

111TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5349

To provide that Cambodia's debt to the United States may not be reduced or forgiven, and textile and apparel articles that are the product of Cambodia and imported into the United States may not be extended duty free treatment.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 20, 2010

Mr. DELAHUNT (for himself and Mr. ROHRABACHER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To provide that Cambodia's debt to the United States may not be reduced or forgiven, and textile and apparel articles that are the product of Cambodia and imported into the United States may not be extended duty free treatment.

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

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Cambodian Trade Act
5 of 2010".

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) The United States Department of State has
4 recognized and documented repeated human rights
5 abuses of the Uighur people by the Government of
6 the People's Republic of China.

7 (2) The United States Commission on Inter-
8 national Religious Freedom has recognized and doc-
9 umented the repeated human rights abuses of the
10 Uighur people by the Government of the People's
11 Republic of China.

12 (3) The House of Representatives has and con-
13 tinues to recognize that the authorities in the Peo-
14 ple's Republic of China have manipulated the stra-
15 tegic objectives of the international "war on terror"
16 to increase their cultural and religious oppression of
17 the Uighur people.

18 (4) In early July 2009, ethnic unrest developed
19 in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China, result-
20 ing in the unfortunate death of both Han Chinese
21 and Uighurs.

22 (5) In the aftermath of this unrest, authorities
23 in the People's Republic of China allegedly detained
24 hundreds of Uighurs and, according to Human
25 Rights Watch, 43 Uighur men have disappeared.

1 (6) Following the ethnic unrest, the People's
2 Republic of China arrested a number of Uighurs and
3 Han Chinese and charged 21 individuals with mur-
4 der, arson, robbery, and property damage.

5 (7) Human Rights Watch found the trials of
6 the 21 individuals did not meet minimum inter-
7 national standards of due process and fair trials.
8 Despite this, the Government of the People's Repub-
9 lic of China handed down death sentences, and 9 of
10 the individuals were executed in November 2009.

11 (8) In late November and early December
12 2009, 22 Uighurs, including 3 children, fled China
13 to Cambodia to seek refugee status. There the
14 Uighurs worked with the United Nations High Com-
15 missioner on Refugees (UNHCR) and the Cam-
16 bodian Government to follow international refugee
17 law and convention.

18 (9) The Government of Cambodia made assur-
19 ances to UNHCR that the 22 Uighurs could follow
20 UNHCR procedures so refugee status could be de-
21 termined before repatriation to China.

22 (10) Despite assurances and agreements with
23 UNHCR, the Government of Cambodia sent the 20
24 Uighur refugees back to China before a refugee de-
25 termination could be made. Two of the refugees were

1 able to escape Cambodian custody before deporta-
2 tion.

3 (11) Before their deportation, the Uighur refu-
4 gees told UNHCR that they had fears of imprison-
5 ment, torture, and death in China.

6 (12) Since arriving in China, media reports
7 suggest that the 20 Uighurs may have been put on
8 trial. No further information about the Uighurs, in-
9 cluding the children, has been made available.

10 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

11 It is the policy of the United States to—

12 (1) support and encourage countries that com-
13 ply with international conventions, agreements, and
14 understandings;

15 (2) support and encourage countries that re-
16 spect human rights and the protection of refugee
17 populations;

18 (3) assist refugees and minority populations
19 seeking asylum and protection from oppressive gov-
20 ernments and regimes; and

21 (4) support and encourage countries that value
22 and protect minority populations seeking asylum and
23 protection from oppressive governments and regimes.

1 **SEC. 4. LOAN FORGIVENESS.**

2 Notwithstanding part V of the Foreign Assistance
3 Act of 1961 (relating to debt reduction for developing
4 countries with tropical forests; 22 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.)
5 or any other provision of law providing for the reduction
6 or forgiveness of the debt of a foreign country, the United
7 States may not reduce or forgive any debt owed by Cam-
8 bodia to the United States.

9 **SEC. 5. TREATMENT OF TEXTILE AND APPAREL ARTICLES**
10 **OF CAMBODIA.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding title V of the
12 Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.) or any other
13 provision of law providing duty free treatment, no textile
14 or apparel article that is the product of Cambodia may
15 be extended duty-free treatment when entered into the
16 customs territory of the United States.

17 (b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term “textile
18 or apparel article” means—

19 (1) any apparel article classified under any
20 chapter of section XII of the Harmonized Tariff
21 Schedule of the United States;

22 (2) any textiles classified under any such chap-
23 ter from which apparel articles can be produced; and

24 (3) any footwear article classified under chapter
25 64 of such Schedule.

1 **SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

2 This Act takes effect on the date of the enactment
3 of this Act.

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