To modify and reauthorize the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SEPTEMBER 13, 2019
Mr. McGovern (for himself, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Suozzi, Mr. Malinowski, and Mr. McAdams) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on 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 modify and reauthorize the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO AND REAUTHORIZATION OF TIBETAN POLICY ACT OF 2002.

(a) TIBETAN NEGOTIATIONS.—Section 613 of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “without preconditions” after “a dialogue”; 

(ii) by inserting “or Central Tibetan Administration representatives” after “his representatives”; and

(iii) by adding at the end before the period the following: “and should coordinate with other governments in multilateral efforts toward this goal”; 

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) POLICY COMMUNICATION.—The President shall direct the Secretary of State to ensure that, in accordance with this Act, United States policy on Tibet, as coordinated by the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, is communicated to
all Federal departments and agencies in contact with
the Government of the People’s Republic of China.”;
(2) in subsection (b)—
(A) in the matter preceding paragraph
(1)—
(i) by striking “until December 31,
2021”; and
(ii) by inserting “and direct the De-
partment of State to make public on its
website” after “appropriate congressional
committees”;
(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at
the end;
(C) in paragraph (2), by striking the pe-
riod at the end and inserting a semicolon; and
(D) by adding at the end the following:
“(3) the steps taken by the United States Gov-
ernment to promote the human rights and genuine
cultural, religious, linguistic, and national identity of
the Tibetan people, including the right of the Ti-
betan people to choose their own religious leaders in
accordance with their established religious practice
and system; and
“(4) an analysis of United States business ac-
tivities in Tibet, whether those activities employ Ti-
betans and how many, whether those activities are consistent with the protection of the environment and Tibetan cultural traditions, and whether those activities contribute to or support, through goods or services, the surveillance of the people of Tibet.”.

(b) **Economic Development in Tibet.**—Section 616 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by inserting “human rights” after “respect Tibetan”;  

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking “and” at the end;  

(C) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and  

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(10) neither provide incentive for, nor facilitate the involuntary or coerced relocation of, Tibetan nomads from their traditional pasturelands into concentrated settlements.”; and  

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **Private Sector Investment.**—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, should—

“(1) encourage United States businesses and individuals that are engaged in commerce or invest-
ing in enterprises in Tibet to abide by the principles contained in subsection (d) and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; and

“(2) request that such businesses and individuals provide to the Department of State periodic reports on their adherence to such principles.

“(f) UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—The President shall provide grants to nongovernmental organizations to support sustainable economic development, cultural and historical preservation, health care, education, and environmental sustainability projects for Tibetan communities in Tibet, in accordance with the principles specified in subsection (d) and subject to the review and approval of the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues under section 621(d) or, if the Coordinator has not been appointed, the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.”.

(c) DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION RELATING TO TIBET.—Section 618 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 618. DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION RELATING TO TIBET.

“(a) UNITED STATES CONSULATE IN LHASA, TIBET.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall seek to establish a United States consulate in Lhasa, Tibet, to provide consular services to United States citizens traveling in Tibet and to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet.

“(2) CONSULAR DISTRICTS.—The Secretary should organize the United States Embassy’s consular districts within the People’s Republic of China so that all areas designated as autonomous for Tibetans are contained within the same consular district.

“(b) TIBET SECTION IN UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN BEIJING, CHINA.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a Tibet section within the United States Embassy in Beijing, China, to follow political, economic, and social developments in Tibet until such time as a United States consulate in Lhasa, Tibet, is established under subsection (a).

“(2) DUTIES.—The Tibet section established under paragraph (1) shall have the primary responsibility of reporting on human rights issues and access to Tibet by United States Government officials, journalists, non-governmental organizations, and the Tibetan diaspora and shall work in close cooperation...
with the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues.

“(c) POLICY.—The Secretary should not authorize the establishment in the United States of any additional consulate of the People’s Republic of China until such time as a United States consulate in Lhasa, Tibet, is established under subsection (a).”.

(d) RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN TIBET.—Section 620(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended by adding at the end before the period the following: “, including with respect to the reincarnation system of Tibetan Buddhism”.

(e) UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR TIBETAN ISSUES.—Section 621 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(c) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the Special Coordinator are to—

“(1) promote substantive dialogue without preconditions between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives or Central Tibetan Administration representatives leading to a negotiated agreement on Tibet;
“(2) encourage the Government of the People’s Republic of China to address the aspirations of the Tibetan people with regard to their cultural, religious, linguistic, and national identity;

“(3) promote the human rights and religious freedoms of the Tibetan people, including women’s human rights;

“(4) promote activities to preserve the distinct environment and water resources of the Tibetan plateau;

“(5) promote economic development as enumerated in section 616(e) of this Act; and

“(6) promote access to Tibet in accordance with the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018.”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (8); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) review and approve all projects carried out pursuant to section 616(f) and section 7(b) of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2019;
“(7) seek to establish international diplomatic coalitions to—

“(A) oppose any effort by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to identify or install Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders in a manner inconsistent with the established religious practice and system of Tibetan Buddhism; and

“(B) ensure that the identification and installation of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders, including a future 15th Dalai Lama, is determined solely within the Tibetan Buddhist faith community, in accordance with the universally-recognized right to religious freedom; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) PERSONNEL.—The Secretary shall assign not less than three individuals to the Office of the Special Coordinator to assist in the management of the responsibilities of this section.”.

(f) GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF TIBET.—Such Act (22 U.S.C. 6901 note), as so amended, is further amended by adding at the end the following:
“SEC. 622. GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF TIBET.

“In this Act and in implementing policies relating to the Tibetan people under other provisions of law, the term ‘Tibet’, unless otherwise specified, means—

“(1) the Tibet Autonomous Region; and

“(2) the Tibetan areas of Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, and Yunnan provinces.”.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING THE SUCCESSION OR REINCARNATION OF THE DALAI LAMA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Tibetan Buddhism is practiced in many countries including the People’s Republic of China, Bhutan, Nepal, Mongolia, India, the Russian Federation, and the United States.

(2) No single political entity encompasses the territory in which Tibetan Buddhism is practiced.

(3) The Dalai Lama is widely revered by Tibetan Buddhists and those who practice Tibetan Buddhism around the world, including those in the United States, as their spiritual leader.

(4) Under the Tibetan Buddhist belief system, there have been 14 persons recognized as the Dalai Lama, each a manifestation of the Bodhisattva of Compassion, selected according to the spiritual traditions and practices of Tibetan Buddhism.
(5) The 14th Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, issued a statement on September 24, 2011, explaining the traditions and spiritual precepts of the selection of Dalai Lamas, setting forth his views on the considerations and process for selecting his successor, and providing a response to the Chinese government’s claims that only the Chinese government has the ultimate authority in the selection process of the Dalai Lama.

(6) The 14th Dalai Lama said in his statement that if a decision to continue the institution of the Dalai Lama is made, that the responsibility shall primarily rest with the Dalai Lama’s Gaden Phodrang Trust, who will be informed by the written instructions of the 14th Dalai Lama.

(7) Since 2011, the 14th Dalai Lama has reiterated publicly on numerous occasions that decisions on the succession or reincarnation of the next Dalai Lama belongs to the Tibetan Buddhist faith community alone.

(8) The Government of the People’s Republic of China has interfered in the process of recognizing a successor or reincarnation of Tibetan Buddhist leaders, including in 1995 by arbitrarily detaining Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, a 6-year old boy who was
identified as the 11th Panchen Lama, and pur-
porting to install its own candidate as the Panchen
Lama.

(9) During his confirmation hearings to be Sec-
retary of State, Michael Pompeo testified to the Sen-
ate Foreign Relations Committee that “If confirmed,
I will press the Chinese government to respect the
legitimacy of Tibetan Buddhists’ religious practices.
This includes the decisions of Tibetan Buddhists in
selecting, educating, and venerating the lamas who
lead the faith, such as the Dalai Lama.”.

(10) The Department of State’s Report on
International Religious Freedom for 2017 reported
on policies and efforts of the Government of the
People’s Republic of China to exert control over the
selection of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders, in-
cluding reincarnate lamas, and stated that “U.S. of-
fficials underscored that decisions on the reincarna-
tion of the Dalai Lama should be made solely by
faith leaders.”.

(11) In July 2015, Under Secretary of State
for Civilian Security, Democracy and Human
Rights, Sarah Sewall, serving concurrently as United
States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, testi-
fied to Congress that “the basic and universally rec-
13

ognized right of religious freedom demands that any
decision on the next Dalai Lama be reserved to the
current Dalai Lama, Tibetan Buddhist leaders, and
the Tibetan people”.

(12) On June 8, 2015, the United States
House of Representatives unanimously approved
House Resolution 337 which calls on the United
States Government to “underscore that government
interference in the Tibetan reincarnation process is
a violation of the internationally recognized right to
religious freedom, and that matters related to rein-
carnations in Tibetan Buddhism are of keen interest
to Tibetan Buddhist populations worldwide”.

(13) On April 25, 2018, the United States Sen-
ate unanimously approved Senate Resolution 429
which “expresses its sense that the identification
and installation of Tibetan Buddhist religious lead-
ers, including a future 15th Dalai Lama, is a matter
that should be determined solely within the Tibetan
Buddhist faith community, in accordance with the
inalienable right to religious freedom”.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
United States that—

(1) decisions regarding the identification and
installation of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders, in-
cluding a future 15th Dalai Lama, are exclusively
spiritual matters that should be made by the appro-
priate religious authorities within the Tibetan Bud-
dhist tradition and in the context of the will of reli-
gious practitioners and the instructions of the 14th
Dalai Lama; and

(2) interference by the Government of the Peo-
ple’s Republic of China or any other government in
the process of recognizing a successor or reincarna-
tion of the Dalai Lama would represent a clear vi-
olation of the fundamental religious freedoms of Ti-
betan Buddhists and the Tibetan people.

(e) AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHOR-
IZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1990 AND 1991.—Section
901(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal
80) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (7), (8), and
(9) as paragraphs (8), (9), and (10), respectively;
and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the fol-
lowing:

“(7) protecting the internationally recognized
right to the freedom of religion and belief, including
ensuring that the identification and installation of
Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders, including a future 15th Dalai Lama, is a matter determined solely within the Tibetan Buddhist faith community, based on instructions of the 14th Dalai Lama, without interference by the Government of the People’s Republic of China;’’.

(d) HOLDING CHINESE OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ABUSES TARGETING TIBETAN BUDDHISTS.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to consider any effort by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to identify or install its own candidate as the future 15th Dalai Lama of Tibetan Buddhism to be—

(A) a serious human rights abuse as such term is used in Executive Order 13818 (2017); and

(B) a particularly severe violation of religious freedom for purposes of applying section 212(a)(2)(G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)(G)); and

(2) to consider any official of the Government of the People’s Republic of China determined to be complicit in identifying or installing a government-approved candidate as the future 15th Dalai Lama, contrary to the instructions provided by the 14th
Dalai Lama, and one not recognized by the faith community of Tibetan Buddhists globally to be subject to sanctions described in Executive Order 13818 (2017) and to inadmissibility into the United States under section 212(a)(2)(G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)).

(e) DEPARTMENT OF STATE PROGRAMMING TO PROMOTE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR TIBETAN BUDDHISTS.—

Consistent with section 401 of the Frank R. Wolf International Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114–281; 130 Stat. 1436), of the funds available to the Department of State for international religious freedom programs, the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom should provide funding to vigorously protect and promote international religious freedom in China and for programs to protect Tibetan Buddhism in China and elsewhere.


Section 102(b)(1) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6412(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “, including policies” and inserting “, including interference in the right of religious communities to choose their leaders, policies”; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) CHINA.—Because matters relating to religious freedom in China are complex in scope and intensity and often vary by ethnicity and geographic or administrative region, each chapter on China in the Annual Report shall include separate sections on—

“(i) Tibet;
“(ii) the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;
“(iii) Hong Kong and Macau;
“(iv) unrecognized or independent Catholics and Protestant ‘house churches’; and
“(v) Falun Gong and other faith-based or new religious movements.”.

SEC. 5. POLICY REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER RESOURCES ON THE TIBETAN PLATEAU.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Glaciers in Tibet feed ten of the major rivers of South and East Asia, which supply freshwater to an estimated 1.8 billion people.

(2) Chinese scientists have reported that since 1960 the Tibetan Plateau’s annual average tempera-
ture has increased at twice the global average, caus-
ing melting of the glaciers, which will result in vari-
able water flows in the future.

(3) Tibet’s rivers support wetlands that play a key role in water storage, water quality, and the reg-
ulation of water flow, and support biodiversity, fos-
ter vegetation growth, and act as carbon sinks.

(4) The grasslands of Tibet play a significant role in carbon production and sequestration.

(5) Changes in permafrost levels, caused by ris-
ing temperatures and intensifying evaporation, can affect the water supply, cause desertification, and destabilize infrastructure on the Tibetan Plateau and beyond.

(6) The warming of the Tibetan plateau may cause changes in the monsoon cycle in South and Southeast Asia, which could lead to droughts or floods that overwhelm infrastructure and damage crops.

(7) The resettlement of nomads from Tibetan grasslands undermines the application of traditional stewardship practices developed through centuries of pastoral practices, which can be key to mitigating the negative effects of warming on the Tibetan Plateau.
(8) The construction of large hydroelectric power dams in Tibet, planned to be used in part to transmit power to Chinese provinces outside of Tibet, as well as other infrastructure projects, including the Sichuan-Tibet railroad may also lead to the resettlement of thousands of Tibetans and transform the environment.

(9) Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam are members of the Mekong River Commission, which promotes sustainable management and development of water and related resources among member nations.

(10) The People’s Republic of China is not a full party to the Mekong River Commission.

(11) The People’s Republic of China has approximately 20 percent of the world’s population but only around 7 percent of the world's water supply, with India and the rest of South and Southeast Asia also relying on the rivers flowing from the Himalayas of the Tibetan Plateau.

(12) The People’s Republic of China has already completed water transfer programs diverting billions of cubic meters of water yearly and there are plans to divert more waters from the Tibetan plateau in China.
(b) Water Resources in Tibet and the Tibetan Watershed.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with relevant agencies of the United States Government, shall—

(1) pursue collaborative efforts with Chinese and international scientific institutions to monitor the environment on the Tibetan Plateau, including glacial retreat, temperature rise, and carbon levels, in order to promote a greater understanding of the effects on permafrost, river flows, grasslands and desertification, and the monsoon cycle;

(2) engage with the Government of the People’s Republic of China and nongovernmental organizations to encourage the participation of Tibetan nomads and other Tibetan stakeholders in the development and implementation of grassland management policies, in order to utilize their indigenous experience in mitigation and stewardship of the land and to assess policies on the forced resettlement of nomads; and

(3) encourage a regional framework on water security, or use existing frameworks, such as the Lower Mekong Initiative, to facilitate cooperative agreements among all riparian nations that would promote transparency, sharing of information, pollu-
tion regulation, and arrangements on impounding
and diversion of waters that originate on the Ti-
betan Plateau.

(e) TIBETAN WATER RESOURCES AND NATIONAL SE-
CURITY.—Section 1202(b) of the National Defense Au-
thorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–65; 10 U.S.C.
113 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(29) Tibet’s strategic importance and the stra-
tegic importance of water resources from the Ti-
betan Plateau in regional and territorial disputes.”.

SEC. 6. DEMOCRACY IN THE TIBETAN EXILE COMMUNITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The 14th Dalai Lama has overseen a proc-
ess of democratization within the Tibetan polity, be-
ginning in Tibet in the 1950s and continuing in exile
from the 1960s to the present.

(2) The first representative body in Tibetan his-
tory, formed on September 2, 1960, was the pre-
cursor of the Tibetan Parliament in Exile, the legis-
late branch within the Central Tibetan Administra-
tion.

(3) The first direct election for the chief execu-
tive of the Central Tibetan Administration was held
on July 29, 2001, with the election of Professor
Samdhong Rinpoche.
(4) On March 10, 2011, the 14th Dalai Lama announced that he would relinquish his political responsibilities and on August 8, 2011, he transferred full political power to the elected leadership of the Central Tibetan Administration.

(5) On March 20, 2011, members of the Tibetan exile community across some 30 countries held elections, monitored by international observers and assessed to be free and fair, to select the next parliament and chief executive.

(6) As a result of the codification of the transfer of political power from the Dalai Lama, the Kalon Tripa, or Chief of the Cabinet, assumed full executive authority and the Tibetan Parliament in Exile assumed full legislative authority within the Central Tibetan Administration.

(7) As a result of the 2011 elections, the 15th Tibetan Parliament was seated and Lobsang Sangay was chosen as Kalon Tripa, a title changed to Sikyong in 2012.

(8) Approximately six million Tibetans in Tibet do not enjoy a democratic form of government or the ability to elect their political representatives.

(9) Section 355 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 ex-
pressed the sense of Congress that Tibet’s true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government-in-exile as recognized by the Tibetan people and that Tibet has maintained throughout its history a distinctive and sovereign national, cultural, and religious identity separate from that of China and, except during periods of illegal Chinese occupation, has maintained a separate and sovereign political and territorial identity.

(10) The Middle Way Approach, the official policy of the Central Tibetan Administration, seeks genuine autonomy for the six million Tibetans in Tibet.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Tibetan exile communities around the world should be commended for the successful adoption of a system of self governance with democratic institutions and free elections to choose their leaders;

(2) the Dalai Lama should be commended for his decision to transfer political authority to elected leaders in accordance with democratic principles;

(3) the Central Tibetan Administration legitimately represents and reflects the aspirations of Ti-
betan people around the world and the Sikyong is
the President of the Central Tibetan Administration;

(4) as consistent with section 621(d)(3) of the
the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan
Issues should continue to maintain close contact
with the religious, cultural, and elected leaders of
the Tibetan people; and

(5) the adoption of democracy within the Ti-
etan exile community can serve as an example to
other sub-national or non-sovereign communities
around the world.

SEC. 7. SUSTAINABILITY IN TIBETAN COMMUNITIES SEEK-
ING TO PRESERVE THEIR CULTURE, RELI-
GION, AND LANGUAGE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Following the flight into exile of the Dalai
Lama and tens of thousands of fellow Tibetans, the
Government of India graciously granted land on
which the Tibetan refugees could settle.

(2) Under the leadership of the Dalai Lama,
Tibetan refugees established in settlements in India,
Nepal, and Bhutan monastic, cultural, and edu-
cational institutions for the purpose of preserving
their religion, culture, and language until the time
that they could return to Tibet.

(3) Many of the Tibetan settlements are more
than 50 years old with aging infrastructure, chal-
lenging the capacity to absorb new refugees and pro-
vide modern services and gainful employment.

(4) The threats to Tibetan culture, religion, and
language in the People’s Republic of China justify
support for efforts by Tibetans outside China to pre-
serve their heritage.

(5) Many long-staying Tibetans in Nepal have
not received documentation that would provide legal
resident status and allow them fuller access to edu-
cational opportunities and sustainable participation
in the economy and society of Nepal.

(6) It is United States policy to promote the
human rights of the Tibetan people and the preser-
vation of the distinct Tibetan cultural, religious, and
linguistic heritage.

(7) The Dalai Lama has said that the Central
Tibetan Administration will cease to exist once a ne-
gotiated settlement has been achieved that allows Ti-
betans to freely enjoy their culture, religion, and lan-
guage in Tibet.
(b) **DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.**—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for development assistance for fiscal year 2020, such sums as may be necessary are authorized to be available to support the preservation of Tibetan cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, as well as the education, skills development, and entrepreneurship of Tibetans residing in settlements in South Asia, subject to review and approval of the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues.

(c) **STATUS OF TIBETANS IN NEPAL.**—The Secretary of State shall urge the Government of Nepal to provide legal documentation to long-staying Tibetan residents in Nepal who fled a credible threat of persecution in Tibet in order to allow them to more fully participate in the economy and society of Nepal.

(d) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Office of Tibet in Washington, DC, is the representative office in the United States of the Dalai Lama and the Central Tibetan Administration.

(e) **SUNSET.**—This section shall terminate on the date that is one year after the date on which the Secretary of State certifies to Congress that a negotiated settlement between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives on Tibet has been concluded.
SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Office of the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State for administration of foreign affairs, not less than $1,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 and each subsequent fiscal year for the Office of the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues.

(b) Tibetan Scholarship Program and "Ngwang Choepel Exchange Programs".—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for educational and cultural exchange programs for fiscal year 2020 and each subsequent fiscal year—

(1) not less than $750,000 is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Tibetan scholarship program established under section 103(b)(1) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–319; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note); and

(2) not less than $650,000 is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the "Ngwang Choepel Exchange Programs" (formerly known as "programs of educational and cultural exchange between the United States and the people of Tibet") under section 103(a) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996.
(c) **Humanitarian Assistance to Tibetan Refugees in South Asia.**—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for migration and refugee assistance for fiscal year 2020 and each subsequent fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary are authorized to be appropriated for humanitarian assistance, including food, medicine, clothing, and medical and vocational training, to Tibetan refugees in South Asia who have fled facing a credible threat of persecution in the People’s Republic of China.

(d) **Development Assistance.**—Of the funds appropriated under the heading Economic Support Fund for fiscal year 2020 and each subsequent fiscal year, not less than $6,000,000 is authorized for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture and language both in the refugee and diaspora Tibetan communities, development, and the resilience of Tibetan communities and the Central Tibetan Administration in India and Nepal, and to assist in the education and development of the next generation of Tibetan leaders from such communities.

(e) **Tibetan Governance.**—Of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for fiscal year 2020 and each subsequent fiscal year, not less than $3,000,000 is authorized for programs to strengthen the capacity of the Central Tibetan Administration, insti-
tutions and strengthen democracy, governance, information and international outreach, and research.