



International Resolutions and
Recognitions on Tibet
(2005 to 2013)

DIIR PUBLICATION

Published by:
Department of Information and International Relations (DIIR)
Central Tibetan Administration,
Gangchen Kyishong,
Dharamshala - 176215,
Himachal Pradesh
INDIA

Email: diir@tibet.net
www.tibet.net / www.tibet.com

©DIIR

First Edition, March 2014
1000 copies

ISBN : 978-93-80091-44-0

Printed at:
Narthing Press, Gangchen Kyishong, Dharamshala, 176215 (H.P.)

PREFACE

This compilation of international resolutions on Tibet (2005-2013) is a follow-up to the prior compilation of resolutions from 1959 to 2005. With the support of our global network of Tibet supporters, this latest compilation spans a period of nine years with resolutions reflecting the international community's continued solidarity with the aspirations of the Tibetan people inside Tibet who yearn for freedom and stand strong in the face of great adversity. So much has happened during that period, the mass protests across the Tibetan plateau in 2008, the year the Olympic Games were held in Beijing, the wave of self-immolations which started in 2009 and, sadly, persists to this day.

All the resolutions call for the Chinese government to recognize and peacefully address the underlying grievances of the Tibetan people. Each day, China grows more assertive globally and carries on with implementation of policies in Tibetan areas giving rise to political repression, cultural assimilation, lack of religious freedom, economic marginalization and environmental destruction. Under such circumstances, the unwavering expression of support by governments, parliamentarians and civil society is all the more critical.

Thanks to the guidance of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan struggle is known today as an enduring symbol of non-violent political movement based on the Middle Way Approach (Umaylam in Tibetan). But for this model of peaceful conflict resolution to succeed and pave the way for other political movements, Tibet, more than ever before, needs to be given hope that their plights has not been forgotten by the rest of the world.

For further information on the Central Tibetan Administration and the Middle Way Approach:

DICKI CHHOYANG
KALON

www.tibet.net
www.middlewayapproach.org

CONTENTS

UNITED NATIONS

1. Office of High Commission for Human Rights,
Geneva, 2 November 2012 1

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

2. Public Law No: 109-287, 14 September 2006 4
3. H. Res. 196, 5 September 2007 7
4. H.Res. 1075, 3 April 2008 9
5. H. Res. 1077, 9 April 2008 14
6. H.Res. 1334, 10 July 2008 19
7. S. Res. 504, 4 September 2008 21
8. S. Res. 643, 17 September 2008 24
9. H. Res. 1370, 30 July 2008 28
10. H. Res. 226, 11 March 2009 35
11. H.Res. 338, 6 July 2011 39
12. S. Res. 356, 29 March 2012 42
13. S. Res. 557, 19 September 2012 47

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

14. 27 October 2005, Resolution on the case of Tenzin
Delek Rinpoche 51
15. 15 December 2005, Resolution on the human rights
situation in Tibet and Hong Kong 54
16. 26 October 2006, Resolution on Tibet 58
17. 15 February 2007, Resolution on the dialogue
between the Chinese Government and
Envoys of the Dalai Lama 61

18. 10 April 2008, Resolution on Tibet	65
19. 10 July 2008, Resolution on the situation in China after the earthquake and before the Olympic Games	70
20. 6 October 2009, Resolution On Tibet	74
21. 26 November 2009, Resolution on China: minority rights and application of the death penalty	77
22. 25 November 2010, Resolutions on Tibet - plans to make Chinese the main language of instruction	83
23. 7 April 2011, Resolution on the ban on the elections for the Tibetan government in exile in Nepal	87
24. 27 October 2011, Resolution on Tibet: In particular self-immolation by nuns and monks	91
25. 14 June 2012, Resolution on the Human Rights Situation in Tibet	98
26. 14 December 2012, Declaration by the High Representative, Catherine Ashton, on behalf of the European Union on Tibetan self-immolations	104

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

27. Senate Urgent Motion - Tibet, 17 March 2008	105
28. Senate on 13 - 15 May 2008	106
29. Senate on 19 - 24 June 2008	107
30. Senate on 15 September 2008	108
31. Senate on 16 October 2008	109
32. Senate on 12 March 2009	110
33. Senate on 10 March 2010	111
34. Senate on 16 November 2010	113
35. Senate on 15 June 2011	114
36. Senate on 31 October 2011	115

37. Senate on 1 March 2012	116
38. Senate on 20 March 2013	118
39. Senate on 19 June 2013	119
40. Senate on 26 June 2013	120

ITALY

42. Italian Parliament, Commission of Foreign Affairs, 8 February 2012	121
---	-----

GERMANY

43. German Bundestag, A Joint Declaration on the self-immolations of Tibetans, 24 April 2013	123
---	-----

LUXEMBOURG

44. Chamber of Deputies, 27 June 2012	125
---------------------------------------	-----

FRANCE

45. Motion on Tibet, 19 December 2006	128
46. Resolution on Tibet, 27 November 2012	129

WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS CONVENTION ON TIBET

47. Edinburgh Declaration, 19 November 2005	131
48. Rome Declaration, 18-19 November 2009	135
49. Ottawa Declaration, 27-29 April 2012	141

UNITED NATIONS
Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva
2 November 2012

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Navi Pillay's statement on Self-Immolations in Tibet

The UN human rights chief said she was disturbed by "continuing allegations of violence against Tibetans seeking to exercise their fundamental human rights of freedom of expression, association and religion," and pointed to "reports of detentions and disappearances, of excessive use of force against peaceful demonstrators, and curbs on the cultural rights of Tibetans."

Cases have included a 17-year-old girl who was reportedly severely beaten and sentenced to three years in prison for distributing flyers calling for Tibet's freedom and the return of the Dalai Lama. Others have been sentenced to between four and seven years in prison for writing essays, making films or distributing photos of events in Tibet outside China. Serious concerns have been raised about fair trial standards, and the torture and ill-treatment of detainees.

"I have had several exchanges with the Chinese Government on these issues. But more needs to be done to protect human rights and prevent violations," Pillay said. "I call on the Government to respect the rights to peaceful assembly and expression, and to release all individuals detained for merely for merely exercising these universal rights."

The High Commissioner also appealed to Tibetans to refrain from resorting to extreme forms of protest, such as self-immolation, and urged community and religious leaders to use their influence to help

stop this tragic loss of life

“I recognise Tibetans’ intense sense of frustration and despair which has led them to resort to such extreme means,” she said, “but there are other ways to make those feelings clear. The Government also needs to recognise this, and permit Tibetans to express their feelings without fear of retribution.”

The High Commissioner urged the Government, as a confidence-building measure, to allow independent and impartial monitors to visit and assess the actual conditions on the ground, and to lift restrictions on media access to the region. She noted that there are 12 outstanding requests for official visits to China by UN Special Rapporteurs on various human rights issues, including one by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion and belief. During the Universal Periodic Review of China’s human rights record before the UN Human Rights Council, the State pledged to step up cooperation with Special Procedures. Pillay called on the Government to facilitate their access.

“Social stability in Tibet will never be achieved through heavy security measures and suppression of human rights,” she said. “Deep underlying issues need to be addressed, and I call on the Government to seriously consider the recommendations made to it by various international human rights bodies, as well as to avail itself of the expert advice being offered by the the UN’s independent experts on human rights.”

Among the recommendations made by international human rights bodies to the Government of China on Tibet are the following:

- UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier De Schutter, recommended a suspension of non-voluntary resettlement of nomadic herders, who make up the majority of the Tibetan population, and called for a meaningful consultation.
- The UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CERD) recommended to China that any policies or incen-

tives offered that may result in a substantial alteration of the demographic composition of autonomous minority areas be reviewed. CERD also recommended that the State party carefully consider the root causes of the unrest in March 2008, including inter-ethnic violence, and the reasons why the situation escalated.

- The UN Committee Against Torture in November 2008 recommended that China conduct a thorough and independent inquiry into events surrounding the protests in March 2008, including the reported excessive use of force against peaceful demonstrators, notably monks, in Kardze county, Ngaba county, and Lhasa; and into allegations of torture and ill-treatment against those arrested and detained.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Public Law No: 109-287

Washington D.C

14 September 2006

To award a congressional gold medal to Tenzin Gyatso, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama, in recognition of his many enduring and outstanding contributions to peace, non-violence, human rights, and religious understanding.

SECTION 1 SHORT TITLE.

This Act may cited as the “Fourteenth Dalai Lama Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

SECTION 2 FINDINGS.

Congress finds that Tenzin Gyatso, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama—

(1) is recognized in the United States and throughout the world as a leading figure of moral and religious authority;

(2) is the unrivaled spiritual and cultural leader of the Tibetan people, and has used his leadership to promote democracy, freedom, and peace for the Tibetan people through a negotiated settlement of the Tibet issue, based on autonomy within the People’s Republic of China;

(3) Has led the effort to preserve the rich cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage of the Tibetan people and to promote the safeguarding of other endangered cultures throughout the world;

(4) Was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 for his efforts to promote peace and non-violence throughout the globe, and to find democratic reconciliation for the Tibetan people through his

“Middle Way” approach;

(5) Has significantly advanced the goal of greater understanding, tolerance, harmony, and respect among the different religious faiths of the world through interfaith dialogue and outreach to other religious leaders; and

(6) Has used his moral authority to promote the concept of universal responsibility as a guiding tenet for how human beings should treat one another and the planet we share.

SECTION 3 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design, to Tenzin Gyatso, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama, in recognition of his many enduring contributions to peace and religious understanding.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

SECTION 4 DUPLICATE MEDALS

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SECTION 5 STATUS OF MEDALS

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SECTION 6 AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck pursuant to this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

H. Res. 196

Washington, D.C

5 September 2007

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the use of the Rotunda and grounds of the Capitol for a ceremony to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Tenzin Gyatso, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama

SECTION 1 USE OF ROTUNDA FOR GOLD MEDAL CEREMONY FOR DALAI LAMA.

(a) Use of Rotunda.--The Rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on October 17, 2007, for a ceremony to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Tenzin Gyatso, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama, in accordance with Public Law 109-287.

(b) Preparations.--Physical preparations for the ceremony referred to in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

SEC. 2 USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH CEREMONY.

(a) In General.--The International Campaign for Tibet (in this resolution referred to as the "sponsor") shall be permitted to sponsor a public event on the Capitol Grounds (in this resolution referred to as the "event") on October 17, 2007, in connection with the ceremony to be held in the rotunda of the Capitol under section 1.

(b) Terms and Conditions.--

(1) In general.--Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be--

(A) free of admission charge and open to the public; and

(B) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(2) Expenses and liabilities.--The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

(C) Event Preparations.--Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the event.

(D) Enforcement of Restrictions.--The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

H. Res. 1075

Washington, D.C

3 April 2008

Condemning the Chinese Government's unwarranted violence against Tibetan protesters, the Chinese Government's use of Internet censorship and surveillance to control news of the protests, and urging compliance with Chinese criminal law and to provide information and access to all persons detained

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Smith of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. Bishop of Georgia, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Blumenauer, Mr. Pitts, Mr. Chabot, Mr. McGovern, Ms. Moore of Wisconsin, Mr. Rohrabacher, and Mr. Walsh of New York) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Tibetan people have maintained throughout their long history a national identity distinct from that of the Chinese people;

Whereas, in 1950, the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) invaded Tibet, and, in 1951, incorporated Tibet into the PRC against the will of the Tibetan people;

Whereas on March 10, 1959, after an unsuccessful popular uprising against the rule of the Chinese Government, the Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism, went into exile in India, where he has since maintained a Government-in-Exile;

Whereas since Tibet's incorporation into China, the Chinese Government has subjected the Tibetan people to undemocratic rule and

myriad human rights violations, similar to, but in some cases more severe than, those to which the Chinese people and other peoples who live in the PRC have been subjected;

Whereas the 2007 Country Report on Human Rights Practices of the United States Department of State summarized the situation in Tibet as follows: "The government's human rights record in Tibetan areas of China remained poor, and the level of repression of religious freedom increased. Authorities continued to commit serious human rights abuses, including torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, and house arrest and surveillance of dissidents. The government restricted freedom of speech, academic freedom, and freedom of movement. The government adopted new regulations and other measures to control the practice of Tibetan Buddhism, including measures that require government approval to name all reincarnated lamas. The preservation and development of the unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage of Tibetan areas and the protection of the Tibetan people's other fundamental human rights continued to be of concern.";

Whereas the 2007 Annual Report of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China found that the Chinese Government has enforced on Tibetan Buddhists an "increased level of repression of the freedom of religion" and that "the government is establishing greater control over the Tibetan rural population by implementing programs that will bring to an end the traditional lifestyle of the Tibetan nomadic herder";

Whereas the Chinese Government humiliates the religious feeling of Tibetan Buddhists by requiring Buddhist monks and Tibetan officials to write denunciations of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, in 2005, Zhang Qingli, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Tibet Autonomous Region, revealed the Chinese Government's attitude toward Tibet when he stated, "The Communist Party is like the parent to the Tibetan people, and it is always considerate about what the children need," and, "The Central Party Committee

is the real Buddha for Tibetans";

Whereas the Chinese Government is altering the ethnic and cultural character of Tibet by using direct and indirect incentives to encourage overwhelming numbers of non-Tibetans to move to Tibet and a settlement program that disrupts the lives of nomadic Tibetans by requiring them to settle in fixed communities;

Whereas, as a result of these actions of the Chinese Government, since March 10, 2008, many Tibetans have been peacefully and publicly protesting, so that between March 10 and April 1, 2008, there have been reports of over forty Tibetan protests across a wide geographic region, including the Tibetan Autonomous Region and Tibetan areas of the neighboring provinces of Qinghai, Gansu, and Sichuan;

Whereas the peaceful protests have often been marches led by Tibetan Buddhist monks or candlelight vigils, and protesters have called for independence and expressed their support for the Dalai Lama, including his return to Tibet;

Whereas some Tibetans have also rioted and behaved aggressively and violently, destroying property and assaulting, beating, and sometimes killing non-Tibetans;

Whereas Chinese authorities have responded to these protests and riots with unwarranted aggression and violence, so that by April 1, 2008, authorities have shot and killed over 140 Tibetans, detained several thousand, and put thousands of Buddhist monks under effective house arrest;

Whereas the Chinese Government has censored news of these protests in China, blocked Web sites to prevent uncensored news from reaching the Chinese people, including the Web sites of CNN, BBC, Google News, Yahoo!, and YouTube, and some foreign journalists in China have reported that their e-mail service has been interrupted;

Whereas the Chinese Government has used its state-controlled

media to present a distorted version of these protests in order to raise Chinese national feeling against the Tibetans, tightly focusing its coverage on acts of violence committed by some Tibetans, but not mentioning Tibetan grievances or that authorities have shot and killed many Tibetans; and

Whereas China's Internet Surveillance Bureau has warned Tibetans about sharing factual news about the protests, ``We inform Internet users that it is forbidden to post news about Tibetan events . . . From today, the Internet Surveillance Bureau will carry out filtering and censorship .

anyone infringing this ban will have their I.P. address sent to the police who will take the necessary steps'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That--

(1) the House of Representatives--

(A) condemns the Chinese Government's dispersion and detention of peaceful Tibetan protesters;

(B) condemns the Chinese Government's policy of using the Internet and news media as a tool of censorship, surveillance, and state control of society;

(C) rejects as unfounded the Chinese Government's charge that the Dalai Lama has organized the protests;

(D) expresses its admiration for the spiritual leadership provided by the Dalai Lama;

(E) expresses its admiration for the bravery of peaceful Tibetan protesters, who have risked harassment, punishment, physical harm, and imprisonment to draw attention to the egregious injustices the Chinese Government has visited upon the Tibetan people; and

(F) expresses its solidarity with the Tibetan people; and

(2) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should--

(A) call upon the Chinese Government to permit peaceful protest;

(B) call upon the Chinese Government to carefully distinguish between peaceful protesters, who should not be punished, and rioters, who should be properly restrained and whose cases should be adjudicated in accord with legal processes that respect international human rights agreements and international norms of legal process;

(C) continue to call upon the Chinese Government to cease blocking Internet Web sites, cease interfering with journalists' e-mail services, permit fair coverage by the news media of events in Tibet, and dismantle the Internet Surveillance Bureau;

(D) call upon the Chinese Government to comply with Chinese criminal law and the laws of legal procedure, and to provide details about each Tibetan detained or charged with a crime, including each person's name, the charges (if any) against each person, and to allow access by diplomats and international observers to the trials of Tibetans charged with protest-related crimes;

(E) call upon the Chinese Government to engage in serious and substantive dialogue with the Dalai Lama and his representatives over the future of Tibet; and

(F) call upon the Chinese Government to abide by the international human rights agreements which it has signed.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

H. Res. 1077

Washington, D.C

9 April 2008

Calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to end its crackdown in Tibet and enter into substantive dialogue with His Holiness the Dalai Lama to find a negotiated solution that respects the distinctive language, culture, religious identity, and fundamental freedoms of all Tibetans, and for other purposes.

Ms. Pelosi (for herself, Mr. Sensenbrenner, Mr. Markey, Mr. George Miller of California, Mr. McDermott, Ms. Eshoo, Mr. Inslee, Ms. Solis, Ms. Norton, and Mr. Holt) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

RESOLUTION

Whereas March 10, 2008, marked the 49th anniversary of a historic uprising against Chinese rule over the Tibetan people, which forced His Holiness, the 14th Dalai Lama, to escape into exile in India;

Whereas Tibetan Buddhist monks and nuns in and around Lhasa were blocked by Chinese authorities from staging peaceful demonstrations on this anniversary date and were met with excessive force by the Chinese authorities;

Whereas protests by Tibetans spread inside the Tibet Autonomous Region and other Tibetan areas of China;

Whereas the accumulated grievances of almost six decades of cultural, religious, economic, and linguistic repression of the Tibetan people by the Government of the People's Republic of China has resulted in resentments which are at the root of the Tibetan protests;

Whereas resentment of the Chinese Government by the Tibetan people has increased sharply since 2005 as a result of Chinese policies, laws, and regulations that have reduced economic opportunity for Tibetans and severely eroded the ability of Tibetans to preserve their language, culture, and religious identity;

Whereas the response by the Chinese Government to the Tibetan protests was disproportionate and extreme, reportedly resulting in the deaths of hundreds and the detention of thousands of Tibetans;

Whereas there have been reports that some Tibetans engaged in rioting that may have resulted in the destruction of government and private property, as well as the deaths of civilians;

Whereas His Holiness the Dalai Lama has used his leadership to promote democracy, freedom, and peace for the Tibetan people through a negotiated settlement of the Tibet issue, based on autonomy within the context of China;

Whereas six rounds of dialogue between representatives of the Dalai Lama and Chinese officials have not resulted in meaningful progress;

Whereas the Chinese Government has rebuffed calls by the President of the United States, the United States Congress, and world leaders to respond positively to the Dalai Lama's willingness to be personally involved in discussions with Chinese leaders on the future of Tibet;

Whereas the Chinese Government has denigrated the Dalai Lama, labeling him as "a splittist" and "a wolf in monk's robes", thereby further alienating Tibetans who consider the Dalai Lama their spiritual leader;

Whereas the Dalai Lama was recognized for his contribution to world peace when he received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989;

Whereas the United States Congress, in recognition of the Dalai Lama's outstanding moral and religious leadership and his advocacy of nonviolence, awarded him with the Congressional Gold Medal on October 17, 2007;

Whereas the Chinese Government has failed to honor its commitment to improve the human rights situation in China as a condition for Beijing being selected as the site for the 2008 Summer Olympic Games;

Whereas the Chinese Government has impeded the access of international journalists to Tibetan areas of China and distorted reports of events surrounding the Tibetan protests, thereby violating the commitment it made that "there will be no restrictions on media reporting and movement of journalists up to and including the Olympic Games";

Whereas for many years, the Chinese Government has restricted the ability of foreign journalists and foreign government officials, including United States Government officials, to freely travel in Tibetan areas of China, thereby curtailing access to information on the situation in Tibetan areas;

Whereas the Chinese Government's use of propaganda during the protests to demonize Tibetans and incite ethnic nationalism is exacerbating ethnic tensions and is counterproductive to resolving the situation;

Whereas the United States Department of State included the People's Republic of China among the group of countries described as "the most systematic violators of human rights" in the introduction of the 2006 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices and in previous Human Rights Reports but did not do so in the 2007 Human Rights Report, despite no evidence of significant improvements in the human rights situation in China in the past year; and

Whereas it is the policy of the United States "to support the aspirations of the Tibetan people to safeguard their distinct identity" and "to support economic development, cultural preservation, health care, and education and environmental sustainability for Tibetans inside Tibet", in accordance with the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note):

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States House of Representatives--

(1) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to end its crackdown on nonviolent Tibetan protestors and its continuing cultural, religious, economic, and linguistic repression inside Tibet;

(2) calls on the Chinese Government to begin a results-based dialogue, without preconditions, directly with His Holiness the Dalai Lama to address the legitimate grievances of the Tibetan people and provide for a long-term solution that respects the human rights and dignity of every Tibetan;

(3) calls on the Chinese Government to allow independent international monitors and journalists, free and unfettered access to the Tibet Autonomous Region and all other Tibetan areas of China for the purpose of monitoring and documenting events surrounding the Tibetan protests and to verify that individuals injured receive adequate medical care;

(4) calls on the Chinese Government to immediately release all Tibetans who are imprisoned for nonviolently expressing opposition to Chinese Government policies in Tibet;

(5) calls on the United States Department of State to publicly issue a statement reconsidering its decision not to include the People's Republic of China among the group of countries described as "the world's most systematic human rights violators" in the introduction of the 2007 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices; and

(6) calls on the United States Department of State to fully implement the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note), including the stipulation that the Secretary of State "seek to establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet to monitor political, economic and cultural developments in Tibet", and also to provide consular protec-

tion and citizen services in emergencies, and further urges that the agreement to permit China to open further diplomatic missions in the United States should be contingent upon the establishment of a United States Government office in Lhasa.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

H. Res. 1334

Washington, D.C

10 July 2008

Calling upon the Government of China to account for those detained during March 2008 protests and to recognize the fundamental human rights of all Tibetans, including monks, nuns, and innocent civilians, currently detained by the Government of China.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Chabot submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Calling upon the Government of China to account for those detained during March 2008 protests and to recognize the fundamental human rights of all Tibetans, including monks, nuns, and innocent civilians, currently detained by the Government of China.

Whereas in 1951, an agreement between the Tibetan and Chinese Governments outlined an autonomous Tibetan region to be governed by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas in 1959, the Tibetan people protested Chinese occupation of the Tibet Autonomous Region, which resulted in the deaths of thousands of innocent Tibetans and the exile of the 14th Dalai Lama;

Whereas efforts to recognize the 49th anniversary of that tragic day were met with disproportionate uses of force by Chinese officials, including fatal force, resulting in the deaths of hundreds of Tibetans;

Whereas efforts by Dalai Lama to end the violence and negotiate the

future of the Tibetan Autonomous Region have gone unheeded by Chinese officials;

Whereas thousands of protestors, including Buddhists monks, nuns, and other civilians, have been arbitrarily detained without due process since March 2008;

Whereas approximately 1,000 of those protestors remain unaccounted for by the Government of China;

Whereas eyewitnesses describe beatings in prison, as well as a lack of food and necessary medical care; and

Whereas detaining and mistreating detainees violates international standards, including those of the international convention on civil and political rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives--

(1) calls on Chinese officials to immediately account for the status of the detained individuals, including their names, location, and current medical conditions;

(2) calls on Chinese officials to allow international observers to visit detention facilities and the Tibet Autonomous Region to ensure that the rights of those being detained and the Tibetan people as a whole are being recognized;

(3) calls on Chinese officials to immediately release or file and make public formal criminal charges against the detained individuals; and

(4) calls on Chinese officials to adhere to international standards of due process and justice, including proceedings before an independent judiciary, when bringing to trial those charged with formal offenses.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

S. Res. 504

Washington, D.C

4 September 2008

A resolution condemning the violence in Tibet and calling for restraint by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the people of Tibet

Mrs. Feinstein (for herself, Mr. Smith, Mr. Biden, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Dole, Ms. Cantwell, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Menendez, Ms. Collins, Mr. Obama, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Voinovich, Mr. Schumer, and Mrs. Murray) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

Committee discharged; considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Whereas, beginning on March 10, 2008, Tibetans and Tibetan Buddhist monks began demonstrations in Lhasa, the capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region in the People's Republic of China;

Whereas those protests spread to elsewhere in the Tibet Autonomous Region and to Tibetan autonomous areas in the Sichuan, Gansu, and Qinghan provinces of China;

Whereas long-suppressed resentment prompted violent clashes between demonstrators and government forces in the streets of Lhasa, resulting in innocent civilian casualties, the burning of buildings, and extensive property damage;

Whereas Chinese and Tibetan sources report dozens of fatalities and the arrest of more than 1,000 protesters in the Tibet Autonomous Region and surrounding Tibetan areas of China;

Whereas Tibet is the center of Tibetan Buddhism and the Dalai Lama is the most revered figure in Tibetan Buddhism;

Whereas the Government of China continues to restrict the rights of Tibetan Buddhists to practice their religion freely;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has condemned the violence that began on March 14, 2008, and announced his continuing support for the Olympic Games to be held in Beijing, China;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has specifically stated that he does not seek independence for Tibet from China and has called for negotiations to bring about meaningful autonomy for Tibet that allows Tibetans to maintain their distinctive identity within China;

Whereas the Constitution of the People's Republic of China guarantees freedom of religious belief for all citizens, but the 2007 Annual Report on International Religious Freedom of the Department of State states that "[d]uring the period covered by this report, the Government [of China]'s respect for freedom of religion remained poor"; and

Whereas, following the demonstrations that began on March 10, 2008, the Government of China began severely restricting access to journalists and diplomats and creating a shortage of independent verification of the situation on the ground in Tibet: Now, therefore, be it

That the Senate—

(1) condemns the violence in Tibet and calls for restraint by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the people of Tibet;

(2) calls for a dialogue between the leadership of the Government of China and His Holiness the Dalai Lama on meaningful religious and cultural autonomy for Tibet within China and urges that these discussions take place with all deliberate speed;

(3) calls for the release of individuals who protested in a peaceful manner and for medical care for those injured and wounded in the violence that followed the protests;

(4) calls on the Government of China to cease its efforts to enter monasteries to 'reeducate' monks and nuns, to respect the right of the people of Tibet to speak of the Dalai Lama and possess his photograph, and to respect and protect basic human rights, as provided in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China;

(5) calls on the Government of China to honor its commitment to allow international journalists free access to China from mid-2007 to October 17, 2008;

(6) calls on the Government of China to provide a full accounting of the March 2008 protests in Tibet, the response of the Government of China, and the manner and number of detentions and deaths that occurred following the protests; and

(7) both—

(A) calls on the United States Department of State to fully implement the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note), including the stipulation that the Secretary of State seek "to establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet", and also to provide consular protection and citizen services in emergencies; and

(B) urges that the agreement to permit China to open further diplomatic missions in the United States should be contingent upon the establishment of a United States Government office in Lhasa, Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

S. Res. 643

Washington, D.C

17 September 2008

A resolution calling for greater dialogue between the Dalai Lama and the Government of China regarding rights for the people of Tibet, and for other purposes

Mr. Smith (for himself and Mr. Feingold) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Whereas, on April 25, 2008, China's official news agency Xinhua expressed the willingness of the Government of China to meet with envoys of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, on May 4, 2008, Special Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama Lodi Gyari and Envoy Kelsang Gyaltzen met with Chinese Executive Vice Minister Zhu Weiqun and Executive Vice Minister Sithar for one day of talks, in which the Government of China alleged that the Dalai Lama instigated the March 2008 unrest in autonomous Tibetan areas of China, and was sabotaging the Olympic Games;

Whereas Hu Jintao, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, released a statement after this meeting saying that his Government of China was committed to a "serious" dialogue with the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, at the United States-European Union (EU) Summit on June 10, 2008, the United States and the European Union issued a joint statement welcoming the decision by the Government of Chi-

na to hold talks with representatives of the Dalai Lama, and urged ``both parties to move forward with a substantive, constructive and results-oriented dialogue at an early date'';

Whereas the Envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama's Kelsang Gyaltzen and Lodi Gyari visited Beijing from June 30 to July 3, 2008, to conduct the seventh round of the Tibetan-Chinese dialogue;

Whereas, during these talks, the Government of China issued a new set of demands, including that the Dalai Lama prove that he does not support Tibetan independence or disruption of the Olympic Games in Beijing;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has stated multiple times he does not favor the independence of Tibet and is instead seeking negotiations to address the legitimate grievances of, and provide genuine autonomy for, the Tibetan people within the People's Republic of China, and is committed to non-violence;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has repeatedly and publicly declared his support for the Olympic Games in China, as well as his intention to attend the opening ceremony, if invited;

Whereas, at the conclusion of the July round of talks, officials of the Government of China did not accept a proposal by the representatives of the Dalai Lama to agree to a joint statement supporting a continuation of the dialogue process;

Whereas Special Envoy Lodi Gyari said on July 5, 2008, that the talks with Government of China, called for by the international community, were ``disappointing and difficult'';

Whereas, in contrast to the opinion of Special Envoy Lodi Gyari, President George W. Bush said on July 6, 2008, that ``it looks like there's some progress, at least in the talks with the Dalai Lama'';

Whereas officials of the Government of China subsequently stated that the talks with the Dalai Lama's envoys are only about the Dalai Lama's personal future, rather than about the future of Tibet;

Whereas the Office of the Dalai Lama on July 17, 2008, restated its position that the talks are about ``the future of 6,000,000 Tibetans in Tibet and not His Holiness the Dalai Lama'';

Whereas, on July 11, 2008, the European Parliament adopted a resolution that ``welcomes the resumption of contacts, after the events of March 2008 in Lhasa, between the representatives of the Dalai Lama and the Chinese authorities'' and ``encourages the two parties to intensify these contacts so as to establish the bases for mutual trust, without which it will be impossible to arrive at a mutually acceptable political solution''; and

Whereas China's People's Armed Police troops have been sent to monasteries in Tibetan areas to give monks ``relevant information'' about the Olympics, and Chinese authorities have stepped up ``patriotic education'' campaigns designed to conform the religious practices of Tibetan Buddhists to Communist Party rules, including forcing monks and nuns to denounce the Dalai Lama: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate--

(1) urges the Dalai Lama or his representatives and the Government of the People's Republic of China to begin earnest negotiations, without preconditions, to provide for a mutually agreeable solution that addresses the legitimate grievances of, and provides genuine autonomy for, the Tibetan people;

(2) urges that the talks in October 2008 between the Government of China and the Dalai Lama should focus on the welfare, cultural, political, and religious autonomy of the Tibetan people, and not on the person of the Dalai Lama;

(3) affirms that the human rights of Tibetans and their right to practice religion free of government regulation is not an internal matter of any one country;

(4) urges the President to take a more personal and engaged interest in the successful conclusion of these negotiations, both unilaterally and in coordination with United States allies; and

(5) calls on the United States Government to press the Government of China--

(A) to respect freedom of speech and freedom of association, as required by international law and as enshrined in the Constitution of China and to those who have committed no crime other than peaceful protest; and

(B) to end the ``patriotic education'' against lay and clerical Tibetans and allow Tibetans to practice their religion freely.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

H. Res. 1370

Washington, D.C

30 July 2008

Resolution calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately end abuses of the human rights of its citizens, to cease repression of Tibetan and Uighur people, and to end its support for the Governments of Sudan and Burma to ensure that the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games take place in an atmosphere that honors Olympic traditions of freedom and openness.

RESOLUTION

calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately end abuses of the human rights of its citizens, to cease repression of Tibetan and Uighur people, and to end its support for the Governments of Sudan and Burma to ensure that the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games take place in an atmosphere that honors Olympic traditions of freedom and openness.

Whereas the relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China is one of the most important and complex in global affairs;

Whereas in the context of this complex relationship, the promotion of human rights and political freedoms in the People's Republic of China is a central goal of United States foreign policy towards China;

Whereas increased protection and stronger guarantees of human rights and political freedoms in the People's Republic of China would improve the relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games will be held from August

8, 2008, through August 24, 2008;

Whereas the United States should continue to advance its policy goal of improved human rights and political freedoms in the People's Republic of China in the context of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games;

Whereas all Olympic athletes deserve to participate in a competition that place in an atmosphere that honors the Olympic traditions of freedom and openness;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China committed to protect human rights, religious freedom, freedom of movement, and freedom of the press as part of its conditions for being named to host the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China issued temporary regulations promising foreign media representatives covering the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games that they could travel freely, with the exception of in the Tibet Autonomous Region, and did not require advance permission before interviewing Chinese citizens during the period of January 1, 2007, to October 18, 2008;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to abide by many provisions of those regulations and has restricted foreign media by--

(1) detaining 15 journalists in 2007 for activities permitted by the new regulations;

(2) refusing to allow foreign media representatives access to Tibetan areas of China, including those areas outside of the Tibet Autonomous Region covered by the pledge of free access, to report on the March 2008 protests and the Government of the People's Republic of China's violent crackdown against Tibetans in those areas; and

(3) interfering with foreign media representatives and their Chinese employees who were hired within China, such that 40 percent of foreign correspondents have reported government interfer-

ence with their attempts to cover the news in China;

Whereas in advance of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, there are widespread reports that the Government of the People's Republic of China has refused to grant visas or entry to individuals because of their political views, beliefs, writings, association, religion, and ethnicity;

Whereas Chinese citizens and foreign visitors in China for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games will not have free access to information if the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to engage in blocking of overseas websites and other forms of Internet filtering and censorship;

Whereas the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games will not take place in an atmosphere of freedom if the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to limit the freedoms of speech, press, religion, movement, association, and assembly of its citizens and visitors, including political dissidents, protesters, petitioners, the disabled, religious activists, minorities, the homeless, and other people it considers undesirable;

Whereas despite the Government of the People's Republic of China's repeated pledges to the international community that the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS are a national priority, HIV/AIDS activists and their organizations remain targets for repression and harassment by Chinese authorities;

Whereas in the period preceding the Olympics Games, Chinese security forces have detained, threatened, and harassed HIV/AIDS and hepatitis advocates; shut down conferences and meetings of Chinese and foreign HIV/AIDS experts; and closed AIDS organizations;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to ignore its international commitments to refugee protection, as evidenced by film footage recording the shooting death of a Tibetan nun by Chinese border guards in October of 2006 and human rights groups' reports citing increased bounties offered for turning in

North Korean refugees in 2008 to discourage border-crossing prior to the Olympic Games;

Whereas workers in the People's Republic of China are often exposed to exploitative and unsafe working conditions, including excessive exposure to dangerous machinery and chemicals;

Whereas according to Amnesty International, some Chinese companies withhold wages from workers for months while retaining their ID cards to prevent them from securing other work and, in the city of Shenzhen alone, an average of 13 factory workers a day lose a finger or an arm, and every 4½ days a worker dies in a workplace accident;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has increased its persecution of the Falun Gong prior to the Olympic Games;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China remains unwilling to invite His Holiness the Dalai Lama to China to hold direct talks on a resolution on the issue of Tibet, despite calls from the international community to do so before the Olympic Games;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has had discussions with the representatives of the Dalai Lama, but has been unwilling to engage in substantive discussions on the future of Tibet and Tibetans in China;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China's continued economic and political support for foreign governments that commit gross human rights violations, including those of Sudan and Burma, contradicts the spirit of freedom and openness of the Olympic Games;

Whereas it is the desire of the House of Representatives that the People's Republic of China take the specific actions set forth herein so that the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games are successful and reflect positively on its host country;

Whereas the Chinese Government limits most women to having one child and strictly controls the reproductive lives of Chinese citizens by systematic means that include mandatory monitoring of women's reproductive cycles, mandatory contraception or sterilization, mandatory birth permits, coercive fines for failure to comply, forced abortion, and involuntary sterilization, and this coercive policy adversely affects Chinese women and has led to widespread sex-selective abortion; and

Whereas on June 26, 2008, the Congressional-Executive Commission on China published on its Web site a well-documented list of 734 political prisoners detained by the Government of China for exercising rights pertaining to peaceful assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of association, and free expression, which are rights guaranteed to them by China's law and Constitution, or by international law, or both: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives--

(1) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately end abuses of the human rights of its citizens, to cease repression of Tibetan and Uighur people, and to end its support for the Governments of Sudan and Burma to ensure that the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games take place in an atmosphere that honors the Olympic traditions of freedom and openness;

(2) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately release all those imprisoned or detained for nonviolently exercising their political and religious rights and their right to free expression, such as Hu Jia, who have been imprisoned, detained, or harassed for seeking to hold China accountable to commitments to improve human rights conditions announced when bidding to host the Olympic Games, embodied in China's own laws and regulations, and in international agreements;

(3) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to honor its commitment to freedom of the press for foreign reporters in China before and during the Olympic Games, to make

those commitments permanent, and publicly to guarantee an immediate end to the detention, harassment, and intimidation of both foreign and domestic reporters;

(4) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to permit visitors to China, including through the issuance of visas, for the period surrounding the Olympics, regardless of religious background, belief, or political opinion;

(5) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to guarantee freedom of movement within China during the period surrounding the Olympics for all visitors, participants, and journalists visiting China for the Olympics, and such freedom of movement should include the freedom to visit Tibet, Xinjiang, China's border regions, and all other areas of China without restriction and without special permits or advance notice;

(6) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to guarantee access to information by Chinese citizens and foreign visitors, including full access to domestic and overseas broadcasts, print media, and websites that in the past may have been excluded, censored, jammed, or blocked;

(7) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to permit political dissidents, protesters, petitioners, religious activists, minorities, the disabled, the homeless, and others to maintain their homes, usual locations, jobs, freedom of movement, and freedom to engage in peaceful activities during the period surrounding the Olympics;

(8) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to end the exploitative and dangerous conditions faced by Chinese workers in many state enterprises and other commercial entities;

(9) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China begin earnest negotiations, without preconditions, directly with His Holiness the Dalai Lama or his representatives, on the fu-

ture of Tibet to provide for a mutually agreeable solution that addresses the legitimate grievances of, and provides genuine autonomy for, the Tibetan people;

(10) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to end its political, economic, and military support for the Government of Sudan until the violent attacks in Darfur have ceased and the Sudanese Government has allowed for the full deployment of the United Nations- African Union Mission peacekeeping force in Darfur;

(11) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to end its political, economic, and military support for the Government of Burma until democracy is restored in Burma, human rights abuses have ceased, and Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners of conscience are released;

(12) calls on the President to make a strong public statement on China's human rights situation prior to his departure to Beijing for the Olympic Games, to make a similar statement in Beijing and meet with the families of jailed prisoners of conscience, and to seek to visit Tibet and Xinjiang while in China to attend the Olympic Games;

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

H. Res. 226

Washington, D.C

11 March 2009

Recognizing the plight of the Tibetan people on the 50th anniversary of His Holiness the Dalai Lama being forced into exile and calling for a sustained multilateral effort to bring about a durable and peaceful solution to the Tibet issue.

Ms. Holt (for herself, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Cao, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Markey of Massachusetts, Mr. Kurinich, Ms. Norton, Mrs. Lowey, Mr. Berman, Ms. Bladwin, and Ms. Schakowsky) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas for more than 2,000 years the people of Tibet have maintained a distinct cultural identity, language, and religion;

Whereas in 1949, the armed forces of the People's Republic of China took over the eastern areas of the traditional Tibetan homeland, and by March 1951 occupied the Tibetan capital of Lhasa and laid siege to Tibetan government buildings;

Whereas in April 1951, under duress of military occupation, Tibetan government officials signed the Seventeen Point agreement which provided for the preservation of the institution of the Dalai Lama, local self government and continuation of the Tibetan political system, and the autonomy for Tibetans within the People's Republic of China;

Whereas on March 10, 1959, the Tibetan people rose up in Lhasa against Chinese rule in response to Chinese actions to undermine

self-government and to rumors that Chinese authorities planned to detain Tenzin Gyatso, His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetan people;

Whereas on March 17, 1959, with the People's Liberation Army commencing an assault on his residence, the Dalai Lama, in fear of his safety and his ability to lead the Tibetan people, fled Lhasa;

Whereas upon his arrival in India, the Dalai Lama declared that he could do more in exile to champion the rights and self-determination of Tibetans than he could inside territory controlled by the armed forces of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the Dalai Lama was welcomed by the Government and people of India, a testament to the close cultural and religious links between India and Tibet and a mutual admiration for the philosophies of non-violence espoused by Mahatma Gandhi and the 14th Dalai Lama;

Whereas under the leadership of the Dalai Lama, Tibetans overcame adversity and hardship to establish vibrant exile communities in India, the United States, Europe, and elsewhere in order to preserve Tibetan cultural identity, language, and religion;

Whereas the Dalai Lama set out to instill democracy in the exile community, which has led to the Central Tibetan Administration with its democratically elected Executive and Legislative Branches, as well as a Judicial Branch;

Whereas on March 10 every year Tibetans commemorate the circumstances that led to the separation of the Dalai Lama from Tibet and the struggle of Tibetans to preserve their identity in the face of the assimilationist policies of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas over the years the United States Congress has sent strong and clear messages condemning the Chinese Government's repression of the human rights of Tibetans, including restrictions on the free practice of religion, detention of political prisoners, and the dis-

appearance of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama;

Whereas in October 2007, Tenzin Gyatso, the 14th Dalai Lama received the Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of his lifetime efforts to promote peace worldwide and a non-violent resolution to the Tibet issue;

Whereas it is the objective of the United States Government, consistent across administrations of different political parties, to promote a substantive dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to secure genuine autonomy for the Tibetan people;

Whereas eight rounds of dialogue between the envoys of the Dalai Lama and representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China have failed to achieve any concrete and substantive results;

Whereas the 2008 United States Department of State's Country Report on Human Rights states that ``The [Chinese] government's human rights record in Tibetan areas of China deteriorated severely during the year. Authorities continued to commit serious human rights abuses, including torture, arbitrary arrest, extrajudicial detention, and house arrest. Official repression of freedoms of speech, religion, association, and movement increased significantly following the outbreak of protests across the Tibetan plateau in the spring. The preservation and development of Tibet's unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage continued to be of concern.''; and

Whereas the envoys of the Dalai Lama presented in November 2008, at the request of Chinese officials, a Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People outlining a plan for autonomy intended to be consistent with the constitution of the People's Republic of China: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives--

(1) recognizes the Tibetan people for their perseverance in face of hardship and adversity in Tibet and for creating a vibrant and

democratic community in exile that sustains the Tibetan identity;

(2) recognizes the Government and people of India for their generosity toward the Tibetan refugee population for the last 50 years;

(3) calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to respond to the Dalai Lama's initiatives to find a lasting solution to the Tibetan issue, cease its repression of the Tibetan people, and to lift immediately the harsh policies imposed on Tibetans, including patriotic education campaigns, detention and abuses of those freely expressing political views or relaying news about local conditions, and limitations on travel and communications; and

(4) calls upon the Administration to recommit to a sustained effort consistent with the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, that employs diplomatic, programmatic, and multilateral resources to press the People's Republic of China to respect the Tibetans' identity and the human rights of the Tibetan people.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

H. Res. 338

Washington, D.C

6 July 2011

Welcoming His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama to Washington, DC, and recognizing his commitment to world peace, nonviolence, human rights, religious freedom, and democracy

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. Norton submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Whereas from July 6, 2011, to July 16, 2011, thousands of Buddhists and others will convene in Washington, DC, to attend a major Tibetan Buddhist teaching and religious empowerment ceremony called the Kalachakra, the underlying purpose of which is to reduce conflict and promote peace individually and globally;

Whereas the Dalai Lama will preside over the Kalachakra teachings and participate in other events in Washington, DC;

Whereas this is the fifth Kalachakra teaching in the United States presided over by the Dalai Lama, and the first in Washington, DC;

Whereas the religious and cultural activities associated with the Kalachakra will enhance the vibrant and diverse cultural life of Washington, DC;

Whereas the Kalachakra's theme of world peace conforms with the Dalai Lama's lifelong commitment to compassion and nonviolence as the path toward solutions to conflicts around the world, including

to the ongoing repression in Tibet;

Whereas the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 in recognition of his efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the situation in Tibet, and to promote nonviolent methods of resolving conflicts;

Whereas the United States Congress recognized the Dalai Lama's continued commitment to peace and nonviolence by awarding him the Congressional Gold Medal in 2006 and honoring him in a ceremony in the Capitol Rotunda with President George W. Bush in 2007;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has announced his intention to relinquish his remaining governmental responsibilities within the Tibetan government in exile in favor of the popularly elected leadership of the Tibetan government, while continuing to travel and speak out as a spiritual leader and as a spokesperson for the Tibetan people; and

Whereas the Dalai Lama's announcement is consistent with his decades-long effort to promote democratic self-government for the Tibetan people, the latest manifestation of which was the successful March 2011 elections for chief executive and parliament of the Tibetan government in exile: Now,

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives--

- (1) warmly welcomes the Dalai Lama to Washington, DC;
- (2) welcomes all participants convening in Washington, DC, for the Kalachakra teachings and ceremony;
- (3) appreciates the Dalai Lama for promoting individual and world peace, which is the underlying message of the Kalachakra teachings;
- (4) commends the Dalai Lama for his perseverance in striv-

ing for a nonviolent solution for Tibet that provides for the religious and cultural autonomy for the Tibetan people, and for seeking a durable and mutually beneficial resolution to the Tibet issue through dialogue with the Chinese Government; and

(5) extols the maturation of democracy within the Tibetan exile community and the Dalai Lama's efforts to encourage democratic self-governance for Tibetans, Chinese, and others who are denied their basic human rights within the People's Republic of China.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

S. Res. 356

Washington, D.C

29 March 2012

Expressing support for the people of Tibet

Mrs. Feinstein (for herself, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Rubio, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Durbin, Mr. McCain, Mr. Webb, Mr. Udall of Colorado, Mr. Udall of New Mexico, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Menendez, and Mr. Johanns) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Whereas Tibet is the center of Tibetan Buddhism, and His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, is the most revered figure in Tibetan Buddhism;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to enforce policies that infringe on fundamental freedoms of Tibetans, including punitive security measures against monasteries, mass arrests, and restrictions on freedom to practice religion;

Whereas both the Dalai Lama and the Kalon Tripa, Dr. Lobsang Sangay, the prime minister democratically elected by the Tibetan exile community, have specifically stated that they do not seek independence for Tibet from China;

Whereas, in his inaugural address on August 8, 2011, Kalon Tripa Sangay stated that he will "continue the Middle-Way policy, which seeks genuine autonomy for Tibet within the People's Republic of China";

Whereas according to the Department of State's 2011 Report on

Tibet Negotiations, since 2002, nine rounds of talks between the Government of the People's Republic of China and envoys of the Dalai Lama "have not borne concrete results";

Whereas despite persistent efforts by the Dalai Lama and his representatives, the Government of the People's Republic of China and envoys of the Dalai Lama have not held any formal dialogue since January 2010;

Whereas, since March 2011, more than two dozen Tibetans have set themselves on fire, and at least 19 have died;

Whereas the repressive policies of the Government of the People's Republic of China have created an environment of despair, hopelessness, and frustration among many Tibetans;

Whereas, on November 1, 2011, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Heiner Bielefeldt, expressed concern over "restrictive measures" implemented by the Government of the People's Republic of China in Tibetan monasteries, stating that such measures "not only curtail the right to freedom of religion or belief, but further exacerbate the existing tensions, and are counterproductive" and affirming that "the right of members of the monastic community, and the wider community to freely practice their religion, should be fully respected and guaranteed by the Chinese Government";

Whereas, on January 24, 2012, Maria Otero, Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy and Human Rights, and United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, issued a statement expressing concern about "reports of violence and continuing heightened tensions in Tibetan areas of China, including reports of security forces in Sichuan province opening fire on protesters, killing some and injuring others";

Whereas the Constitution of the People's Republic of China guarantees freedom of religious belief for all citizens, but the July-December 2010 International Religious Freedom Report of the Department of

State states that ``the [Chinese] government's repression of religious freedom remained severe in the Tibet Autonomous Region and other Tibetan areas'';

Whereas, on March 10, 2011, His Holiness the Dalai Lama announced that he would relinquish his last remaining governmental duties in the Central Tibetan Administration, and would turn over political authority to the leadership democratically elected by Tibetans in exile;

Whereas, on March 20, 2011, the Tibetan government in exile conducted competitive democratic elections that were monitored by international observers and deemed free, fair, and consistent with international standards;

Whereas nearly 50,000 people in over 30 countries, more than half of all the eligible Tibetan exiles voters, participated in the March 20, 2011, elections;

Whereas Dr. Lobsang Sangay was elected Kalon Tripa, or prime minister, of the Central Tibetan Administration after receiving 55 percent of votes in the March 20, 2011, election and was inaugurated on August 8, 2011;

Whereas Kalon Tripa Sangay was selected to study in the United States under the Department of State's Tibetan Scholarship Program, earning a doctorate in law from Harvard University, and served as a Senior Fellow at the East Asian Legal Studies Program at Harvard Law School;

Whereas Kalon Tripa Sangay, while at Harvard University, promoted dialogue among Tibetan exiles and Chinese students and visiting Chinese scholars to enhance mutual understanding and advance the prospects for reconciliation; and

Whereas it is the objective of the United States Government, consistent across administrations of different political parties and as articulated in the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B of title VI of

Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 6901 note) to promote a substantive dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to secure genuine autonomy for the Tibetan people within China: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate--

(1) mourns the death of Tibetans who have self-immolated and deplores the repressive policies targeting Tibetans;

(2) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to suspend implementation of religious control regulations, reassess religious and security policies implemented since 2008 in Tibet, and resume a dialogue with Tibetan Buddhist leaders, including the Dalai Lama or his representatives, to resolve underlying grievances;

(3) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to release all persons that have been arbitrarily detained; to cease the intimidation, harassment and detention of peaceful protesters; and to allow unrestricted access to journalists, foreign diplomats, and international organizations to Tibet;

(4) calls on the Secretary of State to seek from the Government of the People's Republic of China a full accounting of the forcible removal of monks from Kirti Monastery, including an explanation of the pretext or conditions under which monks were removed and their current whereabouts;

(5) commends His Holiness the Dalai Lama for his decision to devolve his political power in favor of a democratic system;

(6) congratulates Tibetans living in exile for holding, on March 20, 2011, a competitive, multi-candidate election that was free, fair, and met international electoral standards;

(7) reaffirms the unwavering friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Tibet; and

(8) both--

(A) calls on the Department of State to fully implement the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B of title VI of Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 6901 note), including the stipulation that the Secretary of State seek ``to establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet'', and also to provide consular protection and citizen services in emergencies; and

(B) urges that the agreement to permit China to open further diplomatic missions in the United States should be contingent upon the establishment of a United States Government consulate in Lhasa, Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

S. Res. 557

Washington, D.C

19 September 2012

Honoring the contributions of Lodi Gyaltsen Gyari as Special Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and in promoting the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Tibetan people

Mr. Kerry (for himself, Mr. Lugar, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Udall of Colorado, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Kirk, Mr. McCain, and Mrs. Boxer) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Whereas Lodi Gyaltsen Gyari, who was born in Nyarong, Kham in 1949, was recognized according to Tibetan Buddhist tradition as a reincarnate lama and began his monastic studies at 4 years of age in Lhumorhab Monastery, which was located in what is now Kardze Prefecture, Sichuan Province;

Whereas, in 1958, 9-year-old Lodi Gyari fled Nyarong with his family to avoid pursuit by the Chinese People's Liberation Army and was said to have led his group to safety in India through prayer and divinations;

Whereas Lodi Gyari, as a young man in India, began a career-long commitment to the Tibetan struggle against Chinese oppression in Tibet, becoming editor for the Tibetan Freedom Press, founder of the Tibetan Review, the first English language journal published by Tibetans in exile, and a founding member of the Tibetan Youth Congress;

Whereas Lodi Gyari served as a civil servant in the Central Tibetan

Administration of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, as Chairman of the Tibetan Parliament in exile, and as a Deputy Cabinet Minister for the Departments of Religious Affairs and Health and Cabinet Minister for the Department of Information and International Relations;

Whereas, in 1991, Lodi Gyari moved to the United States in the capacity of Special Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and was soon after selected to be President of the International Campaign for Tibet;

Whereas, for 3 decades, Lodi Gyari has met with leaders and diplomats of governments around the world and with Members of the United States Congress and parliaments of other nations--

(1) to explain the Tibetan position with regard to engagement with China;

(2) to urge supportive strategies and policies from governments;

(3) to explain the Dalai Lama's ``Middle Way'' philosophy of seeking genuine autonomy for Tibet within the People's Republic of China that contributes to harmony between the Tibetan and Chinese peoples; and

(4) to promote Tibetan statecraft as the Dalai Lama's senior ambassador-at-large;

Whereas, during his time as Special Envoy based in Washington, DC, Congress approved many policy and programmatic measures on Tibet, which served to institutionalize the Tibet issue within the Government of the United States, most notably the establishment of a Special Coordinator on Tibetan Issues within the Department of State and support for Tibetan refugees;

Whereas, in 1999, Lodi Gyari became a United States citizen;

Whereas in May 1998, His Holiness the Dalai Lama authorized Special Envoy Lodi Gyari to be the principal person to reestablish contact with the Chinese government on the Tibetan issue;

Whereas, between September 2002 and January 2010, Lodi Gyari led the Dalai Lama's negotiating team in 9 formal rounds of meetings with Chinese officials with tireless drive and immense skill, winning the respect of the international community;

Whereas Lodi Gyari presented the Chinese government with the Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People and its accompanying Note, thus detailing the Tibetan side's vision for a political solution for Tibet consistent within the framework of the Chinese constitutional and laws on autonomy;

Whereas Lodi Gyari, in service to the Dalai Lama, came to represent in national capitals around the world, the great hope and conviction that the rights of Tibetans could be protected and their repression could be ended.

Whereas, in the personally and professionally difficult task of representing Tibetan interests in dialogue with the People's Republic of China, Lodi Gyari demonstrated spirit, intelligence, and extraordinary tact, and brought civility, reason and a measure of mutual understanding to the Tibetan-Chinese relationship;

Whereas Lodi Gyari has credited the far-sighted wisdom of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in empowering the Tibetan people by his devotion of his political authority to an elected Tibetan leadership; and

Whereas, Lodi Gyari resigned his position, effective June 1, 2012, in the context of the deteriorating situation inside Tibet, including increasing incidents of Tibetan self-immolations, and expressing deep frustration over the lack of positive response from the Chinese side in their nearly 10-year dialogue, and in respect for the process of the devolution of political power to the elected Tibetan leaders. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate--

(1) honors the service of Lodi Gyaltsen Gyari as Special Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama;

(2) commends the achievements of Lodi Gyaltsen Gyari in building an international coalition of support for Tibet that recognizes--

(A) the imperative to preserve the distinct culture and religious traditions of Tibet; and

(B) that the Tibetan people are entitled under international law to their own identity and dignity and genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China that fully preserves the rights and dignity of the Tibetan people;

(3) acknowledges the role of Lodi Gyaltsen Gyari, as a naturalized United States citizen, to promoting understanding in the United States of the Tibetan people, their culture and religion, and their struggle for genuine autonomy, human rights, dignity, and the preservation of unique linguistic, cultural, and religious traditions; and

(4) strongly supports a political solution for Tibet within the People's Republic of China that satisfies the legitimate grievances and aspirations of the Tibetan people.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
27 October 2005

Resolution on the case of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche

The European Parliament,

- recalling its earlier resolutions on Tibet and the human rights situation in China,

- having regard to its resolution of 18 November 2004 on Tibet, the case of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche,

- having regard to the human rights dialogue between the EU and China,

- having regard to religious freedom in China and in particular the case of Julius Jia Zhiguo, bishop of the northern Chinese province of Hebei,

- having regard to Rule 115(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas on 2 December 2002 the Kardze Intermediate People's Court in the Kardze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province sentenced Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, an influential and respected Buddhist lama, to death with a two-year suspension and his attendant, Lobsang Dhondup, to death without suspension,

B. whereas the involvement of Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup in a series of bombings or in incitement to separatism has not been proven,

C. whereas 26 January marks the date on which Lobsang Dhondup was executed in 2003,

D. whereas the period of suspension of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche's execution will expire on 26 January 2005,

E. whereas under Chinese law the death sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment if the accused does not break the law again during the two-year suspension period,

F. whereas, at the request of the then European Council, the Council is currently re-examining the embargo on arms sales to China which was decided and implemented in 1989,

G. whereas the Chinese Government recently received representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama,

1. Reiterates its support for the rule of law and urges the Chinese government immediately to commute the death sentence handed down to Tenzin Delek Rinpoche;

2. Affirms its call for the abolition of the death penalty and an immediate moratorium on capital punishment in China;

3. Welcomes the statement by the Chinese authorities according to which anyone who is sentenced to death with a suspension of execution and commits no crime of intent during the period of suspension shall have their punishment commuted to life imprisonment on the expiration of the two-year period; calls on the Chinese judicial authorities to put this statement into practice through an official ruling;

4. Calls once more on the Government of the People's Republic of China to stop its continued violation of the human rights of the Tibetan people and other minorities and to ensure that it respects international standards of human rights and humanitarian law, as well as religious rights;

5. Calls on the Council and the Member States to maintain the EU embargo on trade in arms with the People's Republic of China and not to weaken the existing national limitations on such arms sales; considers that this embargo should be maintained until

such time as the EU has adopted a legally binding Code of Conduct on Arms Exports and the People's Republic of China has taken concrete steps towards improving the human rights situation, inter alia by ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and by fully respecting the rights of minorities;

6. Calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to step up the ongoing dialogue with the representatives of the Dalai Lama so as to reach a mutually acceptable solution to the Tibet issue without further delay;

7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the UN Secretary-General, the Chinese Government, the Governor of Sichuan Province, and the Chief Prosecutor of the Sichuan Provincial People's Procuratorate.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 December 2005

**Resolution on the human rights situation in Tibet and
Hong Kong**

The European Parliament,

– having regard to its previous resolutions on Tibet and the human rights situation in China,

– having regard to its resolutions of 18 November 2004, 13 January 2005 and 27 October 2005 on the case of the Lama Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, imprisoned and tortured and therefore in danger of his life,

– having regard to its resolution of 19 December 2002 on Hong Kong,

– having regard to the Joint Statement of the Eighth EU-China Summit held in Beijing on 5 September 2005,

– having regard to the lack of progress in the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue,

– having regard to Rule 115(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

Tibet

A. whereas Chinese officials have been conducting a so-called 'patriotic education' campaign since October 2005, forcing Tibetans to sign declarations denouncing His Holiness the Dalai Lama as a dangerous separatist and proclaiming Tibet to be 'part of China',

B. whereas the young Tibetan Monk, Ngawang Jangchub, died in mysterious and unexplained circumstances in Drepung Monastery in Lhasa in October 2005 during a 'patriotic education' session,

C. whereas five Tibetan monks belonging to Drepung Monastery in Lhasa who refused to sign the declarations were arrested on 23 October 2005 and imprisoned in Public Security Bureau (PSB) Detention Centres in their respective places of origin and have probably been tortured,

D. whereas it is not yet clear whether more protesters have been arrested,

E. whereas more than 400 Tibetan monks from Drepung Monastery in Lhasa protested peacefully against the imprisonment of their comrades and scores of them were forced back into their quarters violently by the Chinese People's Armed Police and Special Forces of the PSB,

F. whereas Drepung Monastery in Lhasa with its thousands of inhabitants is hermetically sealed by Special Forces and no one has been allowed to enter or leave its buildings since 25 November 2005,

G. whereas Tenzin Delek Rinpoche is still imprisoned and his state of health unknown,

H. whereas the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Manfred Nowak, who visited China from 20 November to 2 December 2005, has confirmed, on the basis of the information he received during his mission, that many methods of torture have been used in China, and believes that the practice of torture remains widespread in China,

Tibet

1. Demands that the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) clarify the circumstances of the death of the young

Tibetan Monk Ngawang Jangchub during the 'patriotic education' session in October 2005;

2. Is deeply concerned about the state of health of the five monks arrested on 23 November 2005 at Drepung Monastery;

3. Urges the Government of the PRC to immediately release them from their imprisonment in PSB Detention Centres;

4. Calls on the Government of the PRC to provide all the information available concerning their detention conditions with reference, in particular, to the allegations of torture and the possible arrest of more people;

5. Urges the Government to suspend the blockade of Drepung Monastery in Lhasa immediately;

6. Urges the Chinese authorities to cease the 'patriotic education' campaign, to react in a proportionate manner to non-violent protests and not to undermine human rights by the use of physical violence against such protests;

7. Calls on the Council and the Commission to make strong representations to the Chinese authorities on this issue within the framework of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue; expects this dialogue to be more effective with a view to bringing about a substantial improvement in the poor human rights record of China;

8. Demands once again the immediate release of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche;

9. Reiterates its call for the abolition of the death penalty and an immediate moratorium on capital punishment in China;

10. Urges the Government of the PRC to respond to international calls for improvements in the human rights situation in China and to guarantee freedom of religion, freedom of expression and political freedom, and, especially, to release all prisoners sentenced as a result of their religious activities;

11. Calls once more on the Government of the PRC to improve the conditions of imprisonment in its jails, to cease and abolish torture of detainees, to stop the continued violation of the human rights of the Tibetan people and other minorities and ensure that it respects international human-rights standards and principles of humanitarian law;

12. Calls on the Council and the Member States to maintain the EU embargo on trade in arms with the PRC and not to weaken the existing restrictions on such arms sales;

13. Calls on the Government of the PRC to continue the dialogue with the representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama;

14. Urges the Conference of Presidents to invite His Holiness the Dalai Lama to address the European Parliament during 2006;

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
26 October 2006

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on Tibet and the human rights situation in China,

- having regard to its resolution on EU-China Relations of 7 September 2006,

- having regard to the lack of progress in the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue,

- having regard to the United Nations (UN) Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,

- having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights,

- having regard to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child,

- having regard to Rule 115(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas on 30 September 2006 more than 70 Tibetans were attempting to cross the glaciated Nangpa Pass in the Himalayan region of Tibet, approximately two hours walk from the Nepalese border, in order to seek refugee status in Nepal,

B. whereas against the rule of international law the Chinese People's Armed Police (PAP) fired upon unarmed Tibetan civilians, including women and children; whereas video and photographic evidence from the incident shows that the Tibetan group was moving slowly away from the Chinese forces firing upon them, did not ap-

proach Chinese forces nor represent a threat to Chinese forces,

C. whereas Kelsang Namtso, a seventeen-year-old nun, was killed during the shooting by Chinese PAP; whereas there are unconfirmed eyewitness accounts of more than one death; whereas a group of Tibetans including children were arrested after continuing to flee,

D. whereas Chinese State Media, Xinhua, has reported an incident in the region as 'self-defence' despite video and photographic evidence to the contrary; whereas the Chinese authorities have thus far not officially recognised that the incident at Nangpa Pass took place nor that any individual was killed by Chinese forces,

E. whereas since September 2002 formal contacts have been re-established between the Chinese authorities and the Representatives of the Dalai Lama in order to restore mutual trust and confidence,

F. whereas despite these contacts and the importance attached to these meetings by the central Chinese authorities, there have been over the past years frequent cases of abuses and violations of human rights perpetrated against the Tibetan population and in particular against Tibetan monks,

1. Condemns the excessive use of force by the Chinese People's Armed Police (PAP) in firing upon unarmed Tibetan civilians, including children;

2. Strongly condemns the killing of an unarmed civilian who, being below 18 years of age, was also considered a child under international law;

3. Expresses its dismay at the imprisonment of Tibetan civilians whereof 9 of them are children;

4. Urges the Chinese authorities to guarantee that the Tibetans detained during the incident will not be ill-treated in detention, and that international human rights and humanitarian law standards are being respected;

5. Urges the Chinese authorities to immediately release all children detained during the incident;

6. Urges the Chinese authorities to conduct a full investigation into the events at Nangpa Pass and ensure that those responsible for any crimes committed there are brought to justice;

7. Calls on the Council and the Commission to closely monitor, through its representations in Nepal, the situation of those Tibetans from the group who have reached Nepal and to make strong representations to the Chinese authorities on this issue within the framework of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue;

8. Calls on the Council and the Commission to reiterate its position that only dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Representatives of the Dalai Lama can contribute to a peaceful and sustainable settlement for Tibet that both sides agree upon;

9. Calls on the Government of the PRC to continue the dialogue with the Representatives of the Dalai Lama in order to improve the respect of religious, cultural, linguistic and political rights in the Tibet Autonomous Region;

10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the UN Secretary General, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 February 2007

**Resolution on the dialogue between the Chinese Govern-
ment and Envoys of the Dalai Lama**

The European Parliament,

– having regard to its resolution of 26 October 2006 on Tibet,

– having regard to its resolution of 7 September 2006 on EU-China relations,

– having regard to the statement made by the Presidency on 22 February 2006 that the European Union strongly supports the dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and Envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and hopes that both parties will be willing to address, in good faith, substantive issues in order to find pragmatic solutions which can contribute to a peaceful and sustainable settlement for Tibet that both sides can agree upon,

– having regard to the 15 December 2005 statement by Günter Verheugen, Vice-President of the Commission, on behalf of the Commissioner for External Relations, Benita Ferrero-Waldner, that the Commission hopes that a solution to the Tibet question will soon be found that is compatible with Chinese sovereignty and respects the Tibetan population, and that the only way of attaining this ultimate goal is by means of a peaceful process based on open and direct dialogue that is not subject to any precondition,

– having regard to the previous five rounds of dialogue be-

tween the Government of the People's Republic of China and Envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, launched in September 2002,

– having regard to Rule 115(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. welcoming the commitment of the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Holiness the Dalai Lama to resolve the Tibet question through a process of dialogue,

B. whereas there are differences on substantive issues, and whereas in particular the two parties have been unable to reach a common understanding on the historical relationship between Tibet and China,

C. having regard to the concerns of the Government of the People's Republic of China for the unity and stability of China and to the European Union's adherence to a 'one China' policy,

D. having regard to the Dalai Lama's consistent statements that he is not seeking independence but genuine devolved autonomy for Tibet,

E. reaffirming that the common ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural identity of the Tibetan people is to be respected and that the aspirations of the Tibetan people towards a unified administrative system are to be encouraged,

F. whereas on 17 January 2007 in Beijing the negotiations on a new EU-China Partnership and Cooperation Framework Agreement officially began,

G. whereas the Dalai Lama has expressed the wish to make a pilgrimage to China and whereas the Tibetan Parliament in Exile has requested a meeting between the President of China and His Holiness the Dalai Lama which would build confidence between the peoples of Tibet and China as well as in the international community,

1. Urges the Government of the People's Republic of China

and His Holiness the Dalai Lama, notwithstanding their differences on certain substantive issues, to resume and continue their dialogue, without preconditions and in a forward-looking manner that allows for pragmatic solutions to be reached which respect the territorial integrity of China and fulfil the aspirations of the Tibetan people;

2. Welcomes the laws and regulations on regional ethnic autonomy adopted by the Government of the People's Republic of China, but is concerned that many of these laws contain conditions that impede or undermine their implementation;

3. Calls on the Council, the Commission and the Member States to actively support the strengthening of the dialogue and, in the absence of tangible results on substantive issues and in consultation with both parties, assess what further role the European Union could play to facilitate a negotiated solution for Tibet, including through the appointment of an EU Special Representative for Tibet;

4. Calls on the High Representative of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union to include in the annual CFSP report to Parliament information on the development of the dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and Envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in 2007 and thereafter;

5. Calls on the Commission to raise the question of Tibet and the resumption of talks between the two sides during the negotiations on the new EU-China Partnership and Cooperation Framework Agreement and report to Parliament on the development of the dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in 2007 and thereafter;

6. Calls on the Council Presidency to adopt a declaration indicating how the EU could facilitate progress towards a peaceful and negotiated solution for Tibet;

7. Calls on the Council, the Commission, and the govern-

ments of the Member States to collaborate with the United States and other non-EU countries on efforts to facilitate the dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama;

8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the President, Government and Parliament of the People's Republic of China and His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
10 April 2008

The European Parliament,

– having regard to its earlier resolutions on China and on Tibet, in particular on:

(a) the dialogue between the Chinese Government and Envoys of the Dalai Lama (15 February 2007),

(b) the EU-China Summit and the EU/China human rights dialogue (13 December 2007),

(c) EU-China relations (7 September 2006),

(d) the functioning of the human rights dialogues and consultations on human rights with third countries (6 September 2007),

– having regard to Rule 103(4) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas the 49th anniversary of the Tibetan national uprising against the Chinese administration led to major demonstrations by Tibetan monks and nuns and ordinary Tibetan citizens protesting against Chinese repression,

B. whereas, according to the Chinese authorities, 20 people died in the protests; whereas, according to other sources, more than 140 Tibetans died in those clashes, and dozens of others have been arrested,

C. whereas a state of emergency has been declared by the Chinese Government, and shops and temples have been closed in Lhasa, as well as in other cities, with hundreds of armed police officers and army troops moved to Tibet from the rest of China,

D. whereas His Holiness the Dalai Lama has called this Chinese over-reaction 'cultural genocide', and has at the same time urged Tibetans 'to practise non-violence and not waver from this path, however serious the situation might be' whereas His Holiness the Dalai Lama has not demanded Tibetan independence but has instead proposed a middle way of genuine cultural and political autonomy and religious freedom, thereby expressing a view that is supported by the European Parliament,

E. whereas only peaceful means and sincere dialogue can lead to a lasting settlement,

F. whereas, save for an official international press trip organised by the Chinese Government, the international press has been denied access to the region of Tibet to report on the events, and all journalists have been expelled; whereas the aforementioned international press trip was heavily controlled and the participating journalists were denied unrestricted access to the Tibetan people,

G. whereas the Chinese Government appears to be blocking foreign websites inside China and censoring foreign television broadcasts about the situation in Tibet,

H. convinced that the Beijing Olympic Games represent an extraordinary opportunity for China to open itself up to the world and vice versa, and to demonstrate that it can honour its undertakings as regards the promotion of fundamental rights for all Chinese people, without distinction,

I. whereas the EU-China human rights dialogue established in 2000 has failed to achieve the expected results,

1. Firmly condemns the brutal repression visited by the Chinese security forces on Tibetan demonstrators and all acts of violence from whichever source that have taken place in the streets of Lhasa and elsewhere in Tibet, and expresses its sincere condolences to the families of the victims;

2. Calls on the Chinese Government to guarantee adequate medical care for injured Tibetans and legal assistance for arrested Tibetans; appeals to the authorities to present an account of their detainees, to treat them in accordance with international human rights law and, under all circumstances, to refrain from torture; calls for the immediate release of all those who protested peacefully exercising their legitimate right to freedom of expression;

3. Criticises the often discriminatory treatment of non-Han Chinese ethnic minorities; calls on China to honour its commitments to human and minority rights and the rule of law; urges China not to misuse the 2008 Olympic Games by arresting dissidents, journalists and human rights activists in order to prevent demonstrations and reports which the authorities view as embarrassing to them; calls, in this regard, for the immediate release of Hu Jia, a prominent human rights activist, sentenced to three-and-a-half years in prison on subversion charges;

4. Calls for an open and independent inquiry, under the auspices of the United Nations, into the recent riots and repression in Tibet; urges the Chinese authorities to issue a standing invitation to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and other UN bodies to visit Tibet;

5. Welcomes the fact that His Holiness the Dalai Lama has called on the Tibetan people to protest non-violently and has rejected calls for Tibetan independence and instead proposed the middle way of genuine cultural and political autonomy and religious freedom; reaffirms its attachment to China's territorial integrity;

6. Calls on the Chinese authorities to open up Tibet to the media and diplomats, in particular EU representatives; urges the Chinese authorities to immediately stop censoring and blocking news and information websites based abroad; calls for the release of all journalists, internet users and cyber-dissidents detained in China for exercising their right to information;

7. Is concerned about the increasing economic marginali-

sation of the Tibetan people in Tibet, who are faced with a rising number of Chinese migrant workers coming into Tibet and taking Tibetan jobs and Tibetan land; points to the gross discrimination in the education system, in which Tibetan children learn their native language as a second language;

8. Calls on China to respect its own public commitments to human rights and minority rights, democracy and the rule of law announced during the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decision to allow China to organise the Games;

9. Urges China to ratify without any further delay and in any case before the Olympic Games the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UN, 1966); calls on Beijing to establish a moratorium on the death penalty, as called for by UN General Assembly resolution 62/149 of 18 December 2007 on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty;

10. Regrets that the six sessions of talks between the Chinese authorities and His Holiness the Dalai Lama have failed to achieve results, and calls for a constructive dialogue to be opened without preconditions, with a view to reaching a comprehensive political agreement, including a sustainable solution with regard to the cultural and political autonomy of Tibet and religious freedom and true minority rights for the Tibetan people in other neighbouring Chinese provinces;

11. Calls on the Council, and in particular the Presidency, closely to monitor developments, and to ensure that the EU adopts a consistent common position and that decisions taken on the basis thereof are duly implemented, and considers that EU diplomatic representatives in Beijing should take the initiative of visiting the region in order to report back to the Council about the current situation;

12. Reiterates, in this regard, its call on the Council to appoint a special envoy for Tibetan issues in order to facilitate the dialogue between the parties and closely follow the negotiations once

they are resumed;

13. Endorses the statement by His Holiness the Dalai Lama that the Olympic Games are a great opportunity for freedom for all the Chinese people;

14. Calls on the EU Presidency-in-Office to strive to find a common EU position with regard to the attendance of the Heads of Government and of State and the EU High Representative at the Olympic Games opening ceremony, with the option of non-attendance in the event that there is no resumption of dialogue between the Chinese authorities and His Holiness the Dalai Lama;

15. Urges the People's Republic of China to stop scrutinising and judging Olympic athletes on the basis of their political views and threatening to ban them from the Olympic Games if they dissent from the Chinese Government's official position;

16. Looks forward to His Holiness the Dalai Lama 's visit to the European Parliament to address the plenary session scheduled for late 2008, and calls on its Conference of Presidents to explore the possibility of an earlier visit;

17. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the governments and parliaments of the applicant countries, the President and Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, the President of the Chinese People's National Congress, the International Olympic Committee and His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
10 July 2008

**Resolution on the situation in China after the earthquake
and before the Olympic Games**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its resolution of 22 May 2008 on the natural disaster in China,
- having regard to its resolution of 10 April 2008 on Tibet,
- having regard to its resolution of 13 December 2007 on the EU-China Summit and the EU China human rights dialogue,
- having regard to the outcome of the 25th round of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue in Brdo, Slovenia, on 15 May 2008,
- having regard to Rule 103(4) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas both China and the EU are committed to contributing to peace, security and sustainable development in the world,

B. having regard to the scale of the destruction wrought by the violent earthquake in South-west China on 12 May 2008; whereas that earthquake claimed tens of thousands of victims, in particular in Sichuan province; whereas, according to the latest estimate, 10 million people were affected by the earthquake and almost 70 000 killed, including thousands of schoolchildren who died when their classrooms collapsed,

C. whereas the Chinese Government took exceptional emer-

gency measures, deploying personnel – including part of the army – and medical teams to aid the inhabitants of the stricken region,

D. having regard to the extraordinary mobilisation and solidarity of the entire Chinese people and of the international community in efforts to aid the victims of the disaster,

E. whereas the opening of Tibet to tourists and the media should not be used as a ‘public relations event’ but as a real opening, which will allow journalists, the media and tourists to visit the region of Tibet,

F. having regard to the concluding statements of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which underlined that granting the 2008 Olympic Games to China would help to open up the country and improve the human rights situation,

1. Expresses satisfaction at the developments in EU-China relations, the sectoral dialogues and the closer cooperation on various globalised issues;

2. Calls on the Chinese authorities to bear in mind that earthquake warnings constitute one benchmark of the development of a country; stresses, therefore, the vital importance of responding actively and promptly to any warning that the scientific community can give the authorities in the unlikely but possible situation of another natural disaster in China;

3. Welcomes the resumption of contacts, after the events of March 2008 in Lhasa, between the representatives of the Dalai Lama and the Chinese authorities; encourages the two parties to intensify these contacts so as to establish the bases for mutual trust, without which it will be impossible to arrive at a mutually acceptable political solution;

4. Regrets that while there has been major progress in relations with China as regards trade and economics, that progress has not been accompanied by substantial achievements as regards issues

relating to human rights and democracy;

5. Deplores the fact that China's human rights record remains a matter of concern owing to widespread and systematic human rights abuses; recalls the commitments to human rights made by China when the country won its bid to host the Olympic Games;

6. Condemns China's frequent use of the death penalty and calls on the Chinese authorities to establish a moratorium on executions;

7. Deplores the fact that no international calls have succeeded in stopping the Chinese authorities from pursuing their follow-up to the riots of 14 March 2008 in Tibet, with participants in the protest in Lhasa still being traced, detained and arbitrarily arrested, and their families being given no information as to their whereabouts, although this is required by Chinese law; calls on the Chinese authorities to halt its 'patriotic re-education' campaign, which has been intensified since the beginning of April, during the Olympic Games in the name of the long established 'Olympic Truce';

8. Notes with satisfaction that China rapidly agreed to accept the assistance of the international community in helping the victims of the earthquake in the Sichuan region and facilitating the operation of voluntary humanitarian aid organisations in distributing aid;

9. Stresses the importance of the support of the European Union, of its Member States and of the international community for the reconstruction phase in the affected region;

10. Calls on China to abide by the public commitments which it made with regard to human rights and minority rights, democracy and the rule of law and which the IOC announced when it decided to allow China to organise the Olympic Games;

11. Urges the Chinese authorities to take this historic opportunity to demonstrate to the world that the granting of the

Olympic Games to Beijing has provided a unique chance to improve their human rights record by displaying clemency to all political prisoners and human rights activists in gaol, including those in gaol in Tibet following the uprising of March 2008 (except, of course, for perpetrators of violent crimes); calls, moreover, on the Chinese authorities to stop discrimination against rural migrants and ethnic minorities and to refrain from harassing trade-union activists, lawyers and journalists when they denounce violations of fundamental freedoms; reiterates its conviction that the imprisonment of such people is against the universal and accepted spirit of the *ius gentium* (law of nations);

12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Strasbourg

6 October 2009

The European Parliament,

– having regard to its previous resolutions on Tibet and the human rights situation in China,

– having regard to its resolution of 7 September 2006 on EU-China relations,

– having regard to the lack of progress in the EU-China human rights dialogue,

– having regard to the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Havana, Cuba between 27 August and 7 September 1990,

– having regard to the UN's International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

– having regard to the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child,

– having regard to Rule 115(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas on 30 September 2006 more than 70 Tibetans were attempting to cross the glaciated Nangpa Pass in the Himalayan region of Tibet, approximately two hours' walk from the Nepalese border, in order to seek refugee status in Nepal,

B. whereas against the rule of international law the Chinese People's Armed Police Force (PAP) fired upon those unarmed Tibet-

an civilians, who included women and children; whereas video and photographic evidence of the incident shows that the Tibetan group was moving slowly away from the Chinese forces firing upon them, did not approach the Chinese forces and did not represent a threat to the Chinese forces,

C. whereas Kelsang Namtso, a seventeen-year-old nun, was killed during the shooting by the Chinese PAP; whereas there are unconfirmed eyewitness accounts of more than one death; whereas a group of Tibetans, including children, were arrested after continuing to flee,

D. whereas the Chinese State News Agency, Xinhua, has reported an incident in the region as 'self-defence' despite video and photographic evidence to the contrary; whereas the Chinese authorities have thus far not officially recognised that the incident at Nangpa Pass took place or that any individual was killed by Chinese forces,

E. whereas since September 2002 formal contacts have been re-established between the Chinese authorities and the representatives of the Dalai Lama in order to restore mutual trust and confidence,

F. whereas, despite these contacts and the importance attached to the meetings by the central Chinese authorities, there have been frequent cases over the past years of abuses and violations of human rights perpetrated against the Tibetan population, and in particular against Tibetan monks,

1. Condemns the excessive use of force by the Chinese People's Armed Police Force in firing upon unarmed Tibetan civilians, including children;

2. Strongly condemns the killing of an unarmed civilian who, being under 18 years of age, was also considered a child under international law;

3. Expresses its dismay at the imprisonment of Tibetan civil-

ians, nine of whom are children;

4. Urges the Chinese authorities to guarantee that the Tibetans detained during the incident will not be ill-treated in detention and that international human rights and humanitarian law standards are being respected;

5. Urges the Chinese authorities to release immediately all children detained following the incident;

6. Urges the Chinese authorities to conduct a full investigation into the events at Nangpa Pass and ensure that those responsible for any crimes committed there are brought to justice;

7. Calls on the Council and the Commission to monitor closely, through their representations in Nepal, the situation of those Tibetans from the group who have reached Nepal and to make strong representations to the Chinese authorities on this issue within the framework of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue;

8. Calls on the Council and the Commission to reiterate their position that only dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the representatives of the Dalai Lama can contribute to a peaceful and sustainable settlement for Tibet that both sides agree upon;

9. Calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to continue its dialogue with the representatives of the Dalai Lama in order to improve respect for religious, cultural, linguistic and political rights in the Tibet Autonomous Region;

10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the UN Secretary-General and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Strasbourg

26 November 2009

Resolution on China: minority rights and application of the death penalty

The European Parliament,

– having regard to its previous resolutions of 1 February 2007 and 27 September 2007 on a universal moratorium on the death penalty,

– having regard to the UN General Assembly resolutions of 18 December 2007 (A/RES/62/149) and of 18 December 2008 (A/RES/63/168) entitled "Moratorium on the use of the death penalty",

– having regard to the declarations by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union of, respectively, 29 October 2009 regarding the executions of two Tibetans, Mr Lobsang Gyaltzen and Mr Loyak, and 12 November 2009 regarding the executions of nine persons of Uighur ethnicity following the riots of 5-7 July 2009 in Urumqi in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR),

– having regard to Articles 35, 36 and 37 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, which provide, respectively, that all citizens shall enjoy freedom of expression and freedom of religious belief, and deem the freedom of the person to be 'inviolable',

– having regard to its previous resolutions on China and, in particular, to its resolution of 13 December 2007 on the EU-China Summit and the EU-China human rights dialogue,

– having regard to the EU-China seminar of 18-19 November 2009 and the 28th round of the EU-China human rights dialogue held on 20 November 2009 in Beijing,

– having regard to the 27th round of the EU-China human rights dialogue held on 14 May 2009 in Prague,

– having regard to the 12th EU-China Summit to be held on 30 November 2009 in Nanjing,

– having regard to Rule 122(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas the Union is based on adherence to the values of freedom, democracy and observance of human rights and to the rule of law, and it regards observance of those inalienable rights as an essential prerequisite for peaceful existence in a society,

B. whereas the new EU-China Strategic Partnership, currently being negotiated, is very important for relations between the Union and China in the future, and whereas a true partnership must be based on shared common values,

C. whereas, on 8 May 2009, the Union called for commutation of the death sentences handed down by Lhasa Intermediate People's Court to several Tibetans following the Lhasa riots in March 2008,

D. whereas, during the first days of July 2009, the worst ethnic violence in decades broke out in XUAR after Uighur demonstrators took to the streets and attacked Han Chinese in Urumqi, causing casualties among them, in protest against attacks on Uighur workers at a factory in South China in June 2009; whereas, according to official figures, 197 people died and more than 1600 people were wounded,

E. whereas, in order to ensure that Tibetans and Uighurs, China's two major ethnic minorities, can coexist peacefully with the great majority of the Chinese population, who are of Han ethnicity, it is essential to begin a frank, ongoing and mutually respectful dia-

logue,

F. whereas there is growing dissatisfaction and resentment among the Uighur population – which is largely Muslim, shares linguistic and cultural bonds with Central Asia and accounts for almost half of Xinjiang's 20 million people – directed at the mainly Han Chinese authorities, the latter being accused of closely watching and containing religious activities in a context of employment discrimination and marginalisation of their own ethnic group in the region; whereas the call by human rights NGOs for the international community to send an independent investigative team to the site of the riots received no response,

G. whereas the People's Republic of China has expressed a desire for harmonious ethnic relations in XUAR,

H. whereas the legitimacy of the sentences passed on the Tibetans condemned for crimes during the March 2008 riots has been called into question in a report by Human Rights Watch, which states that some trial proceedings took place covertly on undisclosed dates and that the Tibetans were denied access to a meaningful defence with lawyers of their choosing,

I. whereas religious observance in China is subject to restrictions and is closely controlled by the State,

J. whereas the death penalty is applicable in the case of 68 offences in China, including non-violent offences such as tax fraud and drugs offences,

1. Reiterates its long-standing opposition to the death penalty in all cases and under all circumstances; recalls the EU's strong commitment to working towards abolition of the death penalty everywhere and emphasises once again that abolition of the death penalty contributes to the enhancement of human dignity and the progressive development of human rights;

2. Recognises the positive move by the Supreme People's

Court, in January 2007, to review death sentences but deplors the fact that it has not led to a significant decrease in the number of executions in China; remains concerned that China still carries out the greatest number of executions worldwide;

3. Urges the Chinese Government, therefore, to adopt a moratorium on the death penalty immediately and unconditionally, this being seen as a crucial step towards abolition of the death penalty; strongly condemns the execution of the two Tibetans, Lobsang Gyaltzen and Loyak, and of the nine persons of Uighur ethnicity following, respectively, the events in March 2008 in Lhasa and the riots of 5-7 July 2009 in Urumqi; calls on the Chinese authorities to suspend all the other death sentences passed by the Intermediate People's Courts of Lhasa and Urumqi and to commute those sentences, in the case of persons duly found guilty of acts of violence, to terms of imprisonment; condemns, too, the death sentences with two years' suspension imposed on Tenzin Phuntsok and Kangtsuk, following the March protests, and the imprisonment for life of Dawa Sangpo, and underlines its concern as to whether they received a fair trial;

4. Calls once again on China to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; deplors the often discriminatory treatment of ethnic and religious minorities in China;

5. Highlights the fact that the Chinese Government published its first National Human Rights Action Plan (2009-2010) in April 2009, aiming in particular to improve the protection of citizens' rights throughout the law-enforcement and judicial processes, eliminate arbitrary detention, prohibit the extortion of confessions by torture and ensure fair and open trials; calls on the Chinese authorities to make public the number of executions carried out;

6. Calls on the Chinese authorities to make every effort to develop a genuine Han-Uighur dialogue, to adopt more inclusive and comprehensive economic policies in Xinjiang aimed at strengthening local ownership, and to protect the cultural identity of the

Uighur population;

7. Stresses that China's human rights record remains a matter of serious concern; insists on the need for rigorous follow-up between all rounds of the EU-China human rights dialogue, with a view to ensuring the application of the recommendations resulting from previous dialogues, which were mutually agreed by both parties, and in the form of the EU-China legal seminars on human rights which used to precede the rounds of the dialogue and which involved academic and civil-society representatives; calls on the Council and the Commission to put the questions of abolition of the death penalty and observance of ethnic minorities' and religious rights on the agenda for the 12th EU-China Summit on 30 November 2009, and to continue to pursue inclusion in the new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, currently in negotiation, of a clause concerning respect for human rights in China;

8. Calls on the Chinese authorities to end immediately the 'Strike Hard' campaign, under which the rights of the people in XUAR are being repressed, while the causes of unrest are being ignored;

9. Calls for the reopening of sincere and results-orientated dialogue between the Chinese Government and the Dalai Lama's representatives, based on the 'Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People' and leading towards a positive, substantial and meaningful change in Tibet consistent with the principles outlined in the Constitution and laws of the People's Republic of China;

10. Reiterates its solidarity with all the victims of the events in Urumqi, XUAR, in July 2009, while recognising the duty of the State institutions to maintain public order; is concerned at reports alleging that disproportionate force was used against ethnic Uighurs and that large numbers of them were detained;

11. Calls on the Chinese authorities to ensure that those detained in connection with the above events are guaranteed humane treatment while in custody and fair trials in accordance with

international law, including access to a lawyer of their choosing, presumption of innocence and proportionate sentencing of those found guilty;

12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Governments of the Member States, the Council of Europe, the United Nations Human Rights Council and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Strasbourg

25 November 2010

Resolutions on Tibet - plans to make Chinese the main language of instruction

The European Parliament,

– having regard to its previous resolutions on China and Tibet, in particular its resolution of 10 April 2008 on Tibet,

– having regard to Rule 122(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas respect for human rights and freedom of identity, culture and religion is a founding principle of the European Union and a priority of its foreign policy,

B. whereas the People's Republic of China has expressed a desire for harmonious ethnic relations among all 56 ethnic minorities,

C. whereas on 19 October 2010 approximately 1 000 ethnic Tibetan students marched through Tongren, also known as Reb-kong, peacefully opposing a plan to establish Mandarin Chinese as the main language of instruction in schools in the region; whereas on 23 October 2010 the protest spread to Qinghai province and Beijing, where 400 Tibetan students studying at Minsu university staged a demonstration,

D. whereas the Tibetan language, as one of Asia's four oldest and most original languages, is a fundamental catalyst for Tibetan identity, culture and religion, but also, together with Tibetan culture as a whole, constitutes an irreplaceable part of the world's heritage;

whereas the Tibetan language, the testimony to a historically rich civilisation, is a fundamental and irreplaceable element of Tibetan identity, culture and religion,

E. whereas languages express the social and cultural attitudes of a community, whereas the shared language of a community is a key determinant of culture, and whereas languages convey very specific social and cultural behaviours and ways of thinking,

F. whereas it has been established that mother-tongue bilingual education is the most effective path to successful bilingualism for Tibetans, and whereas this ‘model 1 bilingual education policy’ has consistently led to the highest college placement rates for Tibetan high school students across the Tibetan region,

G. whereas in elementary, middle and high schools in all areas covered by the Tibet Autonomous Regional government, the Tibetan language is gradually being replaced by Chinese, and official documents are usually unavailable in Tibetan,

H. whereas changes to education policy would limit the use of the Tibetan language in schools, since all textbooks and subjects, except for Tibetan and English language classes, would be in Mandarin Chinese,

I. whereas the People’s Republic of China, along with 142 other countries, voted to adopt the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on 13 September 2007, Article 14 of which states that ‘indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning’,

J. whereas, owing to the dominance of the Chinese language, there is growing anxiety over job prospects among graduate students in Tibetan areas as, according to the petition signed by teachers and students, most Tibetan students have never been in a Chinese-language environment and therefore are not able to communicate in

Chinese,

1. Condemns the increased crackdown on the exercise of the cultural, linguistic, religious and other fundamental freedoms of Tibetans, and stresses the need to preserve and protect the distinct cultural, religious and national identity of the six million Tibetan people and to address concerns about the repression and marginalisation of the Tibetan language, which underpins Tibetan identity;

2. Notes the concerns about the attempts to devalue the Tibetan language, and stresses the fact that if there is to be successful bilingual education, Tibetan must be the domestic language;

3. Calls on the Chinese authorities to implement Article 4 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China's and Article 10 of the Law on Regional National autonomy which guarantee 'the freedom of all nationalities to use and develop their own spoken and written languages';

4. Urges the Chinese authorities to support a genuine policy of bilingualism, whereby all subjects, including maths and science, are allowed to be taught in the Tibetan language, teaching of the Chinese language is strengthened, and local authorities and communities are empowered to make decisions on the language of instruction;

5. Considers that every ethnic minority has the right to preserve its own language and writings; takes the view that a fair bilingual education system will contribute to better cooperation and understanding when Tibetan people learn Chinese, with Han people living in Tibetan areas at the same time being encouraged to learn the Tibetan language;

6. Stresses that, with the introduction of Chinese as the primary language of instruction, the quality of education for the vast majority of middle-school Tibetan students would suffer significantly, and that school subjects should therefore, as is most appropriate, only be taught in the Tibetan mother tongue;

7. Calls on the Chinese authorities to make every effort to lessen the linguistic and cultural disadvantages faced by Tibetans in urban employment, albeit in ways that do not undermine Tibetan language and culture;

8. Calls on the European Commission, the HR/VP and the Member States to urge the Chinese Government to ensure, firstly, that the right of peaceful expression by students is respected and that the relevant authorities address their grievances substantively and appropriately, and, secondly, that the 2002 ‘Regulations on the Study, Use and Development of the Tibetan Language’ are properly implemented, in accordance with the Law of Regional Ethnic Autonomy;

9. Asks the Commission to report on the use of the fund requested for the support of Tibetan civil society in China and in exile in the framework of the 2009 budget (EUR 1 million), and stresses the need to preserve Tibetan culture, particularly in exile;

10. Calls once again on China to ratify the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, and deplores the often discriminatory treatment of ethnic and religious minorities in China;

11. Asks the Chinese authorities to provide foreign media access to Tibet, including the Tibetan areas outside the Tibet Autonomous Region, and to abolish the system of special permits being required;

12. Calls on EU diplomatic representatives in Beijing to visit the region and to report back to the Council and the HR/VP on the current situation with regard to the education and language issue;

13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Vice President of the Commission/ High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Government and Parliament of the People’s Republic of China, and His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Strasbourg

7 April 2011

Resolution on the ban on the elections for the Tibetan government in exile in Nepal

The European Parliament,

– having regard to its resolution of 17 June 2010 on Nepal and its resolution of 26 October 2006 on Tibet,

– having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,

– having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966,

– having regard to the statement of 29 May 2010 by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on the political situation in Nepal,

– having regard to Rule 122(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas the occupation of Tibet by the People's Republic of China prevents the Tibetans from electing their representatives in the territory of Tibet democratically,

B. whereas more than 82 000 exiled Tibetans across the world were invited to vote on 20 March 2011 to elect the new Kalon Tripa (Prime Minister) of the Tibetan government in exile,

C. whereas several thousand Tibetans in Nepal did not get permission to vote from the Nepalese authorities in Kathmandu, under increasing pressure from the Chinese Government,

D. whereas already during an earlier round of voting in Nepal on 3 October 2010, Kathmandu police confiscated ballot boxes and shut down the Tibetan community voting sites,

E. whereas on 10 March 2011 the Dalai Lama announced that he would formally relinquish his political leadership role in the Tibetan exile government which is based in Dharamsala, India, in order to strengthen the democratic structure of the Tibetan movement on the eve of elections to choose a new generation of Tibetan political leaders,

F. whereas the Government of Nepal has claimed that demonstrations by Tibetans violate its 'One China' policy, has reiterated its commitment not to allow 'anti-Beijing activities' on its soil and has thus imposed a blanket ban on the movement of groups of Tibetans in an attempt to appease the Chinese authorities,

G. whereas the Nepali authorities, particularly the police, have repeatedly been reported as violating basic human rights such as freedom of expression, assembly and association of Tibetans in exile in Nepal; whereas these rights are guaranteed for all persons in Nepal by international human rights conventions to which Nepal is party, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

H. whereas the overall situation of many refugees in Nepal, in particular the Tibetans, gives cause for concern,

I. whereas the EU reaffirmed its commitment to support democratic and participatory governance in the EU's external relations by the adoption of its Council conclusions on Democracy Support in the EU's External Relations on 17 November 2009,

1. Underlines the right to participate in democratic elections as a fundamental right of all citizens that must be upheld, protected and guaranteed in every democratic state;

2. Calls on the Government of Nepal to uphold the democratic rights of the Tibetan people, who are conducting a unique

internal election process which has existed since 1960, to organise and to participate in democratic elections;

3. Emphasises the importance of peaceful democratic elections to the strengthening and preservation of the Tibetan identity both inside and outside the territory of Tibet;

4. Urges the Nepali authorities to respect the rights of Tibetans in Nepal to freedom of expression, assembly and association as guaranteed for all persons in Nepal by international human rights conventions to which Nepal is a party;

5. Calls on the authorities to refrain from preventive arrests and restrictions on demonstrations and freedom of speech that deny the right to legitimate peaceful expression and assembly during all activities undertaken by the Tibetan community in the country and urges the Government of Nepal to include such rights and to ensure religious freedom within Nepal's new constitution, due to be enacted by 28 May 2011;

6. Calls on the Nepalese authorities to abide by their international human rights obligations and their own domestic laws in their treatment of the Tibetan community and urges the government to resist the strong pressure exerted by the Chinese Government to silence the Tibetan community in Nepal using restrictions which are not only unjustified but also illegal under domestic and international law;

7. Considers that the continuation of the full implementation of the 'Gentlemen's Agreement' on the Tibetan refugees by the Nepali authorities is essential for maintaining contact between the UNHCR and Tibetan communities;

8. Calls on the European External Action Service through its delegation in Kathmandu to closely monitor the political situation in Nepal, especially the treatment of the Tibetan refugees and respect for their constitutionally and internationally enshrined rights, and urges the EU High Representative to address the concerns about the

actions taken by the Nepalese Government to block the Tibetan elections, with the Nepalese and Chinese authorities;

9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Member States, the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Government of Nepal and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
27 October 2011

**Resolution on Tibet: In particular self-immolation by
nuns and monks**

The European Parliament,

– having regard to its previous resolutions on China and Tibet, in particular its resolution of 25 November 2010,

– having regard to Article 36 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, which guarantees all citizens the right to freedom of religious belief,

– having regard to Rule 122(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas respect for human rights, freedom of religion and freedom of association are founding principles of the EU and a priority of its foreign policy;

B. whereas the Chinese Government has imposed drastic restrictions on Tibetan Buddhist monasteries in the Aba/Ngaba county prefecture in Sichuan province, and in other parts of the Tibetan plateau, including brutal security raids, arbitrary detention of monks, increased surveillance within monasteries and a permanent police presence inside the monasteries in order to monitor religious activities;

C. whereas these security measures are designed to curtail the right to free expression, freedom of association and freedom of religious belief in Tibetan Buddhist monasteries;

D. whereas Phuntsog (aged 20) and Tsewang Norbu (aged 29) died after setting fire to themselves, on 16 March and 15 August 2011 respectively, as a protest against restrictive Chinese policies in Tibet;

E. whereas Phuntsog's younger brothers, Lobsang Kelsang and Lobsang Kunchok (both aged 18), set fire to themselves at the Aba/Ngaba county market on 26 September 2011, and whereas, although they survived, their present condition remains unclear;

F. whereas Dawa Tsering, a 38-year-old monk at Kardze Monastery, set fire to himself on 25 October 2011, whereas Chinese security personnel doused the flames and tried to take him away, whereas the monk is currently being protected by fellow monks at the monastery and whereas his condition is critical;

G. whereas Kelsang Wangchuk, a 17-year-old monk at Kirti Monastery, immolated himself on 3 October 2011 and was immediately carried away by Chinese soldiers, who extinguished the fire and beat him strenuously before taking him away, and whereas his current state of well-being and whereabouts are unknown;

H. whereas two former monks from Kirti, Choephel (aged 19) and Kayang (aged 18), clasped their hands together and set fire to themselves while calling for the return of the Dalai Lama and the right to religious freedom, and whereas they died following this protest;

I. whereas former Kirti monk Norbu Damdrul (aged 19), who set fire to himself on 15 October 2011, was the eighth Tibetan to self-immolate, and whereas his current whereabouts and state of well-being are unknown;

J. whereas on 17 October 2011 a nun from Ngaba Mamae Dechen Choekorling Nunnery, Tenzin Wangmo (aged 20), died, and whereas she was the first female to commit self-immolation;

K. whereas self-immolation can be seen as a form of protest

and an expression of the increasing desperation felt by young Tibetans, especially within the community of Kirti Monastery;

L. whereas, whatever personal motivations may underlie these acts, they must be considered in the wider context of religious and political repression in Aba/Ngaba county, which can be traced back many years;

M. whereas the tightening of state control over religious practice via a series of regulations passed by the Chinese Government in 2007 has contributed to the desperation of Tibetans across the Tibetan plateau;

N. whereas current regulations have dramatically expanded state control over religious life, with many expressions of religious identity being subject to state approval and control, including the recognition of reincarnate lamas;

O. whereas a Chinese court sentenced three Tibetan monks to imprisonment over the death of their fellow monk Phuntsog, who set himself on fire on 16 March 2011, on the grounds that they had hidden him and deprived him of medical attention, and whereas it accused them of ‘intentional homicide’;

P. whereas in March 2011, following the first immolation incident, armed personnel surrounded Kirti Monastery and cut off its access to food and water for several days; whereas the new security officials dispatched to the monastery imposed a compulsory new ‘patriotic education’ programme, and whereas more than 300 monks were taken away in military trucks and detained at unspecified locations to undergo several weeks of political indoctrination;

Q. whereas the Chinese Government has accused the monks at Kirti Monastery of being involved in acts ‘aimed at disturbing social order’, including vandalism and self-immolation;

R. whereas in recent months the Chinese authorities have tightened security in Tibet, especially in the area surrounding Kirti

Monastery, whereas journalists and foreigners are banned from visiting the region, and whereas the monastery is patrolled by police in full riot gear; whereas foreign media have been banned from entering restless parts of Tibet, whereas Chinese state television has failed to report on the protests, and whereas monks are forbidden from speaking out about the protests;

1. Condemns the Chinese authorities' continued crackdown on Tibetan monasteries and calls on them to lift the restrictions and security measures imposed on monasteries and lay communities, and to restore the lines of communication to the monks of Kirti Monastery;

2. Is deeply concerned by reports, since last April, of eight Tibetan Buddhist monks and one nun self-immolating near the Ngaba Kirti Monastery in China's Sichuan province;

3. Urges the Chinese Government to lift the restrictions and heavy-handed security measures imposed on the Kirti Monastery, and to provide information as to the whereabouts of monks forcibly taken from the monastery; urges the Chinese authorities to allow independent international media and human rights monitors to visit the area;

4. Calls on the Chinese Government to guarantee freedom of religion to all its citizens in accordance with Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to abolish criminal and administrative penalties which target religion and have been used to punish citizens for exercising their right to freedom of religion;

5. Calls on the Chinese authorities to respect the rights of Tibetans in all Chinese provinces and to take proactive steps to resolve the underlying grievances of China's Tibetan population;

6. Calls on the Chinese authorities to cease promoting policies which threaten the Tibetan language, culture, religion, heritage and environment, in contravention of the Chinese Constitution and the Chinese law granting autonomy to ethnic minorities;

7. Urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to provide full details as to the status of the 300 monks who were taken away from Kirti Monastery in April 2011, in relation to which several Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, including the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, have intervened;

8. Urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to be accountable for the status of those Tibetans who have been 'hospitalised' after self-immolating, including as regards their access to medical treatment;

9. Condemns the sentencing of the Kirti monks and insists on their right to a fair trial and to the provision of adequate legal assistance for the length of that trial; calls for independent observers to be allowed access to the Kirti monks held in detention;

10. Calls on the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to release a public statement expressing the EU's concern as regards the escalating situation in Aba/Ngaba county and urging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, along with restraint on the part of security police;

11. Calls on the Chinese authorities to refrain from implementing counterproductive policies and aggressive 'patriotic education' programmes in Tibetan-populated areas such as Sichuan, Gansu and Qinghai, places where human rights violations have created tensions;

12. Calls on the Chinese authorities to respect traditional Tibetan death rites and to return remains in accordance with Buddhist rituals and without delay or hindrance;

13. Asks the EU and its Member States to call on the Chinese Government to resume its dialogue with the Dalai Lama and his representatives with a view to bringing about genuine autonomy for Tibetans within the People's Republic of China, and to stop its campaign to discredit the Dalai Lama as a religious leader;

14. Calls on the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice President of the Commission to raise human rights issues at the next EU-China Summit, and calls on the President of the Commission and the President of the European Council clearly to uphold Tibet's unique religious, cultural and linguistic identity in the course of their official speeches during the opening or closing of the summit, in the event that it is not on the agenda for discussion;

15. Calls on the EEAS and the EU delegation to China constantly to monitor the human rights situation in China and to continue to raise – in meetings and correspondence with Chinese officials – the specific cases of individual Tibetans imprisoned for the peaceful exercise of religious freedom, and to present a report to Parliament within the next 12 months, suggesting actions to be taken or policies to be implemented;

16. Reiterates its call to the Council to appoint an EU Special Representative for Tibet with a view to facilitating the resumption of dialogue between the Chinese authorities and the Dalai Lama's envoys in relation to the determination of genuine autonomous status for Tibet within the People's Republic of China;

17. Calls on those Member States which are members of the G-20, and on the President of the Commission and the President of the European Council, to raise the human rights situation in Tibet with the President of the People's Republic of China, Hu Jintao, at the upcoming G-20 Summit in Cannes on 3 and 4 November 2011;

18. Urges the People's Republic of China to respect the religious freedoms and basic human rights of the monastic and lay communities in Ngaba, and to suspend the implementation of religious control regulations in order to allow Tibetan Buddhists to identify and educate religious teachers in a manner consistent with Tibetan traditions, to review the religious and security policies implemented in Ngaba since 2008, and to open a transparent dialogue with the leaders of Tibetan Buddhist schools;

19. Urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect internationally agreed human rights standards and to abide by its obligations under international human rights conventions with respect to freedom of religion or belief;

20. Expresses the need for the rights of China's minority communities to be put on the agenda for future rounds of the EU-China human rights dialogue;

21. Urges the Chinese Government to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

22. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the High Representative of the Union / Vice-President of the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Government and Parliament of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
14 June 2012

Resolution on the Human Rights Situation in Tibet

The European Parliament ,

– having regard to its previous resolutions on China and Tibet, in particular its resolutions of 27 October 2011 and 25 November 2010,

– having regard to its previous resolution of 7 April 2011 on the ban on the elections for the Tibetan government in exile in Nepal

,

– having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,

– having regard to Article 36 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, which guarantees all citizens the right to freedom of religious belief,

– having regard to Rule 110(2) and (4) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas respect for human rights, freedom of identity, culture, religion and association are founding principles of the EU and of its foreign policy;

B. whereas the EU raised the question of Tibetan minority rights during the 31st round of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue held in Brussels on 29 May 2012; whereas the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue has not resulted in any significant improvements in the human rights situation of the Tibetans;

C. whereas the envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama have approached the Government of the People's Republic of China to find a peaceful and mutually beneficial solution to the issue of Tibet; whereas the talks between the two sides have delivered no concrete results and are currently frozen;

D. whereas the authorities of the People's Republic of China used disproportionate force while dealing with the protests of 2008 in Tibet and have, ever since, imposed restrictive security measures that curtail freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of belief;

E. whereas the number of victims of the 2008 protests may have exceeded 200, the number of those detained varies from 4 434 to more than 6 500, and there were 831 known political prisoners in Tibet at the end of 2010, of whom 360 were judicially convicted and 12 were serving life sentences;

F. whereas torture, including beating, use of electroshock weapons, long-term solitary confinement, starvation and other similar measures are reportedly used to extract confessions in the prisons of Tibet by the authorities of the People's Republic of China;

G. whereas 38 Tibetans, mostly monks and nuns, have reportedly set themselves on fire since 2009 in protest against restrictive Chinese policies in Tibet and in support of the return of the Dalai Lama and the right to religious freedom in the Aba/Ngaba county prefecture in Sichuan Province and other parts of the Tibetan plateau;

H. whereas the current state of wellbeing and the whereabouts of a number of victims of self-immolation remain unknown or unclear, namely Chimey Palden, Tenpa Darjey, Jamyang Palden, Lobsang Gyatso, Sona Rabyang, Dawa Tsering, Kelsang Wangchuck, Lobsang Kelsang, Lobsang Kunchok and Tapey;

I. whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama, was detained by the authorities of the People's Republic of

China and has not been seen since 14 May 1995;

J. whereas Tibetan identity, language, culture and religion – the testimony to a historically rich civilisation – are endangered by the resettlement of Han people in the historical territory of Tibet and the extermination of the traditional nomadic lifestyle of the Tibetans;

K. whereas the EU is in the process of appointing and laying down the mandate of the EU Special Representative for Human Rights;

L. whereas the European Parliament's previous calls on the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the EU to address the situation in Tibet with her Chinese counterparts have not delivered the expected results;

1. Reiterates that the Strategic Partnership between the EU and the People's Republic of China should be based on shared principles and values;

2. Calls on the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the EU to increase and intensify efforts to address the human rights situation of the Tibetans in the framework of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue;

3. Regrets, in this respect, the unwillingness of the Chinese authorities to hold the dialogue twice a year and their stance concerning the modalities and frequency of the meetings, with regard in particular to the strengthening of the civil society segment and the involvement of civil society in the dialogue; urges the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union to make every effort to ensure that the human rights dialogue is more effective and result-oriented;

4. Commends the very important and successful democrati-

sation process in the governance of Tibetans in exile by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the recent transfer by him of his political powers and responsibilities to the democratically elected Kalon Tripa of the Central Tibetan Administration, which represents the aspirations of the Tibetan people;

5. Commends the decision of the democratically elected new Tibetan political leadership to continue to abide by the Middle-Way Policy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, which seeks genuine autonomy for Tibetans within the People's Republic of China and within the framework of the Chinese Constitution;

6. Endorses the principles set out in the Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan people, proposed by the envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to their Chinese counterparts in 2008, which provide the basis for a realistic and sustainable political solution to the issue of Tibet;

7. Rejects the argument made by the Government of the People's Republic of China that the engagement of governments with His Holiness the Dalai Lama and members of the elected Tibetan leadership and the expression of support by governments for a peaceful resolution of the issue of Tibet through dialogue and negotiations constitute breaches of the 'One China Policy';

8. Calls on the authorities of the People's Republic of China to grant meaningful autonomy to the historical territory of Tibet;

9. Expresses disappointment that the Government of the People's Republic of China has been unwilling to continue the dialogue with the envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama since January 2010 and encourages the Chinese authorities to engage in a meaningful discussion with the representatives of the Central Tibetan Administration on the future of Tibet;

10. Insists that the authorities of the People's Republic of China respect the freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of belief of the Tibetans;

11. Urges the authorities of the People's Republic of China to allow an independent international investigation to be conducted into the 2008 protests and their aftermath, and calls for the release of the political prisoners;

12. Condemns any form of torture of persons in custody and invites and asks the authorities of the People's Republic of China to allow the independent international inspection of the prisons and detention centres in Tibet;

13. Reiterates its condemnation of the Chinese authorities' continued crackdown on Tibetan monasteries, and calls on the Chinese Government to guarantee freedom of religion both for the people of Tibet and for all of its citizens;

14. Insists that the Chinese authorities reveal the fate and whereabouts of all the victims of self-immolations in Tibet;

15. Reiterates its call to the Chinese authorities to reveal the fate and whereabouts of Chedun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama;

16. Calls on the Chinese authorities to uphold the linguistic, cultural, religious and other fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and to refrain from settlement policies in favour of the Han people and to the disadvantage of the Tibetans in historical territories of Tibet, as well as from forcing Tibetan nomads to abandon their traditional lifestyle;

17. Calls on the Chinese authorities to lift all restrictions and allow unfettered access and freedom of movement throughout Tibet to independent media, journalists and human rights monitors;

18. Calls on the EU Special Representative for Human Rights, once appointed, to report regularly on the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China, in particular with regard to Tibet;

19. Urges the Vice-President of the Commission / High

Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the EU to appoint a special coordinator with a mandate to report regularly on Tibet in order to advance respect for the human rights of the Tibetan people, including their right to preserve and develop their distinctive identity and its religious, cultural and linguistic manifestations, to support constructive dialogue and negotiations between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, and to provide assistance to Tibetan refugees, in particular in Nepal and India;

20. Calls on the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the EU to address the human rights situation in Tibet at every meeting with the representatives of the People's Republic of China;

21. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the EU, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Government and Parliament of the People's Republic of China, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Tibetan Government-in-exile, the Tibetan Parliament-in-exile and His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

**Declaration by the High Representative,
Catherine Ashton, on behalf of the European
Union on Tibetan self-immolations
14 December 2012**

The EU is profoundly saddened by the increasing number of Tibetans committing self-immolation, many of them young people.

We are concerned by the restrictions on expressions of Tibetan identity, which appear to be giving rise to a surge of discontent in the region. While respecting China's territorial integrity, the EU calls upon the Chinese authorities to address the deep-rooted causes of the frustration of the Tibetan people and ensure that their civil, political, economic and social and cultural rights are respected, including their right to enjoy their own culture, to practise their own religion and to use their own language.

The EU fully supports the statement made by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms Navi Pillay on 2 November 2012. The EU calls upon the Chinese authorities to respect the rights of Tibetans to peaceful assembly and expression, to act with restraint, and to release all individuals detained for taking part in peaceful demonstrations.

We also urge Chinese authorities to allow free access to all Tibetan autonomous areas for diplomats as well as for international journalists.

Recognising their intense sense of despair, the EU calls on Tibetans to refrain from resorting to extreme forms of protest, such as self-immolation, and on their community and religious leaders to use their influence to help stop this tragic loss of life.

Finally, the EU encourages all concerned parties to resume a meaningful dialogue.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE

Canberra

17 March 2008

Urgency motion-Tibet

That, in the opinion of the Senate, the following is a matter of urgency:

The bloodshed in Tibet and the need for strong, decisive action by the Government to insist that international laws and norms, including those safeguarding human and political rights and media access, are observed by China.

The proposal was supported by four senators.

Senator Bob Brown moved the motion.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE

Canberra

13 - 15 May 2008

That the Senate—

(a) notes the continuing human rights concerns in «Tibet» and restrictions on entry to areas in Tibet by journalists, international observers, non-government agencies and foreign diplomats;

(b) welcomes the informal talks between the Chinese Government and representatives of the 14th Dalai Lama on 4 May and 5 May 2008 in Shenzhen, China and the agreement to hold a further round of the China- Tibet dialogue;

(c) encourages both parties to work sincerely towards a peaceful and mutually agreeable resolution of the China- Tibet issue;

(d) welcomes the forthright statements by the Prime Minister (Mr Rudd) during his recent trip to China, both in public and in private talks with the Chinese Premier (Wen Jiabao) and President (Hu Jintao), on the need for constructive dialogue;

(e) appreciates the Prime Minister's commitment to being a zhengyou, or a 'true friend', to the Chinese leadership and his willingness to raise challenging issues including Tibet; and

(f) requests the Government to actively support and monitor the progress of the China- Tibet dialogue and offer its support to help bring about a positive outcome.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
19 - 24 June 2008

That the Senate—

(a) notes the statement in Lhasa on 21 June 2008 by Tibet's Communist Party Secretary General Zhang Qing Li, that 'we will certainly be able to totally smash the splittist schemes of the Dalai Lama clique';

(b) calls on the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr Smith) to ascertain if Mr Li was reflecting the policy of the People's Republic of China and, if so, how that policy is being carried into effect; and

(c) asks the Minister to find out how many Tibetan citizens, arrested since violence erupted in Lhasa in March 2008, remain in custody and, as of 23 June 2008, how many have been brought to trial.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
15 September 2008

That the House:

(1) notes:

(a) the continuing human rights concerns in Tibet ; and

(b) the continuing restrictions on entry to Tibetan areas for journalists, international observers, non government agencies and foreign diplomats;

(2) welcomes the informal talks between the Chinese Government and representatives of His Holiness, the 14th Dalai Lama on 4 and 5 May 2008 in Shenzhen, China, and the agreement to hold a further round of the China «Tibet» dialogue;

(3) encourages both parties to work sincerely towards a peaceful and mutually agreed resolution on the China Tibet issue;

(4) welcomes the Prime Minister's forthright statements to the Chinese Premier and President in public and in private on the need for constructive dialogue during his recent visit to China;

(5) recognises that the China «Tibet» issue was also raised with the Chinese authorities by the former Government;

(6) acknowledges there is bipartisan support in the Australian Parliament for a peaceful resolution on the differences between «Tibet» and China; and

(7) requests the Government actively to support and monitor progress of the China Tibet dialogue and to offer its support to help bring about a positive outcome.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
16 October 2008

SINO-TIBETAN DIALOGUE

That the Senate—

(a) notes that the eighth round of the Sino-Tibetan dialogue is due to take place in October or November 2008;

(b) recognises the Dalai Lama has proposed a 'middle way' approach to autonomy for «Tibet within China; and

(c) appreciates the offer by the People's Republic of China to host the dialogue and wishes both parties a successful breakthrough and outcome.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE

Canberra

12 March 2009

TIBET —HUMAN RIGHTS

That the Senate—

(a) notes:

(i) the 50th anniversary of the Tibetan uprising of 10 March 1959 and the Dalai Lama's exile to India, and

(ii) the continuing human rights concerns in Tibet;

(b) acknowledges the Tibetans' half century of peaceful resistance to policies undermining their religion, culture and livelihoods and expresses solidarity with the Tibetan people;

(c) notes with concern the Chinese Government's outright rejection of the Tibetans' Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People, a detailed proposal for resolving the «Tibet issue through proper implementation of existing provisions for regional ethnic autonomy contained in the constitution of the People's Republic of China; and

(d) acknowledges that recent unilateral efforts by concerned governments, including Australia, have failed to secure meaningful negotiations on Tibet's future.

Statements by leave: The Minister for Human Services (Senator Ludwig) and Senator Bob Brown, by leave, made statements relating to the motion.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE

Canberra

10 March 2010

That the Senate—

(a) notes:

(i) that 10 March 2010 is the 51st anniversary of the Tibetan uprising and the Dalai Lama's exile to India and the second anniversary of the beginning of widespread unrest across Tibetan areas in 2008,

(ii) the continuing human rights concerns in «Tibet», noted publicly in Beijing by our Prime Minister (Mr Rudd) on 9 April 2008,

(iii) the resumption of direct contact between Chinese officials and representatives of the Dalai Lama on 26 January 2010 after a gap of 15 months,

(iv) the meeting, on 18 February 2010, between the Dalai Lama and the President of the United States of America, Barack Obama, in the White House, and later that day, between the Dalai Lama and the Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, and the Under Secretary of State and Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, Maria Otero,

(v) that the Dalai Lama's Middle-Way policy for the peaceful resolution of the Tibetan situation respects the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China and seeks to resolve the Tibetan issue within the framework of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, and

(vi) the right of the Tibetan people to maintain their unique

language, religion and culture under international law; and

(b) calls on the Australian Government to:

(i) continue to monitor the progress of talks between the Chinese Government and representatives of the Dalai Lama,

(ii) follow President Barack Obama in explicitly supporting the Dalai Lama's Middle-Way policy for a peaceful resolution of the Tibetan situation, and

(iii) renew and strengthen its support for a peaceful, lasting and mutually-agreeable resolution of the Tibetan situation, including entering into substantive multilateral initiatives with other concerned governments to encourage meaningful negotiations on the points raised in the Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People.

Statements by leave: The Special Minister of State (Senator Ludwig) and Senator Ludlam, by leave, made statements relating to the motion.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
16 November 2010

That the Senate—

- (a) supports the right of Tibetans to:
 - (i) be educated in their own language, and
 - (ii) peacefully protest to protect their right to speak their own language; and
- (b) recognises the importance of language in a people's social, cultural, religious, academic and artistic endeavours.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
15 June 2011

That the Senate—

(a) endorses the meetings of His Holiness the Dalai Lama with Coalition leaders Messrs Tony Abbott and Warren Truss, and Australian Greens' Leader Senator Bob Brown;

(b) expresses disappointment that neither the Prime Minister (Ms Gillard) nor the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr Rudd) were available to meet His Holiness the Dalai Lama;

(c) notes that the last Prime Minister to meet His Holiness was Mr John Howard in 2007; and

(d) wishes the people of Tibet well in their aspiration to have His Holiness return home to Tibet's capital, Lhasa.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
31 October 2011

That the Senate—

(a) notes:

(i) the tragic deaths by self-immolation of four monks from the Kirti Monastery and one nun from the DechenChokorling nunnery, in Ngaba county eastern Tibet, Sichuan province, between 16 March and 17 October 2011, and

(ii) that since March 2011, ten Tibetan people have set themselves on fire in order to highlight the continued human rights abuse and oppression of the Tibetan people;

(b) recognises:

(i) the people of Tibet continue to be subject to appalling human rights abuses, and

(ii) the Chinese authorities have continued to take repressive measures against monks and nuns, particularly of the Kirti Monastery, since the self-immolation of a monk in March this year; and

(c) calls on the Government to urge the Chinese Government to cease repressive measures against the Tibetan people and respect human rights in Tibet.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
1 March 2012

That the Senate—

(a) notes the deteriorating human rights situation in China and Tibet over recent months, including the following developments:

(i) the imposition of a media blackout by Chinese authorities in Sichuan, Qinghai and the region of Tibet since 24 January 2012, including shutting down the presence of international and non government media organisations and coverage of pro-Tibetan activities, which has been documented by global press freedom organisation Reporters Without Borders,

(ii) the continuation of Tibetan people self-immolating as a form of protest that now amounts to 23 self-immolations and 15 deaths since February 2009,

(iii) the increased Chinese military presence since early 2012 on the streets of Lhasa, Serthar and parts of eastern Tibet which has been described by the exiled Tibetan Prime Minister Lobsang Sangay as a state of ‘undeclared martial law’, and

(iv) a reported increase in arbitrary arrests of hundreds of Tibetans by Chinese authorities since 6 February 2012 upon the Tibetans’ return from the annual Buddhist Kalachakra ceremony in Bodhgaya, India, which has been condemned by international organisation Human Rights Watch; and

(b) calls on the Australian Government to:

(i) urge the Chinese Government to restore press freedom and release any Tibetan people who have been arbitrarily arrested on account of their political or religious views, and

(ii) support the call by exiled Tibetan Prime Minister Lobsang Sangay on 21 February 2012 for a United Nations special investigator to undertake a fact finding mission in Tibet to better inform the international community of the situation

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
20 March 2013

That the Senate notes the Australian Government's efforts to urge Chinese authorities to:

(a) address the underlying causes of tension in Tibetan regions;

(b) end the use of harsh policies, such as increased surveillance and violent crack-downs, which have only exacerbated the security situation in Tibetan areas;

(c) lift restrictions on access to Tibetan regions, including for international media and diplomats; and

(d) resume substantive talks with the Dalai Lama's representatives to prevent the situation deteriorating further.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
19 June 2013

That the Senate—

(a) notes:

(i) the current visit of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Australia, and the visit of the Speaker of the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile, Mr Penpa Tsering, to Australia's Parliament House, and

(ii) the ongoing tension and repressions in Tibetan regions, leading to nearly 120 deaths of Tibetans by self-immolation, and the continuing surveillance and violent crackdowns on Tibetans; and

(b) calls on the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Senator Bob Carr) to escalate diplomatic arrangements for a visit by the Australian Ambassador and an Australian parliamentary delegation to Tibetan regions for the purposes of fact-finding and observation.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
26 June 2013

That the Senate—

(a) notes that the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group of the United Nations Human Rights Council will review the implementation of recommendations which emerged from the first UPR cycle of 14 states, as well as human rights developments since the first review of these states, in its seventeenth session commencing in October 2013;

(b) urges the full and transparent engagement of all states with the UPR process and consideration of the recommendations arising thereof; and

(c) notes that China is scheduled in this session for review, and:

(i) supports China's participation in the UPR,

(ii) notes the ongoing tension in the Tibetan regions, and nearly 120 deaths by self-immolation in protests against China's policies in those regions, and

(iii) endorses Australia's efforts to promote human rights in Tibet.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT
Commission of Foreign Affairs
Rome
8 February 2012

The Foreign Affairs Committee of Italy's Chamber of Deputies, Commits the Government to promote formal steps vis-à-vis the People's Republic of China at the new text of the resolution approved by the committee

The Foreign Affairs Committee of Italy's Chamber of Deputies,

Whereas:

While New Year was being celebrated throughout the whole of the People's Republic of China, on January 23 and 24 the security forces fired indiscriminately on hundreds of Tibetans peacefully demonstrating in Drakgo, Serthat, Ngaba and Gyarong, leaving six Tibetans dead and, according to press reports, more than sixty injured, some seriously;

in addition to these episodes there have been many tragic cases of Tibetan monks and nuns immolating themselves in protest against the régime of the People's Republic of China which continues to deny the Tibetan minority their fundamental rights;

since March 2011, nineteen monks and nuns have burnt themselves to death, seven of them in January 2012 alone; these episodes are evidence of the extreme despair to which Tibetan monks and nuns have been driven by the systematic denial of the right to freely practise their religion; for more than sixty years after the military occupation of Tibet in 1959, the government of the People's Republic of China has been implementing a policy of forced assimilation and the marginalisation of Tibet;

human rights are being systematically denied to the Tibetan people: they are deprived of all political freedom, the Tibetan language and culture are being gradually assimilated, there is no religious freedom and even being in possession of an image of the Dalai Lama is a criminal offence, while the Tibetan people are being systematically marginalised from economic activities and access to education;

since 2008, the year of the most recent widespread popular revolt in Tibet, the whole region has been practically inaccessible to foreign tourism and subjected to undeclared martial law,

to promoting formal steps vis-à-vis the People's Republic of China at the forthcoming EU-China Summit requesting the immediate cessation of the violence against the Tibetan people and Tibetan monks and nuns, and the establishment of a climate of dialogue and tolerance in the areas populated by the Tibetan minority;

to requesting the resumption of dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the envoys of the Dalai Lama, so as to reach a jointly agreed solution that will enable the Tibetan community in China to enjoy genuine autonomy, and to re-open Tibet to the outside world, guaranteeing the international media free and unconditional access;

to urging the specialised agencies of the United Nations, and in particular the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, to monitor respect for human rights in Tibet.

GERMAN BUNDESTAG

24 April 2013

A Joint Declaration on the self-immolations of Tibetans

The Committee for Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid is deeply alarmed and shocked by the high number of self-immolations in Tibet and urges the Chinese leadership to safeguard the human rights of Tibetans including their religious and cultural identity.

The number of hopeless people, who end their lives in this agonizing manner, is consistently rising. The significant rise of self-immolations is an expression of deepest desperation about the lack of freedom, as well as about non-existent freedom of religion and the refusal of the Chinese leadership to respect a unique cultural identity.

We urge the new Chinese leadership to open up a new chapter in their relations to the Tibetans, to look into the causes of these desperate acts and to bring about necessary reforms. The Chinese leadership must respect the human rights of the Tibetans and their right to live their own culture and religion. Hence, we urge the Chinese leadership to end the control of religious life and to stop the repression of the authorities. At the same time we demand from the Chinese leadership to re-start the dialogue with Tibet and the Tibetans which is inactive since 2010, in order to find a solution that is appropriate to the unique cultures of the Chinese and the Tibetans, and in order to prevent such acts of desperation like the self-immolations in the future.

We ask the Tibetans, according to the statements of the Tibetan political and religious authorities, to express their protest in a different manner than through violence against oneself. The principle of non-violence as described by Tibetan scholars also means refraining from

violence against oneself. Every human life is precious and unique. We appeal to the religious leaders of the Tibetans to continue to be committed to ask their brothers and sisters in faith to refrain from further self-immolations and to reduce the tragic loss of life.

We strongly support the statements on this troublesome development, as given lately by the UN-High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, by the Sub-Committee for Human Rights of the European Parliament and by the High Representative of the European Union, Catherine Ashton, as well as the statements by numerous parliaments, organisations and important persons who have commented similarly. We also support the call for access for UN-diplomats, parliamentarians and journalists to Tibet.

We ask the Federal Government to continue to work bilaterally and on the international level towards an improvement of the situation in Tibet and while doing so, to also make use of the German Dialogue on Law and the EU-Human Rights Dialogue with China.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Luxembourg

27 June 2012

Motion on Tibet

The Chamber of Deputies,

- seeing the consistent position of the Luxembourg Government, anxious to respect the territorial integrity of People's Republic of China but also the protection of respect for human rights, highlighted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, March 5, 2012, in front of the Commission of Foreign and European Affairs, Defense, Cooperation and Immigration;

- deeply concerned about the self-immolation in late March in Delhi, opposite the Chinese Embassy, of Jamphel Yeshi, a 27-year-old Tibetan, which held, by his own account, to protest against Chinese crackdown in Tibet and tried thereby to bring world attention to the situation in Tibet after forty-one immolations in two years in the general indifference;

- bringing back that there were in Tibet one immolation in 2009, twelve in 2011 and already twenty-nine in 2012 and that there were men and women of all ages, both monks and nuns and lays;

- considering that these extreme acts are intended to alert the world public opinion against the continuous crackdown and even increasing (arbitrary detentions, rough and hasty raids) led by the Chinese authorities against the Tibetan population in general and Tibetan monks and monasteries in particular;

- considering that the Chinese authorities impose security measures which empty of all substance the individual freedoms of Tibetans, including freedom of expression and freedom of religion, even though the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, in its article 36, guarantees the right to religious freedom to its citizens;

- considering that the access to Tibet is forbidden for any foreign visitor for an indefinite period, preventing the dispatch on field of independent observers;

- considering that this situation is largely contrary to the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

- considering that it doesn't want to remain indifferent to this situation; invites the Government

- to share to the Chinese authorities the serious concern of the Chamber of Deputies about the crackdown in Tibet;

- to remind Chinese authorities of the Luxembourg's commitment to safeguarding human rights, including religious freedom, as well as the protection of Tibetan culture, as part of the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China;

- to ask the Chinese authorities to act in accordance with the above principles, especially lifting restrictions imposed on Tibetan monasteries and stopping the forced settlement of nomads;

- to engage, within the EU, for a joint position to establish respect for human rights in Tibet;

- to request the Chinese authorities that the Special Representative of the European Union for Human Rights, once appointed, can report about the situation of human rights in China, including in Tibet;

- to promote the resumption by the Chinese authorities of the dialogue with representatives of the Tibetan people, including the Tibetan government in exile;

- to remind of the position of Luxembourg at bilateral or multilateral meetings, for instance within the EU-China Dialogue on Human Rights or during high-level meetings, such as the EU-China Summits.

REGIONAL COUNCIL

France

19 December 2006

Motion on Tibet

The motion urges the regional government to initiate the following

1. To hoist the Tibetan flag at the Council Building every year on 10th March until the exile Tibetan administration reaches an agreement with the Chinese government

2. To support actions to release Tibetan political prisoners.

3. Urges the President of the Regional Council Government to transmit the text of the motion text to the President and the Prime Minister of the PRC, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the exile Tibetan administration and to the UN Secretary General.

4. Urges the Regional President to inform the government and the parliament of France about the expressed wish of the elected body of the regional council to give a follow up on the European Parliament's resolution, and thereby contribute in reaching an agreement that will grant genuine autonomy to all Tibetans.

5. Urges that a Committee of International and European Development Aids of the Regional Council draw a framework that would define the council's relations with China, in order to engage in a dialogue with China on issues related to democracy and environmental protection.

FRENCH SENATE

France

27 November 2012

Resolution on Tibet

The Senate,

Having regard to Article 88-4 of the Constitution, Noting resolution 2012/2685 of the European Parliament of 14 June 2012 on the situation of human rights in Tibet

Considering that respect for human rights and freedoms of religion and association, is one of the founding principles of the European Union, its foreign policy aims to promote;

Whereas the EU-China dialogue on human rights has led to any significant improvement in the human rights situation of Tibetans;

Whereas the authorities of the Republic of China (PRC) had a disproportionate use of force against the 2008 protests in Tibet and since then, they imposed stringent security measures that restrict freedom of expression, association and religion of Tibetans;

Considering that the talks between the envoys of the Dalai Lama and the Government of the PRC, aimed at finding a peaceful and mutually satisfactory solution to the question of the rights of Tibetans led to any concrete results and are currently at a standstill;

Whereas the principles set out in the Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People, presented by the envoys of the Dalai Lama to their Chinese counterparts in October 2008, are to be taken into account to achieve a realistic and sustainable political solution to the Tibetan issue, taking into account the need for the PRC, to preserve its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and for Tibetans to enjoy genuine autonomy within the PRC;

Whereas the democratization of Tibetan institutions in exile has passed a milestone recently with the transfer of political power from the Dalai Lama to the Prime Minister of the Central Tibetan Administration in exile;

Requests the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, in the absence of a special representative for Tibet, to entrust the Special Representative of the Union for Human Rights Tibet issue as a priority, with a mandate to:

- Promoting policy coordination in the European Union for coherent actions to advance human rights and freedoms of Tibetans, including their right to preserve their own identity, in its religious, cultural and linguistic

- Promoting policy coordination in the European Union for actions consistent support for dialogue between the Government of the PRC and envoys of the Dalai Lama, the prospect of reaching a peaceful and mutually beneficial to the rights of Tibetans;

- Promoting policy coordination in the European Union for coherent actions supporting Tibetan exile community in its efforts, under the direction of the Central Tibetan Administration, in development of education services and health, guarantee a sustainable livelihood to its members, as well as for the preservation of Tibetan culture in exile, in all its aspects.

Become the Senate resolution, November 27, 2012.

**WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS
CONVENTION ON TIBET
Edinburgh, Scotland
19 November 2005**

The Edinburgh Declaration

We, the 133 delegates to the 4th World Parliamentarians' Convention on Tibet, held in Edinburgh, Scotland, on 18 and 19 November 2005, members of 30 parliaments and associates from countries spanning all the world's continents, on behalf of ourselves and our respective parliamentary groups, have gathered to review and discuss the developments with respect to Tibet since the 3rd World Parliamentarians' Conference on Tibet (WPCT) (Washington D.C. 1997).

The Convention thanks the people of Scotland and the Scottish Parliament's Cross-Party Group on Tibet and the UK All Party Parliamentary Group for Tibet as well as the City of Edinburgh for their hospitality in hosting this convention. It notes the appropriateness of holding this meeting in Scotland, given the many similarities between the genuine autonomy Tibet seeks within the People's Republic of China and the autonomous status Scotland has achieved within the United Kingdom and the UK's current Presidency of the European Union.

The Convention recalls the urgent call by the 3rd WPCT for negotiations between the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC), on the one hand, and His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile, on the other, as the Dalai Lama has proposed for decades. We reiterate our strong support for the Dalai Lama's Middle Way approach to resolve the issue through negotiations in the spirit of non-violence and reconciliation. We commend

the Chinese government for heeding this call by inviting the Dalai Lama's special envoys for four rounds of high-level meetings in Beijing and Berne between September 2002 and June 2005. This is a very important, encouraging and necessary development for the resolution of the question of Tibet.

However, the Convention is surprised that these meetings have been so infrequent and is concerned that the dialogue has not been accompanied by any positive changes in China's governance in Tibet, nor by any discernible improvement in the human rights conditions of Tibetans. This is especially disturbing in view of the Tibetan government's considerable efforts to persuade Tibetans and their supporters to exercise extreme restraint in order to create a conducive atmosphere for talks. In this context, we especially deplore the continued suppression of freedom of expression, culture, religious belief and practice, and the marginalization of the Tibetan language.

The Convention deplores the refusal of the Chinese government to release political prisoners, in particular the Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, who has been held in a secret location since 1995, when he was only 6 years old.

The Convention is seriously concerned about the continued influx of Chinese settlers into Tibet, which threatens the identity of the Tibetan people.

The Convention is deeply concerned at China's persistence in implementing the so called 'Western Development Plan', in total disregard of the wishes and concerns of the Tibetan people and despite the obvious damage this is causing to them and their environment and the clear threat its continuation poses for the survival of the distinct culture and way of life of Tibetans, including their language and religion.

The Convention is also concerned at the degradation of the natural environment of the Tibetan plateau, including the Himalayan region, exacerbated by the said development policies of China in the region.

The Convention supports the creation of a zone of ahimsa (peace and non-violence) throughout the Tibetan plateau and is convinced this would provide an important example to the rest of the world.

Consequently, the Convention

Emphatically calls on the government of the PRC to demonstrate its sincerity and seriousness in finding a negotiated solution to the question of Tibet by arranging to meet with the Dalai Lama's representatives much more frequently and to start engaging in substantive negotiations with them, without preconditions and without further delay;

Urges the Chinese government to indicate commitment to the negotiation process by making visible improvements in its policies in Tibet, in particular

to take effective measures to ensure full respect for the human rights of the Tibetan people;

to halt the implementation of the 'Western Development' program in Tibet until a proper and credible assessment has been made of its impact on the lives of the Tibetan people, their culture, language, spiritual traditions as well as natural environment to the satisfaction of the Tibetan people;

to take immediate steps to halt the population transfer of Chinese into Tibet, which is transforming the indigenous population into a minority in their own land;

to release the Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, and all other Tibetan political prisoners unconditionally;

to cease the virulent attacks on the Dalai Lama, which cast serious doubt on the sincerity of the Chinese government in negotiating with his representatives;

Calls on President Hu Jintao to demonstrate his own commitment to resolve the issue of Tibet by meeting with the Dalai Lama as soon

as possible in a mutually agreed venue;

Calls on both parties to intensify their efforts to achieve tangible results in negotiations before 2008, when the world's eyes will be turned to China and the situation in Tibet on the occasion of the Olympic Games;

Stresses the importance of worldwide parliamentary support for Tibet and decides to undertake activities to strengthen the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in this respect;

Calls on all governments and parliaments to monitor closely China's behaviour in Tibet and developments regarding negotiations with the Dalai Lama and his representatives, and to place and keep Tibet firmly on the agenda of bilateral and multilateral discussions with China;

Calls on the EU to appoint a special representative for Tibet to promote, provide assistance for and to follow negotiations between the PRC and the Tibetans, in accordance with the express demands of the European Parliament;

Commends the Tibetan government in exile for the impressive progress it has made in developing democratic institutions and processes;

Finally, the Convention decides to hold the next World Parliamentarians' Convention on Tibet prior to the 2008 Olympic Games and looks forward to reviewing the progress made at that time.

WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS CONVENTION ON TIBET

Rome, Italy

18-19 November 2009

Rome Declaration

I. PREAMBLE

The Fifth World Parliamentarians' Convention on Tibet, meeting in Rome on the 18th and 19th of November 2009

Defends the right of the Tibetan people to their own identity, culture and way of life;

Reaffirms its strong commitment to the people of Tibet and to the non-violent path they have chosen, under the leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama;

Reaffirms the critical role played by parliaments and parliamentary bodies in raising awareness of the difficult situation in Tibet within governments and international institutions and in formulating policies for the benefit of the Tibetan people;

Recalls the four previous meetings of the World Parliamentarians' Convention on Tibet, the resolutions and action programmes they have generated, and the impact of the resultant activities and initiatives;

Seeks a resolution for Tibet that guarantees genuine autonomy for the Tibetan people within the framework of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China; and

Proclaims that the message of the World Parliamentarians' Confer-

ence on Tibet is resolutely not anti-Chinese but a statement of support for justice and truth with a sincere conviction that the Tibetan and Chinese peoples can find a way to coexist with mutual respect.

II. FINDINGS

The Fifth World Parliamentarians' Convention on Tibet,

FINDING that since the last meeting of the World Parliamentarians' Convention on Tibet in 2005 the situation in Tibet has deteriorated due to the government of the People's Republic of China's imposition of harsh measures on Tibetans and its harder line taken toward the Dalai Lama and his pursuit of autonomy;

MOTIVATED by the political protests that began in March 2008 in which Tibetans across the Tibetan plateau expressed their anguish in an unprecedented and overwhelmingly peaceful manner in response to the continuing repressive policies of Chinese authorities;

CONCERNED that Chinese authorities responded to the protests with a security crackdown across the Tibetan plateau that includes the documented detention of 735 Tibetans for exercising rights such as freedom of speech, religion, assembly and association;

OUTRAGED at the execution of Tibetans without following international standards of due process of law;

RECOGNIZING that the People's Republic of China, as it seeks to be a responsible member of the international community, should acknowledge that with such status come duties and responsibilities to protect and respect those peoples under its control pursuant to international standards of justice and human rights as enshrined in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

RECOGNIZING that the People's Republic of China has a moral responsibility to address the legitimate grievances of the Tibetan people through fair administration of rule of law under international

standards of justice, respect for freedom of religion and expression, protection of the Tibetan people's right to express their cultural identity and way of life, and implementation of genuine autonomy;

ACKNOWLEDGING the recent documentation by United Nations bodies, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and the Committee Against Torture, national governments and nongovernmental organizations, of the systemic violations of the human rights of the Tibetan people by Chinese authorities;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the People's Republic of China has signed and ratified the U.N. Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, but regrets serious gaps in its implementation, which is a root cause of Tibetan discontent;

RECOGNIZING the need for continuing support for both long-staying and newly-arriving refugees from Tibet, many of whom are young children, including in the areas of humanitarian assistance, education, health, and revitalization of settlements;

CONCERNED by the environmental degradation on the Tibetan plateau, the so-called "Third Pole," as a result of climate change caused by greenhouse gas emissions, the mismanagement of natural resources by Chinese governmental and commercial interests, and the resettlement of Tibetan nomads into fixed communities, which separates them from their traditional livelihood and stewardship of Tibetan grasslands;

RECOGNIZING that Chinese policies to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change on the Tibetan plateau affect billions of people in Asia, and that the involvement and experience of Tibetans is integral to the successful implementation of climate change policies;

RECOGNIZING the invaluable contributions, financially and in other forms of support, by governments and citizens toward the well

being of the Tibetan people and their effort to sustain their identity, particularly the host nation support by the government and people of India;

RECOGNIZING that international and governmental statements in support for dialogue in the wake of the protests that began in March 2008 were critical in setting the stage for the rounds of dialogue that occurred later in that year;

RECOGNIZING that in order for the negotiations between the Chinese government and the representatives of the Dalai Lama to be effective it is essential that the format of the negotiations be transparent and with the involvement of appropriate international supervision;

CONCLUDING that His Holiness the Dalai Lama, despite the continuing occupation of Tibet, is sincere in seeking a "middle path" solution for Tibet, not independence;

CONCLUDING that the Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People proposed by the representatives of the Dalai Lama embodies his vision for genuine autonomy within the constitutional framework of the People's Republic of China;

CONSIDERING the experiences of the many autonomous regions around the world, for instance Trentino-South Tyrol in Italy, which have shown that conflicts can be overcome by respecting the fundamental rights of distinct peoples and ethnic and linguistic minorities and enabling them to exercise the right to self-government while respecting territorial integrity of the state;

AFFIRMING the value of non-violence in mitigating conflict and misunderstanding and the potential of non-violent leadership as embodied by His Holiness the Dalai Lama for peace and stability in the People's Republic of China; and

REAFFIRMING the resolutions and declarations made at all pre-

vious World Parliamentarians' Conferences on Tibet, including the recognition of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in exile as the legitimate representatives of the Tibetan people.

III. ACTIONS

THEREFORE, the Convention is resolved to:

EXPRESS SUPPORT for substantive negotiations between the Chinese government and the representatives of the Dalai Lama toward a meaningful resolution of the Tibet issue, with the Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy as a realistic and constructive basis for such negotiations;

CALL ON governments to urge the People's Republic of China to fully respect the Tibetan people's fundamental human rights and freedoms and to acknowledge their right to authentically participate in all issues regarding their present and future well-being;

URGE national governments to acknowledge that third-party facilitation is essential for the resumption of the dialogue and to guarantee its transparency;

CALL ON the People's Republic of China to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

ENCOURAGE governments to explore multinational mechanisms to work collaboratively on the challenges of climate change in Tibet, including with the direct participation of Tibetan stakeholders. To this end, participants of this convention will draft and publish an open letter expressing the key importance of Tibet as the "Third Pole" prior to the U.N. Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen;

COMMIT to engage relevant governments and institutions to ensure that His Holiness the Dalai Lama is welcomed appropriately when meeting with various government leaders and officials;

COMMIT to building capacity within national governments for

dissemination of information and the implementation of policies on Tibet, such as the identification or establishment of an office within the Executive Branch of government to handle Tibet affairs;

COMMIT to identify members of an international parliamentarians network for Tibet. The network, in consultation with the Tibetan Parliament-in-exile, will identify a secretariat. The network will facilitate greater coordination between parliamentary groups, share best practices, and be sufficiently supported in the international advancement of a near-term action plan to include:

(1) introducing a resolution or motion in parliaments reflecting the principal elements of the World Parliamentarians' Conference on Tibet Declaration;

(2) requesting a full briefing on the Tibetan policy advanced by their governments, including in multilateral fora, in the areas of human rights, environment, security, development and other economic assistance and geopolitics;

(3) seeking tangible national and local governmental and private support for programmes that provide assistance to Tibetan communities, including inside Tibet and to long-staying and new refugees from Tibet;

(4) engaging in parliamentary exchanges with Chinese legislators and in outreach to Chinese constituents;

(5) visiting Tibet as part of a multi-national parliamentary delegation with the intent of determining the situation on the ground, including the status of Tibetan nomads and political prisoners;

(6) organizing parliamentary hearings before the foreign affairs and/or human rights committees with Tibetan representatives and, if they accept, Chinese government representatives to discuss the political and humanitarian situation in Tibet;

(7) promoting a campaign to gather the support for, endorsement of, and signature on this declaration by parliamentarians of democratic

national and local governments, political parties, community leaders, religious organizations, Nobel Peace Laureates, opinion makers and all citizens of goodwill in the world.

WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS CONVENTION ON TIBET

Ottawa, Canada

27-29 April 2012

Ottawa Declaration

WHEREAS

We, the delegates to the Sixth World Parliamentarians' Convention on Tibet meeting in Ottawa, Canada, from 27 to 29 of April 2012,

Recalling the findings and statements of the previous five Conventions held in New Delhi, Vilnius, Washington D.C., Edinburgh and Rome, and having reviewed the activities and programs that resulted from these meetings and their impact,

Having reviewed the grave situation in Tibet as well as the policies of the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in relation to the Tibetan people,

Noting with disappointment the lack of progress in dialogue between the Government of the PRC and the Envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama since the meeting of the World Parliamentarians' Convention on Tibet in Rome in November 2009,

Reaffirming the great value to humanity of the Tibetan culture, language and spiritual tradition,

Recognizing the very important and successful democratization process in the governance of Tibetans in exile by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the recent transfer by him of his political powers and responsibilities to the democratically elected Kalon Tripa and political leaders of the Central Tibetan Administration, which represents the

aspirations of the Tibetan people,

Convinced of the continued indispensable role of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in bringing about a negotiated solution to the conflict between the Government of the PRC and the Tibetan people,

WE THEREFORE

Reiterate our firm conviction that this conflict can be resolved through sincere and constructive dialogue and negotiations at the highest level between the Government of the PRC and His Holiness the Dalai Lama or his representatives and the democratically elected political leaders of the Central Tibetan Administration,

Express our equally firm belief that unilateral action in Tibet by the government authorities of the People's Republic of China, such as the imposition of new policies that do not reflect the aspirations of the Tibetan people, cannot lead to a solution,

Welcome the free and fair character of the elections held last year for the Kalon Tripa and for the members of the Tibetan Parliament in Exile, which the INPAT Election Observation Mission monitored and reported on,

Acknowledge the growing movement for democratic change among the Chinese people as well as the increasing understanding and support among Chinese for the Middle Way approach of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, all of which has potential impact on the realization of the aspirations of the Tibetan people,

Mindful that the yearning for democratic freedom is unstoppable as evidenced most recently in many parts of the Arab world, in Burma and elsewhere,

Understand the critical importance of freedom of information and of access to it through the internet and other electronic means of communication to the success of democratic movements,

Are alarmed at continuing grave violations of human rights in Tibet

and the repressive measures taken by the PRC authorities in reaction to these and other peaceful protests by Tibetans,

Continue to be deeply concerned at the attacks by the authorities of the People's Republic of China on Tibetan Buddhism as well as their policies and practices that destroy, repress, or discourage the preservation and development of other facets of the distinct identity of the Tibetan people, including their culture, language, customs, way of life and traditions, and which display elements of cultural genocide,

Are saddened and moved by the large number of Tibetans who set fire to themselves in protest against Chinese government policies and for a restoration of freedom for Tibetans and the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama,

Are seriously worried by recent calls by persons of standing and influence with the Chinese Communist Party for the removal of existing provisions on autonomy for Tibetans and other 'minority nationalities' in the constitution and laws of the PRC, which would have very negative domestic and international implications,

Acknowledge the ineffectiveness of the bilateral human rights dialogues that governments have held with the PRC in bringing about necessary change,

Welcome the consideration of the human rights situation in Tibet by the United Nations Human Rights bodies and mechanisms, including by the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights and the Treaty bodies as well as through the Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council, but regret that no concrete action has been taken by the Council itself,

Deeply regret the apparent lack of political will of the Government of the PRC to respond positively to persistent efforts by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the elected Tibetan leadership for the resumption of the dialogue,

Reject the argument made by the government of the PRC that the

engagement of governments with His Holiness the Dalai Lama and members of the elected Tibetan leadership and the expression of support by governments for the peaceful resolution of the issue of Tibet through dialogue and negotiations constitute breaches of the 'one China policy',

Remain convinced that a sustainable solution to the issue of Tibet can be achieved through genuine autonomy for the Tibetan people within the PRC, as evidenced by the positive experience of the many autonomous regions around the world, and note in particular the example set by the creation of the Territory of Nunavut as a self governing community within the sovereign nation of Canada.

WE DECIDE AS FOLLOWS:

Express solidarity with the Tibetan people in their non-violent struggle for their rights and freedoms including the right to determine their own destiny,

Express support also for the Chinese people's efforts to bring about democratic change to their country and urge that this be achieved in ways that ensure the exercise by the Tibetans of their rights and freedoms and safeguard the rights of other other minority peoples in the PRC as well,

Express concern at the domestic and international efforts by the Government of the PRC to curtail the freedom of information and control electronic and internet communications for political purposes,

Reaffirm our strong commitment to the people of Tibet and the non-violent path they have chosen, under the inspiring leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and commend the Kalon Tripa for his continuing efforts to pursue the Middle Way approach and to promote a resumption of the dialogue with the PRC,

Endorse the principles set out in the Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People, which provide the basis for a realistic and sustainable political solution to the issue of Tibet,

Recall the important invitation of Deng Xiaoping to His Holiness the Dalai Lama to discuss and resolve any issues except the independence of Tibet, and note that this position has been repeated by the Government of the PRC more recently also,

Dispel the false accusation that His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Central Tibetan Administration is seeking separation from the PRC since the Tibetan proposals expressly formulate a solution within the constitutional framework of the PRC and therefore call upon the government of the PRC to cease to propagate such misinformation,

Call upon the Government of the PRC to end the repression in Tibet, provide access to all Tibetan areas in the PRC, schedule the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights' mission to China and especially to Tibet, and to resume the dialogue with the Envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in that same positive spirit,

Urge leaders of all governments and relevant international organizations to support and promote this dialogue and to engage the government of the PRC in the potential for serious consequences should it scrap its constitutional and legal provisions on autonomy,

Alert the international community to the serious nature and consequences of the ongoing destruction and repression of Tibetan culture, language and religion by the policies of the Government of the PRC,

Offer to work with members of the National People's Congress to jointly ascertain the causes of protest and unrest in Tibet, including the self-immolations,

Urge the Government of the PRC and the international community to address the environmental challenges on the Tibetan plateau where environmental stewardship profoundly affects life in vast regions of Asia, including in China and countries in South and Southeast Asia,

Commit to introducing and/or keeping these issues on the agendas of our own parliaments and international parliamentary organiza-

tions and to persuade our own governments to address them in high level discussions with the Government of the PRC, His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the democratically elected Tibetan leadership,

Urge governments to create multilateral mechanisms to address the situation in Tibet and to promote a peaceful resolution of the conflict and, in particular, call on the European Union to implement the European Parliament resolution for the appointment of a Special Coordinator for Tibetan Affairs and on relevant national governments to support this initiative,

Make available our own expertise both to the Government of the PRC and to His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the leadership of the Central Tibetan Administration in order to assist in the furtherance of the objectives contained in this declaration,

Adopt an action program to ensure greater effectiveness in addressing the concerns and advancing the objectives contained in this declaration.

With the support of our global network of Tibet supporters, this latest compilation spans a period of nine years with resolutions reflecting the international community's continued solidarity with the aspirations of the Tibetan people inside Tibet who yearn for freedom and stand strong in the face of great adversity.

All the resolutions call for the Chinese government to recognize and peacefully address the underlying grievances of the Tibetan people.