

To the victims of Bloody Sunday; all victims of The Troubles, including the disappeared; the families of the victims; and the people of Ireland and Northern Ireland, I say this directly to you: We, in Congress, remember. We, in Congress, stand with you. We, in Congress, know there is much more work still to be done.

I introduced this resolution to demonstrate our solidarity with you, and I urge passage to signal that we will continue to fight for peace and stability on the island of Ireland.

With that spirit, I wish you all a happy St. Patrick's Day, and I urge all of my colleagues to join us by voting in the affirmative on this important resolution.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 888, 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 the killing of 14 individuals and violence on Bloody Sunday, one of the most tragic of days during the Troubles 50 years ago, and calling on all parties to take meaningful steps toward peace and reconciliation."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENDING NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND BELARUS ACT

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7108) to suspend normal trade relations treatment for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H. R. 7108

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 "Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States is a founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and is committed to ensuring that the WTO remains an effective forum for peaceful economic engagement.

(2) Ukraine is a sovereign nation-state that is entitled to enter into agreements with other sovereign states and to full respect of its territorial integrity.

(3) The United States will be unwavering in its support for a secure, democratic, and sovereign Ukraine, free to choose its own leaders and future.

(4) Ukraine acceded to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO Agreement) and has been a WTO member since 2008.

(5) Ukraine's participation in the WTO Agreement creates both rights and obligations vis-à-vis other WTO members.

(6) The Russian Federation acceded to the WTO on August 22, 2012, becoming the 156th WTO member, and the Republic of Belarus has applied to accede to the WTO.

(7) From the date of its accession, the Russian Federation committed to apply fully all provisions of the WTO.

(8) The United States Congress authorized permanent normal trade relations for the Russian Federation through the Russia and Moldova Jackson-Vanik Repeal and Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-208).

(9) Ukraine communicated to the WTO General Council on March 2, 2022, urging that all WTO members take action against the Russian Federation and "consider further steps with the view to suspending the Russian Federation's participation in the WTO for its violation of the purpose and principles of this Organization".

(10) Vladimir Putin, a ruthless dictator, has led the Russian Federation into a war of aggression against Ukraine, which—

(A) denies Ukraine and its people their collective rights to independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity;

(B) constitutes an emergency in international relations, because it is a situation of armed conflict that threatens the peace and security of all countries, including the United States; and

(C) denies Ukraine its rightful ability to participate in international organizations, including the WTO.

(11) The Republic of Belarus, also led by a ruthless dictator, Aleksander Lukashenko, is providing important material support to the Russian Federation's aggression.

(12) The Russian Federation's exportation of goods in the energy sector is central to its ability to wage its war of aggression on Ukraine.

(13) The United States, along with its allies and partners, has responded to recent aggression by the Russian Federation in Ukraine by imposing sweeping financial sanctions and stringent export controls.

(14) The United States cannot allow the consequences of the Russian Federation's actions to go unaddressed, and must lead fellow countries, in all fora, including the WTO, to impose appropriate consequences for the Russian Federation's aggression.

SEC. 3. SUSPENSION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.

(a) NONDISCRIMINATORY TARIFF TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning on the day after the date of the enactment of this Act, the rates of duty set forth in column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States shall apply to all products of the Russian Federation and of the Republic of Belarus.

(b) AUTHORITY TO PROCLAIM INCREASED COLUMN 2 RATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may proclaim increases in the rates of duty applicable to products of the Russian Federation or the Republic of Belarus, above the rates set forth in column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(2) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The President shall, not later than 5 calendar days before issuing any proclamation under paragraph (1), consult with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate regarding the basis for and anticipated impact of the proposed increases to rates of duty described in paragraph (1).

(3) TERMINATION.—The authority to issue proclamations under this subsection shall terminate on January 1, 2024.

SEC. 4. RESUMPTION OF APPLICATION OF HTS COLUMN 1 RATES OF DUTY AND RESTORATION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.

(a) TEMPORARY APPLICATION OF HTS COLUMN 1 RATES OF DUTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including the application of column 2 rates of duty under section 3), the President is authorized to temporarily resume, for one or more periods not to exceed 1 year each, the application of the rates of duty set forth in column 1 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to the products of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, or both, if the President submits to Congress with respect to either or both such countries a certification under subsection (c) for each such period. Such action shall take effect beginning on the date that is 90 calendar days after the date of submission of such certification for such period, unless there is enacted into law during such 90-day period a joint resolution of disapproval.

(2) CONSULTATION AND REPORT.—The President shall, not later than 45 calendar days before submitting a certification under paragraph (1)—

(A) consult with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(B) submit to both such committees a report that explains the basis for the determination of the President contained in such certification.

(b) RESTORATION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to resume the application of the rates of duty set forth in column 1 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to the products of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, or both, if the President submits to Congress with respect to either or both such countries a certification under subsection (c). Such action shall take effect beginning on the date that is 90 calendar days after the date of submission of such certification, unless there is enacted into law during such 90-day period a joint resolution of disapproval.

(2) CONSULTATION AND REPORT.—The President shall, not later than 45 calendar days before submitting a certification under paragraph (1)—

(A) consult with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(B) submit to both such committees a report that explains the basis for the determination of the President contained in such certification.

(3) PRODUCTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.—If the President submits pursuant to paragraph (1) a certification under subsection (c) with respect to the Russian Federation and a joint resolution of disapproval is not enacted during the 90-day period described in that paragraph, the President may grant permanent nondiscriminatory tariff treatment (normal trade relations) to the products of the Russian Federation.

(4) PRODUCTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.—If the President submits pursuant to paragraph (1) a certification under subsection (c) with respect to the Republic of Belarus and a joint resolution of disapproval is not enacted during the 90-day period described in that paragraph, the President may, subject to the provisions of chapter 1 of

title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), grant nondiscriminatory tariff treatment (normal trade relations) to the products of the Republic of Belarus.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—A certification under this subsection is a certification in writing that—

(1) specifies the action proposed to be taken pursuant to the certification and whether such action is pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section; and

(2) contains a determination of the President that the Russian Federation or the Republic of Belarus (or both)—

(A) has reached an agreement relating to the respective withdrawal of Russian or Belarusian forces (or both, if applicable) and cessation of military hostilities that is accepted by the free and independent government of Ukraine;

(B) poses no immediate military threat of aggression to any North Atlantic Treaty Organization member; and

(C) recognizes the right of the people of Ukraine to independently and freely choose their own government.

(d) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—

(1) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term “joint resolution of disapproval” means only a joint resolution—

(A) which does not have a preamble;

(B) the title of which is as follows: “Joint resolution disapproving the President’s certification under section 4(c) of the Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act.”; and

(C) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress disapproves the certification of the President under section 4(c) of the Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act, submitted to Congress on _____”, the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date.

(2) INTRODUCTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—During a period of 5 legislative days beginning on the date that a certification under subsection (c) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the House of Representatives by the majority leader or the minority leader.

(3) INTRODUCTION IN THE SENATE.—During a period of 5 days on which the Senate is in session beginning on the date that a certification under subsection (c) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the Senate by the majority leader (or the majority leader’s designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader’s designee).

(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If a committee of the House to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred has not reported such joint resolution within 10 legislative days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration thereof.

(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred reports it to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on a joint resolution with regard to the same certification. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(5) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Finance.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the Committee on Finance has not reported such joint resolution of disapproval within 10 days on which the Senate is in session after the date of referral of such joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Finance reports the joint resolution of disapproval to the Senate or has been discharged from its consideration (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) shall be waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution of disapproval is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(D) DEBATE.—Debate on the joint resolution of disapproval, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion to further limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution of disapproval is not in order.

(E) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the debate on the joint resolution of disapproval and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate, if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(F) RULES OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided without debate.

(G) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to the joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with such joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(6) PROCEDURES IN THE SENATE.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the following procedures shall apply in the Senate to a joint resolution of disapproval to which this subsection applies:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be referred to

the Committee on Finance for consideration in accordance with this subsection.

(B) If a joint resolution of disapproval to which this subsection applies was introduced in the Senate before receipt of a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives, the joint resolution from the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be placed on the calendar. If this subparagraph applies, the procedures in the Senate with respect to a joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate that contains the identical matter as the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives shall be the same as if no joint resolution of disapproval had been received from the House of Representatives, except that the vote on passage in the Senate shall be on the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives.

(7) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of legislation described in those sections, and supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 5. COOPERATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY AT THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

The United States Trade Representative shall use the voice and influence of the United States at the WTO to—

(1) condemn the recent aggression in Ukraine;

(2) encourage other WTO members to suspend trade concessions to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus;

(3) consider further steps with the view to suspend the Russian Federation’s participation in the WTO; and

(4) seek to halt the accession process of the Republic of Belarus at the WTO and cease accession-related work.

SEC. 6. MODIFICATIONS TO AND REAUTHORIZATION OF SANCTIONS UNDER THE GLOBAL MAGNITSKY HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1262 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by striking paragraph (2).

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by inserting after section 1262 (as amended by subsection (a)) the following new section:

“SEC. 1262A. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

“It is the sense of Congress that the President should establish and regularize information sharing and sanctions-related decision-making with like-minded governments possessing human rights and anti-corruption sanctions programs similar in nature to those authorized under this subtitle.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2(b) and in title XII of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) are each amended by inserting after

the items relating to section 1262 the following:

“Sec. 1262A. Sense of Congress.”.

(c) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person that the President determines, based on credible information—

“(1) is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in, serious human rights abuse;

“(2) is a current or former government official, or a person acting for or on behalf of such an official, who is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in—

“(A) corruption, including—

“(i) the misappropriation of state assets;

“(ii) the expropriation of private assets for personal gain;

“(iii) corruption related to government contracts or the extraction of natural resources; or

“(iv) bribery; or

“(B) the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption;

“(3) is or has been a leader or official of—

“(A) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, any of the activities described in paragraph (1) or (2) during the tenure of the leader or official; or

“(B) an entity whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section as a result of activities during the tenure of the leader or official;

“(4) has materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of—

“(A) an activity described in paragraph (1) or (2) that is conducted by a foreign person;

“(B) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; or

“(C) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in paragraph (1) or (2) conducted by a foreign person; or

“(5) is owned or controlled by, or has acted or been purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section.”.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—Subsection (c)(2) of such section is amended by striking “violations of human rights” and inserting “corruption and human rights abuses”.

(3) REQUESTS BY CONGRESS.—Subsection (d)(2) of such section is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS” and inserting “SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE”;

(ii) by striking “described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a)” and inserting “described in subsection (a) relating to serious human rights abuse”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “described in paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (a)” and inserting “described in subsection (a) relating to corruption or the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption”; and

(ii) by striking “ranking member of—” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees.”.

(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Section 1264(a) of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) a description of additional steps taken by the President through diplomacy, international engagement, and assistance to foreign or security sectors to address persistent underlying causes of serious human rights abuse and corruption in each country in which foreign persons with respect to which sanctions have been imposed under section 1263 are located; and

“(8) a description of additional steps taken by the President to ensure the pursuit of judicial accountability in appropriate jurisdictions with respect to those foreign persons subject to sanctions under section 1263 for serious human rights abuse and corruption.”.

(e) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1265 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2(b) and in title XII of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) are each amended by striking the items relating to section 1265.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BEATTY). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEAL. Madam 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 on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, yesterday morning, Congress heard directly from Ukrainian President Zelenskyy. He showed us the absolute horrors that Russia is inflicting on the Ukrainian people in full view of the world, and he pleaded for us to do more.

With the legislation that stands before us at this hour, we intend to answer his call. Ranking Member BRADY and I have been united in our desire to end permanent normal trade relations with Russia. And I must say that Mr. BRADY has been very consistent as we have discussed this legislation.

With the House passage of H.R. 7108 today, we will take that impactful step and place even greater economic pressure on Putin and his brutal regime. We must do everything in our power to hold Russia accountable for the atrocities it is committing hourly in the nation of Ukraine.

This is an unprovoked horror that the world is seeing. Our partners and

allies are joining with us in this effort, taking similar steps to further isolate Putin and his regime from the rest of the civilized world.

I urge every single one of our colleagues today to support the Ukrainian people, punish Russia for its ruthless aggression, and vote to advance this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, yesterday, President Zelenskyy made a passionate plea to the United States and all free nations to stand with the brave people of Ukraine against Putin's deadly ambitions and heartbreaking genocide.

After showing gut-wrenching footage of Ukrainian cities torn apart by missiles and machine guns, he said to be the leader of the world means to be the leader of peace.

Today, Madam Speaker, we have the opportunity to lead, and I thank Chairman NEAL for his great leadership and work on this bipartisan provision.

After bipartisan public pressure from lawmakers in Congress in both parties, President Biden announced his support for suspending Russia's special trade status. We are taking that action with today's bill.

I was proud to have helped lead this bipartisan effort in the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. Both parties in Congress came together quickly, working in good faith on a bipartisan and bicameral agreement to immediately ban purchases of Russian energy and suspend our trading relationship with Russia and Belarus.

We don't take these steps lightly, but Russia's aggression requires this approach.

Russia will no longer enjoy the same special trade status with America as the country it is invading, so it will no longer be able to sell made-in-Russia products in the United States at lower tariffs.

Combined with the energy import ban Congress passed last week, which targets 60 percent of what Russia sells us, this provision targets the remaining 40 percent, hurting Russia's economy and cutting off funding for its war effort.

Said another way, American dollars will no longer fund Russia's war machine. This is another step in the right direction and includes further incentives for Russia to end its aggression.

This bill includes tough conditions to be met for restoring Russia's trade status, including Russian action to end hostilities, protecting the freedom and sovereignty of Ukraine, and ensuring the end of Russia's aggression.

The same tough conditions apply if the President seeks to end the energy import ban, and I plan to work with colleagues in the Senate to achieve that.

Going forward, we must continue to work closely with our allies to increase

pressure on Russia and ensure this is an effective global effort. Neighboring Canada has also taken serious action to do both of these, and other nations have announced their intentions to do the same.

Unfortunately, the administration's executive orders and the bill we are voting on today both fail to soften the impact of the oil ban by replacing Russian oil with made-in-America energy.

We have seen the highest year-over-year increase in wholesale prices ever recorded. Nearly half the price increases in goods come from the rise in the price of gasoline over the past year.

Nothing in this bill creates access to more American-made energy on- and offshore, nor does it approve American pipelines that could easily replace Russian oil with U.S. and Canadian energy, or accelerate approval for delayed permits for American export facilities to help the world wean themselves from the grip of dirty Russian energy.

There is still yet more Congress can do. I would like to see Congress sanction Russian energy companies so they can't continue to profit and fuel the war machine.

It is also time for Congress to unleash America's own ability to be energy independent, replace Russian oil with American sources, and use our energy strengths to wean the world from Russian energy.

Finally, I want to make it clear to my colleagues: This bipartisan and bicameral agreement applies only to the suspension of normal trade relations with Russia. I do not support the inclusion of the Democrats' Foreign Affairs Committee's Global Magnitsky Act in this bill, which includes changes to the original statute that I believe are unnecessarily vague and could lead to future abuses.

I understand this expanded language may have been included in a temporary executive order by the previous administration to address human rights, but I don't believe it is warranted in a permanent expansion of this law. I am confident there are Senators who share my concerns, and I strongly urge them to remove that provision for future vetting.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), the chairman of the Trade Subcommittee who has been a real leader on this issue.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, it is great to see the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) come together with the ranking member.

Congressman DOGGETT and I introduced legislation 3 weeks ago. This completes what we had. I am sorry that we were unable to move forward, but I am pleased that the White House now feels comfortable moving forward with this legislation.

It is important that we are moving in concert with our allies, but I think we need that sense of urgency, based on

what we heard again yesterday from President Zelenskyy.

What we have done in Congress with the administration has damaged the Russian economy for decades, watching what has happened in terms of the collapse of the ruble, the cratering of their stock market, raising the cost of living for ordinary Russians, not just chasing the yachts of the oligarchs.

We have a quarter of the WTO that accounts for about 58 percent of the global domestic product. Moving to suspend this MFN standing means the Russian economy will face higher tariff rates, export bans, investment restrictions, export licensing requirements, customs hurdles, restrictions on cross-border services, and unequal treatment for intellectual property and rules of origin.

All of these further cripple the Russian economy. This is another tightening of that noose, sending a signal.

I hope there is more that we can do economically in terms of weapons, maybe even find a way to get MiGs to the Ukrainians without starting World War III.

But in the meantime, it is critical to move forward, to finish the job we started 3 weeks ago. I am pleased to support it.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I am proud to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from west Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, suspending Russia's normal trade relation status with the United States is the right and absolutely necessary thing to do.

I have to note, Madam Speaker, that our President continues to take an incremental and piecemeal response to Vladimir Putin and this unprovoked attack on Ukraine. It is wholly inadequate. Not only will it not deter this tyrant, I fear it will embolden other adversaries to follow suit.

Madam Speaker, we have to stop assaulting oil and gas. This has to be an early warning to the United States and lawmakers.

We can steward the environment. We should. But we have to understand the geopolitical importance of energy independence. We can do both. This is America.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues, all of my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, to support this suspension. But I urge my President: Be more resolute. Act with a sense of urgency. Provide the war machines and weaponry that the Ukrainians need to fight for their freedom and independence.

God bless America.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), who has been a real leader on this issue as well.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, the day after Russia invaded Ukraine, I introduced the centerpiece of today's legislation with Congressman BLUMENAUER. It denied Russia preferential

trade treatment and would expel it from the World Trade Organization.

At that time, 3 weeks ago, there was hope that economic sanctions like this might limit the extent of Putin's brutal aggression. Now we have seen that economic sanctions are having no immediate impact to limit the slaughter from Putin's war of annihilation against Ukraine.

Uniting the world to isolate Russia has weakened the ruble, certainly, but it has not stopped Putin from reducing so much of Ukraine to rubble.

While I favor excluding every possible Russian import, this bill will grant President Biden appropriate authority to raise tariffs significantly on any Russian import that is permitted, and the same for Belarus.

This is largely the same bill on which I sought action last week until President Biden requested a delay.

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Surprisingly, this bill does not include the ban on Russian energy imports that this House approved overwhelmingly last week on the bill that we considered then. I hope that ban will be restored in further work on the legislation.

Though important to finally approve this bill as another way to isolate Russia, we should recognize there is no substitute for getting Ukrainians all of the weaponry that they have requested, including jet fighters, to stop the mass murder we observe daily.

The financial pain imposed won't immediately ease the pain of Ukrainian families. They are paying in blood while we pay in dollars, but it is one way for us to hold Putin accountable and to act in solidarity with them.

To those who ask that we adopt further sanctions or more weapons only if Russia does something more, I say what more barbaric butchery need we see before doing everything we possibly can, short of sending troops into Ukraine. The time to do everything is now, the time to provide for Ukrainian refugees to enter our country is now.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH), the Republican leader of the Trade Subcommittee.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the long overdue legislation to hold Russia accountable for its invasion of Ukraine. It is unfortunate it took so long to get to this point, but I am glad we have finally reached a consensus.

This bill, as you know, revokes permanent normal trade relations for Russia and normal trade relations for Belarus, putting them in the same trade category as North Korea and Cuba, and appropriately so.

The U.S. must take the lead in showing the real economic consequences of violent acts against NATO members and partners, and this bill is a key element of that.

We were all moved by President Zelenskyy's address earlier this week,

and I am glad we are finally answering his call for additional assistance. We can and should do more, especially when it comes to banning energy imports from Russia.

As Republican leader of the Trade Subcommittee, I am glad this bill is finally seeing a vote on the House floor. I support this bill and certainly urge my colleagues to do the same so we can use the trade tools at our disposal to hold Vladimir Putin accountable.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), who has had a longstanding interest in human rights.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, the Putin regime requires every strategy and every action that we can muster to put a stop to Russia and restore sanity to our world order.

Russia's aggressive and brutal behavior, brutal actions towards Ukraine is beyond what I call the pale. We have no other choice but to step in and put a stop to it.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this resolution.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD).

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7108. Everyone here on the floor with me today can agree that Russia's aggression in Ukraine with Belarus in support is reprehensible and wrong.

While I strongly believe that this next round of sanctions will continue to hold Russia and Belarus accountable, we also can't ignore soaring fertilizer costs already propelled by global supply chain issues. Russia and Belarus, unfortunately, are major exporters of fertilizer and these sanctions may drive costs even higher.

But skyrocketing fertilizer costs won't affect my support for this bill. Peace must be achieved by all available measures. I will turn my focus now to solutions to drive fertilizer costs back down.

From temporarily or completely eliminating barriers for fertilizer trade from other nations, to input subsidies for our producers to offset input costs, we must be willing to put all available solutions on the table.

I have always argued that food security is national security, and I will continue to work with my colleagues to alleviate fertilizer costs to our farmers in order to grow food for our shelves.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE), a champion of human rights everywhere.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, the world right now, not just Ukraine, but indeed the world, is engaged in a fight between democracy and autocracy. That is what is at stake on what is now the battlefields of Ukraine.

I was in Brussels 3 weeks ago at NATO, and I am proud to say I have

never seen the West and the transatlantic alliance this united. Certainly, not since the days of the Cold War.

Madam Speaker, our trade policy must work in sync with our foreign policy. That is what we are doing here today by revoking this status on Russia as well as Belarus. I strongly support it. I am proud of the fact that the United States and other countries have acted so quickly, in just a matter of a few weeks, to put the strongest sanctions on Russia in American history.

We must do this, and we must do even more.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ), the first Ukrainian-born Member of the United States Congress.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act. It is very important to highlight here that we are do include Belarus in this act. Unfortunately, under the leadership of President Lukashenko, Belarus allowed Russians to place ballistic rockets and shell fellow Slavs, orthodox Christians in Ukraine for weeks. The people of Belarus need to understand that their leader is part of what is happening in this genocide in Ukraine, and we cannot create a loophole where Putin is going to use Belarus to funnel moneys through them.

This is very important legislation also to send a message to Putin and his allies that the West is serious. It is not a temporary thing. They cannot just go kill a bunch of people, destroy cities, kill women and children, and then go back and have business as usual.

Congress is sending a very strong message. If they want to have peace, it better be soon, and they better get to the table and stop this insanity in killing of the Ukrainian people.

I also want to share some of the concerns that the Congressman shared regarding the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act. I concur with him that these definitions have to be tightened and to broaden these definitions is giving too much power to the executive branch. It is not what Congress should do because every time we give too much power, we are not able to effectively have our oversight function.

So I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation but also work with the Senate to make sure that we can fix our concerns. I am very appreciative that we are able to come on a bipartisan basis and send a very strong message.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), whose entire career has been consistently based on the advancement of human rights everywhere.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I congratulate him on his leadership. The connection between human rights

and economics is a connection that many of us have seen for a while. When it comes to some countries, for example China, when I was trying to get an adjustment in trade with China based on human rights, I was told, Oh, blah, blah, blah. But I said then and I say now of Russia, if we do not speak out for human rights because of commercial interests, we lose all moral authority to speak out for human rights in any small country in the world if these big countries are left off the hook.

Madam Speaker, as we convene today, war rages in Ukraine. Yesterday, the Congress had the great honor and privilege of receiving a virtual address by President Zelenskyy, whose heroic leadership has rallied his nation and inspired the world. Our Members were very moved by his powerful remarks as well as the heart-wrenching footage he shared showing the terror and brutality which Putin has unleashed in Ukraine, including committing war crimes against children.

So it is with great respect for President Zelenskyy's leadership and with unwavering support for the people of Ukraine that the House today takes another strong step to punish Russia for its war crimes.

It is my hope that this legislation receives strong bipartisan support, and I thank the chairman, Mr. NEAL, and the ranking member, Mr. BRADY, for working together to make that a reality because it is a recognition that is worthy of the valor and courage of the people of Ukraine.

The unimaginable courage, resilience, and determination of the Ukrainian people has been on full display, as they fight to not only protect their homeland but to defend democracy itself. The assault that Putin is making on Ukraine is an assault on democracy writ large. He is so cowardly and so insecure; he can't stand to see a democracy across the way from Russia for fear that the Russian people will see a better way instead of his autocracy. And so the Ukrainians are fighting for democracy writ large.

Yet, tragically, Putin has repeatedly responded by accelerating brutality, indiscriminately bombing major cities, attacking civilians attempting to evacuate the violence, and even murdering mothers and babies in a maternity hospital.

Russia's cruel and unprovoked invasion has already forced nearly 3 million Ukrainians to flee their homes, creating what the United Nations has called the fastest growing refugee crisis in Europe since World War II.

Because Putin shows no sign of ceasing his horrible aggression, the Congress today will take another step, in lockstep with the Biden administration and many of our allies, to tighten our stranglehold on the Russian economy.

The legislation the House will pass today represents an intense action to further isolate Russia and decimate its economy. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. BRADY and Mr. NEAL for giving us this opportunity.

With this bill, the United States will suspend permanent normal trade relations with Russia, which means they will no longer enjoy preferential tariff treatment, take steps to review Russia's access to the World Trade Organization, and reauthorize and strengthen the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, so that we can impose even further individual sanctions.

In doing so, we will make it as difficult as possible for Russia to do business with the United States and our allies, and we will also suspend normal trade relations with Belarus for its shameful complicity in Russia's aggression.

Congress and the country salute Ways and Means Chairman RICHARD NEAL and Ranking Member KEVIN BRADY, who led the way to steer this legislation to the floor and garner strong bipartisan support for its passage. I would also like to thank Congressman LLOYD DOGGETT and Congressman EARL BLUMENAUER for their relentless leadership in showing that the House was ready with this legislation so we could act quickly and decisively and have the improving touches that Mr. BRADY and Mr. NEAL added to it.

The legislation we pass today builds on swift, devastating sanctions already being imposed on Russia by America and our allies. We take this step with extraordinary unity not only within Congress on a bipartisan, bicameral basis, but also between the Congress and the administration.

□ 1430

And we do so with historic coordination with our neighbors abroad, as the members of the G7 and European Union have all agreed to revoke most-favored-nation status from Russia.

On behalf of the Congress, I salute President Biden for unifying our allies so that we could move together with this crushing blow. And we will continue working together to make Putin accountable for his despicable crimes as he violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

What Putin is doing in Ukraine, bombing civilians, targeting children, is outside, Madam Speaker, the circle of civilized human behavior. He is committing war crimes and he must be held accountable.

Madam Speaker, I urge a strong, bipartisan "aye" vote.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I am proud to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES).

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, the United States is the greatest market in the world to do business with. Our consumer spending is double that of the European Union, and more than triple that of China. Every country on Earth wants to do business with America.

As we deal with the unjust invasion of Ukraine by Russia and continue to modernize our Nation's trade deals, like we did with the USMCA, we must keep in mind that the American mar-

ketplace is not something that is a right. It is a privilege for those that uphold international order.

For far too long, many have overlooked repeated abuses by certain trading partners. For whatever reason, they decided it was okay for the United States to do business with those that lie, cheat, and steal in violation of international law.

This has been a terrible mistake. Trade, when done right, is a critical boost to the economy and our families. When done poorly, it enriches our adversaries at the expense of those who do uphold the international system.

It is clear that the unjust invasion of Ukraine by Russia cannot stand. Congress must make clear to the world that normal trade relations with the United States must be reserved for honest brokers that adhere to international order. This is the moment when irresponsible trade with the United States without consequence comes to an end.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), who has had a long history as a champion of human rights.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today to put the full force of the American people and this Congress behind dismantling the savage Kremlin war machine.

This legislation shows President Zelenskyy, Ukrainians, and the world that America will boldly confront Russia's savage attacks on the Ukrainian people. This bill also holds Belarus to account for its complicity in Russia's murderous aggression.

They each will learn what every tyrant must: If you invade another nation, normal trade within our global economy is over.

While President Biden marshals the free world to fiscally cripple Putin and his oligarchs, this Congress will also move to crush Russia's militarized economic might.

So this legislation also reviews Russia's and Belarus' access to the World Trade Organization, and it extends and strengthens the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, both of which will further clip Russia's economic wings.

The grisly, heartbreaking images President Zelenskyy showed us yesterday made clear that Russia must be punished. And with this legislation, the people of Ukraine and every global democracy can count on America to help make that happen.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I am proud to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICE), the Republican leader of the Oversight Subcommittee.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, on February 8, President Biden said that if Russia invaded Ukraine, America would impose crippling sanctions.

On February 24, President Putin kept to his word and invaded Ukraine. President Biden has since then slow-walked the sanctions that he promised, those crippling sanctions that he promised.

Today, 3 weeks after the invasion, as we have watched on the news as Ukrainians have bravely fought, outmanned and outgunned, and yet they hold on tenaciously to their property at horrific costs. Their cities are being destroyed. Innocent civilians are being shot. Women and children are being attacked on the streets. And yet, the United States has been slow to move.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this long-overdue bill to suspend permanent normal trade relations with the Russian Federation and Belarus. I am a cosponsor of this legislation and would like to thank Chairman NEAL and Ranking Member BRADY for their hard work on this issue.

Last week, the House took the much-needed step of blocking oil and gas imports from Russia. When we debated that bill last week, I said we should have gone much further and should not have taken that watered-down approach.

The United States must stop projecting weakness to Putin and his allies. President Biden must live up to his word.

Today, we are finally taking a decisive step to punish Russia for their criminal aggression in Ukraine by ending their special treatment as a most-favored nation.

Can you imagine that we have continued to recognize them as a most-favored nation for three weeks, in light of the horrific war crimes that they are committing every day?

This is an action that only Congress can take, and we held off last week at the request of the administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, passing this bill will place significant tariffs on most of Russia's exports to the United States, further defunding Putin's war machine.

The bill also gives proclamation authority to the USTR to further raise tariffs on Russia's goods so that American purchasers will stop funding Putin's war crimes.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) who has been a consistent champion of human rights.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NEAL and Congressmen DOGGETT and BLUMENAUER for this important statement.

Slaughter is not a sufficient definition of what Putin and Putin's war is doing to the innocent Ukrainian people.

I rise in strong support of totally removing from them normal trade relations, as just a few weeks ago I was on

the border of Lithuania and Belarus, where the 30 to 40,000 Russian troops were poised, poised, ready to move and to slaughter.

How outrageous, when babies are killed, when hospitals with pregnant women, when a mother who lost her life because her pelvis was crushed, her baby and herself died because of Putin.

They continue to slaughter. They continue to destroy historic places. They continue to destroy hospitals and government buildings, and they are not ceasing.

So glory to Ukraine. We must stand with them and realize that their fight is our fight. As we in the civil rights movement experienced the idea of lack of justice, we know that this does not even equate to the violence that Russia is putting forth. I support this legislation.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 7108, The Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act. The Act takes decisive action to respond to Russia's continued unprovoked attacks on the people of Ukraine and holds Belarus accountable for its support for Russia's aggression. This legislation counters Russia's unconscionable actions and Belarus' complicity by suspending normal trade relations with Russia and Belarus.

This legislation includes additional provisions to expand the United States' trade tools to stop Russia's unacceptable and unjust war on Ukraine and to hold Belarus accountable for its involvement. Specifically, the bill:

Provides the President with time-limited authority to increase tariffs on products of Russia and Belarus, until January 1, 2024;

Requires the U.S. Trade Representative to use the voice and influence of the United States to seek suspension of Russia's participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and to halt Belarus' WTO accession and accession-related work; and

Provides the President with the authority to restore normal trade relations with Russia and Belarus if these countries have ceased their acts of aggression against Ukraine and other certain conditions are met. Congress has the authority to overrule such decision through a congressional disapproval process.

Since Vladimir Putin began this war, the United States has had a relentless and devastating economic response in the form of sanctions.

Even prior to this legislation, the United States has already carried out the following actions:

The connection to the U.S. financial system for Russia's largest financial institution, Sberbank, including 25 subsidiaries, has been severed by imposing correspondent and payable-through account sanctions. This action restricts Sberbank's access to transactions made in the dollar. Sberbank is the largest bank in Russia, holds nearly one-third of the overall Russian banking sector's assets, is heavily connected to the global financial system, and is systemically critical to the Russian financial system.

Russia's second largest financial institution, VTB Bank (VTB), including 20 subsidiaries, have been appropriately subject to full blocking sanctions. This action freezes all of VTB's assets touching the U.S. financial system and

prohibits U.S. persons from dealing with them. VTB holds nearly one-fifth of the overall Russian banking sector's assets, is heavily exposed to the U.S. and western financial systems and is systemically critical to the Russian financial system.

Full blocking sanctions also extend to the three other major Russian financial institutions: Bank Otkritie, Sovcombank OJSC, and Novikombank- and 34 subsidiaries. These sanctions freeze any of these institutions' assets touching the U.S. financial system and prohibit U.S. persons from dealing with them. These financial institutions play a significant role in the Russian economy.

New debt and equity restrictions have been imposed on thirteen of the most critical major Russian enterprises and entities. This includes restrictions on all transactions in, provision of financing for, and other dealings in new debt of greater than 14 days maturity and new equity issued by thirteen Russian state-owned enterprises and entities: Sberbank, AlfaBank, Credit Bank of Moscow, Gazprombank, Russian Agricultural Bank, Gazprom, Gazprom Neft, Transneft, Rostelecom, RusHydro, Arosa, Sovcomflot, and Russian Railways. These entities, including companies critical to the Russian economy with estimated assets of nearly \$1.4 trillion, are no longer able to raise money through the U.S. market—a key source of capital and revenue generation, which limits the Kremlin's ability to raise money for its activity.

There are additional full blocking sanctions on Russian elites and their family members: Sergei Ivanov (and his son, Sergei), Nikolai Patrushev (and his son, Andrei), Igor Sechin (and his son, Ivan), Andrei Puchkov, Yuriy Soloviev (and two real estate companies he owns), Galina Ulyutina, and Alexander Vedyakhin. This action includes individuals who have enriched themselves at the expense of the Russian state, and have elevated their family members into some of the highest positions of powers in the country. It also includes oligarchs who sit atop Russia's largest financial institutions and are responsible for providing the resources necessary to support Putin's invasion of Ukraine. This action follows up on yesterday's action targeting Russian elites and their family members and cuts them off from the U.S. financial system, freezes any assets they hold in the United States and blocks their travel to the United States.

Costs on Belarus for supporting a further invasion of Ukraine by sanctioning 24 Belarusian individuals and entities, including targeting Belarus' military and financial capabilities by sanctioning two significant Belarusian state-owned banks, nine defense firms, and seven regime-connected official and elites have been enacted.

Sweeping restrictions have been implemented on Russia's military to strike a blow to Putin's military and strategic ambitions. This includes measures against military end users, including the Russian Ministry of Defense. Exports of nearly all U.S. items and items produced in foreign countries using certain U.S.-origin software, technology, or equipment will be restricted to targeted military end users. These comprehensive restrictions apply to the Russian Ministry of Defense, including the Armed Forces of Russia, wherever located.

Russia-wide restrictions to choke off Russia's import of technological goods critical to a diversified economy and Putin's ability to

project power are also present. This includes Russia-wide denial of exports of sensitive technology, primarily targeting the Russian defense, aviation, and maritime sectors to cut off Russia's access to cutting-edge technology. In addition to sweeping restrictions on the Russian-defense sector, the United States government will impose Russia-wide restrictions on sensitive U.S. technologies produced in foreign countries using U.S.-origin software, technology, or equipment. This includes Russia-wide restrictions on semiconductors, telecommunication, encryption security, lasers, sensors, navigation, avionics and maritime technologies. These severe and sustained controls will cut off Russia's access to cutting edge technology.

Historical multilateral cooperation serves as a force multiplier in restricting more than \$50 billion in key inputs to Russia—impacting far more than that in Russia's production. As a result of this multilateral coordination, the United States has provided an exemption for other countries that adopt equally stringent measures. Countries that adopt substantially similar export restrictions are exempted from new U.S. licensing requirements for items produced in their countries. The European Union, Australia, Japan, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, have already communicated their plans for parallel actions. This unprecedented coordination significantly expands the scope of restrictions on Russia. Further engagement with Allies and partners will continue to maximize the impact on Russia's military capabilities.

Madam Speaker, taking further action against both Russia and Belarus on the international stage is of the utmost necessity in showing our European allies that we are steadfast in our opposition to this bloody war. The Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act does exactly that symbolically and literally, and I am confident it will play a role in ending this war.

It is for that reason, Madam Speaker, that I rise in strong support of the Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act and urge my colleagues support for the Act.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Suspending normal trade relations with Russia is important. It is my belief 20 years from now the part of this bill that will most be remembered is the change in the Magnitsky Act, which is normally used to sanction foreign elected officials.

Right now, the Magnitsky Act can be used only for defined crimes, extrajudicial killings, torture, prolonged detention without trial. We are now opening up that act to unlimited human rights, however defined, including sanctioning people, for example, not following the LGBTQ agenda, or not being sufficiently pro-abortion.

We have heard before this country weighing in on countries like the Dominican Republic, Hungary, African and Latin American countries, using our economic might to punish them when they don't adopt our view or I'd say the liberal view of Christianity.

It is with great disappointment that people held out and risked whether this

bill would go ahead or not on changing the Magnitsky Act.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) whose work on human rights is well known.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, as a member, co-chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I want to compliment Mr. CARDIN and Mr. WICKER and their work on this bill, bipartisan, from the Senate.

What Russia has done with Ukraine is immoral. It is illegal. It is against the word, the acts, the intentions of every godly character ever. God would not have approved. WWJD?

What Russia has done deserves the entire condemnation of the world; and everything we can do to condemn them and put them out of organized civilized society is appropriate because they are not acting as a civilized member of society.

I support this bill. I think there is not too much we can do to Russia. There is not too much that they have done to Ukraine and continue to do in killing children, and disabled, and orphans. They deserve all of the might of the United States that we can put on them and take away from them. We need to punish them with all we have. I support the bill entirely.

Glory to Ukraine.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), our distinguished majority leader who, again, has been a consistent champion of human rights.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL), the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for yielding.

I thank the gentleman from Texas for joining in this effort to ensure that America speaks with a strong and certain voice.

Madam Speaker, yesterday, we heard from President Zelenskyy, an historic address that moved us all. He spoke in an hour of peril for democracy in his country and at a turning point for democracy around the world.

We were, and remain, awed by the courage mirrored by that individual who leads Ukraine, and of the people he leads who, in light of an overwhelming force, said no, we will not yield. We will stand, and we will fight, and we will speak out for our country.

Contrary to the premise of the war criminal who leads Russia saying that they would welcome the Russian troops with open arms. That was a lie, a lie to the Russian people, a lie to the Russian conscripts, and a lie to the world.

Vladimir Putin's criminal and unprovoked invasion of the sovereign nation of Ukraine has only grown more brutal, Madam Speaker, through the days and weeks. We have seen his forces target civilian areas, bomb hospitals, and disappear Ukrainian elected officials in areas they occupy.

This House is being asked today whether to repeal Russia's permanent, normal trade relations status. The question ought to be: Is Russia behaving like a normal, law-abiding nation? And of course, the resounding answer of the world has been no.

Indeed, there is nothing normal about its behavior or about Putin's choices. He has violated every norm that has been in place since the end of the Second World War. He is testing the resolve of the democratic free world. And thankfully, we are meeting that test with unity, with resolve, and with strength.

The revocation of Russia's normal trade status with the United States, as well as that of its ally, Belarus, is just the latest tool, Madam Speaker, being employed to isolate Russia economically and prevent the replenishment of its military assets being depleted in the invasion of Ukraine.

Putin clearly should have envisioned the pain that his invasion would be bringing down on his own country. That is a shame, because it is clear that a large segment of the Russian people do not want this war and, in fact, thousands of them are in jail because they have publicly made that clear.

They don't want to see their children being sent off to kill, maim, and terrorize the people of a friendly neighbor that caused them no threat; whose citizens maintain close people-to-people relations with the Russian people; and they do not want to lose access to the global marketplaces in which many Russian entrepreneurs and innovators have been participating and finding opportunities.

But no, the murderer of Moscow determined that he wanted to see the Russian empire restored, not because he was threatened, not because Russia was threatened, but because it would serve his ego and concept of empire.

□ 1445

As Russia continues to grow more and more isolated, as the vise tightens around its media, as the last few flickers of freedom for its people are extinguished, its people need only look to the Kremlin for answers.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes." Vote "yes" for the heroic people of Ukraine. Vote "yes" for a leader that has shown us courage and commitment to freedom and to democracy. Vote "yes" to tell Vladimir Putin that norms still matter, and we will not stand by as he seeks to break them.

No, normal relations are not warranted.

Vote "yes." Vote for democracy. Vote for freedom. Vote for a courageous people. Vote for a free Ukraine.

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

Madam Speaker, as the Bible tells us, to whom much is given, much is required. Every American hearing and watching President Zelenskyy yester-

day had to understand so much more is required of us to end this war in Ukraine and to aid the Ukrainian people in their victory over Russia.

This bill takes an important step to defund American revenue that would fund the Russian war machine. It takes an important bipartisan step forward to make sure that Russian products don't enter into the U.S. with the same treatment as the invaded country, as Ukraine's products come into the United States.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to have worked with Chairman NEAL, our Democrat colleagues, and the House and Senate on this measure. I know more must be done to provide lethal aid to Ukraine to continue to expand and strengthen economic sanctions; to bring our allies together; to make sure, in my view, that America takes the necessary steps to replace Russian oil with the cleanest made-in-America energy, oil, and gas here in the United States as well.

But as Congresswoman VICTORIA SPARTZ, a Ukrainian-born Member of Congress, said, this step today is crucial in our defense of Ukraine, the Ukrainian people, and democracy in the world.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, as I close, I thank Mr. BRADY for his partnership in this effort to hold Putin accountable and for his support for the Ukrainian people.

I also was moved by the gentlewoman from Indiana's testimony just a few minutes ago about Ukraine when she said this is not normal behavior. This is not the regularization, we hope, of normal behavior, a return to the old Soviet empire.

Madam Speaker, I applaud the terrific work of the Committee on Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee staff, particularly Alexandra Whittaker, Katie White, and Sofia Ferber. Their expertise and dedication made this legislation possible, and I thank them for their contributions.

Madam Speaker, I think in the many years that I have been in this House, one of the most moving moments occurred yesterday when we heard the President of Ukraine, Zelenskyy—duly elected, incidentally—talk about the pain and anguish but also the courage of the Ukrainian people. To witness the bombardment and the murder and killing of innocent children by this Russian dictator, I hope all the world, like this Congress today, will abhor that.

Madam Speaker, it is not enough just to applaud and to talk about the challenges that Russia has presented to the civilized world. We have to do something about it.

Coming on the heels of the oil embargo, I believe this will also receive broad bipartisan support today, and it will swiftly move from Congress to President Biden's desk. There is no time to waste.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7108, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7108.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 424, nays 8, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 27]

YEAS—424

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Adams | Clark (MA) | Garcia (CA) |
| Aderholt | Clarke (NY) | Garcia (IL) |
| Aguilar | Cleaver | Garcia (TX) |
| Allen | Cline | Gibbs |
| Allred | Cloud | Gimenez |
| Amodi | Clyburn | Gohmert |
| Armstrong | Clyde | Golden |
| Arrington | Cohen | Gomez |
| Auchincloss | Cole | Gonzales, Tony |
| Axne | Comer | Gonzalez (OH) |
| Babin | Connolly | Gonzalez, |
| Bacon | Cooper | Vicente |
| Baird | Correa | Good (VA) |
| Balderson | Costa | Gooden (TX) |
| Banks | Courtney | Gosar |
| Barr | Craig | Gottheimer |
| Barragán | Crawford | Granger |
| Bass | Crenshaw | Graves (LA) |
| Beatty | Crist | Graves (MO) |
| Bentz | Crow | Green (TN) |
| Bera | Cuellar | Green, Al (TX) |
| Bergman | Curtis | Griffith |
| Beyer | Dauids (KS) | Grijalva |
| Bice (OK) | Davidson | Guest |
| Bilirakis | Davis, Danny K. | Guthrie |
| Bishop (GA) | Davis, Rodney | Harder (CA) |
| Blumenauer | Dean | Harris |
| Blunt Rochester | DeFazio | Harshbarger |
| Bonamici | DeGette | Hartzler |
| Bost | DeLauro | Hayes |
| Bourdeaux | DelBene | Hern |
| Bowman | Delgado | Herrrell |
| Boyle, Brendan | Demings | Herrera Beutler |
| F. | DeSaulnier | Hice (GA) |
| Brady | DesJarlais | Higgins (LA) |
| Brooks | Deutch | Higgins (NY) |
| Brown (MD) | Diaz-Balart | Hill |
| Brown (OH) | Dingell | Himes |
| Brownley | Doggett | Hinson |
| Buchanan | Donalds | Hollingsworth |
| Buck | Doyle, Michael | Horsford |
| Bucshon | F. | Houlahan |
| Budd | Duncan | Hoyer |
| Burchett | Dunn | Hudson |
| Burgess | Ellzey | Huffman |
| Bush | Emmer | Huizenga |
| Bustos | Escobar | Issa |
| Butterfield | Eshoo | Jackson |
| Calvert | Españillat | Jackson Lee |
| Cammack | Estes | Jacobs (CA) |
| Carbajal | Evans | Jacobs (NY) |
| Cárdenas | Fallon | Jayapal |
| Carey | Feenstra | Jeffries |
| Carl | Ferguson | Johnson (GA) |
| Carson | Fischbach | Johnson (LA) |
| Carter (GA) | Fitzgerald | Johnson (OH) |
| Carter (LA) | Fitzpatrick | Johnson (SD) |
| Carter (TX) | Fleischmann | Johnson (TX) |
| Cartwright | Fletcher | Jones |
| Case | Fortenberry | Jordan |
| Casten | Foster | Joyce (OH) |
| Castor (FL) | Foxo | Joyce (PA) |
| Castro (TX) | Frankel, Lois | Kahele |
| Cawthorn | Franklin, C. | Kaptur |
| Chabot | Scott | Katko |
| Cheney | Fulcher | Keating |
| Cherfilus- | Gallagher | Keller |
| McCormick | Gallego | Kelly (IL) |
| Chu | Garamendi | Kelly (MS) |
| Cicilline | Garbarino | Kelly (PA) |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Khanna | Mrvan | Sherrill |
| Kildee | Mullin | Simpson |
| Kilmer | Murphy (FL) | Sires |
| Kim (CA) | Murphy (NC) | Slotkin |
| Kim (NJ) | Nadler | Smith (MO) |
| Kind | Napolitano | Smith (NE) |
| Kinzinger | Neal | Smith (NJ) |
| Kirkpatrick | Neguse | Smith (WA) |
| Krishnamoorthi | Nehls | Smucker |
| Kuster | Newhouse | Soto |
| Kustoff | Newman | Spanberger |
| LaHood | Norcross | Spartz |
| LaMalfa | Norman | Speier |
| Lamb | O'Halleran | Stansbury |
| Lamborn | Oberholte | Stanton |
| Langevin | Ocasio-Cortez | Staubert |
| Larsen (WA) | Omar | Steel |
| Larson (CT) | Owens | Stefanik |
| Latta | Palazzo | Steil |
| LaTurner | Pallone | Steube |
| Lawrence | Palmer | Stevens |
| Lawson (FL) | Panetta | Stewart |
| Lee (CA) | Pappas | Strickland |
| Lee (NV) | Pascrell | Suozzi |
| Leger Fernandez | Payne | Swalwell |
| Lesko | Pelosi | Takano |
| Letlow | Pence | Taylor |
| Levin (CA) | Perlmutter | Tenney |
| Levin (MI) | Peters | Thompson (CA) |
| Lieu | Pfingler | Thompson (MS) |
| Lofgren | Phillips | Thompson (PA) |
| Long | Pingree | Tiffany |
| Loudermilk | Loewenthal | Timmmons |
| Lowenthal | Lucas | Pocan |
| Lucas | Luetkemeyer | Porter |
| Luetkemeyer | Maloney, | Posey |
| Luria | Carolyn B. | Pressley |
| Lynch | Maloney, Sean | Price (NC) |
| Mace | Mann | Quigley |
| Malinowski | Manning | Raskin |
| Malliotakis | Mast | Reed |
| Maloney, | Matsui | Reschenthaler |
| Carolyn B. | McBath | Rice (NY) |
| Maloney, Sean | McCarthy | Rice (SC) |
| Mann | McCaul | Rodgers (WA) |
| Manning | McClain | Rodgers (AL) |
| Mast | McClintock | Rogers (KY) |
| Rose | McCollum | Rosendale |
| Rosendale | McEachin | Ross |
| Rush | McGovern | Rouzer |
| Rutherford | McHenry | Roybal-Allard |
| Ryan | McKinley | Ruiz |
| Salazar | McNerney | Ruppersberger |
| Sánchez | Meeks | Rush |
| Sarbanes | Meijer | Rutherford |
| Scalise | Meng | Ryan |
| Scanlon | Meuser | Salazar |
| Schakowsky | Mfume | Sánchez |
| Schiff | Miller (IL) | Sarbanes |
| Schneider | Miller (WV) | Scalise |
| Schrader | Miller-Meeks | Scanlon |
| Schrier | Moolenaar | Schakowsky |
| Schweikert | Mooney | Schiff |
| Scott (VA) | Moore (AL) | Schneider |
| Scott, Austin | Moore (UT) | Schrader |
| Scott, David | Moore (WI) | Schrier |
| Sessions | Morelle | Schweikert |
| Sewell | Moulton | Scott (VA) |
| Sherman | | Scott, Austin |
| | | Scott, David |
| | | Sessions |
| | | Sewell |
| | | Sherman |
| | | Young |

NAYS—8

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Biggs | Gaetz | Massie |
| Bishop (NC) | Greene (GA) | Roy |
| Boebert | Grothman | |

NOT VOTING—1

Zeldin

□ 1529

Messrs. ROY and BISHOP of North Carolina changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bass (Takano) | Garamendi | Neguse |
| Bowman (Garcia (IL)) | (Correa) | (Perlmutter) |
| Brown (OH) (Aguilar) | Garbarino | Norman |
| (Aguilar) | (Jacobs (NY)) | (Donalds) |
| Cárdenas (Gomez) | Golden | Pascrell |
| (Gomez) | (Courtney) | (Pallone) |
| Carter (GA) (Cammack) | Harder (CA) (Beyer) | Payne (Pallone) |
| (Cammack) | Horsford (Evans) | Porter (Wexton) |
| Carter (TX) (Nehls) | Jeffries (Kelly (IL)) | Rodgers (WA) (Bilirakis) |
| Connolly (Wexton) | Johnson (TX) (Aguilar) | Roybal-Allard (Escobar) |
| Crenshaw | Kahele (Mrvan) | Rush (Evans) |
| (Fallon) | Kaptur | Ryan (Lawrence) |
| Crist (Wasserman Schultz) | (Lawrence) | Salazar (Moore (UT)) |
| (Schultz) | Kim (NJ) (Pallone) | Schrier (Aguilar) |
| Cuellar (Correa) | Kinzinger | Steel (Oberholte) |
| Curtis (Moore (UT)) | (Meijer) | Suozzi (Beyer) |
| Dean (Scanlon) | Kirkpatrick (Pallone) | Taylor (Fallon) |
| DeLauro | Lawson (FL) (Evans) | Titus (Cicilline) |
| (Courtney) | Lesko (Miller (WV)) | Trone (Beyer) |
| DeSaulnier (Beyer) | (WV) | Upton (Katko) |
| Fortenberry (Moolenaar) | Lofgren (Aguilar) | Wagner (McHenry) |
| (Moolenaar) | Maloney, | Walorski (Bucshon) |
| Frankel, Lois (Wexton) | Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz) | Watson Coleman (Pallone) |
| Fulcher (Johnson (OH)) | | Welch (Pallone) |
| | | Wilson (FL) (Cicilline) |

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF HONORABLE VICTOR FAZIO, JR.

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I think that Members now know that yesterday we lost a wonderful, decent, extraordinary former Member of this body. Madam Speaker, as you know, he was from your State. His name was Vic Fazio. Some of you served with him. Most of you did not. He retired in 1998 from a very successful career.

Many of us in this House, who served with him and who remember him fondly, are grieving the loss of Vic Fazio. He was, until my dear friend BEN CARDIN came to the Congress, my best friend. They were two of my best friends. Vic and I were very, very close. Many others in the Congress of the United States would say the same thing, who served with him, that they were close to him.

Vic Fazio had an extraordinarily successful life. He was 79 years of age.

He was a leader and was a cardinal in the Appropriations Committee from his first year on the Appropriations Committee. He and an extraordinary Republican, who died just 8 months ago, who we remembered on this floor, another dear friend of mine, Jerry Lewis, also from California, co-chaired the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. They did so in a way that enhanced the sense of importance of this institution and of the collegiality that was possible in this institution. We said that when Jerry Lewis died. It is true when his partner now of that era has passed away.

It is an era that we ought to remember and hopefully replicate. Vic Fazio was a “Member’s Member.” He was an