

REGARDING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF DEMOCRACY IN MON-  
GOLIA; CONCERN REGARDING PERSISTENT AND CREDIBLE  
REPORTS OF SYSTEMATIC, STATE-SANCTIONED ORGAN HAR-  
VESTING FROM NON-CONSENTING PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE  
IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; AND RECOGNIZING  
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SINGAPOREAN INDEPENDENCE  
AND REAFFIRMING SINGAPORE'S CLOSE PARTNERSHIP WITH  
THE UNITED STATES

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MARKUP

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

**H. Res. 339, H. Res. 343 and H. Res. 374**

JANUARY 12, 2016

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**REGARDING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF DEMOCRACY IN  
MONGOLIA; CONCERN REGARDING PERSISTENT AND  
CREDIBLE REPORTS OF SYSTEMATIC, STATE-SANCTIONED  
ORGAN HARVESTING FROM NON-CONSENTING PRISONERS  
OF CONSCIENCE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA;  
AND RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SINGAPO-  
REAN INDEPENDENCE AND REAFFIRMING SINGAPORE'S  
CLOSE PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES**

---

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 2016**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, DC.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:24 p.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Matt Salmon (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. SALMON. The subcommittee will come to order. We meet today pursuant to notice to mark up three bipartisan measures. As your offices have been notified, it is the intent of the Chair to consider en bloc the following items, which were previously provided to members and are in your folders: First, House Resolution 339, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the 25th anniversary of democracy in Mongolia; the Salmon amendment 104 in the nature of a substitute to H. Res. 339; and the Salmon second degree amendment 105 to amendment 104.

We also have House Resolution 343, expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups. With that, we will be voting on the Connolly amendment No. 66 in the nature of a substitute to H. Res. 343.

And, finally, House Resolution 374, recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Singaporean independence and reaffirming Singapore's close partnership with the United States. And, with that, Salmon amendment 103 in the nature of a substitute to H. Res. 374.

And, without objection, these items are considered as read and will be considered en bloc.

[The information referred to follows:]

114TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## H. RES. 339

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the 25th anniversary of democracy in Mongolia.

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 24, 2015

Mr. PITTS (for himself and Mr. McDERMOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the 25th anniversary of democracy in Mongolia.

Whereas the United States Government established diplomatic relations with the Government of Mongolia in January 1987;

Whereas, in 1990, the Government of Mongolia declared an end to a one-party, authoritarian, Communist political system and adopted a lasting, multiparty democracy and free market reforms;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia has demonstrated a commitment to democracy and continues to strengthen democratic institutions in Mongolia;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia is an important leader in, and model for, the successful and peaceful transition to democracy;

Whereas Mongolia successfully chaired the Community of Democracies, which was held in Ulaanbaatar in 2013, and sponsored a United Nations General Assembly resolution entitled “Education for Democracy” (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 69/268 (2015)) to promote democratic institutions, civic life, and human rights;

Whereas President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj has stated that Mongolia is willing to serve as “a center of democracy education, a life model for challenges and opportunities of freedom”;

Whereas Mongolia is committed to freedom of expression and other basic human rights, becoming the first country in Asia to chair the Freedom Online Coalition and hosting the annual Freedom Online conference in Ulaanbaatar in May 2015;

Whereas Mongolia will host the 11th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Summit in 2016 in Ulaanbaatar, which will bring together European and Asian countries in an informal dialogue to address political, economic, social, cultural, and educational issues, with the objective of strengthening the relationship between the two regions in a spirit of mutual respect and equal partnership;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia established an International Cooperation Fund to share experiences and to support the advance of democracy and democratic values in other emerging nations, including Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, and Burma; and

Whereas the United States Government has a longstanding commitment, because of the interests and values of the United States, to encourage economic and political reforms in Mongolia: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2               (1) congratulates the people and the Govern-  
3       ment of Mongolia on the 25th anniversary of the  
4       first democratic elections in Mongolia;

5               (2) commends Mongolia for a peaceful and suc-  
6       cessful democratic transition;

7               (3) expresses support for the continued efforts  
8       of the Government of Mongolia to promote democ-  
9       racy, transparency, rule of law, and other shared  
10      values between Mongolia and the United States;

11              (4) acknowledges the shared interest of the  
12      United States Government and the Government of  
13      Mongolia in promoting peace and stability in North-  
14      east and Central Asia;

15              (5) recognizes the role of Mongolia as a global  
16      leader for emerging democracies;

17              (6) recognizes that the United States should  
18      continue to support actions taken by the Govern-  
19      ment of Mongolia to—

20                      (A) further develop democratic institutions;

21                      and



1 (B) promote transparency, accountability,  
2 and community engagement; and

3 (7) recommends that the United States Govern-  
4 ment expand academic, cultural, and other people-to-  
5 people partnerships between Mongolia and the  
6 United States.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H. RES. 339  
OFFERED BY MR. SALMON OF ARIZONA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the United States Government established diplomatic relations with the Government of Mongolia in January 1987;

Whereas in 1990, the Government of Mongolia declared an end to a one-party, authoritarian, Communist political system and adopted a lasting, multiparty democracy and free market reforms;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia has demonstrated a commitment to democracy and continues to strengthen democratic institutions in Mongolia;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia is an important leader in, and model for, the successful and peaceful transition to democracy;

Whereas Mongolia successfully chaired the Community of Democracies, which was held in Ulaanbaatar in 2013, and sponsored a United Nations General Assembly resolution entitled “Education for Democracy” (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 69/268 (2015)), where Mongolia said it would “would reinforce global, regional and national efforts on educating people in the culture of peace, democracy, tolerance and respect for different civilizations and religions and in upholding the values of freedom and human rights”;

Whereas Mongolia is involved in the Open Government Initiative, which provides “an international platform for domestic reformers committed to making their governments more open, accountable, and responsive to citizens”;

Whereas Mongolia, despite its small population, is the 28th largest contributor of military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions around the world, with approximately 10 percent of Mongolia’s 10,000 armed forces serving overseas in peacekeeping operations at any one time;

Whereas Mongolia has also consistently contributed troops to multilateral coalition missions including Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) Afghanistan, and the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan;

Whereas President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj has stated that Mongolia is willing to serve as “a center of democracy education, a life model for challenges and opportunities of freedom”;

Whereas Mongolia is committed to freedom of expression and other basic human rights, becoming the first country in Asia to chair the Freedom Online Coalition and hosting the annual Freedom Online conference in Ulaanbaatar in May 2015;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia established an International Cooperation Fund to share experiences and to support the advance of democracy and democratic values in other emerging nations, including Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, and Burma;

Whereas Mongolia is situated in a geostrategically important position, a landlocked state nestled between Russia and

the People's Republic of China, and pursues a foreign policy that facilitates democratic promotion and global engagement; and

Whereas the United States Government has a longstanding commitment, because of the interests and values of the United States, to encourage economic and political reforms in Mongolia: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

- 1           (1) congratulates the people and the Govern-
- 2           ment of Mongolia on the 25th anniversary of the
- 3           first democratic elections in Mongolia;
- 4           (2) commends Mongolia for a peaceful and suc-
- 5           cessful democratic transition;
- 6           (3) expresses support for the continued efforts
- 7           of the Government of Mongolia to promote democ-
- 8           racy, transparency, rule of law, and other shared
- 9           values between Mongolia and the United States;
- 10          (4) acknowledges the shared interest of the
- 11          United States Government and the Government of
- 12          Mongolia in promoting peace and stability in North-
- 13          cast and Central Asia;
- 14          (5) recognizes the role of Mongolia as a global
- 15          leader for emerging democracies;

1           (6) recognizes Mongolia’s efforts to promote de-  
2       mocracy, rule of law, and stability through its active  
3       participation in United Nations peacekeeping oper-  
4       ations and other multinational operations;

5           (7) recognizes that the United States should  
6       continue to support actions taken by the Govern-  
7       ment of Mongolia to—

8                 (A) further develop democratic institutions;  
9                 and

10                (B) promote transparency, accountability,  
11                and community engagement; and

12           (8) recommends that the United States Govern-  
13       ment expand academic, cultural, and other people-to-  
14       people partnerships between Mongolia and the  
15       United States.

Amend the title so as to read: “A resolution express-  
ing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding  
the 25th anniversary of democracy in Mongolia, and rec-  
ognizing the robust relationship between the United  
States and Mongolia and Mongolia’s contributions to  
international peace and stability.”.



**AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 339**  
**OFFERED BY MR. SALMON OF ARIZONA**

After the 4th whereas clause, insert the following  
new whereas clause:

Whereas the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) recognized Mongolia's commitment to democratic rights and good governance when Mongolia passed the MCC scorecard and qualified as eligible for MCC compact assistance for fiscal year 2015;



114TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## H. RES. 343

Expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups.

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 2015

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. FARR, and Mr. VALADAO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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

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## RESOLUTION

Expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups.

Whereas when performed in accordance with ethical standards, the medical discipline of organ transplantation is one of the great achievements of modern medicine;

Whereas Chinese authorities reported in 2011 that the majority of organs used for transplantation in China were procured from executed prisoners;

Whereas voluntary and informed consent is the precondition for ethical organ donation and international medical organizations state that prisoners, deprived of their freedom, are not in the position to give free consent and that the practice of sourcing organs from prisoners is a violation of ethical guidelines in medicine;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China and Communist Party of China continue to deny reports that many organs are taken without the consent of prisoners yet at the same time prevents independent verification of its transplant system;

Whereas the organ transplantation system in China does not comply with the World Health Organization's requirement of transparency and traceability in organ procurement pathways;

Whereas the United States Department of State Country Report on Human Rights for China for 2013 stated, "Advocacy groups continued to report instances of organ harvesting from prisoners";

Whereas Huang Jiefu, director of the China Organ Donation Committee, announced in December 2014 that China would end the practice of organ harvesting from executed prisoners by January 1, 2015, but failed to address organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience;

Whereas rates of voluntary organ donation in China remain severely depressed and are insufficient to account for the volume of organ transplant procedures performed;



Whereas Falun Gong, a spiritual practice involving meditative “qigong” exercises and centered on the values of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, became immensely popular in the 1990s;

Whereas in July 1999, the Chinese Communist Party launched an intensive, nationwide persecution designed to eradicate the spiritual practice of Falun Gong, reflecting the party’s long-standing intolerance of large independent civil society groups;

Whereas since 1999, hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been detained extra-legally in reeducation-through-labor camps, detention centers, and prisons, where torture and abuse are routine;

Whereas in many detention facilities and labor camps, Falun Gong prisoners of conscience comprise the majority of the population, and have been said to receive the longest sentences and the worst treatment;

Whereas former Falun Gong prisoners of conscience have reported receiving targeted medical exams in detention designed to assess the health of their organs, which other prisoner groups were generally not subjected to;

Whereas Freedom House reported in 2015 that Falun Gong practitioners comprise the largest portion of prisoners of conscience in China, and face an elevated risk of dying or being killed in custody;

Whereas in 2006, Canadian researchers David Matas, human rights attorney, and David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, conducted an independent investigation into allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners in China, and concluded that

Falun Gong prisoners were the only plausible source for 41,500 organ transplants performed from 2000 to 2005;

Whereas their report found that agents of the Chinese state have conducted “large-scale organ seizures from unwilling Falun Gong practitioners”, whose vital organs “were seized involuntarily for sale at high prices, sometimes to foreigners, who normally face long waits for voluntary donations of such organs in their home countries”;

Whereas Matas and Kilgour have implicated state and party entities in illicit organ harvesting, including domestic security services and military hospitals;

Whereas researcher and journalist Ethan Gutmann estimates that approximately 65,000 Falun Gong adherents may have been killed for their organs from 2000 to 2008, and that a number of other religious and ethnic minorities may also have been targeted;

Whereas Gutmann published findings that Chinese security agencies began harvesting organs from members of the predominantly Muslim Uyghur ethnic minority group in the 1990s, including from Uyghur political prisoners;

Whereas the United Nations Committee Against Torture and the Special Rapporteur on Torture have expressed concern over the allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners, and have called on the Government of the People’s Republic of China to increase accountability and transparency in the organ transplant system and punish those responsible for abuses; and

Whereas the killing of religious or political prisoners for the purpose of selling their organs for transplant is an egregious and intolerable violation of the fundamental right to life: Now, therefore, be it

1     *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2             (1) condemns the practice of state-sanctioned  
3     forced organ harvesting in the People’s Republic of  
4     China;

5             (2) calls on the Government of the People’s Re-  
6     public of China and Communist Party of China to  
7     immediately end the practice of organ harvesting  
8     from all prisoners of conscience;

9             (3) demands an immediate end to the 16-year  
10    persecution of the Falun Gong spiritual practice by  
11    the Government of the People’s Republic of China  
12    and the Communist Party of China, and the imme-  
13    diate release of all Falun Gong practitioners and  
14    other prisoners of conscience;

15            (4) encourages the United States medical com-  
16    munity to help raise awareness of unethical organ  
17    transplant practices in China;

18            (5) calls on the People’s Republic of China to  
19    allow a credible, transparent, and independent inves-  
20    tigation into organ transplant abuses; and

21            (6) calls on the United States Department of  
22    State to conduct a more detailed analysis on state-  
23    sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting  
24    prisoners of conscience in the annual Human Rights  
25    Report, and report annually to Congress on the im-

1      plementation of section 1182f of title 8, United  
2      States Code, barring provision of visas to Chinese  
3      and other nationals engaged in coerced organ or  
4      bodily tissue transplantation.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H. RES. 343  
OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas when performed in accordance with ethical standards, the medical discipline of organ transplantation is one of the great achievements of modern medicine;

Whereas voluntary and informed consent is the precondition for ethical organ donation and international medical organizations state that prisoners, deprived of their freedom, are not in the position to give free consent and that the practice of sourcing organs from prisoners is a violation of ethical guidelines in medicine;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China and Communist Party of China continue to deny reports that many organs are taken without the consent of prisoners yet at the same time prevents independent verification of its transplant system;

Whereas the organ transplantation system in China does not comply with the World Health Organization's requirement of transparency and traceability in organ procurement pathways;

Whereas the United States Department of State Country Report on Human Rights for China for 2013 stated, "Advocacy groups continued to report instances of organ harvesting from prisoners";

Whereas Huang Jiefu, director of the China Organ Donation Committee, announced in December 2014 that China would end the practice of organ harvesting from executed prisoners by January 1, 2015, did not directly address organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience;

Whereas Falun Gong, a spiritual practice involving meditative “qigong” exercises and centered on the values of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, became immensely popular in the 1990s;

Whereas in July 1999, the Chinese Communist Party launched an intensive, nationwide persecution designed to eradicate the spiritual practice of Falun Gong, reflecting the party’s long-standing intolerance of large independent civil society groups;

Whereas since 1999, hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been detained extra-legally in reeducation-through-labor camps, detention centers, and prisons, where torture and abuse are routine;

Whereas in many detention facilities and labor camps, Falun Gong prisoners of conscience comprise the majority of the population, and have been said to receive the longest sentences and the worst treatment;

Whereas Freedom House reported in 2015 that Falun Gong practitioners comprise the largest portion of prisoners of conscience in China, and face an elevated risk of dying or being killed in custody;

Whereas in 2006, Canadian researchers David Matas, human rights attorney, and David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, conducted an independent investigation into allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners in China, and concluded that

Falun Gong practitioners being killed for their organs was highly probable;

Whereas Matas and Kilgour have implicated state and party entities in illicit organ harvesting, including domestic security services and military hospitals;

Whereas researcher and journalist Ethan Gutmann estimates that approximately 65,000 Falun Gong adherents may have been killed for their organs from 2000 to 2008, and that a number of other religious and ethnic minorities may also have been targeted;

Whereas Gutmann published findings that Chinese security agencies began harvesting organs from members of the predominantly Muslim Uyghur ethnic minority group in the 1990s, including from Uyghur political prisoners;

Whereas the United Nations Committee Against Torture and the Special Rapporteur on Torture have expressed concern over the allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners, and have called on the Government of the People's Republic of China to increase accountability and transparency in the organ transplant system and punish those responsible for abuses; and

Whereas the killing of religious or political prisoners for the purpose of selling their organs for transplant is an egregious and intolerable violation of the fundamental right to life: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

1           (1) condemns the practice of state-sanctioned  
2 forced organ harvesting in the People's Republic of  
3 China;

4           (2) calls on the Government of the People's Re-  
5 public of China and Communist Party of China to  
6 immediately end the practice of organ harvesting  
7 from all prisoners of conscience;

8           (3) demands an immediate end to the 17-year  
9 persecution of the Falun Gong spiritual practice by  
10 the Government of the People's Republic of China  
11 and the Communist Party of China, and the imme-  
12 diate release of all Falun Gong practitioners and  
13 other prisoners of conscience;

14           (4) encourages the United States medical com-  
15 munity to help raise awareness of unethical organ  
16 transplant practices in China;

17           (5) calls on the People's Republic of China to  
18 allow a credible, transparent, and independent inves-  
19 tigation into organ transplant abuses; and

20           (6) calls on the United States Department of  
21 State to conduct a more detailed analysis on state-  
22 sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting  
23 prisoners of conscience in the annual Human Rights  
24 Report, and report annually to Congress on the im-  
25 plementation of section 1182f of title 8, United



- 1 States Code, barring provision of visas to Chinese
- 2 and other nationals engaged in coerced organ or
- 3 bodily tissue transplantation.



114TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## H. RES. 374

Recognizing the 50th anniversary of Singaporean independence and reaffirming Singapore's close partnership with the United States.

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 23, 2015

Mr. HECK of Washington (for himself, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. SALMON, Mr. VELA, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. KEATING, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## RESOLUTION

Recognizing the 50th anniversary of Singaporean independence and reaffirming Singapore's close partnership with the United States.

Whereas the Republic of Singapore became independent on August 9, 1965;

Whereas Singapore and the United States share founding principles, including belief in meritocracy and equality of opportunity;

Whereas Singapore has been an early and continued supporter of the United States engagement in Asia to safeguard the peace, stability, and prosperity of the region;

Whereas Singapore underwent rapid growth following independence, with approximate per capita Gross Domestic

Product growing from approximately \$500 in 1965 to approximately \$56,000 in 2014;

Whereas the United States and Singapore concluded the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement in 2004, the first bilateral trade agreement between the United States and an Asian country;

Whereas Singapore has become a major United States trading partner, with \$65 billion in bilateral goods and services trade in 2013, as well as more than \$154.4 billion in United States Foreign Direct Investment in Singapore and \$20 billion of Singaporean Foreign Direct Investment in the United States;

Whereas Singapore was a founding member of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967 and remains a key partner with the United States in the East Asia Summit;

Whereas the United States and Singapore established the United States-Singapore Third Country Training Program in 2012 to provide technical and capacity-building assistance to recipient countries;

Whereas Singapore provided the United States access to its military facilities with the 1990 Memorandum of Understanding, to which an addendum was added in 1998, supporting the continued security presence of the United States in Southeast Asia;

Whereas the United States and Singapore concluded a Strategic Framework Agreement in 2005 which recognized Singapore as a “Major Security Cooperation Partner” of the United States;

Whereas Singapore facilitates the rotational deployment of Littoral Combat Ships from the United States at Changi Naval Base;

Whereas the United States currently hosts four Republic of Singapore Air Force training detachments, comprising the Republic of Singapore Air Force's F-15SG and F-16 fighter jets, as well as Apache and Chinook helicopters, at bases in Arizona, Idaho, and Texas;

Whereas the Singapore Armed Forces supported multinational reconstruction efforts in Iraq from 2003 to 2008, aided reconstruction and stabilization efforts in Afghanistan from 2007 to 2013, deployed alongside the United States as part of Combined Task Force 151 (CTF 151) since 2009, including taking command of CTF 151, to combat piracy in the Gulf of Aden and joined the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL in November 2014; and

Whereas Singapore will celebrate its 50th anniversary of independence in 2015 and commemorate 50 years of bilateral relations with the United States in 2016: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2               (1) sends its warm congratulations to the peo-  
3       ple of Singapore as they celebrate 50 years of inde-  
4       pendence and nation-building; and

5               (2) reaffirms the close partnership between the  
6       United States and Singapore ahead of the 50th an-

- 1 anniversary of the establishment of bilateral diplomatic
- 2 relations.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H. RES. 374  
OFFERED BY MR. SALMON OF ARIZONA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the Republic of Singapore became independent on August 9, 1965, and the United States recognized Singapore's statehood in the same year;

Whereas Singapore and the United States share founding principles, including belief in meritocracy, equality of opportunity, and a commitment to free and open markets; and established formal diplomatic relations in 1966;

Whereas Singapore, under the leadership of its founding father and first Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, became an early and continued supporter of the United States' engagement in Asia to safeguard the peace, stability, and prosperity of the region;

Whereas the United States and Singapore implemented the United States–Singapore Free Trade Agreement, the first bilateral trade agreement between the United States and an Asian country, in 2004;

Whereas Singapore and the United States have become major trading partners, with \$64 billion in bilateral goods and services trade in 2014 and a United States trade surplus in both goods and services, as well as more than \$154.4 billion in United States Foreign Direct Investment in Singapore and \$20 billion of Singaporean Foreign Direct Investment in the United States;

Whereas Singapore provided the United States access to its military facilities with a 1990 Memorandum of Understanding, supporting the continued security presence of the United States in Southeast Asia;

Whereas the United States and Singapore concluded a Strategic Framework Agreement in 2005 which recognized Singapore as a “Major Security Cooperation Partner” of the United States, and signed an enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement in 2015;

Whereas Singapore facilitates the rotational deployment of Littoral Combat Ships from the United States at Changi Naval Base, which helps the United States strengthen its presence in the region and deepen its engagement;

Whereas the United States currently hosts four Republic of Singapore Air Force training detachments, comprising the Republic of Singapore Air Force’s F-15SG and F-16 fighter jets, as well as Apache and Chinook helicopters, at bases in Arizona, Idaho, and Texas;

Whereas the United States–Singapore Third Country Training Program, established in 2012 and renewed in 2015, provides regional technical and capacity-building assistance in a wide variety of areas to assist recipient countries in reaching their development goals;

Whereas Singapore was a founding member of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967 and remains a key partner of the United States in ASEAN-led mechanisms such as the East Asia Summit, ASEAN Regional Forum, and the ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting Plus;

Whereas Singapore has been a key member of the United States–Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership,

established in 2012 to coordinate and enhance investment and cooperation on power generation, natural gas, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and interconnectivity throughout the ASEAN region;

Whereas Singapore has played a critical role in enhancing shared maritime domain awareness in Southeast Asia through the establishment of the Republic of Singapore Navy's Information Fusion Center, to facilitate information-sharing and collaboration with partners including the United States against maritime security threats and through the deployment of United States aircraft at Paya Lebar Air Base;

Whereas Singapore has been a cybersecurity leader in the ASEAN region, through the establishment of a unified Cyber Security Agency, being the convener of the annual ASEAN CERT Incident Drill, as the lead shepherd on cybercrime in the ASEAN region including through the ASEAN Cybercrime working group, and hosting of the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation;

Whereas Singapore joined the Proliferation Security Initiative in 2003, was the first Asian port to join the Container Security Initiative and, as a major transshipment point, is a key node in interdicting sanctioned materials transiting to or from nations pursuing rogue nuclear programs that have been subject to sanctions established by the United Nations Security Council;

Whereas the Singapore Armed Forces have supported reconstruction and stabilization efforts in Iraq from 2003 to 2008 and in Afghanistan from 2007 to 2013, and deployed to combat piracy in the Gulf of Aden since 2009;



Whereas Singapore was the first Southeast Asian country to join the Global Coalition to Counter ISIS in November 2014 and has contributed an air refueling tanker, imagery analysis teams, and planning and liaison officers;

Whereas Singapore has supported efforts to counter violent extremism, through the sharing of domestic practices, as well as participation in the White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism in February 2015, and hosting the East Asia Summit Symposium on Religious Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration in April 2015; and

Whereas Singapore celebrated its 50 years of independence on August 9, 2015, and marks 50 years of bilateral relations with the United States on April 4, 2016: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

- 1           (1) reaffirms the strength of the close partner-
- 2           ship between the United States and Singapore over
- 3           the last 50 years, and urges continued and closer bi-
- 4           lateral economic, security, law enforcement, and peo-
- 5           ple-to-people cooperation between the United States
- 6           and Singapore over the next 50 years and beyond;
- 7           (2) encourages the United States and Singapore
- 8           to expand our joint efforts to build capacity across
- 9           the Asia-Pacific Region in areas such as sustainable

1 development, regional connectivity, and resilience  
2 building;

3 (3) recognizes the achievements of the United  
4 States–Singapore defense relationship, under the  
5 ambit of the 2005 Strategic Framework Agreement  
6 and 2015 enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement,  
7 as well as the strength of the military-to-military re-  
8 lationship between the Singapore Armed Forces and  
9 the United States Armed Forces, underscored by co-  
10 operation in international security operations, in-  
11 cluding multinational reconstruction efforts and ef-  
12 forts to counter-terrorism;

13 (4) urges deepening of United States–Singapore  
14 strategic cooperation to address transnational and  
15 global security threats through the effective strategic  
16 partnership between the United States and Singa-  
17 pore, and to explore further cooperation in areas of  
18 mutual interest including cybersecurity and humani-  
19 tarian assistance and disaster relief;

20 (5) underscores its commitment to the peaceful  
21 and diplomatic resolution of regional disputes, in-  
22 cluding in the South China Sea, as well as its com-  
23 mitment to the right of all countries to freedom of  
24 navigation, overflight, and lawful commerce con-  
25 sistent with international law; and

1           (6) reiterates its broader commitment to a  
 2       peaceful and prosperous Asia supported by inclusive,  
 3       rules-based institutions, and urges the Administra-  
 4       tion to continue its work, in cooperation with Singa-  
 5       pore and other partners, to support key fora such as  
 6       the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, East Asia  
 7       Summit, ASEAN Regional Forum, and the ASEAN  
 8       Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus.

Amend the title so as to read: "A resolution re-affirming Singapore's close partnership with the United States, encompassing broad and robust economic, military-to-military, law enforcement, and counterterrorism cooperation, on the 50th anniversary of bilateral diplomatic relations."



Mr. SALMON. I now recognize members to speak on these items beginning with myself and the ranking member.

Today we consider three resolutions: Resolution 339, on Mongolia's 25 years of democracy; Resolution 343, on the People's Republic of China state-sanctioned organ harvesting; and Resolution 374, reaffirming Singapore's partnership with the United States.

First, we turn to H. Res. 339, sponsored by Representative Joe Pitts from Pennsylvania. This resolution recognizes Mongolia's success as a young democracy and free market system which has emerged from the fall of the Soviet Union. Mongolia evolved from a one-party Communist state to a democracy upon the introduction of its Constitution in 1992. Since then, Mongolia has held six Presidential and parliamentary elections, each deemed generally free and fair by the State Department. The United States strongly supports democracy promotion around the Globe and will continue to work with Mongolia to promote peace, stability, and other good things in the region.

This legislation encourages the U.S. Government to expand academic, cultural, and people-to-people partnerships with Mongolia to ensure this beacon of democracy in Asia endures.

I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute that gives the recognition to Mongolia's open government initiative and substantial U.N. peacekeeping efforts.

I have an additional amendment to offer that recognizes Mongolia's eligibility for the Millennium Challenge Corporation Fiscal Year 2015 compact assistance.

I urge my colleagues to support both of these amendments and the underlying resolution.

Next, I would like to express my support for the consideration of H. Res. 343, condemning Chinese state-sanctioned forced organ harvesting. This legislation, sponsored by our colleague Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida, has the support of 152 co-sponsors. Reports allege that tens of thousands of Chinese detainees, largely associated with the Falun Gong, fell victim to non-consensual organ harvesting while still alive. H. Res. 343 encourages China to end the practice of organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience and calls on the Department of State to provide an analysis of these activities.

Representative Gerry Connolly from Virginia will offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute that provides further information on the practice of organ harvesting in China, and I encourage my colleagues to support this measure as well.

Finally, we consider H. Res. 374, which reaffirms the United States' important economic and security partnership with Singapore. I would like to recognize and welcome the attendance of Mr. Denny Heck of Washington. Mr. Heck, along with Mr. Bradley Byrne of Alabama, introduced this resolution and are the co-chairs of the Congressional Singapore Caucus.

Since the Republic of Singapore gained independence in 1965, this city-state has been a critical regional partner of the United States. The United States-Singapore economic relationship has been vibrant, especially since the U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement was signed in 2004, the first bilateral trade agreement between the United States and an Asian country.

In 2014, Singapore was the United States' 18th largest trading partner, and we are pleased that Singapore is part of the 12-nation Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement. The United States welcomes its broadening military partnership with Singapore based on the 1990 memorandum of understanding for a continued security presence and the 2015 defense cooperation agreement. This resolution also underscores Singapore's commitment to peaceful resolution of disputes, such as those in the South China Sea. As the United States works to implement the rebalance to Asia, Singapore will undoubtedly play an incredibly important partner in that process.

Given the storied history of the United States-Singapore relationship, it is important to recognize this relationship, especially on the 50th anniversary of bilateral diplomatic relations.

I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute that reflects additional U.S.-Singapore cooperative efforts. In the face of a deteriorating security environment in Asia-Pacific, reaffirming this partnership is critical. This resolution is an important part of this affirmation. I encourage my colleagues to support the measure.

These measures will be considered en bloc, and I urge the subcommittee's support for all three measures.

I now recognize the ranking member for his comment on today's procedures.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for the bipartisan approach you are taking.

There are two, I think, noncontroversial—completely noncontroversial—bills. The first deals with Mongolia. I will, of course, support the bill and your amendment to it as well. Democracy has been thriving in Mongolia for 25 years. This bill recognizes the 25th anniversary of that democracy, and recommends the U.S. Government expand academic, cultural, and other people-to-people partnerships between Mongolia and the United States. It advocates and urges Mongolia to further develop democratic institutions, promote transparency, accountability, and community engagement. This is a country with a truly amazing history, and I join you in supporting the bill.

The other noncontroversial bill deals with Singapore. I commend Mr. Heck for being here and for offering this resolution. Singapore was established in its independence 50 years ago. The country's history began in a unique way, being expelled from Malaysia in August 1965. After that separation, the fledgling nation had to become self-sufficient and faced problems, including mass unemployment, housing shortages, lack of land, and a lack of virtually all natural resources. Not only does this resolution commemorate the 50th anniversary of Singapore's independence, but it highlights the strong bilateral cooperation between the United States and Singapore.

And I might add that Singapore is one of the very few countries in Asia where we have a trade surplus, and I look forward to looking at that trade relationship and seeing if we can replicate it with others in Asia.

Turning to the third resolution dealing with the Falun Gong, China's human rights record is abysmal. Its treatment of religion and those who wish to practice religion is abysmal. It appears that Beijing simply fears anything it does not control. If they were providing open government in which all could participate, they would have far less to fear. We should specifically condemn China's treatment of Falun Gong members, who have faced perhaps more discrimination and more retribution and more mistreatment than any other religion in China; though, there are many others that could argue that they, too, are subject to that abuse.

But there are parts of this resolution that do give me pause. In particular, the second full "whereas" clause on page 3 of the amendment in the nature of a substitute, which says: "Whereas researcher and journalist Ethan Gutmann estimates that approximately 65,000 Falun Gong adherents"—and this is a strange phrase—"may have been"—and then it goes on to say—"killed for their organs from 2000 to 2008." I can't find anyone in the human rights community, any of the established human rights organizations, to lend their credibility to this as even a reasonable estimate.

It also gives me pause to say that a researcher determines that a certain number may have been killed. The chairman points out that he believes that people's organs were harvested when they were alive. This clause talks about them being killed. I think this resolution would be preferable if it simply deleted this "whereas"

clause, or—and I may offer this as an amendment in the full committee; I will not offer an amendment here—if we said: Okay, it is indeed true that Ethan Gutmann has this estimate, but others concerned with human rights, those who are focused on human rights in Asia and in China, do not subscribe to that estimate.

Either way, I think that this resolution can be improved. And it is factually true that Ethan Gutmann does put out this estimate. But when you cite the estimate in a “whereas” clause in a resolution, you are not only making a statement of fact; you are citing it and giving it credibility. And I think that at a maximum, we should delete this. As a minimum, we should qualify it by indicating that others who are very concerned with human rights in China don’t embrace this. Again, that would be something for the full committee and not the subcommittee.

And I will yield to the chairman.

Mr. SALMON. I am not particularly married to that “whereas” clause, and if that is something that is causing the gentleman some concern, I would entertain a motion for that clause being stricken or modified.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will make that motion. I will make the motion that we simply delete that “whereas” clause beginning with the word “whereas” and ending with the word “targeted” as it appears as the second full “whereas” clause on page 3 of the Connolly amendment in the nature of a substitute. That is my motion.

[The information referred to follows:]

**Amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of the  
Substitute to H. Res. 343 offered  
by Mr. Sherman of California**

On Page 3, strike the second full Whereas clause, which follows:

Whereas researcher and journalist Ethan Gutmann estimates that approximately 65,000 Falun Gong adherents may have been killed for their organs from 2000 to 2008, and that a number of other religious and ethnic minorities may also have been targeted;

Mr. SALMON. And I would be very, very supportive of that.

Without objection, then—if there is no objection on the panel, then I am going to go ahead and strike that.

Without objection, so ordered.

Okay.

Anything else?

Mr. SHERMAN. That is it.

Mr. SALMON. We aim to please.

Mr. SHERMAN. I commend Mr. Heck.

Mr. SALMON. We did.

Mr. SHERMAN. But we didn’t do it enough. You can never do it enough.

Mr. SALMON. We could make it into a song.

No, I am very, very pleased that you are here. And trying to observe the rules of the committee as far as speaking, but, Mr. Heck, this wouldn't have come to the floor, this Singapore resolution, without your great work, and we very, very much appreciate it, and thanks for being here today.

Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much.

And I rise in support of these three pieces of legislation. First and foremost, let us remember that Mongolia, the people there have been courageous in their implementation of an entirely new economic system at a time when they are in a relatively isolated area of the world. There was great hardship there in Mongolia while they were transitioning out of the Soviet economy. And it is much to the credit of the people of Mongolia that they were able to stick it out, and they actually have maintained a Democratic government and were able to move forward and now I think are exemplary in the way they have conducted their own society, again, starting way behind the curve 25 years ago.

Next is Singapore, and let us note this about Singapore, Singapore, too, also started with much of a handicap. If you take a look at Singapore the people of Singapore had less land, fewer resources, and more people than China, and so you have what appears to be a country with a lot of liabilities and not many assets. But they have turned that country—in a 50-year period, Singapore has become exemplary to the world of a society that works.

And it was my honor to meet President Lee in Singapore, the first President Lee. I haven't met his son yet, but President Lee was a dramatic leader who made that country work, as I say, with few resources, lots of people. Unlike China, they never, for example, went to a one-child policy, yet they established a country in which, because of the prosperity level of their people, you had basically a stable population without having to have the draconian and antifreedom policies that we saw in China, which the Chinese have just recently backed off on.

Lastly, about our friends in the Falun Gong and China, talking about China, the Falun Gong, while I agree with Brad, with my good friend, Mr. Sherman, that, yes, maybe there isn't an exact reading on this, you can't get an exact reading from a dictatorship, from a group of gangsters. You cannot get an exact reading on how many people they have murdered in order to sell their body parts.

Yeah, the only way we could express it is "may," but we can say, for the record—and I put it on the record now—there have been many investigations into this, especially by parliamentarians from Canada, who I have spoken to personally, who went into China, documented how many prisoners, Falun Gong prisoners, were taken to certain prisons and how many didn't come out. And the fact that those very same prisons were the prisons in which body parts were being sold to people from the West and other places. So although, yeah, you can't say, "No, there may be body parts being sold there," because they are not going to show you this, but when you have a dictatorship, this is just about as proven as it gets.

The Falun Gong, by the way, are people who have no violent threat to anybody. Falun Gong are people who believe in medita-

tion and yoga and are peaceful people. The fact that the Chinese Communist leadership still feels compelled to murder the Falun Gong to try to destroy it as an option for the Chinese people speaks a lot about the nature of the Chinese regime today. It is an evil regime that continues to put people in jail, murder them, and sell their body parts because they are part of a pacifist organization.

So all of this I think we should make sure we heed in these three pieces of legislation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your leadership.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Chabot, did you have an opening statement?

Mr. CHABOT. Yes, it is very brief, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you, and I want to commend you and the ranking member for bringing all three of these bills before the committee today.

And I will speak just briefly on H. Res. 343, a bill that expresses concern, as my colleague indicated, in regards to China's state-sanctioned harvesting of organs from prisoners, particularly members of the Falun Gong and other religious and ethnic minorities. And I know I have met with many Falun Gong practitioners from my district in past years who have brought me all kinds of horrific stories about what they either experienced themselves in China or others that they know of or relatives that are still there. And it is unbelievable that this happens in the 21st century.

I brought similar legislation before this committee when I was chair, and I am pleased to see that the subcommittee is raising awareness of the issue by bringing this matter before the subcommittee again. China's organ harvesting, it is deplorable, and it is sad to me to think, again, that in 2016 this heinous practice is still occurring. China continues to deny that organs are taken from prisoners without consent, but there is still no independent verification of a state-sponsored organ transplant system. And it is our duty as the leader of the free world to continue to call on China to end this disgraceful barbarism.

And I yield back.

Mr. SALMON. I thank the gentleman.

Do any other members on the panel seek any recognition for opening statements?

If not, then the question occurs on the adopting the items, as amended, en bloc.

All those in favor, say aye.

Those opposed, say no.

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, and the en bloc items are approved.

Without objection, H. Res. 339, H. Res. 343, and H. Res. 374, as amended, will be reported favorably to the full committee. And the staff is directed to make any technical and conforming changes.

I would like to thank all members and staff for the assistance and cooperation that went into today's markup, and I would like now to move into the hearing side of the—I am sorry. I will adjourn the markup, and I will go ahead and convene the next meaning, which is a hearing dealing with human rights in China, and I will allow the panelists time to take the dais.

[Whereupon, at 2:44 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]



## A P P E N D I X

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MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

**SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP NOTICE**  
**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6128

**Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific**  
**Matt Salmon (R-AZ), Chairman**

January 8, 2016

**TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be held by the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific in Room 2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live on the Committee website at <http://www.ForeignAffairs.house.gov>):

**DATE:** Tuesday, January 12, 2016

**TIME:** 2:15 p.m.

**MARKUP OF:** H. Res. 339, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the 25th anniversary of democracy in Mongolia;

H. Res. 343, Expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups; and

H. Res. 374, Recognizing the 50th anniversary of Singaporean independence and reaffirming Singapore's close partnership with the United States.

**By Direction of the Chairman**

*The Committee on Foreign Affairs seeks to make its facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. If you are in need of special accommodations, please call 202/225-5021 at least four business days in advance of the event, whenever practicable. Questions with regard to special accommodations in general (including availability of Committee materials in alternative formats and assistive listening devices) may be directed to the Committee.*

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**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**  
MINUTES OF SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

MINUTES OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON Asia and the Pacific MARKUP

Day Tuesday Date January 12th, 2016 Room 2172

Starting Time 2:24pm Ending Time 2:44pm

Recesses N/A ( to ) ( to ) ( to ) ( to ) ( to ) ( to )

**Presiding Member(s)**

*Matt Salmon*

*Check all of the following that apply:*

Open Session ☒

Executive (closed) Session ☐

Televised ☐

Electronically Recorded (taped) ☐

Stenographic Record ☐

**BILLS FOR MARKUP:** (Include bill number(s) and title(s) of legislation.)

*H. Res. 339; Salmon Amendment 104, Salmon Amendment 105*

*H. Res. 343; Connolly Amendment 66, Sherman Second Degree Amendment*

*H. Res. 374; Salmon Amendment 103*

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

*Brad Sherman*

*Mo Brooks, Dana Rohrabacher, Steve Chabot, Scott Perry*

**NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

*Denny Heck*

**STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD:** (List any statements submitted for the record.)

*N/A*

**ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP:** (Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)

*Adopted H. Res. 339, H. Res. 343, & H. Res. 374 as amended*

**RECORDED VOTES TAKEN (FOR MARKUP):** (Attach final vote tally sheet listing each member.)

Subject	Yeas	Nays	Present	Not Voting

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE N/A

or

TIME ADJOURNED 2:44pm

  
Subcommittee Staff Director

**1/12/16 Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific Markup Summary**

The Chair obtained unanimous consent to consider three measures and four amendments (previously provided to Members of the Subcommittee) *en bloc*:

- 1) H.Res.339 (Pitts), "Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the 25th anniversary of democracy in Mongolia;"
  - a. Salmon 104 in the nature of a substitute;
  - b. Salmon 105, amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute;
- 2) H.Res.343 (Ros-Lehtinen), "Expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups;"
  - a. Connolly 66 in the nature of a substitute;
  - b. Sherman second degree amendment to Connolly 66;
- 3) H. Res. 374 (Heck), "Recognizing the 50th anniversary of Singaporean independence and reaffirming Singapore's close partnership with the United States;"
  - a. Salmon 103 in the nature of a substitute.

The items considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote. H.Res.339, H.Res.343, and H.Res.374, as amended, were ordered favorably reported to the full committee by unanimous consent.

The Subcommittee adjourned.