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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Written statement* submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

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* Issued as received, in the language of submission only.



The Great Development Achievements of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China in the New Era

The 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2012 marked that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. Since then under the guidance of the Party's strategy for governing the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has shown a prosperous scene of social stability, economic development, improvement of people's livelihood, and a favorable environment, with all-round progress and historic achievements in various undertakings.

The central government has always attached great importance to the development of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China. Especially since the beginning of the new era, General Secretary Xi Jinping has set the direction and made overall plans for the development of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, and proposed an important strategy – “to govern the country well we must first govern the frontiers well, and to govern the frontiers well we must first ensure stability in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China”. The important strategic position of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China's work in the overall work of the party and the country has been elevated to an unprecedented height. The ethnic regional autonomy system has been implemented in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, and the people fully enjoy political rights in accordance with the law.

At present, more than 40,000 representatives of the people's congress at all levels in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China participate in the management of national and autonomous regions affairs. In accordance with the regulations of the ethnic regional autonomy, since entering the new era, the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has formulated nearly 50 local regulations and regulations that meet the actual situation. Focusing on safeguarding the unity of the motherland and strengthening ethnic unity, Today's Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has strengthened exchanges and integration among various ethnic groups, and enjoyed freedom of religious belief, social harmony and ethnic amity so as to promote the transformation of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China society from basic stability to long-term stability.

Focusing on the problem of unbalanced and insufficient development, the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has taken new steps to build a new development pattern and made new achievements in high-quality development, supported by the construction of elements and facilities and guaranteed by institutional mechanisms. Since 2019, despite the impact of the new crown pneumonia epidemic, the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China still adheres to infrastructure construction and improves people's livelihood, coordinates the prevention and control of the epidemic with economic and social development. The central government's support to the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China and the aid of other provinces have been increasing. New models of aid to the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China include economic aid, intellectual aid, technology aid, enterprise aid, employment aid, and "group-style" aid of medical and educational talents to the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China are continuing to emerge. With continuous policy support and capital investment, the GDP of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has increased from 71 billion yuan in 2012 to 208.017 billion yuan in 2021. The average annual growth rate of GDP in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China ranks among the forefront of the country. The annual per capita disposable income growth rate of both rural and urban residents in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has also reached double digits in a row, ranking first in the country. Since 2012, the urbanization rate of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has increased by 13 percentage points. In 2020, the Engel coefficient of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China residents was 36.2%, a decrease of 7.3 percentage points from 2013. This can also reflect that the quality of life of Tibetan residents has improved significantly.

In 2012, the incidence of rural poverty in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China was as high as 35.2%, so the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China was once the only place in China which had contiguous poor areas in the provincial level. Therefore the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has been one of China's main battlefields against poverty since the central government launched a nationwide effort in 2016 to improve the lives of the poor. At the end of 2019, the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China was lifted out of

poverty as a whole one year ahead of schedule, historically eliminating the problem of absolute poverty that has plagued people of all ethnic groups in the region for a long time, and building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way together with the people of the whole country. The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has further consolidated the achievements in poverty alleviation, and comprehensively drove forward rural revitalization, which have changed the appearance of farming and pastoral areas in terms of society, economy, and culture.

The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China's infrastructure has been comprehensively improved, and the century-projects have been advanced. The Ngari-Central Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China power interconnection project ended Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China's lack of electricity once and for all. The entire Sichuan- Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China Railway has started construction; the Lhasa-Nyingchi Railway was completed and opened to traffic.

Hydropower development of the lower reaches of the Yarlung Zangbo River (Brahmaputra) has become a national strategy. These two landmark projects of the new era will benefit the people along the line and the watershed, which closely link the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China with the mainland of the country.

The modern education system has been gradually improved, and the level of education popularization has been improved. The proportion of towns and villages with primary schools is 96.1%, and all counties have junior high schools. The state has continued to increase investment to improve medical and health infrastructure in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, especially to comprehensively improve the level of public health services in rural areas. The health status of the Tibetan people is getting better and better, and the average life expectancy has exceeded 70 years. The "group-style" aid to the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China by well-known hospitals across the country enables Tibetan to enjoy high-level medical services at their doorstep. The coverage rate of social insurance in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has reached 100%. A social security system covering all urban and rural residents with five major insurances, namely endowment insurance, unemployment insurance, work-related injury insurance, medical insurance, and maternity insurance, has been established in an all-round way, and the lives of people of all ethnic groups in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China are effectively guaranteed. The coverage of basic public services in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has been expanded. The way of providing public services has been innovated. The capacity for co-construction and sharing of public services has been continuously improved, and the multi-level and diverse needs of the local people have been basically met.

The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has continuously strengthened the construction of ecological security barriers. By formulating the "Regulations on the Construction of National Ecological Civilization Heights in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China ", it adheres to the priority of ecology and strives to make the construction of ecological civilization at the forefront of the country. The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has set up 700,000 ecological posts. More and more farmers and herdsmen have become "ecological guardians" of the Qinghai- Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China plateau, such as wildlife guardians, forest guardians, and wetland guardians. They also increase their incomes while protecting the environment. Today, the construction of ecological civilization in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China is steadily advancing, the ecological industry is booming, and the ecological dividend is shared by everyone.
