	gional concentrations of black carbon and
10	methane emissions, based on scientific mod-
11	eling and forecasting;
12	(iii) effective means to sequester black
13	carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC; and
14	(iv) other related areas of research the
15	United States representatives deem nec-
16	essary;
17	(F) encouraging the World Bank, the Inter-
18	national Monetary Fund, and other inter-
19	national finance organizations—
20	(i) to prioritize efforts to combat black
21	carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC; and
22	(ii) to enhance transparency by pro-
23	viding sufficient and adequate information
24	to facilitate independent verification of
25	their climate finance reporting;

1	(G) encouraging observers of the Arctic
2	Council (including India and China) to adopt
3	mitigation plans consistent with the findings
4	and recommendations of the Arctic Council's
5	Framework for Action on Black Carbon and
6	Methane;
7	(H) collaborating on technological advances
8	in black carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC
9	pollutant mitigation, sequestration and reduc-
10	tion technologies; and
11	(I) advising foreign countries, at both the
12	national and subnational levels, regarding the
13	development and execution of regulatory policies,
14	services, and laws pertaining to reducing the cre-
15	ation and the collection and safe management of
16	black carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC.
17	(c) Enhancing International Outreach and
18	PARTNERSHIP OF UNITED STATES AGENCIES INVOLVED IN
19	Greenhouse Gas Reductions.—
20	(1) FINDING.—Congress recognizes the success of
21	the United States Climate Alliance and the green-
22	house gas reduction programs and strategies estab-
23	lished by the Environmental Protection Agency's Cen-
24	ter for Corporate Climate Leadership.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF EFFORTS TO BUILD FOR EIGN PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary of State shall
 work with the Administrator of the Environmental
 Protection Agency to build partnerships, as appro priate, with the governments of foreign countries and
 to support international efforts to reduce black car bon, methane, and high-GWP HFC.

8 (d) NEGOTIATION OF NEW INTERNATIONAL AGREE-9 MENTS AND REASSERTION OF TARGETS IN EXISTING 10 AGREEMENTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the 11 enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit 12 a report to Congress that—

(1) assesses the potential for negotiating new
international agreements, new targets within existing
international agreements or cooperative bodies, and
the creation of a new international forum to mitigate
globally black carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC
to support the efforts described in subsection (b);

19 (2) describes the provisions that could be in20 cluded in such agreements;

(3) assesses potential parties to such agreements;
(4) describes a process for reengaging with Canada and Mexico regarding the methane targets agreed
to at the 2016 North American Leaders' Summit; and

2 countries of the Arctic Council regarding the methane 3 and black carbon targets that were negotiated in 2015 4 through the Framework for Action. 5 (e) Consideration of Black Carbon, Methane, 6 AND HIGH-GWP HFC IN NEGOTIATING INTERNATIONAL 7 AGREEMENTS.—In negotiating any relevant international 8 agreement with any country or countries after the date of 9 the enactment of this Act, the President shall— 10 (1) consider the impact black carbon, methane, 11 and high-GWP HFC are having on the increase in 12 global average temperatures and the resulting global 13 climate change; 14 (2) consider the effects that climate change is 15 having on the environment; and 16 (3) ensure that the agreement strengthens efforts 17 to eliminate black carbon, methane, and high-GWP 18 HFC from such country or countries. 19 (f) PLAN TO REDUCE BLACK CARBON EMISSIONS FROM SHIPS.—Consistent with strategies adopted by the 20 21 International Maritime Organization to reduce greenhouse 22 gas emissions from ships, the Secretary of State, in con-23 sultation with the Secretary of Transportation, the Sec-24 retary of Commerce, the Administrator, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, shall develop a comprehensive 25

(5) describes a process for reengaging with the

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plan to reduce black carbon emissions from ships based on
 appropriate emissions data from oceangoing vessels. The
 plan shall provide for such reduction through—

4 (1) a clean freight partnership;

5 (2) limits on black carbon emissions; and

6 (3) efforts that include protection of access to
7 critical fuel shipments and emergency needs of coastal
8 communities.

9 (g) Establishment of Interagency Working 10 Group on Black Carbon, Methane, and High-GWP 11 HFC Pollutant Mitigation.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days
after the date of enactment of this Act, the President
shall establish a task force, to be known as the Interagency Working Group on Black Carbon, Methane,
and High-GWP HFC Pollutant Mitigation.

17 (2) MEMBERSHIP.—The members of the Working
18 Group shall include the head (or a designee thereof)
19 of each relevant Federal agency.

20 (3) DUTIES.—The Working Group shall—

21 (A) not later than 180 days after the date
22 of enactment of this Act, submit to the appro23 priate congressional committees a report that in24 cludes specific plans of each relevant Federal
25 agency—

1	(B) look for opportunities with other coun-
2	tries to promote alternatives to high-GWP HFC,
3	and transition over time to equipment that uses
4	safer and more sustainable alternatives to high-
5	GWP HFC;
6	(C) review the policy recommendations
7	made by—
8	(i) the Intergovernmental Panel on Cli-
9	mate Change;
10	(ii) the United States Climate Alli-
11	ance;
12	(iii) the Interagency Strategy to Re-
13	duce Methane Emissions;
14	(iv) the Council on Climate Prepared-
15	ness and Resilience;
16	(v) the Clean Cooking Alliance;
17	(vi) the International Maritime Orga-
18	nization; and
19	(vii) other relevant organizations and
20	institutions; and
21	(D) develop an action plan to reduce black
22	carbon, methane, and high-GWP HFC pollutants
23	that incorporates any appropriate proposals or
24	recommendations made by the entities referred to
25	in subparagraph (C).

1	SEC. 609. BUILDING UNITED STATES ECONOMIC GROWTH
2	AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION
3	THROUGH THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND.
4	(a) Green Climate Fund.—
5	(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
6	(A) climate change most severely impacts
7	vulnerable and disadvantaged communities in
8	the United States and around the world;
9	(B) it is the responsibility of the United
10	States Government to work with and press other
11	countries to address environmental justice and
12	climate justice;
13	(C) the report of the United Nations Envi-
14	ronment Programme entitled "Climate Change
15	and the Cost of Capital in Developing Coun-
16	tries", dated May 2018, found that, in the 10
17	years prior to the publication of the report, cli-
18	mate vulnerability has cost the 20 nations most
19	affected by catastrophes rooted in climate change
20	an additional \$62,000,000,000 in interest pay-
21	ments alone;
22	(D) individuals and families, particularly
23	communities of color, indigenous communities,
24	and low-income communities, that are on the
25	frontlines of climate change across the globe are

1	often in close proximity to environmental
2	stressors or sources of pollution;
3	(E) the communities described in subpara-
4	graph (D)—
5	(i) are often the first exposed to the
6	causes and impacts of climate change; and
7	(ii) have the fewest resources with
8	which to mitigate those impacts or to relo-
9	cate;
10	(F) all efforts to adapt to and mitigate cli-
11	mate change must include specific protections for
12	and acknowledgment of the harm of climate
13	change to communities of color, indigenous peo-
14	ples, women, and other frontline communities
15	and marginalized peoples around the world;
16	(G) in Paris, on December 12, 2015, the
17	parties to the United Nations Framework Con-
18	vention on Climate Change adopted the Paris
19	Agreement, a benchmark agreement—
20	(i) to combat climate change;
21	(ii) to accelerate and intensify the ac-
22	tions and investments needed for a sustain-
23	able low carbon future; and
24	(iii) that acknowledges, "Parties
25	should, when taking action to address cli-

1	mate change, respect, promote and consider
2	their respective obligations on human
3	rights, the right to health, the rights of in-
4	digenous peoples, local communities, mi-
5	grants, children, persons with disabilities
6	and people in vulnerable situations and the
7	right to development, as well as gender
8	equality, empowerment of women and inter-
9	generational equity";
10	(H) the Paris Agreement—
11	(i) notes the importance of "climate
12	justice" when mitigating and adapting to
13	climate change; and
14	(ii) recognizes "the need for an effective
15	and progressive response to the urgent
16	threat of climate change";
17	(I) it is imperative for all countries to un-
18	dertake mitigation activities to rapidly meet the
19	goal of limiting global warming to not more
20	than 1.5 degrees Celsius;
21	(J) developed countries have the greatest ca-
22	pacity to mitigate their greenhouse gas emis-
23	sions, while—

1	(i) developing countries have the least
2	capacity to engage in mitigation activities;
3	and
4	(ii) the capacity of developing coun-
5	tries to engage in mitigation activities is
6	less than the national mitigation potential
7	of those developing countries;
8	(K) the determination for the fair share of
9	mitigation and adaptation activities for each
10	country must take into account—
11	(i) the historic greenhouse gas emis-
12	sions of each country; and
13	(ii) the current capacity of each coun-
14	try to both mitigate greenhouse gas emis-
15	sions and adapt to climate impacts;
16	(L) developed countries that have histori-
17	cally emitted a disproportionately high share of
18	greenhouse gas emissions, and reaped the eco-
19	nomic benefits of those polluting activities, have
20	a corresponding disproportionately greater re-
21	sponsibility to engage in global mitigation and
22	adaptation activities, as compared to less indus-
23	trialized countries that have historically polluted
24	far less;

1 (M) the only realistic way for less industri-2 alized countries to meet their full mitigation potential is through international climate financ-3 4 ing by more developed countries; (N) in the 2009 Copenhagen Accord, devel-5 6 oped countries committed to jointly mobilize, starting in 2020, \$100,000,000,000 per year in 7 8 public climate financing (as well as private in-9 vestment and other alternative forms of finance), for developing countries, a commitment re-10 11 affirmed in 2015 in Decision 1/CP.21 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Cli-12 13 mate Change, Adoption of the Paris Agreement; 14 (0) the \$100,000,000 commitment de-15 scribed in subparagraph (N) was a political 16 compromise that falls short of the actual financ-17 ing needs for climate action in developing coun-18 tries; 19 (P) Bloomberg New Energy Finance has es-20 timated that the transition to renewable energy

sources in developing countries will require hun-

(Q) the United Nations Environment Pro-

dreds of billions of dollars annually;

gramme has estimated that adaptation needs relating to climate change in developing countries

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1	may be as much as \$300,000,000,000 annually
2	<i>by 2030;</i>
3	(R) the Green Climate Fund was created in
4	2010 by 194 countries to serve as a crucial fi-
5	nancing mechanism to help developing countries
6	limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions and
7	adapt to climate change;
8	(S) in 2015, the United Nations Framework
9	Convention on Climate Change agreed that the
10	Green Climate Fund should serve the goals of the
11	Paris Agreement, which states that "developed
12	country Parties shall provide financial resources
13	to assist developing country Parties with respect
14	to both mitigation and adaptation in continu-
15	ation of their existing obligations under the Con-
16	vention";
17	(T) the Green Climate Fund is an essential
18	institution for climate financing, as the Green
19	Climate Fund ensures—
20	(i) balanced governance between devel-
21	oped and developing countries;
22	(ii) stakeholder engagement and dis-
23	course;
24	(iii) a balanced approach between
25	mitigation and adaptation;

1	(iv) fair and equal labor and working
2	conditions;
3	(v) conservation of biodiversity and
4	critical habitats; and
5	(vi) strong environmental, social, and
6	gender protections;
7	(U) the Green Climate Fund—
8	(i) promotes and protects human rights
9	and the rights of marginalized groups, in-
10	cluding indigenous peoples, women, chil-
11	dren, and people with disabilities; and
12	(ii) continues to take steps to strength-
13	en protection for marginalized groups;
14	(iii) the United States committed
15	\$3,000,000,000 of the first \$10,000,000,000
16	raised for the initial resource mobilization
17	period of the Green Climate Fund, though
18	only $\frac{1}{3}$ of this pledge was fulfilled, leaving
19	the United States the only country to fall
20	substantially short of a commitment of a
21	country to the Green Climate Fund; and
22	(V) the Green Climate Fund is a fully oper-
23	ational and proven institution supporting well
24	over 100 projects and programs in developing
25	countries around the world.

1	(2) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of
2	the United States to provide climate financing—
3	(A) as an essential part of the global effort
4	to combat climate change; and
5	(B) that—
6	(i) upholds the principles of environ-
7	mental justice and climate justice;
8	(ii) supports programs and projects de-
9	veloped by recipient countries and commu-
10	nities;
11	(iii) is designed and implemented with
12	the free, prior, and informed consent of in-
13	digenous peoples and other impacted com-
14	munities;
15	(iv) promotes gender equality as essen-
16	tial in all of the projects and programs sup-
17	ported by climate financing;
18	(v) includes best practices for environ-
19	mental and social safeguards to ensure that
20	projects and programs supported by climate
21	financing respect fundamental human
22	rights; and
23	(vi) addresses both mitigation and ad-
24	aptation as essential aspects of responding
25	to climate change.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are
 authorized to be appropriated for contributions to the Green
 Climate Fund \$4,000,000,000 for each of the fiscal years
 2022 and 2023.

5 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
6 that the climate financing needs to achieve the greenhouse
7 gas emissions reductions required to keep the planet at or
8 below 1.5 degrees Celsius of global warming are signifi9 cantly greater than the amount of funds authorized to be
10 appropriated under subsection (a).

## 11 SEC. 610. ENSURING A WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT RESPONSE 12 TO CLIMATE ACTION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State shall establish a Climate Impacts Task Force (referred to in this
section as the "Task Force") with the mandate to—

16 (1) monitor climate and related impacted social
17 conditions to anticipate and prevent climate and en18 vironmental stressors from evolving into national se19 curity risks;

20 (2) monitor and assess climate action under21 taken by other countries in response to national strat22 egies and international commitments, and coordinate
23 closely with allies and partners to ensure a coordi24 nated response against any state or non-state actors,
25 including the People's Republic of China (PRC) and

1	PRC companies, undermining global climate objec-
2	tives, norms, and practices;
3	(3) strengthen the efforts of the Department of
4	State and the United States Government to act
5	proactively to mitigate the human harms and poten-
6	tial for national security risks resulting from emerg-
7	ing events exacerbated by climate change; and
8	(4) assist other Federal departments and agen-
9	cies, foreign partners, and multilateral organizations
10	in their efforts to do the same.
11	(b) LEADERSHIP.—The Secretary of State shall des-
12	ignate a senior career official, as appropriate, of the De-
13	partment of State to serve as the Chair of the Task Force.
14	Such official shall report to the Secretary of State.
15	
	(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Under the direction of the
16	(c) KESPONSIBILITIES.—Under the direction of the Chair, the Task Force shall—
16	Chair, the Task Force shall—
16 17	Chair, the Task Force shall— (1) meet regularly to ensure that events exacer-
16 17 18	Chair, the Task Force shall— (1) meet regularly to ensure that events exacer- bated by climate change and the risk of emerging
16 17 18 19	Chair, the Task Force shall— (1) meet regularly to ensure that events exacer- bated by climate change and the risk of emerging events exacerbated by climate change throughout the
16 17 18 19 20	Chair, the Task Force shall— (1) meet regularly to ensure that events exacer- bated by climate change and the risk of emerging events exacerbated by climate change throughout the world are adequately considered and addressed;
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> </ol>	Chair, the Task Force shall— (1) meet regularly to ensure that events exacer- bated by climate change and the risk of emerging events exacerbated by climate change throughout the world are adequately considered and addressed; (2) facilitate the development and execution of

1	(3) monitor developments throughout the world
2	that heighten the risk of emerging events exacerbated
3	by climate change;
4	(4) identify gaps in United States foreign policy
5	related to the prevention of and response to emerging
6	events exacerbated by climate change with respect to
7	certain regions or particular countries;
8	(5) incorporate lessons learned from past United
9	States efforts to prevent and respond to emerging
10	events exacerbated by climate change and other im-
11	pacts that are comparable in scope or severity;
12	(6) provide the Secretary of State with rec-
13	ommendations and potential improvements to poli-
14	cies, programs, resources, and tools related to the pre-
15	vention of and response to emerging events exacer-
16	bated by climate change;
17	(7) coordinate the Department of State's engage-
18	ment in interagency processes led by the National Se-
19	curity Council that share the Task Force's objectives;
20	(8) conduct outreach not less frequently than bi-
21	annually, with representatives of nongovernmental or-
22	ganizations dedicated to the prevention of and re-
23	sponse to emerging events exacerbated by climate
24	change and other appropriate parties, to-

1	(A) receive assistance relating to the Task
2	Force's efforts to address emerging events exacer-
3	bated by climate change and develop new or im-
4	proved policies, programs, resources, and tools;
5	and
6	(B) provide a public understanding of the
7	work of the Task Force;
8	(9) in carrying out paragraphs (1) through (9),
9	focus on particular ways for the United States to de-
10	velop, strengthen, and enhance its capabilities to—
11	(A) monitor, receive early warning of, and
12	coordinate responses to potential emerging events
13	exacerbated by climate change;
14	(B) engage allies and partners, including
15	multilateral and regional institutions, to build
16	capacities and mobilize action for preventing
17	and responding to emerging events exacerbated
18	by climate change;
19	(C) encourage the deployment of civilian
20	advisors to prevent and respond to emerging
21	events exacerbated by climate change;
22	(D) increase the capacity of and develop
23	doctrine for the United States Foreign Service,
24	civil service, Armed Forces, development profes-
25	sionals, and other actors to engage in the full

1	spectrum of activities to prevent and respond to
2	emerging events exacerbated by climate change;
3	(E) develop and implement tailored foreign
4	assistance programs that address and mitigate
5	the risks of emerging events exacerbated by cli-
6	mate change;
7	(F) ensure intelligence collection, analysis,
8	and sharing of appropriate information; and
9	(G) address any other issues that the Task
10	Force determines appropriate;
11	(10) in carrying out paragraphs (1) through (9),
12	receive support from bureaus and offices of the De-
13	partment of State, as the Secretary of State deter-
14	mines appropriate; and
15	(11) facilitate annual coordination between the
16	Department of State and other appropriate depart-
17	ments and agencies to ensure international and do-
18	mestic climate change objectives are aligned.
19	(d) Composition.—The Task Force shall—
20	(1) seek to ensure that its efforts complement and
21	support interagency processes led by the National Se-
22	curity Council that share the Task Force's objectives;
23	and
24	(2) operate with regular consultation and par-
25	ticipation of designated representatives, at the Assist-

ant Secretary level or higher, from all such executive
 departments, agencies, or offices as the Chair may
 designate.

4 (e) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date 5 of the enactment of this Act and every 2 years thereafter for the following 10 years, the Secretary of State, in con-6 7 sultation with the Task Force, shall submit to the Com-8 mittee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Af-9 fairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House 10 of Representatives an unclassified report, with a classified 11 annex if necessary, that includes— 12

(1) a review, in consultation with the designated
representatives specified in subsection (d), consisting
of—

16 (A) an evaluation of the efficacy of current 17 efforts based on United States and locally identi-18 fied indicators, including capacities and con-19 straints for United States Government-wide de-20 tection, early warning and response, informa-21 tion-sharing, contingency planning, and coordi-22 nation of efforts to prevent and respond to 23 emerging events exacerbated by climate change;

24 (B) an assessment of the funding expended
25 by relevant Federal departments and agencies on

1	emerging events exacerbated by climate change
2	and the legal, procedural, and resource con-
3	straints faced by the Department of State and
4	the United States Agency for International De-
5	velopment throughout respective budgeting, stra-
6	tegic planning, and management cycles to sup-
7	port the prevention of and response to emerging
8	events exacerbated by climate change;
9	(C) current annual global assessments of
10	emerging events exacerbated by climate change;
11	(D) recommendations to further strengthen
12	United States capabilities described in subpara-
13	graph (A); and
14	(E) consideration of analysis, reporting,
15	and policy recommendations by civil society,
16	academic, and other nongovernmental organiza-
17	tions and institutions to prevent and respond to
18	emerging events exacerbated by climate change;
19	(2) recommendations to ensure shared responsi-
20	bility by—
21	(A) enhancing multilateral mechanisms for
22	preventing, mitigating, and responding to emerg-
23	ing events exacerbated by climate change; and
24	(B) strengthening regional organizations;
25	and

(3) the implementation status of the rec ommendations included in the review under para graph (1).

4 (f) BRIEFINGS AND MATERIALS.—The Chair and
5 members of the Task Force shall, not less frequently than
6 annually, provide briefings and materials to the Committee
7 on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on
8 Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

9 (g) REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTEL-10 LIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence is encour-11 aged to include, in his or her annual (or more often as ap-12 propriate) unclassified testimony, accompanied by a classi-13 fied annex, if necessary, to Congress on threats to United 14 States national security—

(1) a review of countries and regions at risk of
emerging events exacerbated by climate change; and

17 (2) whenever possible, specific identification of
18 countries and regions at immediate risk of emerging
19 events exacerbated by climate change.

(h) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
that rapid and robust climate change response mechanisms,
including the establishment of the Task Force, are critical
for ensuring other countries remain accountable to their climate action commitments as well as preserving the national
security and economic interests of the United States.

1	SEC. 611. WORKING WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS TO
2	REDUCE DEFORESTATION.
3	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
4	(1) The People's Republic of China (PRC) is
5	having a substantial impact on the most important
6	forest ecosystems in the world, and illegal logging and
7	agricultural expansion have caused the massive forest
8	loss. According to the World Resources Institute, the
9	PRC has become the world's leading importer and
10	consumer of timber products, soybeans, and palm oil,
11	as well as the largest manufacturing and export coun-
12	try of forest products.
13	(2) In 2016, the PRC imported logs from more
14	than 100 countries in the world. According to a Glob-
15	al Witness report, between January 2013 and April
16	2020, Chinese financial institutions provided more
17	than \$22.5 billion to major companies that produce
18	and trade commodities at high risk of driving defor-
19	estation. These commodities include beef, soy, palm
20	oil, paper, pulp, rubber, and timber.
21	(3) Further, the growing international demand
22	for such agricultural commodities causes the majority
23	of deforestation emissions globally, and most of the as-
24	sociated land-clearing violates applicable national or
25	local laws. According to a 2021 Forest Trends report,

(4) The growing demand for timber and agricul-3 4 tural commodities has accelerated unsustainable—and 5 often illegal—logging and the trade of timber prod-6 ucts. which harms the countries in which it takes 7 place by siphoning away government tax revenue, 8 transforming the livelihoods of communities depend-9 ent on forests, and hurting legal businesses' competi-10 tiveness. Further, illegal logging and illegal conver-11 sion of forest to agricultural land threatens biodiver-12 sity and accelerates deforestation and forest degrada-13 tion in key timber supply countries, undermining 14 United States and global climate goals.

15 (5) The United States should work with inter-16 national partners to ensure that Chinese and other 17 banks factor into lending practices the environmental 18 and social impact of the companies they finance. This 19 should include pressuring the PRC and other coun-20 tries to revise regulations to require the banking sec-21 tor not to finance companies linked to deforestation 22 and include rigorous checks on the companies oper-23 ating in sectors or regions where there is a high risk 24 of deforestation to ensure they are not associated with 25 deforestation.

1	(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
2	(1) Administrator.—Except as otherwise ex-
3	pressly provided, the term "Administrator" means the
4	Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
5	national Development.
6	(2) Deforestation.—The term "deforestation"
7	means a change in land use from a forest (including
8	peatlands) to any other land use.
9	(3) Developing country.—The term "devel-
10	oping country" means a country eligible to receive of-
11	ficial development assistance according to the income
12	guidelines of the Development Assistance Committee
13	of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and
14	Development.
15	(4) Emissions reductions.—The term "emis-
16	sions reductions" means greenhouse gas emissions re-
17	ductions achieved from reduced or avoided deforest-
18	ation under this section.
19	(5) Forest.—
20	(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "forest" means
21	a terrestrial ecosystem, including wetland forests,
22	comprised of native tree species generated and
23	maintained primarily through natural ecological
24	and evolutionary processes.

1	(B) EXCLUSION.—The term "forest" does
2	not include plantations, such as crops of trees
3	planted by humans primarily for the purposes of
4	harvesting.
5	(6) FOREST DEGRADATION.—The term "forest
6	degradation" is any reduction in the carbon stock of
7	a forest due to the effects of human land-use activities,
8	including such land-use activities on peatlands.
9	(7) INTACT FOREST.—The term "intact forest"
10	means an unbroken expanse of natural ecosystems
11	within the global extent of forest cover that—
12	(A) covers an area of at least 500 square
13	kilometers and is at least 10 kilometers in each
14	direction; and
15	(B) contains forest and non-forest eco-
16	systems minimally influenced by human eco-
17	nomic activity and large enough that all native
18	biodiversity, including viable populations of
19	wide-ranging species, could be maintained.
20	(9) LEAKAGE.—The term 'leakage' means the
21	unexpected loss of anticipated carbon benefits due to
22	the displacement of activities in a project area to
23	areas outside the project, resulting in carbon emis-
24	sions.

1	(10) Leakage prevention activities.—The
2	term "leakage prevention activities" means activities
3	in developing countries that are directed at preserving
4	existing forest carbon stocks, including forested wet-
5	lands and peatlands that might, absent such activi-
6	ties, be lost through leakage.
7	(11) NATIONAL DEFORESTATION REDUCTION AC-
8	TIVITIES.—The term "national deforestation reduc-
9	tion activities" means activities in developing coun-
10	tries that reduce a quantity of greenhouse gas emis-
11	sions from deforestation that is calculated by meas-
12	uring actual emissions against a national deforest-
13	ation baseline established pursuant to subparagraphs
14	(B) and (C) of subsection $(d)(4)$ .
15	(12) Subnational deforestation and forest
16	DEGRADATION REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.—The term
17	"subnational deforestation and forest degradation re-
18	duction activities" means activities in developing
19	countries that reduce a quantity of greenhouse gas
20	emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
21	that is calculated by measuring actual emissions
22	using an appropriate baseline, or an alternative de-
23	termined under subsection $(d)(4)(B)(ii)$ , established
24	by the Administrator at the State or provincial level.

1	(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to
2	provide United States assistance to developing countries to
3	develop, implement, and improve actions that reduce defor-
4	estation and forest degradation or conserve or restore forest
5	ecosystems—
6	(1) to protect the value of forest ecosystems with
7	respect to permanent carbon capture and sequestra-
8	tion in a manner in which such value is measurable,
9	reportable, and verifiable; and
10	(2) in a manner that—
11	(A) is consistent with and enhances the im-
12	plementation of complementary United States
13	policies that support the good governance of for-
14	ests, biodiversity conservation, and environ-
15	mentally sustainable development;
16	(B) takes into consideration the views and
17	participation of local communities and most vul-
18	nerable communities and populations, particu-
19	larly forest-dependent communities; and
20	(C) incorporates the right to free prior and
21	informed consent of indigenous peoples.
22	(d) Emissions Reductions Through Reduced De-
23	FORESTATION.—
24	(1) Establishment of program.—Not later
25	than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this

1	Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other ap-
2	propriate agencies, shall establish a program to pro-
3	vide assistance to reduce deforestation in developing
4	countries and its impacts, in accordance with this
5	section.
6	(2) Objectives.—The objectives of the program
7	established under paragraph (1) shall be—
8	(A) to achieve—
9	(i) emissions reductions of at least
10	7,000,000,000 tons of carbon dioxide equiva-
11	lent in 2025;
12	(ii) cumulative emissions reductions of
13	at least 11,000,000,000 tons of carbon diox-
14	ide equivalent by December 31, 2030; and
15	(iii) additional emissions reductions in
16	subsequent years;
17	(B) to build capacity to reduce deforestation
18	at a national level in developing countries expe-
19	riencing deforestation, which may include—
20	(i) preparing developing countries to
21	participate in international markets for
22	international offset credits for reduced emis-
23	sions from deforestation;
24	(ii) supporting the development of
25	overseas domestic policy frameworks to en-

1	sure effective, efficient, and equitable ben-
2	efit-sharing of the proceeds of such credits
3	issued by national and subnational govern-
4	ments; and
5	(iii) promoting and expanding land ti-
6	tling initiatives and programs in other
7	countries;
8	(C) to preserve forest carbon stocks in coun-
9	tries where such forest carbon may be vulnerable
10	to leakage, particularly in developing countries
11	with largely intact native forests;
12	(D) to build the scientific knowledge and in-
13	stitutional capacity to help developing coun-
14	tries—
15	(i) monitor the effects of climate
16	change on their forests;
17	(ii) develop and implement strategies
18	to conserve their forests; and
19	(iii) support forest-dependent commu-
20	nities adapt to climate change;
21	(E) to the extent practicable, to reduce de-
22	forestation in ways that reduce the vulnerability
23	and increase the resilience to climate effects for
24	forests and forest-dependent communities;

1	(F) to prevent degradation and fragmenta-
2	tion of forests and other intact ecosystems, par-
3	ticularly in tropical countries, including by pro-
4	viding assistance or supporting policies to—
5	(i) conserve, protect, and restore the in-
6	tegrity of such ecosystems; and
7	(ii) support the rights of Indigenous
8	People and local communities and their
9	ability to continue their effective steward-
10	ship of their intact traditional lands and
11	territories;
12	(G) to build capacity to address illegal de-
13	forestation for agricultural commodities; and
14	(H) to remove subsidies that favor deforest-
15	ation;
16	(e) Requirements for International Deforest-
17	ATION REDUCTION PROGRAM.—
18	(1) Eligible countries.—
19	(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
20	subparagraph (B), the Administrator may pro-
21	vide assistance under this section only with re-
22	spect to a developing country that—
23	(i) the Administrator, in consultation
24	with other appropriate agencies, deter-
25	mines—

1	(I) is experiencing deforestation
2	or forest degradation; or
3	(II) has standing forest carbon
4	stocks that may be at risk of deforest-
5	ation or degradation;
6	(ii) has the legal regimes, standards,
7	and safeguards to ensure that the rights and
8	interests of indigenous peoples and forest-de-
9	pendent communities are protected in ac-
10	cordance with the standards established
11	under paragraph (4); and
12	(iii) has entered into a bilateral or
13	multilateral agreement or arrangement with
14	the United States, or is part of an inter-
15	national program supported by the United
16	States to prevent deforestation, that estab-
17	lishes the conditions of participation by the
18	country in the program established under
19	this section, which shall include an agree-
20	ment to meet the standards established
21	under paragraph (4) for the activities to
22	which such standards apply.
23	(B) EXCEPTION.—A developing country
24	that does not meet the requirement described in
25	paragraph (1)(A)(ii) may receive assistance

1	under this section for the purpose of building ca-
2	pacity to meet such requirement.
3	(2) Authorized activities.—Subject to the re-
4	quirements of this section, in providing assistance
5	under this section, the Administrator may support
6	activities to achieve the objectives described in sub-
7	section (c)(2), such as—
8	(A) national deforestation reduction activi-
9	ties;
10	(B) subnational deforestation and forest
11	degradation reduction activities, including pilot
12	activities, policies, and measures that reduce
13	greenhouse gas emissions and are subject to sig-
14	nificant uncertainty;
15	(C) activities to measure, monitor, and
16	verify deforestation, avoided deforestation, and
17	rates of deforestation, including, if applicable,
18	spatially explicit land use plans that identify in-
19	tact and primary forest areas and managed for-
20	est areas;
21	(D) leakage prevention activities;
22	(E) the development and implementation of
23	measurement, monitoring, reporting, and
24	verification capacities and governance structures,
25	including legal regimes, standards, processes,

1	and safeguards, as established under paragraph
2	(4), to enable a country to quantify emissions re-
3	ductions for purposes of purchasing or trading
4	subnational emissions reduction credits in car-
5	bon markets;
6	(F) the identification of, and actions to ad-
7	dress, the drivers of land use emissions;
8	(G) programs that would exclude from the
9	United States illegally harvested timber or prod-
10	ucts made from illegally harvested timber, in ac-
11	cordance with and consistent with the objectives
12	of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C.
13	3371 et seq.);
14	(H) the development and strengthening of
15	governance capacities to reduce deforestation and
16	other land use emissions and to combat illegal
17	logging and associated trade, including the devel-
18	opment of systems for independent monitoring of
19	the efficacy of forest law enforcement and in-
20	creased enforcement cooperation, including joint
21	efforts with Federal agencies, to enforce the
22	Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3371
23	et seq.);
24	(I) programs to help countries strengthen
25	the necessary governance and technological ca-

1	pacity to trace and make publicly available the
2	origin of agricultural commodities associated
3	with tropical deforestation, such as beef, soy,
4	palm oil, paper, pulp, cocoa, and rubber;
5	(J) the development and strengthening of
6	governance capacities and associated implemen-
7	tation activities to combat illegal deforestation
8	related to the production of agricultural com-
9	modities, such as those described in subpara-
10	graph (I);
11	(K) the provision of incentives for policy re-
12	forms to achieve the objectives described in sub-
13	section $(c)(2);$
14	(L) the development of pilot projects—
15	(i) to examine where mitigation and
16	adaptation activities in forest ecosystems
17	coincide; and
18	(ii) to explore means for enhancing the
19	resilience of forest ecosystems and forest-de-
20	pendent communities;
21	(M) the promotion of mechanisms to deliver
22	resources for local action and to address the
23	needs, rights, interests, and participation of local
24	and indigenous communities;

1	(N) the promotion of land tenure and ti-
2	tling programs, including legal recognition and
3	effective protection of the land tenure, access and
4	use rights of Indigenous People and local com-
5	munities; and
6	(O) the monitoring and evaluation of the
7	results of the activities conducted under this sec-
8	tion.
9	(3) Mechanisms.—The Administrator shall
10	apply the administrative authorities under the For-
11	eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.),
12	except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of
13	this section, to the same extent and in the same man-
14	ner as such authorities apply to the implementation
15	of such Act in order to support activities to achieve
16	the objectives described in subsection $(c)(2)$ by—
17	(A) developing and implementing programs
18	and project-level activities that achieve such ob-
19	jectives;
20	(B) to the extent practicable, giving priority
21	in any review process to activities under para-
22	graph (2)(A); and
23	(C) as appropriate, considering multi-year
24	funding arrangements in carrying out the pur-
25	poses of this section.

1	(4) Standards.—The Administrator, in con-
2	sultation with other appropriate agencies, shall estab-
3	lish program standards that—
4	(A) ensure that emissions reductions
5	achieved through supported activities—
6	(i) are additional, measurable,
7	verifiable, and monitored;
8	(ii) account for leakage, uncertainty,
9	and permanence; and
10	(iii) at a minimum, meet the stand-
11	ards established under the emissions unit
12	criteria of the Carbon Offsetting and Reduc-
13	tion Scheme for International Aviation
14	(CORSIA) developed by the International
15	Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);
16	(B) require—
17	(i) the establishment of a national de-
18	forestation baseline for each country with
19	national deforestation reduction activities
20	that is used to account for reductions
21	achieved from such activities; or
22	(ii) if a developing country has estab-
23	lished policies and taken measures to reduce
24	emissions from disturbed peatlands, defor-
25	estation, or forest degradation, but has not

1	established a national baseline, the provi-
2	sion of a credible, transparent, accurate,
3	and conservative alternative for quantifying
4	emissions;
5	(C) provide that each national deforestation
6	baseline established under subparagraph $(B)(i)$ —
7	(i) is national, or subnational on an
8	interim basis, in scope; and
9	(ii) is consistent with nationally ap-
10	propriate mitigation commitments or ac-
11	tions with respect to deforestation, taking
12	into consideration—
13	(I) the average annual historical
14	deforestation rates of the country dur-
15	ing a period of at least 5 years; and
16	(II) the applicable drivers of de-
17	forestation and other factors to ensure
18	additionality;
19	(iii) establishes a trajectory that would
20	result in zero net deforestation by not later
21	than 20 years after the date on which the
22	baseline is established;
23	(iv) is adjusted over time to account
24	for changing national circumstances; and

1	(v) is designed to account for all sig-
2	nificant sources of greenhouse gas emissions
3	from deforestation in the country;
4	(D) with respect to assistance provided for
5	activities described in subparagraph (A) or $(B)$
6	of paragraph (2), require emissions reductions to
7	be achieved and verified before the provision of
8	any assistance under this section;
9	(E) with respect to accounting for sub-
10	national deforestation and forest degradation re-
11	duction activities that lack the standardized or
12	precise measurement and monitoring techniques
13	needed for a full accounting of changes in emis-
14	sions or baselines, or are subject to other sources
15	of uncertainty, apply a conservative discount
16	factor to reflect the uncertainty regarding the
17	levels of reductions achieved;
18	(F) ensure that activities under this section
19	are designed, carried out, and managed-
20	(i) using forest management practices
21	that, in an open and transparent process-
22	(I) improve the livelihoods of for-
23	est communities in a manner that pro-
24	motes the maintenance of intact forests,

protects associated biodiversity, and re-

1	stores native forest species and eco-
2	systems while avoiding the introduc-
3	tion of invasive nonnative species;
4	(II) maintain natural biodiver-
5	sity, resilience, and carbon storage ca-
6	pacity of forests;
7	(III) to the extent practicable, do
8	not adversely affect the permanence of
9	forest carbon stocks or emissions reduc-
10	tions;
11	(IV) include broad stakeholder
12	participation and the free prior and
13	informed consent of affected indigenous
14	peoples; and
15	(V) take into account the needs
16	and interests of local communities, for-
17	est-dependent communities, indigenous
18	peoples, and vulnerable social groups;
19	(ii) in consultation with, and with the
20	full and effective participation of, local
21	communities, indigenous peoples, and for-
22	est-dependent communities in affected areas,
23	as partners and primary stakeholders, be-
24	fore and during the design, planning, im-

1	plementation, monitoring, and evaluation of
2	activities; and
3	(iii) with equitable sharing of profits
4	and benefits derived from the activities with
5	local communities, indigenous peoples, and
6	forest-dependent communities; and
7	(G) with respect to assistance for all activi-
8	ties under this section, seek to ensure the estab-
9	lishment and enforcement of legal regimes, stand-
10	ards, processes, and safeguards by the country in
11	which the activities are conducted, as a condition
12	of such assistance or as a proposed activity for
13	which such assistance may be provided, which—
14	(i) protect the rights and interests of
15	local communities, indigenous peoples, for-
16	est-dependent communities, human rights
17	defenders, and vulnerable social groups; and
18	(ii) promote consultations with local
19	communities, indigenous peoples, and for-
20	est-dependent communities in affected areas,
21	as partners and primary stakeholders, be-
22	fore and during the design, planning, im-
23	plementation, monitoring, and evaluation of
24	activities under this section; and

1	(iii) ensure equitable sharing of profits
2	and benefits from incentives for emissions
3	reductions or leakage prevention with local
4	communities, indigenous peoples, and for-
5	est-dependent communities.
6	(5) Scope.—
7	(A) REDUCED EMISSIONS.—The Adminis-
8	trator shall include reduced emissions from forest
9	degradation and disturbance of peatlands within
10	the scope of activities under this section.
11	(B) EXPANSION OF AUTHORIZED ACTIVI-
12	TIES.—If the Administrator determines, in con-
13	sultation with other appropriate agencies, that
14	sufficient methodologies and technical capacities
15	exist to measure, monitor, and account for the
16	emissions referred to in subparagraph (A), the
17	Administrator may expand the authorized ac-
18	tivities under this section, as appropriate, to in-
19	clude reduced soil carbon-derived emissions asso-
20	ciated with deforestation and degradation of for-
21	ested wetlands and peatlands, consistent with a
22	comprehensive approach to maintaining and en-
23	hancing forests, increasing climate resiliency, re-
24	ducing emissions, and increasing removals of
25	greenhouse gases.

1	(6) ACCOUNTING.—The Administrator shall use
2	a publicly accessible registry to account for and reg-
3	ister the emissions reductions achieved through assist-
4	ance provided under this section each year, after ap-
5	propriately discounting for uncertainty and other rel-
6	evant factors as required by the standards established
7	under paragraph (4).
8	(7) International deforestation reduction
9	PROGRAM INSURANCE ACCOUNT FOR NONCOMPLETION
10	OR REVERSAL.—In furtherance of the objectives de-
11	scribed in subsection (c)(2), the Administrator shall
12	develop and implement a program that—
13	(A) addresses noncompletion or reversal
14	with respect to any greenhouse gas emissions
15	that were not, or are no longer, sequestered; and
16	(B) may include a mechanism to hold in re-
17	serve a portion of the amount allocated for
18	projects to support the program.
19	(8) EXTENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—
20	(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may
21	extend, for an additional 5 years, the period dur-
22	ing which assistance is authorized for activities
23	supported by assistance under this section, if the
24	Administrator determines that—

1	(i) the country in which the activities
2	are conducted is making substantial
3	progress toward adopting and implementing
4	a program to achieve reductions in deforest-
5	ation measured against a national baseline;
6	(ii) the greenhouse gas emissions reduc-
7	tions achieved as a result of the activities
8	are not resulting in significant leakage;
9	(iii) such greenhouse gas emissions re-
10	ductions are being appropriately discounted
11	to account for any leakage that is occurring;
12	and
13	(iv) such extension would further ad-
14	vance or ensure achievement of the objectives
15	of the activities.
16	(B) Assistance for subnational defor-
17	ESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION REDUC-
18	TION ACTIVITIES.—
19	(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator
20	extends the period during which assistance
21	is authorized for activities under subpara-
22	graph (A), the Administrator shall deter-
23	mine, based on the criteria specified that
24	subparagraph, whether such assistance
25	should include assistance for subnational

1 deforestation and forest degradation reduc-2 tion activities. 3 (ii) Continued Assistance.—The Administrator may extend the period during 4 which assistance is authorized for sub-5 6 national deforestation and forest degradation reduction activities beyond the 5-year 7 8 period described in subparagraph (A) in 9 order to further the objectives described in 10 subparagraph (B) or (C) of subsection 11 (c)(2).12 (9)COORDINATION WITH FOREIGN ASSIST-ANCE.—Subject to the direction of the President, the 13 14 Administrator shall, to the extent practicable and

20 (10) ASSISTANCE AS SUPPLEMENT.—The provi21 sion of assistance for activities under this section
22 shall be used to supplement, and not to supplant, any
23 other Federal, State, or local support available to
24 carry out activities under this section.

consistent with the objectives described in subsection

(c)(2), seek to align activities under this section with

broader development, poverty alleviation, or natural

resource management objectives and initiatives in

countries receiving assistance under this section.

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1 (11) FUNDING LIMITATION.—Of the funds made 2 available to carry out this section in any fiscal year, 3 not more than 7 percent may be used for the adminis-4 trative expenses of the United States Agency for International Development in support of activities de-5 6 scribed in paragraph (2). Such amount shall be in 7 addition to other amounts otherwise available for 8 such purposes.

9 (f) LEGAL EFFECT.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section may 11 be construed to supersede, limit, or otherwise affect 12 any restriction imposed by Federal law (including 13 regulations) on any interaction between an entity lo-14 cated in the United States and an entity located in 15 a foreign country.

16 (2) ROLE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Noth17 ing in this section may be construed to affect the role
18 of the Secretary of State or the responsibilities of the
19 Secretary under section 622(c) of the Foreign Assist20 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2382(c)).

(g) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The
President shall direct the United States representatives to
the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and
other international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c) of the International Financial Institutions Act

3 SEC. 612. CONTROLLING THE EXPORT OF ELECTRONIC 4 WASTE TO PROTECT UNITED STATES SUPPLY 5 CHAINS.

6 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

7 (1) It is in the national security interests of the
8 United States to ensure that the export of electronic
9 waste does not become the source of counterfeit goods
10 that may reenter electronics supply chains in the
11 United States, and for other purposes.

(2) A 2012 Senate Armed Services Committee
Report "discovered counterfeit electronic parts from
China in the Air Force's largest cargo plane, in assemblies intended for Special Operations helicopters,
and in a Navy surveillance plane among 1,800 cases
of bogus parts".

18 (3) Further, exporting such material has often
19 resulted in environmental damage because of illegal
20 dumping or inadequate environmental regulations in
21 other countries for ensuring their safe and secure dis22 posal.

23 (4) China, the single largest producer of elec24 tronic waste, is on track for its e-waste industry to
25 total \$23,800,000,000 by 2030, given its high supply

1	of used products, demand for recycled materials, and
2	
	capacity to transport these materials.
3	(5) As the second largest producer of electronic
4	waste, the United States has a strong economic and
5	national security incentive to enhance domestic e-
6	waste recycling capacity rather than exporting to
7	China and other countries.
8	(6) Given China's lack of regulations and worker
9	protections, workers in the e-waste industry have been
10	exposed to over 1,000 harmful substances, including
11	lead and mercury, endangering the health and
12	wellbeing of workers.
13	(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
14	(1) Electronic waste.—
15	(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "electronic
16	waste" means any of the following used items
17	containing electronic components, or fragments
18	thereof, including parts or subcomponents of such
19	items:
20	(i) Computers and related equipment.
21	(ii) Data center equipment (including
22	servers, network equipment, firewalls, bat-
23	tery backup systems, and power distribution
24	units).

1	(iii) Mobile computers (including note-
2	books, netbooks, tablets, and e-book readers).
3	(iv) Televisions (including portable
4	televisions and portable DVD players).
5	(v) Video display devices (including
6	monitors, digital picture frames, and port-
7	able video devices).
8	(vi) Digital imaging devices (including
9	printers, copiers, facsimile machines, image
10	scanners, and multifunction machines).
11	(vii) Consumer electronics—
12	(I) including digital cameras,
13	projectors, digital audio players, cel-
14	lular phones and wireless internet com-
15	munication devices, audio equipment,
16	video cassette recorders, DVD players,
17	video game systems (including portable
18	systems), video game controllers, signal
19	converter boxes, and cable and satellite
20	receivers; and
21	(II) not including appliances that
22	have electronic features.
23	(viii) Portable global positioning sys-
24	tem navigation devices.

1	(ix) Other used electronic items that
2	the Secretary determines to be necessary to
3	carry out this section.
4	(B) EXEMPT ITEMS.—The term "electronic
5	waste" does not include—
6	(i) exempted electronic waste items;
7	(ii) electronic parts of a motor vehicle;
8	OT
9	(iii) electronic components, or items
10	containing electronic components, that are
11	exported or reexported to an entity under
12	the ownership or control of the person ex-
13	porting or reexporting the components or
14	items, with the intent that the components
15	or items be used for the purpose for which
16	the components or items were used in the
17	United States.
18	(2) Exempted electronic waste items.—
19	(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "exempted
20	electronic waste items" means the following:
21	(i) Tested, working used electronics.
22	(ii) Low-risk counterfeit electronics.
23	(iii) Recalled electronics.
24	(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

1	(i) Tested, working used elec-
2	TRONICS.—The term "tested, working used
3	electronics" means any used electronic items
4	that—
5	(I) are determined, through test-
6	ing methodologies established by the
7	Secretary, to be—
8	(aa) fully functional for the
9	purpose for which the items were
10	designed; or
11	(bb) in the case of multi-
12	function devices, fully functional
13	for at least one of the primary
14	purposes for which the items were
15	designed;
16	(II) are exported with the intent
17	to reuse the products as functional
18	products; and
19	(III) are appropriately packaged
20	for shipment to prevent the items from
21	losing functionality as a result of dam-
22	age during shipment.
23	(ii) Low-risk counterfeit elec-
24	TRONICS.—The term 'low-risk counterfeit

1	electronics" means any electronic compo-
2	nents or items that—
3	(I) have been subjected to destruc-
4	tion processes that render the items un-
5	usable for their original purpose; and
6	(II) are exported as a feedstock,
7	with no additional mechanical or hand
8	separation required, in a reclamation
9	process to render the electronic compo-
10	nents or items recycled consistent with
11	the laws of the foreign country per-
12	forming the reclamation process.
13	(iii) Recalled electronics.—The
14	term "recalled electronics" means any elec-
15	tronic items that—
16	(I) because of a defect in the de-
17	sign or manufacture of the items—
18	(aa) are subject to a recall
19	notice issued by the Consumer
20	Product Safety Commission or
21	other pertinent Federal authority
22	and have been received by the
23	manufacturer or its agent and re-
24	paired by the manufacturer or its
25	agent to cure the defect; or

	010
1	(bb) have been recalled by the
2	manufacturer as a condition of
3	the validity of the warranty on
4	the items and have been repaired
5	by the manufacturer or its agent
6	to cure the defect; and
7	(II) are exported by the manufac-
8	turer of the items.
9	(iv) FEEDSTOCK.—The term "feed-
10	stock" means any raw material constituting
11	the principal input for an industrial proc-
12	ess.
13	(3) Counterfeit good.—The term "counterfeit
14	good" means any good on which, or in connection
15	with which, a counterfeit mark is used.
16	(4) Counterfeit military good.—The term
17	"counterfeit military good" means a counterfeit good
18	that—
19	(A) is falsely identified or labeled as meet-
20	ing military specifications; or
21	(B) is intended for use in a military or na-
22	tional security application.
23	(5) Counterfeit MARK.—The term "counterfeit
24	mark" has the meaning given that term in section
25	2320 of title 18, United States Code.

1	(6) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—
2	The term "Export Administration Regulations"
3	means the regulations set forth in subchapter $C$ of
4	chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations,
5	or successor regulations.
6	(7) Export; reexport.—The terms "export"
7	and "reexport" have the meanings given such terms
8	in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of
9	2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).
10	(8) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
11	the Secretary of Commerce.
12	(9) USED.—The term "used", with respect to an
13	item, means the item has been operated or employed.
14	(c) Prohibition.—Except as provided in subsections
15	(c) and (d), no person or entity may export or reexport
16	electronic waste or exempted electronic waste items.
17	(d) Export Prohibition Exemptions.—A person or
18	entity may export or reexport exempted electronic waste
19	items, but only if the following requirements are met:
20	(1) REGISTRATION.—The person or entity is list-
21	ed on a publicly available registry maintained by the
22	Secretary.
23	(2) FILING OF EXPORT INFORMATION.—For each
24	export transaction, the person or entity files in the
25	Automated Export System, in accordance with part

1	758 of the Export Administration Regulations (or
2	any corresponding similar regulation or ruling), elec-
3	tronic export information that contains at least the
4	following information:
5	(A) A description of the type and total
6	quantity of exempted electronic waste items ex-
7	ported.
8	(B) The name of each country that received
9	the exempted electronic waste items for reuse or
10	recycling.
11	(C)(i) The name of the ultimate consignee to
12	which the exempted electronic waste items were
13	received for reclamation, recall, or reuse; and
14	(ii) documentation and a declaration that
15	such consignee has the necessary permits, re-
16	sources, and competence to manage the exempted
17	electronic waste items as reusable products or re-
18	cyclable feedstock and prevent its release as a
19	counterfeit good or counterfeit military good.
20	(3) Compliance with existing laws.—The ex-
21	port or reexport of exempted electronic waste items
22	otherwise comply with applicable international agree-
23	ments to which the United States is a party and with
24	other trade and export control laws of the United
25	States.

1	(4) EXPORT DECLARATIONS AND REQUIRE-
2	MENTS.—The exempted electronic waste items are ac-
3	companied by—
4	(A) documentation of the registration of the
5	exporter required under paragraph (1);
6	(B) a declaration signed by an officer or
7	designated representative of the exporter assert-
8	ing that the exempted electronic waste items meet
9	the applicable requirements for exempted elec-
10	tronic waste items under this section;
11	(C) a description of the contents and condi-
12	tion of the exempted electronic waste items in the
13	shipment;
14	(D) for tested, working electronics, a de-
15	scription of the testing methodologies and test re-
16	sults for each item;
17	(E) the name of the ultimate consignee and
18	declaration of the consignee's applicable permits,
19	resources, and competence to process or use the
20	items as intended; and
21	(F) with respect to low-risk counterfeit elec-
22	tronics only and when required by the importing
23	country, the written consent of the competent au-
24	thority of the receiving country to allow the
25	products in such country.

(e) EXCEPTION FOR PERSONAL USE.—The Secretary
 may provide for an exception to the requirements of this
 section, subject to such recordkeeping requirements as the
 Secretary may impose, for the export or reexport of 5 or
 fewer items that are or contain electronic components in tended for personal use.

7 (f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), this
9 section shall take effect upon the expiration of the 110 year period beginning on the date of the enactment of
11 this Act.

(2) MODIFICATION OF EAR.—The Secretary shall,
not later than the effective date under paragraph (1),
ensure that the Export Administration Regulations
are modified to carry out this section.

16 (g) PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS.—Any person who 17 violates this section or the regulations issued under sub-18 section (e)(2) shall be subject to the same penalties as those 19 that apply to any person violating any other provision of 20 the Export Administration Regulations.

**Union Calendar No. 486** 

117TH CONGRESS H. R. 3524

[Report No. 117–667, Part I]

## A BILL

To revitalize and reassert United States leadership, investment, and engagement in the Indo-Pacific region and globally.

December 30, 2022

Reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs with an amendment

December 30, 2022

Committees on Financial Services, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Intelligence (Permanent Select) discharged; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed