and I am confident that this body will do what is right once again.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill and fight for life.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members that the rules do not allow references to persons in the gallery.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), a member of our committee.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my strong support for H.R. 1520, the Charlotte Woodward Organ Transplant Discrimination Prevention Act.

Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Bipartisan Disabilities Caucus, I am proud to co-lead the Charlotte Woodward Organ Transplant Discrimination Prevention Act alongside my colleague, Representative KAT CAMMACK. I thank her for her partnership on this vital bill named after the incredible young woman whom you just met.

I came out here looking for her because I said to FRANK months or years ago: FRANK, she will be in the committee. She is the living energy of somebody who knew that something had to be done, and Charlotte is just always there. Her energy is going to get this issue righted. She has been the bill's biggest supporter, sitting time and time again in the Energy and Commerce Committee room for nearly every hearing and markup and telling her story and her tremendous work.

For those who don't know her story, it has been mentioned that Charlotte was born with Down syndrome and a heart condition. Due to this heart condition, she successfully underwent a lifesaving heart transplant in 2012. In the years since, she has become the advocate we all know, sharing her story to educate and advocate for others with disabilities.

In her honor, this important bill prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in the organ transplant system. Specifically, it prohibits eligible individuals from being denied a lifesaving transplant procedure based solely on their disability status. It is unthinkable that people with disabilities are passed over for lifesaving transplants based on discriminatory and subjective assumptions about their ability to comply with postoperative care.

With this legislation, we can take action and ensure that all Americans, regardless of their disability status, receive equitable access to the care that they need.

I thank Energy and Commerce Committee Chair GUTHRIE and Ranking Member PALLONE for fighting with us for this important piece of legislation. Again, I thank Representative CAMMACK for being such a great bipartisan partner.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important bill.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), the chairman of the Health Subcommittee under the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Charlotte Woodward Organ Transplant Discrimination Prevention Act, which prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in the organ transplant system.

This bill prohibits covered entities from determining that an individual is ineligible to receive a transplant or denying a transplant based solely on the fact that the individual has a disability.

The bill is named after Charlotte Woodward, an advocate with Down syndrome who received a lifesaving heart transplant a decade ago. Since then, she has advocated tirelessly to ensure that others living with Down syndrome and other disabilities have the same access to lifesaving care that she did.

Unfortunately, there have been too many instances in which individuals with disabilities have been denied a lifesaving organ transplant, and this is unacceptable.

Congress has the opportunity to help ensure that individuals with disabilities are treated fairly within the organ transplant system. No one, Mr. Speaker—no one—should be denied access to an organ transplant just because they have a disability.

That is why I am proud to support this bill, which will make sure that all Americans, no matter their disability status, will be able to receive the access to care that they need and deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friends, Representative CAMMACK and Representative DINGELL, for their leadership on this important issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, while I support this underlying legislation—and it is important legislation—I have to say that it is disappointing to see that my Republican colleagues are proceeding with this bill without a CBO score. They are violating their own protocol, which requires a CBO score before bringing a bill to the floor.

Over the past 3 years, there have been countless times that Democratic bills have been denied floor consideration because they included an increased authorization line, which is against the majority leader's floor protocol.

It is entirely inconsistent for Republicans to deny floor consideration for an increased authorization line that has no score but then bring a bill to the floor that could have a mandatory score.

It is the majority's responsibility to request and obtain CBO scores for bills they are planning to move. The Republicans are changing the rules as they please. I am, of course, concerned about this from a process perspective, and I encourage my Republican colleagues to follow their own rules.

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, there is no cost. There is no cost to this particular bill, and it is necessary.

Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is that you cannot put a price on the value of life. As a matter of fact, no one should determine a person's quality of life, as far as I am concerned.

God bless Charlotte for advocating on behalf of this bill and, of course, my good friends Mrs. CAMMACK and Mrs. DINGELL. We have to get this done. Time is of the essence.

Mr. Speaker, it is a responsible thing to do, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, let me associate myself with the remarks that the chairman made. This is an important bill. I urge all of my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1520.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SHANDRA EISENGA HUMAN CELL AND TISSUE PRODUCT SAFETY ACT

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1082) to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a national, evidence-based education campaign to increase public and health care provider awareness regarding the potential risks and benefits of human cell and tissue products transplants, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1082

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 ''Shandra Eisenga Human Cell and Tissue Product Safety Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) HUMAN CELL AND TISSUE PRODUCT.—The terms ''human cell and tissue product'' and ''human cell and tissue products'' have the meaning given the term ''human cells, tissues, or cellular or tissue-based products'' in section 1271.3(d) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) TISSUE REFERENCE GROUP.—The term ''Tissue Reference Group'' means the Tissue

Reference Group of the Food and Drug Administration.

SEC. 3. HUMAN CELL AND TISSUE PRODUCTS TRANSPLANT PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.

The Secretary shall support the development and dissemination of educational materials to inform health care professionals and other appropriate professionals about issues surrounding—

(1) organ, tissue, and eye donation, including evidence-based methods to approach patients and their families;

(2) the availability of any donor screening tests; and

(3) other relevant aspects of donation.

SEC. 4. CIVIL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR HUMAN CELL AND TISSUE PRODUCTS.

Section 368 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 271) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d)(1) Any person who, on or after the date of the enactment of the Shandra Eisenga Human Cell and Tissue Product Safety Act, violates a requirement of subparts C or D of section 1271 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, (or successor regulations) with respect to human cell or tissue products regulated under section 361 shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the sum of—

''(A)(i) $20,000 for each violation; and

''(ii) in the case of a violation that continues after the Secretary provides written notice to such person, $20,000 for each subsequent day on which the violation continues; and

''(B) an amount equal to the retail value of the human cell and tissue products that are the subject of the violation.

''(2) The total civil penalty under paragraph (1) may not exceed $10,000,000 for all such violations adjudicated in a single proceeding.

''(3) In this subsection, the term 'human cell and tissue products' has the meaning given the term 'human cells, tissues, or cellular or tissue-based products' in section 1271.3(d) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).''.

SEC. 5. STREAMLINING REGULATORY OVERSIGHT OF HUMAN CELL AND TISSUE PRODUCTS.

(a) INFORMATION ON HUMAN CELL AND TISSUE PRODUCTS.—

(1) WEBSITE.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall publish on the public website of the Food and Drug Administration—

(A) educational materials about the Tissue Reference Group; and

(B) best practices for obtaining a timely, accurate recommendation regarding human cell and tissue products from the Tissue Reference Group.

(2) PUBLIC INFORMATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually for the subsequent 3 years, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall publish on the public website of the Food and Drug Administration—

(A) the number of human cell and tissue establishments that registered with the Food and Drug Administration on or after January 1, 2019;

(B) the number of inspections conducted by the Food and Drug Administration of human cell and tissue establishments on or after January 1, 2019, including a comparison of the number of inspections for blood establishments with the number of inspections for such human cell and tissue establishments;

(C) the number and type of inquiries to the Tissue Reference Group in the preceding year; and

(D) the average response time for submissions to the Tissue Reference Group in the preceding year, including average initial and final response time.

(3) EDUCATION.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall, with respect to the regulation of human cell and tissue products—

(A) provide information to relevant stakeholders, including industry, tissue establishments, academic health centers, biomedical consortia, research organizations, and patients; and

(B) conduct workshops and other interactive and educational sessions for such stakeholders to help support regulatory predictability and scientific advancement, as appropriate.

(b) HUMAN CELL AND TISSUE PRODUCT SCIENTIFIC AND REGULATORY UPDATES.—Section 3205 of the Food and Drug Omnibus Reform Act of 2022 (title III of division FF of Public Law 117–328) is amended by striking ''best practices'' and all that follows through ''other cellular therapies'' and inserting ''best practices on generating scientific data necessary to further facilitate the development of certain human cell-, tissue-, and cellular-based medical products (and the latest scientific information about such products), namely, stem cell and other cellular therapies''.

(c) PUBLIC DOCKET.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a public docket to receive written comments related to—

(1) the approaches recommended for discussion during the public workshop described in section 3205 of the Food and Drug Omnibus Reform Act of 2022 (title III of division FF of Public Law 117–328); and

(2) modernizing the regulation of human cell and tissue products, including considerations associated with assessing minimal manipulation and homologous use (as such terms are defined in section 1271.3 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)) of human cell and tissue products.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than September 30, 2026, the Secretary shall summarize the approaches discussed in the public workshop described in section 3205 of the Food and Drug Omnibus Reform Act of 2022 (title III of division FF of Public Law 117–328) and the public docket described in subsection (c), and develop recommendations regarding the regulation of human cell and tissue products, including provisions under sections 1271.10(a) and 1271.3 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, taking into account—

(1) regulatory burden;

(2) scientific developments;

(3) access to human cell and tissue products regulated under section 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264); and

(4) protecting public health.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on this particular bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1082, the Shandra Eisenga Human Cell and Tissue Product Safety Act, led by my good friend Chairman MOOLENAAR from the great State of Michigan. This bill was borne out of a heartbreaking tragedy that we hope will never be repeated again.

In 2023, a Michigan constituent died from tuberculosis caused by a contaminated bone graft. This bill would require the HHS Secretary to conduct a national educational campaign to increase public and healthcare provider awareness regarding the risks and benefits of human cell and tissue transplants.

It would also require FDA to streamline the regulatory oversight of these particular products, including by publishing educational materials and best practices and by conducting workshops and public stakeholder sessions.

Ultimately, H.R. 1082 will increase public awareness, patient safety, and public trust in these lifesaving medical products to help ensure that preventable tragedies, like the unfortunate death of Ms. Eisenga, do not ever occur again.

This bill passed the House unanimously last December, and I look forward to its timely passage once again so that we can get it to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, let's pass this very critical bill, H.R. 1082, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1082, the Shandra Eisenga Human Cell and Tissue Product Safety Act, sponsored by my colleagues Representative DINGELL and Representative MOOLENAAR.

Mr. Speaker, stem cell therapies and related products have shown tremendous promise for delivering treatments to patients, such as bone marrow transplants for certain cancer patients and therapies for patients with blood and immune system disorders. Yet, there are still rogue clinics that take advantage of patients who are desperate for cures.

For example, there are reports of some clinics peddling unapproved treatments with exaggerated and deceptive claims. Exposure to these unproven treatments has put vulnerable patients' health at risk, leading to serious adverse events, including blindness, bloodstream infections, paralysis, and tumor growth.

There are currently few meaningful repercussions in the human cell and tissue products industry. This bill would change that by providing the Food and Drug Administration with additional enforcement tools to more quickly and effectively protect the public. It provides a balanced approach to improving safety of human cell tissue and cellular and tissue-based products.

First, it provides clarity regarding FDA's scientific and regulatory efforts to oversee these products. Second, it

also enables more effective enforcement against an establishment that does not meet their donor eligibility obligations or current good tissue practice obligations.

This would also encourage responsible manufacturers to continue to develop and license products where the scientific evidence supports the product's safety, purity, and potency.

I support this bill, Mr. Speaker, but continue to have concerns regarding the chaos at HHS broadly and FDA specifically. While this bill provides the FDA with additional enforcement tools, the Trump administration has made massive cuts to both funding and staffing at FDA.

The President's budget doubles down on this chaos by proposing an 11 percent cut to the FDA budget and eliminating 2,000 jobs. This hinders the FDA's ability to actually protect the public.

Again, I call on my Republican colleagues to join me in conducting proper oversight of the Trump administration's actions. Otherwise, bipartisan efforts like this one will be rendered meaningless. If we are giving the agency new statutory tools and enforcement authority because we think there is a risk to the public, then the agency must be prepared to carry out those duties.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MOOLENAAR), my good friend and the chairman of the select committee on China. I am very proud to serve under his leadership.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for yielding and for his strong support for this legislation. I also thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, Mr. PALLONE, and especially my friend and fellow Michigander, Congresswoman DEBBIE DINGELL, who has worked very closely with me on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan legislation, H.R. 1082, the Shandra Eisenga Human Cell and Tissue Product Safety Act.

In 2023, 36 patients across 7 States contracted tuberculosis after receiving bone grafts containing infected donor material.

One of these patients was my constituent, Shandra Eisenga, of Marion, Michigan, who tragically passed away on August 10, 2023, due to complications from TB.

I was proud to have Shandra's family here last year when this legislation was first considered by the House. This family has been forever hurt by the loss of Shandra. Her daughter, Amber, said: Nothing can erase the heartbreak of my mother's passing, but she would be proud that we have helped make a positive difference in her name.

Today, we are taking concrete action to prevent more families from having the same experience as Amber and to honor her mother's legacy.

Shandra's passing was completely preventable. So were the deaths of nine other patients who have passed away from TB since 2021 because of inadequate oversight of tissue material suppliers.

When it comes to tissue donations, the FDA requires screening for diseases like hepatitis, syphilis, and HIV. This bipartisan bill will require screening for tuberculosis, as well, and put an end to preventable TB deaths like Shandra's.

The bill will also require HHS to conduct research and public education campaigns on the risks of surgery requiring a tissue donation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this vital bipartisan legislation in honor of Shandra and her family.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my strong support of H.R. 1082, the Shandra Eisenga Human Cell and Tissue Product Safety Act.

I am very proud to lead this bill with my good friend and colleague from Michigan, Representative JOHN MOOLENAAR. Both of us have been very personally involved with the family and learning where there are serious deficiencies within our government.

In the summer of 2023, I was contacted by the medical director of the Washtenaw County Tuberculosis Clinic and head of public health who was treating Shandra for a severe post-surgical tuberculosis infection. She was Representative MOOLENAAR's constituent but was being treated at a medical facility in my district. After a month battling a severe TB infection in the intensive care unit, Shandra unfortunately died.

Since Shandra's passing, it has been discovered that her death was, indeed, linked to contaminated bone graft material. She was 1 of 36 patients who received material from the contaminated lot, and this latest outbreak is linked to the deaths of two patients, including Shandra.

It had been preceded 2 years before by an outbreak, again, linked to contaminated bone allografts, which resulted in multiple deaths. The outbreak then infected 113 patients across 18 States, and it led to at least 3 confirmed TB-related deaths with some sources citing a total of 8 deaths.

This has to stop. Too many people get bone grafts and have no idea, including the doctor that did a bone graft on me, that they even needed to worry about this.

This bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct research and education campaigns to prevent TB outbreaks caused by contaminated human cell and tissue product donations.

Through the markup process, we have also included an important provision to allow the Federal Government to pursue civil penalties from providers who caused an outbreak of the infectious disease. Patients deserve to know the risks associated with tissue donations and companies that make and distribute contaminated products must be held accountable for their actions.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Energy and Commerce Committee Chair GUTHRIE, my dear friend Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Ranking Member PALLONE for fighting for this important piece of legislation.

Again, I thank Representative MOOLENAAR for being such a great bipartisan partner. We owe it to Shandra, her family, and every other patient who has been affected by contaminated bone grafts to ensure we are doing everything we can to prevent these unnecessary tragedies from ever happening again.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this important bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this important legislation on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage a ''yes'' vote on this particular piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Shandra Eisenga Human Cell and Tissue Product Safety Act, which is a critical piece of legislation aimed at preventing tuberculosis infections linked to tissue transplants.

In 2023, 36 patients across seven States contracted tuberculosis from infected bone grafts.

One of these patients was Shandra Eisenga, who tragically passed away on August 10, 2023, from tuberculosis, or TB.

This bipartisan bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct public awareness campaigns to assist in preventing TB outbreaks caused by contaminated human cell and tissue product donations.

Shandra's death was a preventable tragedy, and we will honor her memory by strengthening guidelines and improving education for these medical products, so no other family has to suffer through this again.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1082.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TAIWAN NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2025

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 910) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue more equitable treatment of Taiwan at the international financial institutions, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 910

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 ''Taiwan Non-Discrimination Act of 2025''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) As enshrined in its Articles of Agreement, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is devoted to promoting international monetary cooperation, facilitating the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, encouraging exchange stability, and avoiding competitive exchange depreciation.

(2) Taiwan is the 21st largest economy in the world and the 10th largest goods trading partner of the United States.

(3) Although Taiwan is not an IMF member, it is a member of the World Trade Organization, the Asian Development Bank, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

(4) According to the January 2020 Report on Macroeconomic and Foreign Exchange Policies of Major Trading Partners of the United States, published by the Department of the Treasury, Taiwan held $471,900,000,000 in foreign exchange reserves, more than major economies such as India, South Korea, and Brazil.

(5) According to section 4(d) of the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8), enacted on April 10, 1979, ''Nothing in this Act may be construed as a basis for supporting the exclusion or expulsion of Taiwan from continued membership in any international financial institution or any other international organization.''.

(6) Taiwan held membership in the IMF for 9 years following the recognition of the People's Republic of China (PRC) by the United Nations, and 16 Taiwan staff members at the Fund were allowed to continue their employment after the PRC was seated at the IMF in 1980. As James M. Boughton has noted in his Silent Revolution: The International Monetary Fund 1979–1989, even as the PRC was seated, the United States Executive Director to the IMF, Sam Y. Cross, expressed support on behalf of the United States Government for ''some kind of association between Taiwan and the Fund''.

(7) On September 27, 1994, in testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations regarding the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review, then-Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Winston Lord stated: ''Recognizing Taiwan's important role in transnational issues, we will support its membership in organizations where statehood is not a prerequisite, and we will support opportunities for Taiwan's voice to be heard in organizations where its membership is not possible.''.

(8) The Congress has repeatedly reaffirmed support for this policy, including in Public Laws 107–10, 107–158, 108–28, 108–235, 113–17, and 114–139, and the unanimous House and Senate passage of the Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019.

(9) In its fact sheet, entitled ''U.S. Relations with Taiwan'', published on August 31, 2018, the Department of State asserts: ''The United States supports Taiwan's membership in international organizations that do not require statehood as a condition of membership and encourages Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organizations where its membership is not possible.''.

(10) According to the Articles of Agreement of the IMF, ''membership shall be open to other countries'', subject to conditions prescribed by the Board of Governors of the IMF.

(11) In the IMF publication ''Membership and Nonmembership in the International Monetary Fund: A Study in International Law and Organization'', Joseph Gold, the then-General Counsel and Director of the Legal Department of the IMF, elaborated on the differences between the terms ''countries'' and ''states'', noting that ''the word 'country' may have been adopted because of the absence of agreement on the definition of a 'state' '' and, with respect to the use of ''countries'' and applications for IMF membership, ''the absence of any adjective in the Articles emphasizes the breadth of the discretion that the Fund may exercise in admitting countries to membership''. According to Mr. Gold, ''the desire to give the Fund flexibility in dealing with applications may explain not only the absence of any adjective that qualifies 'countries' but also the choice of that word itself''.

(12) In his IMF study, Mr. Gold further observes, ''in the practice of the Fund the concepts of independence and sovereignty have been avoided on the whole as a mode of expressing a criterion for membership in the Fund''. He continues, ''Although the Fund usually takes into account the recognition or nonrecognition of an entity as a state, there are no rules or even informal understandings on the extent to which an applicant must have been recognized by members or other international organizations before the Fund will regard it as eligible for membership.''. In fact, when considering an application for membership where the status of an applicant may not be resolved, Mr. Gold writes ''there have been occasions on which the Fund has made a finding before decisions had been taken by the United Nations or by most members or by members with a majority of the total voting power.'' Mr. Gold concludes, ''the Fund makes its own findings on whether an applicant is a 'country', and makes them solely for its own purposes.''.

(13) Although not a member state of the United Nations, the Republic of Kosovo is a member of both the IMF and the World Bank, having joined both organizations on June 29, 2009.

(14) On October 26, 2021, Secretary of State Antony Blinken issued a statement in support of Taiwan's ''robust, meaningful participation'' in the United Nations system, which includes the IMF, the World Bank, and other specialized United Nations agencies. Secretary of State Blinken noted, ''As the international community faces an unprecedented number of complex and global issues, it is critical for all stakeholders to help address these problems. This includes the 24 million people who live in Taiwan. Taiwan's meaningful participation in the UN system is not a political issue, but a pragmatic one.''. He continued, ''Taiwan's exclusion undermines the important work of the UN and its related bodies, all of which stand to benefit greatly from its contributions.''.

(15) In October 2024, Taiwan announced it would seek IMF membership, with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States stating, ''Taiwan's membership at the IMF would help boost financial resilience.''.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the size, significance, and connectedness of the Taiwanese economy highlight the importance of greater participation by Taiwan in the International Monetary Fund, given the purposes of the Fund articulated in its Articles of Agreement; and

(2) the experience of Taiwan in developing a vibrant and advanced economy under democratic governance and the rule of law should inform the work of the international financial institutions, including through increased participation by Taiwan in the institutions.

SEC. 4. SUPPORT FOR TAIWAN ADMISSION TO THE IMF.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund (in this section referred to as the ''Fund'') shall use the voice and vote of the United States to vigorously support—

(1) the admission of Taiwan as a member of the Fund, to the extent that admission is sought by Taiwan;

(2) participation by Taiwan in regular surveillance activities of the Fund with respect to the economic and financial policies of Taiwan, consistent with Article IV consultation procedures of the Fund;

(3) employment opportunities for Taiwan nationals, without regard to any consideration that, in the determination of the United States Governor, does not generally restrict the employment of nationals of member countries of the Fund; and

(4) the ability of Taiwan to receive appropriate technical assistance and training by the Fund.

(b) UNITED STATES POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States not to discourage or otherwise deter Taiwan from seeking admission as a member of the Fund.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive any requirement of subsection (a) for up to 1 year at a time on reporting to Congress that providing the waiver will substantially promote the objective of securing the meaningful participation of Taiwan at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(c)(2))).

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall have no force or effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date of approval by the Board of Governors of the Fund for the admission of Taiwan as a member of the Fund; or

(2) the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. TESTIMONY REQUIREMENT.

In each of the next 7 years in which the Secretary of the Treasury is required by section 1705(b) of the International Financial Institutions Act to present testimony, the Secretary shall include in the testimony a description of the efforts of the United States to support the greatest participation practicable by Taiwan at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(c)(2))).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOST). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 910, the Taiwan Non-Discrimination Act of 2025. I will start by thanking Representative KIM for her important work on this legislation.

Following the House's passage of this bill last Congress, Taiwan announced