

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 533
OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF NEW YORK**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Promoting a Resolu-
3 tion to the Tibet-China Dispute Act”.

4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) It has been the long-standing policy of the
7 United States to encourage meaningful and direct
8 dialogue between representatives of the People’s Re-
9 public of China and the Dalai Lama, his or her rep-
10 resentatives, or democratically elected leaders of the
11 Tibetan community, without preconditions, to seek a
12 settlement that resolves differences.

13 (2) Nine rounds of dialogue held between 2002
14 and 2010 between the People’s Republic of China
15 authorities and the 14th Dalai Lama’s representa-
16 tives failed to produce a settlement that resolved dif-
17 ferences, and the two sides have held no formal dia-
18 logue since January 2010.

1 (3) An obstacle to further dialogue is that the
2 Government of the People’s Republic of China con-
3 tinues to impose conditions on substantive dialogue
4 with the Dalai Lama, including a demand that he
5 say that Tibet has been part of China since ancient
6 times, which the Dalai Lama has refused to do be-
7 cause it is inaccurate.

8 (4) Article 1 of the International Covenant on
9 Civil and Political Rights and Article 1 of the Inter-
10 national Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural
11 Rights provide that “All peoples have the right of
12 self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely
13 determine their political status and freely pursue
14 their economic, social and cultural development.”.

15 (5) The United States Government has never
16 taken the position that Tibet was a part of China
17 since ancient times.

18 (6) China signed the International Covenant on
19 Civil and Political Rights on October 5, 1998, and
20 ratified the International Covenant on Economic,
21 Social and Cultural Rights on March 27, 2001.

22 (7) Under international law, including United
23 Nations General Assembly Resolution 2625, the
24 right to self-determination is the right of a people to
25 determine its own destiny and the exercise of this

1 right can result in a variety of outcomes ranging
2 from independence, federation, protection, some
3 form of autonomy or full integration within a State.

4 (8) United Nations General Assembly Resolu-
5 tion 1723, adopted on December 20, 1961, called for
6 the “cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan
7 people of their fundamental human rights and free-
8 doms, including their right to self-determination.”.

9 (9) Secretary of State Antony Blinken, in a
10 May 26, 2022, speech entitled “The Administra-
11 tion’s Approach to the People’s Republic of China,”
12 said that the rules-based international order’s
13 “founding documents include the UN Charter and
14 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which
15 enshrined concepts like self-determination, sov-
16 ereignty, the peaceful settlement of disputes. These
17 are not Western constructs. They are reflections of
18 the world’s shared aspirations.”.

19 (10) The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22
20 U.S.C. 6901 note), as amended by the Tibetan Pol-
21 icy and Support Act of 2020, in directing the United
22 States Government “to promote the human rights
23 and distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and histor-
24 ical identity of the Tibetan people” acknowledges

1 that the Tibetan people possess a distinct religious,
2 cultural, linguistic, and historical identity.

3 (11) Department of State reports on human
4 rights and religious freedom have consistently docu-
5 mented systematic repression by the authorities of
6 the People's Republic of China against Tibetans as
7 well as acts of defiance and resistance by Tibetan
8 people against the People's Republic of China poli-
9 cies.

10 (12) The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22
11 U.S.C. 6901 note), as amended by the Tibetan Pol-
12 icy and Support Act of 2020, specifies that the cen-
13 tral objective of the United States Special Coordi-
14 nator for Tibetan Issues is to promote substantive
15 dialogue between the Government of the People's
16 Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, his or her
17 representatives, or democratically elected leaders of
18 the Tibetan community.

19 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

20 It is the policy of the United States—

21 (1) that the Tibetan people are a people with a
22 distinct religious, cultural, linguistic and historical
23 identity;

24 (2) that the dispute between Tibet and the Peo-
25 ple's Republic of China must be resolved in accord-

1 ance with international law, including the United
2 Nations Charter, by peaceful means, through dia-
3 logue without preconditions;

4 (3) that the People’s Republic of China should
5 cease its propagation of disinformation about the
6 history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan in-
7 stitutions, including that of the Dalai Lama;

8 (4) to encourage the People’s Republic of China
9 to uphold all its commitments under the Inter-
10 national Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and
11 the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and
12 Cultural Rights; and

13 (5) in accordance with the Tibetan Policy and
14 Support Act of 2020—

15 (A) to promote substantive dialogue with-
16 out pre-conditions, between the Government of
17 the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai
18 Lama, his or her representatives, or democrat-
19 ically elected leaders of the Tibetan community,
20 or explore activities to improve prospects for
21 dialogue, that leads to a negotiated agreement
22 on Tibet;

23 (B) to coordinate with other governments
24 in multilateral efforts towards the goal of a ne-
25 gotiated agreement on Tibet; and

1 (C) to encourage the Government of the
2 People's Republic of China to address the aspi-
3 rations of the Tibetan people with regard to
4 their distinct historical, cultural, religious, and
5 linguistic identity.

6 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

7 It is the sense of Congress that—

8 (1) claims made by officials of the People's Re-
9 public of China and the Chinese Communist Party
10 that Tibet has been a part of China since ancient
11 times are historically inaccurate;

12 (2) the current policies of the People's Republic
13 of China are systematically suppressing the ability of
14 the Tibetan people to preserve their religion, culture,
15 language, history, way of life and environment;

16 (3) the Government of the People's Republic of
17 China is failing to meet the expectations of the
18 United States to engage in meaningful dialogue with
19 the Dalai Lama or his representatives or to reach a
20 negotiated resolution that includes the aspirations of
21 the Tibetan people; and

22 (4) United States public diplomacy efforts
23 should counter disinformation about Tibet from the
24 Government of the People's Republic of China and
25 the Chinese Communist Party, including

1 disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Ti-
2 betan people, and Tibetan institutions including that
3 of the Dalai Lama.

4 **SEC. 5. MODIFICATIONS TO THE TIBETAN POLICY ACT OF**
5 **2002.**

6 (a) TIBET NEGOTIATIONS.—Section 613(b) of the
7 Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is
8 amended—

9 (1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the
10 end;

11 (2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at
12 the end and inserting “; and”; and

13 (3) by adding at the end the following:

14 “(4) efforts to counter disinformation about
15 Tibet from the Government of the People’s Republic
16 of China and the Chinese Communist Party, includ-
17 ing disinformation about the history of Tibet, the
18 Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions including
19 that of the Dalai Lama.”.

20 (b) UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR TI-
21 BETAN ISSUES.—Section 621(d) of the Tibetan Policy Act
22 of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

23 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), and
24 (8) as paragraphs (7), (8), and (9), respectively; and

1 (2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the fol-
2 lowing:

3 “(6) work with relevant bureaus of the Depart-
4 ment of State and the United States Agency for
5 International Development to ensure that United
6 States Government statements and documents
7 counter, as appropriate, disinformation about Tibet
8 from the Government of the People’s Republic of
9 China and the Chinese Communist Party, including
10 disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Ti-
11 betan people, and Tibetan institutions including that
12 of the Dalai Lama;”.

13 (c) DEFINITION.—The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002
14 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended by adding at the end
15 the following:

16 **“SEC. 622. DEFINITION.**

17 “For purposes of this Act, the term ‘Tibet’ refers to
18 the following areas:

19 “(1) The Tibet Autonomous Region.

20 “(2) The areas that the Government of the Peo-
21 ple’s Republic of China designated as Tibetan Au-
22 tonomous, as of 2018, as follows:

23 “(A) Kanlho (Gannan) Tibetan Autono-
24 mous Prefecture, and Pari (Tianzhu) Tibetan
25 Autonomous County located in Gansu Province.

1 “(B) Golog (Guoluo) Tibetan Autonomous
2 Prefecture, Malho (Huangnan) Tibetan Autono-
3 mous Prefecture, Tsojang (Haibei) Tibetan Au-
4 tonomous Prefecture, Tsolho (Hainan) Tibetan
5 Autonomous Prefecture, Tsonub (Haixi) Mon-
6 golian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and
7 Yulshul (Yushu) Tibetan Autonomous Prefec-
8 ture, located in Qinghai Province.

9 “(C) Garze (Ganzi) Tibetan Autonomous
10 Prefecture, Ngawa (Aba) Tibetan and Qiang
11 Autonomous Prefecture, and Muli (Mili) Ti-
12 betan Autonomous County, located in Sichuan
13 Province.

14 “(D) Dechen (Diqing) Tibetan Autono-
15 mous Prefecture, located in Yunnan Province.”.

16 **SEC. 6. AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS TO COUNTER**
17 **DISINFORMATION ABOUT TIBET.**

18 Amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise
19 made available to carry out section 201(c) of the Asia Re-
20 assurance Initiative Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 2292 et seq.)
21 are authorized to be made available to counter
22 disinformation about Tibet from the Government of the
23 People’s Republic of China and the Chinese Communist
24 Party, including disinformation about the history of Tibet,

- 1 the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions including that
- 2 of the Dalai Lama.

