

serve in west Michigan. We stand with you and appreciate your professionalism, your courage, and your dedication to our community.

HONORING ROYCE CARTER

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor a great American.

Mr. Royce Everett Carter of Blackshear, Georgia, passed away on September 12 at the age of 85.

Royce was born and raised in Georgia, and he lived in Pierce County for the past 52 years.

Committed to improving transportation and infrastructure in the State of Georgia, he had worked for the Georgia Department of Transportation as a project engineer for the State Highway Department until his retirement.

Royce worked on several projects with T.R. Long Engineering over the years, including the Royce E. Carter roundabout on New School Road, which was dedicated to the work he did throughout his life to improve his community.

He was a steadfast public servant who was always looking for opportunities to improve the lives around him.

In his limited free time, he enjoyed golf, and took his appreciation for it to new heights when he served on the board of the Lakeview Golf Club and eventually became president.

Royce loved his friends, his family, his community, and his church dearly, and he used every opportunity to make the most of the time he spent on this Earth.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the life he lived, and I know his legacy will continue for years to come.

I know that every time I drive the Royce E. Carter roundabout, I will remember the impact he made on Georgia's First Congressional District.

UYGHUR FORCED LABOR DISCLOSURE ACT OF 2020

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1129, I call up the bill (H.R. 6270) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers to make certain disclosures relating to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-64 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6270

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 “Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Since early 2017, the Government of the People's Republic of China has conducted a policy of disappearance, mass internment, and imprisonment of Turkic Muslims, particularly Uyghurs, in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR).

(2) Since 2014, Chinese authorities have detained between 800,000 and possibly up to three million Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other ethnic minorities in forced education, training, and labor camps.

(3) The bi-partisan, bi-cameral Congressional-Executive Commission on China's 2019 Annual Report found numerous reports of forced labor associated with government repression of ethnic minority groups in the XUAR. Detainees performed forced labor in factories both within and outside of internment camps in XUAR.

(4) Radio Free Asia reported in January 2019 that authorities had also sent Uyghurs and Kazakhs from the XUAR to other provinces in China for forced labor.

(5) Comments in March 2018 from the president of the China National Textile and Apparel Council suggested that textile manufacturers were working with XUAR authorities to exploit forced labor.

(6) Companies that work in the XUAR are at great risk of complicity in the human rights abuses being committed in the region.

(7) In a March 2020 report, the Australian Strategic Policy Institute identified 27 factories in nine Chinese provinces that are using Uyghur labor transferred from Xinjiang. These factories indirectly supply global brands, including many American multinational companies.

(8) Forced labor in XUAR is Chinese government policy and due diligence efforts to ensure clean supply chains is nearly impossible due to mass surveillance, pervasive police presence, and intimidation of workers.

SEC. 3. DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(s) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall issue rules to require each issuer required to file an annual report under this section or section 15(d) or a proxy statement under section 14 to disclose in each such report or proxy statement whether, during the period covered by the report or proxy statement—

“(A) the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer, directly or indirectly, engaged with an entity or the affiliate of an entity to import—

“(i) manufactured goods, including electronics, food products, textiles, shoes, and teas, that originated in the XUAR; or

“(ii) manufactured goods containing materials that originated or are sourced in the XUAR;

“(B) with respect to any goods or materials described under subparagraph (A), whether the goods or material originated in forced labor camps; and

“(C) with respect to each manufactured good or material described under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the nature and extent of the commercial activity related to such good or material;

“(ii) the gross revenue and net profits, if any, attributable to the good or material; and

“(iii) whether the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer intends to continue with such importation.

“(2) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The Commission shall make all information disclosed

pursuant to this subsection available to the public on the website of the Commission.

“(3) REPORTS.—

“(A) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Commission shall—

“(i) conduct an annual assessment of the compliance of issuers with the requirements of this subsection; and

“(ii) issue a report to Congress containing the results of the assessment required under clause (i).

“(B) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall periodically evaluate and report to Congress on the effectiveness of the oversight by the Commission of the disclosure requirements under this subsection.

“(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) FORCED LABOR CAMP.—The term ‘forced labor camp’ means—

“(i) any entity engaged in the ‘mutual pairing assistance’ program which subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in XUAR;

“(ii) any entity using convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor described under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307); and

“(iii) any other entity that the Commission determines is appropriate.

“(B) XUAR.—The term ‘XUAR’ means the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 6270 and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6270, the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act of 2020, important legislation introduced by Representative WEXTON, a valued member of the Committee on Financial Services.

The Uyghurs are a Turkic-speaking Muslim group and are one of a number of Muslim groups in Xinjiang that are persecuted, arbitrarily arrested, detained in forced labor concentration camps, and even executed. It has been reported by human rights advocates that over 1 million people are being held by the Chinese Government in detention camps across the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China falsely refers to these concentration camps as vocational camps or reeducation camps.

Make no mistake: The truth is that today, in 2020, 1 million human beings are being held in concentration camps where they are beaten, starved, and forced to work long hours in conditions