



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

### Fifty-fourth session

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Agenda item 3

**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.

[23 August 2023]

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



## **Advancing the Rule of Law in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, to Comprehensively Enhance the Legal Protection of Human Rights**

The rule of law is the most effective guarantee for human rights. China is committed to promoting the rule of law in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China. The country has applied the respect for and protection of human rights throughout its processes of legislation, law enforcement, justice administration, and observance of the law. It has continuously enhanced legal protection of human rights, resolutely safeguarded social justice, and protected the rights and freedoms of its citizens in accordance with the law.

China upholds the principle of equality of all ethnic groups and equality of all before the law. As the Constitution of China clearly stipulates, “All ethnic groups in the People’s Republic of China are equal. The State protects the lawful rights and interests of all ethnic minority groups, and maintains and develops harmonious relations of equality, solidarity and mutual assistance among all ethnic groups”, and “Citizens of the People’s Republic of China are equal before the law”. In Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, all ethnic groups are equal, and all are equal before the law; there is no discrimination against or oppression of any particular ethnic group, and even less likely unlawful detention, restriction of personal freedom, or persecution targeting specific ethnic groups or people.

China is committed to advancing the respect for and safeguarding of human rights throughout the whole processes of and all aspects in legislation, law enforcement, justice administration, and observance of the law. The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, is dedicated to making people of all ethnic groups feel fair and just in every legal system, every law-enforcement decision, and every judicial case. The Constitution of China, the Criminal Procedure Law of China and other laws contain clear provisions on the conditions and procedures for the implementation of compulsory measures such as arrest and detention. Law-enforcement and judicial authorities have strictly abode by the provisions of the law, constantly improved coercive measures, reduced the use of custodial coercive measures, implemented a system for informing detainees of their rights and obligations upon admission to detention facilities, and established a mechanism for investigating and handling complaints from detainees. The relevant legal system has also been improved to safeguard the human dignity of detainees and their lawful rights to meet with lawyers, lodge complaints, and receive medical treatment.

Political rights and freedoms are fully protected in accordance with the law. The people of all ethnic groups in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, enjoy legal rights to vote and to stand for election, the rights to know, to participate in, to express views in, and to supervise the affairs of the State and of society, as well as the rights to criticize and make suggestions to any State organ or functionary, and the freedoms of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession, of demonstration, and so on. In Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, the people not only participate extensively in the management of State and societal affairs and of economic and cultural undertakings, but also exercise their democratic rights extensively and fully in their daily lives.

The right to freedom of religious belief is effectively safeguarded. The Constitution of China clearly stipulates that “Citizens of the People’s Republic of China have freedom of religious belief”. In Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, where a variety of religions coexist, all religions and sects are equal, and the believing and non-believing people are treated equally. All normal religious activities carried out by Tibetans and citizens of other ethnic groups in places of religious activity and in their own homes in accordance with religious custom are handled by the religious groups and citizens themselves, and are protected by the law. More than 1,700 places of religious activity and over 1,700 religious and folkloric activities in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, fully satisfy the normal religious needs of the believing public, and no citizen is discriminated against, suppressed or treated unfairly on the basis of their belief or lack of belief in religion.