

103D CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1890

To extend to the People's Republic of China renewal of nondiscriminatory (most-favored-nation) treatment provided certain conditions are met.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 28, 1993

Ms. PELOSI (for herself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. ROSE, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. STARK, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MORAN, Mr. OLVER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WYNN, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. ROHRABACHER) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Rules

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## A BILL

To extend to the People's Republic of China renewal of nondiscriminatory (most-favored-nation) treatment provided certain conditions are met.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “United States-China  
3 Act of 1993”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 The Congress makes the following findings:

6 (1) On June 4, 1989, thousands of Chinese citi-  
7 zens courageously demonstrated that they were pre-  
8 pared to risk their lives and futures in pursuit of  
9 democratic freedom and respect for human rights.

10 (2) The People’s Republic of China, as a mem-  
11 ber of the United Nations Security Council, is obli-  
12 gated to respect and uphold the United Nations  
13 Charter and Universal Declaration of Human  
14 Rights.

15 (3) Despite the massive demonstration for self-  
16 determination and fundamental principles of human  
17 rights and despite the People’s Republic of China’s  
18 membership in the United Nations, the Government  
19 of the People’s Republic of China continues to fla-  
20 grantly violate internationally recognized standards  
21 of human rights, and engages in—

22 (A) torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrad-  
23 ing treatment or punishment;

24 (B) arbitrary arrest, unacknowledged de-  
25 tention without charges and trial, and jailing of

1 persons solely for the nonviolent expression of  
2 their political views; and

3 (C) use of prison labor to produce cheap  
4 products for export to countries, including the  
5 United States, in violation of international labor  
6 treaties and United States law.

7 (4) The Government of the People's Republic of  
8 China continues to deny Chinese citizens and others,  
9 who have supported the prodemocracy movement,  
10 the right of free emigration despite having pledged  
11 to do so in 1991.

12 (5) The Government of the People's Republic of  
13 China continues to use military and police forces to  
14 intimidate and repress the Tibetan people who are  
15 seeking political and religious freedom and continues  
16 to violate the human rights of the Tibetan people,  
17 including the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Con-  
18 vention, by forcing and encouraging the resettlement  
19 of large numbers of Chinese in Tibet, which is  
20 threatening the survival of the Tibetan culture.

21 (6) The Government of the People's Republic of  
22 China continues to engage in unfair trade practices  
23 against the United States by raising tariffs, employ-  
24 ing taxes as a surcharge on tariffs, using discrimina-  
25 tory customs rates, imposing import quotas and

1 other quantitative restrictions, barring the importa-  
2 tion of certain items, using licensing and testing re-  
3 quirements to limit imports, and falsifying country  
4 of origin documentation to transship textiles and  
5 other items to the United States through Hong  
6 Kong and third countries.

7 (7) Although the Government of the People's  
8 Republic of China has pledged to adhere to the  
9 guidelines and parameters of the Missile Technology  
10 Control Regime, there are continuing reports of Chi-  
11 nese transfers of military technology covered by such  
12 Regime to the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.

13 (8) The Government of the People's Republic of  
14 China continues to unjustly restrict and imprison re-  
15 ligious leaders and members of religious groups who  
16 do not adhere to the dogma and control of state-  
17 sponsored religious organizations.

18 (9) It is the policy and practice of the Govern-  
19 ment of the People's Republic of China's Communist  
20 Party to control all trade unions and suppress and  
21 harass members of the independent labor union  
22 movement.

23 (10) The Government of the People's Republic  
24 of China continues to harass and restrict the activi-

1 ties of accredited journalists and to restrict broad-  
2 casts by the Voice of America.

3 **SEC. 3. MINIMUM STANDARDS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT**  
4 **OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA MUST**  
5 **MEET TO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE NON-**  
6 **DISCRIMINATORY MOST-FAVORED-NATION**  
7 **TREATMENT.**

8 Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the  
9 President may not recommend continuation of a waiver  
10 for the 12-month period beginning July 3, 1994, under  
11 section 402(d) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C.  
12 2432(d)) for the People's Republic of China, unless the  
13 President reports in the document required to be submit-  
14 ted by such section that the government of that country—

15 (1) has taken appropriate actions to begin ad-  
16 hering to the provisions of the Universal Declaration  
17 of Human Rights in China and Tibet;

18 (2) is allowing unrestricted emigration of the  
19 citizens who desire to leave China for reasons of po-  
20 litical or religious persecution to join family mem-  
21 bers abroad, or for other valid reasons;

22 (3) has provided an acceptable accounting for  
23 and release of Chinese citizens detained, accused, or  
24 sentenced as a result of the nonviolent expression of  
25 their political beliefs in relation to events which oc-

1 curred during and after the violent repression of  
2 demonstrations in Tiananmen Square on June 4,  
3 1989, and has provided an acceptable accounting for  
4 and release of other citizens detained, accused, or  
5 sentenced for the nonviolent expression of their po-  
6 litical beliefs or for peacefully exercising their inter-  
7 nationally guaranteed rights of freedom of speech,  
8 association, and assembly;

9 (4) has taken effective, verifiable action to pre-  
10 vent export of products to the United States manu-  
11 factured wholly or in part by convict, forced, or in-  
12 dentured labor and has complied with the terms of  
13 the Memorandum of Understanding signed on Au-  
14 gust 7, 1992, by allowing, without limitation or re-  
15 striction, United States Customs officials to visit  
16 places suspected of producing such goods for export;  
17 and

18 (5) has made overall significant progress in—

19 (A) ceasing religious persecution and lift-  
20 ing restrictions on freedom of religious belief in  
21 the People's Republic of China and Tibet and  
22 ceasing to threaten the survival of the Tibetan  
23 culture;

24 (B) releasing leaders and members of reli-  
25 gious groups detained, imprisoned, or under

1 house arrest for expression of their religious  
2 beliefs;

3 (C) ceasing unfair and discriminatory  
4 trade practices which restrict and unreasonably  
5 burden American business;

6 (D) providing United States exporters fair  
7 access to Chinese markets, including lowering  
8 tariffs, removing nontariff barriers, and increas-  
9 ing the purchase of United States goods and  
10 services;

11 (E) adhering to the guidelines and param-  
12 eters of the Missile Technology Control Regime  
13 and the controls adopted by the Nuclear Suppli-  
14 ers Group and the Australian Group on Chemi-  
15 cal and Biological Arms;

16 (F) adhering to the Joint Declaration on  
17 Hong Kong that was entered into between the  
18 United Kingdom and the People's Republic of  
19 China;

20 (G) cooperating with United States efforts  
21 to obtain an acceptable accounting of United  
22 States military personnel who are listed as pris-  
23 oners of war or missing in action as a result of  
24 their service in—

25 (i) the Korean conflict; or

1 (ii) the Vietnam conflict;

2 (H) ceasing the jamming of Voice of Amer-  
3 ica broadcasts; and

4 (I) providing international human rights  
5 and humanitarian groups access to prisoners,  
6 trials, and places of detention.

7 **SEC. 4. REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT.**

8 If the President recommends in 1994 that the waiver  
9 referred to in section 3 be continued for the People's Re-  
10 public of China, the President shall state in the document  
11 required to be submitted to the Congress by section 402(d)  
12 of the Trade Act of 1974, the extent to which the Govern-  
13 ment of the People's Republic of China has complied with  
14 the provisions of section 3, during the period covered by  
15 the document.

16 **SEC. 5. NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT FOR PRODUCTS**  
17 **FROM NONSTATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
19 sions of law, if nondiscriminatory treatment is not granted  
20 to the People's Republic of China by reason of the occur-  
21 rence of an event described in subsection (b), nondiscrim-  
22 inatory treatment shall—

23 (1) continue to apply to any good that is pro-  
24 duced or manufactured by a person that is not a

1 state-owned enterprise of the People's Republic of  
2 China, but

3 (2) not apply to any such good that is marketed  
4 or otherwise exported by a state-owned enterprise of  
5 the People's Republic of China.

6 Nondiscriminatory treatment under this section shall be  
7 in effect for the same period of time the waiver referred  
8 to in section 3 would have been effective had it taken ef-  
9 fect.

10 (b) EVENTS.—An event described in this subsection  
11 means—

12 (1) the President fails to request the waiver re-  
13 ferred to in section 3 and reports to the Congress  
14 that such failure was a result of the President's in-  
15 ability to report that the People's Republic of China  
16 has met the standards described in such section; or

17 (2) the President requests the waiver referred  
18 to in section 3, but a disapproval resolution de-  
19 scribed in subsection (c)(1) is enacted into law.

20 (c) DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTION.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section,  
22 the term “resolution” means only a joint resolution  
23 of the two Houses of Congress, the matter after the  
24 resolving clause of which is as follows: “That the  
25 Congress does not approve the extension of the au-

1       thority contained in section 402(c) of the Trade Act  
2       of 1974 recommended by the President to the Con-  
3       gress on \_\_\_\_\_ with respect to the Peo-  
4       ple’s Republic of China because the Congress does  
5       not agree that the People’s Republic of China has  
6       met the standards described in section 3 of the Unit-  
7       ed States-China Act of 1993”, with the blank space  
8       being filled with the appropriate date.

9               (2) APPLICABLE RULES.—The provisions of  
10       sections 153 (other than paragraphs (3) and (4) of  
11       subsection (b) of such section) and 402(d)(2) (as  
12       modified by this subsection) of the Trade Act of  
13       1974 shall apply to a resolution described in para-  
14       graph (1).

15       (d) DETERMINATION OF DUTY STATUS OF ENTER-  
16       PRISES.—

17               (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2),  
18       the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine which  
19       persons are state-owned enterprises of the People’s  
20       Republic of China for purposes of this Act and com-  
21       pile and maintain a list of such persons.

22               (2) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For  
23       purposes of making the determination required by  
24       paragraph (1), the following definitions apply:

1 (A)(i) The term “state-owned enterprise of  
2 the People’s Republic of China” means a person  
3 affiliated with or wholly owned, controlled, or  
4 subsidized by the Government of the People’s  
5 Republic of China and whose means of produc-  
6 tion, products, and revenues are owned or con-  
7 trolled by a central or provincial government  
8 authority. A person shall be considered to be  
9 state-owned if—

10 (I) the person’s assets are primarily  
11 owned by a central or provincial govern-  
12 ment authority;

13 (II) a substantial proportion of the  
14 person’s profits are required to be submit-  
15 ted to a central or provincial government  
16 authority;

17 (III) the person’s production, pur-  
18 chases of inputs, and sales of output, in  
19 whole or in part, are subject to state, sec-  
20 toral, or regional plans; or

21 (IV) a license issued by a government  
22 authority classifies the person as state-  
23 owned.

24 (ii) Any person that—

1 (I) is a qualified foreign joint venture  
2 or is licensed by a governmental authority  
3 as a collective, cooperative, or private en-  
4 terprise; or

5 (II) is wholly owned by a foreign per-  
6 son,

7 shall not be considered to be state-owned.

8 (B) The term “qualified foreign joint ven-  
9 ture” means any person—

10 (i) which is registered and licensed in  
11 the agency or department of the Govern-  
12 ment of the People’s Republic of China  
13 concerned with foreign economic relations  
14 and trade as an equity, cooperative, con-  
15 tractual joint venture, or joint stock com-  
16 pany with foreign investment;

17 (ii) in which the foreign investor part-  
18 ner and a person of the People’s Republic  
19 of China share profits and losses and joint-  
20 ly manage the venture;

21 (iii) in which the foreign investor  
22 partner holds or controls at least 25 per-  
23 cent of the investment and the foreign in-  
24 vestor partner is not substantially owned

1 or controlled by a state-owned enterprise of  
2 the People’s Republic of China;

3 (iv) in which the foreign investor part-  
4 ner is not a person of a country the gov-  
5 ernment of which the Secretary of State  
6 has determined under section 6(j) of the  
7 Export Administration Act of 1979 to have  
8 repeatedly provided support for acts of  
9 international terrorism; and

10 (v) which does not use state-owned  
11 enterprises of the People’s Republic of  
12 China to export its goods or services.

13 (C) The term “person” means a natural  
14 person, corporation, partnership, enterprise, in-  
15 strumentality, agency, or other entity.

16 (D) The term “foreign investor partner”  
17 means—

18 (i) a natural person who is not a citi-  
19 zen of the People’s Republic of China; and

20 (ii) a corporation, partnership, instru-  
21 mentality, enterprise, agency, or other en-  
22 tity that is organized under the laws of a  
23 country other than the People’s Republic  
24 of China and 50 percent or more of the  
25 outstanding capital stock or beneficial in-

1           terest of such entity is owned (directly or  
2           indirectly) by natural persons who are not  
3           citizens of the People's Republic of China.

4           (e) PETITION FOR CHANGE IN DUTY STATUS.—Any  
5 person who believes that a person should be included on  
6 or excluded from the list compiled by the Secretary under  
7 subsection (d)(1) may request that the Secretary review  
8 the status of such person.

9           **SEC. 6. EFFECT OF GATT ENTRY ON MFN STATUS.**

10          Notwithstanding the entry of the People's Republic  
11 of China into the General Agreement on Tariffs and  
12 Trade, most-favored-nation treatment shall not be auto-  
13 matically conferred on the products of the People's Repub-  
14 lic of China unless the People's Republic of China satisfies  
15 the standards described in section 3 and complies with sec-  
16 tion 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2432).

17           **SEC. 7. SANCTIONS BY OTHER COUNTRIES.**

18          If the President decides not to seek a continuation  
19 of a waiver in 1994 under section 402(d) of the Trade  
20 Act of 1974 for the People's Republic of China, the Presi-  
21 dent shall, during the 30-day period beginning on the date  
22 that the President would have recommended to the Con-  
23 gress that such a waiver be continued, undertake efforts  
24 to ensure that members of the General Agreement on Tar-

1 iffs and Trade take similar action with respect to the Peo-  
2 ple’s Republic of China.

3 **SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.**

4 For purposes of this Act:

5 (1) **DETAINED AND IMPRISONED.**—The terms  
6 “detained” and “imprisoned” include, but are not  
7 limited to, incarceration in prisons, jails, labor re-  
8 form camps, labor reeducation camps, and local po-  
9 lice detention centers.

10 (2) **ACCEPTABLE ACCOUNTING.**—The term “ac-  
11 ceptable accounting” includes—

12 (A) providing information regarding the lo-  
13 cation of any person being held,

14 (B) the legal status of such person,

15 (C) if convicted, the sentence of such per-  
16 son, and

17 (D) if released, when and with what re-  
18 strictions.

19 (3) **CONVICT, FORCED, OR INDENTURED**  
20 **LABOR.**—The term “convict, forced, or indentured  
21 labor” has the meaning given such term by section  
22 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

23 (4) **VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOG-**  
24 **NIZED STANDARDS OF HUMAN RIGHTS.**—The term  
25 “violations of internationally recognized standards of

1 human rights” includes, but is not limited to, tor-  
2 ture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or  
3 punishment, prolonged detention without charges  
4 and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by  
5 the abduction and clandestine detention of those per-  
6 sons, secret judicial proceedings, and other flagrant  
7 denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of  
8 any person.

9 (5) MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME.—  
10 The term “Missile Technology Control Regime”  
11 means the agreement, as amended, between the  
12 United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Re-  
13 public of Germany, France, Italy, Canada, and  
14 Japan, announced on April 16, 1987, to restrict sen-  
15 sitive missile-relevant transfers based on an annex of  
16 missile equipment and technology.

17 (6) SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS.—(A) The term  
18 “significant progress” in section 3, means the imple-  
19 mentation of measures that will meaningfully reduce,  
20 or lead to the end of, the practices identified in such  
21 section.

22 (B) With regard to section 3(5)(E), progress  
23 may not be determined to be “significant progress”  
24 if, after the date of the enactment of this Act, the

1 President determines that the People's Republic of  
2 China has transferred—

3 (i) ballistic missiles or missile launchers for  
4 the M-9 or M-11 weapons systems to Syria,  
5 Pakistan, or Iran; or

6 (ii) material, equipment, or technology that  
7 would contribute significantly to the manufac-  
8 ture of a nuclear explosive device to another  
9 country and that the material, equipment, or  
10 technology is to be used by such country in the  
11 manufacture of such device.

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HR 1890 IH—2