

**AMENDMENT TO RULES COMM. PRINT 118–36**  
**OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF**  
**MASSACHUSETTS**

At the end of title XVII, add the following:

1 **Subtitle D—Promoting a Resolu-**  
2 **tion to the Tibet-China Dispute**  
3 **Act**

4 **SEC. 1751. SHORT TITLE.**

5 This subtitle may be cited as the “Promoting a Reso-  
6 lution to the Tibet-China Dispute Act”.

7 **SEC. 1752. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress finds the following:

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

16 (2) Nine rounds of dialogue held between 2002  
17 and 2010 between the People’s Republic of China  
18 authorities and the 14th Dalai Lama’s representa-  
19 tives failed to produce a settlement that resolved dif-

1       ferences, and the two sides have held no formal dia-  
2       logue since January 2010.

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

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

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

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

24          (7) Under international law, including United  
25       Nations General Assembly Resolution 2625, the

1 right to self-determination is the right of a people to  
2 determine its own destiny and the exercise of this  
3 right can result in a variety of outcomes ranging  
4 from independence, federation, protection, some  
5 form of autonomy, or full integration within a State.

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

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

21 (10) The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22  
22 U.S.C. 6901 note), as amended by the Tibetan Pol-  
23 icy and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III  
24 of division FF of Public Law 116–260), in directing  
25 the United States Government “to promote the

1 human rights and distinct religious, cultural, lin-  
2 guistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people”  
3 acknowledges that the Tibetan people possess a dis-  
4 tinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical  
5 identity.

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

13 (12) The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22  
14 U.S.C. 6901 note) specifies that the central objective  
15 of the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan  
16 Issues is to promote substantive dialogue between  
17 the Government of the People’s Republic of China  
18 and the Dalai Lama, his or her representatives, or  
19 democratically elected leaders of the Tibetan com-  
20 munity.

21 **SEC. 1753. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

22 It is the policy of the United States—

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

1           (2) that the dispute between Tibet and the Peo-  
2           ple’s Republic of China must be resolved in accord-  
3           ance with international law, including the United  
4           Nations Charter, by peaceful means, through dia-  
5           logue without preconditions;

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

10          (4) to encourage the People’s Republic of China  
11          to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Po-  
12          litical Rights and uphold all its commitments under  
13          the International Covenant on Economic, Social and  
14          Cultural Rights; and

15          (5) in accordance with the Tibetan Policy and  
16          Support Act of 2020—

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

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

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

9 **SEC. 1754. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

10 It is the sense of Congress that—

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

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

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

1           (4) United States public diplomacy efforts  
2           should counter disinformation about Tibet from the  
3           Government of the People’s Republic of China and  
4           the Chinese Communist Party, including  
5           disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Ti-  
6           betan people, and Tibetan institutions, including  
7           that of the Dalai Lama.

8   **SEC. 1755. MODIFICATIONS TO THE TIBETAN POLICY ACT**  
9                           **OF 2002.**

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

13               (1) in paragraph (2), by striking “; and” and  
14               inserting a semicolon;

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

17               (3) by adding at the end the following new  
18               paragraph:

19               “(4) efforts to counter disinformation about  
20               Tibet from the Government of the People’s Republic  
21               of China and the Chinese Communist Party, includ-  
22               ing disinformation about the history of Tibet, the  
23               Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions, including  
24               that of the Dalai Lama.”.

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

4 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), and  
5 (8) as paragraphs (7), (8), and (9), respectively; and

6 (2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the fol-  
7 lowing new paragraph:

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

18 (c) DEFINITION.—The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002  
19 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended by adding at the end  
20 the following new section:

21 **“SEC. 622. DEFINITION.**

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

24 “(1) The Tibet Autonomous Region.



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

4                   “(A) Kanlho (Gannan) Tibetan Autono-  
5                   mous Prefecture, and Pari (Tianzhu) Tibetan  
6                   Autonomous County located in Gansu Province.

7                   “(B) Golog (Guoluo) Tibetan Autonomous  
8                   Prefecture, Malho (Huangnan) Tibetan Autono-  
9                   mous Prefecture, Tsojang (Haibei) Tibetan Au-  
10                  tonomous Prefecture, Tsolho (Hainan) Tibetan  
11                  Autonomous Prefecture, Tsonub (Haixi) Mon-  
12                  golian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and  
13                  Yulshul (Yushu) Tibetan Autonomous Prefec-  
14                  ture, located in Qinghai Province.

15                  “(C) Garze (Ganzi) Tibetan Autonomous  
16                  Prefecture, Ngawa (Aba) Tibetan and Qiang  
17                  Autonomous Prefecture, and Muli (Mili) Ti-  
18                  betan Autonomous County, located in Sichuan  
19                  Province.

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

22 **SEC. 1756. AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS TO COUNTER**  
23 **DISINFORMATION ABOUT TIBET.**

24           Amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise  
25           made available under section 346 of the Tibetan Policy

1 and Support Act of 2020 (subtitle E of title III of division  
2 FF of Public Law 116–260) are authorized to be made  
3 available to counter disinformation about Tibet from the  
4 Government of the People’s Republic of China and the  
5 Chinese Communist Party, including disinformation about  
6 the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan insti-  
7 tutions, including that of the Dalai Lama.

