

1 **UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS**  
2 **FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT**

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4  
5 August Term, 2012

6  
7 (Argued: April 16, 2012

8 Decided: September 7, 2012)

9 Docket No. 11-2546-ag

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12 **RUQIANG YU,**

13  
14 *Petitioner,*

15  
16 v.

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18 **ERIC H. HOLDER, JR., ATTORNEY GENERAL,**

19  
20 *Respondent.*

21  
22 Before: JACOBS, *Chief Judge*, B.D. PARKER, & HALL, *Circuit Judges*.

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24 Ruqiang Yu petitions for review of a decision of the Board of Immigration Appeals that  
25 affirmed the Immigration Judge’s decision denying Yu’s application for asylum, withholding of  
26 removal, and relief under the Convention Against Torture (“CAT”). We conclude that the BIA  
27 applied an erroneous legal standard when assessing whether Yu’s opposition to corruption  
28 constituted an actual political opinion. We hold also that the BIA erred by failing to consider  
29 Yu’s claim of imputed political opinion. Accordingly, we grant the petition for review and  
30 remand for further consideration.

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32 Petition for review **GRANTED**.

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36 EMANUEL LIU, Jiang & Liu, Attorneys at Law,  
37 Flushing, NY & Mark C. Fang, Law Office of Mark  
38 C. Fang, White Plains, NY, *for Petitioner*.

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40 JENNIFER PAISNER WILLIAMS, Senior Litigation  
41 Counsel, Office of Immigration Litigation,  
42 Department of Justice, Washington, DC (Tony  
43 West, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division,

1 David V. Bernal, Assistant Director, on the brief),  
2 *for Respondent.*  
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6 BARRINGTON D. PARKER, *Circuit Judge:*

7 Ruqiang Yu (“Yu”), a native and citizen of the People’s Republic of China, petitions this  
8 Court for review of a decision of the Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”) affirming the  
9 decision of Immigration Judge (“IJ”) Sandy K. Hom denying Yu’s application for asylum,  
10 withholding of removal, and relief under the Convention Against Torture (“CAT”).<sup>1</sup> *See*  
11 *Ruqiang Yu*, A087 560 843 (BIA May 31, 2011), *aff’g* IJ Removal Decision (Immig. Ct. N.Y.C.  
12 April 14, 2010). The IJ found that Yu credibly testified that, while an employee and a team-  
13 leader at a state-run airplane factory in Shanghai, his employer corruptly refused to pay the  
14 wages of workers on his team and that, when Yu’s efforts to aid the workers and to bring the  
15 corruption to the attention of government officials was discovered, he was jailed and later fired.  
16 The IJ and the BIA nonetheless concluded that, because the corruption Yu opposed was  
17 “aberrational,” as opposed to “endemic,” he had failed to establish his eligibility for asylum.

18 We conclude that the BIA failed to consider Yu’s opposition to corruption in its full  
19 factual and political context, and we reject the BIA’s conclusion that opposition to corruption at  
20 one workplace – without evidence that the corruption extended to other workplaces – cannot  
21 serve as the basis for asylum. Finally, we conclude that the BIA erroneously failed to consider

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<sup>1</sup> Yu did not appeal the IJ’s denial of his CAT claim to the BIA, so we lack jurisdiction to consider it. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(d)(1); *Karaj v. Gonzales*, 462 F.3d 113, 119 (2d Cir. 2006).

1 Yu's claim of imputed political opinion. Accordingly, we grant the petition for review and  
2 remand the case to the BIA for further consideration.

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4 **BACKGROUND**

5 Yu entered the United States in February 2009 on a B-1 business visa. In May 2009, he  
6 filed an application for asylum claiming past persecution and a fear of future persecution on  
7 account of his political opinions. *See* Assessment to Refer, Immigration and Naturalization  
8 Service, New York Asylum Office, Aug. 5, 2009. His application was initially deemed not  
9 credible and, in September 2009, Yu was served with a Notice to Appear ("NTA") charging him  
10 with removability, at which point he requested a hearing. At his hearing, Yu conceded  
11 removability and applied for asylum, withholding of removal, and CAT relief. The following  
12 facts are taken from his I-589 Application for Asylum and his testimony before the IJ, which was  
13 found to be credible.

14 Yu testified that he worked for seven years as a technician and a team-leader at the  
15 Shanghai Airplane Manufactory, a state-run airplane factory. Yu's team included several  
16 workers who had previously been farmers. According to Yu, the factory officials told a number  
17 of the former farm workers that, because business was slow, their salaries would not be paid.  
18 However, because of his position, Yu knew the factory was not in poor financial condition and  
19 that the factory officials embezzled money intended for the workers and spent it lavishly on  
20 themselves. For these reasons, he was "totally against the factory's leaders."

21 When a worker on Yu's team asked Yu to intervene on his behalf to secure the release of  
22 his wages, Yu agreed to do so and spoke to a supervisor who "warned [Yu] that [he] was an

1 official employee and . . . [he] shouldn't stir trouble for these . . . workers." After about a  
2 month, when the worker still had not received his wages, Yu wrote an anonymous letter to the  
3 Shanghai Anti-Corruption Bureau revealing the names of factory officials who had been  
4 involved in the embezzlement. He signed the letter "a worker with conscience."

5 Yu further testified that, after sending the letter, a number of workers in other groups  
6 approached him. These workers "hoped [Yu] could bring them to see the factory officials to  
7 report their situation." According to Yu, "[m]ore than 10 workers, led by [him] went to see [the]  
8 Vice General Manager who [was] in charge of [the] finance department of [the] factory."  
9 However, the manager's secretary treated "[them] very bad . . . [and one worker] shouted to the  
10 secretary that he didn't get paid and had no money for food." The secretary called security and  
11 the group was "banned from the office building."

12 The next day, four policemen came to Yu's workplace, handcuffed him, took him to a  
13 police station, and charged him with "disrupt[ing] . . . soci[etal] peace." He testified that three  
14 officers interrogated him for four to five hours, showing him a copy of the anonymous letter and  
15 asking whether he had written it. Although Yu denied being the author, the police insisted that  
16 they had confirmed his handwriting and struck him each time he denied being the author. Yu  
17 further testified that the police detained him for two weeks, during which time he was beaten by  
18 the other inmates on account of his anti-corruption activities and threatened with indefinite  
19 detention if he did not sign a letter retracting the charges he had levied. He signed such a letter,  
20 admitting that he purposefully organized workers to cause trouble and to undermine social order,  
21 and he promised not to write additional letters of complaint or to organize workers. As  
22 punishment for this behavior and to secure his release, his family was required to post a 7,000

1 RMB (\$1,110 USD) bond. After his release, he returned to work but was fired a short time later.

2 Thereafter, he was subjected to visits and ongoing harassment by the police, and, in February  
3 2009, he fled China.

4 In his asylum application, Yu characterized his conduct as political. He testified that he  
5 acted out of concern for his co-workers and in an attempt to prevent the embezzlement of their  
6 wages. Yu also testified that the authorities imputed a political opinion to him, believing that he  
7 was actively assisting workers who were promoting social unrest.

8 The IJ found Yu's testimony credible and consistent with his asylum application. The IJ  
9 noted that retaliation for challenging government corruption in some circumstances can  
10 constitute a political opinion. However, he concluded that, "where the respondent [is] directing  
11 his complaint against individuals who [take] advantage of their position, who engaged in  
12 embezzlement and corruption, this, the Court finds, to be aberrational." Having found that the  
13 corruption was "aberrational" and "was due to greed and [] theft," the IJ concluded that Yu was  
14 not eligible for asylum.

15 The BIA affirmed the IJ. It concluded that Yu failed to establish that his actions  
16 "constitute[d] a political challenge directed against a governing institution" since he was  
17 objecting to "aberrational" corruption by individuals. BIA Op. at 2. The BIA did not consider  
18 whether a political opinion was imputed to Yu. Instead, it held that Yu did not meet his burden  
19 because he did not "establish that endemic corruption occurs [at the Company] with the  
20 complicity of the State." *Id.* Yu's actions, the BIA reasoned, were "a personal dispute against  
21 his individual employers for misusing funds he believed should have gone toward the unpaid  
22 wages of the laborers on whose behalf he sought to intervene." *Id.*

1           Because the BIA adopted and affirmed the IJ’s decision, we review the two decisions in  
2 tandem. *Yan Chen v. Gonzales*, 417 F.3d 268, 271 (2d Cir. 2005). We review *de novo* questions  
3 of law regarding “what evidence will suffice to carry any asylum applicant’s burden of proof.”  
4 *Joaquin-Porras v. Gonzales*, 435 F.3d 172, 181 (2d Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks  
5 omitted). We will vacate BIA decisions that result from flawed reasoning or the application of  
6 improper legal standards. *See Rizal v. Gonzales*, 442 F.3d 84, 89 (2d Cir. 2006).

## 7   **DISCUSSION**

8           To establish eligibility for asylum under the Immigration and Nationality Act, an  
9 applicant must meet the definition of a “refugee,” defined as one who is “unable or unwilling to  
10 avail himself or herself of the protection of [his or her native] country because of persecution or  
11 a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a  
12 particular social group, or political opinion.” 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(42)(A). To establish  
13 persecution on account of a political opinion, the asylum applicant must demonstrate “that the  
14 persecution arises from his own political opinion, actual or imputed.” *Castro v. Holder*, 597  
15 F.3d 93, 100 (2d Cir. 2010).

16           Persecution on account of a political opinion is a ground for asylum when committed by  
17 the government or by private actors whose actions the government has proven unwilling or  
18 unable to control. *See Pavlova v. INS*, 441 F.3d 82, 91 (2d Cir. 2006). Both this Court and the  
19 BIA recognize that opposition to corruption may contain a political dimension that constitutes a  
20 protected ground. *See Yueqing Zhang v. Gonzales*, 426 F.3d 540, 547-48 (2d Cir. 2005) (holding  
21 that retaliation for opposition to government corruption can constitute persecution on account of  
22 a political opinion); *Matter of N-M-*, 25 I&N Dec. 526 (BIA 2011) (“[O]pposition to state

1 corruption may provide evidence of an [applicant’s] political opinion or give a persecutor a  
2 reason to impute such [an opinion]”).

3 In *Osorio v. INS*, 18 F.3d 1017 (2d Cir. 1994) we held that determining “whether a given  
4 individual[] . . . manifests a political opinion requires examination of the ‘political context’ in  
5 which the dispute took place in order to determine whether the dispute bears a ‘political  
6 dimension.’” *Zhang*, 426 F.3d at 547 (quoting *Osario*, 18 F.3d at 1029); *see also id.* at 546  
7 (noting that, when assessing whether actions express a political opinion, courts must “undertake  
8 the analysis required by our decision in [*Osario*]”). This analysis necessarily involves a  
9 “complex and contextual factual inquiry into the nature of the asylum applicant’s activities in  
10 relation to the political context in which the dispute took place.” *Castro*, 597 F.3d at 101  
11 (internal quotation marks omitted). Because the form and nature of political opposition can vary  
12 widely, the assessment of when opposition to corruption becomes an expression of a political  
13 opinion involves a context-specific, case-by-case determination.

14 We conclude that the BIA did not adequately engage with the facts or the political  
15 context of Yu’s activities. First, we note that the BIA’s factual conclusion that Yu opposed  
16 “aberrational” corruption is not supported by the record. Conduct is “aberrational” if it is “a  
17 deviation or departure from what is normal, usual, or expected” or something that is “abnormal,  
18 diverging from the norm.” Oxford English Dictionary (June 2012, online ed.) (defining  
19 “aberration”). Yu’s application indicated that “*quite a few* . . . workers in other groups did not  
20 get paid *for a few months*,” and that he personally escorted ten of them to confront factory  
21 officials. These facts indicate that the non-payment of wages was apparently recurring, not  
22 aberrational.

1           Second, the appropriate inquiry does not focus simply on the number of corrupt acts, but  
2 on an assessment of the overall climate and context in which the opposition takes place. Where  
3 opposition to corruption transcends self-protection and represents a challenge to state-sanctioned  
4 modes of official behavior, a petitioner may be eligible for asylum. *See Castro*, 597 F.3d at 100-  
5 101; *Zhang*, 426 F.3d at 547-48; *Osorio*, 18 F.3d at 1028-31.

6           The fact that the protests organized by Yu challenged corruption at a single workplace  
7 does not render the corruption categorically aberrational without regard to the nature of Yu’s  
8 conduct.<sup>2</sup> In several ways, Yu’s conduct is typical of political protest (and may have been  
9 perceived as such by the authorities). Thus, the record indicates that Yu had no personal,  
10 financial motive to oppose the corruption, undertook to vindicate the rights of numerous other  
11 persons as against an institution of the state (a state-owned factory), and suffered retaliation by  
12 an organ of the state – the police. *Cf. Castro*, 597 F.3d at 100 (“Although opposing corruption  
13 for purely self-interested reasons may lack a political motivation, opposition to endemic  
14 corruption . . . may have a political dimension when it transcends mere self-protection and  
15 represents a challenge to the legitimate authority of the ruling regime.” (quoting *Zhang*, 426 F.3d  
16 at 547-48)); *Zhang*, 426 F.3d at 547 (noting with approval petitioner’s argument “that the dispute  
17 became political when [the petitioner] decided to marshal support from similarly afflicted  
18 business owners and to attempt to publicize and criticize endemic corruption extending beyond  
19 his own case”).

20           It does not appear to us that either the IJ or the BIA assessed Yu’s claim in its full factual

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<sup>2</sup> The issue is sharply presented here because Yu failed to present before the BIA evidence of more broad-based corruption at state-owned factories in his native land.



1 context. Key parts of Yu’s credible testimony appear not to have been considered at all. For  
2 example, Yu testified that his opposition to the wage theft was not grounded in a desire to recoup  
3 his own wages, but to assist others. Neither the IJ nor the BIA discussed this fact. The BIA also  
4 failed to mention that Yu organized and accompanied other workers to demand their wages. The  
5 IJ and BIA never discussed whether Yu’s views on wage theft within the factory constituted a  
6 challenge to the legitimacy of the government’s entrenched modes of conduct. While the BIA is  
7 not obliged to recite every fact, its failure to meaningfully engage with the record showcases its  
8 failure to assess Yu’s claim under the correct legal standard. Accordingly, we remand his  
9 application for further review.

10 Finally, we note that the BIA failed to consider Yu’s contention that Chinese authorities  
11 imputed a political opinion to him. A political opinion is “imputed” when an individual has a  
12 political opinion attributed to him – correctly or incorrectly – on account of his beliefs, actions or  
13 associations. *Chun Gao v. Gonzales*, 424 F.3d 122, 129 (2d Cir. 2005). Yu raised an imputed  
14 political opinion claim to the IJ and the BIA. Specifically, he argued:

15 As is recognized in the Country Report published by the United States  
16 Department of State, workers’ wages [have] been a primary source of political  
17 tension, including violent tension, for the Chinese government. Respondent’s  
18 complaint – workers not receiving their pay because of their greedy and  
19 corrupt leaders is inherently, quintessentially, a political opinion. Certainly  
20 this is how the Shanghai government, in arresting respondent and jailing him  
21 for fourteen days, viewed respondent’s complaint letter.

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23 Resp’t Br. in Supp. of Appeal to the BIA, at 5-6, July 13, 2010<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Although not part of the certified administrative record, both State Department reports on China and a well-known China scholar have observed that corruption is most concentrated in areas heavily controlled by the government. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Dep’t of State, 2011 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: China, at 45, available at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/186478.pdf> (last

