

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7123

To condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 13, 2018

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. McCAUL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HULTGREN, and Mr. MCGOVERN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and the Judiciary, 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 condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

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 “Uyghur Human Rights
5 Policy Act of 2018”.

1 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.**

2 The purpose of this Act is to direct United States
3 resources to address gross violations of universally recog-
4 nized human rights, including the mass internment of over
5 1,000,000 Uyghurs and other predominately Muslim eth-
6 nic minorities in China and the intimidation and threats
7 faced by United States citizens and legal permanent resi-
8 dents.

9 **SEC. 3. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**

10 In this section, the term “appropriate congressional
11 committees” means—

12 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
13 Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee
14 on Intelligence, the Committee on Banking, Hous-
15 ing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on the Judi-
16 ciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the
17 Senate; and

18 (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
19 Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select
20 Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Finan-
21 cial Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, and
22 the Committee on Appropriations of the House of
23 Representatives.

24 **SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

25 Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) The Government of the People’s Republic of
2 China (PRC) has a long history of repressing ap-
3 proximately 13,000,000 Turkic, moderate Sunni
4 Muslims, particularly Uyghurs, in the nominally au-
5 tonomous Xinjiang region. These actions are viola-
6 tions of international treaties and covenants to
7 which the People’s Republic of China is a party, in-
8 cluding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
9 and the International Covenant on Civil and Polit-
10 ical Rights.

11 (2) In recent decades, central and regional Chi-
12 nese government policies have systematically dis-
13 criminated against Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, and
14 other Muslims in Xinjiang by denying them a range
15 of civil and political rights, including the freedoms of
16 expression, religion, movement, and due process,
17 among others.

18 (3) Increased unrest in the Xinjiang region as
19 a result of the central government’s severe repres-
20 sion is used in Orwellian fashion by the Government
21 of the People’s Republic of China as evidence of
22 “terrorism” and “separatism” and as an excuse for
23 further disproportionate response.

24 (4) In 2014, Chinese authorities launched their
25 latest “Strike Hard against Violent Extremism”

1 campaign, in which the pretext of wide-scale, inter-
2 nationally linked threats of terrorism were used to
3 justify pervasive restrictions on, and gross human
4 rights violations of, the ethnic minority communities
5 of Xinjiang.

6 (5) Those policies included—

7 (A) pervasive, high-tech surveillance across
8 the region, ranging from the arbitrary collection
9 of biodata, including DNA samples from chil-
10 dren, without their knowledge or consent;

11 (B) the use of QR codes outside homes to
12 gather information on how frequently individ-
13 uals pray;

14 (C) facial and voice recognition software
15 and “predictive policing” databases; and

16 (D) countless checkpoints across the region
17 to control movement, all in a context with no
18 enforceable privacy rights.

19 (6)(A) The August 2016 transfer of former
20 Tibet Autonomous Region Party Secretary Chen
21 Quanguo to become the Xinjiang Party Secretary
22 prompted an acceleration in the crackdown across
23 the region.

24 (B) Local officials in Xinjiang have used
25 chilling political rhetoric to describe the purpose of

1 government policy including “eradicating tumors”
2 and “spray[ing] chemicals” on crops to kill the
3 “weeds”.

4 (C) Uyghurs are forced to celebrate Chinese
5 cultural traditions, such as Chinese New Year, and
6 unique Uyghur culture is facing eradication due to
7 state control over Uyghur cultural heritage, such as
8 muqam and meshrep, and due to elimination of the
9 Uyghur language as a medium of instruction in
10 Xinjiang schools and universities.

11 (7) In 2017, credible investigations found that
12 family members of Uyghurs living outside of China
13 had gone missing, that Chinese authorities were
14 pressuring those outside the country to return, and
15 that individuals were being arbitrarily detained in
16 large numbers.

17 (8) There is ample credible evidence provided
18 by scholars, human rights organizations, journalists,
19 and think tanks substantiating the establishment by
20 Chinese authorities of “political reeducation” camps,
21 for which there is no legal basis.

22 (9) Chinese security forces have never been held
23 accountable for credible reports of mass shootings in
24 Alaqagha (2014), Hanerik (2013), and Siriqbuya

1 (2013), as well as the extrajudicial killings of
2 Abdulbasit Ablimit (2013) and Rozi Osman (2014).

3 (10) Independent organizations conducted
4 interviews and received testimonies from Kayrat
5 Samarkan and Omir Bekali, along with others who
6 had been detained in such facilities, who described
7 forced political indoctrination, torture, uncertainty
8 as to the length of detention, humiliation, and denial
9 of religious, cultural, and linguistic freedoms, and
10 confirmed that they were told by guards that the
11 only way to secure release was to demonstrate suffi-
12 cient political loyalty. Uyghurs Muhammed Salih
13 Hajim (2018), Yaqupjan Naman (2018),
14 Abdughappar Abdujappar (2018), Ayhan Memet
15 (2018), Abdulreshit Seley Hajim (2018),
16 Nurimangul Memet (2018), Adalet Teyip (2018),
17 Abdulnehed Mehsum (2017), Hesen Imin (2017),
18 Sawut Raxman (2017), Tursungul (2015), Memet
19 Ibrahim (2015), and Perhat Mollahun (2013) died
20 while in the custody of the Chinese authorities with-
21 out proper investigation of the circumstances.

22 (11) Uyghurs and Kazakhs, who have now ob-
23 tained permanent residence or citizenship in other
24 countries, attest to receiving threats and harassment
25 from Chinese officials.

1 (12) Under pressure from the Government of
2 the People’s Republic of China, countries have fore-
3 ibly returned Uyghurs to China in violation of the
4 non-refoulement principle and their well-founded
5 fear of persecution. States returning Uyghurs in-
6 clude Egypt (2017), the United Arab Emirates
7 (2017), Malaysia (2011, 2013), Thailand (2011,
8 2015); Laos (2010); Burma (2010); Cambodia
9 (2009); Vietnam (2014); Kazakhstan (1999, 2001,
10 2003, 2006); Uzbekistan (2007), Tajikistan (2011),
11 Pakistan (2003, 2009, 2011), Nepal (2002), India
12 (2016).

13 (13) Six journalists for Radio Free Asia’s
14 Uyghur service have publicly detailed abuses their
15 family members in Xinjiang have endured in re-
16 sponse to their work exposing abusive policies across
17 the region.

18 (14) Several United States-based companies are
19 conducting business with Xinjiang authorities with
20 unclear due diligence as to how their business oper-
21 ations may create or contribute to human rights vio-
22 lations.

23 (15) The Government of the People’s Republic
24 of China is increasingly investing in the “Belt and
25 Road Initiative” across Xinjiang and throughout

1 Central Asia, extending its influence through organi-
2 zations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organiza-
3 tion without regard to the political, cultural, or lin-
4 guistic rights of ethnic minorities.

5 (16) The Secretary of State, Congressional-Ex-
6 ecutive Commission on China, Tom Lantos Human
7 Rights Commission, and individual members of the
8 executive branch and Congress have all expressed
9 growing concern regarding the pervasive human
10 rights abuses across Xinjiang and the “political re-
11 education” camps.

12 (17) In August 2018, the United Nations Com-
13 mittee to Eliminate Racial Discrimination challenged
14 the Government of the People’s Republic of China
15 over abuses in Xinjiang, including the establishment
16 of mass arbitrary detention camps.

17 (18) In September 2018, newly appointed
18 United Nations High Commissioner for Human
19 Rights Michele Bachelet noted in her first speech as
20 High Commissioner the “deeply disturbing allega-
21 tions of large-scale arbitrary detentions of Uighurs
22 and other Muslim communities, in so-called re-edu-
23 cation camps across Xinjiang”.

24 (19) Between August and September 2018,
25 Chinese authorities responded to these allegations by

1 either flatly denying them or insisting that the facili-
2 ties are “vocational training centers”.

3 (20) On September 18, 2018, the Washington
4 Post wrote, “At stake is not just the welfare of the
5 Uighurs, but also whether the technologies of the
6 21st century will be employed to smother human
7 freedom.”

8 (21) Experts have described the Xinjiang region
9 as “a police state to rival North Korea, with a for-
10 malized racism on the order of South African apart-
11 heid” and the repression in the Xinjiang region as
12 a “slow motion Tiananmen”.

13 **SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

14 It is the sense of Congress that—

15 (1) the President should condemn abuses
16 against Turkic Muslims by Chinese authorities in
17 Xinjiang and call on Chinese President Xi Jinping
18 to recognize the profound abuse and likely lasting
19 damage of China’s current policies, and immediately
20 close the “political reeducation” camps, lift all re-
21 strictions on internationally guaranteed human
22 rights across the region, and allow for reestablish-
23 ment of contact between those inside and outside
24 China;

1 (2) the United States Government should de-
2 velop a strategy to support the United Nations High
3 Commissioner for Human Rights and numerous
4 United Nations Special Rapporteurs' urgent calls for
5 immediate and unfettered access to Xinjiang, includ-
6 ing the "political reeducation" camps;

7 (3) the Secretary of State should consider the
8 establishment of a new position within the Depart-
9 ment of State, the United States Special Coordi-
10 nator for Xinjiang, who will coordinate diplomatic,
11 political, public diplomacy, financial assistance, sanc-
12 tions, counterterrorism, and security resources with-
13 in the United States Government to respond to the
14 gross violations of universally recognized human
15 rights occurring in the Xinjiang region, including by
16 addressing the mass detentions of Uyghurs and
17 other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities, the
18 deployment of technologically advanced surveillance
19 and police detection methods, and the counterter-
20 rorism and counter-radicalism claims used to justify
21 the policies of the Government of the People's Re-
22 public of China in Xinjiang Province;

23 (4) if the objectives of the Special Coordinator
24 position described in paragraph (3) are accom-
25 plished, the Secretary of State may terminate the

1 position, but must inform the appropriate congress-
2 sional committees 45 days before the termination;

3 (5) the Secretary must consult with the chair-
4 man and ranking minority members of the appro-
5 priate congressional committees prior to the designa-
6 tion of the Special Coordinator;

7 (6) the Secretary of State should consider the
8 applicability of existing authorities, including the
9 Global Magnitsky Act (subtitle F of Public Law
10 114–328), to impose targeted sanctions on members
11 of the Government of the People’s Republic of
12 China, the Chinese Communist Party, and state se-
13 curity apparatus, including Xinjiang Party Secretary
14 Chen Quanguo and other officials credibly alleged to
15 be responsible for human rights abuses in Xinjiang
16 and elsewhere;

17 (7) the Secretary of State should fully imple-
18 ment the provisions of the Frank Wolf International
19 Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114–281) and
20 consider strategically employing sanctions and other
21 tools under the International Religious Freedom Act
22 (22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.) and to employ measures re-
23 quired as part of the “Country of Particular Con-
24 cern” (CPC) designation for the Government of the

1 People’s Republic of China that directly address par-
2 ticularly severe violations of religious freedom;

3 (8) the Secretary of Commerce should review
4 and consider the prohibition on the sale or provision
5 of any United States-made goods or services to any
6 state agent in Xinjiang, and add the Xinjiang
7 branch of the Chinese Communist Party, the
8 Xinjiang Public Security Bureau, and the Xinjiang
9 Office of the United Front Work Department,
10 among others, to the “entities” list administered by
11 the Department of Commerce;

12 (9) the Secretary of State should explore appro-
13 priate mechanisms to establish a voluntary database
14 to which United States citizens or permanent family
15 members of the Uyghur diaspora can provide details
16 about missing family members, with a view towards
17 pressing for accountability, and take appropriate
18 measures to expedite the asylum claims of Uyghurs,
19 Kazakhs, and other Turkic Muslim minorities;

20 (10) United States companies and individuals
21 selling goods or services or otherwise operating in
22 Xinjiang should take steps, including in any public
23 or financial filings, to publicly assert that their com-
24 mercial activities are not contributing to human
25 rights violations in Xinjiang or elsewhere in China;

1 (11) the Federal Bureau of Investigation and
2 appropriate United States law enforcement entities
3 should track and take steps to hold accountable offi-
4 cials from China who harass, threaten, or intimidate
5 United States citizens and legal permanent resi-
6 dents, including Turkic Muslims, Uyghur-Americans,
7 Chinese-Americans, and Chinese nationals legally
8 studying or working in the United States;

9 (12) the Secretary of State should work with
10 traditional United States allies and partners to take
11 similar steps and coordinate closely on targeted
12 sanctions and visa restrictions; and

13 (13) the work of Radio Free Asia’s Uyghur lan-
14 guage service should be commended for providing a
15 detailed and accurate account of current events fac-
16 ing Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in China
17 despite efforts by the Government of the People’s
18 Republic of China to intimidate their reporting
19 through threats and detention of family members
20 living in China.

21 **SEC. 6. NATIONAL SECURITY REPORT.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
23 date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National
24 Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State,
25 shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees

1 a classified and unclassified report to assess regional secu-
2 rity threats posed by the crackdown across Xinjiang and
3 the frequency with which Central and Southeast Asian
4 governments are forcibly returning Turkic Muslim refu-
5 gees and asylum seekers.

6 (b) ANNEX.—The report required under subsection
7 (a) shall include an annex with a list of all Chinese compa-
8 nies involved in the construction or operation of the “polit-
9 ical education” camps, or the provision or operation of
10 surveillance technology or operations, across Xinjiang.

11 **SEC. 7. REPORT ON STOPPING INTIMIDATION OF CITIZENS**
12 **AND RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

13 Not later than 90 days after the date of the enact-
14 ment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of
15 Investigation, in consultation with the Secretary of State,
16 shall provide a report to the appropriate congressional
17 committees that outline efforts to provide information to
18 and protect United States citizens and residents, including
19 ethnic Uyghurs and Chinese nationals legally studying or
20 working temporarily in the United States who have experi-
21 enced harassment as described under section 5(9).

22 **SEC. 8. REPORT ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.**

23 Not later than 120 days after the date of the enact-
24 ment of this Act, the CEO of the United States Agency

1 for Global Media shall submit to the appropriate congress-
2 sional committees a report that—

3 (1) describes the current status and reach of
4 United States broadcasting to the Xinjiang region
5 and Uyghur speaking communities globally, barriers
6 to the free flow of news and information to these
7 communities, and, if appropriate, detailed technical
8 and fiscal requirements necessary to increase broad-
9 casting and other media to these communities glob-
10 ally;

11 (2) describes efforts to intimidate Radio Free
12 Asia and Voice of America reporters reporting on
13 human rights issues in the People’s Republic of
14 China; and

15 (3) in consultation with the Global Engagement
16 Center at the Department of State, describes and
17 assesses disinformation and propaganda by the Gov-
18 ernment of the People’s Republic of China or other
19 members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
20 targeting Uyghur communities globally and efforts
21 to downplay gross violations of universally recog-
22 nized human rights occurring in the Xinjiang region.

23 **SEC. 9. ANNUAL REPORT.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
25 date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter,

1 the Secretary of State, after consulting relevant civil soci-
2 ety organizations, shall submit to the appropriate congres-
3 sional committees and make available on the website of
4 Department of State an interagency report that in-
5 cludes—

6 (1) an assessment of the number of individuals
7 detained in political “reeducation camps” and condi-
8 tions in the camps for detainees in the Xinjiang re-
9 gion, including whether detainees endure torture,
10 forced renunciation of faith, or other mistreatment;

11 (2) a description, as possible, of the methods
12 used by People’s Republic of China authorities to
13 “reeducate” Uyghur detainees as well as the Peo-
14 ple’s Republic of China agencies in charge of reedu-
15 cation;

16 (3) an assessment of the number of individuals
17 being arbitrarily detained, including in pretrial de-
18 tention centers and prisons;

19 (4) an assessment of the level of access People’s
20 Republic of China authorities grant to diplomats,
21 journalists, and others to the Xinjiang region and a
22 description of measures used to impede efforts to
23 monitor human rights conditions in the Xinjiang re-
24 gion;

1 (5) an assessment of the repressive surveillance,
2 detection, and control methods used by People’s Re-
3 public of China authorities in the Xinjiang region,
4 and a list of individuals who hold senior leadership
5 positions and are responsible for “high-tech” polic-
6 ing, mass incarceration, and reeducation efforts tar-
7 geting Uyghur and other predominately Muslim eth-
8 nic minorities in the Xinjiang region; and

9 (6) a description of United States diplomatic ef-
10 forts to address the gross violations of universally
11 recognized rights in the Xinjiang region, including in
12 multilateral institutions and through bilateral rela-
13 tions with the People’s Republic of China, the na-
14 tions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation
15 (OIC), and other countries.

16 (b) TERMINATION.—The Secretary of State may ter-
17 minate the report required under subsection (a) if the Sec-
18 retary determines that the gross violations of universally
19 recognized human rights and mass detention of Uyghurs
20 and other predominately Muslim ethnic minorities has
21 ended in the Xinjiang region.

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