

STATEMENT

Matt Cartwright Has Used His Office To Support Legislation That Gives Chinese Manufacturers An Advantage Over American Companies And Has Accepted Thousands Of Dollars In Contributions From Companies That Use Chinese Manufacturing While Voting For Increased Taxes On American Manufacturing

Verification

In 2023, Roughly 91% Of The Polysilicon For Solar Panels Was Produced In China.

“Until around 2005, polysilicon manufacturing was dominated by companies from the U.S., Europe and Japan. With China’s huge expansion and investment into solar, that has flipped. In 2023, roughly 91% of the polysilicon for solar panels was produced in China.” (Phred Dvorak and Andrew Mollica, “Can the U.S. Break China’s Grip on Solar?,” [The Wall Street Journal](#), 2/12/24)

On May 3, 2023, Cartwright Voted Against Reinstating Tariffs On Solar Panels Assembled In South Asian Countries Using Components Manufactured In China.

“Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the September 2022 Commerce Department rule that provided for the suspension of duties for certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells and modules, or solar panels, assembled in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand or Vietnam using parts and components manufactured in China. The rule took effect on Nov. 15, 2022. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the Commerce Department rule would have no force or effect.” (H.J. Res. 39, [Roll Call #202](#), Passed 221-202; R 209-8, D 12-194, Cartwright Voted Nay, 4/28/23; [CQ Summary](#), Accessed: 5/5/23)

- **The Reinstated Tariff Would Be Reinstated On “Solar Panels From Chinese Companies In Violation Of Trade Rules.”** “The Senate voted on Wednesday to reinstate tariffs on solar panels from Chinese companies in Southeast Asia that had been found to be coming into the United States in violation of trade rules. The measure, which passed by a vote of 56 to 41, had already been approved by the House. It sets up a showdown with the Biden administration, which had temporarily halted the tariffs to try to ensure that the country had an adequate supply of solar panels in the fight against climate change.” (Ana Swanson, “Congress Clashes With Biden Over Tariffs On Illegal Chinese Solar Panels,” [New York Times](#), 5/3/3)
 - **“Biden’s Decision To Not Impose The Tariffs On The Chinese Solar Makers Violated U.S. Trade Rules And Failed To Defend American Workers.”** “But the measure, which several key Democrats supported, was a notable rebuke of the Biden administration’s actions. Critics have said that Mr. Biden’s decision not to impose the tariffs on the Chinese solar makers violated U.S. trade rules and failed to defend American workers.” (Ana Swanson, “Congress Clashes With Biden Over Tariffs On Illegal Chinese Solar Panels,” [New York Times](#), 5/3/3)
- **Domestic Solar Panel Producers “Cannot Compete With The Cheap [Solar Panels] Made Overseas.”** “The U.S. Senate on Wednesday voted to repeal President Joe Biden's suspension of tariffs on solar panels from four Southeast Asian nations, a measure aimed at supporting the small domestic manufacturing industry. Biden has vowed to veto the legislation, which passed the House of Representatives last week. It is not expected to have enough support to override a presidential veto. The United States has been trying to strike a tricky balance between supporting the creation of a domestic solar supply chain while keeping cheap imports flowing to projects needed to move the U.S. away from its reliance on fossil fuels. Biden, a Democrat, waived tariffs on solar imports from Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam for two years last June after solar project developers said they would increase their costs and freeze development. Panels from the four nations, which host manufacturing facilities owned by Chinese companies, account for about 80% of U.S. supplies. Domestic producers say they cannot compete with the cheap products made overseas.” (Nichola Groom And Moira Warburton, “US Senate Repeals Solar Panel Tariff Suspension, Biden Expected To Veto,” [Reuters](#), 5/4/23)

On May 23, 2023, Cartwright Voted Against Overriding Biden's Veto Of Reinstating Tariffs On Solar Panels Assembled In South Asia With Chinese Manufactured Components. (H. J. Res. 39, [Roll Call Vote #233](#), Failed 214-205; R 206-8, D 8-197, 5/24/23, Cartwright Voted Nay, 5/24/23)

- **In May 2023, The House Unsuccessfully Attempted To Override President Biden's Veto On A Resolution To Restore Solar Panels Imported From Southeast Asian Countries.** "The House on Wednesday failed to override President Joe Biden's veto of a measure related to solar panel import tariffs. A successful veto override would have required a two-thirds vote in the House and the Senate – a high threshold that was not expected to be reached. The resolution, which Biden vetoed in May, would restore tariffs on solar panel imports from several Southeast Asian countries by disapproving a Commerce Department rule." (Clare Foran, "House Fails To Override Biden Veto On Solar Panel Tariff Measure," [CNN](#), 3/24/23)

Build Back Better Could Lead To \$530 Billion In Tax Hikes On American Workers And \$470 Billion In Tax Hikes On Corporations. "On a conventional basis, the House bill would raise about \$1 trillion in federal revenue from 2022 to 2031. The bill includes about \$1.7 trillion in gross revenue raisers, composed of about \$470 billion in corporate tax increases, \$530 billion in individual tax increases, \$148 billion net from additional IRS tax enforcement, \$340 billion from the drug pricing provisions, and about \$177 billion in net revenue from Ways & Means items scored by the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) and Congressional Budget Office (CBO)." (Alex Durante, Cody Kallen, Huaqun Li, William McBride, Alex Muresianu, Erica York, Garrett Watson, "House Build Back Better Act: Details & Analysis Of Tax Provisions In The Budget Reconciliation Bill," [Tax Foundation](#), 12/2/21)

- **The Committee For A Responsible Federal Budget Determined That The Increase In Corporate Taxes Would Result In An Indirect Tax Burden For "Some Percentage Of Households In Every Income Group."** "By comparison, only about one-third of those in the top 1 percent of earners and one-fifth of those within the 95th and 99th income percentiles would face a higher tax burden. While the bill does not directly increase taxes on anyone earning less than \$400,000 per year, some percentage of households in every income group would end up with higher *indirect* tax burdens because of higher corporate taxes. TPC and other estimators believe corporate tax increases ultimately flow through to retirement accounts, wages, and other sources of income across the income spectrum." ("Two-Thirds Of The 'One Percent' Get A Tax Cut Under Build Back Better, Due To SALT Relief," [Committee For A Responsible Budget](#), 12/10/21)

The National Federation Of Independent Business Determined That The Build Back Better Act Would Hit Small Businesses With "Significant Tax Increases, Inflexible Mandates, And Unaffordable Penalties." "By passing the Build Back Better Act, the U.S. House has proposed saddling small businesses with significant tax increases, inflexible mandates, and unaffordable penalties," said Kevin Kuhlman, NFIB Vice President of Federal Government Relations. "Small businesses are facing numerous challenges right now, including the inflation tax, supply chain disruptions, worker shortages, and COVID-19 variants and restrictions. These additional burdens will severely hurt small businesses across the country, threaten the small business recovery, and punish Main Street." (National Federation Of Independent Business, "NFIB: House's Build Back Better Act Would Harm Small Business Recovery," [Press Release](#), 11/19/21)

- **Build Back Better Would Result In The Highest Income Tax Rate In The Developed World.** "Under the latest iteration of the House Build Back Better Act (BBBA), the average top tax rate on personal income would reach 57.4 percent, giving the U.S. the highest rate in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). All 50 states plus the District of Columbia would have top tax rates on personal income exceeding 50 percent." (Alex Durante And William McBride, "Top Tax Rate On Personal Income Would Be Highest In OECD Under New Build Back Better Framework," [Tax Foundation](#), 11/1/21)

In March 2020, The Australian Strategic Policy Institute Reported That The Chinese Government Facilitates The "Mass Transfer Of Uyghur" For Forced Labor "In Factories That Are In The Supply Chain Of At Least 82-Well Known Global Brands." "What's the

problem? The Chinese government has facilitated the mass transfer of Uyghur and other ethnic minority citizens from the far west region of Xinjiang to factories across the country. Under conditions that strongly suggest forced labour, Uyghurs are working in factories that are in the supply chains of at least 82 well-known global brands in the technology, clothing and automotive sectors, including Apple, BMW, Gap, Huawei, Nike, Samsung, Sony and Volkswagen.” (Vicky Xiuzhong Xu Danielle Cave, Dr James Leibold, Kelsey Munro, Nathan Ruser, “Uyghurs For Sale,” [Australian Strategic Policy Institute](#), 3/1/20)

Google And Siemens Were Identified As Companies “Benefiting From The Use Of Uyghur Workers.” “In all, ASPI’s research has identified 82 foreign and Chinese companies potentially directly or indirectly benefiting from the use of Uyghur workers outside Xinjiang through abusive labour transfer programs as recently as 2019: Abercrombie & Fitch, Acer, Adidas, Alstom, Amazon, Apple, ASUS, BAIC Motor, Bestway, BMW, Bombardier, Bosch, BYD, Calvin Klein, Candy, Carter’s, Cerruti 1881, Changan Automobile, Cisco, CRRC, Dell, Electrolux, Fila, Founder Group, GAC Group (automobiles), Gap, Geely Auto, General Motors, Google, Goertek, H&M, Haier, Hart Schaffner Marx, Hisense, Hitachi, HP, HTC, Huawei, iFlyTek, Jack & Jones, Jaguar, Japan Display Inc., L.L.Bean, Lacoste, Land Rover, Lenovo, LG, Li-Ning, Mayor, Meizu, Mercedes-Benz, MG, Microsoft, Mitsubishi, Mitsumi, Nike, Nintendo, Nokia, Oculus, Oppo, Panasonic, Polo Ralph Lauren, Puma, SAIC Motor, Samsung, SGMW, Sharp, Siemens, Skechers, Sony, TDK, Tommy Hilfiger, Toshiba, Tsinghua Tongfang, Uniqlo, Victoria’s Secret, Vivo, Volkswagen, Xiaomi, Zara, Zegna, ZTE. Some brands are linked with multiple factories.” (Vicky Xiuzhong Xu Danielle Cave, Dr James Leibold, Kelsey Munro, Nathan Ruser, “Uyghurs For Sale,” [Australian Strategic Policy Institute](#), 3/1/20)

Cartwright Has Accepted \$9,000 In Contributions From Google And Seimens’ Political Action Committees. (“Receipts,” [Federal Elections Commission](#), Accessed 6/7/24)

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| CARTWRIGHT FOR CONGRESS | \$ | 9,000.00 |
| GOOGLE INC. NETPAC | \$ | 7,000.00 |
| SIEMENS CORPORATION PAC | \$ | 2,000.00 |
| Grand Total | \$ | 9,000.00 |

(“Receipts,” [Federal Elections Commission](#), Accessed 6/7/24)