



General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 June 2022

English only

Human Rights Council

Fiftieth session

13 June–8 July 2022

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 Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, 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 May 2022]

* Issued as received, in the language of submission only. The views expressed in the present document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials.



Minority Rights in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China

The ethnic minorities of Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China have been under discriminatory practices by the Chinese rule through unethical laws and intimidation tactics. Tibetans face constant human rights violations by the Chinese state through the government's detention, prosecution, and conviction of the people of Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China. Their lack of fundamental rights continues as the oppressive laws restrict their freedom of religion, expression, movement, and assembly.

In 2021, there was a surge of reported detentions of Tibetans who communicated with people outside China under the notion that they “undermine national unity.” They were harassed and punished regardless of the content of their communications (Thomas, 2022). Tibetans continued to be subjected to grave abuses, including harsh and lengthy imprisonment for exercising their basic rights. (HRW, 2022). Additionally, at least eight Tibetan prisoners were released due to ill health, some from torture, four of whom died soon after. However, knowing the accurate numbers is unknown, given Tibet's Autonomous Region (TAR), China extreme control of information (HRW, 2022).

Furthermore, the police have arrested and interrogated a Tibetan nun on suspicion of maintaining contact with the Tibetan exiled community members. Many similar stories continue as three Tibetan pilgrims were arrested for having videos on their phones showing the demolition of Buddha statues by the Chinese government as the government continues to attempt to prevent the Tibetan religious traditions (ghrtv, 2022 & Kunchok, 2022).

China's hardline and repressive policies continue to stand in the way of the autonomy of Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China as its national minorities policies stand. These policies violate certain fundamental rights such as freedom of belief and religion. As the costly and ongoing repression continues, we request the Council to take action to protect the human rights of the people of Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China and hold the Chinese government accountable.

Davis, M. (2012). Tibet and China's “National Minority” Policies. Foreign Policy Research Institute by Elsevier Ltd. Doi: 10.1016/j.orbis.2012.05.009

GHRTV. (2022, February 16). Tibetans forced to install mobile phone spyware apps to monitor contact with exiled community. GHRTV. Retrieved from <https://ghrtv.org/tibetans-forced-to-install-mobile-phone-spyware-app-to-monitor-contact-with-exiled-community>

Human Rights Watch (HRW) (2022, January 31). World Report 2022: Rights trends in China. Retrieved from

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/china-and-tibet>

Kunchok, S. (2022, February 28). Chinese government destroys third Tibetan Buddhist statue in 3 months. Radio Free Asia. Retrieved from <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/statue-02282022155542.html>

Thomas, D. (2022, January 14). Exercise of basic rights still subject to grave abuses in Tibet: HRW report 2022. Tibet post International. Retrieved from <https://www.thetibetpost.com/en/news/132-tibet/7202-exercise-of-basic-rights-still-subject-to-grave-abuses-in-tibet-hrw-report-2022>