

Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture, and the Working Group on arbitrary detention;

(C) providing Hong Kong residents who face well-founded fears of persecution an opportunity to emigrate from, or not be compelled to return to, Hong Kong;

(D) condemning the People's Republic of China for promulgating national security legislation in Hong Kong which contravenes the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law; and

(E) establishing other measures, including economic sanctions, to hold the People's Republic of China accountable for contravention of international law and human rights norms with respect to Hong Kong.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHIO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include in the RECORD extraneous material on H. Res. 1033, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have authored this bipartisan resolution with my friend, Ranking Member MCCAUL. This summer, Beijing imposed a national security law in Hong Kong, the latest step in Xi Jinping's campaign to undermine Hong Kong's autonomy and criminalize any opposition.

In the last few weeks, we have seen China escalate efforts to squash all dissent and attack Hong Kongers' rights. They have rounded up and arrested prodemocracy activists in Hong Kong and even issued an arrest warrant for a U.S. citizen. They have purged prodemocracy duly elected leaders from the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, one of the most important democratic institutions in the city and the single greatest example of the one country, two systems framework under attack from Beijing.

The Chinese Government's actions violate the will of the Hong Kong people and Beijing's commitment to the international community made under the Sino-British Joint Declaration. H. Res. 1033 condemns Beijing's effort to further erode Hong Kong's autonomy, undermine its independent judiciary, and oppress its people.

This measure urges the administration to work with our allies and partners to hold China accountable for its flagrant violations of international law

and assaults on Hong Kongers and their fundamental rights.

It also pushes for emigration options for Hong Kongers facing well-founded fears of persecution. This resolution is an important demonstration of our bipartisan commitment to democratic freedoms in Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will join me in supporting its passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 1033, Chairman ENGEL's resolution condemning the violation of Hong Kong's freedom. On June 30, the Chinese Communist Party, or the CCP, used its sham legislature to enforce a dystopian national security law on Hong Kong.

This law criminalizes basic civil liberties, destroyed the one country, two systems model of autonomy for Hong Kong, and inserts the CCP's police state in Hong Kong to crush dissent. After more than a year of a prodemocracy movement that inspired people around the world to fight for liberty over tyranny, this law was the CCP's response.

Rather than tolerate criticism and consider reform, they doubled down on totalitarianism. The CCP violated their international obligations, obliterated Hong Kong's freedom, and shredded the Sino-British Treaty that guaranteed human rights in Hong Kong.

Since the law was enacted, we have seen countless young people arrested for free speech. Others have disappeared into mainland Chinese black prisons. The CCP has canceled elections to prevent opposition victories. Just last week, the CCP used its sham legislature to assert full control over the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, destroying Hong Kong's last remaining shreds of self-government.

They know that the Communist Party cannot survive with free-thinking people. The CCP's human rights abuses in Hong Kong are far from over, but neither is Hong Kong's fight for freedom.

Chairman ENGEL's resolution continues our bipartisan work to call out the CCP's abuse and stand with Hong Kong.

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

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Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to again thank the ranking member. I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHIO) for joining with me to introduce this measure condemning Beijing's violations of international law and attacks on Hong Kong's democratic freedoms. It is really important that we speak with one voice—both Democrats and Republicans—to let Beijing know that we are not just going to close our eyes to what they are doing to the people of Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this very important resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, sadly, we no longer see American flags flying over the thousands of protesters in the streets of Hong Kong. Displaying our symbol of liberty has become a criminal act punishable by life in prison. But even though the freedom-loving people of Hong Kong can no longer ask for our support, we still hear their call. It is more important than ever to continue to stand with Hong Kong.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ENGEL for offering this resolution, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1033, as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "A resolution Condemning acts by the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region that violate fundamental rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents as well as acts that undermine Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING SIGNIFICANCE OF GENUINE AUTONOMY OF TIBET AND TIBETAN PEOPLE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 697) recognizing the significance of the genuine autonomy of Tibet and the Tibetan people and the work His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has done to promote global peace, harmony, and understanding, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 697

Whereas the Dalai Lama's principal commitments include cultivation of warm-heartedness and such human values as compassion and forgiveness; promotion of religious harmony; and preservation of Tibetan language and culture and protection of Tibet's natural environment;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has stated, "I remain convinced that most human conflicts can be solved through genuine dialogue conducted with the spirit of openness and reconciliation";

Whereas, in 1989, the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his non-violent struggle for the liberation of Tibet, his advocacy for peaceful solutions to preserve Tibetans' historical and cultural heritage, and his constructive, forward-looking

proposals for resolving international conflicts, human rights issues, and global environmental problems;

Whereas Congress has consistently shown overwhelming, bipartisan, bicameral support for the Tibetan people's aspirations for internationally recognized human rights and freedoms and the protection of their distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity, including by passing the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 6901 note);

Whereas, in 2006, Congress passed the Fourteenth Dalai Lama Congressional Gold Medal Act (Public Law 109-287; 31 U.S.C. 5111), and in October 2007, President George W. Bush, Speaker of the House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi, and other Congressional leaders awarded the Dalai Lama the United States Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor awarded by Congress, for his contributions to peace, nonviolence, human rights, and religious understanding;

Whereas Members of Congress have on multiple occasions met with the Dalai Lama during congressional delegations overseas, including a bipartisan delegation led by then-House Speaker Pelosi to meet with the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan exiled community in 2008, a bipartisan delegation led by then-House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi in 2017, and a bipartisan delegation from the House Democracy Partnership in 2019, to spotlight the unjust oppression against the Tibetan people;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has on multiple occasions visited the United States Capitol, including most recently in June 2016, during which he met with congressional leadership to promote respectful inter-religious harmony and protection of the Tibetan people's identity, culture, language, and environment;

Whereas the Department of State finds in its 2020 Report to Congress on Access to Tibetan Areas of the People's Republic of China (PRC), as required by the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-330), that the Chinese Government systematically impeded travel to the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and Tibetan areas outside the TAR for United States diplomats and officials, journalists, and tourists in 2019;

Whereas, in 2018, the Secretary of State convened the first-ever Ministerial to Advance Religious Freedom, during which the Dalai Lama addressed hundreds of members of religious organizations and civil society by video;

Whereas under the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, it is the policy of the United States to support economic development, cultural preservation, health care, and education and environmental sustainability for Tibetans inside Tibet;

Whereas the human rights situation in Tibet has significantly deteriorated since the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 was signed into law;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China's repeated insistence that it must control the selection of the next leader of Tibetan Buddhism, a religion with adherents across the globe including in Mongolia, where a 2010 census reports 53 percent of individuals ages 15 and older self-identify as Buddhists, is a gross violation of international religious freedom;

Whereas the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed H.R. 4331, the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2019, which reiterates support for the Tibetan community and the need to hold Chinese officials responsible for religious freedom abuses targeting Tibetan Buddhists;

Whereas after 35 years, the United States Consulate in Chengdu, which was responsible

for operations in and providing diplomatic reporting on developments concerning Tibetan populations in southwestern China and the Tibet Autonomous Region, closed on July 27, 2020; and

Whereas on September 12, 2020, the Dalai Lama addressed a virtual session of the Group of Seven annual meeting of Speakers and Heads of Parliament hosted by Speaker of the House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) affirms the cultural and religious significance of the goal of genuine autonomy for the people of Tibet and the deep bond between the American and Tibetan people;

(2) supports the efforts of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan leadership to achieve genuine autonomy for Tibetans through negotiations without preconditions with the People's Republic of China;

(3) supports the 14th Dalai Lama's commitment to global peace, nonviolence, human rights, and environmental protection and sustainability;

(4) urges the swift enactment of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2019 to update United States policy toward Tibet, particularly on issues related to the succession or reincarnation of the Dalai Lama, water security and environmental concerns in the Tibetan plateau, and support for the Tibetan community, language, culture, and religion;

(5) stresses the urgency of addressing the ongoing climate crisis, including in the Tibetan Plateau, and working toward environmental and economic justice and equality;

(6) encourages United States diplomats and other officials, journalists, and other citizens to seek access to Tibetan areas and demand that China provide access and treatment reciprocal to access and treatment the United States provides to Chinese diplomats and other officials, scholars, and others in the United States;

(7) calls on the Secretary of State to mitigate any potential impact the closure of the United States Consulate in Chengdu may have on the Department of State's ability to provide timely reporting on and support for Tibetan communities, such as by allocating additional resources to other United States missions in China to improve coverage; and

(8) determines that it would be beneficial to continue years of bipartisan and bicameral engagement with the leaders of the Tibetan people, including between Members of Congress and His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 697.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, Congress has consistently demonstrated bipartisan and bicameral support for the Tibetan community, and I hope it does so again by supporting Mr. YOHO's, the gentleman from Florida, legislation.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly insisted that it must control the selection of the next leader of Tibetan Buddhism—a flagrant violation of international religious freedom.

We are seeing additional signs of Beijing's efforts to exert more control, as it has already done in Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang. Radio Free Asia's Tibetan Service has reported that the rail line being constructed to connect Chengdu to Nyingtri in the Tibetan Autonomous Region will tighten Beijing's grip on Tibet.

In addition, the State Department has found that the Chinese Government has systematically impeded travel to the Tibetan Autonomous Region and Tibetan areas for U.S. diplomats and officials, journalists, and tourists.

After the Trump administration closed the Chinese Consulate in Houston, the Chinese Government retaliated by demanding the closure of the U.S. Consulate in Chengdu. This consulate, among other things, was responsible for providing reports on developments concerning Tibet, and its closure risks further undermining our ability to understand developments in the region.

H. Res. 697 affirms and supports Dalai Lama's teachings and commitment to global peace, nonviolence, human rights, and environmental protection. It also encourages further implementation of the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018. Finally, it calls on the Secretary of State to mitigate impacts of the closure of the U.S. Consulate in Chengdu.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this measure, I encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 697, recognizing the genuine autonomy of Tibet and the vital work the Dalai Lama has done to promote peace around the world.

Over 60 years ago, His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama was forced into exile by the Chinese Communist Party's full-scale military takeover of Tibet. To this very day, the CCP uses propaganda, violence, and oppression to assert totalitarian control over Tibet and the Tibetan people. The CCP sees Tibet's cultural and religious heritage as a threat to its control. Just as they have done with Islam and Christianity, the CCP is trying to stamp out Tibetan Buddhism and Tibetans' way of life—even though Tibet is guaranteed autonomy under China's constitution.

Despite these challenges, the Dalai Lama has stood as a leader in the promotion of human rights and religious harmony and the preservation of Tibetan culture and religion. The Dalai Lama's contribution to peace and nonviolence has been revered by the international community, and for decades the U.S. Congress has remained committed to strengthening the relationship between the U.S. and the Tibetan people.

I would like to thank His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama for his dedication to the Tibetan people.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 697 is a strong measure that encourages the continuation of close engagement between the United States and Tibet. I therefore urge Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my friend, the gentleman from Florida, in support of this important resolution.

We know as a fact, confirmed by Reuters, the New York Post, and many other news outlets, that the Chinese Communist Party has recently forced 500,000 Tibetans into labor camps—500,000.

Through these camps the CCP wishes to sinicize the Tibetan people and destroy their religious and cultural heritage and national identity.

If you asked the General Secretary Xi Jinping why his country continues to undermine the national identity of the Tibetan people, he would tell you that his party's initiative is simply part of a poverty alleviation program wherein the CCP hopes to move surplus rural labor to other parts of the country. It is absurd, and it is outrageous. The fact that a foreign leader could believe that this kind of public policy is morally acceptable is beyond me, and it is beyond the civilized world. We have heard similar explanations before.

We know what these so-called poverty alleviation programs are really about: Xi Jinping desperately wants to crush the spirits of those who are living under his dictatorial regime. He wants to indoctrinate people in those camps and ruthlessly marginalize their identities.

Mr. Speaker, you don't need camps for people who are seeking to do better in their life; you just give them the opportunity, and they will do it. They don't need to go to camp to do that.

He will fail in his effort. Make no mistake about it. He will fail spectacularly in his effort to quash the hopes of millions of Tibetans who dare to dream and fight for a free nation. One of the reasons he will fail is because the United States is with the people of Tibet.

Our Tibetan friends have long since recognized the significance of the genuine autonomy of Tibet, and today I am proud to join them.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 697 is a strong measure that encourages the continuation of close engagement between the United States and Tibet.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, since 1959, the U.S. Congress, on a bicameral, bipartisan basis, has remained committed to strength-

ening the friendship between the U.S. and the Tibetan people.

There are over 31,000 individuals of Tibetan descent living in North America, and our people share similar values of freedom and understanding.

His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has dedicated himself to three principles: the promotion of human values, the promotion of religious harmony, and the preservation of Tibetan culture and religion.

I would like to thank the Dalai Lama for his vital contributions to the Tibetan people and the world.

As Mr. PERRY said, the Communist Party knows they cannot survive with free thought, and that is what religion does for people around the world. They put a deity or a higher power above them, whereas, in China, the highest power that can be achieved is the Communist Party, and therefore it will not survive.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 697, as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "A resolution affirming the significance of the advocacy for genuine autonomy for Tibetans in the People's Republic of China and the work His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has done to promote global peace, harmony, and understanding."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECURING AMERICA FROM EPIDEMICS ACT

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6334) to authorize United States participation in the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6334

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Securing America From Epidemics Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Due to increasing population and population density, human mobility, and ecological change, emerging infectious diseases pose a real and growing threat to global health security.

(2) While vaccines can be the most effective tools to protect against infectious disease, the absence of vaccines for a new or

emerging infectious disease with epidemic potential is a major health security threat globally, posing catastrophic potential human and economic costs.

(3) The 1918 influenza pandemic infected 500,000,000 people, or about one-third of the world's population at the time, and killed 50,000,000 people—more than died in the First World War.

(4) The economic cost of an outbreak can be devastating. The estimated global cost today, should an outbreak of the scale of the 1918 influenza pandemic strike, is 5 percent of global gross domestic product.

(5) Even regional outbreaks can have enormous human costs and substantially disrupt the global economy and cripple regional economies. The 2014 Ebola outbreak in West Africa killed more than 11,000 and cost \$2,800,000,000 in losses in the affected countries alone.

(6) The ongoing novel coronavirus outbreak reflects the pressing need for quick and effective vaccine and countermeasure development.

(7) While the need for vaccines to address emerging epidemic threats is acute, markets to drive the necessary development of vaccines to address them—a complex and expensive undertaking—are very often critically absent. Also absent are mechanisms to ensure access to those vaccines by those who need them when they need them.

(8) To address this global vulnerability and the deficit of political commitment, institutional capacity, and funding, in 2017, several countries and private partners launched the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI). CEPI's mission is to stimulate, finance, and coordinate development of vaccines for high-priority, epidemic-potential threats in cases where traditional markets do not exist or cannot create sufficient demand.

(9) Through funding of partnerships, CEPI seeks to bring priority vaccine candidates through the end of phase II clinical trials, as well as support vaccine platforms that can be rapidly deployed against emerging pathogens.

(10) CEPI has funded multiple partners to develop vaccine candidates against the novel coronavirus, responding to this urgent, global requirement.

(11) Support for and participation in CEPI is an important part of the United States own health security and biodefense and is in the national interest, complementing the work of many Federal agencies and providing significant value through global partnership and burden-sharing.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States is hereby authorized to participate in the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations.

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The Administrator for the United States Agency for International Development is authorized to designate an employee to serve on the Investors Council of the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations as a representative of the United States.

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(1) The United States planned contributions to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations and the mechanisms for United States participation in such Coalition.

(2) The manner and extent to which the United States shall participate in the governance of the Coalition.