

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 4785
OFFERED BY MRS. KIM OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Uyghur Policy Act of
3 2021”.

4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) The People’s Republic of China (PRC) con-
7 tinues to repress the distinct Islamic, Turkic identity
8 of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups
9 of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region
10 (XUAR) in northwestern China and other areas of
11 their habitual residence.

12 (2) Uyghurs, and other predominantly Muslim
13 ethnic minorities historically making up the majority
14 of the XUAR population, have maintained through-
15 out their history a distinct religious and cultural
16 identity.

17 (3) Human rights, including freedom of religion
18 or belief, and respect for the Uyghurs’ unique Mus-

1 lim identity are legitimate interests of the inter-
2 national community.

3 (4) The People’s Republic of China has ratified
4 the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and
5 Cultural Rights and is thereby bound by its provi-
6 sions. The PRC has also signed the International
7 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Article One
8 of both covenants state that all peoples have the
9 right to self-determination.

10 (5) An official campaign to encourage Han Chi-
11 nese migration into the XUAR has placed immense
12 pressure on those who seek to preserve the ethnic,
13 cultural, religious, and linguistic traditions of the
14 Uyghur people. Chinese authorities have supported
15 an influx of Han Chinese economic immigrants into
16 the XUAR, implemented discrimination against
17 Uyghurs in hiring practices, and provided unequal
18 access to healthcare services.

19 (6) The authorities of the People’s Republic of
20 China have manipulated the strategic objectives of
21 the international war on terror to mask their in-
22 creasing cultural and religious oppression of the
23 Muslim population residing in the XUAR.

24 (7) Following unrest in the region, in 2014,
25 Chinese authorities launched their “Strike Hard

1 against Violent Extremism” campaign, in which du-
2 bious allegations of widespread extremist activity
3 were used as justification for gross human rights
4 violations committed against members of the Uyghur
5 community in the XUAR.

6 (8) PRC authorities have made use of the legal
7 system as a tool of repression, including for the im-
8 position of arbitrary detentions and for torture
9 against members of the Uyghur community and
10 other populations.

11 (9) Uyghurs and Kazakhs who have secured
12 citizenship or permanent residency outside of the
13 PRC have attested to repeated threats, harassment,
14 and surveillance by PRC officials.

15 (10) Reporting from international news organi-
16 zations has found that over the past decade, family
17 members of Uyghurs living outside of the PRC have
18 gone missing or been detained to force Uyghur expa-
19 triates to return to the PRC or silence their dissent.

20 (11) Credible evidence from human rights orga-
21 nizations, think tanks, and journalists confirms that
22 more than 1,000,000 Uyghurs and members of other
23 Muslim ethnic minority groups have been imprisoned
24 in “political reeducation” centers.

1 (12) Independent accounts from former detain-
2 ees of “political reeducation” centers describe inhu-
3 mane conditions and treatment including forced po-
4 litical indoctrination, torture, beatings, rape, forced
5 sterilization, and food deprivation. Former detainees
6 also confirmed that they were told by guards the
7 only way to secure release was to demonstrate suffi-
8 cient political loyalty to the PRC Government and
9 the Chinese Communist Party.

10 (13) Popular discourse surrounding the ongoing
11 atrocities in the XUAR and advocacy efforts to as-
12 sist Uyghurs remains muted in most Muslim major-
13 ity nations around the world.

14 (14) Both Secretary of State Antony Blinken
15 and Former Secretary of State Michael Pompeo
16 have stated that the PRC government has com-
17 mitted genocide and crimes against humanity
18 against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious mi-
19 norities in the XUAR.

20 (15) Government bodies of multiple nations
21 have also declared that PRC government atrocities
22 against such populations in the XUAR constitute
23 genocide, including the parliaments of the United
24 Kingdom, Belgium, Czechia, Lithuania, the Nether-
25 lands, and Canada.

1 **SEC. 3. DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.**

2 Congress—

3 (1) calls upon the Government of the People's
4 Republic of China to open the XUAR to regular,
5 transparent, and unmanipulated visits by members
6 of the press, Members of Congress, congressional
7 staff delegations, the United States Special Coordi-
8 nator for Uyghur Issues under section 4, and mem-
9 bers and staff of the Congressional-Executive Com-
10 mission on the People's Republic of China;

11 (2) calls upon the Government of the People's
12 Republic of China to recognize, and seek to ensure
13 the preservation of, the distinct ethnic, cultural, reli-
14 gious, and linguistic identity of Uyghurs and mem-
15 bers of other ethnic and religious minority groups in
16 the XUAR;

17 (3) calls upon the Government of the People's
18 Republic of China to cease all government-sponsored
19 crackdowns, imprisonments, and detentions of people
20 throughout the XUAR aimed at those involved in
21 the peaceful expression of their ethnic, cultural, po-
22 litical, or religious identity;

23 (4) commends countries that have provided
24 shelter and hospitality to Uyghurs in exile, including
25 Turkey, Albania, and Germany; and

1 (2) vigorously promote the policy of seeking to
2 protect the distinct ethnic, religious, cultural, and
3 linguistic identity of the Uyghurs and seek improved
4 respect for human rights in the Xinjiang Uyghur
5 Autonomous Region (XUAR);

6 (3) maintain close contact with Uyghur reli-
7 gious, cultural, and political leaders, including seek-
8 ing regular travel to the XUAR and to Uyghur pop-
9 ulations in Central Asia, Turkey, Albania, Germany,
10 and other parts of Europe;

11 (4) lead coordination efforts for the release of
12 political prisoners in the XUAR who are being de-
13 tained for exercising their human rights;

14 (5) consult with the United States Congress on
15 policies relevant to the XUAR and the Uyghurs;

16 (6) coordinate with relevant Federal agencies to
17 administer aid to Uyghur rights advocates; and

18 (7) make efforts to establish contacts with for-
19 eign ministries of other countries, especially in Eu-
20 rope, Central Asia, and members of the Organisation
21 of Islamic Cooperation, to pursue a policy of pro-
22 moting greater respect for human rights and reli-
23 gious freedom for Uyghurs and other ethnic and re-
24 ligious minority groups persecuted in the PRC.

1 (e) SUPPORT.—The Secretary of State shall ensure
2 the Special Coordinator has adequate resources, staff, and
3 administrative support to carry out this section.

4 **SEC. 5. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD ON**
5 **THE UYGHUR SITUATION.**

6 (a) FUNDING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATES.—Of
7 the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the U.S.
8 Speaker Program in the Bureau of Educational and Cul-
9 tural Affairs of the Department of State, \$250,000 for
10 each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024 is authorized
11 to be available for human rights advocates on behalf of
12 the Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious
13 minority groups persecuted in the PRC, whose names may
14 be provided by the Department of State and the United
15 States Special Coordinator for Uyghur Issues in consulta-
16 tion with representatives of the global Uyghur community,
17 to speak at public diplomacy forums in Organisation of
18 Islamic Cooperation countries and other regions on issues
19 regarding the human rights and religious freedom of
20 Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minor-
21 ity groups persecuted in the PRC.

22 (b) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—
23 It is the sense of Congress that the United States Agency
24 for Global Media should facilitate the unhindered dissemi-
25 nation of information to Organisation of Islamic Coopera-

1 tion countries on issues regarding the human rights and
2 religious freedom of Uyghurs and members of other mi-
3 nority groups in the XUAR.

4 **SEC. 6. ACCESS TO DETENTION FACILITIES AND PRISONS**

5 **AND THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.**

6 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON POLITICAL REEDUCA-
7 TION AND DETENTION FACILITIES.—It is the sense of
8 Congress that the United States Government should, in
9 cooperation with other like-minded countries, develop a
10 strategy to—

11 (1) pressure the People’s Republic of China to
12 immediately close all detention facilities and “polit-
13 ical reeducation” camps housing Uyghurs and mem-
14 bers of other ethnic minority groups in the Xinjiang
15 Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR); and

16 (2) support the United Nations Commissioner
17 for Human Rights and numerous United Nations
18 Special Rapporteurs’ urgent calls for immediate and
19 unhindered access to detention facilities and “polit-
20 ical reeducation” camps in the XUAR by inde-
21 pendent international organizations and the Office of
22 the United Nations High Commissioner for Human
23 Rights for a comprehensive assessment of the
24 human rights situation.

1 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PRISON ACCESS AND
2 PRISONER RELEASE.—It is the sense of Congress that the
3 President and Secretary of State, in meetings with rep-
4 resentatives of the Government of the People’s Republic
5 of China, should—

6 (1) request the immediate and unconditional re-
7 lease of all prisoners detained for their ethnic, cul-
8 tural, religious, and linguistic identities, or for ex-
9 pressing their political or religious beliefs in the
10 XUAR;

11 (2) seek access for international humanitarian
12 organizations, including the International Federation
13 of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to pris-
14 oners in the XUAR to ensure such prisoners are not
15 being mistreated and are receiving necessary medical
16 care; and

17 (3) seek the immediate release of all prisoners
18 who have been arbitrarily detained and sentenced
19 without due process, including Ekpar Asat, who par-
20 ticipated in the Department of State’s International
21 Visitors Leadership Program in 2016, was incarcer-
22 ated after returning to the XUAR, and is now serv-
23 ing a 15 year prison sentence on charges of “inciting
24 ethnic hatred and ethnic discrimination”.

1 **SEC. 7. REQUIREMENT FOR UYGHUR LANGUAGE TRAINING.**

2 The Secretary of State shall ensure that Uyghur lan-
3 guage training is available to Foreign Service officers as
4 appropriate, and that every effort is made to ensure that
5 a Uyghur-speaking member of the Foreign Service (as
6 such term is described in section 103 of the Foreign Serv-
7 ice Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3903)) is assigned to United
8 States diplomatic and consular missions in China.

9 **SEC. 8. UYGHUR CONSIDERATIONS AT THE UNITED NA-**
10 **TIONS.**

11 It is the sense of Congress that—

12 (1) the United States Government should op-
13 pose any efforts to prevent consideration of the
14 issues related to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous
15 Region (XUAR) in any body of the United Nations;

16 (2) the United States Government should op-
17 pose any efforts to prevent the participation of any
18 Uyghur human rights advocates in nongovernmental
19 fora hosted by or otherwise organized under the aus-
20 pices of any body of the United Nations; and

21 (3) the Secretary of State should instruct the
22 United States Permanent Representative to the
23 United Nations to support the appointment of a spe-
24 cial rapporteur or working group for the XUAR for
25 the purposes of monitoring human rights violations
26 and abuses in the XUAR, and for making reports

1 available to the High Commissioner for Refugees,
2 the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the
3 Human Rights Commission, the General Assembly,
4 and other United Nations bodies.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill To support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing primarily in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, and for other purposes.”.

