

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1872

To promote access for United States officials, journalists, and other citizens to Tibetan areas of the People’s Republic of China, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 4, 2017

Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. HULTGREN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. STEWART, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. KEATING, Mr. NEAL, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. POLIS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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 promote access for United States officials, journalists, and other citizens to Tibetan areas of the People’s Republic of China, and for other purposes.

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 “Reciprocal Access to
5 Tibet Act of 2017”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) The Government of the People’s Republic of
4 China does not grant United States officials, jour-
5 nalists, and other citizens access to China on a basis
6 that is reciprocal to the access that the Government
7 of the United States grants Chinese officials, jour-
8 nalists, and citizens.

9 (2) The Government of China imposes greater
10 restrictions on travel to Tibetan areas than to other
11 areas of China.

12 (3) Officials of China have stated that Tibet is
13 open to foreign visitors.

14 (4) The Government of China is promoting
15 tourism in Tibetan areas, and at the Sixth Tibet
16 Work Forum in August 2015, Premier Li Keqiang
17 called for Tibet to build “major world tourism des-
18 tinations”.

19 (5) The Government of China requires for-
20 eigners to obtain permission from the Tibet Foreign
21 and Overseas Affairs Office or from the Tibet Tour-
22 ism Bureau to enter the Tibet Autonomous Region,
23 a restriction that is not imposed on travel to any
24 other provincial-level jurisdiction in China.

25 (6) The Department of State reports that—

1 (A) officials of the Government of the
2 United States submitted 39 requests for diplo-
3 matic access to the Tibet Autonomous Region
4 between May 2011 and July 2015, but only
5 four were granted; and

6 (B) when such requests are granted, diplo-
7 matic personnel are closely supervised and given
8 few opportunities to meet local residents not ap-
9 proved by authorities.

10 (7) The Government of China delayed United
11 States consular access for more than 48 hours after
12 an October 28, 2013, bus crash in the Tibet Autono-
13 mous Region, in which three citizens of the United
14 States died and more than a dozen others, all from
15 Walnut, California, were injured, undermining the
16 ability of the Government of the United States to
17 provide consular services to the victims and their
18 families, and failing to meet China's obligations
19 under the Convention on Consular Relations, done
20 at Vienna April 24, 1963 (21 UST 77).

21 (8) Following a 2015 earthquake that trapped
22 dozens of citizens of the United States in the Tibet
23 Autonomous Region, the United States Consulate
24 General in Chengdu faced significant challenges in

1 providing emergency consular assistance due to a
2 lack of consular access.

3 (9) The Country Reports on Human Rights
4 Practices for 2015 of the Department of State stat-
5 ed “With the exception of a few highly controlled
6 trips, the Chinese government also denied multiple
7 requests by foreign diplomats for permission to visit
8 the TAR.”.

9 (10) Tibetan-Americans, attempting to visit
10 their homeland, report having to undergo a discrimi-
11 natory visa application process, different from what
12 is typically required, at the Chinese embassy and
13 consulates in the United States, and often find their
14 requests to travel denied.

15 (11) The Country Reports on Human Rights
16 Practices for 2016 of the Department of State stat-
17 ed “The few visits to the TAR by diplomats and
18 journalists that were allowed were tightly controlled
19 by local authorities.”.

20 (12) A September 2016 article in the Wash-
21 ington Post reported that “The Tibet Autonomous
22 Region . . . is harder to visit as a journalist than
23 North Korea.”.

24 (13) The Government of China has failed to re-
25 spond positively to requests from the Government of

1 the United States to open a consulate in Lhasa,
2 Tibet Autonomous Region.

3 (14) The Foreign Correspondents Club of
4 China reports that—

5 (A) 2008 rules prevent foreign reporters
6 from visiting the Tibet Autonomous Region
7 without prior permission from the Government
8 of such Region;

9 (B) such permission has only rarely been
10 granted; and

11 (C) although the 2008 rules allow journal-
12 ists to travel freely in other parts of China, Ti-
13 betan areas outside such Region remain “effec-
14 tively off-limits to foreign reporters”.

15 (15) The Department of State reports that in
16 addition to having to obtain permission to enter the
17 Tibet Autonomous Region, foreign tourists—

18 (A) must be accompanied at all times by a
19 government-designated tour guide;

20 (B) are rarely granted permission to enter
21 the region by road;

22 (C) are largely barred from visiting around
23 the March anniversary of a 1959 Tibetan upris-
24 ing; and

1 (D) are banned from visiting the area
2 where Larung Gar, the world's largest center
3 for the study of Tibetan Buddhism, and the site
4 of a large-scale campaign to expel students and
5 demolish living quarters, is located.

6 (16) Foreign visitors also face restrictions in
7 their ability to travel freely in Tibetan areas outside
8 the Tibet Autonomous Region.

9 (17) The Government of the United States gen-
10 erally allows journalists and other citizens of China
11 to travel freely within the United States. The Gov-
12 ernment of the United States requires diplomats
13 from China to notify the Department of State of
14 their travel plans, and in certain situations, the Gov-
15 ernment of the United States requires such dip-
16 lomats to obtain approval from the Department of
17 State before travel. However, where approval is re-
18 quired, it is almost always granted expeditiously.

19 (18) The United States regularly grants visas
20 to Chinese officials, scholars, and others who travel
21 to the United States to discuss, promote, and dis-
22 play the perspective of the Government of China on
23 the situation in Tibetan areas, even as the Govern-
24 ment of China restricts the ability of citizens of the

1 United States to travel to Tibetan areas to gain
2 their own perspective.

3 (19) Chinese diplomats based in the United
4 States generally avail themselves of the freedom to
5 travel to United States cities and lobby city councils,
6 mayors, and governors to refrain from passing reso-
7 lutions, issuing proclamations, or making statements
8 of concern on Tibet.

9 (20) The Government of China characterizes
10 statements made by officials of the United States
11 about the situation in Tibetan areas as inappro-
12 priate interference in the internal affairs of China.

13 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

14 In this Act:

15 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
16 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-
17 mittees” means—

18 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations
19 and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Sen-
20 ate; and

21 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
22 the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of
23 Representatives.

24 (2) **SENIOR LEADERSHIP POSITIONS.**—The
25 term “senior leadership positions” means—

1 (A) at the national level, the Chairperson
2 of the National Committee of the Chinese Peo-
3 ple’s Political Consultative Conference and the
4 Head and Deputy Heads of the Communist
5 Party Central Committee’s United Front Work
6 Department;

7 (B) at the sub-national level—

8 (i) members of the Communist Party
9 Standing Committee of the Tibet Autono-
10 mous Region;

11 (ii) the Director of the Tibet Autono-
12 mous Region Tourism Bureau;

13 (iii) the heads of United Front Work
14 Departments of Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu,
15 and Yunnan Provinces; and

16 (iv) members of the Communist Party
17 Standing Committees of the areas listed
18 under paragraph (3)(B); and

19 (C) any other individual determined by the
20 Secretary of State to be personally and substan-
21 tially involved in the formulation or execution of
22 policies related to access for foreigners to Ti-
23 betan areas.

24 (3) TIBETAN AREAS.—The term “Tibetan
25 areas” includes—

1 (A) the Tibet Autonomous Region; and

2 (B) the areas that the Chinese Government
3 designates as Tibetan Autonomous, as follows:

4 (i) Kanlho (Gannan) Tibetan Autono-
5 mous Prefecture, and Pari (Tianzhu) Ti-
6 betan Autonomous County located in
7 Gansu Province.

8 (ii) Golog (Guoluo) Tibetan Autono-
9 mous Prefecture, Malho (Huangnan) Ti-
10 betan Autonomous Prefecture, Tsojang
11 (Haibei) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture,
12 Tsolho (Hainan) Tibetan Autonomous Pre-
13 fecture, Tsonub (Haixi) Mongolian and Ti-
14 betan Autonomous Prefecture, and Yulshul
15 (Yushu) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture,
16 located in Qinghai Province.

17 (iii) Garze (Ganzi) Tibetan Autono-
18 mous Prefecture, Ngawa (Aba) Tibetan
19 and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture, and
20 Muli (Mili) Tibetan Autonomous County,
21 located in Sichuan Province.

22 (iv) Dechen (Diqing) Tibetan Autono-
23 mous Prefecture, located in Yunnan Prov-
24 ince.

1 **SEC. 4. ANNUAL REPORT.**

2 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the
3 date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter,
4 the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate con-
5 gressional committees a report that includes—

6 (1) an assessment of the level of access Chinese
7 authorities granted diplomats, journalists, and tour-
8 ists from the United States to Tibetan areas, includ-
9 ing—

10 (A) a comparison with the level of access
11 granted to other areas of China;

12 (B) a comparison between the levels of ac-
13 cess granted to Tibetan and non-Tibetan areas
14 in relevant provinces;

15 (C) a comparison of the level of access in
16 the reporting year and the previous reporting
17 year; and

18 (D) a description of the required permits
19 and other measures that impede the freedom to
20 travel in Tibetan areas; and

21 (2) a list of each individual who holds a senior
22 leadership position.

23 (b) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The report required
24 under subsection (a) shall be made available to the public
25 on the website of the Department of State.

1 **SEC. 5. INADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN ALIENS.**

2 (a) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS.—No individual who is
3 included on the most recent list required under section
4 4(a)(2) may be eligible to receive a visa to enter the
5 United States or be admitted to the United States if the
6 Secretary of State determines that—

7 (1)(A) the requirement for specific official per-
8 mission for foreigners to enter the Tibetan Autono-
9 mous Region remains in effect; or

10 (B) such requirement has been replaced by a
11 regulation that has a similar effect and requires for-
12 eign travelers to gain a level of permission to enter
13 the Tibet Autonomous Region that is not required
14 for travel to other provinces in China; and

15 (2) restrictions on travel by officials, journal-
16 ists, and citizens of the United States to areas des-
17 igned as “Tibetan Autonomous” in the provinces
18 of Sichuan, Qinghai, Yunnan, and Gansu of China
19 are greater than any restrictions on travel by such
20 officials and citizens to areas in such provinces that
21 are not so designated.

22 (b) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—The Secretary of
23 State shall revoke, in accordance with section 221(i) of
24 the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)),
25 the visa or other documentation to enter or be present in
26 the United States issued for an alien who would be ineli-

1 gible to receive such a visa or documentation under sub-
2 section (a).

3 (c) WAIVER FOR NATIONAL INTERESTS.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may
5 waive the application of subsection (a) or (b) in the
6 case of an alien if the Secretary determines that
7 such a waiver—

8 (A) is necessary to permit the United
9 States to comply with the Agreement Regarding
10 the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed
11 at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered
12 into force November 21, 1947 (TIAS 1676), or
13 any other applicable international obligation of
14 the United States; or

15 (B) is in the national security interests of
16 the United States.

17 (2) NOTIFICATION.—Upon granting a waiver
18 under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall
19 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
20 a document detailing the evidence and justification
21 for the necessity of such waiver, including, if such
22 waiver is granted pursuant to paragraph (1)(B),
23 how such waiver relates to the national security in-
24 terests of the United States.

1 **SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON VISA POLICY.**

2 (a) FINDING.—Congress finds that reciprocity forms
3 the basis of diplomatic law and the practice of mutual ex-
4 changes between countries.

5 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
6 gress that—

7 (1) a country should give equivalent consular
8 access to the nationals of a foreign country in a
9 manner that is reciprocal to the consular access
10 granted by such foreign country to citizens of the
11 country; and

12 (2) the Secretary of State, when granting dip-
13 lomats from China access to parts of the United
14 States, should take into account the extent to which
15 the Government of China grants diplomats from the
16 United States access to parts of China, including the
17 level of access afforded to such diplomats to Tibetan
18 areas.

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