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PREFACE

This publication on “International Resolutions and Recognition on Tibet (1959 to 2021)” is a comprehensive and updated compilation of international resolutions that have been adopted on Tibet since 1959 up until now. Prior compilations of international resolutions were published in five older versions, many of which are now out of print.

Tibetans were forced into exile in 1959 in the aftermath of the invasion and occupation of the People’s Republic of China (PRC). Despite facing insurmountable challenges of all kinds, Tibetans started to build a new life from scratch in India, exhibiting great resilience and optimism to not only sustain our identity in exile but to enable us to return to Tibet one day.

Under the visionary leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan people sought global attention, support and intervention to spotlight on the gross human rights violations of Tibetans in Tibet and to pressure China to come to the negotiating table to peacefully resolve the Sino-Tibetan conflict through dialogue.

The consistent and unwavering support from the international community, including from various government and parliamentarians, towards Tibet and Tibetans over the years is a testament to their profound belief in the universality of human rights and significance of human dignity. It also serves as a great source of inspiration and hope for the oppressed people around the world including Tibetans in Tibet in their non-violent struggle against the PRC government. Moreover, these resolutions authoritatively provide a compelling counter-narrative to China’s propagandist and integrationist approach and activities on Tibet that conceals the sad reality confronting Tibetans in Tibet.

It is a fact that the PRC’s iron-grip rule and repressive policies in Tibet through the decades range from cultural assimilation, political suppression, religious repression, economic marginalization, environmental degradation, nomadic relocation, intense surveillance, to racial discrimination. All these have led to unprecedented loss of Tibetan lives and the destruction of Tibetan religion, language, culture and environment.

As advocated by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and subsequently adopted by the Tibetan Parliament, the Middle Way Approach (*Umaylam*) of seeking genuine autonomy within the constitutional framework of the PRC has become the official policy of the Central Tibetan Administration to resolve the Sino-Tibetan conflict. It is time the CCP engages in dialogue with the representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to find a lasting solution that will help sustain Tibetan identity and culture and also bolster China as a responsible global actor.

Tibetans remain ever grateful to the international community for being there with us during our most critical phase of history. We furthermore call upon the international community to strengthen and reinforce your international voice and support for Tibet until the Sino-Tibetan conflict is resolved in a mutually beneficial manner.

Kalon Norzin Dolma
Department of Information and International Relations
Central Tibetan Administration
Dharamshala

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UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Resolution 1353 (XIV)
New York
21 October 1959

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles regarding fundamental human rights and freedoms set out in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948,

Considering that the fundamental human rights and freedoms to which the Tibetan people, like all others, are entitled include the right to civil and religious liberty for all without distinction,

Mindful also of the distinctive cultural and religious heritage of the people of Tibet and of the autonomy which they have traditionally enjoyed,

Gravely concerned at reports, including the official statements of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, to the effect that the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet have been forcibly denied them,

Deploring the effect of these events in increasing international tension and embittering the relations between peoples at a time when earnest and positive efforts are being made by responsible leaders to reduce tension and improve international relations,

1. Affirms its belief that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law;
2. Calls for respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Resolution 1723 (XVI)
New York
20 December 1961

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1353 (XIV) of 21 October 1959 on the question of Tibet,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of events in Tibet, including the violation of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and the suppression of the distinctive cultural and religious life which they have traditionally enjoyed,

Noting with deep anxiety the severe hardships which these events have inflicted on the Tibetan people, as evidenced by the large-scale exodus of Tibetan refugees to the neighboring countries,

Considering that these events violate fundamental human rights and freedoms set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the principle of self-determination of peoples and nations, and have the deplorable effect of increasing international tension and embittering relations between peoples,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law;
2. Solemnly renews its call for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination;
3. Expresses the hope that Member States will make all possible efforts, as appropriate, towards achieving the purposes of the present resolution.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Resolution 2079 (XX)
New York
18 December 1965

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1353 (XIV) of 21 October 1959 and 1723 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on the question of Tibet,

Gravely concerned at the continued violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet and the continued suppression of their distinctive cultural and religious life, as evidenced by the exodus of refugees to the neighboring countries,

1. Deplores the continued violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet;
2. Reaffirms that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law;
3. Declares its conviction that the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Tibet and the suppression of the distinctive cultural and religious life of its people increase international tension and embitter relations between peoples;
4. Solemnly renews its call for the cessation of all practices which deprive the Tibetan people of the human rights and fundamental freedoms which they have always enjoyed;
5. Appeals to all States to use their best endeavors to achieve the purposes of the present resolution.

**UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination
and Protection of Minority Rights
Resolution 1991/10
Geneva
23 August 1991**

At its forty-third session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted, on 23 August 1991, resolution 1991/10 entitled "Situation in Tibet," as follows:

"The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the International Bill of Human Rights and other international instruments in the field of human rights,

Concerned at the continuing reports of violations of fundamental human rights and freedoms which threaten the distinct cultural, religious and national identity of the Tibetan people,

1. Calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China fully to respect the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights information on the situation in Tibet provided by the Government of China and by other reliable sources."

Navi Pillay
Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations
Geneva
2 November 2012

In her 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 or 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 recognize 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 recognize 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 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 incentives 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 NATIONS
Mandates of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances;
the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention;
the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights;
the Special Rapporteur on minority issues;
and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
2 June 2020

Excellency,

We have the honor to address you in our capacities as Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances; Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights; Special Rapporteur on minority issues; and Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolutions 36/6, 42/22, 37/12, 34/6 and 40/10.

In this connection, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government information we have received concerning **the continued enforced Disappearance of *Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima, and the regulation of reincarnation of Tibetan living Buddhas against the religious traditions and practices of the Tibetan Buddhist minority.** The 17 May 2020 marked 25 years since the disappearance of Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima.

The case of Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima has previously been raised with your Excellency's Government by Special Procedures mandate holders in CHN 13/2005 and CHN 12/2007. We thank your Excellency's Government for the replies received to these communications.

We would also like to recall that the case of Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima has also been treated under the humanitarian mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.

Furthermore, Special Rapporteurs on freedom of religion or belief have raised concerns on the measures taken by the authorities to manage the search, identification and the reincarnation of Buddhist Lamas in 1991 (E/CN.4/1992/52, para 22), 1996 (E/CN.4/1996/95, para 40) and 2006 (E/CN.4/2006/5/Add.1, paras 94-95).

According to the information received:

1. On 14 May 1995, Mr. Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima, then six years of age, was recognized as the 11th reincarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama. Shortly after this date, Mr. Nyima and his parents were taken away from their village by members of the Chinese Government. The 17 May 2020 marked 25 years since the disappearance of Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima.
2. The Government of China has confirmed that he was taken away with his family but has refused to provide precise information on his fate and whereabouts despite multiple requests. The Government initially indicated he was being held in "government protection," and later that he was living a normal life. During this period, he has reportedly been deprived of the religious education in Tibetan Buddhism.
3. Following the disappearance of Mr. Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima, the Chinese Government attempted to nominate and appoint their preferred choice of individual as the eleventh Panchen Lama. Moreover, the authorities also attempted to regulate the appointment of Tibetan religious leaders, which went against the intrinsic beliefs and religious traditions of Tibetan Buddhists. In 2007, the Government issued the "State Religious Affairs Bureau Order No.5 (Bureau Order)" that specifically laid down measures in managing the reincarnation of Tibetan living Buddha. In article 2 of Bureau Order, it was stressed that "living Buddha reincarnations should respect and protect the principles of the unification of the state, protecting the unity of the minorities, protecting religious concord and

* Spelled generally as *Gedhun Choekyi Nyima*

social harmony, and protecting the normal order of Tibetan Buddhism”. In articles 3 and 4, the Bureau Order set the conditions for the application of reincarnation of living Buddha and also granted authority to local Governments to decide if a reincarnation is permissible. In the rest of the Bureau Order, it detailed various procedures for receiving the Buddhist Association of China’s opinion and the State’s permission or approval for reincarnation.

4. In 2016, the Chinese Government published an online database of the State-approved Tibetan Buddhist reincarnations with over 1300 biographies of living Buddhas residing in the country as provided by the Buddhist Association of China. The regulation of reincarnation is enhanced subsequently in article 36 of the Religious Affairs Regulations 2017, which provides that: “the succession of living Buddhas in Tibetan Buddhism is to be conducted under the guidance of Buddhist groups and in accordance with the religious rites and historical conventions, and is to be reported for approval to the religious affairs department of people’s governments at the provincial level or above or to a people’s government at the provincial level or above”. Many Tibetan Buddhists have expressed their concerns about the regulation of reincarnation as it undermines the Tibetan religious traditions and practices while such regulation allows the State to interfere in the choice of their religious leaders. Furthermore, there is fear that the Chinese authority will identify and appoint the successor of the current (fourteenth) Dalai Lama against the Tibetan traditions and the wishes of Tibetan Buddhist communities.

Without prejudging the accuracy of this information, we express grave concern at the continued refusal by the Government of China to disclose precisely the whereabouts of Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima. We are also particularly concerned that the regulation of reincarnation of Tibetan living Buddhas may interfere and possibly undermine, in a discriminatory way, the religious traditions and practices of the Tibetan Buddhist minority.

Should these allegations be confirmed, they would contravene international human rights law provisions, such as the prohibition against discrimination, the right to recognition as a person before the law and to its equal protection without discrimination, the right not be deprived arbitrarily of one’s liberty, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and to freely participate in cultural life in accordance with articles 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 18 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The continued enforced disappearance of Mr. Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima for the past 25 years contravenes several articles of the United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances including articles 2 and 7.

The disappearance of Mr. Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima has been raised with your Excellency’s Government multiple times by Special Procedures mandate holders. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) has also requested China to allow an independent expert to visit Mr. Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima to confirm his whereabouts and verify the fulfilment of his rights (CRC/C/SR.299 and CRC/C/CHN/CO/3-4). We note that your Excellency’s Government has expressed on several occasions its support for the international community’s efforts to eliminate and prevent enforced disappearances, including at the Human Rights Council. **We thus reiterate our demand for your Excellency’s Government to provide prompt and detailed information on Mr. Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima’s whereabouts and we endorse the CRC’s recommendation to allow an independent monitor to visit him to confirm his whereabouts and the extent to which he is able to enjoy and exercise his rights. We also appeal to your Excellency’s Government to ensure that Tibetan Buddhists are able to freely practice their religion, traditions and culture without interference.**

In connection with the above alleged facts and concerns, please refer to the **Annex on Reference to international human rights law** attached to this letter which cites international human rights instruments and standards relevant to these allegations.

As it is our responsibility, under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention, we would be grateful for your observations on the following matters:

1. Please provide any additional information and/or comment(s) you may have on the above-mentioned allegations.
2. Please provide prompt and detailed information on the fate and whereabouts of Mr. Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima.
3. Please explain how the regulation of reincarnation of living Buddhas is compatible with the protection of freedom of religion or belief and the protection of religious minorities without discrimination under international human rights law.

This communication and any response received from your Excellency's Government will be made public via the communications reporting website within 60 days. They will also subsequently be made available in the usual report to be presented to the Human Rights Council.

We may publicly express our concerns in the near future in this case. We have been communicating repeatedly with the Government of China to clarify the fate and whereabouts of Mr. Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima for the past 25 years, thus far, without a satisfactory response. We also believe that the regulatory framework applied to religious communities should not interfere or undermine the right of these communities to follow their beliefs and traditions. Any public expression of concern on our part will indicate that we have been in contact with your Excellency's Government to clarify the issue/s in question.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Luciano Hazan
Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Elina Steinerte
Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Karima Bennoune
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

Fernand de Varennes
Special Rapporteur on minority issues

Ahmed Shaheed
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

Annex

Reference to international human rights law

In connection with above alleged facts and concerns, we would like to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), ratified by China in 2001 and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), signed by China on 5 October 1998. While China is yet to ratify the ICCPR, as a signatory, China has an obligation to refrain from any acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Covenant prior to its entry into force (article 18 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties).

In particular, without expressing at this stage any opinion on the facts of the case and on whether the reported detentions were arbitrary or not, we would like to appeal to your Excellency's Government to take all necessary measures to guarantee the right of the abovementioned individual not to be deprived arbitrarily of his liberty in accordance with articles 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the UDHR. Enforced disappearance is also an aggravated form of arbitrary detention as an individual is placed outside the protection of the law.

We would also like to highlight that the United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances notes that no State shall practice, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances (article 2), and that no circumstances whatsoever may be invoked to justify an enforced disappearance (article 7).

We would like to also reiterate that the freedom of religion or belief of the Tibetan Buddhist minority includes the right to determine their clergy and religious leaders in accordance with their own religious traditions and practices as guaranteed by article 18 of the UDHR. Article 6 (g) of the 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief also provides the freedom to "train, appoint, elect or designate by succession appropriate leaders called for by the requirements and standards of any religion or belief". In addition, Human Rights Committee General Comment 22, para 4, further clarifies that "the practice and teaching of religion or belief includes acts integral to the conduct by religious groups of their basic affairs, such as the freedom to choose their religious leaders, priests and teachers [...]".

We would also like to refer to article 15 and General Comment No 21 to the ICESCR: "49. The obligation to respect includes the adoption of specific measures aimed at achieving respect for ... the right of all persons to express their cultural identity freely and to exercise their cultural practices and way of life.").

We further refer to the protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities enshrined in article 27 of the ICCPR and to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. In particular, article 2 of the Declaration establishes that persons belonging to minorities have the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, and to use their own language, in private and in public, freely, without any interference or any form of discrimination and provides for the effective participation of minorities in cultural, religious, social, economic and public life, as well as in decision-making processes on matters affecting them. The Declaration furthermore refers to the obligation of States to protect the existence and the identity of minorities within their territories and to adopt measures to that end (article 1), as well as to adopt the required measures to ensure that persons belonging to minorities can exercise their human rights without discrimination (article 4).

NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE
Announcement of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1989
Oslo
5 October 1989

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided to award the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize to the 14th Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, the religious and political leader of the Tibetan people.

The Committee wants to emphasize the fact that the Dalai Lama in his struggle for the liberation of Tibet consistently has opposed the use of violence. He has instead advocated peaceful solutions based upon tolerance and mutual respect in order to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of his people.

The Dalai Lama has developed his philosophy of peace from a great reverence for all things living and upon the concept of universal responsibility embracing all mankind as well as nature. In the opinion of the Committee the Dalai Lama has come forward with constructive and forward-looking proposals for the solution of international conflicts, human rights abuses, and global environmental problems.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 October 1987

Resolution on the situation in Tibet

The European Parliament,

- A. gravely concerned by the recent disturbances in Lhasa which are reported to have caused many deaths,
- B. recalling that both during the early days of the Chinese occupation in the 1950s and during the Cultural Revolution the Tibetan religion and culture were brutally repressed,
- C. noting the policy of tolerance which has been shown in recent times by the Chinese authorities towards the Tibetan Buddhist religion by the reconstruction of certain monasteries, as well as the growing participation of Tibetans in the administration of the Autonomous Regions,
- D. having regard to the new legal provisions of 1984 concerning the status of autonomous regions in China,
- E. calling attention to the Dalai Lama's five-point programs on the status of Tibet and relations between the Chinese and Tibetan people,
 - 1. Urges the Chinese Government to respect the rights of the Tibetans to religious freedom and cultural autonomy;
 - 2. Considers that the Dalai Lama's five-point program could well form the basis of a settlement;
 - 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
16 March 1989

Resolution on human rights in Tibet

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to recent demonstrations in Tibet at which the Chinese security forces opened fire and numbers of people were killed and many others injured,
- B. having regard to the fact that on 7 March China declared martial law in Tibet, so that all demonstrations, petitions and public meetings have been outlawed,
- C. noting further that all foreigners and journalists have been expelled,
- D. believing that the conflict in Tibet should not be resolved by force,
- E. noting the Chinese Government's change of policy in relation to Tibet in the 1980s by which they tolerate Buddhism, and have re-opened some monasteries, but religious teaching and the study of Buddhist philosophy is severely restricted,
 1. Strongly condemns the violent repressive measures and in particular the use of arms, which have taken place in the Tibetan capital, and calls for the lifting of martial law;
 2. Deplores the loss of life resulting from these disturbances and expresses its deepest sympathies with the families affected;
 3. Urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to now hold the postponed discussions on the future of Tibet with the Dalai Lama;
 4. Calls for a resumption of talks between all parties concerned and calls on the Chinese Government to resume a conciliatory policy towards Tibet which will respect the autonomous status of this region within the framework of Chinese constitutional practice;
 5. Requests the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve and Commission to use their good offices with the parties concerned to promote a just solution to the problems of Tibet;
 6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 March 1990

**Resolution on the sentence of death passed in Tibet on Lobsang Tensing,
a 22 year old student**

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the information disseminated by the Tibetan Youth Congress in Dharamsala and the Tibetan office in Zurich, and confirmed by Amnesty International, according to which the day is rapidly approaching when, after the usual two-year suspension, the death sentence will probably be carried out on the 22 year old student Lobsang Tensing, sentenced in March 1988 for allegedly having killed a Chinese policeman,
- B. having regard to the normal practice of the Chinese authorities of holding public executions in order to intimidate the Tibetan population on the anniversary of 10 March, the date on which the Tibetans commemorate the Chinese invasion in 1950,
- C. having regard to the continued existence of the death sentence in Chinese law,
- D. having regard to the continued existence in Lhasa of the martial law decreed on 8 March 1989,
- E. having regard to its earlier resolutions on Tibet,
 - 1. Resolutely condemns capital punishment and demands its removal from the laws of China and any other country where it still exists;
 - 2. Condemns the use of intimidating practices by China vis-à-vis the Tibetans who are asking for liberty for their people;
 - 3. Considers that the announcement of the possible execution of Lobsang Tensing makes the Political Affairs Committee's hearing on the human rights situation in Tibet even more urgent and asks the committee concerned to do its best to eliminate all obstacles to the holding of these hearings so that they can take place by the summer;
 - 4. Asks the Foreign Ministers meeting in EPC, the Commission and the Council, each within their respective terms of reference, to ask the Chinese Government to suspend the execution of Lobsang Tensing and to commute capital sentences to imprisonment and to ensure total respect for human rights in China;
 - 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Chinese Government, the Tibetan Government in exile, the Commission, the Council and the Foreign Ministers meeting in EPC.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 March 1990

Resolution on human rights infringements in China

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the recent expulsion of two French television journalists from the Xinjiang region of China,
- B. having regard to the ban imposed by the Chinese authorities on correspondents accredited to Peking visiting this region which borders on the Soviet Union and includes Chinese Turkestan,
- C. having regard to the recent ethnic conflicts in the Xinjiang region, following those in Tibet,
 1. Calls on the Chinese authorities to undertake to recognize and respect the right to information and to allow accredited foreign journalists to travel freely;
 2. Stresses that 20 non-governmental organizations called on the UN, on 28 February 1990, to conduct an official inquiry into the human rights situation in Tibet;
 3. Urges the Chinese authorities to seek a peaceful solution to the ethnic problems in Tibet and Xinjiang;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation, the European Council, the Heads of State or Government of the Member States and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
13 February 1992

5(b) B3-0132, 0139, 0169 and 0188/92
Resolution on human rights in China and Tibet

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the most recent report by Amnesty International concerning the continuing violations of human rights in China and Tibet and the large number of political detainees still in prison,
 - B. drawing attention to the increased persecution of those who practice their religious faith: Buddhists, Catholics, Protestants and Moslems,
 - C. mindful of the problem of overpopulation in China, to which a solution should be sought with full respect for human rights, and therefore shocked by the reports that women are sometimes forced to have abortions,
 - D. having regard to the declaration by the Council of Ministers of 17 December 1991 on relations with China to the effect that the Twelve and the Commission would refrain from taking any trade initiatives in cooperation with China,
 - E. having regard to its previous resolutions on violations of human rights in China and its resolution of 22 November 1991 concerning the links between human rights, democracy and development,
1. Calls for the release of all those whose only offence is to practice their religious faith in accordance with Article 36 of the Chinese Constitution of 1982 or who peacefully advocate the establishment of democratic rights;
 2. Calls on the Chinese Government to ensure that forced abortions cease immediately and that those responsible are brought to trial;
 3. Appeals in particular for the release of:
 - a) the Catholic Bishop Paul Li thenrong who, although sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1957, was incarcerated until 1980 and was rearrested on 20 November 1991;
 - b) Lobsang Tsondrue, a monk, Terpa Wangdrak, a monk, Terpa Phulchung, an accountant, Bhu Panpa, an artist, all Tibetans who are detained in harsh conditions for long terms of imprisonment for such offences as possessing a Tibetan flag, possessing posters calling for Tibetan independence or for taking part in peaceful demonstrations, and Tamdin Sithat, a 45-year-old Tibetan, who was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in 1984 by the Chinese authorities, apparently because he had in his possession a statement by the Dalai Lama;
 4. Expresses its concern at the conditions in which prisoners are held, in particular, the medical treatment available, which seems other to be almost non-existent;
 5. Calls on all the Member States to adhere strictly to the position adopted by the Council of Ministers on 17 December 1991;
 6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, Council, and European Political Cooperation and to the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
19 November 1992

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal being held from 16 to 20 November in Strasbourg will take a decision on the human rights situation in Tibet,
- B. mindful of the information obtained at the public hearing on Tibet organized by the European Parliament on 24 and 25 April 1990,
- C. whereas the human rights situation in Tibet has not improved since then, with particular regard to culture, education and the right to health,
 - 1. Calls for the immediate release of all Tibetan political prisoners;
 - 2. Asks the Chinese Government to allow the International Red Cross to visit prisons and talk with prisoners;
 - 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Dalai Lama and the Chinese authorities.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 December 1992

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motions for resolutions:
 - A. by Mrs. Muscardini and others on human rights and EEC economic activity in China (B3-046/90)
 - B. by Mr. Aglietta and Mr. Langer on the situation in Tibet (B3-1375/90)
 - C. by Mr. Coates and others on the situation in Tibet (B3-1557/90), having regard to its resolution of 15 October 1987, 16 March 1989, 15 March 1990 and 13 February 1992,
- expressing its grave concern at the violations of fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people, as referred to in the United Nations resolutions 1353 (XIV), 1723(XVI) and 2079 (XX),
- expressing its concern, mindful of Resolution 1991/10 of 23 August 1991 of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at violations of fundamental human rights and freedoms that threaten the distinct cultural, religious and national identity of the Tibetan people,
- having regard to the UN Secretary-General's note on "the Situation in Tibet" (E/CN.4/1992/37) presented to the 48th session of the Commission in Human Rights,
- having regard to draft resolution L.49 of 27 February 1992 on "the Situation in Tibet" introduced by Portugal on behalf of the Member States and co-sponsored by Austria, Costa Rica, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Panama and Switzerland, expressing concern at the human rights violation and calling upon the Government of China to "ensure the full observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Tibetans,"
- having regard to the information acquired during the hearing on human rights in Tibet held by the European Parliament on 24 and 25 April 1990,
- having regard to the experience of the European parliament's delegation during its stay in Lhasa from 20 to 23 September 1991 and especially to the fact that the freedom of movement of the individual members of the delegations was restricted and that they were prevented from obtaining information outside the official programme for the visit, discussions with individual members of the Tibetan population and religious dignitaries being consistently prevented by the presence of security forces in large numbers,
- having regard to the report of the Chairman of the Delegation for Relations with the People's Republic of China of 4 November 1991 on the delegation's visit to the People's Republic of China from 20 to 23 September 1991,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Security (A3-0369/92),
 - A. recognizing that the Tibetans are a people according to international law,
 - B. noting that self-determination, a fundamental principle enshrined in Article 1(2) and 55 of the United Nations Charter, is affirmed as a right of peoples in Article 1 of the United Nations Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: "All peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of this right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,"
 - C. recalling, however, that in his determination to secure the human rights of Tibetans by peaceful means, the Dalai Lama has made clear that he does not insist that Tibet should become totally independent,

- D. noting with deep anxiety the continued denial of the Tibetans people's right to self-determination, in spite of the fact that according to the relevant international law, a broad range of possibilities are available to pave the way for the attainment of this right,
- E. considering insufficient the legal autonomy currently granted to the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) by the Chinese Government, and regretting that even this limited autonomy exists only in law but not in fact and that the economy is managed and local natural resources are exploited with insufficient regard to the needs and priorities of the Tibetan people,
- F. noting with concern that traditional Tibet has been arbitrarily divided into five parts and that a large part of the former territory and population of Tibet has been incorporated into the adjacent provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Qinghai,
- G. deploring the continued violation of the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Tibetans, including both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights,
- H. particularly concerned by the encouragement given to the resettlement of Chinese in Tibet, which marginalizes the Tibetan culture and threatens the identity of the Tibetans as a distinctive people and their ability to participate effectively in any political process both currently and if Tibet were to become democratic in the future,
- I. distressed by the continued violations by china of its international obligations, as evidenced by the prevalence of mass executions, political detention and torture,
- J. extremely concerned by the continued military occupation of Tibet by Chinese troops and armed police and the reported deployment of Chinese nuclear missiles, which pose a threat to peace and stability in this region and, in addition, divert urgently needed resources from regional, national and local development projects,
- K. deploring the destruction wrought on the natural environment of Tibet by a mistaken agricultural policy, a politically motivated immigration policy and the ruthless exploitation of the country's natural resources, which contravenes the UN Declaration of the Rights of Peoples to Sovereignty over Natural Resources and has resulted in major deforestation around the upper reaches of Asia's greatest rivers, with catastrophic implications for the future of the region,
- L. particularly concerned by the attacks on Tibetan culture, such as discrimination against the Tibetan language in government and in the education system, and the strict supervision of monasteries and religious observance, in open disregard of long-standing Tibetan traditions and customs despite nominal autonomy,
- M. noting with concern the discriminatory nature of the health and education system in Tibet, which places in jeopardy the future of an entire people,
- N. noting that most of the Tibetan population lives outside the TAR: while the TAR has 2.2 million inhabitants according to official figures of the Chinese authorities, a further 2.5-4 million Tibetans live outside the TAR in the Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures of Hainan, Haibei, Huangnan, Gannan, Golok, Yushu, Ngapa (Aba), Garze and Dechen and in the "Mongolian, Tibetan, Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture of Haixi"; the fate of these people must also be taken into account as the Tibetan people strive to gain independence,
- O. convinced that the traditional wisdom and culture of the Tibetan nation and its spiritual leadership will find a gentle and peaceful way to assert and attain their rights,
 - 1. Condemns the human rights violations inflicted on the Tibetan people and calls on the People's Republic of China to respect human rights as defined in international law;
 - 2. Demands the release of all political prisoners and a halt to torture and intimidation in Tibet, and urges the Chinese government to invite a neutral and impartial institution such as the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit all detention facilities and prisoners;

3. Calls for an immediate halt to the environmental degradation and economic exploitation perpetrated by the Chinese in Tibet, and insists that the management of the natural resources and the economy be entrusted to the local Tibetan authorities;
4. Appeals for an end to discrimination against Tibetans in health and education services, further efforts to improve the health and education levels of the Tibetan population and genuine improvement of the health and education facilities available to the Tibetan population;
5. Calls for the immediate reversal of policies that encourage the mass transfer of Chinese to Tibet in violation of the Tibetan people's rights to self-determination which implies the right for the Tibetan people to decide democratically on levels and patterns of immigration and the promotion of Tibetan as the language of government and education in Tibet;
6. Recommends that, in the highly sensitive area of birth control policy, a sensible, culturally and socially acceptable settlement be found, taking into account the convictions of the Tibetan population and the country's special situation;
7. Advocates the termination of all measures restricting the Tibetans' freedom of movement within the TAR even after the lifting of martial law (e.g. the occasional blockading of individual cities or areas); notes in particular that the freedom on monks to travel is restricted, the aim obviously being to prevent contacts between monasteries;
8. Welcomes the recent visits to Tibet permitted for Australian, Swiss, Austrian and other delegations, but regrets the selective and conditional nature of access to Tibet, particularly the refusal of permission to the rapporteur of the European Parliament's Political Affairs Committee to visit Tibet in his official capacity; deplors interference in the composition of delegations and the limits imposed on the freedom of movement of delegation members and on what foreign delegation members may observe while in Tibet; condemns in particular the persecution of Tibetans who talk to delegation members without permission or supply information to foreign delegation members which deviates from that prescribed by the Chinese authorities;
9. Abhors the censorship of communications and the limitations imposed on journalists, including denial of entry and expulsion, and the confiscation of documents and films from Western travelers and journalists;
10. Declares its solidarity with the numerous Tibetans serving long prison sentences for expressing or publishing their political opinions;
11. Welcomes the recent openness of the Chinese government in supplying information about the numbers of political prisoners (those held for 'counterrevolutionary offences') in Drapchi prison and hopes figures will be published for other categories of prisoners, e.g. prisoners being 'held for investigation' in Public Security Bureau detention and interrogation camps such as Gutsa and New Seitu and also political prisoners in 'reform and re-education through labor' camps at Sangyip and Powo Tramu and other unacknowledged prison camps;
12. Demands the full involvement of Tibetans, with international observation, in the reconstruction of all culturally sensitive sites, particularly the Potala Palace, which should be made a UNESCO "World Heritage Site"
13. Regrets that the various constructive initiatives of the Dalai Lama's government in exile have not been acknowledged as a basis for serious negotiations; considers that a willingness to reconsider the Dalai Lama's five-point plan of 1987 might offer a renewed prospect of a peaceful and acceptable solution of the Tibetan question, and appeals to the Chinese Government to reconsider its refusal of the Dalai Lama's October 1991 request to visit Tibet, and in a positive spirit, to invite him to visit Tibet in 1993;
14. Urges the resumption of negotiations between the Tibetan Government-in-Exile and the Chinese authorities;

15. Urges the genuine self-determination be considered in these negotiations and, as a first step and sign of goodwill, recommends the incorporation of all Tibetan territories into a single administrative and political unit;
16. Is aware that Tibet will not find its way to democracy by its own efforts and that, on the termination of its one-sided dependence on the People's Republic of China, economic support measures will be needed to enable the country to use its natural resources independently and to bring its economic and political isolation to an end;
17. Calls upon the commission to make the granting of assistance to China conditional on the observance of basic human rights and freedoms, particularly in Tibet, and to report on the situation in Tibet annually;
18. Urges the Commission to ensure in its relations with China that an appropriate percentage of funds, projects and scholarships is allocated to Tibet;
19. Insists that EEC-funded or supported projects in Tibet must genuinely serve the interest of the Tibetan people and involve a majority of Tibetans at all levels and that where this cannot be achieved immediately, provisions must be made for Tibetans to be trained in order to replace the Chinese managers, experts and technicians sent to the country;
20. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member states, and the government of the People's Republic of China, the Dalai Lama and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS
Palace of Westminster
London
3-4 May 1993

STATEMENT OF ACTION

GENERAL

1. The Conference of European Parliamentary agrees that measures must be taken urgently to safeguard the very existence of Tibet and to end its illegal occupation by China, which is the basis of all Tibet's problems.
2. The Conference totally rejects China's repeated assertions that 'Tibet is an integral part of the motherland', endorsing the conclusions of the Conference of International Lawyers held in London and the Strasbourg Permanent Peoples' Tribunal, that Tibet prior to its occupation enjoyed independent status in International Law, a view expressed thirty years previously by the Legal Enquiry Committee of the International Commission of Jurists.
3. There should be powerful representations...authorities by National and European Parliamentary groups in respect of each of the action points endorsed by the Conference.
4. National and European Parliaments should urge their governments' representatives to take effective action on behalf of Tibet at the UN Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international forums.
5. The Dalai Lama and the democratically elected Tibetan Government-in-Exile should be given the fullest international support and the opportunity to address the UN General Assembly, especially in recognition of the non-violent approach of the Tibetan people in expressing their desire for independence.
6. The Conference draws attention to Britain's unique relationship with Tibet, reflected in various treaties prior to 1950, placing a particular responsibility on the British Government with regard to Tibet to persuade the Chinese Government to enter into negotiations in good faith with the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile without any preconditions.

TRADE

7. While accepting that China should in no way be isolated in its international trade, National and European Parliamentary representations should urge that China's Most Favored Nation economic status with the USA and its economically advantageous status with the European Community (the Trade Co-operation Agreement, GSP benefits, financial and technical co-operation etc.) be made conditional on the terms contained in Bill S.806 currently before the US Senate introduced on 22nd April 1993, which includes conditions both on Tibet and Hong Kong.
8. The use of forced labour by the Chinese authorities, effecting many Tibetans, to gain a business advantage in world markets, is unacceptable.
9. Direct Parliamentary representations will be made to companies undertaking joint business ventures with China in Tibetan regions, requesting them to adopt the Human Rights Business Ethics policies followed by, for example, the Royal Dutch Shell Company in China and the general principles embodied in the Tibetan Government-in- Exile's guidelines on aid and development.

ECONOMIC FINANCIAL AIDS

10. All economic and development aid to Tibet (including the programmes of the World Bank, the IMF, the World Food Programme and other international agencies) should be for the benefit of Tibetans, should not promote further population transfers of Chinese settlers and workers into Tibet and should refer to guidelines on aid and development in Tibet issued by the Tibetan Government-in-Exile.

CULTURE

11. The accelerating growth of Chinese settlers and workers, which threatens to reduce the Tibetan people to a minority in their own country (as has already happened in Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan), must be halted. The current policy of enforced abortion on Tibetan women must cease forthwith.
12. The Conference deplores the massive destruction of Tibet's cultural heritage and urges that any restoration of that heritage should be in full consultation with local Tibetan people and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile, under the supervision of UNESCO.

HUMAN RIGHTS

13. It is to the disadvantage of the community of nations to allow China, soon to be a major economic power, to pursue unrestrained policies of oppression.
14. National and European Parliamentarians will call for the implementation of UN General Assembly Resolutions calling for the restoration of Tibet's Human Rights, including the right to self-determination; and for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, and for the International Committee of the Red Cross (and other international Human Rights organizations) to be permitted to inspect prisons and other places of detention in Tibet.

ENVIRONMENT

15. The Conference expresses deep concern at the degradation of the Tibetan environment and the exploitation of its natural resources for the benefit of China alone, and condemns the siting within Tibet of nuclear installations, and calls on China to permit research by independent international organizations on the consequences of the continuing destruction of Tibet's fragile ecosystem.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
24 June 1993

4 (E) B3-0858, 0862, 0872, 0903 and 0929/93
Resolution on repression in Tibet and the exclusion of the Dalai Lama
from the World Conference on Human Rights

The European Parliament,

- A. concerned about the recent and numerous arrests in Tibet, both subsequent to demonstrations in the last few weeks, and prior to the visit by the delegation of EC Ambassadors on 16 May 1993 in an apparent attempt to prevent contact between political dissidents and the EC delegation,
- B. having regard to the statement of concern issued by EPC on 1 June following the visit of the EC diplomats to Tibet from 16 to 23 May,
- C. shocked by the exclusion of the Dalai Lama from addressing the UN world Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, in spite of the protests by the Austrian Government which had invited him,
- D. recalling that the Dalai Lama has made it clear that he is calling for respect for the human rights and cultural autonomy of the Tibetans and not for the political independence of Tibet,
- E. recalling its previous resolutions on the abuse of human rights in Tibet,
 1. Deplores the brutal suppression of the demonstrations and the harsh treatment of political prisoners in Tibet;
 2. Calls for the immediate release of and a guarantee of physical safety for all those arrested if not charged with internationally recognizable criminal offences, including Gendun Rinchen, Lobsang Yonten and Damchoe Pemo, who are being held incommunicado;
 3. Calls on the Chinese Government to allow the presence of foreign observers at the trials of any of those arrested who are brought to trial;
 4. Calls on the EC Ambassadors to China to draw up an in-depth report on their visit to Tibet and to forward this report to the European Parliament;
 5. Asks EPC to use its good offices to exert pressure on the Chinese Government to lift the ban on foreign journalists travelling to Tibet and to abolish the 1987 law forbidding foreigners to watch or take photographs of demonstrations;
 6. Calls for independent investigations into the brutal suppression of the demonstrations and for free access for international humanitarian agencies such as Amnesty International and suggests that the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Human Rights and its Delegation for relations with the PRC explore the possibility of sending a European Parliament human rights mission to investigate the human rights situation in Tibet, accompanied by independent experts and their own Tibetan interpreters;
 7. Deeply regrets that the Dalai Lama's planned address to the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna was cancelled as a result of Chinese pressure;
 8. Recalls the Chinese interest in developing its trade relations with the EC and its political relations with the Member States, and urges the Commission to make all future economic and commercial agreements with the People's Republic of China conditional upon respect for human rights in China in the Tibetan region;
 9. Calls for an economic development policy which benefits Tibetans' rather than stimulating the influx of Chinese into Tibet;

10. Calls for a resumption of negotiations between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese authorities, and a democratic, genuinely autonomous solution for Tibet;
11. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, Council and European Political Co-operation, to the governments and parliaments of the Member States, Austria and the People's Republic of China, and the Secretary-General of the UN and the Dalai Lama.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
16 September 1993

B3 1257/RC1

**Resolution on the detention of the Tibetan Gendun Rinchen, Loosang
Yontam and Damchoe Pemo and other violations of human rights in Tibet**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the statement of concern issued by the EPC [Political Committee] on 1st June,
 - recalling its earlier resolutions and in particular that of 24th June 1993,
 - having regard to the statement of concern of Amnesty International,
- A. aware of the deplorable violation of human rights in Tibet and the huge number of political prisoners, including 107 apparently arrested during the period April to July 1993 for taking part in demonstrations for independence or calling for the release of dissidents;
 - B. recalling the arrest of Gendun Rinchen and other Tibetan human rights activists before the arrival of a delegation of EC Ambassadors in Tibet last May, in an apparent attempt by the Chinese authorities to prevent contacts with the EC Delegation and in particular to prevent them receiving information about political prisoners;
 - C. concerned about the fact that Gendun Rinchen since being arrested is being detained incommunicado and is accused of “stealing state secrets”, a charge which can carry the death sentence;
 - D. gravely concerned by the reports of the arrest and maltreatment by the police of Damchoe Pemo who, when 20 weeks pregnant, miscarried, having been forced to remain standing for at least 12 hours and having been beaten with electric batons;
 - E. gravely concerned by the reports that the village of Kymishi in Gongkar County in the Lhoka Prefecture has been surrounded by hundreds of Chinese soldiers who have set up machine gun posts and that 35 people in the village have been arrested;
 - F. convinced that the relations between EC and China should not be determined only by economic interests, but should be dependent on respect for human rights and democracy;
 1. Calls on the Chinese authorities to release forthwith all those detained solely for exercising their right to freedom of expression and to ensure that Tibetan detainees are protected from torture and ill treatment and are granted access to relatives and to a lawyer of their choice;
 2. Supports the courageous activity of Gendun Rinchen and his combatants in support of the respect of human rights and in particular the situation of the political prisoners in Tibet;
 3. Recalls its demand to the Commission to make all future economic and commercial agreements with the People’s Republic of China dependent upon respect for human rights in China and in the Tibetan region;
 4. Takes the view that the Olympic Games should not be held in Peking in the year 2000, unless significant progress is made in ensuring respect for human rights by the Chinese regime;
 5. Instructs its delegation to China to insist on discussing the question of the violation of human rights, especially in Tibet, during its forthcoming visit to the People’s Republic;
 6. Instructs its President to transmit this resolution to the Commission, the council, the EPC, and to the Governments of the People’s Republic of China and of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
18 May 1995

B4-0768/95/RC1 B4-0826/95/RC1
Resolution on Tibet

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the proposal for support by the European Union of the Panam Integrated Rural Development Project in Tibet,
- having regard to the Commission notice 93/C, 63/02 of 5 March 1993 concerning an open and structured dialogue between the Commission and special interest groups promoting greater transparency in dealings with the Commission,
- A. having regard to the views expressed by the Commission during its meeting with the Dalai Lama in June 1994 that the best solution to the situation in Tibet is through constructive dialogue between the Tibetan Government-in-Exile and the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC),
- B. having regard to its resolutions of 15 October 1987(1), 16 March 1989(2), 15 March 1990(3), September 1991(4), 13 February 1992(5), 15 December 1992(6), 25 June 1993(7) and 17 September 1993(8),
- C. noting and supporting previous resolutions calling for economic aid which genuinely serves the interests of the Tibetan people,
- D. noting the objective for the Panam Rural Integrated Project of increasing the food surplus produced by the region for distribution to other parts of Tibet, in particular those with a non-Tibetan population,
- E. particularly concerned by encouragement given to the settlement of Chinese in Tibet which marginalizes Tibetan culture and threatens the identity of the Tibetans as a distinctive people and their ability to participate effectively in any political process,
- F. concerned also that during its assessment of the Panam Project the Commission did not adequately consult either the local population or special interest groups with extensive expertise of development work in Tibet as demanded by the Commission's own policy of open and structured dialogue with such special interest groups,
- G. recognizing that Tibetans are a people under the international law and that in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the UN Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights they have a right to self-determination,
- H. noting with increasing concern the continued violations of the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people, and the major crackdown by the PRC on religious expression and on supporters of Tibetan independence,
- I. shocked at the news of the recent death of Gyaltzen Kelsang, the Buddhist nun recently released after one and a half year's detention, as a result of ill-treatment during imprisonment, and concerned for the health of others suffering injury or illness as a result of ill-treatment whilst in custody,
- J. appalled by the fact that she was the tenth political prisoner since 1987 to die shortly after leaving prison and the fourth woman to die within four years,
- K. noting the hosting of the forthcoming United Nations Fourth World Conference for Women by the PRC and the reports of obstacles being placed in the way of legitimate activity at the conference by non-governmental organizations and specifically the barring of Tibetan and Taiwanese women from the conference and the complimentary NGO Forum,

- L. noting reports of coercive contraceptive methods being used against Chinese and Tibetan women to enforce the government policy limiting numbers of children in a family.
1. Calls on the Commission to recognize that the Panam Project has been proposed by the PRC as part of a scheme to feed the new Chinese settlers in Tibet by local means and that it is therefore against the interests of the Tibetan people because it encourages the settlement of Chinese citizens and forces the economic integration of Tibet into China;
 2. Calls on the Commission to redeploy resources from the Panam Project to aid which will better serve the Tibetan people;
 3. Urges the Commission to regard its own findings of difficulty in consulting the population of Panam country as further evidence of the problems of managing projects in Tibet and to accept the conclusion that development aid must be channeled into small local projects;
 4. Urges the Commission to support non-governmental organisations engaged in these types of local projects;
 5. Calls on the Commission to ensure in future that any proposals relating to Tibet are the subject of a full and open consultation process conducted with a view to providing the transparency necessary to allow special interest groups to participate in that process;
 6. Calls upon the Commission to make the granting of aid to China conditional on respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms, particularly in Tibet;
 7. Urges the PRC to enter into the postponed discussions on the future of Tibet with the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile;
 8. Strongly urges the Foreign Ministers of the Member States and the Commission to urge that a substantive dialogue without pre-conditions takes place between the Tibetan Government-in-Exile and the Chinese Government in order to find a constructive solution to the situation in Tibet;
 9. Calls on the PRC authorities to release forthwith all those detained solely for exercising their right to freedom and expression in China and Tibet and to ensure that all detainees are protected from torture and ill-treatment, are granted access to relatives and a lawyer of their choice, and are provided with full health care for injury or illness accrued as a result of detention;
 10. Appeals to the Government of the PRC to acknowledge its responsibility to ensure that the Fourth World Conference for Women allows proper facilities for the NGO Forum; women from Tibet, Taiwan, Western Sahara and elsewhere should be given full access;
 11. Calls on the PRC to abandon policy and legislation which encourages the authorities to force women to use birth control methods, including abortion and sterilization, by economic or other means;
 12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the government of the People's Republic of China, the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Dalai Lama.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
18 May 1995

B4-0744 and 0838/95

Resolution on the organization by the Chinese government of the fourth world conference on women in Beijing

The European Parliament,

- A. recognizing the importance of the UN Fourth Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in September 1995,
- B. stressing that the emancipation of women is inseparably linked to the struggle for the promotion of and defence of human rights and that economic and political rights are integral to these human rights, and stressing also that women are the driving force behind peace and the future development of mankind,
- C. recognizing the important role played by NGOs at conferences of this kind, the high qualifications of the NGOs accredited to this Conference and the fact that this important role has been acknowledged by the UN,
- D. shocked by reports that Taiwanese and Tibetan women will not be allowed to take part,
- E. shocked by reports that groups with views which do not coincide with those of the Chinese Government, such as lesbian groups and local Chinese groups, will be excluded,
- F. gravely concerned at the reported decision of the Chinese authorities to place the NGO Forum far away from the World Conference, on a site that does not have a meeting place able to hold more than 1,700 people, although 40,000 participants are expected,
- G. gravely concerned that telecommunications, hotel, interpretation, translation and transport facilities seem utterly inadequate for a conference of this kind and scale,
- H. gravely concerned at reports of strict customs procedures and controls with regard to the import of written and audio-visual materials by participants of both conferences,
 1. Calls on the Chinese Government to allow women from Taiwan and Tibet who are accredited to NGOs to attend the conferences;
 2. Urges the Chinese Government to guarantee freedom of speech and press and to lift any exclusion of categories of women because of their views, origin or sexual orientation;
 3. Urges the Chinese Government to relocate the NGO Forum at a site close enough to the official conference to allow easy communication between the two and to provide the necessary facilities;
 4. Calls on the Commission and the Council to use their influence to urge the Chinese Government and the UN Secretary-General to provide, as requested, adequate facilities and democratic procedures for holding this conference;
 5. Warns that the exclusion of women because of their views, geographical origin or sexual orientation will confirm the image of the repressive character of the Chinese regime;
 6. Points out that if the effectiveness of the conference is reduced by the obstacles placed in the way of NGOs, no further UN conferences should be held in China in the future;
 7. Calls on the Commission and the Council to consider supporting a move of both the official and NGO conferences to a proposed venue in Australia if China fails to respond to the requests;
 8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Council of Europe, the government of the Member States, the Secretary-General of the UN, the special advisor group for the UN Secretary-General, and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 June 1995

B4-0062, 0063, 0077, 0091, 0094, 0095, 0098, 0111, 0123, 0124, 0134 and 0142/97
Resolution on the fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing:
‘Equality, Development and Peace’

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (10 December 1948),
- having regard to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (10 December 1948),
- having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women (31 March 1953),
- having regard to the UN Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) of 18 December 1979,
- having regard to its resolution of 11 June 1986 on the results of the United Nations Conference concluding the decade for women held in Nairobi on 15-26 July 1985 ((OJ C 176, 14.7.1986, p. 64.)),
- having regard to its resolution of 14 May 1992 on the situation of women and children in the developing countries ((OJ C 150, 15.6.1992, p. 268.)),
- having regard to its resolution of 25 June 1993 on the assessment of women’s unwaged work ((OJ C 194, 19.7.1993, p. 389.)),
- having regard to its resolution of 11 February 1994 on women in the decision-making process ((OJ C 61, 28.2.1994, p. 248.)),
- having regard to its resolution of 24 February 1994 on poverty among women in Europe ((OJ C 77, 14.3.1994, p. 43.)),
- having regard to its resolution of 9 March 1994 on the Commission’s White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment ((OJ C 91, 28.3.1994, p. 124.)),
- having regard to its resolution of 11 March 1994 on the demographic situation and development ((OJ C 91, 28.3.1994, p. 340.)),
- having regard to its resolution of 6 May 1994 on violations of the freedoms and fundamental rights of women ((OJ C 205, 25.7.1994, p. 489.)),
- having regard to its resolution of 29 September 1994 on the outcome of the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development ((OJ C 305, 31.10.1994, p. 80.)),
- having regard to its resolution of 19 January 1995 on the Commission’s White Paper on ‘European Social Policy, the way forward’ ((OJ C 43, 20.2.1995, p. 63.)),
- having regard to the Commission working documents on European Union participation in the fourth World Conference on Women: ‘Action for Equality, Development and Peace’ (SEC(94)1373) and SEC(95)0247),
- having regard to the action platform for the ECE adopted in Vienna at the Conference of 17-21 October 1994 (E/ECE/RW/HLM/18),
- having regard to the Amnesty International resolution on ‘Equality in the year 2000: recommendations for the fourth World Conference on Women (September 1994)’,

- having regard to Rule 148 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Women’s Rights and the opinion of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Security (A4-0142/95),
- A. mindful of the essential part played by women in the economy and society,
 - B. whereas the United Nations General Assembly pointed out in 1985 that the non-remunerated contributions made by women to all aspects and sectors of development should be quantified and included in the accounts of nations and in economic statistics, as well as in GNP (point 120 of the Nairobi strategies for the advancement of women by the year 2000),
 - C. mindful of the instances of discrimination against women in professional life, politics and society,
 - D. convinced that equality between women and men is a vital precondition for the strengthening of democracy, development and improving the quality of life, not only in Europe,
 - E. whereas at the summit on social development held in Copenhagen in March 1995, all the countries taking part undertook to submit, as soon as possible, national plans to reduce all forms of poverty,
 - F. gratified that the process of preparing for the World Conference on Women has attached great importance to extensive participation by non-governmental organizations,
 - G. deploring the fact that freedom of expression and human rights are not fully respected in China,
 - H. expecting that the Chinese Government will fulfil all the commitments it has made to UN representatives and will allow access to the Conference to certain non-governmental organizations including Tibetan, Taiwanese and local Chinese groups, as well as lesbian and prostitute groups, and will also provide accommodation, transport, communication and translation facilities and infrastructure, so that the NGO forum, like the official Conference, can take place under optimal conditions;
 - I. concerned at the condition of women in China, where they are subject to compulsory ‘medical treatment’ consisting in compulsory birth control and sterilization,
 - J. protesting against discrimination against women, in that Chinese law allows a man to divorce his wife for having had an abortion which she may have been forced to have,
 - K. concerned at the planning policy in China which leads to an unequal number of boys and girls being born and will lead to a serious imbalance between the number of men and women in society,
 - L. regretting that the European Parliament, and above all the members of the Committee on Women’s Rights, were not able to play a greater part in the preparatory conferences and the Beijing Conference,
 - M. taking the view that the European Union should provide a model for endeavours to achieve equality for women in politics, the economy, the family and society in the foreseeable future,
 - N. convinced that the Action Platform will only make a successful contribution to equality between women and men if governments and all bodies and institutions with political and social responsibility make similar efforts towards bringing this about in the near future,
 - O. welcoming the working documents drawn up by the Commission and the fruitful European preparatory conference held in Toledo,
 - P. expecting the Council to submit in good time for the Beijing Conference a number of proposals on how the cause of women’s equality can be promoted in the European Union and the Member States,
 1. Calls on the European Union Member States to include a majority of women in their delegations and ensure that female representatives of non-governmental organizations take part in the delegations;
 2. Takes the view that the NGO Forum, meeting in Beijing in parallel with the governmental Conference, should be supported and that arrangements, especially the physical proximity of the two Conference locations and the provision of regulated and regular transport, must be made to ensure access to and all possible contacts with the official Conference, including participation of

women representatives as observers in the drafting committee; emphasizes once again its resolution of 18 May 1995 on the organization by the Chinese Government of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing ((Minutes of that Sitting, Part II, Item 10(e.)), calling on the Commission and the Council to endeavour to ensure that the Conference is held in accordance with the conditions laid down above;

3. Calls on the European Union and the Member States' delegations, given that the meeting is taking place in Beijing, to express clearly and emphatically their belief in human rights and democracy, affirming that the rights of women and children are an integral, inalienable and inseparable part of the universal rights of human beings as defined in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
4. Expects all participants from the European Union to have a common position at the Conference to promote the extension and protection of human rights with particular reference to women and more specifically the respect for the integrity of the body;
5. Considers that the area of women's rights, which comes under the general issue of human rights, should be specifically treated in all negotiations on agreements with third countries, and calls for a direct reference to this to be inserted in all negotiating mandates given to the Commission;
6. Expects the Commission to produce a report evaluating the Conference in all the official languages, so that it can be widely used in all the Member States;
7. Declares its intention to study the conclusions from Beijing together with the final declaration of the UN Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the action plan from the Population and Development Conference in Cairo, the conclusions of the Environment and Development Conference in Rio and the conclusions of the World Social Summit in Copenhagen in a follow-up conference on the subject and draw up an action plan for the European Union;
8. Calls on the European Union Member States to assign priority to the implementation of the UN Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, in the context of safeguarding human rights at international level;
9. Urges all UN Member States who have not signed the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to do so and to lift any existing reservations; calls for an additional protocol in order to strengthen the monitoring system;
10. Considers it vital that equality between men and women be taken as the basic premise for all measures derived from the Action Platform and that women's rights are enshrined in all national constitutions, the Treaty on European Union and basic laws, where this is not the case already;
11. Emphasizes that women's participation on a basis of equality and parity in political, economic and social decision-making processes must be achieved at all levels and that, to this end, effective instruments, including quotas, must be developed within a definite timescale;
12. Stresses that this also applies to the services of the European Commission, the Council and Parliament and stresses the need for women to participate and be represented in the civil service;
13. Urges that consensus should be reached on putting an end to every remaining form of de jure and de facto discrimination against women, in particular in labour, inheritance and family law, social security and taxation systems, and requests that the Union should implement this in European policy as quickly as possible;
14. Advocates the enshrinement of measures to promote women's interests, with the following aims:
 - to guarantee access to high-quality education and training to facilitate the integration (or reintegration) of women in the employment market;
 - to guarantee programmes to combat poverty and social exclusion (since women and children are the main victims of poverty);

- to guarantee programmes and measures to reduce unemployment among women;
 - equal treatment for men and women as regards pay, access and promotion to jobs and social security;
 - the provision of adequate social security benefits in the event of loss of income or sickness, and in old age;
 - to establish policies and measures which help to reconcile family life and professional life;
 - to protect motherhood with economic, social and health measures for the benefit of mother and child both before and after birth;
15. Points out emphatically that satisfactory childcare must be provided as one of the most urgently needed measures to make it possible to combine work and the family;
 16. Considers that any policy aimed at promoting equal rights and opportunities for men and women must allow everybody to take responsibility, under identical conditions, for family, professional and social duties; considers that in practice family life and work can only be reconciled if the socio-economic context allows people to take a decision freely;
 17. Advocates a social system which recognizes that bringing up children and caring for others is a socially necessary task to be carried out by men and women alike and takes account of this in state social security systems, giving women and men their own independent social security entitlement which does not depend on their partner;
 18. Underlines the need to provide all girls and all women with high quality education and vocational training and to ensure that they have equal opportunity to participate in future developments such as in the field of technology; calls for budgetary funding for education projects and programmes for girls and women, which should be made available to non- governmental organizations so that qualifications can be obtained in the informal sector too;
 19. Emphasizes the need to teach the idea of equality and therefore calls on the governments to organize campaigns to enhance awareness on equality issues;
 20. Calls for government campaigns against trafficking in women and girls, child labour and exploitation of women at low rates of pay, and calls for care provided without remuneration to be included in the national economy;
 21. Calls for information and prevention campaigns regarding AIDS to be organized, targeting women and young girls, who are at present and potentially the main victims of the increasingly fast spread of the epidemic;
 22. Stresses the need for a joint European approach to the worldwide implementation of measures to combat trafficking in women, forced prostitution and sex tourism;
 23. Calls on governments, trade unions, professional and other interested organisations to carry out, on a permanent basis, information campaigns about women's rights;
 24. Calls on governments to carry out an awareness campaign among the media and advertising agencies aimed at establishing a code of conduct designed to make the image of women in advertising more dignified;
 25. Calls for specific support measures for women in developing countries and in countries undergoing democratic change, and including women requesting asylum - in the European Union and elsewhere - because of persecution linked to the fact that they are women, who cannot rely on the protection of their country of origin; demands that a gender impact assessment be a precondition for all support measures;
 26. Advocates the recognition of women's objectives and demands on development and cooperation in the context of a multidisciplinary approach and equal participation of women in planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation;

27. Considers that the institutions of the Union should draw up an integrated and coherent policy for development cooperation which concentrates on the advancement of women, and urges the Member States to work towards achieving the long-established target expenditure of 0.7 GNP by the year 2000;
28. Calls on the Commission to submit a European 'emergency aid plan' to improve the situation of women in the poorest developing countries, crisis areas or refugee camps, giving priority to combating poverty and measures to secure food supplies, primary health care and vaccination programmes, access to clean water and specific advancement programmes such as training in manual trades or granting small loans to set up or safeguard the future of small businesses;
29. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to use their influence with the international financial institutions to persuade them to desist from structural adjustment measures which are proven to lead to worse poverty and deprivation for broad strata of society, particularly women and children, and to advocate debt relief measures for the poorest developing countries;
30. Calls for information campaigns to reinforce women's rights in developing countries, for example for legal, economic and political or social equality, the recognition of women's rights as fundamental human rights, the prohibition and punishment of violence against women and respect for a woman's right to sexual self-determination;
31. Advocates support for local women's networks and local non-governmental organizations for the incorporation of women's activities in development cooperation;
32. Calls for consciousness-raising and training measures for all Commission staff who deal with external relations;
33. Calls for women's objectives for development cooperation with non-ACP countries to be included in cooperation agreements;
34. Calls on the ACP-EU Joint Assembly to take the results of the World Conference on Women in Beijing, particularly the development policy implications, as a main topic for their next meeting;
35. Considers that measures and projects designed to promote women's participation in the development process must be part of an interdisciplinary approach, in which the aspects of vocational training, agriculture, environmental safeguards, family planning and the condition of women in their environment should be taken into account; women must participate in the devising, execution and evaluation of projects;
36. Calls on the European delegation to press for:
 - an unequivocal moral rejection of systematic rape used as a weapon of war, both in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rwanda and in other global conflicts;
 - a thorough UN investigation to identify the perpetrators and ensure that they are tried before a permanent international tribunal;
 - the recognition of sexual violence as a legitimate reason for being granted the right of asylum;
 - a worldwide consensus condemning sexual violence against women inside and outside marriage;
 - the recognition that sexual violence against women is a violation of universal human rights;
 - measures to be taken to combat sexual violence against women;
37. Expects that a universal consensus will be reached denouncing violence against women and calls for the European Union to raise at the Conference the issue of peace in relation to women;
38. Supports emphatically a woman's right to self-determination over her own body, including her reproductive and sexual rights; women alone should have the power to decide whether or when to have children, and how many, and they must on a voluntary basis have sufficient access to advice and information on reproductive health care including family planning and sex education and to advice and information on abortion and information on the prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as reliable contraception which does not endanger their health;

39. Considers that health care must not be privatized and restructured at the expense of access to information and advice;
40. Does not consider abortion an acceptable contraceptive, but is in favour of legal terminations under the best possible medical conditions being available to women who make their own decision that there is no other solution to their predicament;
41. States unequivocally that compulsory methods of birth control, particularly compulsory abortion are to be unreservedly rejected; tests for the sole purpose of ascertaining the sex of the foetus, resulting in some countries in the abortion of a female foetus, should be legally prohibited;
42. Condemns:
 - the use of coercion and punitive measures under the current one-child policy of the Chinese government, which leads to compulsory abortion on a large scale;
 - the new eugenics law which came into force in China on 1 June 1995 and will lead to the compulsory abortion of foetuses with physical and mental defects;
 - practices which have come to light in China, where it is above all female foetuses which are aborted, girls are sold because of the one child (male) rule and there is a trade in aborted foetuses;
 - the reinforced implementation of these instruments in Tibet, which is leading insidiously to genocide of the indigenous Tibetan population;and demands that the European delegation raise this violation of human rights at the Conference;
43. Calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to permit the attendance of women from Taiwan and Tibet and from lesbian and prostitute groups at the NGO Forum and to devise a way to enable such representatives to be closely associated with the Conference itself;
44. Calls on the Commission and Council to consider supporting a move of both the official and NGO conferences to a proposed venue in Australia if China fails to respond to the requests;
45. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Conference.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
13 July 1995

B4-0963, 0979, 0983, 1003, 1007 and 1011/95

Resolution on the situation in Tibet and the disappearance of the six-year-old Panchen Lama

The European Parliament,

- A. gravely concerned at reports of the abduction of a six-year-old Tibetan boy, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, and his parents, by the Chinese authorities shortly after he had been recognized by the Dalai Lama as the latest reincarnation of Tibet's second most important spiritual leader, the Panchen Lama, who died in 1989,
- B. considering that, throughout its history, Tibet succeeded in maintaining a national, cultural and religious identity distinct from China until this began to be eroded following the Chinese invasion,
- C. reaffirming the illegal nature of the invasion and occupation of Tibet by the People's Republic of China; whereas, before the invasion by China in 1950, Tibet was recognized de facto by many countries and whereas it is an occupied territory according to the principles laid down by international law and the resolutions of the United Nations,
- D. condemning the attempt made by the Chinese authorities to destroy the Tibetan identity inter alia by a policy of large-scale settlement of ethnic Chinese in Tibet, forced sterilization of females, abortions, political, religious and cultural persecution and the sinicisation of the Tibetan administration,
- E. recalling its earlier resolutions on the occupation of Tibet and the repression of its people by the Chinese authorities,
 1. Calls on the Chinese authorities to ensure that Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family will be immediately released and allowed to return to their village;
 2. Calls on the Chinese Government to put an end to its violations of human rights, ensure respect for the fundamental rights of the peoples and individuals in Tibet and put an end to officially-encouraged population transfers of ethnic Chinese in Tibet;
 3. Invites the Commission and the Council to intervene with the Chinese authorities to stress how the continued oppression of the Tibetan people damages relations between the European Union and the People's Republic of China;
 4. Calls on the Institutions of the European Union on the one hand to support any move to settle the Sino-Tibetan problem by means of a political dialogue and, on the other, on the Chinese Government and the Tibetan Government-in-exile to begin negotiations along those lines, and, in this context, expresses its support for the efforts of the Dalai Lama to restore by peaceful means the cultural and religious freedom of the Tibetan people, as well as their political autonomy;
 5. Expresses its support for the Tibetan people and calls on the European Parliament to establish permanent contacts with the Tibetan Parliament-in-exile;
 6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the government of China, His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Parliament-in-exile of Tibet and the UN Secretary-General.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
14 December 1995

B4-1499, 1516, 1522, 1544 and 1556/95

Resolution on the selection of the Panchen Lama and religious freedom in Tibet

The European Parliament,

- A. deploring generally the Chinese authorities' relentless persecution of Tibetan Buddhist monks,
- B. noting that the Government of the People's Republic of China has announced the selection of a new Panchen Lama, attempting to overrule the Dalai Lama's choice of five months ago, thereby disregarding the religious traditions of the Tibetan people and politicizing an issue that has always been a strictly religious matter throughout the history of Tibet,
- C. stressing that this action by the Chinese is liable to create serious unrest in Tibetan society,
- D. recalling that on 14 May 1995 the Dalai Lama, freely exercising the powers he enjoys by virtue of his spiritual role, had already recognized Gedhun Choekyi Nyima as being the new reincarnation of the Panchen Lama,
- E. whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his parents, as well as the monk who identified him as the Panchen Lama, have not been seen in public since July 1995,
- F. expressing its dismay that the actions of the Chinese authorities represent a further erosion of the principle of freedom of religion,
- G. having regard to the riots which followed the government's decision and the ruthlessness with which they were quelled,
 1. Condemns China's intervention in the nomination of the candidate for the title of Panchen Lama, which is strictly a religious matter, as well as the forced appointment of the candidate imposed by the Chinese authorities;
 2. Urges the Chinese authorities to respect the wishes of the Tibetan people by accepting the Panchen Lama as recognized by the Dalai Lama;
 3. Requests the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately to allow Union diplomats to meet Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his parents, as well as the monk mentioned above, in order to ensure that they are safe;
 4. Calls on the Chinese authorities to undertake not to pressure or intimidate Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family in any way, particularly as regards his freedom to perform his spiritual role as the Panchen Lama and thus his free access to the education necessary for this role;
 5. Calls on the Chinese authorities to accord full freedom of movement and worship to Tibetan monks, and to respect the Tashi Lumpo monastery, the historical seat of the Panchen Lama;
 6. Calls on the representatives of the Council and the Commission to exert strong diplomatic or other pressure on the Chinese authorities to put an end to their unacceptable treatment of the Tibetan people;
 7. Believes that the final decision to proceed with the European Union's Panam project in Tibet should not be taken until such time as the requests in this resolution are met;
 8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States, the Dalai Lama, and the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Tibetan Government in exile.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
18 April 1996

B4-0514, 0520 and 0525/96

Resolution on China and Tibet submitted to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the position of the EU countries

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the 52nd session of the United Nations Commission on human rights,
- A. recalling the Vienna declaration and the United Nations Action Plan reaffirming the requirement that all Member States should promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and respect the undertakings given in international conventions,
- B. whereas the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China, particularly in occupied Tibet, is still very serious, as highlighted in the reports by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch Asia, and whereas the situation in occupied Tibet is growing worse,
- C. welcoming the decision by the European Union to submit a resolution on human rights violations in the People's Republic of China and Tibet,
- D. having regard to its previous resolutions on the human rights situation in China and Tibet,
 1. Calls on the Member States of the European Union to use all the diplomatic means available to them, while making a determined effort to gain support from other members of the UN Human Rights Commission, in order to ensure that a resolution on the human rights situation in China and Tibet is approved by the UN Human Rights Commission and that it takes account of previous resolutions adopted by the European Parliament;
 2. Calls on the Member States of the Union to work in cooperation with the United States of America in presenting and supporting the resolution;
 3. Calls on the Council to inform Parliament and its Committee on Foreign Affairs on the strategy followed and the results obtained by the Union at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States and the member countries of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the Tibetan Government in exile.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
23 May 1996

B4-0636 and 0649/96
Resolution on human rights in Tibet

The European Parliament,

- recalling its earlier resolutions on the situation in Tibet,
- A. gravely concerned by reports from Beijing and Lhasa that the Chinese authorities of occupied Tibet have widened a ban on pictures of the Dalai Lama from monasteries and temples to include schools and private homes, whereas pictures of the Dalai Lama in Tibet had been allowed since 1979,
- B. deploring that, according to these reports, house-to-house searches are being made to check for possession of photographs of the Dalai Lama,
- C. noting the reports of death and serious injury of a number of Tibetans as a result of violent suppression of the resulting protest,
 1. Deplores China's increasing policy of repression and intimidation, as well as their continued policy of transferring population, in Tibet;
 2. Calls on the Chinese authorities to respect the freedom of religion of the Tibetan people;
 3. Urges the Chinese authorities to ensure that all those injured are allowed access to medical treatment without fear of arrest or intimidation;
 4. Instructs its Delegation for Relations with China to raise these issues with their counterparts during the upcoming meeting in Beijing in an appropriate manner;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, and the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Tibetan Government in Exile.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
20 February 1997

B4-0062, 0063, 0077, 0091, 0094, 0095, 0098, 0111, 0123, 0124, 0134 and 0142/97
Resolution on the 53rd Session of the UN Commission on Human Rights

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Article J. 1(2) of the Treaty on European Union and Article 130u of the EC Treaty, which establish the promotion of human rights as an objective of the CFSP,
 - having regard to its resolution of 12 December 1996 on human rights throughout the world in 1995-1996 and the Union's human rights policy,
 - having regard to its resolution of 27 March 1996 on the 52nd session of the UN Commission on Human Rights,
 - having regard to its previous resolutions on the abolition of the death penalty, and to its resolution of 17 May 1995 on the functioning of the Treaty on European Union with a view to the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference—implementation and development of the Union, in which it called for an article specifically referring to a ban on capital punishment to be incorporated into the Treaty,
 - having regard to its previous resolutions on the People's Republic of China,
- A. whereas the Final Act of the Vienna Human Rights Conference (July 1993) reaffirmed the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights,
- B. whereas a number of Union Member States are currently members of the UN Commission on Human Rights,
1. Calls on the Council and the Member States to pursue vigorously those human rights cases referred to in its resolutions, and in particular the human rights situation in Burma, China, Columbia, East Timor, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Sudan and Turkey;
 2. Calls on the Council and the Member States to make China a main priority for the forthcoming session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in view of China's worsening human rights record and to oppose any attempt to prevent the UN Commission from discussing the situation in China, while making every effort to gain support for this resolution from other members of the UN Commission on Human Rights;
 3. Calls on the EU Working Party on Human Rights to begin drafting a resolution on China forthwith and suggests that it include points such as the release of China's political prisoners, a guarantee in writing that international humanitarian organizations will be allowed regular and confidential access to detainees in Chinese prisons, the abolition of arbitrary administrative detention and the holding of fair trials in line with international standards, the repealing of laws on crimes of 'counter-revolution', and the signing of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
 4. Calls, further, on the EU and the Member States to employ all political and diplomatic means to ensure that a resolution on the human rights situation in occupied Tibet and in Inner Mongolia and East Turkestan, which takes account of the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament, is adopted by the UN Commission on Human Rights;
 5. Proposes that the EU should submit a draft of an International Convention against Impunity at the forthcoming session of the UN Commission on Human Rights;

6. Urges the adoption of improved legal standards concerning the protection of children against sexual abuse, exploitative labour practices, and the consequences of war;
7. Calls on all Member States to support a resolution urging a universal moratorium on executions during the 1997 session of the UN Commission on Human Rights as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty for all crimes by the year 2000;
8. Calls for the adoption of the UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the UN Commission on Human Rights, as agreed by all parties involved, including indigenous peoples;
9. Calls on the Council and the Member States to help improve the effectiveness of the UN Human Rights Centre, both through continued reforms and the provision of necessary financial resources;
10. Calls on the UN Commission on Human Rights to discuss the allegations of human rights abuses in connection with some oil companies and some other transnational companies;
11. Asks the Council Presidency to submit a written report to Parliament on the Council's activities during the forthcoming session of the UN Commission on Human Rights;
12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, and the states, which are members of UN Commission on Human Rights.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
13 March 1997

B4-0199, 0220, 0240, 0258 and 0261/97
Resolution on Tibet

The European Parliament,

- recalling its previous resolutions on Tibet,
- A. whereas the Chinese authorities continue their repression in occupied Tibet,
- B. whereas His Holiness the Dalai Lama proposes to start negotiations on the future of Tibet between the Chinese Government and the Tibetan Government in exile, notably on autonomy and self-government for the Tibetan people,
- C. whereas the three UN General Assembly resolutions passed in 1959, 1961 and 1965 acknowledged Tibet's right to self-determination,
 1. Reiterates its condemnation of the continuing human rights violations by the Chinese authorities in Tibet;
 2. Supports the Dalai Lama's proposal on negotiations on the future of Tibet and invites the Chinese Government to react in an official and positive way to this proposal;
 3. Asks the Council, the Member States and the Commission to do everything possible in the framework of the relations between the Union and the Republic of China and the United Nations in order to bring the two sides together with a view to reaching an agreement which satisfies the legitimate requests of the Tibetan people;
 4. Calls on the governments of the Member States to have the question of Tibet's occupation and decolonization placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States, the Government of the People's Republic of China, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan Government in exile and the United Nations.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
12 June 1997

A4-0198/97

**Resolution on the Commission communication on a long-term policy for
China-Europe relations (COM(95)0279 C4-0288/95)**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission communication,
 - having regard to the Council Conclusions on this communication approved on 4 December 1995,
 - having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee
 - having regard to the discussions between its Delegation for relations with the People's Republic of China and the Delegation of the National People's Congress,
 - having regard to its previous resolutions on China, Tibet, East Turkestan (Xinjiang), Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao,
 - having regard to its resolutions of 13 November 1996 on the World Trade Organization (WTO), 14 June 1995 on the communication from the Commission Towards a new Asia Strategy, 9 February 1994 on relations between the European Union and the People's Republic of China, 28 May 1993 on the inclusion of China and Taiwan in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and on GATT Membership for Taiwan,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Security and Defence Policy and the opinion of the Committee on External Economic Relations (A4-0198/97),
- A. whereas it is important for both the EU and China to have a co-operative rather than a confrontational relationship, developing mutual economic interests and encouraging China's fuller participation in dialogue based upon the principle of 'not just business as usual, but also politics as usual',
- B. whereas the effects of developments in China over the long term either on its population of 1.2 billion, the EU or the world as a whole are unpredictable,
- C. whereas the relationship with China must be based on the objectives of the common foreign and security policy as laid down in the Treaty on European Union, which include the development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,
- D. whereas this can in no way be interpreted as an act of interference in Chinese domestic affairs but rather as a positive action in support of universal values on which common international institutions have been founded,
- E. whereas practically all government critics in China have been detained or jailed; whereas the human rights situation in general has shown no signs of improvement over the past years,
- F. whereas the EU signed a five-year trade and co-operation agreement with the People's Republic of China in 1985 which has been tacitly renewed from year to year since 1990; whereas an arms embargo, still in force, and diplomatic isolation followed the brutal suppression of the democracy movement in 1989,
- G. noting the rapid rise in EU/China trade and also the limitations caused by China's fragmented internal trade, regional inequality, protectionism, arbitrary tolls and transit fees and poor communications infrastructure,

- H. noting the results of the questionnaire of members of the Europe China Business Association 'Trading and Investing in China - China and the World Trade Organization' and its statement that 'China still has a long way to go to adopt commonly accepted practices of international trade, to open its markets, to allow foreign companies to operate freely and to create networks of distribution',
- I. having regard to the experience of the European Union in creating a single market of 370 million people based on the harmonization of primarily commercial laws and standards, resulting in economic growth, its experience in assisting the adaptation to these standards of the former command economies of Central and Eastern Europe and the ex-Soviet Union, as well as the current development of a free trade area embracing 12 Mediterranean countries, resulting in an integrated market of some 700 million people,
- J. whereas, because of the size of China, the manner in which China's economy develops will have a decisive impact not only on the environment in China itself but on the environment in the whole world and, hence, also in Europe; whereas if China were to reach Western levels of consumption and pollution this would require a more equitable sharing of the global environmental space which would give China more and the West, including the EU, less room for exploitation and pollution than today,
- K. noting the political and economic guidelines which have, since 1978, transformed the internal and external position of China,
- L. whereas China's impressive economic growth in recent years is creating a need for gradual political and institutional reform regulating in a more democratic way the fundamental rights and duties of both citizens and the machinery of government.
- M. noting the reliance of China's rulers on the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in maintaining the political status quo; nevertheless, recognizing that, through its pervasive financial, commercial and industrial operations, unique to China's 'socialist market economy', the PLA has also become an agent and beneficiary of economic transition; noting also that the PLA will, owing to its concentration of power, impede the transition to a market economy and democracy until it relinquishes that role,
- N. noting with disquiet the increases in Chinese defence spending, with the establishment of a blue-water navy and the modernization of its nuclear forces, increases which have encouraged higher defence spending throughout the region and increased risks of conflict,
- O. noting that in 1996 the Criminal Procedure Law and the Administrative Punishment Law were revised; noting however that these laws fall short of international fair trial standards and are partly countered by other laws promulgated since the late 1980s, including the Martial Law adopted in 1996, which criminalize a broad range of activities seen as a threat to the established political, economic and social order,
- P. whereas widespread illegal practices by law enforcers, the lack of independence of the judiciary and the arbitrary application of law cause numerous human rights violations and although efforts are apparently being made to curb some of these practices, there is still serious cause for concern about the human rights situation in China,
- Q. whereas, as a result of remaining legislation which conflicts with international standards and of the inadequate implementation of modernized laws, there are still serious and systematic human rights violations in China, with increasing and large-scale use of the death penalty even for minor crimes and with a large number of people detained for the peaceful expression of political or religious views, many in labor camps producing goods which may be exported to the EU, violating the provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences,
- R. having regard to the continuing repression of ethnic and religious groups, and in particular the Tibetan, Uighur and Mongolian peoples, and the increasing colonization of their territories,
- S. deploring strongly the fact that, contrary to the wish expressed in Parliament's resolution of 20 February 1997 on the 53rd session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, the Council and

Commission were unable to defend a joint position on the issue of serious human rights violations in China at the meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva,

- T. having regard to the award of its Sakharov Prize for freedom of expression for 1996 to Wei Jingsheng,
- U. convinced that human rights tend to be better understood and better protected in societies open to the free flow of trade, investment, people and ideas,
- V. whereas the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984 states that “the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force”, with Article 39 of the Basic Law adding that they “shall be implemented through the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region”,
- W. whereas the application of the same international covenants to Macao was negotiated and agreed in a Memorandum of Understanding in October 1992 between Portugal and China, which voiced no reservations whatsoever; whereas Article 40 of the Basic Law states that the provisions in question shall be implemented through the laws of the Macao Special Administrative Region,
- X. whereas the trade and cooperation agreement between Macao and the EC contains a clause under which democratic principles and human rights are regarded as a prerequisite for cooperation,

I. Cooperation

1. Welcomes the Commission’s communication; endorses its strategy and programme of activities in China including antipoverty, the welfare of children, environmental and agricultural reform, business and cultural links and most particularly the development of civil society, democracy and the rule of law, and calls for the necessary financial and human resources to make them fully effective;
2. Recognizes the importance of promoting the People’s Republic of China’s full involvement in the system of international political, economic and commercial relations and calls for consideration to be given to holding regular summit meetings between the EU and China;
3. Invites the National People’s Congress to join in a reconciliation based on the recognition of historic misunderstandings and to move forward to an agenda of shared experience for the fulfilment of the hopes and needs of the people of China and Europe;
4. Is convinced that better mutual understanding between Europe and the People’s Republic of China also depends on closer inter-parliamentary relations; to this end, invites the National People’s Congress and its inter-parliamentary delegation to step up its contacts and meetings in order to promote dialogue and exchanges of views;
5. Calls on the Council and Commission to enter into direct negotiations with the authorities of the People’s Republic of China as soon as possible with a view to signature of a framework economic and trade co-operation agreement at a level that reflects the potential of relations between the European Union and the People’s Republic of China; draws attention to the fact that in its external economic and trade relations the Union also attaches importance to human rights and the relevant human rights clause, which must include the possibility of suspending the agreement in the event of serious, widespread and persistent human rights violations;
6. Confirms its wish to see China as a full member of the World Trade Organization, on the basis of the conditions already set down;
7. Calls on the Commission and the Council Presidency, under Article J7 of the TEU, given the importance of China as a partner, to provide a six-monthly assessment of discussions with China following the human rights dialogue, of the state of mutual trade and China’s compliance with international instruments, including steps towards WTO and OECD membership;
8. Insists on the need for the EU and its Member States to closely coordinate both their political and economic policies on China, in particular in the United Nations and other international organizations; underlines moreover the need to coordinate EU policy with the United States and Japan;

9. Considers that the role of non-governmental organizations should be developed to complement and support EU and other projects in China, and asks China to legislate on their right of establishment and allow the expansion of their efforts in the country.
10. Calls for the application on a wide scale of EU expertise in remedying environmental degradation resulting from industrial expansion and its consequent pollution, and calls for China's full support for international environmental initiatives;
11. Calls on the Commission and Member States to develop special programmes for environmental co-operation in order to shape the process of economic, and especially industrial, development in such a way that the environment—air, water and soil—is polluted to the minimum; in so doing, account should also be taken of special financial conditions (liabilities and guarantees) for environmental investments, such as the transfer of know-how and the development of environmentally-friendly model factories in sympathy with the local economy;
12. Considers that the EU should continue and expand its programmes of human resources development in China, including action in the field of legal co-operation such as the training of lawyers and judges and work in the field of trade and commercial law, and intensify its programme of educational and cultural exchanges;
13. Asks the Commission to establish training schemes for professional qualifications in areas where European standards provide a model of global validity, such as compliance with environmental norms, information technology, accountancy, law, insurance, banking and securities market skills;
14. Requests the Commission and the Member States to support the establishment in Beijing of an office representing the commercial interests of the EU, and urges the development of a code of conduct, covering economic and social aspects, for EU companies doing business in China;
15. Calls on the Commission to offer its expertise, together with that of the Member States and their relevant professional, commercial and labour organisations, in a task force to assist in the development of China's internal market, according to the principle of sustainable development;
16. Notes that the EU-supported China Europe International Business School in Shanghai has proved to be a highly successful venture which is strengthening business links between the EU and China;
17. Invites the National People's Congress gradually to undertake a programme of legislative reform compatible with the development of a market economy comprising the freedom of movement within China of people, capital, goods and services, and providing specific guarantees for the rights and activities of foreign investors;
18. Endorses the principle of 'one country, two systems'; but urges China nevertheless to accept the stimulus which should be provided by Hong Kong's model of free trade and the rule of law;
19. Urges the introduction of constitutional democracy in China on the basis of universal principles including the rule of law, freedom of opinion, freedom of association, respect for and protection of privacy, integrity of the person, the right to a fair trial, the right to own, fructify and dispose of property of all kinds and the extension of full private property rights to agricultural holdings to ensure optimum investment and efficiency;

II. International Issues

20. Is convinced of the need for the EU to take full advantage of its opportunities for fruitful dialogue with China, as in the ASEAN Regional Forum and ASEM (the Asia-Europe Meeting);
21. Welcomes China's adhesion to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the Convention on Chemical Weapons;
22. Deplores the role played by China in the development of nuclear arms in Pakistan, and in other territories, and in the supply of chemical weapons and missiles to Iran;
23. Calls on China to cease its political, military and economic support for the Burmese military junta;

24. Welcomes the agreements between China and its neighbors regarding frontier disputes but notes with disquiet that the 'Strategic Alliance' with Russia may lead to unprecedented arms sales to China;
25. Sees no justification for the lifting of the EU arms embargo imposed on China in 1989 and calls on the Council to ascertain from Member States the extent to which it is being respected, and report thereon to the Parliament;
26. Calls on China to adopt a total ban on anti-personnel mines, and to take part in the Ottawa process aimed at speedily concluding an international treaty on this issue;
27. Welcomes the constructive role played by China in finding agreement on North Korea's nuclear programme and urges China, the United States, South Korea and North Korea to achieve a formal peace agreement; asks China to increase its pressure on North Korea to ensure that it undertakes political and economic reforms at a very early date since they alone can save it from the spiral of destitution in which it currently finds itself;
28. Calls on China, as a member of the UN Security Council, to have recourse to the mechanisms of the UN to resolve regional territorial and sovereignty questions;

III. Human Rights

29. Welcomes the revision of certain laws, such as the Criminal Procedure Law and the Administrative Punishment Law, but considers them insufficient to establish full respect for human rights in China;
30. Calls on China to sign and ratify without reservations the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and its two optional protocols, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and welcomes its stated intention to sign the latter;
31. Calls on China to abolish the death penalty, and to that end asks it to proclaim forthwith a moratorium on executions;
32. Considers that the twice-yearly human rights EU-China dialogue, established in 1995, should be maintained; requests that the Commission inform Parliament before each meeting of the issues to be discussed and afterwards on the outcome;
33. Calls on the Chinese Government to release all those imprisoned or otherwise detained for the peaceful expression of cultural, political or religious views;
34. Calls on the Chinese Government to allow Wei Jingsheng, the winner of the Sakharov Prize, to be received by the European Parliament;
35. Calls on the National People's Congress to repeal its laws that are incompatible with the development of a genuine state governed by the rule of law that respects individual rights, and urges it to reform new provisions on 'endangering state security' to bring them into conformity with international standards, as well as to repeal laws on state security and state secrets, and to ensure protection against arbitrary detention, unfair trial and torture;
36. Calls on the Chinese Government to set up an independent review commission to assess the cases of some 2,700 persons convicted under the laws on 'counterrevolution', now repealed;
37. Calls on China to follow international practice in allowing humanitarian organizations regular and confidential access to those held in prisons, detention centers and labor camps and to guarantee adequate medical care for all detainees;
38. Calls on China to expand cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, especially the UN special rapporteurs, and to allow regular access to Tibet, East Turkestan (Xinjiang) and Inner Mongolia by foreign observers;
39. Condemns China's occupation of Tibet and calls on the Chinese Government to accept the Dalai Lama's proposal which, without raising independence as a preliminary issue, calls for the resumption

of negotiations on the basis of recognition of the cultural and religious autonomy of the Tibetan people and its right to self-government;

40. Welcomes the open invitation given to members of European Parliament by representatives of the National People's Congress to visit Tibet and "see for themselves";
41. Calls on the authorities of the People's Republic of China to open a political dialogue with all interested parties which will enable the conditions to be created for a peaceful resolution of the problems in East Turkestan (Xinjiang) and Inner Mongolia;
42. Calls for an improvement of China's labour standards with a phased achievement of international norms, partly in consultation with independent trade unions to be established, possibly linked to membership of the OECD, and, in particular, for EU and other non-Chinese partners in joint ventures to fulfil the international standards for working conditions;
43. Calls on the Commission to open investigations into forced labour and prison labour in China, pursuant to Articles 9, 10 and 11 of Council Regulations on the Generalized System of Preferences, No 3281/94 and 1256/96;
44. Condemns the reaction to the sponsors of a resolution in the UN Human Rights sub-committee in 1997 critical of China's record and asks other Member states to show solidarity with Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands, which have been threatened with sanctions by the Chinese Government;

IV. Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan

45. Considers that the future of Hong Kong and Macao and the maintenance of their political, social and economic freedom is a matter of determining importance for the EU, having regard to the Sino-British Declaration of 1984 and the Sino-Portuguese Declaration of 1987;
46. Recalls the undertaking given in the Sino-British Declaration that "the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs" for a period of 50 years;
47. Notes that Article 14 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region states that "military forces stationed by the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for defence shall not interfere in the local affairs of the Region";
48. Notes that, under Article 14 of the Basic Law of Macao, the central government is responsible for defence, which does not entail the stationing of troops, as the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region is responsible for maintaining law and order;
49. Welcomes the Chinese Government's undertaking not to seek to introduce the death penalty in Hong Kong or Macao;
50. Insists on the full implementation of bilateral agreements on Hong Kong and Macao;
51. Condemns the Chinese Government's decision to dissolve Hong Kong's elected Legislative Council, and repudiates the legitimacy of the Provisional Legislative Council;
52. Notes the assurance given by the Chinese minister responsible for Hong Kong and Macao, Lu Ping, in the European Parliament, that there will be free, multi-party elections in Hong Kong during the first part of 1998 with no restrictions on the participation of any political party;
53. Highlights the provision in the Macao Basic Law for the Legislative Assembly, which has been elected by majority voting by direct and indirect suffrage since 1976, to remain in office as the first assembly after the transfer of sovereignty, and notes the undertakings given by the Chinese authorities in this connection;
54. Regrets the decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to introduce laws restricting freedom of assembly and limiting political freedoms and to repeal parts of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance 1991, in contravention of the Basic Law;

55. Voices serious concern at the anti-democratic nature of China's legislation on security and at the provision banning political associations and organizations from having international links which, under Article 23 of its Basic Law, the Macao Special Administrative Region must draw up following the transfer of sovereignty;
56. Resolves to monitor closely the situation in Hong Kong and Macao, given the international importance involved, after the handovers, and in particular the following points:
 - independence of the judiciary,
 - rapid progress to elect the first Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region,
 - continuation of the elected Legislative Assembly of Macao and the reinforcement of its democratic character, continuation of the practice of making regular and timely reports under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and under the International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the relevant UN bodies,
 - preservation of and compliance with the current rules on freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right of assembly, the right to demonstrate and freedom for political parties and associations to operate internally and externally,
 - guaranteed freedom of action for humanitarian and human rights organizations,
 - a ban on the death penalty and on extradition to countries which impose the death penalty or life imprisonment, no discrimination among residents on grounds of nationality, ethnic origin, language or any other factor,
 - continuation of an independent civil service appointed on merit, completion of the process of enshrining in local Macao law the Portuguese legal system and the international conventions and regulations in force in the territory, and its translation into Chinese, independence of the Macao judicial system and training and completion of a local staff of judges, public prosecutors and civil servants with a knowledge of Chinese and Portuguese;
57. Calls on the Commission to produce an annual report covering political and economic developments in Hong Kong and Macao, and welcomes its Declaration on Hong Kong of April 1997;
58. Resolves to liaise closely with the United States Congress, further to the 1992 US Hong Kong Act, and urges the Commission to coordinate its external trade policy with the US Administration in the light of developments in Hong Kong;
59. Calls on Member States to admit with the right of permanent residence those at risk from political discrimination in Hong Kong;
60. Notes the commitment of Beijing and Taipei to eventual reunification but also declares that pressing this at present would lead to conflict;
61. Urges China to develop peaceful relations with the 22 million inhabitants of Taiwan so as to promote stability in the region and calls on it to give a public undertaking that it will not under any circumstances resort to force in its disputes with Taiwan;
62. Calls on the Council to exert pressure on the People's Republic of China so that it acknowledges Taiwan's need to achieve better representation within international organizations in the fields of human and labour rights, economic affairs, the environment and development cooperation;
63. Requests the Commission to open an information office in Taipei in line with Parliament's resolution;
64. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese National People's Congress.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 January 1998

B4-0076 and 0097/98

Resolution on the appointment of an EU special representative for Tibet

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on the People's Republic of China and Tibet,
 - A. whereas it has repeatedly called on the Council and the Commission to draw up a common foreign policy with regard to China and particularly the situation in Tibet,
 - B. reiterating its concern about the fate of the Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choeky Nyima, and his family,
 - C. recalling the controversies caused by the EU's first project in Tibet, the Panam Project, which reportedly does not permit NGO access to the region,
 - D. welcoming the release of the Chinese dissident Wei Jingsheng, winner of the Sakharov Prize in 1996,
1. Calls on the Council and Commission to appoint an EU special representative for Tibet responsible for doing everything possible to carry out the Union's demands as regards the civil and political rights situation in Tibet, with remit to monitor developments there;
 2. Calls on the Council and Commission to take the necessary steps to obtain full information about the fate of the Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, and his family, and to take all possible initiatives to act upon Parliament's repeated requests for the release of Mr Nawang Choephel, as well as Wang Dan and Mr Hada;
 3. Welcomes the decision by the Chinese authorities to reopen the human rights dialogue with the European Union and the announcement that China is willing to sign the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Tibetan Government in exile.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
14 May 1998

B4-0511, 0537 and 0538/98
Resolution on Tibet

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its earlier resolutions on the People’s Republic of China and Tibet,
- A. whereas six Tibetan activists, Dawa Gyalpo, Dawa Tsering, Karma Sichoe, Palzom, Yundung Tsering and Kunsang, went on hunger strike in New Delhi on the 39th anniversary of the Tibetan insurrection against the Chinese, and, on the 49th day of the strike, the Indian police decided to detain the six pursuant to a law forbidding suicide,
- B. deeply shocked by the fact that, when the police intervened, Thupten Ngodup, an elderly Tibetan who had been looking after the strikers from the start, set fire to himself as a sign of protest and later died in a New Delhi hospital,
- C. having regard to the six hunger strikers’ calls to the United Nations for: (a) the resumption of talks on Tibet on the basis of the resolutions of 1959, 1961 and 1965; (b) the appointment of a special rapporteur to investigate the situation in Tibet and an envoy to promote action aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Tibetan problem; and (c) China to promote a referendum under UN auspices in order to ascertain the wishes of the Tibetan people,
- D. noting that five other Tibetans have embarked on a hunger strike unto death,
- E. whereas such actions reflect the desperation felt by the Tibetan people after forty years of Chinese occupation,
- F. noting the visit which the troika of EU ambassadors to China made to Tibet between 1 and 10 May, which is part of the EU-China dialogue on human rights, with the aim of collecting information on the social, economic and political situation in Tibet,
 1. Calls on the Council and Commission, within the scope of their respective powers, to take steps to ensure the appointment of a special UN rapporteur on Tibet;
 2. Calls on the Member States to take steps to ensure that the Tibet question is included without delay on the agenda for the next session of the UN General Assembly;
 3. Endorses the request made to the United Nations Secretary-General by 1,300 members of parliament from around the world that he meets the Dalai Lama as a first step in a UN-sponsored process of mediation between the Chinese Government and the Tibetan Government in exile;
 4. Calls on the Chinese government to open political negotiations with the Dalai Lama about the future of Tibet;
 5. Deplores the Council’s and the Commission’s failure to take action on its call for the appointment of an EU representative for Tibet (resolution B4-0076 of 15 January 1998) and calls on the Council to make that appointment without further delay;
 6. Considers that the steps taken by the European Union to secure the release of the Panchen Lama, an eight-year-old Tibetan currently held in a secret place by the authorities of the People’s Republic of China;
 7. Calls on the Council to report to the European Parliament on the EU troika’s visit to Tibet at the earliest opportunity;
 8. Asks its parliamentary delegation to raise the Tibet Issue on the occasion of the next delegation visit in June;
 9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States, the United Nations Secretary-General, the President of the United Nations General Assembly, the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Tibetan Government-in- Exile.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Strasbourg

20 January 2000

B5-0050, 0064, 0079 and 0083/2000

Resolution on the human rights situation in China

The European Parliament,

- having regard to article 11(1) of the Treaty on European Union and Article 177 of the EC Treaty, which establish the promotion of human rights as an objective of the CFSP,
 - having regard to its resolution of 12 June 1997 on a long-term policy for China-Europe relations* and its resolution of 8 October 1998 on the European Union and Hong-Kong: beyond 1997,
 - having regard to its previous resolutions on the violations of human and minority rights and religious freedom in China,
 - having regard to the conclusions of the EU-China Summit held in Beijing on 21 December 1999,
- A. whereas the human rights situation in China has continued to deteriorate with an increasingly high number of executions, further suppression of organized political dissent, intensification of controls on unregistered churches and interference in the process of appointment of Roman Catholic bishops, the official banning of the Falun Gong movement and harassment of ethnic minority groups, especially Tibetans, Mongolians and Uighurs,
- B. whereas China has made no progress in ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights nor the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
- C. whereas, with regard to Hong Kong, the undertakings relating to freedom of expression, political freedom and the rule of law, given by China in the Hong Kong Basic Law and the handover of power, are being infringed, for instance through the request of the NPC Standing Committee to reinterpret parts of the Basic Law after the judgment of the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal,
- D. whereas the flight of Tibet's Karmapa Lama to Dharamsala is indicative of religious repression,
- E. whereas Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Bangguo and Vice-Minister Long Yonghtu will visit Brussels on 25 January 2000 to discuss China's accession to the WTO with EU representatives,
- F. whereas the 56th Session of the UN Commission on Human Rights is scheduled for 20 March 2000 in Geneva,
1. Urges the Chinese Government to respond to international calls for improvement in the human rights situation and to guarantee democracy, freedom of expression, freedom of the media and political and religious freedom in China, in particular in Hong Kong and Macao, as well as in Tibet;
 2. Calls on the Commission, the Council and the Member States to continue to exert pressure on China to improve her human rights record in accordance with international standards and to make clear to the Chinese Government that progress in EU-China relations, including China's WTO accession, is linked to such an improvement;
 3. Urges the Commission, the Council and the Member States to raise specifically the issue of religious persecution, since there is an increasing trend towards violations of freedom of religion;
 4. Calls on the Council to join efforts with the USA and co-sponsor a resolution on China at the forthcoming session of the UN Human Rights Commission and to work actively, through high-level diplomatic lobbying, to encourage the other members in the Human Rights Commission to do likewise, while discouraging countries represented in Geneva from voting for a no-action motion on China, which would prevent the Human Rights Commission from even discussing the situation in that country;

5. Urges the Chinese Government to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
6. Calls on the Council to inform Parliament and its Committee on Foreign Affairs on the strategy pursued and the results obtained by the EU at the UN Human Rights Commission;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Member countries of the UN Human Rights Commission and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
13 April 2000

Resolution on dialogue on the basis of Dalai Lama's five-point peace plan

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its earlier resolutions on the occupation of Tibet and the repression of its people by the Chinese authorities,
- A. whereas respect for human rights is a prominent priority of EU policies and one of the founding principles of the Union,
- B. whereas the Peking government is refusing to allow Mrs. Mary Robinson, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to have access to Tibet,
- C. pointing out that informal talks underway between the Chinese Government and the Tibetan religious authorities have not led to an improvement in the human rights situation in Tibet, particularly freedom of expression,
- D. having regard to His Holiness the Dalai Lama's appeal to the international community to act for a peaceful solution of the Tibetan problem,
- E. having regard to the conclusions on China issued by the Council during the General Affairs Council meeting of 20 March 2000,
- F. having regard to the 56th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights,
- G. deeply concerned by the fact that the EU-China Human Rights dialogue has not produced enough progress on the ground and reiterating the importance it attaches to the opportunity presented by the EU-China Human Rights dialogue and Co-operation programme, which foresees joint work on the promotion and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms in China,
- H. deeply concerned by the fact that the Tibetan cultural and spiritual heritage is threatened with extinction, inter alia by a large-scale transfer of ethnic Chinese to Tibet and the continuing and widespread restrictions on fundamental freedoms, notably freedom of assembly, expression, association and religion,
- 1. Condemns the ongoing discrimination of the Tibetan people by the People's Republic of China on religious, political, educational, language and cultural grounds;
- 2. Calls on the Chinese government to open the dialogue, without pre-conditions, on the future of Tibet, with the Dalai Lama and on the basis of his five-point peace plan: (1) Transformation of the whole of Tibet into a zone of peace; (2) Abandonment of China's population transfer policy; (3) Respect for the Tibetan people's fundamental human rights and democratic freedoms; (4) Restoration and protection of Tibet's natural environment; (5) Commencement of earnest negotiations on the future autonomous status of Tibet;
- 3. Calls on the Commission and the Council to express publicly their concerns about the situation in Tibet and in China and to raise them in meetings with China at all levels and expects the Council to abandon its "no action" approach to China, which is preventing the human rights situation in China from being discussed;
- 4. Urges the Council to take the initiative, at the current session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva, on the adoption of a resolution expressing concern at the serious human rights violations perpetrated in China, including the continual oppression of Tibet;
- 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the government of China, His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Parliament in exile of Tibet.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
6 July 2000

Resolution on Western China Poverty Reduction Project and the future of Tibet

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on Tibet,
 - having regard to the lack of progress in the EU-China human rights dialogue,
 - A. whereas on 7 July 2000 the World Bank is expected to take a final decision on its support for the Western China Poverty Reduction Project,
 - B. recalling that Tibet was invaded and occupied in 1949 and 1950 by the Chinese armed forces,
 - C. recalling that, whilst the ‘seventeen-point agreement’ signed in Beijing under duress by the Tibetan authorities sanctioned the annexation of Tibet by the People’s Republic of China, it also guaranteed Tibet’s full autonomy and, in particular, the continuity of its political system and full respect for religious freedom,
 - D. recalling the Lhasa uprising against the Beijing regime on 10 March 1959, which resulted in the deaths and imprisonment of thousands of Tibetans and the exile of the Dalai Lama and tens of thousands of other Tibetans,
 - E. recalling the establishment in 1965 of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) by the Beijing authorities and considering that no genuine autonomy has existed there since China occupied the country,
 - F. recalling the repeated attempts at restarting the dialogue with the Beijing authorities made by the Dalai Lama, notably through the ‘five-point plan’ presented to the US Congress in 1987 and the ‘Strasbourg proposal’ presented to the European Parliament in 1988,
 - G. concerned that China has shown no readiness to take part in a dialogue to negotiate the future of Tibet,
 - H. recalling the award of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 to the Dalai Lama and his appeal to the international community to encourage a peaceful settlement of the Tibetan question,
 - I. recalling Tibet’s designation in 1992 as a ‘Special Economic Zone’ and the resulting large-scale transfer of Chinese settlers to Tibet which, in the space of a few years, has made the Tibetans a minority in their own country,
 - J. whereas the proposed Western China Poverty Reduction Project may lead to a further relocation of ethnic Chinese into the Tibetan areas and may violate the World Bank’s own policies regarding indigenous peoples, involuntary resettlement and the environment,
1. Calls on the Council, the Commission and the Member States to do all they can to start up negotiations between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama on a new status for Tibet which guarantees full Tibetan autonomy in all areas of political, economic, social and cultural life, the only exceptions being defence and foreign policy;
 2. Calls on the governments of the Member States to give serious consideration to the possibility of recognizing the Tibetan Government in exile as the legitimate representative of the Tibetan people if, within three years, the Beijing authorities and the Tibetan government in exile have not, through negotiations organized under the aegis of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, signed an agreement on a new Statute for Tibet;
 3. Asks the Commission and the Council to urge the World Bank to suspend its decision on the Western China Poverty Reduction Project and to examine all the effects this project could have on Tibet’s ethnic, cultural and social balance;

4. Urges the World Bank to publish the Inspection Panel report and Recommendation on the Western China Poverty Reduction Project before the vote of the World Bank Board;
5. 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 Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government and parliament in exile.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 February 2001

Resolution on human rights: Religious freedoms in the People's Republic of China

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on the human rights situation in China, on Tibet and on the Union's priorities and recommendations for the March 2001 session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva,
- having regard to the conclusions of the EU-PRC summit meeting of 21 December 1999 and the Council conclusions of 22 January 2001 on the EU-PRC dialogue on human rights
- having regard to Article 18 on freedom of religion of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- A. whereas, in its report (COM(2000)552 final) on the implementation of the communication building a comprehensive partnership with China, the Commission notes that the situation in China has regressed in terms of respect for civil, political and religious rights, a finding which is endorsed in the conclusions of the General Affairs Council of 22 January 2001,
- B. whereas, ever since making it compulsory for places of worship to be registered in 1994, the authorities of the PRC have been unceasing in their efforts to further limit the exercise of the freedom of religion,
- C. whereas State control over religion is already evident in the restricted number of religions that are officially recognized, and whereas any religious activity that has not been registered by the official associations is regarded as illegal,
- D. whereas, although the zeal with which the policy of repressing religious activity is enforced varies depending on the attitude of the local governments, in the supposedly autonomous Region of Tibet that policy is pursued systematically and implacably,
- E. whereas the religious, cultural and national heritage of the Tibetan people is threatened with extinction,
- F. whereas the Falun Gong organization was officially declared illegal in China on 22 July 1999, an arrest warrant was issued for its founder, Li Hung-Zhi on 29 July, and in the last two years, according to reports, some 50,000 members of the Falun Gong movement have been arrested, of whom almost 25,000 are now in prison, have been sent to forced labour camps or have been forcibly committed to mental hospitals, while to date 137 of them have died after being ill-treated or tortured in the course of their arrest or detention,
- G. noting that since 1989, when the Vatican set up its own Bishops Conference, tensions between the authorities in Beijing and the non-official Catholic Church have increased significantly and many prominent members of the clergy of the non-official Catholic Church are still in prison, or have had restrictions placed on their freedom of movement, as a result of their refusal to support the official Church,
- H. drawing attention to the policy of expulsion and systematic arrest of foreign Protestant priests and the harassment to which members of unregistered Protestant churches are subjected by the administrative authorities,
- I. condemning the destruction of mosques and the arrest of persons who have taught the Koran without having received prior authorization from the authorities,

1. Calls on China to release all those detained or imprisoned for peacefully exercising their internationally recognized rights to freedom of belief, religion and conscience;
2. Calls for the constitutional right to freedom of religion and belief to be fully guaranteed, together with the exercise of the associated rights of freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of assembly;
3. Regrets that, after having signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the PRC has still not finalized the ratification and implementation processes;
4. Reiterates its condemnation of the continued and severe violation of human rights in Tibet and the ongoing discrimination practiced against the Tibetan people by the PRC authorities on the basis of race or ethnic origin or religious, cultural or political beliefs;
5. Invites the PRC government to allow Falun Gong practitioners to practice their fundamental right to freedom of conscience, expression, association and assembly in accordance with the PRC constitution;
6. Calls for the European Union and its Member States to submit a resolution to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights at its meeting in Geneva to condemn all violations of religious rights and, in particular, those directed against Tibetan and Mongolian monks, certain Christian churches and certain Muslim communities and adherents of the Falun Gong movement;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments of the Member States, the Office of the UNHC for Human Rights and the PRC Government and Parliament.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
5 July 2001

Resolution on Beijing's application to host the 2008 Olympic Games

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on the situation in the People's Republic of China (PRC),
 - having regard to the conclusions of the General Affairs Council of 19 March 2001, in which the Council expressed its concern at the serious human rights violations in the PRC,
 - recalling the city of Beijing's bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games,
 - recalling that the Charter of the Olympic Games states that Olympism has as a goal 'to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of humankind, with the object of creating a peaceful society with the preservation of human dignity',
- A. whereas the repression of freedom of opinion and freedom to hold demonstrations in favour of democracy that has been practiced for decades, is continuing in the PRC, despite international protests,
 - B. having regard to the repression of religious, ethnic and other minorities, in particular Tibetans, Uighurs and Mongolians and the Falun Gong movement,
 - C. having regard to the frequent imposition of capital punishment, leading to over a thousand reported executions in China every year, as well as the widespread use of torture on the part of the Chinese police and military forces,
 - D. recalling that the PRC has still not ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
 - E. whereas the Chinese authorities have taken no significant initiatives on respect for human rights, despite the ongoing political dialogue between the EU and the PRC,
 - F. concerned with regard to environmental and animal welfare issues in the PRC,
 - G. stressing that the plans relating to Beijing's bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games would involve the destruction of a large part of the old city and the obligatory transfer of the inhabitants to the surrounding areas,
 - H. recalling that the International Olympic Committee is due to designate, on 13 July 2001 in Moscow, the city that will host the 2008 Olympic Games,
1. Invites the International Olympic Committee to establish guidelines to include respect for human rights and democratic principles to be applied as a general rule to host countries of Olympic Games,
 2. Regrets that the PRC clearly fails to uphold universal human, civil and political rights, including freedom of religion and therefore believes that this negative record and the repression in Tibet as well as in Uyghuristan and in South Mongolia, make it inappropriate to award the 2008 Olympic Games to Beijing;
 3. Urges the International Olympic Committee in any case to make a thorough environmental impact assessment with regard in particular to the recurrent water shortages, the impact of mass tourism and the social repercussions in the region surrounding Beijing;
 4. Invites the International Olympic Committee to reconsider Beijing's candidacy when the authorities of the PRC have made a fundamental change in their policy on human rights, and the promotion of democracy and the rule of law;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Presidents of the parliaments of the Member States, and to the International Olympic Committee.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
11 April 2002

**Resolution on EU strategy towards China:
Implementation of the 1998 communication and future steps for a more
effective EU policy**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission communication (COM(2001) 265– C5-0098/2001),
- having regard to the Commission communication entitled "Europe and Asia: A Strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnerships" (COM(2001) 469),
- having regard to the Commission report to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of the communication "Building a comprehensive partnership with China" (COM(2000) 552),
- having regard to its resolution of 12 June 1997 on the Commission communication on a long-term policy for China-Europe Relations (COM(1995) 279),
- having regard to the Commission communication "Building a Comprehensive Partnership with China" (COM(1998) 181),
- having regard to the Council conclusions of 29 June 1998 endorsing the above communication,
- having regard to the EU-China Bilateral Agreement of 19 May 2000 paving the way for China's accession to the WTO,
- having regard to the numerous EU-China cooperation projects, in particular, but not exclusively, in the field of human rights,
- having regard to its resolution of 20 January 2000 on the human rights situation in China,
- having regard to the tens of thousands of Chinese citizens transported each year by criminal traffickers across Asia and Eastern Europe to the European Union,
- having regard to its earlier resolutions on China, Hong Kong, Macao, Tibet, Xinjiang and Taiwan,
- having regard to its resolution of 15 December 1992 on the situation in Tibet,
- having regard to the address to the European Parliament by His Holiness the Dalai Lama on 24 October 2001,
- having regard to its resolution of 5 July 2001 on Beijing's bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games,
- having regard to the Fourth EU-China summit held in Brussels on 5 September 2001,
- having regard to the exchange of views on EU-China relations held in the European Parliament on 12 September 2001,
- having regard to the discussions held during the visits of the EP's Delegation for Relations with the People's Republic of China to that country in November 2000 and of the Chinese Delegation to the European Parliament in September 2001,
- having regard to the decision taken by the 4th WTO Ministerial Conference meeting at Doha, Qatar on 9-14 November 2001 on the admittance of China and Chinese Taipei to the WTO,
- having regard to the 7 January 2002 meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) on an anti-terrorism strategy,
- having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,

- having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy and the opinion of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (A5-0076/2002),
- A. whereas there is a need for continuing, enhanced cooperation between the EU and China, based on an intense dialogue, taking account of their vast mutual interests,
- B. whereas policy towards China must necessarily take the following three key factors into account: economic considerations, China's role in world politics and regional order and security issues, together with the development of human rights and of the rule of law,
- C. whereas the Commission has been examining ways of furthering the EU-China partnership, and whereas the European Parliament fully supports the EU's position, in particular as expressed in the EU-China summits, held annually since 1998, which have provided a platform to give added momentum to the EU-China relationship; and whereas separate dialogues and meetings between the relevant officials on both sides on numerous issues of mutual concern take place,
 - having regard to the address to the European Parliament by His Holiness the Dalai Lama on 24 October 2001,
 - having regard to its resolution of 5 July 2001 on Beijing's bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games¹,
 - having regard to the Fourth EU-China summit held in Brussels on 5 September 2001,
 - having regard to the exchange of views on EU-China relations held in the European Parliament on 12 September 2001,
 - having regard to the discussions held during the visits of the EP's Delegation for Relations with the People's Republic of China to that country in November 2000 and of the Chinese Delegation to the European Parliament in September 2001,
 - having regard to the decision taken by the 4th WTO Ministerial Conference meeting at Doha, Qatar on 9-14 November 2001 on the admittance of China and Chinese Taipei to the WTO,
 - having regard to the 7 January 2002 meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) on an anti-terrorism strategy,
 - having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy and the opinion of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (A5-0076/2002),
- D. whereas there is a need for continuing, enhanced cooperation between the EU and China, based on an intense dialogue, taking account of their vast mutual interests,
- E. whereas policy towards China must necessarily take the following three key factors into account: economic considerations, China's role in world politics and regional order and security issues, together with the development of human rights and of the rule of law,
- F. whereas the Commission has been examining ways of furthering the EU-China partnership, and whereas the European Parliament fully supports the EU's position, in particular as expressed in the EU-China summits, held annually since 1998, which have provided a platform to give added momentum to the EU-China relationship; and whereas separate dialogues and meetings between the relevant officials on both sides on numerous issues of mutual concern take place,
- G. whereas an overall framework for political dialogue between the EU and China was first formalized in 1994 through an exchange of letters,
- H. whereas the thus far successful political, social, economic and cultural experiences of Hong Kong and Macao represent a significant and concrete start to such dialogue and cooperation,

- I. concerned nevertheless about the fact that the Chinese government appears intent on forcibly separating 11,000 mainland-born children of Hong Kong permanent residents from their parents by removing them to the mainland,
- J. whereas the Olympic Games to be held in China in 2008 could prove a major opportunity for the deepening of cooperation in all fields if China puts an end to human rights violations and makes substantial progress in the democratization of its political system,
- K. whereas the human rights situation in China still causes serious concern, as the crackdown on fundamental freedoms continues and torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary detention and executions are still used to punish peaceful dissent and against religious communities,

Introduction

1. Welcomes the Commission communication;
2. Welcomes the new progress made in developing EU-China relations over the last three years;
3. Takes note of China's positive response to the communication and urges China to take the necessary concrete steps to demonstrate its willingness to tackle a broad swathe of issues which are of major concern to the EU;
4. Welcomes China's support in the international fight against terrorism and, in particular, its recent rapprochement with India over mutual security issues, in spite of long-standing territorial disputes and notwithstanding its long-term friendship with Pakistan; stresses, however, that anti-terrorist measures can never excuse human rights abuses, such as repression of ethnic groups and religious communities;
5. Welcomes China's undertaking to assist in the reconstruction of Afghanistan; believes that this project could serve as a specific benchmark for cooperation between China and the EU;
6. Recalls its resolution of 13 June 2001 on the Commission working document: Perspectives and Priorities for the ASEM Process (Asia Europe Meeting) into the new decade (COM(2000) 241 - C5-0505/2000 - 2000/2243(COS))¹; urges the Chinese Government to take a more favorable attitude to the early enlargement of ASEM, in particular as regards India and other countries;
7. Recognizes that the partnership between the EU and China on the basis of equal status and mutual advantage has expanded considerably in recent years; notes that it is necessary, however, in order to consolidate these relations on the basis of partnership, to strengthen and further develop dialogue in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields;
8. Notes the need for an intense cultural dialogue between Europe and China; proposes in this context that Member State universities create/expand their departments of Chinese studies and invites the Commission to study the possibility of enlarging the existing programmes, e.g. Tempus, in order to promote projects for reciprocal university exchanges;
9. Acknowledges that the beginnings of democratic representation at municipal level constitute a step in the right direction towards participative democracy at both regional and national level;
10. Cannot over-stress the fact that the EU has a profound interest in a stable, prosperous, open China which embraces democracy, free market principles, human rights and the rule of law, and that it must pursue policies which help China further endeavors in this direction;
11. Notes that the dialogue between the EU and China on the rule of law, civil society and democracy is becoming increasingly intense; this dialogue should be accompanied by public and/or private initiatives and measures such as exchanges of schoolchildren and students, the setting up of contact groups of Members of Parliament and stronger cultural links;
12. Stresses the importance of the successful experiences of the Hong Kong and Macao regional and special autonomies in widening and deepening cooperation between the EU and China in the political, cultural, economic and social fields;

13. Calls on the Chinese government to facilitate the family reunion of children born on the mainland with their Hong Kong permanent resident parents, in accordance with the findings of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

Trade

14. Congratulates China on its recent accession to the WTO, and expresses its support for the progress made so far in its economic and social reforms, but stresses that much greater progress on the application of the rule of law in China is essential to the full integration of China into the global marketplace;
15. Is fully conscious that WTO accession marks a major development in China's relations with the rest of the world and that it will change both China's existing trading system and China itself; notes that the next few years will test the regime's capacity to adapt to a changing world on its own doorstep, but takes the view that economic progress can only succeed in tandem with political and social progress; expects China to give evidence that it is able to deal satisfactorily with the social and labor problems which will arise as a result of WTO accession; is convinced that in the longer term the EU, the US, Japan and other industrialized countries, working together with China, will have to develop and implement programmes in the rural and disadvantaged areas, outside the booming cities, to combat increasing inequalities and create educational opportunities for the majority of the Chinese population who live there;
16. Recognizes nonetheless that, despite improved economic prospects for many Chinese, this has not alleviated the need for more economic restructuring and a more even geographical spread of economic development to reduce the threat of even higher unemployment and social displacement in the future;
17. Expresses its concern at the steady rise in the number of industrial disputes since 1998; urges the PRC to authorize the establishment of independent trade unions and to institute at the earliest opportunity a social protection system geared primarily towards the unemployed, whose numbers are set to swell as a result of China's accession to the WTO;
18. Notes the claim sometimes made by Community documents and officials that China's accession to the WTO is creating a dynamic economic environment in China and transforming its economy into an export-driven economy, but also realizes that China's potential rests with a vast territory and a population where only the inhabitants of the richest areas located along the coast form a market, both characteristics of a 'continental economy' driven by internal demand, meaning that there is a need for the Chinese authorities to build up efficient internal cohesion policies;
19. Is aware of the fact that with China's entry to the WTO, WTO rules and procedures will define a new context of economic and political relations of China with the US and EU (and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as well), and China will have to separate business from government, which will imply a serious change in the framing of economic development of China;
20. Welcomes in this regard the cooperation agreements that the EU has with China in the field of social security, given the high level of unemployment already existing in China, which is likely to grow;
21. Notes that China and the EU are already major trading partners and welcomes the continued growth in EU-China trade and the rising levels of EU direct investment in China; expects that the implementation by China of its terms of accession will contribute in a major way to reducing barriers to trade and investment, and entail a more balanced trading relationship;
22. Notes that, while existing programmes such as the EU-China Scholarship 2000 Project Programme and the Junior Managers Project Programme between the EU and China to promote reciprocal exchanges in the field of technology and know-how have achieved some success, they must be stepped up;

23. Notes that the strengthening of EU-China relations and the expansion of EU-China dialogue across the board render the existing EU-China trade and cooperation agreement largely obsolete, and calls on the Commission to bring forward proposals for an updated partnership agreement, in line with the development of a consistent and comprehensive EU common strategy towards China;
24. Recognizes China's leading role with the G77 countries and calls on the Chinese Government to fulfil this role within the WTO whilst respecting the legitimate economic concerns of neighboring countries;
25. Is seriously concerned about the high levels of pollution caused by China's industries and expects China to take serious measures to protect the environment; emphasizes that Trade and the Environment is an essential component of the WTO agreement and urges the Chinese Government to play a full and positive role in promoting sustainable development, as required by the WTO agreement, both within China itself and globally; welcomes the general willingness of the Chinese Government to cooperate on environmental protection, and also the wide range of activities by the existing NGO community in this area; therefore calls on the Commission to ensure that sufficient support and know-how relating to environmental protection are channeled in China's direction; calls on the Chinese Government to continue and reinforce its dialogue and cooperation with the EU on global environmental issues, e.g. climate change;

Taiwan

26. Is convinced that the EU's adherence to the one-China policy is directly linked to its commitment to a peaceful resolution of the dispute through negotiation, dialogue and confidence-building measures without any threat of force, and therefore cannot accept that China reserves the right to use military force in its disputes with Taiwan;
27. Draws to the attention of both parties the indisputable fact that a peaceful resolution to the Taiwan question is crucial if political and economic stability in the region is to be reinforced and maintained in the medium to long-term;
28. Believes, in this regard, that the participation of Taiwan in ASEM could be a step forward as to the resumption of a genuine dialogue between Beijing and Taipei with a view to developing cross-Straits relations;
29. Recognizes the importance of the democratic process in Taiwan and takes note of the results of the December 2001 parliamentary elections; urges the two parties to engage in talks as soon as possible;
30. Emphasizes that any arrangement between China and Taiwan can only be achieved on a mutually acceptable basis; expresses the view that the future of cross-Straits relations will depend on both sides' willingness to demonstrate flexibility, and on their capacity to be imaginative in proposing steps to resume dialogue; takes the view that, given Taiwan's achievements as regards the establishment of a fully-fledged democratic system, social pluralism and the rule of law, the will and approval of the 23 million people in Taiwan must be respected and accounted for in the light of a hopefully peaceful solution between the parties;
31. Deplores the fact that, in November 2001, the Member States did not grant visas for President Chen Shui-bian to visit Europe; urges the Council and the Member States to honor their commitment to the fundamental rights of freedom to travel and issue visas to the President and all high-ranking officials of Taiwan for private visits to the European Union;
32. Welcomes recent moves by the PRC towards cross-Straits ties and the wish expressed that direct mail services, trade, air and shipping links across the Straits be activated as soon as possible in order to promote all types of exchanges and other confidence-building measures;
33. Notes that Taiwan eased restrictions on direct investment in the PRC in November 2001 and plans to take further liberalization steps from early 2002, including the introduction of direct trading links; notes, however, that Beijing has yet to respond to the move; urges the PRC to respond favorably,

particularly in view of the implementation of China's and Chinese Taipei's commitments following their accession to the WTO and in the interests of improving cross-Straits relations;

34. Urges the Commission to fulfil without delay its commitment to open an EU information office in Taipei;

Human rights

35. Notes that China has signed and ratified the UN Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and urges China to ratify as well the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights without delay;
36. Endorses the human rights dialogue between the EU and China as a useful tool to engage China on this issue, but regrets that it has yet to lead to many tangible results and remains extremely concerned with the overall situation of human rights in China; consequently instructs its Human Rights Division to draw up an annual report on the development of human rights in China to be discussed by its competent committee, and instructs its competent committee to ensure that the Commission and the Council are properly represented and participate fully in the discussions on these reports;
37. Urges the Commission and the Member States to exert a more effective control on products coming from China, making clear to the Chinese authorities that the EU can in no way accept products coming from forced labour camps; calls on China to put an end to this practice;
38. Urges the Commission to propose at the next EU-China summit an increase in the number of joint ad hoc programmes aiming at fostering democracy and civil society, developing the rule of law and respect for human rights and supporting independent media;
39. Expresses its indignation at the increasingly high number of executions in China, and at the links to the supply of body parts for human transplantation, and demands that the Chinese Government abolish the death penalty, declare a moratorium on the execution of persons already sentenced to death, and accelerate judicial reforms in order to eliminate the use of torture and the violation of human rights in the country; furthermore condemns the 'widespread and systemic use of torture against political dissidents, Tibetan activists, migrant workers, people accused of violating the one-child-per-family policy', and religious, social and ethnic minorities, as documented in a February 2001 report from Amnesty International;
40. Notes with concern the strict rules imposed by the Chinese authorities on media and electronic communication; calls on the Chinese Government to lift the restrictions that limit citizens' access to the Internet;
41. Calls on the Commission and the Council to ensure that, in all their dealings with the Chinese Government, it cooperates fully with the competent authorities within the EU and also within those countries, notably of the former Soviet Union, which serve as transit routes, in order to eliminate illegal migration of Chinese nationals towards the EU, not only to prevent all forms of human trafficking, exploitation and suffering, but also to eradicate criminal activity;
42. Calls upon China to seize the opportunity of the Olympic Games of 2008 to abide by international human rights standards and to intensify general cooperation; calls for a monitoring procedure to be put in place to ensure that China honors its international obligations in the field of human rights in the run-up to this event; draws attention to the importance of preserving Beijing's architectural heritage while large-scale infrastructure projects are carried out ahead of the Olympic Games;
43. Calls on the Chinese Government fully to recognize and respect fundamental social, cultural and political rights of religious, ethnic and other minorities as well as their cultural specificities, including the freedom of religious practice;
44. Reiterates its view that greater economic freedom cannot yield lasting benefits without the concomitant fundamental human liberties and rights as laid down in the various UN covenants and other relevant international agreements and conventions, including those covering the protection of the global environment, which China has now signed;

45. Urges China to respect its obligations as a signatory to the CITES convention and to pay more attention to cruel and inhumane treatment of animals;

Tibet

46. Underlines the demand made in its abovementioned resolution of 15 December 1992 concerning the autonomy of Tibet and invites the Chinese Government to accept the five-point plan of the Dalai Lama as a basis for negotiations on Tibet;
47. As regards Tibet, is aware of a slight relaxation recently of religious restrictions on lower level government employees, students and State company workers; however, notes that in both the regions of Xinjiang and Tibet, religious freedom continues to be severely restricted and people suspected of nationalist activities or sympathies are still subject to particularly harsh restrictions; is furthermore extremely preoccupied at the large number of nuns and monks who remain imprisoned and by the ongoing question of religious, political and cultural freedom; draws the attention of the Chinese Government to the importance of protecting the natural environment and the religious and cultural heritage of Tibet; appeals to the Chinese Government to respect and protect the religious and cultural identity of the people of Tibet;
48. Welcomes, in this regard, the consistent stand of His Holiness the Dalai Lama as regards realizing genuine self-government for Tibet within the People's Republic of China through peaceful negotiations, shares his grave concern at the systematic destruction of the Tibetan environment, traditions, culture and religion, at the ever-worsening political situation of the Tibetan people and at the deteriorating human rights situation in Tibet, and endorses his appeal for urgent international pressure on Beijing, as expressed in his address to the plenary session of the European Parliament of 24 October 2001; urges China, in this connection, to halt immediately the controversial plan of large-scale immigration to Tibet with regard, in particular, to the 20 000 people who are due to move into the Dulan region of Qinghai Province; calls on the Chinese Government to resume direct negotiations with His Holiness the Dalai Lama or his representatives without preconditions, with a view to defining a new, real statute of full autonomy for Tibet, with the only exceptions being foreign and defence policy;
49. Reiterates its call to the Council to appoint an EU Special Representative for Tibetan Affairs so as to contribute effectively to the peaceful resolution of this issue, facilitating the resumption of negotiations and cooperating with the Tibetan Government in exile;
50. Reiterates its call to the Commission, the Council, the Member States and the international community in general to give serious consideration to the possibility of recognizing the Tibetan Government in exile as the legitimate representative of the Tibetan people if the Beijing authorities and the Tibetan Government in exile do not, through negotiations organized under the aegis of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, sign an agreement on a new statute for Tibet;
51. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese National People's Congress.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
19 December 2002

Resolution on the human rights situation of Tibetans

The European Parliament,

- recalling its earlier resolutions on Tibet and the human rights situation in China,
- A. whereas on 3 December 2002 the Kardze (Ganzi) Intermediate People's Court in the Kardze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province sentenced Tenzin Delek, an influential Buddhist lama, to death with a two-year suspension and sentenced his attendant, Lobsang Dhondup, to death pronounced to be immediate,
- B. whereas Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup had been arrested on 7 April 2002 following a bombing incident in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province, which took place on 3 April 2002,
- C. whereas Tenzin Delek is accused for "causing explosions" and "inciting separatism" and Lobsang Dhondup for "inciting separatism", "causing explosions" and "illegal possession of guns and ammunition",
- D. whereas Tenzin Delek was reportedly held incommunicado for eight months from the time of his arrest until the time of the trial,
- E. whereas Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup have not been proven guilty,
- F. whereas this is the first reported case for many years of death sentences being passed against Tibetans for alleged political offences,
- G. whereas the Chinese Government has received representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama recently,
 1. Reiterates its support for the rule of law and urges the Chinese government to immediately commute the death sentences given to Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup;
 2. Expresses its dismay about the imprisonment and isolation of Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup for eight months from the time of their arrest until the time of the trial;
 3. Urges the authorities to guarantee that the two men will not be ill-treated in detention, asks for an immediate review of the case and calls on the Chinese authorities to do all in its power to ascertain that international human rights and humanitarian law standards are being respected and, in particular, to guarantee internationally recognised legal proceedings for those who have been arrested;
 4. Underlines the importance of the fight against terrorism, but this must go hand in hand with the rule of law;
 5. Welcomes the release of Ngawang Sangdrol and Jigme Sangpo, Tibet's longest serving prisoners of conscience and urges the Chinese authorities to continue with prisoners releases;
 6. Calls on the Government of China to continue dialogue between the government and the representatives of the Dalai Lama;
 7. Calls on the EU to make its financial aid available in the light of progress towards the human rights situation of Tibetan ethnic minority in China, especially in Tibet region;
 8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the UN Secretary-General and the government of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT FORUM ON TIBET
Brussels
12 November 2003

Resolution on the situation in Tibet and the European Union's response to Sino-Tibetan Dialogue

The participants of the "European Parliament Forum on Tibet," which includes Members of the European Parliament from all Member States of the European Union, Members of National Parliaments and of Candidate States gathered in Brussels on 12 November 2003 to consider the situation in Tibet [1] and the European Union response to Sino-Tibetan dialogue, are unanimously resolved in:

- A. deploring the continuing violation of the individual and collective rights of the Tibetan people, including the right of self-determination as affirmed in UN Resolution 1723 (XVI), and the on-going repression of the Tibetan people's political and religious beliefs by the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC),
- B. noting the longstanding commitment of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in Exile to non-violence and their consistent efforts to ensure a peaceful, negotiated solution for Tibet through dialogue with the government of the Peoples' Republic of China,
- C. welcoming the renewed contact between envoys of the Dalai Lama and Chinese officials in September 2002 and in May-June 2003,
- D. recalling the European Parliament resolution of 19 December 2002 which urges the Chinese Government to immediately commute the death sentence handed down to Tibetan Buddhist leader, Tenzin Delek Rinpoche,
- E. welcoming that in the 13 October 2003 European Union policy paper, the European Council highlighted encouraging dialogue between the Dalai Lama and the government of the Peoples' Republic of China to find a mutually acceptable solution to the issue of Tibet as a European Union priority for political dialogue with the government of the Peoples' Republic of China,
- F. regretting that, despite these policy commitments, the EU-China Summit of 30 October 2003 failed to address the issue of Tibet and that the European Union human rights dialogue with the PRC has not had any positive effect on the situation in Tibet,
- G. recognizing the constructive impact of the work of European Union Special Representatives in promoting the resolution of conflicts in various regions of the world,
- H. recalling the European Parliament resolutions of 15 January 1998 and 11 April 2002, the requests by the Dalai Lama in his 24 October 2001 address to the European Parliament and his letters of 11 March 2002 to the Foreign Ministers of all European Union Member States, and the request by the international coalition of Tibet Support Groups in their recent communique to the heads of the European Council, Commission and Parliament, for the appointment of a European Union Special Representative for Tibet,
- I. commending the allocation in the 2003 and 2004 European Union budgets for the appointment of a European Union Special Representative for Tibet,
- J. recalling the European Parliament resolution of 6 July 2000, specifically its call for governments of the Member States to give serious consideration to the possibility of recognising the Tibetan Government in Exile as the legitimate representative of the Tibetan people,
1. Calls for the European Council and Commission to implement the existing European Union budget allocation to immediately appoint a high-level European Union Special Representative for Tibet, whose

mandate is to promote substantive dialogue between the government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives and whose term is directly linked to notable progress in this;

2. Calls for the release of all political prisoners, including Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, who is under a death sentence and could be executed by China as soon as April 2004;
3. Calls on the European Union to prominently raise the issue of Tibet during the EU-China human rights dialogue session in Beijing on 26 November 2003 and during future EU/China Summits;
4. Calls for the European Union and all European governments to use every opportunity to strongly impress upon the government of the PRC to build on the reestablishment of contact with the representatives of the Dalai Lama and to immediately embark upon earnest and sincere negotiations with the object of finding a just and lasting political solution;
5. Recommends that, in light of the renewed contact between Dharamsala and Beijing, the European Parliament reviews any progress made, invites the Dalai Lama to address the Parliament about the deteriorating situation in Tibet and the status of discussions with the PRC, and reconsiders whether to implement the 6 July 2000 resolution which proposed to recognize the Tibetan Government in Exile as the legitimate representative of the Tibetan people;
6. Recommends that the European Parliament hold an expert European Parliament Hearing on Tibet to examine the serious issues of population transfer, economic marginalization, and development and environmental degradation, which the Tibetan people are facing today;
7. Urges China to drop all preconditions to negotiations and to issue a clear commitment to continue the present contact with representatives of the Dalai Lama with the aim of leading to substantive dialogue;
8. Instructs the Chair of this Forum to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the UN Secretary-General, the Government of China, the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile, as well as the governments of the Member States of the Council of Europe.

[1] Reference to Tibet in this document means the three provinces of U-Tsang, Kham and Amdo.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
18 November 2004

Resolution on Tibet, the case of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche

The European Parliament,

- recalling its earlier resolutions on Tibet and the human rights situation in China, and its annual reports on human rights in the world,
- recalling its resolution adopted on the 19th of December 2002 on the cases of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and Lobsang Dhondup,
- A. whereas on 2 December 2002 the Kardze (Ganzi) Intermediate People's Court in the Kardze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province sentenced Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, an influential Buddhist lama, to death, suspended for two years, and his attendant, Lobsang Dhondup, was executed on 26 January 2003, in both cases for alleged political offences,
- B. whereas both had been arrested in early April 2002 following a bombing incident in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province, on 3 April 2002,
- C. whereas Tenzin Delek Rinpoche was charged with 'causing explosions' and 'inciting separatism' and his guilt has not been proven,
- D. whereas Tenzin Delek is reportedly being held incommunicado from his arrest until today, and has reportedly been tortured for several months,
- E. seriously concerned by the fact that the period of suspension of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche's execution will expire on 2 December 2004,
- F. whereas at the request of the European Council, the Council currently is re-examining the embargo on arms sales to China, which was decided and implemented in 1989,
- G. whereas the Government of the PRC recently received representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama,
 1. Reiterates its call for the abolition of the death penalty, calls for an immediate moratorium on capital punishment in China and urges the Chinese authorities to immediately commute the death sentence handed down to Tenzin Delek Rinpoche;
 2. Strongly condemns the execution on 26 January 2003 of Lobsang Dhondup;
 3. Calls on the Chief Prosecutor of the Sichuan Provincial People's Procuratorate and the Governor of the Sichuan Provincial People's government to do their utmost to prevent the execution of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche;
 4. Urges the authorities to guarantee that Tenzin Delek Rinpoche will not be ill-treated in detention, asks for an immediate review of the case and calls on the Chinese authorities to do all in their power to establish that international human rights and humanitarian law standards are being respected and, in particular, to guarantee internationally recognised legal proceedings for persons arrested;
 5. Calls on the European Union and its Member States to urge the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the religious rights and freedom of the Tibetan people, in particular to prevent the execution of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and to call for a new and fair trial;
 6. Calls on the Commission and the Council to express their concerns about Tenzin Delek Rinpoche's case during the forthcoming EU-China Summit;
 7. Welcomes the release of Ngawang Sangdrol and Jigme Sangpo, Tibet's longest-serving prisoners of conscience, and urges the Chinese authorities to continue with prisoner releases;

8. Calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to step up the ongoing dialogue with the Representatives of the Dalai Lama with the aim of reaching a mutually acceptable solution to the issue of Tibet without further delay;
9. Reiterates, in this respect, its call to the Council to appoint an EU Special Representative for Tibetan Affairs so as to contribute effectively to the peaceful resolution of this issue;
10. 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
13 January 2005

Resolution on Tibet - 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 2004¹ 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
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 Centers 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,

(Points I, J and K are referred to Hong Kong)

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 seize 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;

(Points 15, 16 and 17 are referred to Hong Kong)

18. 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, the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, the Governor of Sichuan Province and the Chief Prosecutor of the Sichuan Provincial People's Procuratorate.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
7 September 2006

Resolution on EU-China relations

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the 30th anniversary, in 2005, of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the EU and China,
- having regard to the EU-China Strategic Partnership launched in 2003,
- having regard to the main legal framework for relations with China, namely the EC-China Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement[1], signed in May 1985, which covers economic and trade relations and the EU-China cooperation programme,
- having regard to the Commission's policy paper entitled "A maturing partnership: shared interests and challenges in EU-China relations" (COM(2003)0533), endorsed by the European Council on 13 October 2003,
- having regard to the first ever policy paper by China on the EU, issued on 13 October 2003,
- having regard to the EU-China political dialogue which was formally established in 1994 in recognition of China's status as an emerging power on the international scene,
- having regard to the EU-China dialogue on human rights, initiated in January 1996, which was interrupted and then restarted in 1997, to the October 2005 Troika visit to Xinjiang which took place within the framework of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue, and to the EU-China Dialogue Seminar on Human Rights held in London in December 2005, with the European Parliament as an observer,
- having regard to the ongoing Sectoral Dialogues between China and the Commission, such as the recently launched dialogue on employment and that on intellectual property rights (IPR),
- having regard to the Science and Technology Agreement between the EC and China which entered into force in 2000 and was renewed in 2004[2],
- having regard to the agreement with China on cooperation in the EU's Galileo satellite navigation programme, signed on 30 October 2003,
- having regard to the 8th EU-China Summit which took place in Beijing in September 2005 and to the Joint Declaration issued at the conclusion thereof, and the forthcoming 9th EU-China Summit to be held in Finland in the second half of 2006,
- having regard to the Joint Declaration on Climate Change issued at the 8th EU-China Summit and the commitment therein to develop and demonstrate in China and the EU advanced, near-zero emissions coal technology through carbon capture and storage (CCS),
- having regard to the session of the 10th National People's Congress (5-14 March 2006) and Premier Wen Jiabao's government report delivered thereat,
- having regard to its two most recent Inter Parliamentary meetings with China, which took place in Beijing, Shanghai and Hainan in March 2004 and in Brussels in October 2005 respectively,
- having regard to its recent resolutions on China, in particular its resolution of 13 October 2005 on prospects for EU-China trade relations [3], of 8 September 2005 on breaches of human rights in China, in particular as regards freedom of religion [4], of 28 April 2005 on the Annual Report on Human rights in the World 2004 and EU policy on the matter [5] and of 11 April 2002 on an EU Strategy towards China [6],

- having regard to the EU arms embargo introduced after the Tiananmen crackdown of June 1989, as supported by the European Parliament in its resolution of 2 February 2006 on the main aspects and basic choices of Common Foreign and Security Policy[7],
 - having regard to its resolution of 7 July 2005 on relations between the EU, China and Taiwan and security in the Far East [8],
 - having regard to its previous resolutions on Tibet and the human rights situation in China, and its resolutions of 18 November 2004[9], 13 January 2005[10] and 27 October 2005[11] on the case of the Lama Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, imprisoned and tortured and therefore in danger for his life,
 - having regard to the lack of progress in the EU-China human rights dialogue,
 - having regard to Rule 45 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the opinion of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A6-0257/2006),
- A. whereas the EU-China Strategic Partnership is of great importance for relations between the EU and China, and whereas a genuine strategic partnership must be based on shared common values,
 - B. whereas the acceptance of the One China policy underpins the respect for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question through constructive dialogue,
 - C. whereas, apart from democratic values, credibility, stability and responsibility should constitute the fundamental basis of the relationship between the EU and China,
 - D. whereas the strengthening of the EU's relationship with China will be crucial in meeting global challenges such as climate change, security and the non-proliferation of arms,
 - E. whereas China in itself constitutes the biggest challenge of trade globalisation and whereas it is experiencing a huge economic boom, with estimated growth rates of around 9% per annum,
 - F. whereas China's vigorous economic development, coupled not least with its permanent membership of the UN Security Council and its membership of the World Trade Organization (WTO), compels the country to shoulder a growing international responsibility,
 - G. whereas "sectoral dialogues" between the EU and China have grown considerably in recent years,
 - H. whereas the EU is China's biggest trading partner and the biggest investor in China and whereas China is the EU's second biggest trading partner; whereas trade and economic relations have overshadowed the question of democratic reforms, respect for human rights and the rule of law,
 - I. whereas WTO membership creates a set of rights and obligations for both the EU and China; whereas, moreover, many of these obligations are still not being adequately applied and implemented by the Chinese, particularly those relating to the protection of intellectual property, national treatment and transparency,
 - J. whereas 70% of all counterfeit goods seized on the European market come from China, and whereas every year nearly five million counterfeit garments and accessories are confiscated by the customs services,
 - K. whereas Market Economy Status (MES) is an economic instrument rather than a political instrument; whereas China has to improve its performance in order to obtain MES,
 - L. whereas trade relations between the EU and China require reciprocal market access founded on the legal basis of WTO rules and on equitable and fair competition,
 - M. whereas the Chinese leadership, in its White Paper on the "Construction of Political Democracy in China" (2005), confirms the primacy of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in China's socialist system of government,
 - N. whereas the Middle Kingdom of today enjoys a nationwide compact network of courts, evidencing significant progress in comparison with the situation some three decades ago,

- O. whereas during the session of the 10th National People's Congress (5-14 March 2006) a spokesman for the Supreme People's Court declared that China will not abolish the internationally criticised death penalty because the People's Republic of China (PRC) is still a developing country in the early phase of socialism,
- P. whereas the number of executions carried out is a state secret in China, although, according to estimates given by Chinese jurists, about 8,000 people die in this way each year,
- Q. whereas in 2005 the Chinese security authorities registered 87,000 "incidents with a massive turnout", an increase of 6.6% over 2004,
- R. whereas, according to warnings from indigenous social scientists, the Chinese leadership's policies for a harmonious society and the construction of new socialist villages reflect the current dangerous transition phase of the PRC to a market economy,
- S. whereas the PRC introduced a "one-child" policy in 1976, which is currently being debated under the intriguing title "Will China grow old before getting rich?",
- T. whereas China expelled the Friedrich Naumann Foundation from Beijing in 1996,
- U. whereas in March 2004 China included in its constitution a provision whereby human rights would be respected and guaranteed by the state; whereas China has signed but not ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),
- V. whereas there are continuous disturbing reports of political imprisonments, particularly of members of religious and ethnic minorities, allegations of torture, widespread use of forced labour, frequent use of the death penalty and systematic repression of freedom of religion, speech and of the media including the Internet,
- W. whereas new regulations on religious affairs took effect on 1 March 2005,
- X. whereas the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the UN Commission on Human Rights noted that its meeting in Geneva in April 2006 coincided with the 17th birthday of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the Panchen Lama of Tibet, who was abducted by the Chinese against his will and the will of his parents when he was six years old,
- Y. whereas, nearly a decade after the initial request was made, a visit to the PRC by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture finally materialised in the period from 20 November to 2 December 2005; whereas, however, the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief has not been received for a follow-up visit to that made to China by his predecessor in November 1994, and whereas China has failed to issue a standing invitation to all the thematic procedures of the UN Commission on Human Rights,
- Z. whereas, in its Global Appeal 2006, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continues to call on the PRC for the issuance of appropriate national refugee regulations, and for increased access to asylum seekers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) who may be in need of international protection,
- AA. whereas, according to the 2005 Yearbook of the Supreme People's Court, about 400 citizens were sentenced for political offences in 2004, 25% more than in the previous year,
- AB. whereas according to the Dui Hua Foundation, which has been granted "special consultative status" by the UN Economic and Social Council, the PRC currently has between 3 000 and 3 500 people imprisoned for the crime of "threatening public security",
- AC. whereas the Internet portal Google has submitted to restrictions imposed by the Chinese authorities, denying access to websites containing critical elements and words such as "Taiwan", "independence", "Tibet" or "Tiananmen",
- AD. whereas on 14 March 2006 the foreign news services Reuters and the BBC reported on an open letter (dated 2 March 2006) from several former high cadres of the CCP, criticising tightened press censorship,

- AE. whereas the campaign in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region targeting the "three evils" of religious extremism, splittism and terrorism continues and resulted in numerous arrests last year, according to state-run media,
- AF. whereas, due to the strict controls exercised by the Chinese Government over information about and access to Tibetan areas of China, it is difficult to determine accurately the scope of human rights abuses,
- AG. whereas the Chinese leadership emphasises the "peaceful rise" or "peaceful development" of China with regard to the admirable re-emergence of the PRC on the world stage,
- AH. whereas the option of rapprochement between the PRC and Taiwan should be kept alive; whereas such an option must be pursued peacefully through dialogue and diplomacy, also taking into account the will of the people on both sides,
- AI. whereas the causes of the worsening bilateral relationship between China and Japan are political, not economic,
- AJ. whereas the current American approach towards China as a resurgent power may be characterised by the concept of "conengagement", being a combination of two strategies: containment and engagement,
- AK. whereas China's engagement and influence in Africa have increased considerably over the last decade,
- AL. whereas China maintains substantial financial and commercial connections with the Islamic Republic of Iran (exploration and importation of oil and gas, exports of weaponry) and could play a crucial role in convincing Iran to take a more co-operative line on nuclear issues,
- AM. whereas China is cooperating with neighbouring countries in the context of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO),
- AN. whereas China and the Association of SouthEast Asian Nations (ASEAN) decided in 2002 to set up an ASEAN-China free trade area,
- AO. whereas over the past few years the Commission and Parliament alike have been focusing constant attention on Macao and Hong Kong,

EU-China cooperation

1. Looks forward to the advent of the EU-China Strategic Partnership and the closer cooperation which this will entail on a wide range of issues; urges the Council and the Commission to formulate a consistent and coherent policy towards China;
2. Welcomes the work of the Commission in the sectoral dialogues with China, which currently cover a wide range of issues, ranging from environmental issues to social affairs and human rights, and requests that Parliament be briefed at regular intervals on progress made;
3. Calls on China and the EU to establish their partnership and bilateral relationship on the basis of mutual openness and on the fundamental basis of credibility, stability responsibility and mutual understanding; urges both China and the EU to improve their cooperation on this basis in order to play a stable, responsible and credible role within the international community;
4. Regrets that increased trade and economic relations with China have brought about no substantial progress in the field of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, which are basic components of the political dialogue between China and the EU; takes the view, in this respect, that the development of trade relations with China must go hand in hand with the development of a genuine, fruitful and effective political dialogue;

Economic situation

5. Notes that the EU, after enlargement, overtook Japan to become China's largest trading partner and that, at the same time, China rose from being the EU's third trading partner to become its second largest, after the US;
6. Notes that in 2005, the Chinese trade balance amounted to USD 102 billion, which is more than twice as much as in the previous bench-mark year (USD 32 billion); that in 2005, currency reserves amounted to approximately USD 819 billion - an increase of USD 209 billion compared to the previous year; that if this trend continues, China is likely to have at its disposal over USD 1 000 billion in foreign reserves at the end of 2006, making it the world's largest holder of foreign currency; that initial predictions for 2006 point to a capital inflow of some USD 50 billion, primarily in long-term direct private investments; welcomes in this connection the fact that China has started to relax pegging its currency (Renminbi) to the US dollar and is thus not opposed to a possible currency revaluation; considers that warnings about insufficient risk surcharges for lending operations should be taken seriously;
7. Takes note of China's rapid economic development, making it the world's fourth biggest economy in dollar terms, even at its current undervalued rate; accordingly calls on the Commission to exert political and economic pressure aimed at bringing flexibility to bear on the exchange rate of the Chinese currency, which is being pegged at an artificially low value, a situation that runs counter to gradual world trade liberalisation; calls on China to gradually float its exchange rate; calls on China to replace the fixed linking of its currency to the dollar with a linkage to a basket of currencies including the euro;
8. Is concerned about the development of inequality and unfair distribution of wealth, mass unemployment and uncontrolled urbanisation, the rising crime rate and corruption and not least the environmental problems of China;
9. Recognises that China is more than a fast-growing market; underlines the fact that the on-going technological revolution of a country of this size has huge implications in a global economy;
10. Considers that balanced economic development is of great importance to both China and the EU; underlines the fact that stagnation of the Chinese economy due to uncontrolled growth is a serious threat both to China's internal stability and to the wellbeing of the global economy; recognises that rapid economic growth in China presents a huge challenge to global efforts to tackle climate change, with CO2 emissions from coal-fired power stations set to double by 2030;
11. Welcomes the fact that in autumn 2006 the Commission took the initiative of publishing a strategy paper on the Union's long-term economic and trade relations with China in order to anticipate more adequately the impact of China's economic rise and to avoid ad hoc decision-making, thus helping to ensure that China will no longer be considered a threat, but be perceived as a challenge and an evolving partner;
12. Stresses that an increasingly positive trade relationship should also result in human rights reforms and recognises that, until there is a legally binding code of conduct on arms exports and until the situation regarding human rights and civil and political freedoms – including the Tiananmen Square issue – has been properly addressed, the EU should not lift the arms embargo;
13. Calls on China to develop a solid and credible investment climate for foreign trade and industry and to give absolute priority to improving legal security for foreign companies;
14. Reminds China that a further opening of its markets to foreign companies and investment, especially in the telecommunications, banking and financial services sectors, is to be seen as an integral part of the strategic partnership; calls on China to reform its market and its economic system accordingly, and to comply more rigorously with the anti-dumping rules and enforce them more strictly;
15. In the light of the findings of the anti-dumping investigation in the footwear sector, which proved that China had been practising State intervention and social dumping, and of the steps taken by the

Commission to correct this distortion of competition, urges the Union to make its trading partners, such as China, comply with fair and equitable international trade rules; calls on the Commission, when considering, as it is shortly due to do, how the anti-dumping measures should be used, to simplify the procedures so that anti-dumping mechanisms can be employed more readily by SMEs; furthermore, calls for the anti-dumping procedure to be made more transparent;

16. Takes the view that, within the framework of efforts to modernise and liberalise the Chinese banking system, the EU should continue to work closely with the Chinese authorities with a view to adopting international accounting standards and the Basel II standards, which would ensure greater security for EU investors;
17. Welcomes the rapid modernisation of the Chinese financial sector; stresses, however, the utmost importance of ensuring a smooth transition so as to avoid any financial instability with possible repercussions across global financial markets; suggests, in particular, that a "race to the bottom" involving harmful regulatory competition between global financial marketplaces should be avoided; suggests, on the contrary, that major regulators worldwide should promote standards of the highest quality; recalls that the EU itself is committed to the global convergence of standards in the areas of accounting (International Financial Reporting Standards), audit (International Standards on Auditing), capital requirements for credit institutions (Basel II), money laundering and the fight against financing terrorism (Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) recommendations) and securities market regulation (International Organization of Securities Commissions standards); points out that the EU would be ready to offer its experience and assistance to the Chinese authorities to implement convergence where necessary;
18. Considers that China is faced with considerable regional development disparities and more general income disparities, and that the new Chinese leadership must commit itself to tackling these problems with the help and expertise of the Commission;
19. Calls on China to use a transparent and fair procedure in the award of public procurement contracts which gives foreign undertakings equal opportunities to participate;
20. Considers that the pirating and counterfeiting of European products and brands by Chinese industries constitutes a serious violation of international trading rules; urges China to considerably improve the protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) with regard to both Chinese and foreign inventions; calls on China to uphold current laws regarding the protection of IPR; welcomes the creation of an IPR chair at the University of Beijing;
21. Recognises the importance of MES for China; underlines, however, the fact that MES is an economic rather than a political instrument; urges China to reduce state interference in the economy and to improve its performance as regards its uneven compliance with corporate governance and accounting systems and its ineffective bankruptcy framework;
22. Notes that the recent problems in the footwear sector show the need for China to adopt a more adequate anti-dumping policy; stresses the urgency of such a policy in the light of China's WTO membership;
23. Calls on the Council and the Commission to recognise that the difficulties faced by the textile, clothing, and footwear sectors are systemic, and calls on the Commission, when revising its economic and trade strategy in relation to China, to correct the current imbalances and anticipate the challenges;
24. Calls on China to adopt an economic policy based more on social (education, health, pensions, etc.) and household consumption and less on investment and exports;
25. Calls on the Commission to support the Chinese authorities in their campaign against intellectual property rights violations and product piracy;

Internal situation

26. Shares the view that the future development of China is currently difficult to predict and will mainly depend on domestic issues such as the further smooth development of the economy and the gradual improvement of the living standards of the majority of the population;
27. Wholly agrees with the conclusion in the above-mentioned White Paper that the concept of democracy and awareness of legal concepts inside the whole of Chinese society will need subsequent strengthening;
28. Underlines the fact that the rapid socio-economic modernisation of the PRC should be combined with the necessary political pluralism and institutional modernisation and that it can amply nurture itself from indigenous sources such as the works of the liberal reformers of the late 19th century, and especially the basic thinking of Sun Yat-sen;
29. Notes that social security, health and safety in the workplace, the right to form trade unions, industrial relations and social dialogue represent major challenges for China's future; calls on China to ratify key International Labour Organization Conventions, particularly Convention 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise and 98 on Collective Bargaining and to comply with the framework provisions of the International Labour Organization regarding effective measures to combat all forms of modern slavery, child labour and exploitation, particularly of female workers, so as to ensure respect for the fundamental rights of workers and discourage social dumping; invites the Commission to intensify and to report back regularly on the structured dialogue with its Chinese counterparts in these fields;
30. Takes the view that the denial of the right to form independent trade unions is counter-productive in the light of the increasing protests and demonstrations by workers throughout China against forced lay-offs, unpaid wages and other benefits, official corruption and mismanagement; therefore, calls on the Chinese government to recognise and to guarantee the basic right to freedom of expression and association and the right to strike;
31. Draws attention to the increasing problem of child labour in China and the adverse working conditions faced by child workers in the country despite the fact that child labour is prohibited under Chinese labour law; therefore urges the Chinese authorities not only to improve the enforcement of the law but also to tackle the root causes of the problem of child labour, such as growing economic disparities, the rapidly changing social structure and the failure of the educational system to provide adequate and affordable education for all children;
32. Expresses its concern about the appalling socio-economic discrimination against China's 150 million migrant labourers from the countryside, takes note of the measures taken by the Chinese government to solve the problem, signalled by the new government guidelines officially published on 28 March 2006, and expresses its intention to follow the results of the implementation of this new policy carefully;
33. Calls on the European Union to continue to keep the situation in Macau and Hong Kong under careful review and hopes that the encouraging aspects of the two experiences will serve as an example and a stimulus to move the Chinese political process forward;
34. Postulates that as long as the CCP is not subjected to the order of a constitutional state, the party will remain a state within the state and thus very vulnerable to serious instances of abuse of power such as the national evil of cadre corruption, such a situation undermining the chances of creating a society based on the rule of law;
35. Joins its voice to the criticism, expressed in Chinese lawyers' journals, that Article 126 of the Chinese Constitution should also include a prohibition on interference by the CCP or the Chinese Government in the course of justice;

36. Expects fresh efforts to be made to strengthen the independence of the judiciary, and trusts that the gradual replacement of unqualified judges by competent jurists will curb the endemic corruption inside the judiciary and thus enhance popular trust in this fundamental state institution;
37. Welcomes the promise made by the President of the Supreme People's Court at the 10th National People's Congress that from July 2006 appeals against sentences imposing the death penalty will be conducted in open court; expects this promise to be acted upon;
38. Urges China to abolish the death penalty and declare an effective moratorium in respect of persons already sentenced; takes note of the significant signal given by Chinese jurists that the death penalty should be imposed only in cases of serious, violent crimes, by contrast with the present situation, in which 68 offences are punishable by the death penalty, of which half do not involve capital offences; is concerned that China carries out far more executions than any other country in the world; calls on China to release its official figures for executions in the year 2005/2006;
39. Strongly supports the demand made by Professor Liu Renwen, jurist and member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, for the illegal trade in the organs of executed people to be brought to an end, by imposing strict provisions and controls;
40. Is seriously concerned about the harsh action taken by the authorities against "agitators"; notes that, according to a Blue Paper emanating from the Beijing Academy of Social Sciences, reasons for mass protests have included especially grave environmental problems that have endangered the health and existence of many farmers in newly industrialised regions, and also shameful expropriations of farmland for building purposes, not to mention the arbitrariness and corruption of local authorities;
41. Welcomes the intention of the Chinese Government to bridge the growing income gap between the populations of the coastal regions and of the countryside, to tackle serious environmental problems, to demonstrate better stewardship of natural resources and to develop and stimulate more efficient technologies;
42. Draws attention to the impact of China's economic growth on natural resources and on the local and global environment notably as a result of CO₂ emissions; calls on the Chinese Government to take all the necessary measures to protect the environment and in particular to ensure supplies of drinking water for the populace and take action in response to atmospheric pollution, and to conserve biodiversity; calls for an intensive dialogue between China and the European Union on natural resources and the environment;
43. Urges the authorities to supervise their investment programmes in favour of the countryside very carefully, in the light of the fear expressed by Chinese researchers that local party cadres interpret references to "new villages" as a call for building projects at the expense of the farmers, and in view of the established fact that, hitherto, only one fifth of state subsidies for the agrarian sector has actually reached the farmers entitled thereto;
44. Is very concerned about recent reports of continuing serious human rights abuses in Tibetan areas of China, including torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, house arrest and other non-judicial surveillance of dissidents, detention without public trial, repression of religious freedom and arbitrary restrictions on free movement; is deeply concerned about the intensification of the so-called "patriotic education" campaign since October 2005 in Tibet's monasteries and nunneries, forcing Tibetans to sign declarations denouncing the Dalai Lama as a dangerous separatist and proclaiming Tibet to be "part of China", including the arrest of monks from the Drepung Monastery in November 2005 for refusing to denounce the Dalai Lama; calls upon China to allow an independent body to have access to Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the Panchen Lama of Tibet, and his parents, as requested by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child; calls upon the Chinese Government to intensify its positive engagement in substantive negotiations regarding the demands of the Dalai Lama for autonomy for Tibet;
45. Takes note that China's "one-child" policy has resulted in an imbalance in population distribution; urges China to recognise the fact that the future balance between the working and the non-working

parts of the population will have huge economic effects; underlines the fact that the EU is also confronted with the problem of ageing; calls on China to rethink the concrete implementation of its "one-child" policy in order to tackle the economic and social disadvantages inherent in that policy;

46. Urges the Chinese authorities to provide for measures in national legislation to protect the welfare of, and prevent cruelty to, animals, especially as regards the rearing of animals farmed for their fur; urges China to stop the abuse of animals for purposes of traditional medicine, as exemplified by the use of rhinoceros horn and bear bile;

Human rights

47. underlines the fact that the upholding of basic rights by the PRC requires the setting-up of a Constitutional Court, without which constitutional amendments, such as that of March 2004 on human rights, remain largely symbolic;
48. Stresses that Chinese citizens should have a legal entitlement to their basic rights, and urges courts to fully address clear iniquities on the basis of the Constitution, thereby pursuing a healthy judicial process that is now, little by little, gaining momentum;
49. Draws attention to the need for the state to abstain from regulating religion and expressions thereof; affirms the need, particularly in the light of the discussions among Chinese officials about the definition of "religion" and especially "legal religion", for a comprehensive law on religion meeting international standards and guaranteeing genuine religious freedom;
50. Deplores the contradiction between the constitutional freedom of belief (enshrined in Article 36 of the Constitution) and the ongoing interference of the State in the affairs of religious communities, in particular as regards the training, selection, appointment and political indoctrination of ministers of religion; deplores especially the fact that the State accords the right of legal existence to only five religions and, moreover, places them under the control of the corresponding Chinese "patriotic" religious associations, protecting only "normal" (zhengchang) religious activities and making their official registration subject to acceptance of the principles underlying the umbrella organization the "Three Autonomies";
51. Calls on the Council to inform it regarding the measures taken to follow up the declaration made in its above-mentioned resolution of 8 September 2005 regarding the fates of various bishops incarcerated in the PRC for their religious convictions; moreover, calls on the PRC's authorities to release forthwith all members of the Christian Church who are still unfairly incarcerated and persecuted;
52. Notes that there are currently more Christians across China worshipping in "illegal" places of worship (whether at Protestant house-churches or in underground Catholic groups loyal to the Vatican) than attending at "patriotic" places of worship, and that both groups of worshippers, composed as they are of law-abiding citizens, constitute no threat whatever to public security; calls on the Chinese Government to cease its persecution and imprisonment of such Christian groups; maintains that Christians who do not identify with the "patriotic churches" have the right to worship freely;
53. Deplores the serious violation of religious freedom brought about by the recent unlawful ordinations of bishops (30 April 2006, Kunming – Yunnan; 3 May 2006, Wuhan – Anhui), stemming not least from the strong pressures and the threats to which the Catholic clergy loyal to the Vatican was subjected by non-Church bodies;
54. Considers that the latest ordinations detract from the recent assertions by the Chinese authorities of their willingness to pave the way for a sincere and constructive dialogue between the PRC and the Holy See; points, therefore, to the need to respect the freedom of the Church and preserve the autonomy of its institutions from any external interference, which, as well as finding expression in gestures disavowing the demands negotiated by both sides, undermines confidence in reciprocal dialogue and advances in freedom in China;

55. Points out that the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, after completing his mission, thanked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its cooperation, but rebuked the Ministries of State Security and Public Security for obstructing or restricting his attempts at fact-finding;
56. Is deeply concerned by the statement made by the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture that the practice of torture remains widespread in China, a reprehensible situation that is indeed increasingly recognised by government officials and in reports, and also by the "palpable level of fear and self-censorship" observed by him during interviews with detainees;
57. Endorses the preliminary recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur to the Chinese Government, e.g. on reforming criminal law by adding the crime of torture in accordance with the definition contained in the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and also establishing an independent complaints mechanism for detainees subjected to torture and ill treatment;
58. Calls on the Chinese Government to revise the verdicts handed down for the crime of "threatening public security", given that, in an overwhelming majority of cases, the accused had done no more than courageously exercise their fundamental constitutional rights by openly criticising the policies of the government and the CCP;
59. Once again calls on the Government of the PRC to improve the conditions of imprisonment in its jails and to cease and abolish the torture of detainees;
60. Regrets that no substantial progress has been made regarding the release of political prisoners incarcerated for their involvement in the Tiananmen Square demonstrations and, similarly, regrets that the Chinese authorities continue to ignore calls for a full and impartial inquiry into the events of 1989; calls for an official reassessment of the Tiananmen Square incident by the Chinese authorities, publication of the list of political prisoners and their unconditional release;
61. Deplores the recent crackdown by Chinese officials on defence lawyers aimed at stamping out legal challenges to their authority; calls upon the Chinese authorities to reveal the whereabouts of human rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng, one of China's most outspoken lawyers and dissidents who is held on suspicion of criminal activity, and to release him unless he is to be charged with a recognised criminal offence; similarly calls for the release of Chen Guangcheng, a peasants' rights advocate who has helped citizens in their attempts to sue their local authorities for carrying out forced abortions and sterilisations and who was sentenced to more than four years in prison, and of Bu Dongwei, who has been assigned to two and a half years of 'Re-education through Labour' (RTL) and who is detained at an undisclosed location; therefore urges the authorities to ensure that all human rights defenders can carry out peaceful and legitimate activities without fear of arbitrary arrest, torture or ill-treatment and that they be given access to proper legal representation in the event of arrest;
62. Joins with the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in urging the Chinese Government to abolish "Re-education through Labour" and similar forms of forced "re-education" of detainees in prisons, pre-trial detention centres and psychiatric hospitals;
63. Rejects the nationwide Ankang system of police psychiatry applied to political and social dissidents, which purports to promise "health through rest and peace", but in fact breaks its "patients"; admonishes the authorities against extending Ankang from 22 to 125 clinics, but, on the contrary, to erase this national stain;
64. Condemns in particular the existence of the Laogai labour camps across the country, in which the PRC detains pro-democracy activists, labour activists and members of minorities without a fair trial, forcing them to work in appalling conditions and without medical treatment; urges China to ratify ILO Conventions 29 and 105 on the Elimination of forced and compulsory labour; calls on China to give a written undertaking in relation to any given exported product that it has not been

produced by forced labour in a Laogai camp and, if no such assurance can be given, insists that the Commission prohibit its importation into the EU;

65. Calls on the PRC to respect its international obligations under the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto, and to allow the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees full access to North Korean asylum seekers who may be in need of international protection;
66. Strongly condemns the detention and torture of Falun Gong practitioners in prisons, "Re-education through Labour" camps, psychiatric hospitals and "legal education schools"; is concerned about reports that organs of detained Falun Gong practitioners have been removed and sold to hospitals; urges the Chinese Government to end the detention and torture of Falun Gong practitioners and to release them immediately;
67. Expresses its deep disquiet at the numerous violations of women's and girls' rights resulting from forced compliance with the Chinese Government's family planning policy, including selective abortions, forced sterilisations, and the abandonment of girls on a massive scale;
68. Urges China without any further delay to ratify and implement the ICCPR;
69. Agrees with the important message conveyed in the above-mentioned Reuters/BBC open letter – which was unfortunately withheld from the general public in China – that the current policy of censorship is hampering China's political development;
70. Expresses deep disquiet at the current clamp-down in the PRC on freedom of expression and free access to the Internet; repeats its requests to Beijing to refrain from intimidating, cracking down on or imprisoning those who advocate freedom of expression, whether the repression is directed at journalists or human rights activists or whether it makes information impossible to use by blacking out websites that do not conform to state censorship; condemns, therefore, the Internet censorship law passed by the National People's Congress and the existence of systems of Internet censorship collectively known as the 'Great Firewall of China'; calls in particular for the AsiaNews.it site to be allowed back onto the Web without delay – or in any event no longer be blacked out – bearing in mind that, in addition to being an excellent source of information about Asia and human rights advocacy, it also helps to foster dialogue between the Vatican and the PRC and hence the unity of the Chinese Church;
71. Expresses its concern at the irresponsible policies of major Internet firms Yahoo and Google which have bowed directly and indirectly to Chinese Government demands for censorship;
72. Calls on the Chinese authorities to re-open the office of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation in Beijing, so as to allow the Foundation to continue its work on development and democracy;
73. Recognises the rising influence of China globally but in particular in countries as diverse as Belarus, Venezuela, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Burma/Myanmar, Iran and North Korea, of whose human rights records the EU remains deeply critical;
74. Asks the Chinese authorities and the Council to improve the human rights dialogue by introducing simultaneous interpretation at meetings; requests that Members of the European Parliament be more actively involved in the human rights dialogue along with their Chinese parliamentary colleagues;
75. Regrets that the authorities in Xinjiang regularly group together individuals or organisations allegedly involved in the "three evils", making it difficult to determine whether particular raids, detentions or judicial punishments are targeted at those peacefully seeking to express their political and religious views or at those who have engaged in violence; regards as counterproductive the destruction by officials of Uighur books with a view to distorting historical facts and advocating ethnic separatism;
76. Looks forward to seeing the Chief Executive and all members of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region elected by means of an electoral system based on

the principles of multi-party democracy, accountability of the government to the legislature and genuinely effective governance, which will confer a clear benefit on all the people of Hong Kong;

77. Acknowledges the increasing role that China is playing as a global power on the world stage; in this regard, urges the Chinese government to be fully committed to its growing responsibilities and to actively engage in international organisations and for a so as to promote peace and peaceful conflict-resolution and to support the universal values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law;

Foreign policy/Relations with neighbours

78. Draws attention to the concerns of the outside world, especially of Beijing's regional neighbours, concerning the double-digit increase in China's military spending every year since the mid-1990s; strongly recommends – as endorsed by numerous of its resolutions – that the EU arms embargo against China remain intact until greater progress is made on human rights issues; recalls in this context the need to include in further negotiations regarding the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements, adherence to the EU embargo on arms trading with the PRC;
79. Stresses the direct link between the obvious Chinese interest in gaining access to European military high technology and the lifting of the arms embargo against the PRC, a connection with significant consequences for the cohesion of the transatlantic relationship and the market position of the high-tech weapons industry in Europe;
80. Expresses concern at the depth of cooperation with China on the Galileo programme and calls for further safeguards to be introduced to ensure that China, or other partners, cannot transfer sensitive technologies used in the programme to military applications;
81. Observes that China's Anti-Secession Law of 14 March 2005 and the present stationing of more than 800 missiles on the south-east coast of the PRC facing Taiwan belie the principle of peaceful reunification; calls on China and Taiwan to establish mutual trust and respect and to seek common ground while setting aside differences, to put in place the necessary political basis for a peaceful and steady development of cross-Straits relations, to resume dialogue on those relations and to strengthen economic exchanges and cooperation, making progress in particular on the "three direct links" across the Taiwan Strait (mail, transport and trade);
82. Takes the view that, with regard to the possible option of a peaceful reunification process with the Chinese mainland, the will and approval of the 23 million citizens of Taiwan must surely be respected and taken into account, as must Taiwan's territorial sovereignty and integrity, in negotiations with China on Taiwan's status; points out that the beginning of a genuine democratic process in the PRC would help to ease tensions and pave the way for the resumption of a substantive dialogue between the two sides;
83. Calls on China to support the possibility of observer status for Taiwan within the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization, in order to protect the health of the people of Taiwan, of international representatives and foreign employees on the island, and of the entire population of the globe; recalls in this context that infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, SARS and, recently, avian influenza know no borders and require world-wide cooperation – also, and especially, with Taiwan as one of the most important international hubs in the Western Pacific; reiterates its call for Taiwan to be better represented in international fora and organisations, so as to put an end to the on-going unfair exclusion of 23 million people from the international community;
84. Concludes that the problematic relationship between Beijing and Tokyo springs from a sense of mutual challenge: Japan feels challenged by China's economic rise and China by Japan's pursuit of a larger and more active political role in the region; calls on each country to refrain from any action which might offend the historic memory or the sensibilities of the other;

85. Welcomes the American initiative of starting a strategic dialogue with Europe on China's rise – a central new element in the policy of the "new" world towards the "old" – and encourages the European Union and its Member States to develop a strategic consensus for dealing with China;
86. Highlights the global importance of China's existing and emerging energy relations; draws attention to the impact on the global energy market of the increase in China's energy consumption that will accompany its economic growth; calls on the Commission and the Council to include energy issues in their long-term strategy for EU-China relations and to raise this issue in their contacts with China where appropriate;
87. Recognizes the special economic importance of the African Continent for the PRC (30% of its oil imports, a growing market for Chinese military hardware), but also urges the Chinese leadership to uphold China's responsibilities as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and to promote good governance, democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and conflict prevention in its relations with African states;
88. Encourages the authorities in China to play an active role in bringing about respect for human rights and democratic change in Burma/Myanmar;
89. Expects the PRC to apply its proclaimed opposition to terrorism and nuclear proliferation in a concrete manner in China's influential relations with Iran; emphasises that a decisive stance by the PRC on Iran would demonstrate China's willingness and ability to take on international responsibility;
90. Welcomes China's commitment to the Six-Party Talks, and urges the Chinese Government to do more to promote security and stability in East Asia, particularly on the Korean Peninsula, and to play a more proactive role in the promotion of democracy and respect for human rights in North Korea;

Conclusions

91. Concludes that a credible, stable and responsible economic and trading relationship between the EU and China should be based, on the European side, on the development of a long-term strategy and, on the Chinese side, on the development of a solid investment climate, on improving legal security for foreign firms, on continuing to open its markets and, above all, on observance of fair and equitable trade rules and on implementation of the WTO rules, including compliance with the TRIPs agreements as regards the protection of IPR;
92. Underlines the importance of addressing the concept of corporate social responsibility and the need to promote economically, socially and ecologically sustainable development in economic and trading relations between the EU and China; calls on the Commission to take care that these principles are applied;
93. Draws the conclusion that China's internal situation should be improved by strengthening the indigenous process of democratisation, increasing the professionalism of the judiciary, completely abolishing the death penalty and above all, by implementing the government's social programme, endorsed by the 10th National People's Congress, in favour of the backward countryside in order to serve the Chinese population and to promote stability in the region, and also by minority protection and cultural diversity, especially in the regions of Tibet and Xinjiang;
94. Concludes that a credible and responsible human rights policy can be restored in China only by respecting the basic rights of its citizens, as enshrined in the Constitution of the People's Republic;
95. Comes to the conclusion that China can greatly contribute to credible, stable and responsible foreign and neighbourly relations by acknowledging its key position as a serious stakeholder in the international law and peace-promoting system, a major step that the EU can significantly promote by formulating a new common strategy on China;

96. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the accession and candidate countries, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese National People's Congress, and the Taiwan authorities.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
26 October 2006

Resolution on Tibet

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 Tibetan 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 approach 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 recognized 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, and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 February 2007

**Resolution on the dialogue between the Chinese government 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 between 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 governments 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

Resolution on Tibet

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 practice 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 organized 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 honor 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. Criticizes the often discriminatory treatment of non-Han Chinese ethnic minorities; calls on China to honor 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 marginalization 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 organize 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 neighboring 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 scrutinizing 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 emergency 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 mobilization 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 globalized 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 succeed 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 organizations 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 organize 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 Jus 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
12 March 2009

**Resolution on the 50th anniversary of the Tibetan uprising and dialogue between
His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Government**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on China and Tibet, in particular its resolutions of 10 April 2008 on Tibet[1] and 10 July 2008 on the situation in China after the earthquake and before the Olympic Games[2],
 - having regard to the statement made by His Holiness the Dalai Lama to the European Parliament on 4 December 2008,
 - having regard to the statement on Tibet made by the US Administration and the European Union at the US-EU Summit on 10 June 2008,
 - having regard to Rule 108(5) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas March 2009 marks the 50th anniversary of His Holiness the Dalai Lama's flight from Tibet and the beginning of his exile in India,
 - B. whereas eight rounds of dialogue between the envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and representatives of the Chinese Government have produced no breakthrough and no further talks are planned,
 - C. whereas the Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People, produced at the request of the Chinese Government and presented by envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama at the eighth round of talks in November 2008 in Beijing, respects the principles underpinning the Chinese Constitution and the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China, but was rejected by the Chinese Government as an attempt at 'semi-independence' and 'independence in disguise',
 - D. whereas His Holiness the Dalai Lama has appealed for non-violence, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 for his efforts and is not calling for the independence of Tibet but for the resumption of negotiations with the Chinese authorities, so as to reach a comprehensive political agreement on genuine autonomy, within the context of the People's Republic of China,
 - E. whereas over the last few days the Chinese authorities have tightened security in Tibet, with journalists and foreigners being banned from visiting the region and permits already issued to foreigners cancelled, implementing a 'strike hard' campaign against the Tibetan people,
 - F. whereas a large number of monks of the monastery of An Tuo, in the Chinese province of Qinghai, were arrested on 25 February 2009 during a peaceful march on the occasion of the Tibetan New Year,
 1. Urges the Chinese Government to consider the Memorandum for Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People of November 2008 as a basis for substantive discussion leading towards positive, meaningful change in Tibet, consistent with the principles outlined in the Constitution and laws of the People's Republic of China;
 2. Calls on the Council to ascertain what exactly happened during the negotiations between the People's Republic of China and the envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama;
 3. Calls on the Council Presidency, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the exile of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to India, to adopt a declaration calling on the Chinese Government to open a constructive dialogue with a view to reaching a comprehensive political agreement and to include a reference to the Memorandum for Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People;

4. Condemns all acts of violence, whether they are the work of demonstrators or disproportionate repression by the forces of law and order;
5. Calls on the Chinese Government to release immediately and unconditionally all those detained solely for engaging in peaceful protest, and to account for all those who have been killed or gone missing, and all those detained and the nature of the charges against them;
6. 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 required for access to the Tibet Autonomous Region;
7. Urges the Chinese authorities to grant UN human rights experts and recognised international non-governmental organisations unimpeded access to Tibet so that they can investigate the situation there;
8. Urges the Council Presidency to take the initiative of including the question of Tibet on the agenda for a meeting of the General Affairs Council with a view to discussing how the EU could facilitate progress on a solution for Tibet;
9. 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
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 dialogue,
- 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 marginalization 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 deplores 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; deplores 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 recognizing 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

Resolution 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 Rebkong, 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 civilization, 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 behaviors 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 marginalization 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 on 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, and 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 Tibet- as 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 organize and to participate in democratic elections;
3. Emphasizes 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, and 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 'hospitalized' 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 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 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 centers 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 Gedhun 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 favor 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.

Catherine Ashton
High Representative
On behalf of the European Union
14 December 2012

Declaration on Tibetan self-immolation

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 practice 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. Recognizing 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.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
14 March 2013

Resolution on EU-China relations (2012/2137(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the EU and China in May 1975,
- having regard to the main legal framework for relations with China, namely the EC-China Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement [1], signed in May 1985, which covers economic and trade relations and the EU-China cooperation programme,
- having regard to the negotiations on a new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement that have been ongoing since 2007,
- having regard to the EU-China Strategic Partnership launched in 2003,
- having regard to the structured EU-China political dialogue formally established in 1994 and the High-Level Strategic Dialogue on strategic and foreign policy issues established in 2010,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 24 October 2006 to the Council and the European Parliament entitled ‘EU – China: Closer partners, growing responsibilities’ (COM(2006)0631),
- having regard to the Commission policy paper entitled ‘A maturing partnership: shared interests and challenges in EU-China relations’ (COM(2003)0533), endorsed by the European Council on 13 October 2003,
- having regard to the Council’s East Asia Policy Guidelines,
- having regard to the General Affairs and External Relations Council conclusions of 11-12 December 2006 entitled ‘EU-China Strategic Partnership’,
- having regard to the Commission Strategy Paper for China 2007-2013, the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2011-2013, and the 2010 mid-term review of the Strategy Paper and review of the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2011-2013,
- having regard to the first ever policy paper by China on the EU, issued on 13 October 2003,
- having regard to the EU-China dialogue on human rights, launched in 1995, and to the latest two rounds of the dialogue, the 30th round held in Beijing on 16 June 2011 and the 31st round held in Brussels on 29 May 2012,
- having regard to the almost 60 sectoral dialogues ongoing between China and the Union concerning, *inter alia*, the environment, regional policy, employment and social affairs, and civil society,
- having regard to the establishment in February 2012 of the EU-China High-Level People-to-People Dialogue, which will accommodate all EU-China joint initiatives in this field,
- having regard to the scientific and technological cooperation agreement between the EC and China signed in December 1998, which entered into force in 2000[2] and was renewed in 2004 and 2009, the Science and Technology Partnership Agreement signed on 20 May 2009 and the EC-China Joint statement on energy cooperation of 8 December 2010,
- having regard to the agreement with China on cooperation in the EU’s Galileo satellite navigation programme, signed on 30 October 2003,
- having regard to the 15th EU-China Summit, which took place in Brussels on 20 September 2012, and to the Joint Press Communiqué issued at the conclusion thereof,

- having regard to the EU-China Partnership on Climate Change agreed, and the Joint Declaration on Climate Change issued, at the 8th EU-China Summit in September 2005,
 - having regard to the EU-China Joint Declaration on Energy Security made in Brussels on 3 May 2012, and to the 5th meeting of the Energy Dialogue between the EC and China held in November 2011,
 - having regard to the China-EU Round Tables,
 - having regard to the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which took place from 8-14 November 2012, and to the leadership changes in the Politburo Standing Committee as decided at the congress,
 - having regard to its most recent Interparliamentary Meeting with China, which took place in Brussels on 11 and 12 July 2012,
 - having regard to its recent resolutions on China, in particular those of 23 May 2012 on EU and China: Unbalanced Trade³, of 2 February 2012 on the EU foreign policy towards the BRICs and other emerging powers: objectives and strategies [4], and of 12 September 2012 on the Annual Report from the Council to the European Parliament on the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)[5],
 - having regard to its resolutions of 7 September 2006 on EU-China relations [6] and of 5 February 2009 on trade and economic relations with China [7],
 - having regard to its human rights resolutions of 21 January 2010 on human rights violations in China, notably the case of Liu Xiaobo[8], of 10 March 2011 on the situation and cultural heritage in Kashgar (Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China)[9], of 7 April 2011 on the case of Ai Weiwei[10], of 5 July 2012 on the forced abortion scandal in China[11], of 26 November 2009 on China: minority rights and application of the death penalty[12], of 16 December 2010 on the Annual Report on Human Rights in the World 2009 and the European Union’s policy on the matter[13],
 - having regard to the EU arms embargo introduced after the Tiananmen crackdown of June 1989, as supported by Parliament in its resolution of 2 February 2006 on the main aspects and basic choices of Common Foreign and Security Policy [14],
 - having regard to its resolution of 7 July 2005 on relations between the EU, China and Taiwan and security in the Far East [15],
 - having regard to its previous resolutions on Tibet and the human rights situation in China, in particular its resolutions of 25 November 2010 on Tibet: plans to make Chinese the main language of instruction [16], of 27 October 2011 on Tibet, in particular self-immolation by nuns and monks [17] and of 14 June 2012 on Tibet: the human rights situation [18],
 - having regard to Rule 48 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (A7-0434/2012),
- A. whereas the EU-China strategic partnership is of great importance for relations between the EU and China, and whereas this relationship is paramount for finding answers to global concerns, such as global and regional security, the economic crisis, global financial and market regulation, energy security, weapons of mass destruction and nuclear non-proliferation, climate change, the economic and social development of a market economy, the promotion of democracy and human rights and the fight against organised crime, terrorism and piracy, as well as in creating a framework to address bilateral concerns between the EU and China;
- B. whereas a strategic partnership requires a strong commitment to mutual responsibility and a good level of confidence, and must be based on universal values;
- C. whereas EU-China relations have developed considerably since the signing of the EU-China cooperation agreement in 1985; whereas the Commission adopted its main political strategy on China in 2006 and, in this context, launched negotiations in January 2007 on a comprehensive

partnership and cooperation agreement with a view to further improving relations between the EU and China, in particular in the field of trade and investment;

- D. whereas China is undergoing a process of socio-economic transition from an extensive model based on a state-controlled economy to a model based on more economic freedoms, which in turn has allowed a large proportion of the Chinese population to raise its standard of living;
- E. whereas, however, similar progress has not been made in the field of political liberties;
- F. whereas human rights are complementary, universal, inalienable, indivisible and interdependent; whereas China shows its preoccupation with economic and social human rights (e.g. food, clothing, economic development) while the EU takes a broader approach to human rights, including and with a particular emphasis on civil and political rights (e.g. freedom of speech, religion and association);
- G. whereas Chinese civil rights activists have reported on the deprivation of their liberty when they disappeared in police custody for several months, without any arrest warrant, indictment, contact with their families or legal aid;
- H. whereas already in 2007 President Hu Jintao instructed the highest level of the judiciary that judges should be guided by three ‘supremacies’– the party, the people and the law, in that order – and whereas the Chinese Ministry of Justice decreed in March 2012 that all lawyers should swear an oath of allegiance to the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in order to obtain or renew their licence;
- I. whereas the shocking news of mid-June 2012 regarding the extremely cruel forced abortion of the unborn daughter of seven-month-pregnant Feng Jianmei fuelled the debate on the abolition of the official one-child policy;
- J. whereas, despite the Chinese Government’s progress in promoting some economic and social rights, the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly, press freedom and the right to join a trade union is persistently repressed; whereas human rights organisations continue to report serious human rights abuses by the Chinese authorities, including the sentencing of high-profile dissidents such as imprisoned Nobel Peace Prize laureate Liu Xiaobo, expanded restrictions on media and internet freedom, tightened surveillance and harassment of lawyers, human rights defenders and non-governmental organisations, broadened control and oppression of Uighurs, Tibetans and their freedoms, and increasing numbers of enforced disappearances and arbitrary detentions, including in secret, unlawful detention facilities known as ‘black jails’; whereas repressive policies against Tibetans’ basic freedoms have triggered a worrying number of self-immolations in recent years;
- K. whereas China is a State Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council; whereas this status entails a special duty for China to abide by its international legal obligations under the ICCPR and the Charter of the United Nations;
- L. whereas Hu Jia, the 2008 Sakharov Prize laureate, remains under house arrest and is subject to extensive surveillance and restricted communication;
- M. whereas the Chinese state recognises only five religions, namely Buddhism, Daoism, Islam and Christianity (both Catholicism and Protestantism); whereas all of these religions have centralised governing bodies with headquarters in Beijing and are staffed by officials loyal to the CCP; whereas the CCP appoints top religious leaders and has banned non-approved sects such as Falun Gong since 1999 with the aim of eradicating the practice; whereas, as a consequence of this ban, human rights organisations have reported extra-legal coercive measures such as arbitrary arrests, forced labour and physical torture, sometimes resulting in death;
- N. whereas the Tibet Autonomous Region, other Tibetan autonomous areas and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region have become increasingly important as regards China’s strategic, regional, military and economic considerations and are therefore seen by the Chinese Government as core issues for China’s territorial integrity; whereas since 2009 at least 90 Tibetans have self-immolated in

Tibetan-populated areas of the People's Republic of China (PRC), including the Tibet Autonomous Region and Tibetan autonomous areas within the Gansu, Sichuan and Qinghai provinces;

- O. whereas, although the opening-up of the Chinese economy has brought major benefits such as better access to the employment market and a fall in rural unemployment, not all segments of the Chinese population have benefited equally from China's economic growth and there are large disparities emerging between urban and rural parts of the country;
- P. whereas inequalities between urban and rural populations in terms of income and access to employment, social welfare, healthcare and education constitute a significant cohesion policy challenge for China;
- Q. whereas EU-China cooperation in the field of science and technology is a matter of common interest; whereas internet use has spread in China and there are now more than 500 million users forming an online body of public opinion; whereas, however, the country's internet environment remains very restrictive;
- R. whereas the EU is the world's leading tourist destination, whereas 100 million Chinese are expected to travel abroad by 2020 and whereas it is therefore necessary to support initiatives aimed at attracting these new tourist flows;
- S. whereas China is the world's biggest carbon dioxide emitter and whereas emission levels are still increasing rapidly; whereas China's per capita CO₂ emissions reached 6.8 tonnes in 2010 and are expected to overtake US per capita emissions by 2017;
- T. whereas China is stepping up its efforts as regards market-based emissions trading systems; whereas China is carrying out seven pilot projects in this area with the purpose of establishing a national emissions trading scheme in 2015;
- U. whereas the 21st century is seeing China return to the world scene as an economic and commercial power, on account of its rapidly growing economic power and opaque military build-up;
- V. whereas the EU adheres to the PRC's one-China policy in the context of cross-Strait relations between the PRC and Taiwan;
- W. whereas the positive role played by the PRC in South-East Asia in terms of economic regionalisation and dynamics is becoming increasingly overshadowed by territorial disputes in the South China Sea with Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, the Philippines and Taiwan, and in the East China Sea with Japan and Taiwan – all areas rich in fish and in oil and gas reserves;
- X. whereas China maintains close relations with North Korea, the latter being largely economically dependent on the former, with an inflow of Chinese money and tourists being vital to the survival of the Pyongyang regime in its current state;
- Y. whereas China is cooperating with Russia, four Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and four observer countries (India, Iran, Mongolia and Pakistan) in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO); whereas Chinese investments in Central Asia will rise in the next decade from USD 20 billion to USD 100 billion, as announced at the SCO Summit in Beijing on 6 June 2012;
- Z. whereas the deepening relations between Beijing and Washington, along with the strong financial and economic ties between the two countries, constitute one of the world's most significant bilateral relationships; whereas Europe is China's first trading partner;
- AA. whereas nowhere in the world is China's explosive growth more visible than in Africa and Latin America; whereas this is illustrated in particular by the impressive rise in China's mutual trade volume in Africa, which increased by 80 % between 2009 and 2011 to USD 166.3 billion, according to statistics released by the Chinese Trade Ministry; whereas Chinese foreign direct investment in Africa rose by 58.9 % in 2011 to USD 1.7 billion; whereas Chinese interests in Africa are visible through major development projects such as railways, roads and social welfare projects;

EU-China Strategic Partnership and cooperation

1. Supports the public commitment made by the EU and China during their High-Level Strategic Dialogue of 9-10 July 2012 in Beijing to setting a good example of international cooperation in the 21st century through their Strategic Partnership based on shared interests and mutual understanding; supports and encourages the almost 60 sectoral dialogues between the EU and China, with the conviction that an enhanced and highly developed partnership will be mutually beneficial to both the EU and China; wishes, however, to see a strengthening of these dialogues in the fields of human rights, the environment, security, energy and in particular the fight against counterfeit products, in view of its impact on public health and safety; encourages efforts to actively seek synergies between China's 12th Five-Year Plan and the Europe 2020 strategy with a view to deepening pragmatic cooperation in various fields; believes, moreover, that the concept of strategic partnership must be better defined; calls for increased trade and economic relations with China to go hand in hand with considerable progress in the political dialogue on human rights and the rule of law;
2. Expects Member States to give the European External Action Service (EEAS) and especially its Delegation in Beijing a clear mandate to strengthen the EU-China Strategic Partnership by speaking with one voice to the Chinese Government, and to refrain from implementing bilateral foreign policy initiatives that may jeopardise the efforts being made by the EEAS; calls for the EU to implement a long-term strategy vis-à-vis China, providing operational coordination both between the institutions of the Union and between the Union and its Member States; expects the Chinese authorities, at all political levels, to strengthen the EU-China Strategic Partnership through the consistent and transparent application of mutual and international agreements and rules;
3. Welcomes the agreements reached during the 15th EU-China Summit held in Brussels on 20 September 2012; urges their swift operationalisation and implementation, which will strengthen relations between the Union and China;
4. Welcomes also the commitments made at the 15th EU-China Summit, in particular regarding the negotiation of an agreement on investment and the establishment of a regular dialogue on defence and security issues;
5. Considers that relations between the EU and China, both at the economic and trade levels and at the cultural and social levels, could be one of the major factors in the development and betterment of both societies and therefore sees this cooperation as vital for the interests of both sides;
6. Welcomes the launch and successful first round of the EU-China High-Level People-to-People Dialogue; expresses satisfaction with the progress and achievements of the EU-China Year of Intercultural Dialogue and takes note of the agreement reached at the 15th EU-China Summit on a series of follow-up actions in various areas relating to education, culture, multilingualism and youth;
7. Calls on the Commission, the Council and the relevant Chinese authorities to facilitate, in cooperation with Parliament, tourist flows from China to the EU by harmonising and accelerating procedures for issuing visas for Chinese nationals, particularly in the context of business and conference travel;
8. Welcomes the call made by both sides at the 15th EU-China Summit for the launch of a comprehensive EU-China dialogue on mobility and migration at an appropriate level and their mutual undertaking to continue to explore ways of facilitating exchanges for Chinese and EU citizens, including mutual visa exemptions for holders of diplomatic passports;
9. Emphasises that China is not only the world's second-largest economy and biggest exporter in the global economy, but also an increasingly important political power;

Internal situation

10. Stresses that China, in recent decades, has achieved significant social progress; emphasises that such an improvement in the quality of life in a huge country in such a short period of time is unique

in history; notes that China's economic growth has lifted more than half a billion people out of poverty since 1990;

11. Takes note of the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015), approved by the National People's Congress in March 2012, which is intended to tackle the negative side effects of an unparalleled period of sustained high economic growth, such as acute environmental threats, regional imbalances, rising income inequality and continuing collective protests centred on social, economic and legal grievances;
12. Notes the importance of identifying common ground between the Europe 2020 strategy and China's 12th Five-Year-Plan;
13. Welcomes China's successful economic policy, but shares the criticism made by independent Chinese scholars and observers that the preservation of this trend is seriously threatened by corruption scandals, a lack of transparency and a 'red aristocracy' of close family members of former and present party leaders who possess enormous fortunes owing to their political and economic connections, a grave situation which was recently laid bare by the Bo Xilai affair;
14. Looks forward to the speedy implementation of the repeated calls for democratisation and political reforms inside the CCP by the new party leadership; believes that only effective political reforms aimed at shaping inclusive, democratic and accountable institutions that reflect China's ethnic, religious, political and social diversity will pave the way for building sustainable growth and stability and curb the semi-independence of high-handed provincial, district and local party bosses, who badly damage the reputation of China's national leadership both internally and externally through their abuses of power, with particular reference to the very costly and endemic cases of corruption; considers that such cases should be tackled through the introduction of accountability mechanisms, as acknowledged by Chairman Hu Jintao during the 18th CCP Congress of November 2012;
15. Shares and supports the vehement rejection by Chinese lawyers of a compulsory oath of allegiance to the CCP on the grounds that it is an attack on the legal system which blatantly disregards international legal standards, because any lawyer should swear allegiance to the constitution and not to a political party or organisation;
16. Emphasises that, although forced abortions are strictly illegal in China, family-planning officials repeatedly coerce women into inhumane practices such as forced abortions or sterilisation; condemns the so-called 'social maintenance fee', an often-exorbitant fine that parents have to pay in the event of extra births, as was the case in the tragedy of Feng Jianmei; points out that official statistics show that in 2011 there were 8 400 complaints from victims about misconduct by family-planning authorities; wholeheartedly supports Chinese voices calling for an end to the one-child policy, with its many loopholes, particularly in the light of demographic trends in China, while stressing its severe negative social and psychological consequences such as social disparities, a worsening gender equality situation, widespread negative feeling about the birth of a female child and the still-growing imbalance between baby boys and girls, which is creating 'little emperors', disrupting the traditional family structure and, moreover, reducing the intake of young people in the labour market; calls on the Chinese leadership to consider it a top priority to find a solution to this problem;
17. Takes serious account of the vigorous protests by workers at the Foxconn plant and demands that workers' rights be respected; supports the pursuit of decent pay and decent working conditions;
18. Welcomes China's efforts to establish a nationwide emissions trading system by 2015, which could in the future be integrated with other carbon trading systems, in particular the EU's Emissions Trading System; notes, however, that China does not yet have a fully-functioning, mature market economy, which is a clear prerequisite for a well-functioning emissions trading system;

19. Urges the Chinese Government to step up the measuring of pollutants and emissions in order to overcome the lack of reliable carbon emission data, to establish a better legal infrastructure and to increase capacity-building at an administrative level; welcomes, in this connection, the financing agreement of 20 September 2012 between the EU and China, which promotes the environment, the transition towards a low-carbon economy and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in China;
20. Takes note of the decision of Hong Kong's Chief Executive not to force the implementation of a controversial 'national education' curriculum following mass demonstrations and widespread opposition; calls on the Beijing authorities fully to respect the 'one country-two systems' principle in compliance with the agreement signed before the handover of the former British colony to the PRC; welcomes the high turnout in the recent Legislative Council elections and expects universal suffrage to be introduced for the election of all the members of this assembly as soon as possible;

Human rights and democracy

21. Admires and supports the courage and activism of those Chinese citizens acting in socially responsible ways to promote and defend universally recognised social and human rights, and to challenge and correct wellknown social dangers and/or criminal acts such as corruption, abuses of office, environmental damage, AIDS infection, food poisoning, construction fraud in relation to schools, and illegal land and property expropriation, often committed by local party authorities; denounces all instances of official retaliation against these Chinese citizens; urges the Chinese leadership to encourage civil responsibility in terms of observing social human rights and to rehabilitate officially persecuted and punished defenders of these rights; reminds the Chinese leadership to comply strictly with domestic and international human rights law;
22. Strongly endorses the critical comments of Chinese lawyers and jurists that the humiliating detainment of suspects for more than 15 days conflicts with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which China signed in October 1998; expresses its concern at the unwillingness of the Chinese Government to ratify the ICCPR, a situation which is still pending; deplores the fact that under the new Criminal Procedures Law of 2013 police and state security authorities can even detain a suspect for more than 14 months without any assistance from a lawyer; fully supports the criticism of Chinese jurists that the police retain the option not only of keeping suspects under house arrest, but also of detaining them under the rules on 'arrest at a determined place'; backs all initiatives by Chinese jurists with a view to real reform of the PRC's Criminal Procedures Law;
23. Calls on China to comply with minimum social standards; underlines the importance of compliance with, and rapid implementation of, all International Labour Organisation rules, including the right freely to form independent trade unions; welcomes the implementation of the labour contract law and calls for the legislative framework to be supplemented by the adoption of a law on collective bargaining; urges both the Chinese authorities and European investors and companies operating in China to observe international labour standards and to guarantee decent pay and working conditions and respect for human rights in China; takes the view that the EU should not allow market access for goods which have been produced by means of child labour or in facilities which gravely violate international labour standards and human rights, such as prison camps;
24. Takes the view that the trade imbalances between the EU and China reflect their differing social, economic and democratic models; takes the view that the limited or non-existent degree of respect for certain rights in China is a contributing factor; stresses the importance of identifying a strategy for dialogue with China, starting with labour market issues;
25. Fears that the number of prisoners being executed under China's death penalty legislation, as well as the expediency of their trials and subsequent executions, goes against the spirit of the human right to a free and fair trial, in that the speed used by Chinese authorities means that mistrials and other errors could be overlooked, leading to the execution of innocent people; considers that the

application of the death penalty within an opaque judicial system, which lacks full transparency and in which the rights of the prisoner are as yet still not fully developed, is a grave error; calls on the Chinese authorities to reconsider their policy on capital punishment;

26. Stresses that the Strategic Partnership between the EU and China includes freedom of the media on a reciprocal basis, which implies press freedom for the Chinese media in Europe and also press freedom for European media in China; expects all the European institutions strongly to advocate this fundamental human rights principle in their contacts with their respective Chinese partners;
27. Deplores the control and censorship of the internet by the Chinese authorities; notes with concern that the Chinese Government is tightening its surveillance of the internet by means of a new law that forbids people from betraying state secrets, harming national pride, endangering the country's ethnic unity or making calls for 'illegal protests' or 'mass meetings'; notes that there is therefore no longer any real limit on censorship or persecution; is concerned by the lack of safeguards provided under the new law, making it possible to use it in an abusive way; emphasises that the terms 'illegal protests' and 'mass meetings' should only be used in situations where a law on peaceful and legal protests exists and is effective; encourages the Chinese Government to allow the expression of a plurality of opinions on the internet, in the media and, more generally, in the public sphere; recalls that the right to freedom of expression on the internet has recently been recognised by the UN Human Rights Council;
28. Is concerned about the entry into force of the new provisions relating to control of the internet, which legalise the closure of blogs and lay down stiff penalties for bloggers, journalists, and lawyers who defend them;
29. Stresses that in a country with more than 500 million internet users, digital freedoms are the only way to achieve a flourishing and developed cyberspace; calls on the Chinese authorities both to secure and to protect the huge cyber sphere developed in their country and to target their efforts towards its enhancement and not towards censorship and control;
30. Takes note of the significant efforts made by the Chinese Government to develop Tibet and Xinjiang economically, and of the impact of those efforts on nomad communities and traditional livelihoods; urges the Chinese Government to act in a politically responsible way by meaningfully engaging the Tibetan and Uighur peoples in governance issues, including resource management and economic development priorities, and respecting rather than diluting cultural elements such as language and religion; strongly asserts that the Chinese Government will not achieve lasting stability in Tibet or Xinjiang or comity among the Chinese, Tibetan and Uighur peoples through forcible assimilation, cultural destruction or repressive police and security methods, but only by seriously addressing all indigenous complaints in order to create genuinely shared responsibility for the well-being of both autonomous provinces; urges the Chinese Government to put an end to the ban on independent observers visiting these regions;
31. Stresses that, notwithstanding a harsh policy of repression, a religious revival is taking place in China which is demonstrated by the reopening or reconstruction of countless places of worship; urges the Chinese authorities to pull back on policies and practices that curtail any citizen's fundamental right to freedom of religion and belief;
32. Calls on the Chinese authorities to grant Protestant house churches and underground Catholic churches, as well as those of other religions, official recognition; recalls, in this connection, that international human rights law recognises freedom of religion or belief regardless of registration status, meaning that registration should not be a mandatory precondition for practising one's religion; strongly condemns all attempts by the authorities to deprive these non-registered churches of their fundamental right to freedom of religion by imposing the requirement to operate under government-controlled management boards, confiscating their property and even using detention and imprisonment in an effort to silence them, thereby interfering with their religious autonomy and seriously restricting their activity;

33. Shares the criticism of Chinese jurists that the fundamental shortcomings of China's legal code on religion reside in the constitution, since the principle of 'religious freedom' provided for in clauses 1 and 2 of Article 36 conflicts with the principle of 'restrictions on religion' provided for in clauses 3 and 4, with no clarification as to which takes precedence; joins the call by Chinese jurists' religious freedom to be established as the principle of precedence in the constitution;
34. Acknowledges efforts made in the area of controlling and carefully applying the death penalty in China, but remains concerned at the fact that the Chinese Government is still maintaining its policy of not releasing details of the number of prisoners executed annually, keeping information on the death penalty a state secret; further urges the Chinese authorities to stop the politicised use of the death penalty and to ensure that there are procedural safeguards in the country's legal system which guarantee the protection of people sentenced to death, including the right to a fair trial in accordance with international standards;
35. Considers regrettable, as regards the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue, the continuing lack of any substantial progress and the failure to produce concrete and visible results; recalls that, on the adoption of a new EU human rights strategy, EU foreign ministers pledged in June 2012 that the EU would now 'raise human rights issues vigorously in all appropriate forms of bilateral dialogue, including at the highest level'; calls on the newly appointed EU Special Representative for Human Rights, the EEAS, the Council and the Commission to step up their efforts in order to give this process new impetus and make this dialogue more effective and result-oriented, including through preparatory meetings with both international and local civil society organisations and NGOs in the presence of the authorities of both sides; takes the view that such dialogue should be included in all contacts with officials from strategic partners such as China; stresses the importance of addressing thoroughly all the problems relating to human rights and the rule of law in China and in the EU; takes the view that EU-China summits and human rights talks should include a set of transparent issues to be discussed and concrete benchmarks; urges the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, to voice her concerns regarding human rights abuses in China and to refer publicly to the concrete cases and issues discussed with Chinese officials in all encounters; encourages Member States' officials to follow the same lines in a coherent and coordinated manner; calls on EU companies with activities in China to comply with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and urges the EU and its Member States to monitor such compliance closely;

Cross-Strait relations

36. Reiterates the EU's one-China policy; welcomes the increasing contacts between the PRC and Taiwan; stresses the improvement in cross-Strait relations, although they are still being seriously undermined by Chinese missiles aimed at Taiwan and by China's international isolation of Taiwan; supports Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organisations, as endorsed by Council Declaration 9486/09 of 8 May 2009;
37. Is pleased at the great interest taken by millions of Chinese citizens in the presidential and parliamentary elections in Taiwan on 14 January 2012, which could be followed instantly on the internet for the first time;
38. Salutes the strong and flourishing cross-Strait economic ties, as well as the new opening-up of Taiwan to Chinese tourists and cultural cooperation; considers the internationalisation of trade and investment to be the best guarantor of Taiwan's stability; urges Taiwan's government, therefore, to accompany its investment in the PRC with investments elsewhere;

External situation

39. Urges the PRC to use its global position in a more responsible way, in particular in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), where it holds a permanent seat and a right of veto; stresses, in

this connection, the need for China to abandon its veto position on any UNSC resolution allowing intervention in Syria in order to halt the civil war and to enable the Syrian people to take the future of their country into their hands, as part of a democratic and free process; stresses that China should also act in a responsible manner that is commensurate with its global contribution, at G20 level to deal with the world financial crisis, by aligning itself with World Trade Organisation rules, and by observing all international conventions and treaties to which it is a party;

40. Urges the PRC unequivocally to commit itself to observing the UN Charter and international law in the pursuit of its goals abroad;
41. Appreciates that China is the biggest contributor of peacekeeping troops among the permanent members of the UNSC, thanks mostly to its rapidly modernising navy; welcomes, in this connection, the increased cooperation with the EU in the fight against piracy in the Gulf of Aden; calls on China, as a permanent UNSC member, to cooperate in a responsible way with the international community on important global security concerns, such as the situation in Syria and Iran;
42. Recognises China's responsibility both to provide security to its citizens and to assume a role in promoting peace and stability in the world, and welcomes its increased participation in the UN; calls, however, for the Chinese side to show more transparency and cooperate more closely with the EU and the UN on these issues, and for it to avoid isolation in the development of its foreign policy;
43. Calls on China to review its policy of 'non-interference in countries' internal affairs' in cases of severe breaches of international humanitarian law;
44. Welcomes the EU-China dialogue initiated in July 2012 on the Common Security and Defence Policy; proposes that this dialogue be extended to include the entire Asia-Pacific region;
45. Asks China to dispel growing international concerns about its non-transparent military budget;
46. Underlines the global importance of the South China Sea, through which one third of the world's trade passes; is alarmed at the escalating tension and therefore urgently appeals to all the parties involved to refrain from unilateral political and military actions, to tone down statements and to settle their conflicting territorial claims in the South China Sea by means of international arbitration in accordance with international law, in particular the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, in order to ensure regional stability;
47. Is seriously worried about the escalating tensions between China and Japan; appeals strongly to China and Japan to combat perceptions of one another as mutual enemies, and considers regrettable their failure to use the 40th anniversary of their diplomatic relations for constructive negotiations;
48. Calls, in view of the European Union's significant interests in the security and stability of East Asia, on all parties concerned (China, Japan and Taiwan) to demonstrate restraint and to take steps to calm the situation on the disputed islands; urges all parties concerned to settle disputes peacefully in a spirit of cooperation and in compliance with international law, in particular the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and agree on de-escalating measures of engagement in the event of unforeseen incidents;
49. Takes note of Taiwan's initiative with a view to reaching a consensus on a code of conduct for the East China Sea and the establishment of a mechanism allowing all sides to cooperate in the joint exploitation of the region's natural resources, including capacity for the generation of electricity from renewable sources;
50. Notes that China's role in the cooperation between the two parties on the Korean Peninsula is vital and calls on the PRC more actively to seek enhanced cooperation between the North and the South;
51. Notes, and considers it regrettable, that the survival of the dictatorial and repressive North Korean regime depends essentially on China; welcomes China's responsible behaviour in voting in favour of the UNSC's strong condemnation on 15 April 2012 of the failed rocket launch by North Korea, widely considered as an attempted ballistic missile test; looks forward to China continuing to take

responsibility for stability on the Korean Peninsula, a swift resumption of the six-party talks on the North Korean nuclear threat, and, above all, a drastic improvement in the day-to-day living conditions of North Korean citizens brought about through Chinese incentives;

52. Notes China's growing role in the Central Asian region through trade, economic and energy projects; considers that China can play a major role in the development of countries in Central Asia and calls on the PRC to promote better relations between states there as a pivotal step towards regional cooperation; remarks that China's main objectives within the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation are to achieve peace and stability in Central Asia by collectively combating the so-called 'three evils' of extremism, separatism and terrorism; notes China's great strategic and economic interest in the region through the exploitation of its vast oil and gas reserves and the connection of Central Asia to China's coastline via railways and highways;
53. Welcomes the developing ties between China and Afghanistan, with talks taking place at a senior leadership level for the first time in history; considers that China can play a pivotal role in stabilising Afghanistan through a soft power approach and urges the development of close cooperation between the EU and China on this issue;
54. Observes that the new American strategy of renewed focus on Asia is perceived by the Chinese leadership as an attempt by the USA to contain China's rapid economic and political ascension; encourages China and the USA to avoid tensions and an arms race in the Pacific; urges China to ensure freedom of circulation on the seas;
55. Believes that very serious consideration should be given to the economic, social and environmental impact of increasing investment by China in developing countries;
56. Notes that the increasing Chinese presence in Africa has contributed to economic development, with a particular focus on infrastructure projects; appreciates the Chinese leadership's acknowledgement of the serious criticism of its imbalanced, raw-material-centred African policy during the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), held in Beijing on 20 July 2012, as demonstrated by its current open promotion of a diversification of its activities on the African continent; welcomes the pledge by State and Party leader Hu Jintao at this FOCAC meeting of a record credit of USD 20 billion to African countries over the next three years for developing their infrastructure, agriculture, manufacturing and SMEs; welcomes the support expressed by China for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and encourages the Chinese authorities to follow the global trend towards more transparency and to increase their concrete commitments in this area; calls on the EU to remain vigilant about the political, economic, social and environmental impact of China's growing investments in Africa;
57. Is concerned that the increasing Chinese presence in Africa has led to grave social tensions, but welcomes the fact that Chinese companies have expressed their willingness to place greater emphasis on corporate social responsibility in their African activities; urges the Chinese authorities to anchor their policies in Africa on the principles of, and respect for, human rights, the promotion of sustainable development and human security;
58. Takes note of China's increasing involvement in the exploitation of natural resources in Latin America, with Chinese imports of such resources having increased by more than 50 %;
59. Encourages China, the world's biggest emitter of carbon dioxide, to play a more proactive and constructive role in promoting cooperation within the global community in order to tackle climate change; welcomes the White Paper issued by the Chinese authorities in November 2011 on the policies adopted and action taken to combat climate change and calls for it to be implemented swiftly;
60. Notes that people-to-people contacts can play a crucial role in reaching a better mutual understanding both between China and the EU and between China and some of its other partners, such as the USA; welcomes, in this connection, the programmes intended to facilitate mobility between China and the EU;

61. Urges China to make it an absolute priority to ensure legal certainty for foreign companies, by upholding the principles of equality, reciprocity and corporate social responsibility;
62. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the EEAS, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and of the accession and candidate countries, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese National People's Congress, the Taiwanese Government and the Taiwanese Legislative Yuan.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
24 October 2013

**Resolution on annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the
Common Foreign and Security Policy (2013/2081(INI))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Annual Report from the Council to the European Parliament on the Common Foreign and Security Policy (14605/1/2012),
 - having regard to Article 36 of the Treaty on European Union,
 - having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management^[1], in particular Part II, Section G, paragraph 43 thereof,
 - having regard to its resolutions of 12 September 2012^[2], 11 May 2011^[3] and 10 March 2010^[4] on the 2011, 2010 and 2009 annual reports on the Common Foreign and Security Policy, respectively,
 - having regard to the position it adopted on 8 July 2010^[5] on the European External Action Service (EEAS) and to its recommendation of 13 June 2013 to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission, to the Council and to the Commission on the 2013 review of the organisation and the functioning of the EEAS^[6],
 - having regard to the declaration by the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) on political accountability^[7],
 - having regard to the statement given by the High Representative in the plenary of the European Parliament on 8 July 2010 on the basic organisation of the EEAS central administration^[8],
 - having regard to the Commission communication of 24 July 2013 entitled ‘Towards a more competitive and efficient defence and security sector’ (COM(2013)0542),
 - having regard to the ongoing negotiations between Parliament and the Council on the Union’s new external financing instruments for the multiannual financial framework for 2014-2020,
 - having regard to the conclusions of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy held in Vilnius from 4 to 6 September 2013,
 - having regard to Rules 48 and 119(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (A7-0330/2013),
- A. whereas scrutiny of EU foreign policy, exercised by the European Parliament and national parliaments at their respective levels, is essential if European external action is to be understood and supported by EU citizens; whereas parliamentary scrutiny enhances the legitimacy of this action;

A WORLD IN FLUX: BALANCING INTERESTS AND VALUES IN A NEW EU FOREIGN POLICY

1. Considers that the first quarter of the twenty-first century is characterised by a period of prolonged structural change that is transforming the global order; stresses that this demands a fresh approach to shaping a new multi-polar world order that is inclusive and underpinned by the rule of law and a pluralist democratic model as well as universal values, including human rights; notes that many obstacles lie ahead, not least in engaging with emerging powers in reforming the multilateral

system, re-balancing the fragile regional distribution of power and addressing multiple threats and challenges from nations, non-state actors, fragile states and regional instability;

2. Stresses that the world financial crisis and the growing assertiveness of new emerging economies pose major political, economic, social, cultural and environmental challenges, including internal problems, for all parties and takes the view that addressing such challenges requires collective and united EU action and the forging of alliances in order to promote and uphold peace, security, social progress, prosperity, cultural diversity democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights; stresses that all EU policies and actions should be in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations;
3. Is of the opinion that the EU must defend its citizens' interests in the world in a determined, unified manner, while always basing its policies on the promotion of the fundamental values on which the Union is founded (democracy, the rule of law and human rights, social justice and the fight against poverty) and on respect for other countries;
4. Underlines the need for EU foreign policy to be flexible in responding to emerging threats and challenges in areas such as health, energy, climate change and access to water, all of which may have an impact upon our political priorities and our economies as well as on international development;
5. Stresses that the EU needs to establish a new and credible foreign policy in response to the current challenges in the world; believes that in order to preserve and promote its values, image and interests and its position on the global stage, the EU needs not only to be coherent and consistent in its external action, but, first and foremost, to clearly define and implement its strategic objectives, making full use of the opportunities provided by the Lisbon Treaty; considers that both the EU as a whole and the Member States have an interest in developing a common vision which goes beyond the perceptions and historical experience of individual Member States; demands that the instrument of enhanced cooperation be used to secure greater capacity to act, and to overcome the inappropriate use of the veto within the Council;
6. States that only by acting jointly or in unity do we have the strength to pursue our interests and defend our values in this world, and that the Member States must therefore – more than in the past – demonstrate their preparedness and political will for collective, fast and effective action; affirms that the Member States must fulfil their contractual duty of loyalty towards the CFSP in both action and spirit, which is enshrined in the Treaty of Lisbon[9];
7. Stresses that the effectiveness of the EU's external action also depends on the full support of its citizens and on the legitimacy it acquires by being anchored in the EU's fundamental values of democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and therefore calls for close, regular and timely consultation of the European Parliament in setting clear priorities and objectives for EU foreign policy;
8. Believes that the development of European media is desirable in order to promote solidarity, bring the various national perceptions closer together and raise awareness on the CFSP;

BUILDING A NEW, COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO THE EU'S FOREIGN POLICY

9. Urges the Member States to play a constructive role in the Union's foreign and security policy by promoting strategic policy coordination at the Union level, in particular through effective cooperation between their capitals and Brussels concerning the positions they adopt in multilateral fora, notably at the United Nations and within NATO; stresses the need, during a period characterised by economic constraints, to improve the Union's effectiveness as a cohesive global actor; notes in particular that the Member States have an important role to play in the development and effective implementation of the CSDP, not only by making available civilian and military capabilities, but also by ensuring the common financing of CSDP operations and strengthening the European industrial and technological base, and expects this role to be reinforced following the discussion on the future of European defence at the December 2013 European Council;

10. Considers, in this regard, it to be of the utmost importance to enhance cooperation, step up coordination and develop synergies with programmes and projects of EU Member States in third countries in order to improve the effectiveness of EU external action and cope with current budgetary restraints;
11. Welcomes the VP/HR's initiative to develop the concept of a 'Comprehensive Approach' in order to achieve the full potential of the Lisbon Treaty and ensure the overall effectiveness and coherence of the CFSP and the CSDP; calls for the VP/HR to engage in a debate with Parliament on the best way to ensure that this comprehensive approach is consistently implemented, and in particular that our foreign policy priorities are further developed in a manner consistent with our interests and values and are supported by the necessary financial means and by effective and flexible instruments; stresses that military structures and capabilities, including a permanent planning structure and military Operational Headquarters, form an integral part of such an approach, and considers that strengthening the coordination between Heads of Missions, EU Special Representatives and Heads of Delegations will also contribute to delivering consistent and coherent EU foreign and security policies on the ground; calls on the Member States to support the VP/HR in order to achieve the full potential of the comprehensive approach;
12. Regrets the fact that the EU has not yet developed a clear strategy for its relations with the rest of the world and that its activities are defined more by reaction than by action; demands, therefore, a fundamental strategic debate, which should include the Council, the Commission and Parliament; calls, as a contribution to this debate, for the European Council in December to further elaborate on the European Global Strategy initiative;
13. Stresses, therefore, that a comprehensive understanding of the CFSP covers all areas of foreign policy, including the progressive framing of the CSDP, which could lead to a common defence, with an emphasis on pursuing coherence and consistency while respecting the specificity of each component of external action; believes that there should be closer coordination, under the VP/HR's leadership, of EU internal policies and Member States' policy choices in key areas such as connectivity, trade, transport, energy, the environment and communication, where these have clearly transnational implications, in particular with regard to the diversification and security of the EU's energy supply;
14. Calls on the Council and the VP/HR to respond to Parliament's recommendation on the 2013 review of the organisation and the functioning of the EEAS in order to ensure the further development of an appropriate and gender-balanced structure within the EEAS (with the participation of the relevant Commission services), in which geographic and thematic expertise are integrated and drive a comprehensive approach to policy planning, formulation and implementation;

PROVIDING LEADERSHIP AND COHERENCE IN EU FOREIGN POLICY

15. Underlines the political leadership role that the VP/HR is expected to play in ensuring the unity, consistency and effectiveness of Union action; notes that the VP/HR, in her review of the EEAS, has identified areas in which her role should be strengthened and made more effective in initiating, executing and ensuring compliance with CFSP decisions, and has issued recommendations intended to ensure close coordination with the Commission, making full use of her position as Vice-President of the Commission; underlines, with a view to the Hearings of the new Commission in 2014, the fact that the European Parliament should support this trend by strengthening the role of the Vice-President in external relations and thereby reinforcing the coordination between the EEAS and the Commission;
16. Reiterates its support for the VP/HR's leadership, under difficult circumstances, of negotiations with Iran, and congratulates her on her success in bringing the parties together in the EU-facilitated dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia; considers that these examples of leadership and priority-setting should be applied further in the EU's candidate and potential candidate countries and in its neighbourhood,

and in response to an arc of strategic challenges stretching from Central Asia to the Middle East and from the Horn of Africa across the Sahel; expresses its willingness to support this process;

17. Calls for a review of the infrastructure distribution and staffing of EU delegations in order to ensure that the Union's efficiency, visibility and representation in third countries reflects our political ambitions and expected priorities; calls for such a review to be discussed with Parliament's competent committee, especially where the outcome requires any redistribution of resources or a decision to open or close delegations in third countries; reiterates, notably, its demand for the opening of an EU delegation in Iran;

MATCHING OBJECTIVES WITH APPROPRIATE RESOURCES

18. Questions, in view of the range of challenges and demands for EU engagement in the world, the Council's rationale for cutting the multiannual financial framework, which will reduce the Union's capacity to promote peace, security and sustainable economic development and its credibility in respect of such efforts; cautions that if such cuts are applied in an uncoordinated fashion, they risk undermining the effective pursuit of our interests and values as well as our collective ability to promote peace, democracy, human security and prosperity in our neighbourhood and further afield;
19. Recognises, at the same time, the need for strategic choices to be made, and priorities established, in order to ensure that the Union's resources are used in a focused and effective manner; calls, in this regard, on the Member States to ensure that their national policies are consistent and coordinated with the Union's strategic objectives and commitments;
20. Stresses the importance of ensuring that the new external relations financial instruments under consideration by Parliament and the Council are fully funded, tailored to furthering the Union's strategic interests, and able to be adapted to changing political circumstances;
21. Insists that the revision of the 2006 IIA on budgetary discipline and sound financial management should mark a further step forward in terms of greater transparency in respect of the CFSP; believes that democratic scrutiny requires separate budget lines for each and every CSDP mission or operation, including the work of EU Special Representatives, accompanied by streamlined – yet transparent – procedures for the internal transfer of funds if circumstances so require;

ASSESSING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE VP/HR AND OF THE COUNCIL IN 2011

22. Welcomes the steps taken by the Council, with the VP/HR's support, in the 2011 Annual Report towards mapping out the Union's foreign policy in a forward-looking and strategic policy document;
23. Notes the efforts made to address the shortcomings outlined in Parliament's last resolution on this topic, in particular by developing new CSDP missions and operations within the framework of the Union's overall approach to a country or region;
24. Believes, however, that the Council's Annual Report still falls short of the ambitions of the Lisbon Treaty in important ways, and therefore calls for the following in future:
 - establishing clear priorities and strategic guidelines for the CFSP as an essential part of the process of applying our diplomatic, economic, financial, development and – where necessary – crisis management resources more effectively in pursuit of the Union's foreign and security policy,
 - setting out a framework for assessing existing strategic partners and developing new partnerships, including with international and regional organisations,
 - setting out a roadmap for making progress on important innovations of the Lisbon Treaty, in particular (1) by making operational the assignment of special tasks and missions to a core group of Member States, (2) through the establishment by capable and willing Member States of permanent structured cooperation in defence, and (3) by enhancing the role of, and providing more resources for, the European Defence Agency,

- addressing acute problems in CSDP decision-making, inter alia in relation to funding procedures and the financing of operations, that result in incomprehensible delays between the taking of political decisions to launch a mission and the actual deployment of that mission on the ground (Libya and Mali being the most recent in a long line of examples), including through a reassessment of the purpose and capability of the EU Battlegroups, thereby improving the overall framework for streamlining CSDP political decision-making;
25. Calls on the Council to request that the VP/HR set out in the next Annual Report her foreign policy objectives for the years 2014 and 2015, along with the timeframe and necessary resources for their implementation; stresses that these priorities should focus on the EU's strategic aims, starting with the transatlantic partnership, the economic and political development of its Eastern and Southern Neighbourhoods, and the Middle East Peace Process;
 26. Calls on the Council and the VP/HR, when drawing up future Annual Reports on the CFSP, to engage with the Committee on Foreign Affairs at an early stage in order to discuss foreign policy objectives for the coming years and provide EU citizens with a clear statement concerning the evolution, priorities and progress of the Union's foreign policy, thus reassessing and demonstrating the VP/HR's role as a leader in the EU's foreign policy;
 27. Welcomes the initiative of holding a European Council Summit in December 2013 on the future of European defence, as an opportunity to review the EU's strategic goals and security interests, concepts that should be further developed in a White Book on European defence; calls for this meeting to deliver a clear roadmap with timelines for achieving key objectives, including, in the first instance, the timely review of the European Security Strategy and the use of a White Book serving as a common template for concurrent national security and defence reviews; stresses the need to develop closer cooperation in order to guarantee military security and achieve savings;

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: CONCENTRIC CIRCLES OF PEACE, SECURITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

28. Welcomes the development of 'strategic partnerships' as a format for the EU's engagement with both established and emerging powers; contends, however, that the concept requires clear and consistent criteria as regards its place in the EU foreign policy architecture; calls for future decisions on strategic partners to be framed in accordance with the foreign policy priorities of the Union and for Parliament to be regularly informed ahead of decisions on future partnerships, particularly where such partnerships receive financial support from the Union budget or entail a closer contractual relationship with the EU;

USA

29. Underlines the fact that the partnership with the USA is based on strong political, cultural, economic and historical links and on shared values such as freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law; strongly believes that the USA is the EU's most important strategic partner, notwithstanding diverging views on important issues; urges the EU, therefore, to give clear political priority to deepening transatlantic relations at all levels and broadening them to include other transatlantic partners, with the objective of pursuing mutual benefit and reciprocity;
30. Takes the view that the EU and the USA need to cooperate closely with regard to the peaceful resolution of the conflicts and crises arising as a result of Iran's nuclear programme and the transition process in the Arab Spring countries and the Middle East; welcomes President Obama's commitment to a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; calls on the EU, following parliamentary debate, to intensify diplomatic activity as part of an agreed comprehensive political strategy for the long-term stability and security of the whole region;
31. Welcomes the announcement concerning the launch of negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), which could give the EU and US economies an important

boost, stimulate progress on other international agreements and represent a model to be followed by other regional and global actors; recalls the need to set up a Transatlantic Political Council; notes that, in the meantime, the practice of holding annual EU-US summits provides an opportunity to identify common objectives, coordinate strategies in relation to threats and challenges of global relevance, develop a common approach to emerging powers, ensure multilateralism and exchange best practices; recalls that the annual EU-US summit has not yet been held this year; points out, furthermore, that the eventual conclusion of the TTIP, and of the ongoing EU negotiations with Canada, will create the prospect of a wide economic space that would include North America, the EU, and many Latin American countries and bring economic growth and jobs; suggests exploring further political opportunities for triangular transatlantic cooperation;

32. Considers that in order to build trust it is necessary for the USA to comply with sensible data protection legislation and change its data collection activities directed against the EU and its citizens, and asks for the speedy conclusion of the EU-US umbrella agreement on data protection, which would provide information and legal redress for EU citizens; stresses that the recent disclosures have raised concerns across Europe that may harm EU-US relations; recalls that data protection must be respected by both the EU and its partners, and considers that common standards for the sharing of classified information that protect the freedom of both US and EU citizens are necessary;

Russia

33. Reiterates its support for the Union's policy of critical engagement with Russia; considers Russia to be an important strategic neighbour, but takes the view that in order to build a genuine partnership the fundamental values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law must be respected; welcomes cooperation with Russia on important international issues, especially with regard to the Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan and Syria;
34. Deplores, nevertheless, the fact that Russia uses its veto in the UN Security Council (UNSC) to undermine the international community's efforts to react effectively and promptly to humanitarian crises, such as the tragedy and spiralling violence in Syria; calls, therefore, on the VP/HR to put the EU's diplomatic weight and efforts into further engaging with Russia on such matters; welcomes Russia's mediation with regard to Syria's stockpile of chemical weapons, along with the proposal outlined by Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov urging Syria to relinquish control of its chemical arsenal, and Russia's offer to assist in such an operation; regrets the fact that such mediation did not come at an earlier stage, which would have avoided the loss of thousands of lives;
35. Remains concerned about Russia's lack of commitment to the rule of law, pluralist democracy and human rights, as demonstrated by recent legislation that hinders the work of civil society organisations and targets minorities, including LGBT communities, as well as restricting the freedom of expression, the freedom of assembly and the freedom of association; emphasises that strengthening the rule of law in all areas of Russian public life, including the economy, would be a constructive response to the discontent expressed by many Russian citizens, and is essential in order to build a genuine, constructive partnership between the EU and Russia; stresses that a determined effort to tackle corruption is important to enhancing confidence in the EU-Russia economic relationship and that progress on the negotiations on visa facilitation – the preliminary stage of which was positive – should be dependent on progress in areas such as selective justice and free, fair and competitive elections;
36. Underlines the EU's willingness to contribute to the Partnership for Modernisation and to any successor to the current partnership and cooperation agreement, provided that Russia makes progress in areas such as human rights, the rule of law and pluralist democracy (including free, fair and competitive elections); stresses also that the EU remains committed to building mutual trust and furthering political dialogue with Russia, including on matters of global importance such as the fight against terrorism, non-proliferation, organised crime and climate change;

37. Criticises Russia's use, in violation of international norms (e.g. the Helsinki Accords), of the instruments of energy and trade policy to pressure countries in the European neighbourhood so as to compel them to join the Russia-led customs union instead of signing Association Agreements with the EU, thereby hindering their sovereign decisions; believes, furthermore, that the progressive integration of partner countries with the EU can be consistent with their pursuit of good-neighbourly relations with Russia; urges Russia to adopt a constructive position with regard to frozen conflicts; regrets the fact that the EU has not been more firmly involved in the resolution of these conflicts; warns Russia that using unresolved conflicts for political ends may trigger new hostilities and destabilise the whole region;

China

38. Encourages the EU to further develop its comprehensive, strategic partnership with China, promoting both parties' global interests, joint projects based on geostrategic standards, and mutual respect; calls for the EU and its Member States to speak with one voice to the Chinese Government; calls, while welcoming the almost 60 active sectoral dialogues and the proposed negotiations on an investment treaty, for further sectoral dialogues to be developed, and for the speedy resolution of ongoing trade investigations; reiterates the need for the EU-China human rights dialogue to be strengthened, inter alia through the involvement of civil society and cooperation with the UN;

39. Stresses that cooperation between the EU and China in the multilateral arena is crucial in order to promote stability and address global challenges, inter alia in relation to economic and financial matters, including efforts to curb tax evasion, tax avoidance and tax havens; stresses that cooperation is also necessary in order to address climate change, environmental issues, the use of the planet's limited natural resources, and development cooperation, to uphold peace and respect for international law in conflicts such as the one in Syria, and to respond to the challenges posed by Iran and North Korea in respect of non-proliferation;

40. Expresses its concern at China's continuing violation of human rights and cultural and religious minority rights, namely in Tibet;

Japan

41. Underlines the need to consolidate the Union's relations with Japan as a strategic partner and major international actor that shares the EU's democratic values and is a natural cooperation partner in multilateral fora; looks forward to the negotiation of a comprehensive Framework Agreement and a Free Trade Agreement;

South Korea

42. Calls on the EU to deepen its political cooperation with South Korea, a major democratic Asian actor that has recently intensified trade relations with the EU through an ambitious Free Trade Agreement;

India

43. Calls for the EU and its Member States to strengthen relations with India, based on the promotion of democracy, social inclusion, the rule of law and human rights, and urges both sides to do their utmost to conclude the negotiation of a comprehensive EU-India free trade agreement, which will stimulate European and Indian trade and economic growth;

Turkey

44. Stresses the strategic importance of the EU's dialogue and cooperation with Turkey on stability, democracy and security, with particular reference to the wider Middle East; points out that Turkey is not only a NATO ally but also a candidate to join the EU if and when the accession criteria can be fulfilled and a decision on full membership meets with democratic approval; asks for the

opening of crucial chapters, especially in order to trigger the necessary political reforms; notes that Turkey has strongly and repeatedly condemned the Syrian regime's violence against civilians and is providing vital humanitarian assistance to Syrians fleeing violence across the borders; calls for further cooperation between the Member States and Turkey, along with measures at Union level, in view of the growing flow of refugees at the EU's external borders; stresses that Turkey's growing international standing should also be based on its commitment to fundamental rights, a secular state, pluralist democracy and the rule of law at home, and that the most crucial reforms have yet to be achieved; notes the vitality of the democratic demands being made by civil society in Turkey and reiterates its concern about the violent, repressive and often inadequate response by the authorities; asks for Turkey's support against fundamentalist, undemocratic movements in the region;

South Africa

45. Reiterates the importance of the EU's strategic partnership with South Africa; contends that South Africa, given its record of a successful and peaceful transition to democracy and its role as a regional power, can be a major force in promoting democracy and good governance, fostering regional economic integration and supporting national reconciliation across Africa, and a key partner for the EU in these efforts; stresses the importance of close cooperation between the EU and South Africa on climate change, sustainable development and the reform of international institutions;

An enlarging EU

46. Emphasises that EU membership provides peace, prosperity, democratic development, stability and security in the swiftly changing international environment, and that belonging to the EU continues to offer the prospect of socioeconomic development; takes the view that enlargement remains an important tool of EU foreign policy and is in the EU's long-term strategic interest, which cannot necessarily be measured in terms of short-term balance sheets; points out, however, that the enlargement policy needs to take into account the EU's own integration capacity and the genuine commitment of the Western Balkan countries and of Turkey to take up their responsibilities and address outstanding concerns; welcomes the agreement on telecommunications and energy reached between Serbia and Kosovo during the 16th round of the negotiations brokered by the VP/HR, and calls for more efforts to overcome all remaining obstacles;

The EU's neighbourhood

47. Stresses that the EU needs to put further effort into, place a higher priority on, and show greater commitment to, the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) at a time when this policy is in difficulty and is being challenged by developments in numerous countries; believes, therefore, that for reasons of solidarity and on account of its own interest in peaceful and free development, the EU must strongly focus its instruments, inter alia by strengthening multilateral approaches in the region, and make strong links between its policy, financial instruments and funding in order to achieve its main policy objectives, notably as regards delivering on human rights, democracy, the rule of law and economic reforms; notes that the European perspective remains a key incentive, in particular for European neighbourhood countries, to deliver on ambitious reforms;
48. Emphasises that the modernisation of the whole European neighbourhood rests on the gradual development of liberal democracy in which those who are elected democratically also govern democratically in accordance with constitutional principles, respecting opposition, dissent and non-conformism;
49. Calls for the principles underlying the new ENP approach, as set out by the VP/HR and the Commission in the relevant joint communications[10], in particular the 'more-for-more', differentiation and mutual accountability principles and the 'partnership with society', to be fully operational and for Union assistance to be fully aligned to this new approach;

50. Emphasises that in order to avoid post-accession social tensions and/or socioeconomic imbalances within the enlarged Union, the Commission must promote pre-accession policies aimed at mitigating structural social inequities and overcoming cultural divisions within acceding states prior to the time of accession; stresses that priority should be given to the national integration of social and cultural minorities, thus preventing their mass displacement towards other Member States following accession;

Eastern Neighbourhood

51. Recalls that the Eastern Neighbourhood is of strategic importance and recalls the European perspective of the countries concerned, which remains a key incentive for these countries to deliver on reforms; emphasises that the EU has real leverage in this area and should fully assert its transformative power; considers that it is high time for intensified efforts, coupled with greater political commitment, to achieve the objectives of the Eastern Partnership, including the need to establish a closer link between the CFSP and the ENP; welcomes the progress made, and further calls on all sides to make the necessary efforts to sign or initial Association Agreements, Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements and the agreements on the liberalisation of the EU visa regime once all the conditions set have been fulfilled, and calls on our Eastern partners to meet the requirements for a successful Vilnius Summit in November 2013; stresses that the summit should mark a clear step forward in bringing closer together the societies of the Member States and of Eastern Partnership countries;
52. Considers it regrettable, nevertheless, that the overall situation with regard to democratic standards and respect for human rights in many of the Eastern Partnership countries has scarcely progressed, if not deteriorated; calls for the EU to play a more active and sustained role in the search for political solutions to the frozen conflicts in the Eastern Neighbourhood, in particular with a view to breaking the deadlock on South Ossetia and Abkhazia and on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and playing a full role in support of any ensuing peace agreement; encourages further progress on the question of Transnistria; stresses, furthermore, that the full development of the Eastern Partnership can only take place once the frozen conflicts have been solved in a peaceful manner, which should be a priority; calls for the EU to make full use of the tools at its disposal to mediate and to ensure that human rights are fully respected; reiterates its view that the development of relations should be conditional on a meaningful commitment to human rights, democracy and the rule of law;
53. Recalls that democratic reforms promoted by the EU are in the interest of the partner countries themselves and can contribute to their economic and social development; points out that strong democratic institutions and closer ties with the EU through Association Agreements, DCFTAs and visa facilitation measures will help to strengthen the sovereignty of these countries against the influence of powerful neighbours; is deeply concerned about the mounting pressure being exerted on some partner countries, such as Moldova, Ukraine and Armenia, which is ultimately aimed at slowing down their progress towards further engagement with the EU; calls for the EU to address these issues in a politically coherent manner; reaffirms the EU's readiness to be a reliable and strong partner for these countries on the basis of shared common values and solidarity, and to share with them all the advantages of the EU *acquis*, along the lines of an Economic Area Plus arrangement;
54. Stresses that although the EU-Ukraine agreement has been initialled, it can only be signed and ratified if Ukraine fulfils the necessary requirements as set out in the Council conclusions on Ukraine of 10 December 2012; reiterates its call on the Ukrainian Parliament and Government to address the issue of selective justice, namely by releasing Yulia Tymoshenko, and to implement the reforms set out in the jointly agreed Association Agenda, including judicial reform (i.e. the Office of the General Prosecutor) and reform of the electoral law; calls on Ukraine to amend its penal code by removing criminal sanctions for clearly political acts carried out by state functionaries acting in an official capacity;
55. Supports the EU-Georgia Association Agreement, but believes that tangible progress by the Georgian authorities in the area of the rule of law is necessary; calls, in particular, for all political

prisoners, including former Prime Minister Vano Merabishvili, to be released and for European standards to be met in the upcoming presidential elections;

Southern Neighbourhood and Middle East

56. Highlights the EU's long standing relations with the countries of Europe's Southern Neighbourhood; calls for the principles underlying the new ENP approach, as set out by the VP/HR and the Commission in the aforementioned joint communications, in particular the 'more-for-more', differentiation and mutual accountability principles and the 'partnership with society', to be fully operational and for Union assistance to be fully aligned to this new approach;
57. Recalls its support for the VP/HR's use of new concepts, such as the Task Force for the Southern Mediterranean, as a way to maximise the leverage achieved by financing from the EU and its partners, for the benefit of these countries' citizens; expects tangible outcomes from such innovative approaches in terms of better coordination between EU and Member State contributions, capacity-building assistance for beneficiary countries and the accountability of their administrations;
58. Expresses its deep concern about the situation in Egypt and the excessive violence by all parties, including both state security forces and opposition forces; stresses that the EU should support democracy and human rights, and welcomes the EU foreign ministers' decision of 21 August 2013 to suspend all export licences for equipment which could be used for internal repression; urges all political actors in Egypt to resolve their differences through peaceful dialogue and calls for an inclusive political agreement and for power to be transferred to democratically elected leaders as soon as possible; urges the EU, and in particular the VP/HR, to capitalise on its unique position and its networks of relationships among the key players and to continue its mediation efforts towards a political settlement regarding the basic parameters of a democratic transition;
59. Regrets the fact that the EU gave up its common policy of an arms embargo on Syria, thereby undermining a common approach; condemns the tragic and ongoing bloodshed in Syria, which has already had a devastating and destabilising humanitarian impact, including on neighbouring countries, in particular Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey; calls on the Member States to show solidarity and to provide help to refugees from Syria and displaced persons within Syria; strongly condemns the mass killing of civilians and stresses that the Syrian Government's use of chemical weapons is a gross breach of international norms that may lead to the referral of all those responsible to the International Criminal Court; welcomes the firm international response and calls for the speedy implementation, under international supervision, of the plan to destroy all such chemical weapons; stresses that the severity of the situation in Syria requires a high level of coherence and solidarity among the EU Member States, working in cooperation with NATO and regional actors, especially Russia, Iran, Israel and Turkey; calls for the EU actively to support efforts to convene the Geneva II talks in order to promote a political solution agreeable to the Syrians and bring an end to the deadly spiral of violence;
60. Reiterates its call for the EU to play a more active role in the resolution of the Western Sahara conflict, which currently represents an insurmountable obstacle to the full development of good-neighbourly relations in the Maghreb;
61. Continues to support the twin-track approach adopted by the EU, the USA, Russia and China with the objective of pursuing non-proliferation; calls on the Iranian President to follow up on recent positive declarations by cooperating fully with the international community in addressing concerns regarding the exclusively peaceful nature of the Iranian nuclear programme; calls on the EU 3-plus-3 to consider both additional measures and incentives dependent on Iran making concrete progress in taking verifiable steps to address the international community's concerns; stresses that any failure or stalling in the negotiations between the EU 3-plus-3 and Iran on nuclear non-proliferation will pose serious risks to regional and global security;

62. Expresses hope for the Middle East peace negotiations and recalls that resolving the conflict in the Middle East is a fundamental interest of the EU, as well as of the parties themselves and of the wider region; stresses, therefore, that the need for progress is even more urgent on account of the ongoing changes in the Arab world, the Syrian crisis and the particularly volatile situation in the wider Middle East; calls on the Member States to find common ground for more decisive action by the EU in close cooperation with the Arab League and the other members of the Quartet; welcomes the resumption of direct negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians as a basis for achieving a two-state solution; criticises Israeli settlement policy, which is in violation of international law and is undermining the prospects for peace and a negotiated resolution of the conflict; reiterates that a stable and peaceful Middle East is in the EU's interest and calls for more active engagement with a view to achieving this aim; welcomes the publication of the Guidelines on EU funding instruments and calls for their sensitive, non-bureaucratic implementation;
63. Asks both Iran and the United Arab Emirates to engage in an open and frank dialogue making it possible to arrive at a peaceful solution, entirely consistent with international law, to their territorial dispute;

Latin America

64. Welcomes the EU-Latin America political dialogue, including the summits of heads of state and the EUROLAT Parliamentary Assembly;
65. Believes that the EU and the countries of Latin America share a common commitment to socially sustainable economic development and a common attachment to democratic values and the rule of law, but also experience tensions in reconciling those values and goals with conditions of governance;
66. Expresses its support for the process of negotiating an Association Agreement between the EU and Mercosur and notes the commitment of both parties to arriving at an exchange of offers on market access by the end of 2013; welcomes the entry into force of the EU-Central America Association Agreement and of the Multiparty Free Trade Agreement with Colombia and Peru, and looks forward to removing visa requirements with these two countries, as well as to working on further Association Agreements, including with Ecuador; notes that such agreements represent important advances in developing strategic relations between the EU and Latin America;
67. Stresses the need to strengthen contacts and coordination with Latin American partners in multilateral forums; calls for the adoption of a Euro-Latin American Charter for Peace and Security, as requested by the Eurolat Assembly;

Africa

68. Insists that preparations for the Fourth EU-Africa Summit in 2014 afford an opportunity to move beyond institutional capacity-building at continental level and towards the establishment of a political partnership for peace, security, socio economic development, efforts to combat illicit financial flows from Africa, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and good governance, at the regional and sub-regional level;
69. Underlines the importance of the respective EU strategies for the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region as a key means of addressing the complexity of the security, governance and development challenges affecting these regions, which span the breadth of Africa;
70. Recalls that longer-term state stability and human security in these two regions require not only the defeating of violent radical extremists and those trafficking in arms, drugs and people, but also the promotion of reconciliation, the strengthening of state and civil society institutions and the provision of alternative economic activities to give people a dignified livelihood, in particular through creating jobs for young people by facilitating the development and implementation of confidence-building measures;

Central Asia

71. Supports the EU's promotion of a regional approach in Central Asia, which is essential in tackling common challenges, in particular as regards stability, security, water and energy, in facilitating dialogue, in developing good-neighbourly relations and in promoting the EU's strategic interests; calls for the EU's engagement in this region to be linked to progress on democratisation, human rights, good governance, sustainable socioeconomic development, the rule of law and the fight against corruption; further emphasises the importance of the EU's presence on the ground in order closely to monitor politically motivated trials, and the necessity of promoting political pluralism;
72. Underlines also the importance of the EU's dialogue with Central Asian countries on regional environmental and security matters, in particular as regards the management of water resources and the situation in Afghanistan after 2014; welcomes the launch of the EU-Central Asia High-Level Security Dialogue on 13 June 2013;
73. Notes that the energy- and natural-resource-rich Central Asian countries are potentially significant for the EU's diversification of sources and supply routes in order to achieve a higher degree of energy security; calls on the EEAS and the Commission to continue to strongly support energy supply diversification projects such as the Southern Corridor and the trans-Caspian pipeline;

Afghanistan

74. Is deeply concerned about the continued violence, in all forms, in Afghanistan, in particular that directed against women; urges the Afghan Government to prepare for taking over full responsibility after the withdrawal of international forces from 2014; calls for the Member States to gear up to support the military and civilian capacity-building of the Afghan Government and its National Security Forces in order to create stability and security as a prerequisite for development, avoiding the creation of a security and economic vacuum once the country assumes full responsibility for its own security after 2014; highlights the need to continue the EU's support for the fight against corruption; reiterates the need to establish a plan for the elimination of opium production; recalls that Parliament has repeatedly called for the promotion of a five-year plan for the elimination of opium production;
75. Reiterates the EU's long-term commitment to assisting Afghanistan in a peaceful transition and sustainable socioeconomic development; welcomes the fact that the EU and Afghanistan are about to conclude the negotiations on a Cooperation Agreement on Partnership and Development; calls on both sides to conclude the negotiations swiftly;
76. Emphasises the need for enhanced cooperation within the sub-region of Central Asia and with Russia, Pakistan, India and Iran in order to address the challenges of cross-border trafficking in people and goods and to combat the illegal production and trafficking of drugs; warns against the risk of such problems spilling over to neighbouring countries and to the wider sub-region after 2014; stresses Pakistan's key role in the fight against terrorism;

Asia

77. Calls for the EU to have a greater presence in the Asia-Pacific region, with a focus beyond China, India and Japan; stresses the political and economic potential of the partnerships being established between the EU and Indonesia, a democracy with the world's fourth-largest – mostly Muslim – population, and a G-20 member, and between the EU and the Philippines; underlines the new prospects for EU-ASEAN relations following the democratic changes in Myanmar; regards the Bandar Seri Begawan Plan of Action to strengthen the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-EU enhanced partnership as a relevant step; also regards the Treaty of Amity as a chance to deepen cooperation and looks forward to tangible outcomes in this respect;
78. Emphasises the need to conclude the negotiations on partnership and cooperation agreements and political framework agreements with several Southeast and East Asian countries, based on social

standards and European corporate social responsibility, in order to consolidate and heighten the EU's relations with the region;

79. Underlines the importance of Asia-Pacific regional security and is concerned about tensions, including territorial disputes around the East and South China Sea, as well as having increasing concerns about North Korea; suggests that the EU could take a more active role and call for all parties concerned to be included in all dialogue and cooperation mechanisms, especially in the multilateral arena, in view of the importance of stability in this area to the EU's maritime security and commercial interests;
80. Notes the efforts made towards cooperation between the EU and the USA following the 'pivot' to Asia, as demonstrated by the common approach to the lifting of sanctions on Myanmar; calls, therefore, for greater coordination of US and EU policies towards Asia, together with those of key partners such as Australia and New Zealand; urges, to this end, the swift conclusion of the negotiations on framework agreements with Australia and New Zealand, which should reflect the EU's common approach to the inclusion of clearly worded political clauses on human rights and democracy in all international agreements negotiated by the EU;
81. Recalls the first EU-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue held in June 2012 and the commitment to constructive discussions on enhancing bilateral cooperation and shared views on regional and international issues of mutual concern, including more proactive engagement in favour of a pluralistic society as an essential element in the fight against terrorism; calls on the VP/HR to update Parliament on follow-up to that strategic dialogue and preparations for the next one, which should take place in Brussels in 2013;
82. Commends Taiwan's continuous efforts to maintain peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region; recognises the progress made in cross-Strait relations, especially the flourishing economic links, tourism and cultural cooperation; reiterates its firm support for Taiwan's meaningful participation in relevant international organisations and activities, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; urges the Commission and the Council to facilitate the negotiation of an EU-Taiwan economic cooperation agreement (ECA); encourages closer bilateral cooperation between the EU and Taiwan in areas such as trade, research, culture, education and environmental protection;
83. Remains deeply concerned about the continuing massive human rights violations in North Korea and its continuing tests of increasingly powerful nuclear devices and longer-range missiles, which remain a serious threat to international peace, stability and security and to the country's economic development;

Multilateral partners

84. Believes that the G-20 could prove a useful and particularly appropriate forum for consensus-building that is inclusive, based on partnership and able to foster convergence, including regulatory convergence; takes the view, however, that the G-20 has yet to prove its value in converting summit conclusions into sustainable policies that address critical challenges;
85. Acknowledges the role of the UNSC as the highest international body responsible for peacekeeping and international security, while noting that recent crises have highlighted its growing inability to act in a timely manner in response to serious threats to international peace and security, on account of its structures and working methods; urges the VP/HR, therefore, to put her efforts into securing a permanent EU seat in the UNSC and steering the reform of the UNSC; calls on those EU Member States that hold a permanent seat to involve the VP/HR in their decision-making;
86. Calls for the EU and its Member States to reconfirm the EU's commitment to advancing effective multilateralism, with the UN system at its core, by enhancing the representativeness, accountability and effectiveness of the UN, which necessitates the reform of the UNSC, including restrictions on the power of veto; stresses the importance of working with other international partners in order to respond to international challenges; stresses that an EU seat in an enlarged UNSC remains a central,

long-term goal of the EU; calls, furthermore, on the Member States, in order to strengthen the EU's presence within the UN system, to coordinate their efforts in selecting senior officials for high-level posts in the UN and other international institutions;

87. Calls for the EU and its Member States to cooperate with partners in strengthening the role of regional organisations in peacekeeping, conflict prevention, civilian and military crisis management, and conflict resolution; stresses the need to work with partners in ensuring that the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) concept is legally developed and is exercised whenever it is needed, encompassing prevention, protection and post-conflict reconstruction; recalls its recommendation that an interinstitutional EU 'Consensus on R2P' be adopted, and expects the EEAS to start consultations to this end; underlines the need to develop more effective mediation guidelines and capacities, including through collaboration between the EU and the UN;
88. Welcomes the commitments made by the EU and NATO to strengthen their strategic partnership through a complementary approach; notes that the current global and European economic crisis has spurred efforts to seek more cost-effective operational capabilities in both the EU and NATO, which are urgently needed; calls for an urgent political solution to the ongoing stalemate which is hindering proper, close cooperation between the EU and NATO; welcomes initiatives such as additional EU Member States applying for membership of NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) as a first step towards removing the existing obstacles between the EU and NATO;
89. Remains concerned about the problems in starting CSDP missions, such as delays in planning and deployment, staff shortages, financial planning and implementation difficulties, issues regarding the status of CFSP agreements with third countries and start-up difficulties; requests that a follow-up mechanism be created to ensure that such recurring problems are addressed together;
90. Calls on the VP/HR to mainstream cyber security in the EU's external action, to coordinate with the action being taken under the Stockholm Programme and to develop networks of like-minded partners to deal with cyber security threats and challenges; emphasises that efforts should be made to ensure that existing international legal instruments are enforced in the cyber-sphere;
91. Stresses the need to regulate at the EU level the sale, supply, transfer and export to third countries of equipment or software intended primarily for the monitoring or interception of the internet and of telephone communications; stresses the urgent need to prevent EU companies from exporting such dual-use items to non-democratic, authoritarian and repressive regimes;
92. Reiterates its call on the VP/HR to take stock of the effectiveness of the EU's Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and its policies for tackling conventional weapons, including arms exports;
93. Welcomes the EU's coordinated approach during the negotiation of the Arms Trade Treaty, which resulted in a successful outcome; calls on the Member States to ratify the Treaty expeditiously so that it can enter into force, following the consent of Parliament; calls for competence in respect of the rules governing exports of arms and of equipment or software intended primarily for the monitoring or interception of the internet and of telephone communications on mobile or fixed networks to be fully transferred to the EU;
94. Supports the dialogue on reform of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the launch of the Helsinki 40+ process in December 2012, which provides a strategic road map for strengthening the OSCE; fully supports the activities of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), which carries out invaluable work in the field of promotion and protection of human rights and democratic standards;
95. Acknowledges the increasingly important role of regional organisations, in particular the Arab League, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Economic Cooperation Organisation, and calls for the EU to strengthen its cooperation, especially

on matters relating to transition processes and crisis management in the Southern Neighbourhood; welcomes EU efforts to assist the Arab League in its integration process;

96. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of NATO, the President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, the Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE, the President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the Chairman of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, and the President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

16 December 2015

Resolution on EU-China relations (2015/2003(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the EU and China as of 6 May 1975,
- having regard to the EU-China Strategic Partnership launched in 2003,
- having regard to the main legal framework for relations with China, namely the EC-China Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement[1], signed in May 1985, which covers economic and trade relations and the EU-China cooperation programme,
- having regard to the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation agreed on 21 November 2013,
- having regard to the structured EU-China political dialogue formally established in 1994 and the High-Level Strategic Dialogue on strategic and foreign policy issues established in 2010, in particular the 5th EU-China High Level Strategic Dialogue held in Beijing on 6 May 2015,
- having regard to the negotiations for a new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement which have been ongoing since 2007,
- having regard to the negotiations for a Bilateral Investment Agreement that were started in January 2014,
- having regard to the 17th EU-China Summit, which took place in Brussels on 29 June 2015, and to the joint statement issued at its conclusion,
- having regard to the remarks made by Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, on 29 June 2015 at the joint press conference with Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang following the 17th EU-China Summit, in which he expressed the EU's 'concerns on freedom of expression and association in China, including the situation of the persons belonging to minorities such as Tibetans and Uighurs' and 'encouraged China to resume a meaningful dialogue with the Dalai Lama's representatives',
- having regard to the Commission communication to the Council and the European Parliament of 24 October 2006 entitled 'EU – China: Closer partners, growing responsibilities' (COM(2006)0631),
- having regard to the Council's East Asia Policy Guidelines,
- having regard to the General Affairs and External Relations Council conclusions of 11-12 December 2006, entitled 'EU-China Strategic Partnership',
- having regard to the Commission Strategy Paper for China 2007-2013, the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2011-2013, and the 2010 mid-term review of the Strategy Paper and review of the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2011-2013,
- having regard to the first-ever policy paper by China on the EU, issued on 13 October 2003,
- having regard to the adoption of the new national security law by the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress of 1 July 2015, and the publication of the second draft of a new Foreign NGO Management law on 5 May 2015,
- having regard to the White Paper of 26 May 2015 on China's military strategy,
- having regard to the EU-China dialogue on human rights launched in 1995 and the 32nd round held in Beijing on 8-9 December 2014,
- having regard to the 60 sectoral dialogues in progress between China and the EU, concerning, inter alia, the environment, regional policy, employment and social affairs and civil society,

- having regard to the establishment in February 2012 of the EU-China High-Level People-to-People Dialogue, which accommodates all EU-China joint initiatives in this field,
- having regard to the scientific and technological cooperation agreement between the EC and China, which entered into force in 2000[2] and the Science and Technology Partnership Agreement signed on 20 May 2009,
- having regard to the EU-China joint statement on Climate Change issued at the 17th EU-China Summit in June 2015, and to the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted by China to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 30 June 2015,
- having regard to the EU-China Joint Declaration on Energy Security issued in Brussels on 3 May 2012, and to the Energy Dialogue between the EC and China,
- having regard to the China-EU Round Tables,
- having regard to the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which took place from 8 to 14 November 2012, and to the leadership changes in the Politburo Standing Committee as decided at that congress,
- having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966,
- having regard to the outcomes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the 18th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee (the Fourth Plenum) held on 20-23 October 2014,
- having regard to the chair’s statement at the 26th ASEAN Summit of 27 April 2015,
- having regard to the statement of the Vice President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security of 6 May 2015 following her meeting with Chinese Premier Li Keqiang,
- having regard to the most recent EP-China interparliamentary meeting, which took place on 26 November 2013,
- having regard to its recent resolutions on China, in particular those of 23 May 2012 on EU and China: Unbalanced Trade?[3], of 2 February 2012 on the EU foreign policy towards the BRICS and other emerging powers: objectives and strategies[4], of 14 March 2013 on nuclear threats and human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea[5], of 17 April 2014 on the situation in North Korea[6], of 5 February 2014 on 2030 framework for climate and energy policies[7], and of 12 March 2015 on the Annual Report from the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to the European Parliament[8],
- having regard to its resolutions of 7 September 2006 on EU-China relations[9], of 5 February 2009 on trade and economic relations with China[10], of 14 March 2013 on EU-China relations[11], of 9 October 2013 on the EU-China negotiations for a bilateral investment agreement[12], and of 9 October 2013 on EU-Taiwan trade relations[13],
- having regard to its human rights resolutions of 26 November 2009 on China: minority rights and application of the death penalty[14], of 10 March 2011 on the situation and cultural heritage in Kashgar (Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China)[15], of 5 July 2012 on the forced abortion scandal in China[16], of 12 December 2013 on organ harvesting in China[17], and of 13 March 2014 on EU priorities for the 25th session of the UN Human Rights Council[18],
- having regard to the EU arms embargo introduced after the Tiananmen crackdown of June 1989, as supported by Parliament in its resolution of 2 February 2006 on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP[19],
- having regard to its resolution of 7 July 2005 on relations between the EU, China and Taiwan and security in the Far East[20],
- having regard to its previous resolutions on Tibet, in particular those of 25 November 2010 on Tibet: plans to make Chinese the main language of instruction[21], of 27 October 2011 on Tibet,

in particular self-immolation by nuns and monks[22] and of 14 June 2012 on the human rights situation in Tibet[23],

- having regard to the nine rounds of talks from 2002 to 2010 between high-ranking representatives of the Chinese government and the Dalai Lama; having regard to China’s White Paper on Tibet, entitled ‘Tibet’s Path of Development Is Driven by an Irresistible Historical Tide’ and published by China’s State Council Information Office on 15 April 2015; having regard to the 2008 Memorandum and the 2009 Note on Genuine Autonomy, both presented by the Representatives of the 14th Dalai Lama,
 - having regard to Rule 52 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (A8-0350/2015),
- A. whereas 2015 marks the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the EU and China; whereas the EU-China Strategic Partnership is of key importance to relations between the EU and the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and to finding mutual answers to a range of global concerns and identifying common interests, such as global and regional security, counter-terrorism, the fight against organised crime, cybersecurity, weapons of mass destruction and nuclear non-proliferation, energy security, global financial and market regulation, climate change and sustainable development, as well as in creating a framework to address bilateral concerns between the EU and China;
 - B. whereas China and the EU launched negotiations for a bilateral investment treaty (BIT) in 2013;
 - C. whereas China is a major trading partner of the EU, with a huge and expanding market; whereas the ongoing investment agreement negotiations represent one of the most important issues in EU-China bilateral economic and trade relations;
 - D. whereas, under the current leadership of Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Chinese President, China has launched a series of initiatives, including a ‘New Silk Road’ project to integrate China economically with Central Asia and, ultimately, with Europe and Africa, the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and a strategically important energy deal with Russia for the supply of 38 billion cubic metres of natural gas annually, the construction of an oil pipeline and other joint oil exploration and exploitation projects in China; whereas in the last few years China has been pursuing increasingly active investment policies, in the EU as well as in its eastern neighbourhood;
 - E. whereas President Xi Jinping has launched the ‘Chinese Dream’ initiative, which was put forward as a concept and vision aimed at realising national rejuvenation and building a moderately prosperous society across a broad spectrum of economic, social, cultural and political dimensions, and at China becoming a fully developed nation by 2049;
 - F. whereas China has experienced very high levels of economic growth in the last 20 years, and 600 million Chinese citizens have been lifted out of poverty;
 - G. whereas the 2015 Chinese stock market crash has impacted negatively on global financial stability, including in the EU;
 - H. whereas China’s family planning policy has caused a rapid ageing process among the population since the 1980s, with over 200 million citizens now over 60 years old;
 - I. whereas environmental degradation in China has taken on dramatic proportions and ever more urgent, strong and targeted government action is necessary; whereas the question of sustainable development and climate change was discussed at the recent EU-China summit and a joint statement on climate change was issued;
 - J. whereas China has acknowledged the need for the threat of climate change to be addressed, and has undertaken to adopt a protocol or other legal instrument that will enable a comprehensive agreement on the issue to be reached at the Paris Climate Change Conference;

- K. whereas President Xi's popular anti-corruption campaign, launched in 2012 and aimed at addressing governance issues by targeting Party, government, military and state-owned company officials suspected of corruption, has claimed one high-profile victim after another, exposing not only graft but also vast fortunes amassed by Chinese leaders and also revealing the infiltration of the political system by powerful criminal networks;
- L. whereas foreign NGOs have been flourishing and playing a vital role for the development of local NGOs and the opening-up of China since the reform;
- M. whereas, in the interests of national security, China has published three new draft laws this year which include provisions on cybersecurity and NGOs;
- N. whereas in 2013 and 2014 Beijing, Kunming and Urumqi were the targets of major and violent terrorist attacks, leaving 72 people dead and 356 injured; whereas China is preparing a counter-terror law, which underlines the fact that the government gives the fight against terrorism the highest priority;
- O. whereas in June 2015 the Hong Kong Legislative Council voted against a controversial proposal that would have let Hong Kong voters elect their Chief Executive, but only from a pool of candidates vetted by a pro-Beijing committee; whereas precisely this proposal sparked the 79-day pro-democracy Umbrella Movement of massive protests, from late September till mid-December 2014;
- P. whereas the new Chinese leadership considers the rise of the PRC as an irreversible fact resulting in a shift from 'responsive diplomacy' to 'proactive diplomacy';
- Q. whereas the new White Paper on China's military strategy postulates that the traditional mentality that land outweighs sea must be abandoned and that greater importance should be attached to managing the seas and protecting maritime rights and interests; whereas China is refusing to recognise the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in connection with the South and East China Sea disputes;
- R. whereas, in a 2002 Declaration of Conduct, China and the ASEAN countries promised to create the conditions for 'a peaceful and durable solution' in the South China Sea; whereas, despite this, tension is continuing to grow with neighbouring countries such as Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei;
- S. whereas China is North Korea's main political supporter and largest investor, aid donor, food and energy supplier and trade partner; whereas Chinese experts recently revealed that North Korea may already have 20 nuclear warheads;
- T. whereas in the wake of the Ukraine crisis Russia and China have stepped up their mutual relations in an unprecedented fashion;
- U. whereas on 8 May 2015 Russia and China signed a bilateral agreement on 'information security', which defines cyberthreats as the transmission of information that could endanger the 'societal-political and social-economic systems, and spiritual, moral and cultural environment of states';
- V. whereas since 2005 China has extended credit to Latin American countries to a total value of approximately USD 100 billion; whereas at present China is Brazil's principal trading partner and the second largest for – by way of example – Argentina, Venezuela and Cuba;
- W. whereas the Chinese Government acknowledges the importance and the universality of human rights, but is lacking in tangible results as regards improving its human rights record;
- X. whereas China has officially and nominally accepted the universality of human rights and in the past three decades has opted into the international human rights framework by signing a wide range of human rights treaties, and has thus become part of the international legal and institutional human rights framework;

- Y. whereas at the beginning of 2015 President Xi publicly announced his intention of extending the rule of law throughout the country, out of a conviction that effective justice is essential for a modern economy and society in China;
- Z. whereas the CPC recognises five religions, which are ultimately controlled by the party's own United Front Work Department; whereas this list is exclusive and other religions and cults are therefore being discriminated against;
- AA. whereas the EU and China have engaged in human rights dialogues since 1995;
- AB. whereas the EU Ombudsman in her draft recommendation adopted on 26 March 2015 criticised the absence of a human rights impact assessment in relation to the Investor-State Dispute Settlement mechanism in the negotiations for a trade and investment agreement with Vietnam; whereas this sets an important precedent for the negotiations for the EU-China Bilateral Investment Agreement;
- AC. whereas Tibetans express their cultural identity through the Lhakar ('white Wednesday') movement by wearing only Tibetan clothes, speaking only Tibetan and eating only Tibetan food each Wednesday; whereas, to date, more than 140 Tibetans have burned themselves to death in protest against Chinese government policy in the Tibet autonomous region; whereas the death in prison of the lama Tenzin Delek Rinpoche recently gave rise to fresh tension; whereas a policy of Han settlement is being pursued in Tibet; whereas 2015 marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Tibet autonomous region; whereas no progress has been made in the resolution of the Tibetan crisis in the last few years, as the last round of peace talks took place in 2010;
- AD. whereas the EU adheres to its 'one China' policy in the cross-strait relations between the PRC and Taiwan;

EU-China Strategic Partnership and Cooperation

1. Welcomes the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the EU and China as a source of inspiration to strengthen the Strategic Partnership, which is so necessary in a multipolar and globalised world, and to speed up the ongoing negotiations for a new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement based on trust, transparency and respect for human rights; underlines that both parties, in the recent EU-China Summit of 29 June 2015, reaffirmed their commitment to deepen this partnership; highlights that China is a key international power and one of the EU's most important partners; stresses that the two sides are committed to promoting over the next decade the EU-China Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, which will be mutually beneficial to both the EU and China; expresses its support for the (bi)annual High Level Strategic Dialogue, the High Level Economic and Trade Dialogue, the High Level People-to-People Dialogue, and the more than 60 sectoral dialogues between the EU and China on a diverse array of issues; urges that these sectoral dialogues lead to confidence-building and tangible results;
2. Welcomes the outcome of the 17th EU-China Summit of 29 June 2015 lifting bilateral relations to a new level and sending out a signal for closer political cooperation going beyond mere trade relations and towards a coordinated strategic approach to tackling common global challenges and threats; notes that both sides fully recognised the progress achieved in the implementation of the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation, and that a bilateral review mechanism at the level of officials will be established to monitor follow-up; welcomes the fact that both sides agreed at the Summit on a set of priorities to reinforce their bilateral cooperation and enhance the global dimension of their strategic partnership;
3. Stresses the need for EU Member States to speak with one voice to the Chinese Government, particularly in view of Beijing's present diplomatic dynamism and reshaping of the global governance architecture; underlines the conclusion of the negotiations on the Articles of Agreement for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and looks forward to a close cooperation of the EU with the AIIB in the future; regrets the lack of profound debate and close coordination at EU level regarding Member States' membership of the AIIB; stresses the importance of trade and

investment policy, as the most obvious area to exert maximum leverage in the strategic relationship with China; takes note of the recently developed cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European countries, also known as the 16+1 group, which includes several EU Member States, but considers that this should not divide the EU or weaken its position vis-à-vis China and should also address human rights issues; calls on the European External Action Service and the Commission to submit an annual report to Parliament on the development of EU-China relations; calls for the strengthening of enforceable, rules-based trade and investment with China;

4. Recognises that China should play a stronger role in multilateral financial institutions that better reflects the size of its economy; considers the recently founded AIIB to be an opportunity for China to engage as a responsible actor in the multilateral order; encourages the new institution to depart from the past mistakes of privileging the financing of grandiose infrastructure projects and to prioritise instead technical assistance and access to global knowledge, while balancing environmental, social, and development priorities;
5. Considers it of vital importance that the European contribution to the participation in the AIIB should include: transparent procedures for the assessment of loans; clear standards relating to good governance, social responsibility and the environment; and concern to ensure that the debt burden remains controllable for borrowing countries;
6. Welcomes the participation of several Member States in the AIIB; deplores nonetheless the lack of profound debate, close coordination and coordinated response and approach at EU level in reaction to the initiatives launched by the Chinese Government to build up new multilateral institutions; urges the EU institutions and Member States to see this as a wake-up call in order to avoid a similar lack of coordination in the future;
7. Welcomes the political agreement to improve strategic infrastructure links between the EU and China; welcomes, therefore, the decision to establish a new Connectivity Platform with the aim of creating a favourable environment for sustainable and interoperable cross-border infrastructure networks in countries and regions between the EU and China; particularly commends the EU's readiness to start this project on the European level; urges both parties to seize the opportunities given by closely interconnecting both partners, including cooperation on infrastructure investment in countries along the route of the New Silk Road and the New Maritime Silk Road;
8. Highlights the vigorous growth of the Chinese economy in the last twenty years and underlines that EU Member States should take greater advantage of the opportunities offered by this economic development; notes the Chinese interest in strategic infrastructure investments in Europe, and underlines the need to cooperate with China and other countries in the region in this respect on projects such as China's Belt and Road Initiative and the EU's Juncker Investment Plan, including rail links, seaports and airports; urges the VP/HR and the Commission to reflect on the impact of China's global investment policy, as well as its investment activities in the EU and its Eastern Neighbourhood; emphasises, in accordance with the previously adopted positions of Parliament and in full respect of INTA competences, the importance of the Bilateral Investment Agreement between the EU and China currently under negotiation; calls for a fully-fledged sustainable development chapter to be included in the BIT which provides for binding commitments with respect to ILO core labour standards and key Multilateral Environmental Agreements; underlines the increasing tendency of European companies to complain that they are victims of capricious regulation and discrimination; stresses the importance of a successful outcome of the ongoing investment agreement negotiations in order to further facilitate investment and implement investment protection, market access, including public procurement, and fair treatment of companies both in Europe and in China; calls for further measures and active follow-up to guarantee more balanced trade relations following the elimination of trade and investment barriers to European companies; calls on China and the EU to further enhance cooperation in order to improve access for SMEs in both market blocs; underlines the EU-China commitment to an open global economy and a fair, transparent and rules-based trade and investment environment, guaranteeing a level playing field and opposing protectionism;

9. Takes note, in this regard, of the launch of the ‘One Belt, One Road’ initiative aimed at constructing major energy and communication links across Central, West and South Asia as far as Europe; believes that given the geostrategic relevance of this initiative it should be pursued in a multilateral way; believes that it is of the utmost importance to develop synergies and projects in full transparency and with the involvement of all stakeholders;
10. Calls for enhanced coordination between the EU and China in areas of strategic significance such as the G20, security and defence, counter-terrorism, illegal migration, transnational crime, nuclear non-proliferation, global and regional security, cybersecurity, weapons of mass destruction, energy security, global financial and market governance and regulation, climate change, as well as for urbanisation, development and aid programmes and sustainable development; emphasises the importance of cooperation in the field of regional development and of dialogue and exchanges with regard to the Europe 2020 strategy and China’s forthcoming thirteenth Five-Year Plan;
11. Calls on the EEAS to ensure that human rights are high on the agenda in relations and dialogues with China;
12. Calls for the commitments made during the March 2014 visit of President Xi to Brussels to deepen exchanges between the EU and China on human rights issues to be matched by tangible improvements in the situation on the ground;
13. Urges the Council and the Commission to engage China further through constructive dialogue aimed at encouraging China’s transition to the rule of law and respect for human rights and supporting its integration in the world economy;
14. Welcomes the deepening of the EU-China Urbanisation Partnership; calls for further cooperation in urban planning and design, public services, green buildings and smart transportation; encourages the launch of new joint programmes involving European and Chinese cities and companies;
15. Welcomes the Joint Statement of the third meeting of the EU-China High Level People-to-People Dialogue held on 15 September 2015; underlines the importance of people-to-people exchanges and facilitating exchanges for EU and Chinese citizens; supports the development of the High-Level People-to-People Dialogue to focus on joint projects and shared best practices and to promote people-to-people exchanges; stresses that exchange of experts and students between both sides should be especially promoted;
16. Is concerned about practices of dumping and the lack of transparency with regard to Chinese government policies and subsidies through tax credits, land grants, cheap credit, subsidised raw materials and other measures;
17. Is worried about the obstacles European businesses experience on the Chinese market, such as forced technology transfers, weak IPR enforcement and discriminatory treatment; underlines the importance of market reform in China and of the implementation of market economy principles and the elimination of discrimination and unjustified restrictions;
18. Recognises the opportunities arising from Chinese investment in Europe in the framework of the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI); underlines that, while the Fund is open to investment by a number of actors, it should nonetheless remain under EU governance;
19. Acknowledges the challenge of putting China’s economy on a truly sustainable path in the framework of the ‘New Normal’; believes that a more prominent participation of China in international economic organisations such as the IMF could positively contribute to more sustainable and balanced Chinese and global economies, as well as to the reform of those organisations; urges the Chinese authorities to provide reliable statistics and improve transparency on the state of the economy;
20. Notes with concern that in recent months the value of Chinese share indexes has dropped by a third and there have been hundreds of suspensions of trading owing to excessive falls in share prices; expresses its concern in regard to the current financial crisis that is striking China and especially its stock markets, and recognises that this poses a threat to the global economy given the country’s

prominent role in global trade and the global financial system; urges the Chinese authorities to tackle the challenge of transitioning the current economic model to a sustainable economy; notes that the recent plunges on the stock markets in China have brought the government's control culture face to face with the inherent volatility of the financial markets;

21. Welcomes the fact that over the last decades a considerable number of Chinese citizens have been lifted out of extreme poverty thanks to substantial economic growth and a gradual opening of the Chinese economy; voices, nonetheless, its concern that these economic improvements often cause environmental problems and great inequalities;
22. Welcomes the fact that in the recent EU-China Joint Statement on Climate Change, adopted at the 29 June 2015 summit, both sides expressed their commitment to work together to reach an ambitious and legally binding agreement at the Paris Climate Conference in 2015; urges all parties to the conference to build on the momentum created by the EU-China and US-China climate change statements; stresses the need to cooperate in the field of energy in order to tackle jointly the multiple challenges related to energy security and global energy architecture;

Internal situation

23. Notes that under the leadership of President Xi, the Chinese government is showing a growing assertiveness both internally and externally; points out that the country's civil rights activists, lawyers, journalists, bloggers, academics and other representatives of civil society are now finding their freedom curbed in a way that has not been seen for years; observes that China's human rights record remains a matter of serious concern;
24. Expresses its deep concern at the imminent adoption of the draft Foreign NGO Management Law, as it would mean a further shrinking of space for Chinese civil society and would severely restrict freedom of association and expression in the country, including by banning 'overseas NGOs' that are not registered with the Chinese Ministry of Public Security and provincial public security departments from funding any Chinese individual or organisation, and prohibiting Chinese groups from conducting 'activities' on behalf of or with the authorisation of non-registered overseas NGOs, including those based in Hong Kong and Macao; calls on the Chinese authorities to substantially revise this law in order to bring it in line with international human rights standards;
25. Expresses its concern at the new draft law on cybersecurity, which would bolster and institutionalise the practices of cyberspace censorship and monitoring and may force European companies to include mandatory backdoors in their IT infrastructure; notes the fears of Chinese reforming lawyers and civil rights defenders that this law will further restrict freedom of expression and that self-censorship will grow; stresses the severe adverse impact of both the cybersecurity and NGO laws on the activities of European businesses and institutions in the PRC, and therefore calls on the European Council, the EEAS and the Commission to continue to complain forcefully to the Chinese authorities against these highly controversial measures; is concerned by China's broad definition of 'national security' and 'major threats' in its new national security law, which includes 'harmful cultural influences' as a threat; concludes that this law formulates China's national security interests in so broad and vague a manner as to give the Chinese authorities virtually unrestricted powers to move against actions, persons or publications they disapprove of;
26. Expresses its concern that, although the anti-corruption campaign launched by the Chinese leadership is a commendable effort to foster citizens' trust in the government, it is characterised by a lack of transparency and in most cases does not follow the rule of law; observes that in some cases the campaign is being misused for internal fights and to foster the role and power of the CPC; regrets, however, that this campaign has been conducted in ways that further undermine the rule of law, with accused officials allegedly held in an unlawful detention system, deprived of basic legal protections, and often coerced to confess;

27. Expresses its sympathy with the families and friends of the more than 173 victims of the devastating explosions in the port city of Tianjin on 12 August 2015, which displaced thousands of residents; notes the increasing number of peaceful mass environmental protests in different parts of the country; points to the illegal storage of thousands of tonnes of highly toxic chemicals at the illegal distance of less than 600 m from residential areas; regards the slow and secretive official information policy concerning the Tianjin disaster as highly counterproductive, particularly in combination with the censorship of social media reports of this major tragedy; underlines the importance of the implementation of all industrial safety standards in accordance with Chinese and international legislation, and calls on the Chinese government to raise safety and environmental standards of hazardous productions, bringing them in line with China's own laws in the first place;
28. Notes that the explosions on 12 August 2015 in Tianjin and on 31 August 2015 in Dongying make it urgent for China to seriously address the issue of industrial safety, in particular in relation to corruption and impunity;
29. Underlines the urgency of further environmental protection measures, bearing in mind, for example, that in 2014 only eight out of 74 major cities reached the national standard of PM 2,5 air pollution concentration and given the fact that in China 190 million people fall ill due to contaminated water yearly; warns that the double water crisis (massive pollution combined with increased water usage) could cause major political and social instability; recalls that the cost of China's environmental degradation is also felt in the neighbouring countries; highlights the costs of environmental degradation and hopes that the next Five-Year Plan will make the environment a priority; also stresses that a lack of environmental protection not only fails to prevent ecological damage, but is also a source of unfair competition practices; welcomes the EU-China agreement to enhance cooperation to address key environmental challenges such as air, water and soil pollution; welcomes the fact that under the new environmental protection law local cadres are accountable, also retroactively, for environmental damage caused during their tenure and that commitment to environmental protection will count stronger in the process of promotion of those local cadres; urges both national and local authorities to constructively and actively involve environmental organisations and grassroots movements as regards the monitoring, implementation and enforcement of China's environmental policies and initiatives; points out that the June 2015 EU-China Summit also established environmental policy and climate change measures under which China is to comply with CO₂ emissions limits with a view to the Paris Summit in December 2015 and in line with the objectives of the 2020 Strategic Agenda adopted in Beijing in 2013;
30. Welcomes increased EU-China cooperation and exchange of experiences in the field of consumer rights and protection, as well as the strengthening of the Chinese government's responsive measures in this respect, as reflected in the stricter rules on retailers' responsibilities under the professional code of conduct in matters including return and repair obligations, potential frauds, misleading and fraudulent publicity, prepayment arrangements, and protection of consumers' personal data, particularly in view of China's rapidly expanding internet-based shopping sector;
31. Observes that in recent years China's anti-terrorism policy has evolved rapidly from a reactive 'defence against terror' approach to a proactive 'war on terror', along with permanent 'crisis management' entailing action to an unprecedented extent in affected regions and in society; is concerned at the draft law on counter-terrorism, which may lead to further violations of the freedoms of expression, assembly, association and religion, especially in Tibet and Xinjiang as regions with minority populations;
32. Stands in solidarity with the people of China in their efforts to combat terrorism and extremism; expresses its concern, however, that the definition of 'terrorist' included in China's draft law on counter-terrorism may, if not substantially revised, give scope for the penalisation of almost any peaceful expression of Tibetan culture, religion or identity that may differ from those of the state;
33. Calls on China to increase internet freedom and to respect the cybersecurity of all countries;

34. Is concerned at the fact that Xinjiang is caught in a vicious circle, given that, on the one hand, there are violent separatist and extremist groups among the Turkic-speaking Muslim Uighurs, who do not, however, represent the vast majority, and that, on the other hand, Beijing, for the sake of stability, is increasingly responding to social unrest with repression, heightening the presence of its security apparatus in the region, alienating many Uighurs from Beijing and nourishing anti-Han-Chinese sentiments among the Uighur population; deplores the marginalisation of Uighur culture in Xinjiang, including forbidding Uighur civil servants to visit mosques and in some places to observe Ramadan; calls on the Chinese authorities to make every effort to develop a genuine dialogue with the Uighur community, and to protect the cultural identity of the Uighur population; notes with concern the travel restrictions, notably in Tibet and Xinjiang, that can be imposed upon EU citizens, particularly in the case of diplomats and journalists; notes that no such restrictions apply to Chinese citizens (including diplomats and journalists) across EU Member States; strongly urges therefore that steps be taken to enforce the principle of reciprocity;
35. Expresses its sympathy and solidarity with the people of Hong Kong in support of democratic reforms; highlights that Hong Kong's autonomy is guaranteed by the Basic Law; holds that the introduction of fully-fledged universal suffrage in the Special Administrative Region is fully compatible with the 'One country, two systems' principle; deplores the fact that the reform of the electoral law for the appointment of the Chief Executive in Hong Kong could not be completed; expresses its hope that a new reform process can be started in the near future with the aim of giving the people of Hong Kong the right to direct universal suffrage in 2017, with a genuine choice amongst diverse candidates; welcomes the Joint Report of 24 April 2015 of the European External Action Service and the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: 'Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: Annual Report 2014', and supports the EU's commitment to strengthening democracy, including the rule of law, independence of the judicial system, fundamental freedoms and rights, transparency and freedom of information and expression in Hong Kong;
36. Strongly supports 'One country, two systems' as a basis for good relations between the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao and mainland China;
37. Expresses its concern at the recent political and civil unrest in Hong Kong, and calls on China to abide by its obligations to the people of Hong Kong to preserve their rights and freedoms, under the terms of the Sino-British Joint Declaration signed in 1984;

External situation

38. Notes that since its launch President Xi's 'Chinese Dream' of national rejuvenation foresees a stronger and more proactive role for China in the world; encourages the VP/HR to explore the possibilities of developing a common approach to China with the US wherever this would contribute to advancing EU interests; stresses that China's persistent rise as a global power requires a continuous and rapid reconsideration of Europe's strategic priorities in its relations with China, as a matter of urgency; underlines the need for a world power like China to contribute, in a globalised and interdependent context and in a more active and constructive manner, to confronting global challenges and regional conflicts and to attaining a multilateral world order that respects international law, universal values and peace; considers that China should increasingly take its place among the world's leading countries, acting according to the rules set for all;
39. Notes the priority given by President Xi's presidency to the relationship with the US, given his proposal for a 'new type of major power relationship' between China, the US and other regional actors; favours a more constructive approach to a new world order which China should help construe and integrate, one founded on the universal values of human rights, democracy and human security; calls on the EU to be more active in Asia, and to cooperate with China, the US and other regional actors for more stability in the region;

40. Emphasises that the recent White Paper on China's military strategy states Beijing's intentions to further expand the Chinese navy and extend the range of its operations, shifting from 'offshore waters defence' to 'open seas protection'; deplores the unilateral establishment of an air-defence identification zone and the consequent claim over navigational air control within Japanese and South Korean territory; calls for a balanced attitude, to avoid worries on the part of China's neighbours and more tension in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and guarantee Europe's crucial interest in freedom of navigation on the seas;
41. Considers it regrettable that, contrary to the 2002 Declaration of Conduct, several parties are reclaiming land in the Spratly Islands, and is especially concerned about the massive scale of China's present efforts, which include building military facilities, ports and at least one airstrip; specifically warns against the looming danger of an increased presence of and confrontation between rival naval vessels and air patrols in the area and of the possible establishment of an air defence identification zone (IDAZ) over the South China Sea;
42. Remains alarmed at the escalating tension between parties in the South China Sea and calls, therefore, on all parties involved to avoid unilateral provocative actions in the South China Sea and stresses the importance of peaceful settlement of disputes, based on international law and with the help of impartial international mediation such as the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); considers it regrettable that China refuses to acknowledge the jurisdiction of both UNCLOS and the Court of Arbitration; urges China to reconsider its stance and calls on all the parties including China to respect the eventual decision of UNCLOS ; considers that a way forward for a possible peaceful resolution of the tension in the areas of the South and East China Seas is the negotiation and joint implementation of codes of conduct for the peaceful exploitation of the maritime areas in question, including the establishment of safe trade routes and quotas for fishing or attribution of areas for resource exploration; endorses the urgent call by the 26th ASEAN Summit for the speedy adoption of a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea; welcomes the agreement reached recently between China and ASEAN to speed up consultations on a Code of Conduct for the disputes in the South China Sea; takes note of Taiwan's 'South China Sea Peace Initiative' aimed at reaching a consensus on a code of conduct and the establishment of a mechanism allowing all sides to cooperate in the joint exploitation of natural and marine resources in the region; supports all actions enabling the South China Sea to become a 'Sea of Peace and Cooperation';
43. Calls on the VP/HR to identify the risks to peace and security in the region as well as globally should armed conflict arise in the East and South China Seas, in line with the priorities set forth in the European Maritime Security Strategy, what risks this would entail for the freedom and safety of navigation in the region, and what risks exist there to specific European interests; considers that since other actors (notably Australia) are already significantly active politically in the Pacific, the EU should rely on bilateral and multilateral cooperation in order to effectively contribute to security in the region;
44. Urges the Chinese Government to use all its levers of influence to ensure stability in the Korean peninsula and to induce North Korea to return to credible denuclearisation talks and take concrete steps to denuclearise; reminds that China remains North Korea's most important ally, and therefore encourages the Chinese government, together with the international community, to play a constructive role in urgently addressing the dire human rights situation in North Korea, including dealing with the thousands of North Korea refugees who cross the border into China fleeing appalling conditions at home; urges the Chinese government, in accordance with its obligations as a state party to the UN Refugee Convention, not to deny these refugees their right to seek asylum or forcibly return them to North Korea, but to protect their fundamental human rights; calls on the EU to exert diplomatic pressure on the Chinese Government to that effect, in line with its global objectives of non-proliferation;
45. Urges the Chinese government to exert influence on Pakistan to persuade that country to refrain from fuelling instability in the region;

46. Welcomes the cooperation between the EU and China on security and defence, including the anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden, and calls for further combined efforts to tackle global security and defence issues such as terrorism;
47. Draws Beijing's attention to the indispensable role of the US and the EU with regard to China's modernisation goals; moreover, reminds Beijing of its international obligations and responsibilities in terms of contributing to peace and global security, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council; regrets, in this regard, the fact that China, in partnership with Russia, has continuously blocked UN action on Syria, where a deadly war is being waged by Bashar al Assad on the Syrian people, for over four years now;
48. Underlines the importance of mutual trust and cooperation between China and the EU and the other key international actors to tackle global security issues; hopes that China will offer its support to the EU- and US-led initiatives aiming at ending the breaches of international law causing the conflict in Eastern Ukraine and at restoring the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine after Russia's aggression;

Human rights situation

49. Notes that a strong contradiction exists between the official Chinese aspiration to the universality of human rights and the worsening human rights situation; notes that the recent worsening of the situation of human rights and freedoms in China started in 2013 and has intensified an already existing crackdown over the population, limiting the space for expression and peaceful advocacy for civil society even further; is deeply worried at the arrest, trial and sentencing of numerous civil rights activists, human rights defenders and government critics and at the fact that more than 100 human rights lawyers and activists have been detained or questioned by Chinese police; calls on the Chinese authorities to release those in custody and to ensure that they can exercise their profession without hindrance;
50. Believes that strong ongoing EU-China relations must provide an effective platform for a mature, meaningful and open human rights dialogue based on mutual respect; further believes that the 40th anniversary of EU-China relations in 2015 provides a real opportunity for progress in this area;
51. Urges the EU to continue pressing for an improvement of the human rights situation in China whenever dialogues are held at any level and to include human rights clauses in any bilateral treaty agreed with China;
52. Welcomes the 33rd EU-China Dialogue on Human Rights of 8 and 9 December 2014; notes that the dialogue, together with pressure from other international partners, has contributed to some concrete actions; stresses that the EU has made it clear on several occasions that it wanted the dialogue to achieve more tangible improvements in the human rights situation on the ground;
53. Recalls that the universality of human rights has always been at the heart of EU-China human rights dialogues; notes with concern that in the official Chinese view universality is questioned on grounds of cultural differences, and that this has been an important source of conceptual differences leading to lack of understanding and distrust in EU-China relations and limiting progress in the EU-China human rights dialogues; calls, therefore, on the Chinese leadership to reconsider how it approaches the question and to respect the universality of human rights consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; urges further that the EU institutions work together with the Chinese authorities in their dialogues in order to advance respect for universality;
54. Remains highly concerned that China is currently the world's largest executioner and continues to impose the death penalty in secret on thousands of people annually, without regard to international minimum standards on the use of the death penalty; emphasises once again that abolition of the death penalty contributes to the enhancement of human dignity and the progressive development of human rights;

55. Remains concerned at the persisting severe restrictions on freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion, as well on the activities of human rights organisations;
56. Deplores the often-discriminatory treatment of religious and ethnic minorities in China;
57. Criticises the fact that while in China freedom of religion is not a right nominally guaranteed by the constitution, in practice the government restricts religious practices to officially approved and recognised religious organisations; supports the resistance of Chinese churches to the government's renewed strategy of 'sinicisation' of Christianity; condemns, in particular, the ongoing anti-Christian campaign in the province of Zhejiang, during which dozens of churches were demolished and more than 400 crosses removed in 2014; shares the concerns of churches about other provinces where there is a strong Christian presence; condemns, moreover, the anti-Buddhism campaigns carried out via the 'patriotic education' approach, including measures to state-manage Tibetan Buddhist Monasteries; condemns 'legal education' programmes for Buddhist monks and nuns; cannot understand or accept the ban on images of the Dalai Lama in China; is concerned that China's criminal law is being abused to persecute Tibetans and Buddhists, whose religious activities are equated with 'separatism', and sees its concerns confirmed as monks and nuns now account for approximately 44 % of political prisoners in Tibet; deplores the fact that the environment for practising Buddhism in Tibet has worsened significantly after the Tibetan protests of March 2008, with the Chinese government adopting a more pervasive approach to 'patriotic education', including measures to micromanage Tibetan Buddhist monastic affairs, for instance through unelected management committees installed in every monastery, 'legal education' programmes for monks and nuns to ensure that they 'do not take part in activities of splitting up the motherland and disturbing social order', and a ban on images of the Dalai Lama;
58. Notes that certain commitments have been put forward by President Xi to 'comprehensively advance ruling the country according to the law', along with combating corruption; is, however, deeply concerned at the recent round-up of over 200 lawyers, particularly lawyers focusing on human rights cases, with many of them accused of 'disrupting public order' and of seeking to undermine the Party, when the authorities have claimed that such drastic measures are in fact a defence of China's legal system; stresses that these measures contradict the authorities' claim to advance the rule of law and undermine any effort undertaken for political reform;
59. Recalls that in the official Chinese view socio-economic rights continue to be prioritised over individual civil and political rights, whereas in the European understanding these rights are considered fundamental and equally important and economic development and human rights go together, reflecting differences in European and Chinese perceptions of human rights that are visible in official positions; further stresses that the comprehensive protection of human rights is essential for continued economic growth in China, and therefore urges the Chinese authorities to ensure the respect of both socio-economic and civil and political rights;
60. Criticises China's highly restrictive media environment and tightly controlled digital domain, where foreign, including European, web content is blocked and domestic content deemed politically threatening is routinely deleted and censored; strongly protests against the high number of Chinese citizens jailed for offences involving freedom of expression, especially on the internet;
61. Is deeply concerned that the Chinese government is continuing its hardline policies against the Tibetan people, especially by rejecting the Dalai Lama's 'Middle Way Approach' which seeks neither independence nor separation but a genuine autonomy within the framework of the Constitution of the PRC; calls for the Chinese government to re-enter into a dialogue with Tibetan representatives; protests against the marginalisation of Tibetan culture by the CPC, and urges the Chinese authorities to respect the freedoms of expression, association and religion of the Tibetan people; deplores the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Tibet, which has led to an increase in self-immolation cases; notes with concern the recently passed criminalisation measures relating to self-immolation aimed at punishing those allegedly associated with self-immolators; deplores

the forceful resettlement of over 2 million Tibetan nomads and herders since 2006 in the so-called 'New Socialist Village', as they are cut off from medical care, education and prosperity; is equally concerned at the ongoing transfer of Han Chinese populations into Tibet; expresses its concern regarding the cases of torture, disappearance and arbitrary detention and the denial of access to medical care for prisoners, including monk Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and 10 other prominent Tibetan prisoners; demands a detailed investigation of all death in prison cases; is deeply concerned at the degradation of Tibet's environment; underlines that the Tibetan plateau is warming up fast, and that this may cause the melting of Tibet's glaciers, many of which feed the largest rivers in Asia;

62. Urges European companies investing in China to respect international labour standards and to make commitments to go beyond Chinese labour rights, if these do not meet internationally agreed standards;

Cross-strait relations

63. Considers that both China and Taiwan are important economic partners of the EU in Asia and the Pacific; welcomes any significant improvement of cross-strait relations; advocates negotiating a bilateral investment agreement between the EU and Taiwan, given that Taiwan is, at regional level, the best gateway and springboard to China for EU businesses and that numerous states – including the People's Republic of China – have concluded such (de facto) agreements with Taiwan;
64. Takes note of the Chinese government's non-objection to Taiwan's participation in some UN organisations (WHO, ICAO); expresses its concern at the Chinese government's reaffirmation of the 2005 Anti-Secession Law that allows for the use of military means in the case of a declaration of independence by Taiwan; deplores the fact that there are still 1 500 long-range missiles aimed at Taiwan from southern China; takes the view that a gradual demilitarisation of the region would further facilitate the rapprochement of the parties; emphasises that all cross-Strait disputes should be settled by peaceful means on the basis of international law; stresses that the meeting on 23 May 2015 on Kinmen Island between top officials from the two sides of the Taiwan Strait was an encouraging step; notes that this meeting was the third formal meeting between the chiefs of cross-Strait affairs from China and Taiwan; supports initiatives that develop Cross-Strait relations in a peaceful way;
65. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the EEAS, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and of the accession and candidate countries, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese National People's Congress, the Taiwanese Government and the Taiwanese Legislative Yuan.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
15 December 2016

Resolution on the cases of the Larung Gar Tibetan Buddhist Academy and Ilham Tohti (2016/3026(RSP))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on Tibet, in particular those of 25 November 2010 on Tibet: plans to make Chinese the main language of instruction, of 27 October 2011 on Tibet, in particular self-immolation by nuns and monks and of 14 June 2012 on the human rights situation in Tibet,
- having regard to its previous resolutions of 26 November 2009 on China, minority rights and application of the death penalty and of 10 March 2011 on the situation and cultural heritage in Kashgar (Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China),
- having regard to its resolution of 16 December 2015 on EU-China relations,
- having regard to the nine rounds of talks from 2002 to 2010 between high-ranking representatives of the Chinese government and the Dalai Lama; having regard to China's White Paper on Tibet, entitled 'Tibet's Path of Development Is Driven by an Irresistible Historical Tide' and published by China's State Council Information Office on 15 April 2015; having regard to the 2008 Memorandum and the 2009 Note on Genuine Autonomy, both presented by the Representatives of the 14th Dalai Lama,
- 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 and to Article 4 that upholds the rights of 'minority nationalities',
- having regard to the remarks made by Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, on 29 June 2015 at the joint press conference with Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang following the 17th EU-China Summit, in which he expressed the EU's 'concerns on freedom of expression and association in China, including the situation of the persons belonging to minorities such as Tibetans and Uighurs' and 'encouraged China to resume a meaningful dialogue with the Dalai Lama's representatives',
- having regard to the 'Sixth Tibet Work Forum' organized by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and held in August 2015,
- having regard to the statement of 23 September 2014 by the EEAS Spokesperson condemning the life sentence handed out to Uighur economics professor Ilham Tohti and calling for his immediate and unconditional release,
- having regard to the EU–China dialogue on human rights launched in 1995 and to the 34th round held in Beijing on 30 November and 1 December 2015,
- having regard to the fact that on 11 October 2016 Ilham Tohti was awarded the Martin Ennals Award for his defence of human rights, and in September 2016 he was nominated for the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought,
- having regard to the EU-China Strategic Partnership launched in 2003 and to the European Commission and EEAS joint communication to the European Parliament and the Council of 22 June 2016 entitled 'Elements for a new EU strategy on China',
- having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966,
- having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,
- having regard to Rules 135(5) and 123(4) of its Rules of Procedure,

- A. whereas the promotion of and respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law should remain at the center the long-standing partnership between the EU and China, in line with the EU's commitment to uphold these values in its external action and China's expressed interest in adhering to these same values in its own development and international cooperation;
- B. whereas, in its development objectives, the Chinese Government has indicated that it is seeking a greater role in addressing global challenges, such as international peace and security and climate change, and increased influence over both political and economic global governance, and has committed to strengthening the rule of law;
- C. whereas the 17th EU-China Summit of 29 June 2015 lifted bilateral relations to a new level, and whereas in its strategic framework on human rights and democracy the EU pledges that it will place human rights at the center of its relations with all third countries, including its strategic partners; whereas the 18th EU-China Summit of 12-13 July 2016 concluded that another round of the human rights dialogue between EU and China would be held still in 2016;
- D. whereas China has made progress over the last decades in the realization of economic and social rights, reflecting its stated priorities regarding people's rights to subsistence and development, but its achievements in the area of political and civil rights, together with the promotion of human rights, are limited;
- E. whereas, during 34th EU-China Dialogue on Human Rights held in Beijing on 2 December 2015, the EU raised its concerns about respect for the rights of persons belonging to minorities, especially in Tibet and Xinjiang, and about respect for freedom of religion or belief; whereas the case of Ilham Tohti was discussed during the 34th EU- China Dialogue on Human Rights;
- F. whereas the Larung Gar Institute, the largest Tibetan Buddhist centre in the world founded in 1980, is currently facing extensive demolition by the Chinese Government with the objective of downsizing the academy by fifty percent, evicting around 4 600 residents by force and destroying around 1 500 dwellings; whereas according to the Chinese authorities this demolition is necessary in order to carry out 'correction and rectification';
- G. whereas the evictees are to be forcibly enrolled in so-called 'patriotic education' exercises; whereas three nuns at the academy committed suicide in protest at the ongoing large-scale demolitions at Larung Gar;
- H. whereas an extremely high number of 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;
- I. whereas envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama have approached the Government of the People's Republic of China to find a mutually beneficial solution to the issue of Tibet; whereas no progress has been made in the resolution of the Tibetan crisis in the last few years, as the last round of talks took place in 2010 and the negotiations are currently frozen;
- J. whereas the Uighur economics professor Ilham Tohti was sentenced to life imprisonment on 23 September 2014 on the charge of alleged separatism after being arrested in January of the same year; whereas seven of his former students were also detained and condemned to prison sentences of between three and eight years for alleged collaboration with Mr Tohti;
- K. whereas there are allegations that the due process of law was not respected, in particular with regard to the right to a proper defence;
- L. whereas the Xinjiang region, in which the Muslim Uighur ethnic minority is mainly located, has experienced repeated outbreaks of ethnic unrest and violence; whereas Ilham Tohti has always rejected separatism and violence and sought reconciliation based on respect for Uighur culture;

1. Urges the Chinese authorities to stop the demolition of Larung Gar and the eviction of its residents, and in this way to respect the freedom of religion in accordance with its international commitments in the field of human rights;
2. Calls on the Chinese authorities to initiate a dialogue and to engage constructively on developments in Larung Gar with the local community and its religious leaders, and to address concerns regarding overcrowded religious institutes by allowing Tibetans to establish more institutes and build more facilities; calls for adequate compensation and the re-housing of Tibetans who have been evicted during the demolitions in Larung Gar at the place of their choice to continue their religious activities;
3. Deplores the sentencing of ten Tibetans by the Intermediate People's Court in Barkham to different terms ranging from 5 to 14 years in prison for taking part in an 80th birthday celebration of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in Ngaba County;
4. Is deeply concerned by the deterioration of the human rights situation in Tibet which has led to an increase in the number of self-immolation cases; criticises the increase in military displays on the Tibetan plateau that will only lead to escalating tension in the region; condemns the increase in the use of surveillance systems in Tibetan private households;
5. Is worried about the increasingly repressive regime faced by different minorities, in particular Tibetans and Uighurs, as additional constraints are put on the constitutional guarantees of their right to freedom of cultural expression and religious belief, and to the freedom of speech and expression, peaceful assembly and association, calling into question China's stated commitment to the rule of law and respect for international obligations; demands that the authorities respect these fundamental freedoms;
6. Is worried about the adoption of the package of security laws and its impact on minorities in China, particularly the law on counter-terrorism that could lead to the penalisation of peaceful expression of Tibetan culture and religion and the law on the management of international NGOs which will come into effect on 1 January 2017 and will place human rights groups under the strict control of the government, as this constitutes a strictly top-down approach instead of encouraging partnership between local and central government and civil society;
7. Urges the Chinese Government to amend the provisions in the security law package that narrow the space for civil society organisations and tighten government control over religious practices; calls on the Chinese Government to provide and guarantee a fair and safe environment for all NGOs and human rights defenders to operate freely in the country, which could greatly complement the state delivery of social services with a bottom-up approach and contribute to the advancement of social and economic, political and civil rights;
8. Calls on the Chinese Government to resume the dialogue with Tibetan representatives, which was ended by China in 2010, in order to find an inclusive political solution to the crisis in Tibet; calls for respect for the freedoms of expression, association and religion of the Tibetan people as enshrined in the Constitution; believes that respect for minority rights is a key element of democracy and the rule of law that is indispensable for political stability;
9. Strongly condemns the imprisonment of Ilham Tohti who is serving a life sentence on alleged charges of separatism; deplores the fact that the due process of law was not respected and that he did not benefit from the right to a proper defence; urges the Chinese authorities to respect the norm of granting one visit per month for family members;
10. Calls for the immediate and unconditional release of Ilham Tohti and of his supporters detained in relation to his case; further calls for Ilham Tohti's teaching permit to be restored and for his free movement to be guaranteed within and outside China;
11. Recalls the importance of the EU raising the issue of human rights violations in China, in particular the case of minorities in Tibet and Xinjiang, at every political and human rights dialogue with the

Chinese authorities, in line with the EU's commitment to project a strong, clear and unified voice in its approach to the country, including the yearly Human Rights Dialogues; further points out that, as part of its ongoing reform process and increasing global engagement, China has opted into the international human rights framework by signing up to a wide range of international human rights treaties, and therefore calls for dialogue to be pursued with China to live up to these commitments;

12. Deplores the fact that the 35th round of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue will probably not take place before the end of 2016, as agreed; urges the Chinese Government to agree to a high-level dialogue in the first weeks of 2017;
13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, and the Government and the Parliament of the Peoples' Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
18 January 2018

**Resolution on the cases of the human rights activists Wu Gan, Xie Yang,
Lee Ming-Che and Tashi Wangchuk, and the Tibetan monk Choekyi (2018/2514(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on China, in particular those of 13 March 2014 on EU priorities for the 25th session of the UN Human Rights Council, of 16 December 2015 on EU-China relation, of 24 November 2016 on the case of Gui Minhai, jailed publisher in China, of 15 December 2016 on the cases of the Larung Gar Tibetan Buddhist Academy and Ilham Tohti, and of 6 July 2017 on the cases of Nobel laureate Liu Xiaobo and Lee Ming-che,
- having regard to the EU-China Strategic Partnership, launched in 2003, and to the joint communication from the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) of 22 June 2016 entitled ‘Elements for a new EU strategy on China’,
- having regard to the EU-China Summit, held in Brussels on 1 and 2 June 2017,
- having regard to the adoption of the new National Security Law by the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People’s Congress on 1 July 2015, and the publication of the second draft of a new Foreign NGO Management Law on 5 May 2015,
- 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, and to Article 4 thereof, which upholds the rights of minority nationalities,
- having regard to the EU-China dialogue on human rights, launched in 1995, and to the round thereof, held in Brussels on 22 and 23 June 2017,
- having regard to the awarding of its Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought to Wei Jingsheng and Hu Jia in 1996 and 2008 respectively,
- having regard to the statement by the Spokesperson for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/ European Neighborhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations of the European External Action Service (EEAS) of 27 December 2017 on the verdicts of Wu Gan and Xie Yang in China,
- having regard to the Local Statement by the Delegation of the European Union on International Human Rights Day, 8 December 2017,
- having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,
- having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966,
- having regard to Rules 135(5) and 123(4) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the promotion of and respect for universal human rights, democracy and the rule of law should remain at the center of the long-standing relationship between the EU and China, in accordance with the EU’s commitment to uphold these very same values in its external action and China’s expressed interest in adhering to them in its own development and international cooperation;
- B. whereas since President Xi Jinping assumed power, the human rights situation in China has deteriorated further, with the government stepping up its hostility toward peaceful dissent, the freedoms of expression and religion, and the rule of law; whereas the Chinese authorities have detained and prosecuted hundreds of human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists;

- C. whereas on 26 December 2017, a court in Tianjin sentenced activist Wu Gan to eight years in prison on charges of subverting state power; whereas Wu Gan routinely campaigned on sensitive issues relating to the government's abuse of power, both online and offline; whereas according to his lawyer, Wu Gan rejected a deal with the authorities which would have given him a suspended sentence if he were to have admitted his guilt;
- D. whereas on the very same day in Hunan, human rights lawyer Xie Yang was also convicted but exempted from criminal penalties after he earlier pleaded guilty to subversion charges; whereas Wu Gan was arrested months before an unprecedented crackdown on human rights lawyers and defenders in 2015 that saw hundreds of people, including Xie Yang, questioned or detained nationwide over a few weeks; whereas there are allegations that Xie Yang has been tortured, beaten and threatened by interrogators;
- E. whereas on 28 November 2017, Yueyang Intermediate Court sentenced democracy activist Lee Ming-che to five years in prison after finding him guilty on charges of 'subverting State power', and stripped him of all political rights in China for two years; whereas it is likely that Lee Ming-che's public confession was made under pressure from the Chinese authorities; whereas Lee Ming-che had gone missing on 19 March 2017, after he crossed from Macau into Zhuhai in China's Guangdong province;
- F. whereas Tashi Wangchuk, a Tibetan shopkeeper and language rights advocate, was detained on 27 January 2016 after he appeared in a New York Times video advocating the right of Tibetans to learn and study in their mother tongue; whereas in March 2016 Tashi Wangchuk was charged with 'inciting separatism' and faces up to 15 years in prison, although he told the newspaper explicitly that he was not calling for Tibetan independence;
- G. whereas in 2015 the Tibetan monk Choekyi, from Phurbu monastery in Sichuan's Seda county, was jailed for celebrating the birthday of exiled spiritual leader the Dalai Lama; whereas after being charged, Choekyi was briefly held in a prison in Kangding county in Ganzi prefecture, and was finally sent to Sichuan's Mianyang prison to serve a four-year term; whereas according to media sources, Choekyi had kidney problems, jaundice, and other health-related issues which got worse because of his detention;
- H. whereas human rights lawyers have continued to face intimidation and imprisonment, as in the cases of prominent lawyers Li Yuhan, who has been incommunicado since November 2017, and Wang Quanzhang, who was arrested in July 2015, held incommunicado for over 800 days and reportedly subjected to torture; whereas human rights defenders who are petitioners who travel to major cities to raise local issues face detention and imprisonment, as with Li Xiaoling, who has been in detention since June 2017 while continuing to suffer from a severe case of glaucoma; whereas human rights defenders who provide a platform for petitioners and other human rights defenders, such as Ding Lingjie, Liu Feiyue and Zhen Jianghua, have also been detained;
- I. whereas the Chinese Government has passed new laws, notably the State Security Law, the Counterterrorism Law, the Cybersecurity Law, and the Foreign NGO Management Law, that cast public activism and peaceful criticism of the government as state security threats, strengthen censorship, surveillance and the control of individuals and social groups, and deter individuals from campaigning for human rights;
- J. whereas in the EU Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy, the Council pledges that the EU will promote democracy, the rule of law and 'human rights in all areas of its external action without exception' and will 'place human rights at the center of its relations with all third countries, including its strategic partners';
- 1. Remains highly concerned by the Chinese Government's approach towards human rights defenders, activists and lawyers; reminds China of its responsibilities as a global power and calls on the Beijing authorities to ensure in all circumstances respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights

instruments signed or ratified by China; urges the Beijing authorities, moreover, to put an end to all acts of harassment against all human rights defenders in the country so that they are able to carry out their work without hindrance;

2. Urges the Chinese authorities to release immediately and unconditionally all human rights defenders, activists, lawyers, journalists and petitioners being detained for their human rights work, and to end the ongoing crackdown against them, which is being perpetrated in the form of detention, judicial harassment and intimidation;
3. Calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to release Wu Gan immediately and unconditionally, as he has been imprisoned solely for peacefully exercising his right to freedom of expression and assembly, and – pending his release – to ensure that he has regular, unrestricted access to his family and lawyers of his choice, and is not subjected to torture or other ill-treatment; calls for a prompt, effective and impartial investigation into torture in China and for those responsible to be brought to justice;
4. Emphasizes the need to investigate the allegations of torture of Xie Yang;
5. Calls on the Chinese authorities to release Lee Ming-che immediately and unconditionally, and – pending his release – to ensure that he is protected from torture and other ill-treatment, and allowed access to his family, lawyers of his choice and adequate medical care;
6. Expresses its deep concern at the arrest and continued detention of Tashi Wangchuk, as well as his limited right to counsel, the lack of evidence against him and the irregularities in the criminal investigation; calls for the immediate and unconditional release of Tashi Wangchuk;
7. Calls on the Chinese authorities to release the Tibetan monk Choekyi immediately and unconditionally; urges the Chinese Government to allow his relatives and the lawyers of his choice to visit him and, in particular, to provide him with adequate medical care;
8. Calls on the Chinese Government to respect its own constitution, in particular with regard to Article 4, which protects national minorities; Article 35, which protects the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration; Article 36, which recognizes the right to freedom of religious belief; and Article 41, which guarantees the right to criticize and make suggestions regarding any state organ or functionary;
9. Reiterates its call on the Chinese Government to engage with His Holiness the Dalai Lama and his representatives, and expresses its support for a peaceful resolution of the issue of Tibet through dialogue and negotiations with a view to granting Tibet genuine autonomy within the framework of the Chinese Constitution;
10. Condemns, moreover, the anti-Buddhism campaigns carried out via the 'patriotic education' approach, including measures to state-manage Tibetan Buddhist Monasteries; is concerned that China's criminal law is being abused to persecute Tibetans and Buddhists, whose religious activities are equated with 'separatism'; deplors the fact that the environment for practicing Buddhism in Tibet has worsened significantly after the Tibetan protests of March 2008, with the Chinese Government adopting a more pervasive approach to 'patriotic education';
11. Is worried about the adoption of the package of security laws and its impact on minorities in China, particularly the Counterterrorism Law, which could lead to the penalization of peaceful expression of Tibetan culture and religion, and the Foreign NGO Management Law, which places human rights groups under the strict control of the government, as this constitutes a strictly top-down approach instead of encouraging partnership between local and central government and civil society;
12. Emphasizes that the Chinese authorities must ensure that all those held incommunicado are immediately put in contact with their family members and lawyers, and the conditions of all those in detention must meet the standards set out in the 'Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment', adopted by UN General Assembly resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988, including access to medical care;

13. Is highly concerned to learn about allegations of torture of human rights activists; calls on the Chinese Government, therefore, to wholeheartedly respect the absolute and non-derogable prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in accordance with Articles 2 and 16 of the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT), which was ratified by China on 4 October 1988;
14. Encourages the Chinese Government, as the 20th anniversary of its signature approaches, to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to ensure its full implementation, including by ending all abusive practices and adapting its legislation as necessary;
15. Recalls that it is important that the EU raises the issue of human rights violations in China, in particular the case of minorities in Tibet and Xinjiang, at every political and human rights dialogue with the Chinese authorities, including the yearly human rights dialogues, in line with its commitment to project a strong, clear and unified voice in its approach to the country; regrets, however, the lack of concrete results from the yearly EU-China human rights dialogues; further recalls that in its ongoing reform process and increasing global engagement, China has opted into the international human rights framework by signing up to a wide range of international human rights treaties; calls, therefore, for dialogue to be pursued with China in order to honor these commitments;
16. Calls on all the Member States to adopt a firm, values-based approach towards China and expects them not to undertake unilateral initiatives or acts that might undermine the coherence, effectiveness and consistency of EU action; recalls with deep regret the failure of the EU to make a statement on human rights in China at the UN's Human Rights Council in Geneva in June 2017; welcomes the adoption of a statement at the following session, and expects the EU to continue to mention China as a country which requires the Human Rights Council's attention for as long as it refuses to engage in meaningful rights reforms; further calls for the EU and its Member States to raise robust concerns during the forthcoming Universal Periodic Review for China and to ensure, in particular, that Chinese civil society can freely participate in the process;
17. Invites the VP/HR and the Member States to adopt the Foreign Affairs Council's conclusions on China, which stress the critical importance of human rights in the EU-China relationship and convey a clear sense of concern about the negative trends in China in this regard, together with the expectation that the Chinese authorities take specific steps in response; stresses that such conclusions would serve to bind the 28 EU Member States and EU institutions to a common message and approach with regard to human rights in China;
18. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, and the Government and Parliament of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

12 September 2018

Resolution on the state of EU-China relations (2017/2274(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the EU and China as of 6 May 1975,
- having regard to the EU-China Strategic Partnership launched in 2003,
- having regard to the main legal framework for relations with China, namely the EEC-China Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement[1], signed in May 1985, which covers economic and trade relations and the EU-China cooperation programme,
- having regard to the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation agreed on 21 November 2013,
- having regard to the structured EU-China political dialogue formally established in 1994 and the High-Level Strategic Dialogue on strategic and foreign policy issues established in 2010, in particular the 5th and 7th EU-China High-Level Strategic Dialogues held in Beijing on 6 May 2015 and 19 April 2017 respectively,
- having regard to the negotiations for a new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, which began in 2007,
- having regard to the negotiations for a Bilateral Investment Agreement, which were started in January 2014,
- having regard to the 19th EU-China Summit, which took place in Brussels on 1 and 2 June 2017,
- having regard to the joint communication from the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of 22 June 2016 on ‘Elements for new EU strategy with China’ (JOIN(2016)0030),
- having regard to the Council conclusions of 18 July 2016 on EU Strategy on China,
- having regard to the joint report from the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of 24 April 2018 entitled ‘Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: Annual Report 2017’ (JOIN(2018)0007),
- having regard to the Council’s guidelines of 15 June 2012 on the EU’s Foreign and Security Policy in East Asia,
- having regard to the adoption of the new national security law by the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People’s Congress on 1 July 2015,
- having regard to the White Paper of 26 May 2015 on China’s military strategy,
- having regard to the EU-China dialogue on human rights launched in 1995 and the 35th round thereof, held in Brussels on 22 and 23 June 2017,
- having regard to the more than 60 sectoral dialogues between the EU and China,
- having regard to the establishment in February 2012 of the EU-China High-Level People-to-People Dialogue, which accommodates all EU-China joint initiatives in this field,
- having regard to the scientific and technological cooperation agreement between the European Community and China, which entered into force in 2000[2], and the Science and Technology Partnership Agreement signed on 20 May 2009,

- having regard to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Climate Agreement, which came into force on 4 November 2016,
- having regard to the Energy Dialogue between the European Community and China,
- having regard to the EU-China Round Tables,
- having regard to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which took place from 18 to 24 November 2017,
- having regard to the ‘Environmental Protection Tax Law’ promulgated by the National People’s Congress in December 2016, which came into effect on 1 January 2018,
- having regard to the fact that the International Organisation for Migration has stated that environmental factors have an impact on national and international migration flows, as people leave places with harsh or deteriorating conditions resulting from accelerated climate change^[3],
- having regard to the 2018 EU-China Tourism Year (ECTY), launched in Venice on 19 January 2018,
- having regard to the report of the Foreign Correspondents’ Club of China (FCCC) on working conditions, issued on 30 January 2018 and entitled ‘Access Denied – Surveillance, harassment and intimidation as reporting conditions in China deteriorate’,
- having regard to EU Statement - Item 4 issued at the 37th session of the UN Human Rights Council on 13 March 2018 entitled ‘Human rights situation that requires the Council’s attention’,
- having regard to the 41st EP-China Inter-Parliamentary Meeting, which took place in Beijing in May 2018,
- having regard to its resolutions on China, in particular those of 2 February 2012 on the EU foreign policy towards the BRICS and other emerging powers: objectives and strategies^[4], of 23 May 2012 on EU and China: Unbalanced Trade^[5], of 14 March 2013 on nuclear threats and human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea^[6], of 5 February 2014 on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies^[7], of 17 April 2014 on the situation in North Korea^[8], of 21 January 2016 on North Korea^[9], and of 13 December 2017 on the Annual Report on the implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)^[10],
- having regard to its resolutions of 7 September 2006 on EU-China relations^[11], of 5 February 2009 on trade and economic relations with China^[12], of 14 March 2013 on EU-China relations^[13], of 9 October 2013 on the EU-China negotiations for a bilateral investment agreement^[14] and on EU-Taiwan trade relations^[15], and of 16 December 2015 on EU-China relations^[16], and to its recommendation of 13 December 2017 to the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on Hong Kong, 20 years after handover^[17],
- having regard to its human rights resolutions of 27 October 2011 on Tibet, in particular self-immolation by nuns and monks^[18], of 14 June 2012 on the human rights situation in Tibet^[19], of 12 December 2013 on organ harvesting in China^[20], of 15 December 2016 on the cases of the Larung Gar Tibetan Buddhist Academy and of Ilham Tohti^[21], of 16 March 2017 on EU priorities for the UN Human Rights Council sessions in 2017^[22], of 6 July 2017 on the cases of Nobel laureate Liu Xiabo and Lee Ming-che^[23] and of 18 January 2018 on the cases of human rights activists Wu Gan, Xie Yang, Lee Ming-che and Tashi Wangchuk, and the Tibetan monk Choekyi^[24],
- having regard to the EU arms embargo introduced after the Tiananmen crackdown of June 1989, as supported by Parliament in its resolution of 2 February 2006 on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP^[25],
- having regard to the nine rounds of talks held from 2002 to 2010 between high-ranking representatives of the Chinese Government and the Dalai Lama, to China’s White Paper on Tibet entitled ‘Tibet’s Path of Development Is Driven by an Irresistible Historical Tide’ and published by China’s State

Council Information Office on 15 April 2015, and to the 2008 Memorandum and the 2009 Note on Genuine Autonomy, both presented by the representatives of the 14th Dalai Lama,

- having regard to Rule 52 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on International Trade and the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (A8-0252/2018),
- A. whereas the 19th EU-China Summit in 2017 advanced a bilateral strategic partnership, which has a global impact, and highlighted joint commitments to addressing global challenges, common security threats and the promotion of multilateralism; whereas there are many areas where constructive cooperation could bring mutual benefits, including in international fora such as the UN and G20; whereas the EU and China have confirmed their intention to step up cooperation on the implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement in combating climate change, cutting back on fossil fuels, promoting clean energy and reducing pollution; whereas further cooperation and coordination between the two sides in this sector is needed, including in the field of research and the exchange of best practices; whereas China has adopted a carbon emissions trading scheme based on the EU's ETS; whereas the EU's vision for multilateral governance is one of a rules-based order and based on universal values such as democracy, human rights, the rule of law, transparency and accountability; whereas in the current geopolitical context, it is more important than ever to promote multilateralism and a rules-based system; whereas the EU expects its relationship with China to be one of reciprocal benefit in both political and economic terms; whereas it expects China to assume responsibilities in line with its global impact and to support the rules-based international order from which it, too, benefits;
- B. whereas cooperation between the EU and China on foreign policy, security and defence, and in the fight against terrorism is extremely important; whereas cooperation between the two sides was essential in securing the Iranian nuclear deal; whereas China's stance played a key role in creating space for negotiations in the North Korean crisis;
- C. whereas largely ignored in Europe, the Chinese leadership has gradually and systematically stepped up its efforts to translate its economic weight into political influence, notably through strategic infrastructure investments and new transport links, as well as strategic communication aimed at influencing European political and economic decision-makers, the media, universities and academic publishers and the wider public in order to shape perceptions about China and convey a positive image of the country, by building up 'networks' of supportive European organisations and individuals across societies; whereas China's surveillance of the large number of mainland students now studying across Europe is cause for concern as are its efforts to control people in Europe who have fled China;
- D. whereas the 16+1 format between China on one hand, and 11 Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEs) and five Balkan countries on the other, was established in 2012 in the aftermath of the financial crisis and as part of Chinese sub-regional diplomacy to develop large-scale infrastructure projects and strengthen economic and trade cooperation; whereas planned Chinese investment and funding in these countries is substantial, but not as important as EU investment and engagement; whereas European countries participating in this format should consider giving greater weight to the notion of one voice for the EU in its relations with China;
- E. whereas China is the fastest-growing market for EU food products;
- F. whereas China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), including China's Arctic Policy, is the most ambitious foreign policy initiative the country has ever adopted, comprising geopolitical and security-related dimensions and therefore going beyond the claimed scope of economic and trade policy; whereas BRI was further strengthened with the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) in 2015; whereas the EU insists on a multilateral governance structure and on non-discriminatory implementation of the BRI; whereas the European side wishes to guarantee

that any connectivity project under BRI will honour the obligations stemming from the Paris accord as well as ensure that other international environmental, labour and social standards and the rights of indigenous people are upheld; whereas the Chinese infrastructure projects could create large debts for the European governments to Chinese state-owned banks offering loans on non-transparent terms and create few jobs in Europe; whereas some BRI-related infrastructure projects have already placed third governments in a state of over-indebtedness; whereas so far the lion's share of all BRI-related contracts have been awarded to Chinese companies; whereas China is using some of its industrial standards in BRI-related projects in a discriminatory way; whereas BRI-related projects must not be awarded in a non-transparent tender; whereas within the BRI, China is using a multiplicity of channels; whereas 27 national EU ambassadors to Beijing have recently compiled a report that sharply criticises the BRI project, denouncing it as being designed to hamper free trade and put Chinese companies at an advantage; whereas BRI is regrettably devoid of any kind of human rights safeguards;

- G. whereas China's diplomacy has increasingly emerged as a stronger player from the 19th Party Congress and this year's National People's Congress (NPC), with at least five high-ranking officials in charge of the country's foreign policy and a substantial boost to the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; whereas a newly created State International Development Cooperation Agency will be in charge of coordinating China's growing budget for foreign aid;
- H. whereas China introduced limits on terms of office in the 1980s in response to the excesses of the Cultural Revolution; whereas on 11 March 2018 the NPC voted almost unanimously in favour of abrogating the limit of two consecutive terms for the posts of President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China;
- I. whereas the Chinese top leadership, while claiming non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, regularly calls into question Western countries' political system in its official communications;
- J. whereas on 11 March 2018, the NPC endorsed the establishment of a National Supervisory Commission, a new party-controlled body designed to institutionalise and expand control over all civil servants in China, listing it as a state body within China's Constitution;
- K. whereas in 2014, the State Council of China announced detailed plans to create a Social Credit System with the aim of rewarding behaviour that the Party considers financially, economically and socio-politically responsible, while sanctioning non-compliance with its policies; whereas the project of social credit scoring will likely also have an impact on foreigners living and working in China, including EU citizens, and entail consequences for EU and other foreign companies operating in the country;
- L. whereas it is clear that in some regions of China, the livelihoods of the rural population will deteriorate because of variations in temperature and precipitation and through other climate extremes; whereas relocation planning has become an effective adaptation policy option to reduce climate-induced vulnerability and poverty[26];
- M. whereas the human rights situation in China has continued to deteriorate with the government stepping up its hostility toward peaceful dissent, the freedom of expression and religion, and the rule of law; whereas civil society activists and human rights defenders are being detained, prosecuted and sentenced on the basis of vague charges such as 'subverting state power' and 'picking quarrels and provoking trouble', and are often detained incommunicado at undisclosed locations, without access to medical care or legal representation; whereas detained human rights defenders and activists are sometimes held in 'residential surveillance in a designated location', a method used to cut off detainees from contact, during which torture and ill-treatment are frequently reported; whereas China continues to deny free speech and the freedom to inform, and a high number of journalists, bloggers and independent voices have been imprisoned; whereas in its strategic framework on human rights and democracy, the EU has pledged that human rights, democracy, and rule of law will be promoted 'in all areas of the EU's external actions without exception' and that the EU will

‘place human rights at the centre of its relations with all third countries including strategic partners’; whereas the EU-China summits have to be used to bring about concrete results in the field of human rights, namely the release of jailed human rights defenders, lawyers and activists;

- N. whereas EU diplomats have at times been prevented by the Chinese authorities from observing trials or visiting human rights defenders, work that is in line with the EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders;
- O. whereas China has set up a sprawling state architecture of digital surveillance, ranging from predictive policing to the arbitrary collection of biometric data in an environment devoid of privacy rights;
- P. whereas the Chinese Government has passed a slew of new laws, in particular, the State Security Law, passed on 1 July 2015, the Counterterrorism Law, the Cybersecurity Law and the Overseas NGO Management Law (ONGO Law), that designate public activism and peaceful criticism of the government as state security threats, strengthen the censorship, surveillance and control of individuals and social groups and deter individuals from campaigning for human rights;
- Q. whereas the ONGO Law, which came into force on 1 January 2017, is one of the biggest challenges to international NGOs (INGOs) because this law regulates all activities in China funded by INGOs and provincial security officers are primarily responsible for implementing the ONGO Law;
- R. whereas the new regulations on religious affairs that took effect on 1 February 2018 are more restrictive towards religious groups and activities and force them to fall more closely into line with party policies; whereas the new rules threaten persons associated with religious communities that do not have legal status in the country with the imposition of fines when they travel abroad for the purpose of religious education, in the broad sense, and even more so for pilgrimages, which are subject to fines amounting to a multiple of the lowest salary; whereas freedom of religion and conscience has reached a new low since the start of the economic reforms and the opening up of China in the late 1970s; whereas religious communities have been facing increasing repression in China, with Christians, both in underground and state-sanctioned churches, being targeted through the harassment and detention of believers, the demolition of churches and the crackdown on Christian gatherings;
- S. whereas the situation in Xinjiang, where 10 million Muslim Uighurs and ethnic Kazakhs live, has rapidly deteriorated, in particular since President Xi’s ascension to power, as absolute control of Xinjiang has been elevated to a top priority, driven by both periodic terrorist attacks in or allegedly connected to Xinjiang by Uighurs and the strategic location of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region for the BRI; whereas an extrajudicial detention programme has been established, holding tens of thousands of people who are forced to undergo political ‘re-education’, as well as the development of a sophisticated network of invasive digital surveillance, including facial recognition technology and data collection, mass deployment of police, and strict restrictions on religious practices and the Uighur language and customs;
- T. whereas the situation in Tibet has deteriorated over the past few years, in spite of economic growth and infrastructure development, with the Chinese Government curtailing a wide range of human rights under the pretext of security and stability, and engaging in relentless attacks against Tibetan identity and culture; whereas the surveillance and control measures have been on the increase over the past few years as well as arbitrary detentions, acts of torture and ill-treatment; whereas the Chinese Government has created in Tibet an environment in which there are no limits to state authority, a climate of fear is pervasive, and every aspect of public and private life is tightly controlled and regulated; whereas in Tibet, any acts of non-violent dissent or criticism of state policies with regard to ethnic or religious minorities can be considered as ‘splittist’ and therefore criminalised; whereas access to the Tibet Autonomous Region today is more restricted than ever for foreigners, including EU citizens, particularly for journalists, diplomats and other independent observers, and even more difficult for EU citizens of a Tibetan background; whereas no progress

has been made in the resolution of the Tibetan crisis in the last few years as the last round of peace talks took place in 2010; whereas the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Tibet has led to an increase of self-immolation cases with a total number of 156 since 2009;

- U. whereas the People's Republic of China (PRC) State Council issued a white paper on the practice of the 'one country, two systems' policy in Hong Kong on 10 June 2014, stressing that the autonomy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) is ultimately subject to the central PRC Government's authorisation; whereas over the years the people of Hong Kong have witnessed mass demonstrations in favour of democracy, media freedom and the full implementation of the Basic Law; whereas Hong Kong's traditional open society has paved the way for the development of a genuine and independent civil society that actively and constructively takes part in the public life of the SAR;
- V. whereas the contrasting political developments of the PRC and Taiwan, with an increasingly authoritarian and nationalist party-state regime on one side and a multi-party democracy on the other, raises the danger of an escalation of the cross-strait relations; whereas the EU adheres to the 'one China' policy as regards Taiwan, and supports the 'one country, two systems' principle as regards Hong Kong;
- W. whereas after over three years of talks, China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreed in August 2017 on a one-page framework as a basis for future discussions on a Code of Conduct (CoC) for all parties in the South China Sea; whereas the disputed Chinese land reclamation has largely been completed in the Spratly Islands, but continued last year in the Parcel Islands further north;
- X. whereas China too is becoming a more active and important external player in the Middle East due to its obvious economic, security and geopolitical interests;
- Y. whereas China is increasingly providing Official Development Aid (ODA) and is emerging as a major actor in development policy, providing a much-needed boost to development policy but at the same time raising concerns about local ownership of projects;
- Z. whereas China's presence and investments in Africa have been greatly increasing and this has led to an exploitation of natural resources often without any consultation of local populations;
- 1. Reasserts that the EU-China Comprehensive Strategic Partnership is one of the most important partnerships for the EU and that there is still much more potential for deepening this relationship and for further cooperation in the international arena; stresses the importance of strengthening cooperation and coordination in the field of global governance and international institutions, notably at UN and G20 level; stresses that in the context of a complex, globalised and multipolar world where China has become a significant economic and political actor, the EU has to maintain opportunities for a constructive dialogue and cooperation and to promote all necessary reforms in areas of common interest; reminds China of its international obligations and responsibilities in terms of contributing to peace and global security, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council;
- 2. Recalls that the EU-China Comprehensive Strategic Partnership is founded on a shared commitment to openness and working together as part of a rules-based international system; stresses that both sides have committed to establishing a transparent, just and equitable system of global governance, sharing the responsibility for promoting peace, prosperity and sustainable development; recalls that the EU's engagement with China should be principled, practical and pragmatic, staying true to its interests and values; is concerned that the increase in China's global economic and political weight over the past decade has put the shared commitments at the core of EU-China relations to the test; underlines China's responsibilities as a global power and calls on the authorities to ensure in all circumstances respect for international law, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and other international instruments signed or ratified by China; calls on the Council, the European External

Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission to ensure that EU-China cooperation is grounded in the rule of law, universality of human rights, the international human rights commitments undertaken by both sides and the commitment to progress towards the achievement of the highest standard of human rights protection; stresses that reciprocity, a level playing field and fair competition across all areas of cooperation should be strengthened;

3. Stresses that addressing global and regional challenges, such as security, disarmament, non-proliferation, counter-terrorism and cyberspace, cooperation on peace, climate change, energy, oceans and resource efficiency, deforestation, wildlife trafficking, migration, global health, development and combatting the destruction of cultural heritage sites and the looting and trafficking of illegal antiquities all require genuine partnership between the EU and China; urges that the EU capitalise on China's commitment to tackling global problems such as climate change and further extend successful cooperation in peacekeeping with China, as one of the biggest contributors to the UN budget and an increasing contributor of troops to UN peacekeeping operations, to other areas of joint interest while promoting multilateralism and a global governance based on respect for international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law; welcomes in this regard the successful counter-piracy cooperation since 2011 in the Gulf of Aden; calls on the EU and its Member States to proactively promote the EU's economic and political interests and to defend EU values and principles; stresses that multilateralism is one of the core EU values with regard to global governance and that it must be actively safeguarded when dealing with China;
4. Notes that the High Representative's and the Commission's Joint Communication 'Elements for a new EU Strategy on China', together with the Council conclusions of 18 July 2016, provide the policy framework for EU engagement with China over the coming years;
5. Underlines that the Council has concluded that in conducting their relations with China, Member States, the High Representative and the Commission will cooperate to ensure consistency with EU law, rules and policies, and that the overall outcome is beneficial for the EU as a whole;
6. Recalls that as it continues to grow and integrate into the global economy through its 'going out' policy as announced in 2001, China seeks to increase its access to the European market for Chinese goods and services and to technology and know-how in order to support plans such as 'Made in China 2025', and to strengthen its political and diplomatic influence in Europe; stresses that these ambitions have intensified in particular in the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis, shaping new dynamics in EU-China relations;
7. Calls on those Member States participating in the 16+1 format to ensure that their participation in this format enables the EU to have one voice in its relationship with China; calls on those Member States to carry out sound analysis and scrutiny of suggested infrastructure projects involving all the stakeholders and to ensure no compromising of national and European interests for short-term financial support and long-term commitments to Chinese involvement in strategic infrastructure projects and potentially greater political influence, which would undermine the EU's common positions on China; is aware of China's increasing influence on the infrastructure and markets of the EU candidate countries; underlines the necessity of transparency of the format by inviting the EU institutions to its meetings and keeping them fully briefed on its activities in order to ensure that relevant aspects are coherent with EU policy and legislation and give all sides mutual benefits and opportunities;
8. Notes the Chinese interest in strategic infrastructure investments in Europe; concludes that the Chinese Government is using the BRI as a very effective narrative framework for elements of its foreign policy and that EU public diplomacy efforts need to be strengthened in the light of this development; supports the call on China to adhere to the principles of transparency in public procurement as well as environmental and social standards; calls on all EU Member States to support EU public diplomacy responses; suggests that data on all Chinese infrastructure investments in EU Member States and countries in process of EU accession negotiations be shared with the

EU institutions and other Member States; recalls that such investments are part of an overall strategy to have Chinese state-controlled or state-funded companies take control of banking and the energy sector, as well as other supply chains; underlines six overarching challenges of the BRI: a multilateral approach to BRI governance; very little local labour employed, receiving country and third-country contractor involvement extremely limited (about 86 percent of BRI projects involve Chinese contractors), construction materials and equipment imported from China, lack of transparency in tenders, and the potential use of Chinese standards instead of international standards; insists that the BRI must include human rights safeguards, and believes that it is of the utmost importance to develop synergies and projects in full transparency and with the involvement of all the stakeholders and in line with EU legislation, while complementing EU policies and projects in order to deliver benefits for all countries along the planned routes; welcomes the setting-up of the EU-China Connectivity Platform, which promotes cooperation in transport infrastructure across the Eurasian continent; notes with satisfaction that several infrastructure projects have been identified, and underlines that projects should be implemented on the basis of key principles such as promotion of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable projects, geographic balance, and a level playing field among investors and project promoters, as well as transparency;

9. Takes positive note that the EU policy on China forms part of a rounded policy approach to the Asia-Pacific region, taking full advantage and account of the EU's close relations with partners such as the United States, Japan, South Korea, the ASEAN countries, Australia and New Zealand;
10. Stresses that EU-China cooperation should be more people-oriented and deliver more real benefits to citizens in order to build mutual trust and understanding; calls on the EU and China to live up to the promises made on the occasion of the 4th EU-China High Level People-to-People Dialogue in 2017, and to promote more interactions among people, for instance by intensifying cultural cooperation in the field of education, training, youth and gender equality and joint initiatives in the field of people-to-people exchange;
11. Draws attention to the need for greater support to students and scholars from China who are in Europe, so that they are less vulnerable to being pressured by Chinese authorities to surveil one another and to become tools of the Chinese state, as well as the importance of looking very carefully at substantial mainland funding to academic institutions across Europe;
12. Welcomes the outcome of the 4th EU-China High Level People-to-People Dialogue that took place on 13 and 14 November 2017 in Shanghai; stresses that the High-Level People-to-People Dialogue should help build mutual trust and consolidate intercultural understanding between EU and China;
13. Welcomes the 2018 EU-China Tourism Year (ECTY); highlights that besides its economic significance, it is a fine example of EU cultural diplomacy in the framework of the EU-China strategic partnership, as well as a way to develop a better understanding between European and Chinese peoples; underlines that the 2018 EU-China Tourism Year coincides with the European Year of Cultural Heritage and that an increasing number of Chinese tourists highly value the cultural richness of Europe;
14. Calls on the EU Member States to urgently and decisively step up collaboration and unity on their China policies, including in the UN fora, in view of the EU's failure, for the first time ever, to make a joint statement on China's human rights records at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva in June 2017; strongly suggests taking advantage of Europe's much greater collective bargaining power with China, and that Europe defends its democracies so as to better face up to China's systematic efforts to influence its politicians and civil society, in order to shape an opinion more conducive to China's strategic interests; in that regard calls on the larger Member States to use their political and economic weight towards China to promote the EU's interests; is concerned that China is also attempting to influence educational and academic institutions and their curricula; proposes that the EU and the Member States foster high-quality European think tanks on China in order to ensure the availability of independent expert advice for strategic orientations and decision-making;

15. Underlines that the promotion of human rights and the rule of law must be at the core of the EU's engagement with China; firmly condemns the ongoing harassment, arbitrary arrest and prosecution of human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists, bloggers, academics and labour rights defenders and their families without due process, including foreign nationals both in mainland China and abroad; underlines that a vibrant civil society and the work of human rights defenders are key to an open and prosperous society; stresses the importance for the EU to robustly act to promote full respect for human rights in the context of its relationship with China, focusing on both immediate results such as to end the government's crackdown on human rights defenders, civil society actors and dissidents, to end all judicial harassment and intimidation against them, to immediately and unconditionally release all political prisoners, including EU citizens and medium/long-term goals such as legal and policy reforms in line with international human rights law. and to develop, implement and continue to adapt a strategy to maintain visibility of EU action on human rights in China, including a strategy on public communications; insists that EU and Member State diplomats must not be prevented or obstructed from implementing the EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders; commits that the EU must prioritise providing protection and support for human rights defenders at risk;
16. Calls on the EU and its Member States to pursue a more ambitious, united and transparent policy with regard to human rights in China and to substantially consult and engage with civil society, in particular ahead of high-level meetings and human rights dialogues; underlines that the EU at the 35th round of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue emphasised the deteriorating situation for civil and political rights in China, including restrictions on freedom of expression; calls on China to act upon the issues raised at the Human Rights Dialogue, to fulfil its international obligations and to respect its own constitutional safeguards for upholding the rule of law; insists on maintaining a regular, high-level and results-oriented human rights dialogue; is concerned that the evaluation of human rights dialogues with China have never been public and has never been open to independent groups from China; calls on the EU to set clear benchmarks for progress, to ensure more transparency and to involve independent Chinese voices in the discussion; calls on the EU and its Member States to disclose, collect and address all forms of visa harassment (delayed or denied visa issuance/access with no reasons given and pressure applied by Chinese authorities during the application process in forms of 'interviews' with Chinese interlocutors unwilling to identify themselves) regarding scholars, journalists or members of civil society organisations;
17. Is seriously worried about the findings of the FCCC's 2017 report that the Chinese Government has intensified its attempts to deny or restrict the access of foreign journalists to large parts of the country while increasing the use of the visa renewal process to pressure unwanted correspondents and news organisations; urges the EU and its Member States to demand from the Chinese authorities reciprocity in press freedom, and warns against the pressure foreign correspondents are experiencing at home as Chinese diplomats reach out to media headquarters to criticise the work of reporters in the field;
18. Notes that the PRC is the EU's second-largest trading partner and that the EU is the PRC's largest trading partner; stresses the constant growth in trade between the two but considers the balance of trade in goods to be skewed in the PRC's favour; calls for a cooperative approach and a constructive attitude in order to effectively address matters of concern and exploit the great potential of EU-PRC trade; calls on the Commission to intensify cooperation and dialogue with the PRC;
19. Notes the findings of recent investigations that since 2008, China has acquired assets in Europe worth USD 318 billion; notes that this figure does not include several mergers, investments and joint ventures;
20. Notes that the PRC is a major global trade player and that the country's large market could in principle represent, particularly in the current global trade context, a good opportunity for the EU and for European businesses; recalls that Chinese companies, including state-owned enterprises, are benefiting from wide open markets in the EU; acknowledges the remarkable results of the PRC in lifting hundreds of millions of citizens out of poverty over the past four decades;

21. Notes that EU outward foreign direct investment (FDI) in the PRC has steadily decreased since 2012, particularly in the traditional manufacturing sector, with a parallel increase in investment in high-tech services, utilities, and agricultural and construction services, while the PRC's investment in the EU has grown exponentially over the past few years; acknowledges that since 2016 the PRC has become a net investor in the EU; takes note of the fact that in 2017, 68 % of Chinese investments into Europe came from state-owned enterprises; is concerned about state-orchestrated acquisitions that might hinder European strategic interests, public security objectives, competitiveness and employment;
22. Welcomes the Commission's proposal on an FDI screening mechanism in the areas of security and public order, which represents one of the EU's endeavours to adapt to a changing global environment, without specifically targeting any one of the EU's international trade partners; cautions that the mechanism should not lead to protectionism in disguise; calls, nonetheless, for its swift adoption;
23. Welcomes the commitments made by President Xi Jinping to further open up the Chinese market to foreign investors and improve the investment environment, to complete the revision of the negative list on foreign investment and lift restrictions for European companies, and to strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights and level the playing field by making the PRC's market more transparent and better regulated; calls for the fulfilment of these commitments;
24. Reiterates the importance of ceasing all discriminatory practices against foreign investors; recalls, in this respect, that such reforms will benefit both Chinese and European businesses, especially micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs);
25. Calls on the Commission to promote the Union's new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) as a gold standard in its trade relations with China; points out the need for a systematic dialogue with China and other WTO partners on regulatory requirements relating to the digitisation of our economies and its multifaceted impact on: trade, production chains, cross-border digital services, 3D printing, consumption patterns, payments, taxes, the protection of personal data, property rights issues, the provision and protection of audio-visual services, the media and people-to-people contacts;
26. Calls on the PRC to accelerate the process of joining the WTO Government Procurement Agreement and to submit an accession offer so as to give European companies access to its market on an equivalent basis to the access that Chinese companies already enjoy in the EU; regrets the fact that the Chinese public procurement market remains largely closed to foreign suppliers, with European businesses suffering from discrimination and a lack of access to the Chinese market; calls on the PRC to allow non-discriminatory access to European businesses and workers on public procurement; calls on the Council to swiftly adopt the International Procurement Instrument; calls on the Commission to be vigilant against contracts awarded to foreign enterprises suspected of dumping practices and to take action where necessary;
27. Calls for coordinated cooperation with the PRC on the Belt and Road Initiative on the basis of reciprocity, sustainable development, good governance, and open and transparent rules, in particular as regards public procurement; regrets, in this respect, the fact that the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the European Investment Fund and the PRC's Silk Road Fund (SRF) and that signed by the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the New Development Bank and the World Bank have not yet improved the business environment for European enterprises and workers; regrets the absence of professional sustainable impact assessments in various projects relating to Belt and Road, and underlines the importance of investment quality, particularly with regard to positive effects on employment, labour rights, environmentally sound production, and the mitigation of climate change, in line with multilateral governance and international standards;
28. Supports the ongoing negotiations on a comprehensive EU-PRC Investment Agreement, which were launched in 2013, and invites the PRC to engage more in this process; calls on both parties

to renew their efforts to advance the negotiations, which are aimed at achieving a genuine level playing field for European businesses and workers, and to ensure reciprocity in market access, striving for specific provisions on SMEs and public procurement; calls on both parties, moreover, to seize the opportunity provided by the investment agreement to increase their cooperation in the area of environmental and labour rights, and to include a sustainable development chapter in the text;

29. Recalls that EU companies face a growing number of restrictive market access measures in the PRC owing to joint venture obligations in several sectors of industry and further discriminatory technical requirements, including forced data localisation and source code disclosure, and regulatory rules for foreign-owned business; welcomes, in this regard, the Notice on Several Measures on Promoting Further Openness and Active Utilisation of Foreign Investment, issued by the PRC's State Council in 2017, but regrets the absence of a timeline for achieving its goals; calls on the Chinese authorities, therefore, to swiftly materialise these commitments;
30. Calls for both the EU and its Member States and China to intensify cooperation to build up circular economies, as this urgent need has become even more visible following China's legitimate decision to ban imports of plastic waste from Europe; calls on both partners to intensify economic and technological cooperation in order to prevent global production chains, trade and transport, and tourism services from causing an unacceptable build-up of plastic pollution in our oceans;
31. Calls on the PRC to strive to play a responsible role on the global stage, with complete cognisance of the responsibilities arising from its economic presence and performance in third countries and on global markets, including by lending its active support to the multilateral rules-based trading system and the WTO; believes, in the present context of global value chains, that heightening international trade tensions should be resolved through negotiations, while reiterating the need to pursue multilateral solutions; calls, in this respect, for the fulfilment of obligations enshrined in the PRC's Accession Protocol to the WTO and the protection of its operative mechanisms; underlines the notification and transparency obligations stemming from WTO agreements as regards subsidies, and expresses concerns about the current practice of the direct or indirect subsidisation of Chinese companies; calls for coordination with major EU trading partners on joint efforts and action to tackle and eliminate state-induced market distortions affecting global trade;
32. Regrets the fact that the PRC, despite the completion of the procedure for reforming the European anti-dumping duties calculation methodology, has not yet withdrawn its case against the EU at the WTO appellate body;
33. Expresses concern at the escalating tariff measures being taken by China and the United States;
34. Expresses concern at the number of restrictions that European companies, and MSMEs in particular, continue to face in the PRC, including the 2017 Foreign Investment Catalogue and the 2017 Free Trade Zone Negative List, as well as in sectors covered by the 'Made in China 2025' plan; calls for the rapid reduction of these restrictions in order to fully harness the potential of cooperation and synergies between Industry 4.0 schemes in Europe and the 'Made in China 2025' strategy, in view of the need to restructure our production sectors towards intelligent manufacturing, including cooperation in the development and definition of respective industrial standards in multilateral fora; recalls the importance of reducing government subsidies in the PRC;
35. Calls on the PRC to stop making market access increasingly conditional on forced technology transfers, as stated in the European Union Chamber of Commerce's 2017 position paper on China;
36. Calls for the resumption of negotiations on the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA), by building on the fruitful collaboration between the EU and the PRC in the fight against climate change and the strong joint commitment towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement; stresses the trade potential of technological cooperation on clean technologies;
37. Notes with concern the conclusions of the Commission's report on the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in third countries, which singles out the PRC as the chief concern; reiterates the need to ensure protection for the European knowledge-based economy; calls on the PRC to fight the illicit use of European licences by Chinese companies;
38. Calls on the Commission to provide for a European Union presence at the China International Import Expo to be held in Shanghai in November 2018, and to provide SMEs, in particular, with

the opportunity to showcase their work; calls on the Commission to reach out to chambers of commerce, particularly in Member States that are currently less involved in trade with China, in order to promote this opportunity;

39. Expresses concern about the PRC's state measures that caused trade distortions, including industrial overcapacity in raw material sectors such as the steel and aluminium sectors, among others; recalls the commitments made at the first ministerial meeting of the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity in 2017 to refrain from providing market-distorting subsidies, but regrets the failure of the Chinese delegation to deliver data on capacity; calls on the PRC to fulfil its commitment to identify and disclose data on its subsidies and support measures for the steel and aluminium industries; recognises the link between global industrial overcapacity and the surge in protectionist trade measures, and continues to urge multilateral cooperation in order to address the structural concerns behind overcapacity; welcomes the proposed tripartite action by the US, Japan and the EU at WTO level;
40. Highlights the importance of an ambitious EU-PRC agreement on geographical indications (GIs), based on the highest international standards, and welcomes the EU-PRC 2017 joint announcement on the list of 200 Chinese and European GIs, for which protection will be the subject of negotiations; considers, however, that given that negotiations were launched in 2010, the list is a very modest outcome, and regrets the lack of progress in this regard; calls for an early conclusion of negotiations and urges both parties to consider the opportunity of the upcoming EU-PRC Summit as a good occasion to score effective progress to this end; reiterates the need to cooperate further in the field of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures in order to reduce burdens on EU exporters;
41. Welcomes China's decision to delay by one year the implementation of new certifications for imported food and drink, which would have dramatically reduced food imports from the EU; welcomes, moreover, the delay in implementation of new standards for electric vehicles and calls for substantive dialogue and increased coordination regarding such initiatives;
42. Recommends that the EU and the Chinese Government launch a joint initiative within the G20 to establish a Global Forum on Aluminium Excess Capacity, with a mandate to address the entire value chain of the bauxite, alumina and aluminium industry, including raw material prices and environmental aspects;
43. Calls on the Commission to actively monitor the Chinese trade distortion measures, which are affecting EU companies' positions in global markets, and to take appropriate action in the WTO and other fora, including through dispute settlement;
44. Notes that a new Chinese foreign investment law is in the process of being drafted; urges the Chinese parties concerned to strive for transparency, accountability, predictability and legal certainty, and to take into account the proposals and expectations of the current EU-China dialogue on the trade and investment relationship;
45. Express concerns about the new cybersecurity law, which includes, inter alia, new regulatory barriers for foreign companies that sell telecommunications and IT equipment and services; regrets the fact that such recently adopted measures, together with the establishment of Chinese Communist Party groups within private companies, including foreign firms, and measures such as the NGO law, make the overall business environment in the PRC more hostile for foreign and private economic operators;
46. Notes that in 2016 the PRC's banking system surpassed that of the euro area as the world's largest; calls on the PRC to allow foreign banking enterprises to compete on an equal footing with domestic institutions and to cooperate with the EU in the area of financial regulation; welcomes the PRC's decision to reduce tariffs on 187 consumer goods and the removal of foreign ownership caps for banks;
47. Recalls its 2015 report on relations between the EU and the PRC, in which it called for the launch of negotiations for a bilateral investment agreement with Taiwan; points out that the Commission has on more than one occasion announced the launch of negotiations on investment with Hong

Kong and Taiwan, but deems it regrettable that no such negotiations have actually begun; reiterates its support for a bilateral investment agreement with Taiwan and Hong Kong; recognises that both partners could also act as a springboard to mainland China for EU businesses;

48. Calls on the Commission to coordinate with the Member States and under the consultation of Parliament to formulate a unified European position and common economic strategy towards the PRC; calls on all Member States to consistently adhere to this strategy;
49. Underlines the potential consequences of the proposed social credit system for the business environment, and calls for its implementation in a transparent, fair and equitable manner;
50. Welcomes the legislative progress in the EU on Regulation (EU) 2017/821 on supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas, and similar conflict minerals legislation in China aimed at ensuring that the trade in these minerals does not finance armed conflict; emphasises the need to prevent conflict minerals from being processed in our mobile phones, cars and jewellery; calls on both the Commission and the Chinese Government to set up structured cooperation to support the implementation of the new legislation and to effectively prevent global, Chinese and EU smelters and refiners from using conflict minerals, to protect mine workers, including children, from being abused, and to require EU and Chinese companies to ensure that they import these minerals and metals from responsible sources only;
51. Notes that at the 19th Party Congress held in October 2017 and during the last session of the NPC, General Secretary and President Xi Jinping strengthened his position of power within the party, paving the way for the unlimited extension of his mandate, and increased the control of the party organs over the state apparatus and the economy, including the setting up of party cells in foreign enterprises; notes that the corresponding overhaul of the political system of the PRC is accompanied by a further shift in political focus towards a policy based on close surveillance in all areas;
52. Stresses that the creation of the National Supervisory Commission, whose legal status is equal to that of the courts and the public prosecutor, is a drastic step towards merging party and state functions, as it establishes a State supervisory body that takes its orders from and shares offices and staff with the Party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI); is concerned about the far-ranging personal consequences of this extension of the party supervision to a large number of people, as it means that the anti-corruption campaign can be expanded to prosecute not just party members but also civil servants, from managers of state-owned companies to university professors and directors of village schools;
53. Observes that while the Social Credit System is still under construction, blacklists of non-compliant individuals and legal entities, as well as 'red lists' for outstanding individuals and companies, form the core of the current stage of implementation, whereby the main focus is on punishing offenders on the blacklists and rewarding those on the red lists; notes that in early 2017 China's Supreme People's Court stated that more than six million Chinese nationals had been banned from flying as a result of social misdeeds; firmly rejects the public naming and shaming of blacklisted persons as an integral part of the Social Credit System; underlines the importance and necessity of a dialogue between the EU institutions and their Chinese counterparts on all serious societal consequences of the present central planning and local experiments with the Social Credit System;
54. Expresses concern at China's massive cyberspace surveillance systems and calls for the adoption of a regulation on enforceable privacy rights; condemns the ongoing crackdown on internet freedom by the Chinese authorities, in particular the freedom to access foreign websites, and regrets the policy of self-censorship adopted by some Western companies operating in China; recalls that eight out of the world's 25 most popular websites are blocked in China, including websites from major IT firms;
55. Remarks that Xi's declaration about the vital importance of 'long-term stability' in Xinjiang to the success of BRI has resulted in the intensification of longstanding strategies of control augmented

by a variety of technological innovations and a rapid increase in expenditure on domestic security, and the use of counter-terrorism measures to criminalise dissent and dissident individuals via the application of a broad definition of terrorism; is concerned by the state's implementation of measures to ensure the 'comprehensive supervision' of the region via installation of China's 'Skynet' electronic surveillance in major urban areas, installations of GPS trackers in all motor vehicles, use of facial recognition scanners at checkpoints and at train and petrol stations, and a blood-collecting effort by Xinjiang's police to further expand China's DNA database; expresses its deepest concern at the sending of thousands of Uyghurs and ethnic Kazakhs to political 're-education camps' based on analysis of the data harvested through a system of 'predictive policing', including for having travelled abroad or being adjudged to be too religiously devout; judges that Xi's proclamation that BRI will 'benefit people across the whole world' as it will be based on the 'Silk Road spirit' of 'peace and cooperation, openness and inclusiveness' is far removed from the reality confronting Uyghurs and ethnic Kazakhs in Xinjiang; urges the Chinese authorities to free those reportedly detained for their beliefs or cultural practices and identities;

56. Stresses that the institutional and financial strengthening of China's diplomacy reflects the high priority given by Xi Jinping to foreign policy as part of his vision to turn China into a global power by 2049; notes that the shifting of responsibility for foreign affairs, made during the last session of the NPC, proves the growing role of foreign policy in the Party's decision-making process; underlines the fact that the establishment of the State International Development Cooperation Agency expresses the great importance that Xi's leadership attaches to bolstering its global security interests through economic means, for example by 'better serving' BRI; concludes, therefore, that over the next five years China will be more present and more engaged overseas, with diplomatic and economic initiatives to which the EU and its Member States must find common answers and strategies;
57. Stresses the importance of ensuring peace and security in the South and East China Seas for stability in the region; underlines the importance of ensuring freedom and safety of navigation in the region for many Asian and European states; notes that structures completed over the last year on land features in both the Spratlys and Paracels in the South China Sea include large hangars along 3 km-long airstrips, hardened shelters for missile platforms, large underground storage areas, many administrative buildings, military jamming equipment, large networks of high frequency and over-the-horizon radar and sensor arrays, and that this points to a phase of consolidation and further build-up of far-reaching surveillance and military capabilities, while further militarisation of the islands through placement of even more advanced military platforms might be reserved as potential retaliation to fresh legal actions or expanded international naval presence; calls on China and ASEAN to speed up consultations on a Code of Conduct for the peaceful resolution of disputes and controversies in this area; insists that the issue should be solved according to international law under the United Nations Convention on the Law Of the Sea (UNCLOS); underlines that the EU and its Member States, as contracting parties to UNCLOS, acknowledge the award rendered by the Arbitral Tribunal; reiterates its call on China to accept the Tribunal's award; underlines that the EU would like to maintain the international order based upon the rule of law;
58. Is strongly concerned about the shrinking space for civil society since Xi Jinping rose to power in 2012, especially in view of the Overseas NGO Management Law which entered into force on 1 January 2017, putting all foreign NGOs, including thinktanks and academic institutions, under an increased administrative burden and economic pressure and under the strict control of a Supervisory Unit affiliated with the Ministry of Public Security, with a strongly negative impact on their operations and funding; expects that European NGOs enjoy in China the same liberties that China's NGOs enjoy in the EU; calls on the Chinese authorities to repeal restrictive legislation such as the Overseas NGO Law, which is inconsistent with the right to freedom of association, opinion and expression;
59. Insists that the Chinese authorities must guarantee that all those in detention must be treated in accordance with international norms and provided with access to legal counsel and medical

treatment, in line with the UN Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment;

60. Encourages China, as the 20th anniversary of its signature to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights approaches, to ratify it and to ensure its full implementation, including by ending all abusive practices and adapting its legislation as necessary;
61. Condemns the use of the death penalty, recalling that China has executed more people than all other countries combined and in 2016 the country carried out about 2 000 death sentences; urges China to shed light on the scale of executions in the country and to ensure judicial transparency; calls for the EU to increase its diplomatic efforts and demand respect for human rights and the abolition of the death penalty;
62. Is strongly concerned that the main content of the new religious regulations will result in all religions and non-religious ethical associations, whether authorised or unauthorised, being given certain labels by the Chinese Government; underlines the fact that there are many congregations of the house churches in China who refuse to join the party- and state-sanctioned Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee and the Christian Council for theological reasons; calls on the Chinese Government to allow the many house churches which are willing to register to do so directly with the government's Department of Civil Affairs, so that their rights and interests as social organisations will be protected;
63. Urges China to review its policies in Tibet; calls on China to review and amend the laws, regulations and measures passed in recent years that severely limit the exercise of civil and political rights of Tibetans, including their freedom of expression and their religious freedom; urges the Chinese leadership to pursue development and environmental policies that respect the economic, social and cultural rights of Tibetans and are inclusive of local populations, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals; calls on the Chinese government to investigate the ongoing cases of enforced disappearances, torture and ill-treatment of Tibetans and to respect their rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and freedom of religion and belief, in line with international human rights standards; stresses that the degradation of human rights in Tibet must be systematically raised at each EU-China Summit; calls for the resumption of a constructive and peaceful dialogue between the Chinese authorities and representatives of the Tibetan people; urges China to give EU diplomats, journalists and citizens unfettered access to Tibet in reciprocity to the free and open access to the entire territories of the EU Member States that Chinese travellers enjoy; calls on the Chinese authorities to allow Tibetans in Tibet to travel freely and to respect their right to freedom of movement; urges the Chinese authorities to allow independent observers, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to access Tibet; urges the EU institutions to take the issue of access to Tibet into serious consideration in the discussions on the EU-China visa facilitation agreement;
64. Notes that the Annual Report 2017 on the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the European Commission concludes that despite some challenges, overall the 'one country, two systems' principle worked well, that the rule of law prevailed and free speech and freedom of information are generally respected, but that this report also voices concerns about the gradual erosion of the 'one country, two systems' principle, giving rise to legitimate questions about its implementation and Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy in the long term; underlines that the Annual Report observes that two negative trends regarding free speech and freedom of information became more pronounced, namely self-censorship when reporting on China's domestic and foreign policy developments and pressure on journalists; fully supports the encouragement of the EU to the Hong Kong SAR and the Central Government authorities to resume electoral reform in line with the Basic Law and to reach agreement on an electoral system that is democratic, fair, open and transparent; underlines that the people of Hong Kong have a legitimate right to continue to rely on a judiciary which is trusted, the prevalence of the rule of law and low levels of corruption, transparency, human rights, freedom of

opinion, and high standards of public health and safety; underlines that the full respect of Hong Kong's autonomy could provide the model for a process of deep democratic political reforms in China and the gradual liberalisation and opening of Chinese society;

65. Calls for the EU and its Member States to do their utmost to urge the PRC to refrain from further military provocation towards Taiwan and endangering peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait; emphasises that all cross-strait disputes should be settled by peaceful means on the basis of international law; expresses its concern about the unilateral decision by China to start using new flight routes above the Taiwan Strait; encourages the resumption of official dialogues between Beijing and Taipei; reiterates its consistent support for Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organisations, such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), where Taiwan's continuous exclusion is not in line with the EU's interests;
66. Recalls that as North Korea's biggest trade partner and main source of food and energy, China continues to play an instrumental role in addressing North Korea's globally threatening provocations together with the international community; welcomes, therefore, China's recent inclination to uphold some of the international sanctions against Pyongyang, including suspending coal imports from North Korea and restricting financial activities of North Korean individuals and businesses, as well as trade restrictions on textiles and seafood; also welcomes Beijing's efforts to establish dialogue with Pyongyang; urges the EU to speak with unity on China in order to play a constructive role in supporting the upcoming inter-Korean summit as well as the North Korea-US summit, with a view to actively assisting with the verifiable denuclearisation of North Korea and the establishment of permanent peace on the Korean peninsula;
67. Commends China for adhering to the sanctions against North Korea; calls on China to constructively contribute to the resolving of the situation in the Korean peninsula and to continue applying sanctions against North Korea until it has made significant progress in giving up its nuclear weapons, changing its rhetoric vis-à-vis South Korea and Japan and starting to uphold human rights;
68. Underlines the importance of China's efforts to achieve peace, security and stability in the Korean peninsula;
69. Welcomes China's contributions to United Nations and African Union peacekeeping; remarks that the EU aims to reinforce its engagement with China on foreign policy and security issues by encouraging China to mobilise its diplomatic and other resources to support international security, and to contribute to peace and security in the EU's neighbourhood based on international law; notes that the cooperation with China in the field of export control, disarmament, non-proliferation issues and the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula is essential to ensure stability in the East Asia region;
70. Welcomes China's aim to develop into a sustainable economy; stresses that the EU can support China's economic reform programme with its know-how; underlines that China is a key partner for the EU with regard to tackling climate change and global environmental challenges; aims to work together with China to speed up the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement;
71. Welcomes the reforms undertaken by China since the launch of its 'ecological civilisation' approach; considers the special status granted to environmental NGOs in courts, audits of the environmental impact of the work of officials, and high investment in electro-mobility and clean energy as reforms in the right direction;
72. Welcomes China's 2016 action plan to tackle antimicrobial resistance; stresses the importance of cooperation between China, which accounts for half the world's annual antimicrobial drug consumption, and the EU in tackling this global threat; insists that animal welfare provisions should be included in bilateral EU-China trade agreements;
73. Takes note of China's decision to ban imports of solid waste, which highlights the importance of the process of designing, producing, repairing, reusing and recycling products, with a particular

- emphasis on the production and use of plastic; recalls China's recent attempt to ban exports of rare earth elements, and asks the Commission to take into consideration the interdependence of the global economies when prioritising EU policies;
74. Believes that there would be scope, an interest in and a need for the EU and ASEAN to work together to develop a joint circular economy strategy; believes China could play a key role in taking this initiative forward in ASEAN;
 75. Argues that China and the European Union will benefit from promoting sustainability in their economies and from developing a multi-sector sustainable and circular bio economy;
 76. Welcomes the agreement to increase cooperation on research and innovation in flagship initiatives such as those on food, agriculture and biotechnologies, environment and sustainable urbanisation, surface transport, safer and greener aviation and biotechnologies for environment and human health that were agreed upon during the 3rd EU-China Innovation Cooperation Dialogue in June 2017 and the corresponding Roadmap for EU-China science and technology (S&T) cooperation from October 2017; calls on the EU and China to continue these efforts and to put the results of the research and development projects into practice;
 77. Points out that the EU and China are heavily dependent on fossil fuels and together account for around a third of total global consumption, which places China at the top of the World Health Organisation (WHO) ranking for deadly outdoor air pollution; stresses that increased trade in bio economy products made from renewable materials can help reduce the fossil dependency of China's and the Union's economies; calls for the EU and China to deepen their relations in other areas of mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions such as electric mobility, renewable energies and energy efficiency, to continue and broaden the EU-China Roadmap on energy cooperation beyond 2020, and to intensify joint efforts on developing instruments for green finance, especially climate finance; calls for China and the EU to explore and engage in the advance planning and development of cross-border electricity transmission lines, using high-voltage direct current technology to make renewable energy sources more accessible;
 78. Encourages the EU and China to continue their partnership on sustainable urbanisation, including in areas such as clean transport, air quality improvement, the circular economy and eco-design; stresses the need for further environmental protection measures, bearing in mind that more than 90 % of cities do not comply with the national standard of PM 2.5 air pollution concentration and that in China more than one million people die each year from diseases linked to air pollution;
 79. Underlines the mutual interest of the EU and China in promoting low-carbon development and addressing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in transparent, public and well-regulated energy markets; believes in the value of strategic EU-China partnerships as necessary for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and for the effective combating of climate change; calls on the EU and China to use their political weight to advance the implementation of the Paris Agreement as well as of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and urges a cooperative approach at the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC as well as at the High-level Political Forum of the UN; calls on both sides to adopt a joint statement on climate action to demonstrate their shared commitment to a strong implementation of the Paris Agreement and active participation in the 2018 Talanoa Dialogue as well as at COP24; encourages both sides to play a responsible role in international negotiations by contributing to the objective to limit global warming through their respective internal climate policies, as well as by making financial contributions to reach the goal of providing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation;
 80. Welcomes the launch of the nationwide emissions trading system in China in December 2017; takes note of the successful cooperation during the preparation phase between China and the EU enabling the launch; recognises the willingness of the Chinese leadership to reduce GHG emissions, and looks forward to the results of the ongoing work on monitoring, reporting and verification, which

is key to the good functioning of the system; stresses the importance of economy-wide action on climate change, and welcomes the intention to expand its coverage to include industrial sectors and improve the trading arrangements of the system; calls on the EU and China to continue their partnership within the cooperation project for the development of China's carbon market, for it to become an effective instrument that creates meaningful incentives for emission reduction and further aligning it to the EU emissions trading system; calls on both sides to further promote carbon pricing mechanisms in other countries and regions, by using their own experiences and expertise and by exchanging best practice as well as engaging in efforts to build up cooperation between existing carbon markets in order to work towards a global level playing field;

81. Hopes that China will uncouple economic growth from ecological degradation, by incorporating biodiversity protection into its ongoing global strategies, facilitating the achievement of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, and implementing the ivory trade ban effectively; acknowledges the work done by the EU-China Bilateral Coordination Mechanism (BCM) on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) to tackle illegal logging globally; urges China, however, to investigate the significant undocumented trade in timber between the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement signatory states and China;
82. Recommends the adoption of mandatory Chinese policy guidelines on responsible overseas forestry investments to be implemented jointly with the supplier countries, involving Chinese companies in tackling the illegal timber trade;
83. Welcomes the fact that China and the EU have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on water policy, with the aim of enhancing dialogue on the development and enforcement of legislation to protect water; strongly supports the September 2017 Turku Declaration signed by the EU and China, which stressed that good water governance should give priority to ecology and green development, to putting water conservation in a prominent position and to restoring water ecosystems; underlines that the MOU on establishing an EU-China Water Policy Dialogue not only enriches the contents of China-EU strategic partnership, but also specifies the direction, scope, methodology and financial arrangements for cooperation;
84. Recognises the key role of the Commission-funded cooperation project between European and Chinese organisations, implemented in 2014-2017 under the auspices of the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC), in assessing the standards and arrangements for radiological and nuclear emergency management in China and in enhancing the capabilities of the Chinese Nuclear Power Technology Research Institute in the area of severe accident management guidelines;
85. Encourages Chinese and European investors to adopt better global standards of social and environmental responsibility and to improve the safety standards of their extractive industries worldwide; reiterates that, with regard to negotiations on a Comprehensive Agreement on Investment (CAI) with China, the European Union must lend support to sustainable development initiatives by encouraging responsible investment and promoting core environmental and labour standards; asks the Chinese and European authorities to put in place incentives to encourage Chinese and European mining companies to conduct their activities in developing countries in conformity with international human rights standards and to encourage investment in capacity-building for knowledge and technology transfer and local recruitment;
86. Welcomes the announcement by China in the context of the One Planet Summit in December 2017 to make the environmental impacts of companies in China and of Chinese investment abroad more transparent; is concerned that infrastructure projects such as the One Belt One Road (OBOR) Initiative by China might have a negative impact on the environment and climate and could lead to the increased use of fossil fuels in other countries involved or affected by the infrastructure development; calls for the EU institutions and Member States to perform environmental impact assessments and to include sustainability clauses in any cooperation project within the OBOR framework; insists on the establishment of a joint committee, composed of representatives of

- involved countries and third parties, to supervise the impact on the environment and climate; welcomes the initiative of the Commission and the EEAS to draw up an EU-Asia connectivity strategy in the first half of 2018; insists that this strategy should include strong commitments to sustainability, environmental protection and climate action;
87. Welcomes China's progress in enhancing food safety standards, key features in protecting Chinese consumers and preventing food fraud; stresses the improvement of consumer empowerment as an important step in the rise of a consumer culture in China;
 88. Encourages the Chinese and European police and law enforcement services to take common action to control the export of illegal drugs and to share intelligence on drug trafficking by exchanging information to identify individuals and criminal networks; notes that, according to the study entitled 'European Drug Report 2017: Trends and Developments' published by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), much of the supply of new psychoactive substances to Europe originates in China, with new substances being produced in bulk by chemical and pharmaceutical companies in China, from where they are shipped to Europe, where they are processed into products, packaged and sold;
 89. Acknowledges that families and individuals have migrated in response to drought and other natural disasters, and that, in response, the Chinese authorities have planned several large-scale relocation projects; is concerned by reports from the Ningxia region pointing out numerous problems with the new towns, and reprisals for people who refused to move; expresses its concern about the fact that environmental defenders are being detained, prosecuted and sentenced and that registered domestic environmental NGOs are facing increasing scrutiny by the Chinese supervisory authorities;
 90. Asks China to further expand its law enforcement efforts to stop illegal fishing, as Chinese fishing boats continue to poach in foreign waters, including Korea's Western Sea, the East China Sea, the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean, and even South America;
 91. Asks Chinese exporters and European importers to cut toxic residues in Chinese-made clothes by establishing proper chemical management regulations and by phasing out the use of lead, nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEs), phthalates, per fluorinated chemicals (PFCs), formaldehyde and other toxic products found in textiles;
 92. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the European External Action Service, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the accession and candidate countries, the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese National People's Congress, the Taiwanese Government and the Taiwanese Legislative Yuan.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
18 April 2019

**Resolution of China, notably the situation of religious and ethnic minorities
(2019/2690(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on the situation in China, in particular those of 26 November 2009 on China: minority rights and application of the death penalty, of 10 March 2011 on the situation and cultural heritage in Kashgar (Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region), of 15 December 2016 on the cases of the Larung Gar Tibetan Buddhist Academy and Ilham Tohti, of 12 September 2018 on the state of EU-China relations and of 4 October 2018 on mass arbitrary detention of Uyghurs and Kazakhs in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region,
 - having regard to the EU-China Strategic Partnership launched in 2003 and to the joint communication from the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of 22 June 2016 entitled ‘Elements for a new EU strategy on China’(JOIN(2016)0030),
 - having regard to the EU guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief, adopted by the Foreign Affairs Council on 24 June 2013,
 - having regard to the joint communication from the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of 12 March 2019 entitled ‘EU-China – A strategic outlook’(JOIN(2019)0005),
 - having regard to the ‘Joint statement of the 21st EU-China summit’ of 9 April 2019,
 - having regard to the EU-China dialogue on human rights, launched in 1995, and the 37th round thereof, held in Brussels on 1 and 2 April 2019,
 - 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, and to Article 4 thereof, which upholds the rights of ‘minority nationalities’,
 - having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966, signed by China in 1998, but not ratified,
 - having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,
 - having regard to the concluding observations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination’s review of China,
 - having regard to Rules 135(5) and 123(4) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas in its strategic framework on human rights and democracy, the EU pledges that human rights, democracy, and the rule of law will be promoted ‘in all areas of the EU’s external actions without exception’, and that the EU will ‘place human rights at the center of its relations with all third countries including strategic partners’; whereas this should remain at the center of the long-standing relationship between the EU and China, in accordance with the EU’s commitment to uphold these very same values in its external action and China’s expressed interest in respecting international laws and standards relating to human rights in its own development;
- B. whereas China has been successful in lifting 700 million people out of poverty, but whereas since President Xi Jinping assumed power in March 2013, the human rights situation in China has continued to deteriorate, with the government stepping up its hostility towards peaceful dissent, the freedoms of expression and religion, and the rule of law; whereas the Chinese authorities have detained and prosecuted hundreds of human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists;

- C. whereas the new regulations on religious affairs that took effect on 1 February 2018 are more restrictive towards religious groups and activities, and force them to fall more closely into line with party policies; whereas freedom of religion and conscience has reached a new low point since the start of the economic reforms and the opening up of China in the late 1970s; whereas China is home to one of the largest populations of religious prisoners;
- D. whereas, while an accord was reached between the Holy See and the Chinese Government in September 2018 concerning the appointments of bishops in China, the Christian religious communities have been facing increasing repression in China, with Christians, both in underground and government-approved churches, being targeted through the harassment and detention of believers, the demolition of churches, the confiscation of religious symbols and the crackdown on Christian gatherings; whereas Chinese authorities in some provinces do not allow persons under 18 years of age to attend religious activities; whereas in September 2018 China banned the Zion Church, the biggest house congregation in China with more than 1 500 followers;
- E. whereas the situation in Xinjiang, where 10 million Muslim Uyghurs and ethnic Kazakhs live, has rapidly deteriorated, as stability and the control of Xinjiang has been elevated to a top priority of the Chinese authorities, driven by both periodic terrorist attacks in, or allegedly connected to, Xinjiang by Uyghurs and the strategic location of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region for the Belt and Road Initiative; whereas there is information that the Xinjiang camp system has expanded into other parts of China;
- F. whereas an extrajudicial detention programme has been established, holding ‘from tens of thousands to upwards of a million Uyghurs’ who are being forced to undergo political ‘re-education’ according to estimates cited by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, without being charged or tried, for undetermined periods of time, and are therefore being arbitrarily detained under the pretext of countering terrorism and religious extremism; whereas a policy of strict restrictions on religious practices and the Uyghur language and customs has been developed in the Xinjiang province;
- G. whereas a sophisticated network of invasive digital surveillance has been developed, including facial recognition technology and data collection;
- H. whereas the Chinese Government has refused numerous requests from the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID), the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and other UN Special Procedures mandates to send independent investigators to Xinjiang;
- I. whereas the situation in Tibet has deteriorated over the past few years, in spite of economic growth and infrastructure development, with the Chinese Government curtailing a wide range of human rights under the pretext of security and stability, and engaging in relentless attacks against Tibetan identity and culture;
- J. whereas the surveillance and control measures in Tibet have been on the increase over the past few years, as well as arbitrary detentions, acts of torture and ill-treatment; whereas the Chinese Government has created an environment in Tibet in which there are no limits to state authority, the climate of fear is pervasive, and every aspect of public and private life is tightly controlled and regulated; whereas in Tibet, any acts of non-violent dissent or criticism of state policies with regard to ethnic or religious minorities can be considered as ‘splittist’ and therefore criminalized; whereas access to the Tibet Autonomous Region today is more restricted than ever before;
- K. whereas an extremely high number of 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; whereas no progress has been made in the resolution of the Tibetan crisis in the last 10 years;
- 1. Is deeply concerned about the increasingly repressive regime that many religious and ethnic minorities, in particular Uyghurs and Kazakhs, Tibetans and Christians face, placing additional

restraints on the constitutional guarantees of their right to freedom of cultural expression and religious belief, to freedom of speech and expression and to peaceful assembly and association; demands that the authorities respect these fundamental freedoms;

2. Calls on the Chinese Government to immediately end the practice of arbitrary detentions, without any charge, trial or conviction for criminal offence, of members of the Uyghur and Kazakh minority and Tibetans, to close all camps and detention centers and to release the detained persons immediately and unconditionally;
3. Calls for the immediate release of arbitrarily detained people, prisoners of conscience, including practitioners of Falun Gong and for a stop to be put to enforced disappearances, and insists that all individuals are able to choose their legal representative, have access to their family and to medical assistance, as well as have their cases investigated;
4. Calls on the Chinese Government to immediately release: Uyghurs, including Ilham Tohti, Tashpolat Tiyyip, Rahile Dawut, Eli Mamut, Hailaite Niyazi, Memetjan Abdulla, Abduhelil Zunun, and Abdukerim Abduweli; individuals persecuted for their religious beliefs, including Zhang Shaojie, Hu Shigen, Wang Yi, and Sun Qian; Tibetan activists, writers and religious figures who face criminal charges or have been imprisoned for exercising their right to freedom of expression, including Tashi Wangchuk and Lobsang Dargye;
5. Calls for the immediate release of the Swedish national book publisher Gui Minhai and the two Canadian citizens Michael Spavor and Michael Kovrig;
6. Urges the Chinese Government to release the full details of persons disappeared in Xinjiang to their families;
7. Calls on the Chinese authorities to end their campaigns against Christian congregations and organizations and to stop the harassment and detention of Christian pastors and priests and the forced demolitions of churches;
8. Calls on the Chinese authorities to uphold the linguistic, cultural, religious and other fundamental freedoms of Tibetans, and to refrain from settlement policies in favor of the Han people and to the disadvantage of the Tibetans, as well as from forcing Tibetan nomads to abandon their traditional lifestyle;
9. Condemns the campaigns carried out via the ‘patriotic education’ approach, including measures to stage-manage Tibetan Buddhist monasteries; is concerned that China’s criminal law is being abused to persecute Tibetans and Buddhists, whose religious activities are equated with ‘separatism’; deplores the fact that the environment for practicing Buddhism in Tibet has worsened significantly after the Tibetan protests of March 2008, with the Chinese Government adopting a more pervasive approach to ‘patriotic education’;
10. Urges the Chinese authorities to implement the constitutionally guaranteed right to freedom of religious belief for all Chinese citizens;
11. Recalls the importance of the EU and its Member States raising the issue of human rights violations at every political level with the Chinese authorities, in line with the EU’s commitment to project a strong, clear and unified voice in its approach to the country, including the annual Human Rights Dialogue, Strategic Dialogue, High-Level Economic Dialogue, and Summit, as well as the forthcoming Euro-Asia Summit;
12. Underlines that while in their joint statement issued after the 21st EU-China Summit, the EU and China reaffirmed that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, the EU should urge China to act accordingly; deplores the fact that at the EU-China Summit of 9 April 2019 urgent human rights concerns once again played a marginal role; takes the view that if and when EU-China summit language is weak on human rights, the Council, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission should decline to include it at all and issue a separate communication on the topic with a meaningful assessment both of the situation and why stronger language could not be agreed;

13. Calls on EU Member States to prevent any activities undertaken by the Chinese authorities in the EU's territory to harass members of Turkic communities, Tibetans and other religious or ethnic groups in order to compel them to act as informants, to force their return to China or silence them;
14. Calls on the Chinese authorities to allow free, meaningful and unhindered access to Xinjiang province and Tibet Autonomous Region for journalists and international observers, including for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN Special Procedures; calls for the EU and the Member States to take the lead during the next session of the UN Human Rights Council on a resolution establishing a fact-finding mission to Xinjiang;
15. Calls on the Chinese Government to guarantee unfettered respect of citizens' rights in the Chinese Constitution, with regard to Article 4, which protects national minorities; Article 35, which protects the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration; Article 36, which recognizes the right to freedom of religious belief; and Article 41, which guarantees the right to criticize and make suggestions regarding any state organ or official;
16. Urges China to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
17. Urges China to give EU diplomats, journalists and citizens unfettered access to Tibet in reciprocity for the free and open access to the entire territories of the EU Member States that Chinese travelers enjoy; urges the EU institutions to take the issue of access to Tibet into serious consideration in the discussions on the EU-China visa facilitation agreement;
18. Expresses its disappointment at the fact that the 37th round of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue brought no substantial results; regrets, furthermore, that the Chinese delegation did not take part on 2 April in the continuation of the dialogue that provided for an exchange of views with civil society organizations;
19. Urges the VP/HR, the EEAS and Member States to monitor the worrying human rights developments in Xinjiang more intensively, including increased government repression and surveillance, and to speak out against violations of human rights in China both privately and publicly;
20. Calls on the Council to consider adopting targeted sanctions against officials responsible for the crackdown in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;
21. Calls for the EU, its Member States and the international community to halt all exports and technology transfers of goods and services that are being used by China to extend and improve its cyber surveillance and predictive profiling apparatus; is deeply concerned that China is already exporting such technologies to authoritarian states around the world;
22. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, and the Government and the Parliament of the Peoples' Republic of China.

MIKULÁŠ PEKSA
Member of the European Parliament
24 April 2020

JOINT LETTER

Dear High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission for a Stronger Europe in the World,

Dear European Commissioner for Justice,

We are writing to you on the occasion of the 31st birthday of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama of Tibet, which also marks the 25th anniversary of his disappearance.

Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was recognised as the reincarnation of the 10th Panchen Lama on 14 May 1995 by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Three days later, the Chinese government abducted him along with his parents. Since then, he has not been seen or heard in public, although it is believed he is still alive.

His enforced disappearance case was registered in 1995 with the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearance. It is one of the oldest continuing cases of enforced disappearance in the world. And he is one of the world's longest-serving political prisoners and the youngest one at that.

We would like to remind you that Tibet continues to be rated as the second least free country in the world, after Syria. Tibetans say that it is easier to go to heaven than to get a passport from the Chinese government. Tibet has now been under iron-fist control of China for over six decades. The repressive nature of the rule is best exemplified by the case of the Panchen Lama.

Since recurring human rights abuses from China needs to be addressed, we urge the European Commission to call upon the Chinese government to finally ensure freedom of religion and belief in Tibet, by freeing Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his parents immediately without any conditions, together with all Tibetan political prisoners.

Yours sincerely,

Mikuláš Peksa

Member of the European Parliament (Greens/EFA)

President of the Tibet Interest Group

Co-signed by

1. MEP Alviina Alametsä (Greens/EFA)
2. MEP Patrick Breyer (Greens/EFA)
3. MEP Reinhard Bütikofer (Greens/EFA)
4. MEP Isabel Carvalhais (S&D)
5. MEP Antoni Comín i Oliveres (N-A)
6. MEP Petra De Sutter (Greens/EFA)

7. MEP Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová (ECR)
8. MEP Tanja Fajon (S&D)
9. MEP Raphaël Glucksmann (S&D)
10. MEP Francisco Guerreiro (Greens/EFA)
11. MEP José Gusmão (GUE/NGL)
12. MEP Svenja Hahn (Renew)
13. MEP Heidi Hautala (Greens/EFA)
14. MEP Hannes Heide (S&D)
15. MEP Marcel Kolaja (Greens/EFA)
16. MEP Miriam Lexmann (EPP)
17. MEP Aušra Maldeikienė (EPP)
18. MEP Marisa Matias (GUE/NGL)
19. MEP Tilly Metz (Greens/EFA)
20. MEP Javier Nart (Renew)
21. MEP Clara Ponsatí i Obiols (N-A)
22. MEP Carles Puigdemont i Casamajó (N-A)
23. MEP Diana Riba i Giner (Greens/EFA)
24. MEP Isabel Santos (S&D)
25. MEP Ivan Štefanec (EPP)
26. MEP Riho Terras (EPP)
27. MEP Marie Toussaint (Greens/EFA)
28. MEP Alexandr Vondra (ECR)
29. MEP Salima Yenbou (Greens/EFA)
30. MEP Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
31. MEP Milan Zver (EPP)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Strasbourg
8 July 2021

Resolution on Hong Kong, notably the case of Apple Daily (2021/2786(RSP))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to all its previous resolutions on Hong Kong, in particular those of 21 January 2021 on the crackdown on the democratic opposition in Hong Kong[1], of 19 June 2020 on the PRC national security law for Hong Kong and the need for the EU to defend Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy[2], of 18 July 2019 on the situation in Hong Kong[3] and of 24 November 2016 on the case of Gui Minhai, jailed publisher in China[4],
- having regard to its previous resolutions on China, in particular those of 20 May 2021 on Chinese countersanctions on EU entities and MEPs and MPs[5], of 12 September 2018 on the state of EU-China relations[6] and of 16 December 2015 on EU-China relations[7],
- having regard to its recommendation of 13 December 2017 to the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) on Hong Kong, 20 years after handover[8],
- having regard to the joint statement by Members of the European Parliament David McAllister and Reinhard Bütikofer on the new national security law in Hong Kong of 1 July 2020,
- having regard to the European Parliament Conference of Presidents' press statement of 6 July 2020,
- having regard to the statements by the Spokesperson of the European External Action Service (EEAS) of 23 June 2021 on the closure of Apple Daily's Hong Kong operations and of 17 April 2021 on the sentencing of pro-democracy activists in Hong Kong, to the statement of 9 June 2021 by the VP/HR on the changes to Hong Kong's electoral system, to the declarations by the VP/HR on behalf of the EU of 11 March 2021 on Hong Kong's electoral system and of 7 January 2021 on the mass arrest of people involved in the July 2020 pro-democracy primary elections in Hong Kong, and to all other statements and declarations on the situation in Hong Kong,
- having regard to the declaration of 2 May 2021 by the VP/HR on behalf of the EU on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day,
- having regard to the EU's annual report on political and economic developments in 2020 of 12 March 2021,
- having regard to the 13th annual Structured Dialogue, which took place in Hong Kong on 28 November 2019,
- having regard to the Council conclusions on Hong Kong of 28 July 2020,
- having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 16 December 1966, and the concerns raised by the UN Human Rights Committee in its List of Issues for Hong Kong of 26 August 2020,
- having regard to the statement of 24 June 2021 by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, that Hong Kong's new national security law was leading journalists to 'self-censor' to avoid clashing with 'vaguely formulated offences', and to her statement of 21 June 2021 at the 47th session of the Human Rights Council,
- having regard to the UN experts' call of 26 June 2020 for decisive measures to protect fundamental freedoms in China,

- having regard to the adoption of the National Security Law in Hong Kong by the Standing Committee of China’s National People’s Congress on 30 June 2020,
 - having regard to the G7 Summit communiqué of 13 June 2021 and to the G7 statement of 12 March 2021 on electoral changes in Hong Kong,
 - having regard to the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) adopted on 4 April 1990, which entered into force on 1 July 1997,
 - having regard to the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong of 19 December 1984, also known as the Sino-British Joint Declaration,
 - having regard to the joint communication from the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to the European Parliament and the Council of 12 March 2019 entitled ‘EU-China – A strategic outlook’ (JOIN(2019)0005),
 - having regard to the EU’s ‘One China’ policy and to the ‘one country, two systems’ principle,
 - having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,
 - having regard to Rule 144(5) and 132(4) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the promotion of and respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law should remain at the centre of the long-standing relationship between the EU and China, in line with the EU’s commitment to upholding these values in its external action and China’s expressed interest in adhering to them in its own development and international cooperation;
 - B. whereas on 17 June 2021, 500 Hong Kong armed police raided the offices of the largest pro-opposition newspaper, Apple Daily, forcing journalists to leave the newsroom, and sifted through reporters’ computers, phones and journalistic material, in the first case in which authorities have cited media articles as potentially violating the Hong Kong National Security Law (NSL); whereas five of the paper’s senior executives and editors were arrested, including Editor-in-Chief Ryan Law, Chief Executive Cheung Kim-hung, Chief Operating Officer Royston Chow, Associate Publisher Chan Puiman and Director of Apple Daily Digital Cheung Chi-wai;
 - C. whereas, according to a Hong Kong police spokesperson, the newspaper executives and editors were arrested for their role in the publication of more than 30 articles calling on foreign countries to impose sanctions in relation to the NSL; whereas such calls were considered by the Hong Kong authorities as collusion with foreign countries endangering national security;
 - D. whereas on 23 June 2021, police also arrested Apple Daily’s China Beat editorial writer Yeung Ching-kee (also known as Li Ping) and also charged him with ‘conspiracy to collude with foreign forces’, and former senior editorial writer at Apple Daily Fung Wai-kwong (also known as Lo Fung) was arrested on 27 June 2021 for the same offence;
 - E. whereas, following the freeze of all its assets (around EUR 2 million) by the Hong Kong authorities on the basis of the NSL, Apple Daily was forced to definitively close on 24 June 2021 after 26 years; whereas more than 800 Apple Daily staff have lost their job and are unlikely to be re-employed in Hong Kong;
 - F. whereas the founder of Apple Daily, Jimmy Lai, is serving 20 months in jail for his involvement in the 2019 protest movement and faces additional charges under the NSL that carry a possible life sentence; whereas Apple Daily had always been an open and critical voice vis-à-vis the mainland and Hong Kong’s leadership and was the only Chinese-language newspaper in Hong Kong that was free from the Chinese Government’s control;
 - G. whereas the NSL allowed one single official, namely the Hong Kong Secretary for Security, to freeze all the assets of Apple Daily, without a formal charge or a fair trial, simply based on claims of violations of the NSL; whereas such a procedure could be applied to any publicly traded entity or to any company simply doing business in Hong Kong;

- H. whereas 30 June 2021 marked the first anniversary of the entry into force of the NSL; whereas the authorities had announced that the law would only target an ‘extreme minority’ threatening public security; whereas, however, over the course of one year, the law was applied to completely dismantle Hong Kong’s free society on almost all fronts, based on an array of such vaguely defined charges as ‘subversion’, ‘secession’ and ‘collusion with foreign forces’, completely transforming Hong Kong’s political and legal landscape and stifling freedom of the press and free expression of opinions; whereas national security was used to justify censorship, harassment, arrests and prosecutions systematically targeting political and elected representatives, activists, students and journalists in the pro-democracy camp; whereas it is estimated that 128 people have been arrested under the NSL and 64 people formally charged, of whom 47 are currently in pre-trial detention; whereas the NSL completely violates the ‘one country, two systems’ principle; whereas the erosion of press freedoms is also counter to Hong Kong’s aspiration as an international business hub;
- I. whereas, since its entry into force, the NSL has been used to intimidate, attack and even harass journalists and the media, who had already started to quit their jobs as a result; whereas at least 10 journalists and defenders of press freedoms are now facing potential life sentences; whereas the forced closure of Apple Daily, based on charges that its activities constitute a threat to national security, amounts to the definitive end of media freedom and freedom of expression in Hong Kong;
- J. whereas on 27 June 2021 another independent media outlet, Stand News, announced the deletion of all opinion articles from its website and six directors resigned; whereas the Hong Kong Journalists Association has warned against further arrests of journalists and reported that the authorities have drawn up a list of individuals to be arrested under the NSL;
- K. whereas at least two foreign judges have resigned from their position citing the NSL as the main reason; whereas in June this year pro-Beijing law-makers successfully intervened, for the first time, in the appointment of a senior judge to the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal, in what appears to be a first concrete step in attempting to undermine the independence of the judiciary;
- L. whereas the Hong Kong authorities have introduced a National Security Law whistle-blower hotline; whereas education material and curricula in primary and secondary schools, including international schools attended by expatriate children, are now being vetted based on NSL principles;
- M. whereas 10 prominent pro-democracy figures, namely Martin Lee, Albert Ho, Jimmy Lai, Margaret Ng, Cyd Ho, Lee Cheuk-yan, Leung Kwok-hung, Au Nok-hin, Leung Yiu-chung and Yeung Sum, were sentenced on 16 April 2021 in Hong Kong, in two separate cases, for their peaceful involvement in protests; whereas their sentences range from prison sentences ranging between 8 and 18 months, and suspended prison sentences from 8 to 12 months in five of the cases; whereas these latest decisions follow the sentencing of Joshua Wong and Sze-yiu Koo on 13 April 2021; whereas the lengthy imprisonment of some of the individuals for non-violent acts when exercising protected civic rights is a further sign of the continued shrinking of democratic space and erosion of fundamental freedoms in Hong Kong;
- N. whereas the NSL is de jure and de facto in clear violation of the 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration and the 1990 Basic Law of the HKSAR, which guarantees the autonomy and the independence of the executive, legislature and judiciary, as well as basic rights and freedoms such as freedom of speech, assembly, association and of the press for 50 years after the handover of sovereignty; whereas the NSL also prevents Hong Kong from abiding by its international human rights obligations, including the ICCPR; whereas both the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law enshrine the ‘one country, two systems’ principle’ as agreed between China and the United Kingdom;
- O. whereas the EU and the European Parliament have always strongly supported the ‘one country, two systems’ principle and the preservation of Hong Kong’s high degree of autonomy in line with the Basic Law and international commitments, and whereas the EU has a strong stake in the continued stability and prosperity of Hong Kong under this principle; whereas in the current circumstances these principles are being inevitably and irreversibly undermined and nullified;

- P. whereas the EU continues to have deep concerns regarding the People’s Republic of China’s (PRC) NSL for Hong Kong; whereas this is a sensitive issue, with far-reaching consequences for Hong Kong and its people, for EU and foreign citizens, for EU and international civil society organisations, as well as for business confidence in Hong Kong; whereas the entry into force of the NSL would increase the risks for EU citizens;
- Q. whereas according to the Human Rights Watch annual report, China is in the midst of its darkest period for human rights since the Tiananmen Square massacre;
- R. whereas the journalists at Macao’s public broadcaster have been ordered to promote ‘patriotism, respect and love’ for China, and at least six journalists have resigned after the introduction of new editorial rules, showing that concerns over the NSL also affects other regions; whereas the Macao Basic Law also protects freedom of press and is in place until 2049;
- S. whereas a joint statement delivered by Canada on behalf of 44 states – the highest number of signatories so far – including 23 EU Member States, was adopted at the ongoing session of the UN Human Rights Council;
1. Condemns in the strongest terms the forced closure of the Apple Daily newspaper, the continued freezing of its assets and the arrests of its journalists as yet another step by the PRC in dismantling free society in Hong Kong and setting the definitive end of media freedom and freedom of expression there;
 2. Is alarmed by the rapid deterioration of the human rights situation in Hong Kong and more specifically the open attacks against freedom of speech and freedom of the press, as the PRC continues to undertake an unprecedented crackdown on fundamental freedoms, which has unfolded into a human rights emergency, and stresses the need for the EU to take urgent and resolute action;
 3. Expresses its strongest solidarity with all Hong Kong journalists who, despite the entry into force of the NSL, have continued to strenuously defend media freedom and independent journalism and to keep reporting on the dramatic evolution of events in Hong Kong; calls on the Hong Kong authorities to end all legal harassment and all intimidation directed at journalists and to strive for the protection and the safety of journalists against all forms of violence, pressure, discrimination, unfair legal proceedings and all attempts aimed at preventing them from accomplishing their mission or of weakening their ability to do so in accordance with international norms, especially with Articles 19 and 21 of the ICCPR on the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly;
 4. Urges the Hong Kong authorities to immediately and unconditionally release and drop all charges against all journalists, as well as all peaceful protesters, activists and political representatives, who have simply exercised their right to freedom of expression and other human rights and who have been arrested on charges pursuant to the NSL; calls for a stop to politically motivated prosecutions and other legal procedures against peaceful protesters with a view to silencing critical voices and deterring people from participating in the public sphere;
 5. Reiterates its grave concern about the entry into force of the NSL on 30 June 2020, which is in breach of the PRC’s commitments and obligations under international law, namely the Sino-British Joint Declaration, and is a comprehensive assault on the city’s high degree of autonomy, rule of law and fundamental freedoms; recognises that the law has been used numerous times as grounds for disqualifying and imprisoning electoral candidates and politicians, arresting students over social media posts and banning common protest slogans; stresses that the NSL prevents a relationship of trust between China and the EU, undermines future cooperation and leads to a further erosion of Beijing’s credibility on the international stage;
 6. Condemns any attempts at muzzling pro-democracy activists, including the blocking of pro-democracy websites, on grounds of the NSL; reiterates that the freedom of expression and of information is a fundamental right enshrined in Hong Kong’s domestic and international law;
 7. Expresses grave concern over the reported practices of secret detention, torture and ill-treatment, and forced confessions by the Hong Kong Police Force and in Hong Kong jails, including concerns

over individuals currently awaiting trial who are being held in solitary confinement for long periods of time;

8. Condemns the emerging restrictions on the independence of the judiciary and the increasing politicisation of courts; stresses the urgent need to prevent, as the next step, the dismantling of Hong Kong's independent judiciary and calls on the EEAS to prepare a detailed public report on the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary in addition to the Hong Kong annual report;
9. Expresses concern at the recently adopted changes to Hong Kong's electoral law, which introduce a 'patriot-only' principle and set up a vetting committee to screen all election candidates, which will weed out any last remaining dissenting voices and totally runs counter to the commitments to greater democratic representation enshrined in the Hong Kong Basic Law;
10. Urges the Chinese authorities to repeal the NSL, which damages Hong Kong's international status, and urges the Hong Kong authorities to fully restore respect for the rule of law, human rights, democratic principles and the high degree of autonomy under the 'one country, two systems' principle, as enshrined in the Hong Kong Basic Law and in line with its domestic and international obligations;
11. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the NSL as a top priority on the agenda of all EU-China meetings, including in diplomatic consultations in preparation for those meetings; recalls the importance of the EU continuing to raise the issue of human rights violations in China, in particular the case of minorities in Xinjiang and Tibet, at every political and human rights dialogue with Chinese authorities and in line with the EU's commitment to project a strong, clear and unified voice in its approach to China; recalls that China has signed up to a wide range of international human rights treaties and conventions and therefore highlights the importance of pursuing dialogue with China to ensure that China lives up to its commitment to abide by the international human rights framework;
12. Deeply regrets the failure to adopt Council conclusions on Hong Kong at the April EU Foreign Affairs Council; strongly supports the VP/HR in submitting draft conclusions at the earliest opportunity, and urges the Member States to address the impasse and adopt new measures including targeted sanctions under the EU global human rights sanctions regime, including the implementation of travel bans and asset freezes, against individuals and entities in Hong Kong and China for the serious violations of human rights and international law in Hong Kong, including Carrie Lam, Teresa Yeuk-wah Cheng, Xia Baolong, Zhang Xiaoming, Luo Huining, Zheng Yanxiong, Chris Tang Ping-keung, Stephen Lo Wai-chung, and John Lee Ka-chiu, as well as PRC institutions, which have a crucial role in adopting measures and complicit actions undermining Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy and freedoms;
13. Reiterates its position on the EU-China Comprehensive Agreement on Investment, expressed in its resolution of 21 May 2021, including the urgent need to adopt additional targeted measures under the EU global human rights sanctions regime, as necessary, in order to continue addressing the repression in Xinjiang and Hong Kong and aimed at China putting an end to all the violations;
14. Calls on the EEAS and the Council to continue assessing and making progress on the package of measures adopted in July 2020 and to set a clear timeline for their implementation; calls on the EEAS to continue its assessment of, and to prepare concrete responses to, the possible extraterritorial effects of the NSL, in particular Article 38 thereof, which provides that the law is applicable also to those who are not permanent residents of Hong Kong; welcomes the decision by EU Member States and other international partners to suspend extradition treaties with Hong Kong; reiterates its demand that the 10 remaining Member States' extradition treaties with China be suspended;
15. Recalls and reiterates its condemnation of the complicity of EU-based banks in freezing the assets and bank accounts belonging to former pro-democracy law-makers; calls on the EEAS to evaluate the level of compliance, involvement and collaboration of EU-based companies with the Hong Kong authorities in enforcing the NSL, and calls on the Member States to reach out to EU-based banks to release assets belonging to Hong Kong pro-democracy activists;

16. Calls on the Commission to assess the long-term commercial impact for EU firms operating in Hong Kong in light of the implementation of Hong Kong's NSL, with reference to the changing rule of law and free flow of information and capital in the city; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to continue applying and working on appropriate export control mechanisms to deny China and Hong Kong access to technologies used to violate human rights, and to consider rules to prevent European investment in companies that are complicit in gross human rights violations in China and Hong Kong, including the option of an entity list;
17. Strongly welcomes the steps taken by the UK, Australia and Canada to open schemes to offer Hong Kong citizens the opportunity to live and work in their respective countries; reiterates its urgent call on the Member States to coordinate the implementation of a 'lifeboat scheme' for pro-democracy activists and political leaders in Hong Kong following this escalating deterioration of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to issue emergency travel documents for journalists in Hong Kong who are at risk of arrest under the NSL;
18. Urges all EU and European diplomatic personnel to do everything they can to provide protection and support to peaceful activists and political leaders in Hong Kong, including also attending trials, requesting prison visits and consistently and resolutely reaching out to local authorities, in full application of the EU Guidelines on human rights defenders and other relevant EU policies, including the new EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy; expects the EEAS and the Council to devise concrete measures to increase support to Hong Kong civil society and media, such as extending the scope of the European Endowment for Democracy to projects located in South-East Asia, and including active engagement with the Hong Kong diaspora;
19. Calls for the EU and the Member States to ensure that the silenced people of Hong Kong are given a voice once more by assisting with the archiving, publicising and documenting of human rights violations, and to counteract the PRC by making books that are banned in Hong Kong widely available online; expresses its support for efforts by international television channels, such as Deutsche Welle and France 24, to regularly report about developments in Hong Kong;
20. Calls on the Commission, the Council and the Member States to decline invitations for government representatives and diplomats to attend the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics unless the Chinese Government demonstrates a verifiable improvement in the human rights situation in Hong Kong, the Xinjiang Uyghur Region, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and elsewhere in China;
21. Urges the Commission and the Member States to increase the number of academic and training opportunities within the Erasmus programme for students and young graduates from Hong Kong; calls on the EEAS and the Commission to develop and coordinate measures to protect the academic freedom of Hong Kong students and scientists at European universities from pressure from the Chinese authorities;
22. Reiterates its call for the EU and all its Member States to work in a united and resolute fashion towards the holding of a special session or urgent debate on China at the UN Human Rights Council and the launching of an independent UN investigation on China; highlights the growing international support for the launching of an independent inquiry;
23. Calls for the EU and its Member States to encourage the UN Secretary-General to consider all mechanisms at his disposal to ensure independent monitoring and reporting on the situation in China, including the appointment of a UN Special Envoy; calls on the Council and the VP/HR to work with the international community to establish an international contact group on Hong Kong, and to put Hong Kong on the agenda of other international organisations on a regular basis;
24. Encourages UN members to hold regular public events to raise awareness about the Chinese Government's grave human rights violations, including crimes against humanity, and other violations of international law, including at least one Arria-formula meeting of the UN Security Council; would welcome it if the EU institutions and the Member States were to consider commemorating 1 July as 'Stand with Hong Kong Day' in order to raise the European public's awareness of the

situation in Hong Kong each year; reiterates its call for the EU and the Member States to consider filing a case before the International Court of Justice asserting that China's decision to impose the NSL on Hong Kong and its application violate the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the ICCPR;

25. Deplores the decision by the Hong Kong police to ban the annual 4 June Tiananmen Square vigil and the annual 1 July march while granting special permission for the waiving of COVID-19 restrictions to allow Hong Kong officials to celebrate the centenary of the Chinese Communist Party;
26. Calls on the VP/HR to cooperate closely with like-minded countries and partners to halt the erosion of Hong Kong's freedoms; welcomes the newly established bilateral EU-US dialogue on China, and insists that stronger coordination on human rights, including with a focus on the situation in Hong Kong, should be a key objective;
27. Observes that the PRC's policy of abandoning the 'one country, two systems' approach has greatly alienated the people of Taiwan, and emphasises its willingness to cooperate with international partners in order to help secure democracy in Taiwan;
28. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Government and Parliament of the People's Republic of China, and the Chief Executive and the Assembly of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 100-204
Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989
Washington, D.C.
22 December 1987**

Foreign Relations Authorization Act

(EXCERPT)

This Act was approved and signed by President Ronald Reagan of the United States of America on 22 December 1987.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1777) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Voice of America, the Board for International Broadcasting, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

- a. **SHORT TITLE**—this Act may be cited as the “Foreign Relations Authorisation Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989.”
- b. **TABLE OF CONTENTS**—the table of contents for this Act is as follows:

TITLE 1—THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PART A—Authorization of Appropriations; Allocations of Funds; Restrictions

Sec 101—Administration of Foreign Affairs

Sec 102—Contributions to International Organizations and Conferences

Sec 103—International Commissions

Sec 104—Migration and Refugee Assistance

Sec 105—Other Programs

SEC 1243. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TIBET BY THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A. Findings—The Congress finds that—

1. on 1 October 1987, Chinese police in Lhasa fired upon several thousand unarmed Tibetan demonstrators, which included hundreds of women, children, and Tibetan Buddhist monks, killing at least six and wounding many others;
2. on 27 September 1987, a peaceful demonstration in Lhasa calling for Tibetan independence and the restoration of human rights in Tibet, which was led by hundreds of Tibetan monks, was violently broken up by Chinese authorities and 27 Tibetan Buddhist monks were arrested;
3. in the wake of His Holiness the Dalai Lama’s five-point peace plan, which was presented to the members of the United States Congress during his visit to Washington in September 1987, Chinese authorities in Tibet staged, on 24 September 1987, a mass political rally at which three Tibetans were given death sentences, two of whom were executed immediately;

4. beginning 7 October 1950, the Chinese Communist army invaded and occupied Tibet;
 5. since that time, the Chinese Government has exercised dominion over the Tibetan people, who had always considered themselves as independent, through the presence of a large occupation force;
 6. over 1,000,000 Tibetans perished from 1959 to 1979 as a direct result of the political instability, executions, imprisonment, and wide scale famine engendered by the policies of the People's Republic of China in Tibet;
 7. after 1950, particularly during the ravages of China's Cultural Revolution, over 6,000 monasteries, the repositories of 1,300 years of Tibet's ancient civilization, were destroyed and their irreplaceable national legacy of art and literature either destroyed, stolen, or removed from Tibet;
 8. the exploitation of Tibet's vast mineral, forest, and animal reserves has occurred with limited benefit to the Tibetan people;
 9. Tibet's economy and education, health, and human services remain far below those of the People's Republic of China as a whole;
 10. The People's Republic of China has encouraged a large influx of Han-Chinese into Tibet, thereby undermining the political and cultural traditions of the Tibetan people;
 11. there are credible reports of many Tibetans being incarcerated in labour camps and prisons and killed for the non-violent expression of their religious and political beliefs;
 12. His Holiness the Dalai Lama, spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetan people, in conjunction with the 100,000 refugees forced into exile with him, has worked tirelessly for almost 30 years to secure peace and religious freedom in Tibet, as well as the preservation of the Tibetan culture;
 13. in 1959, 1961, and 1965, the United Nations General Assembly called upon the People's Republic of China to end the violations of Tibetans' human rights;
 14. on 24 July 1985, 19 Members of the Congress signed a letter to President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China expressing support for direct talks between Beijing and representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetans in exile, and urging the Government of the People's Republic of China "to grant the very reasonable and justified aspirations of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and his people every consideration;"
 15. on 27 September 1987, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the chairman and ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the co-chairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus signed a letter to his Excellency Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, expressing their "grave concern with the present situation in Tibet and welcome(d) His Holiness the Dalai Lama's (five point) peace proposal as a historic step toward resolving the important question of Tibet and alleviating the suffering of the Tibetan people...(and) express(ing) their full support for his proposal;" and
 16. There has been no positive response by the Government of the People's Republic of China to either of these communications.
- B. STATEMENT OF POLICIES—It is the sense of the Congress that—
1. the United States should express sympathy for those Tibetans who have suffered and died as a result of fighting, persecution, or famine over the past four decades;
 2. the United States should make the treatment of the Tibetan people an important factor in its conduct of relations with the People's Republic of China;
 3. the Government of the People's Republic of China should respect internationally recognized human rights and end human rights violations against Tibetans;
 4. the United States should urge the Government of the People's Republic of China to actively reciprocate the Dalai Lama's efforts to establish a constructive dialogue on the future of Tibet;

5. Tibetan culture and religion should be preserved and the Dalai Lama should be commended for his efforts in this regard;
 6. the United States, through the Secretary of State, should address and call attention to the rights of the Tibetan people, as well as other non-Han-Chinese within the People's Republic of China such as the Uighurs of Eastern Turkestan (Xinjiang), and the Mongolians of Inner Mongolia;
 7. the President should instruct United States officials, including the United States Ambassadors to the People's Republic of China and India, to pay greater attention to the concerns of the Tibetan people and to work closely with all concerned about human rights violations in Tibet in order to find areas in which the United States Government and people can be helpful; and
 8. the United States should urge the People's Republic of China to release all political prisoners in Tibet.
- C. TRANSFER OF DEFENCE ARTICLES—With respect to any sale, licensed export, or other transfer of any defence articles or defence services to the People's Republic of China, the United States Government shall, consistent with United States law, take into account the extent to which the Government of the People's Republic of China is acting in good faith and in a timely manner to resolve human rights issues in Tibet.
- D. MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE—Within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall determine whether the needs of displaced Tibetans are similar to those of displaced persons and refugees in other parts of the world and shall report that determination to the Congress. If the Secretary makes a positive determination, of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for "Migration and Refugee Assistance" for each of the fiscal years 1988 and 1989, such sums as are necessary shall be made available for assistance for displaced Tibetans. The Secretary of State shall determine the best means for providing such assistance.
- E. SCHOLARSHIPS—For each of the fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall make available to Tibetan students and professionals who are outside Tibet no less than 15 scholarships for study at institutions of higher education in the United States.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Con. Res. 129
Washington, D.C.
16 September 1988

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 129) expressing the support of the Congress for the Dalai Lama and his proposal to promote peace, protect the environment, and gain democracy for the people of Tibet, was considered and agreed to.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. FINDINGS

The Congress makes the following findings:

1. The Congress has previously expressed its concern regarding the policies of the People's Republic of China in Tibet, including the violation of Tibetan human rights, and has called on the Chinese Government to ameliorate the situation.
2. The Dalai Lama presented a five-point peace plan for the restoration of peace and human rights in Tibet during his visit to the Congress in September 1987. This peace plan has received considerable international support.
3. The Dalai Lama has now prepared a proposal for a democratic system of government for the people of Tibet founded on law, by agreement of the people of Tibet, for the common good and protection of themselves and their environment.
4. The proposal of the Dalai Lama recognizes that the primary responsibility for the conduct of the foreign affairs, and the exclusive responsibility for the defence, of Tibet will remain with the Government of the People's Republic of China, in order to fulfil its defence responsibility, will be permitted to maintain a restricted number of military bases in Tibet, but these bases must be located away from population centers.
5. The proposal of the Dalai Lama contains important measures to ensure and enhance the human rights of the Tibetan people to include the following:
 - A. Specific steps will be taken to fulfil the goal of transforming the Tibetan plateau into a peace sanctuary. These steps include convening a regional security conference to determine ways to reduce regional tensions and eventually to demilitarize the Tibetan plateau and bordering regions.
 - B. Tibet will be founded on a constitution, or basic law, which will provide for a democratic form of government, with an independent judiciary, and a popularly elected chief executive and legislative assembly. The basic law will contain a bill of rights which will guarantee individual human rights and democratic freedoms as expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 - C. The basic law of Tibet will ensure the protection of the natural resources of the plateau by requiring the passage of strict laws to protect wildlife and plant life and by effectively converting almost the entire area of Tibet into national park lands or biospheres.
 - D. During an interim period, following the signing of an agreement based on the proposal, Tibet will be governed according to a transitional agreement providing for a gradual reorganization of the administration of Tibet, the restoration of human rights to Tibetans, and the return of the People's Republic of China of Chinese recently settled through inducement and involuntary placement by the People's Republic of China in Tibet.

- E. In order to create an atmosphere of trust conducive to fruitful discussions, the Government of the People's Republic of China should respect the human rights of the people of Tibet and not engage in a policy of transferring Chinese persons to Tibet.
 - F. Before ratification of any agreement, the proposal will be submitted to the Tibetan people in a popular referendum.
6. The Dalai Lama has asked the Government of the People's Republic of China and other concerned governments to study carefully, and respond constructively to, the substance of the proposal.

SECTION 2. EXPRESSION OF CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE DALAI LAMA AND HIS PROPOSAL FOR TIBETAN DEMOCRACY

The Congress—

1. Commends the Dalai Lama for his past efforts to resolve the problems of Tibet through negotiation with the People's Republic of China, and for dissuading the Tibetan people from using violence to regain their freedom;
2. Commends the Dalai Lama for his new proposal in his continued quest for peace, and expresses its support for the trust of his proposal;
3. Calls on the leaders and the Government of the People's Republic of China to respond positively to the proposal of the Dalai Lama, and to enter into earnest discussions with the Dalai Lama, or his representatives, to resolve the question of Tibet along the lines proposed by the Dalai Lama; and
4. Calls on the President and the Secretary of State to express the support of the United States Government for the thrust of the proposal of the Dalai Lama, and to use their best efforts to persuade the leaders and the Government of the People's Republic of China to enter into discussions with the Dalai Lama, or his representatives, regarding the proposal of the Dalai Lama and the question of Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 82
Washington, D.C.
15 March 1989

Expressing the concern of the Senate for the ongoing human rights abuses in Tibet

Mr. Pell (for himself, Mr. Helms, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Simon, Mr. Moynihan, and Mr. Chaffee) submitted the following resolution; which was ordered to be placed on the calendar;

RESOLUTION

Expressing the concern of the Senate for the ongoing human rights abuses in Tibet.

Whereas for the past four decades, repressive actions by the Chinese have resulted in the deaths of as many as one million Tibetans, the destruction of a large part of Tibet's unique cultural heritage, the flight of the Dalai Lama and tens of thousands of Tibetans from their homeland;

Whereas despite a short period (1978-1982) when a Chinese policy attempt was initiated to address the grievances of the Tibetan people, recent reports issued by credible human rights organizations, including Asia Watch and Amnesty International, and the international press confirm mounting human rights violations in Tibet, including arbitrary arrest and detention, the use of excessive force on peaceful demonstrators, restrictions on religious freedoms, torture, and a systematic pattern of discrimination;

Whereas Congress passed, and President Reagan signed into law on 22 December 1987, legislation stating that "the Government of the People's Republic of China should respect internationally recognized human rights and end human rights violations against Tibetans... and should actively reciprocate the Dalai Lama's efforts to establish a constructive dialogue on the future of Tibet";

Whereas on 16 September 1988, the United States Senate unanimously passed S. Con. Res. 129 commending the Dalai Lama for his efforts to resolve the problems of Tibet through negotiations, supporting his proposal to promote peace, protect the environment, and gain democracy for the people of Tibet, and calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to enter into discussions to resolve the question of Tibet along the lines proposed by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas on 21 September 1988, the Chinese Government welcomed negotiations with the Dalai Lama and stated: "the venue of the talks can be Beijing, Hong Kong, or any of the Chinese embassies and consulates abroad. Should the Dalai Lama find these places inconvenient, he can choose any place at his discretion provided that no foreigners participate in the talks";

Whereas the Chinese Government has yet to accept negotiations with representatives of the Dalai Lama, and no such negotiations have taken place;

Whereas Tibetans continue to demonstrate in support of human rights and democratic freedoms in Tibet. On 5, 6 and 7 March 1989, at least 30 and, according to some reports, as many as 60 people died and hundreds were injured when Chinese authorities fired on unarmed Tibetan demonstrators in Lhasa;

Whereas Chinese officials in Beijing have declared martial law in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa and its environs. Western tourists in Lhasa during these demonstrations have reported random mass arrests and mistreatment of Tibetans by Chinese authorities:

Now therefore, be it *Resolved*, that the Senate—

1. Condemns the recent use of violence against unarmed Tibetan demonstrators on 5, 6, and 7 March 1989;
2. Expresses sympathy for those Tibetans who have suffered and died as a result of Chinese policies in Tibet over the past four decades;
3. Urges the People's Republic of China to respect internationally recognized human rights and end human rights violations in Tibet;
4. Urges the People's Republic of China to lift the government-imposed restrictions on foreign press and human rights monitoring groups in Tibet;
5. Urges the Administration to propose that a United Nations observer team monitor the situation in Tibet;
6. Urges the United States to make the treatment of the Tibetan people an important factor in its conduct of relations with the People's Republic of China;
7. Urges the United States, through the Secretary of State, to address and call attention to, in the United Nations and in other international forums, the rights of the Tibetan people;
8. Supports the efforts of the Dalai Lama and others to resolve peacefully the situation in Tibet; and
9. Calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to meet with representatives of the Dalai Lama to begin initiating constructive dialogue on the future of Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Con. Res. 63
Washington, D.C.
16 May 1989

Whereas on 5, 6, and 7 March 1989, Tibetans engaged in peaceful demonstrations in Lhasa were fired on by Chinese authorities, reportedly killing 30 to 60 persons and injuring hundreds;

Whereas on 8 March 1989, martial law was declared in Lhasa and its environs, and there were subsequent reports of mass arrests and mistreatment of Tibetans by Chinese authorities;

Whereas despite some Chinese efforts to address the grievances of the Tibetan people, reports issued by the international press and credible human rights organisations, including Asia Watch and Amnesty International, confirm mounting allegations of very serious violations of human rights in Tibet, including arbitrary arrest and detention, the use of excessive force on peaceful demonstrators, restrictions on religious freedoms, torture, and a systematic pattern of discrimination;

Whereas the government of the People's Republic of China has endorsed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and has expressed its concern about human rights conditions in other countries, including South Africa and the United States;

Whereas Congress passed, and President Reagan signed into law on 22 December 1987, legislation stating that "the Government of the People's Republic of China should respect internationally recognized human rights and end human rights violations against Tibetans and should actively reciprocate the Dalai Lama's efforts to establish a constructive dialogue on the future of Tibet";

Whereas although both the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama has declared an intention to enter into negotiations concerning the situation in Tibet, no talks yet have taken place; and

Whereas the Dalai Lama has called on Tibetans to refrain from violence; "there is no justification for violence to use guns, or to stone people, or to burn houses,";

Now therefore, be it Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress—

1. Condemns the use of excessive and lethal force by the Chinese authorities in Tibet against individuals engaged in the peaceful expression of their political beliefs;
2. Urges the People's Republic of China to exercise restraint in response to future peaceful demonstrations, to respect internationally recognized human rights, and to end human rights violations in Tibet;
3. Urges the People's Republic of China to lift martial law in Lhasa and its environs at the earliest possible date and to admit foreign journalists and human rights monitors to Tibet;
4. Urges the People's Republic of China to allow representatives of respected international humanitarian organizations to have access to prisons in Tibet;
5. Consistent with section 1243 of Public Law 100-204, urges the President to continue to make respect for human rights (including the treatment of Tibetans) an important factor in United States conduct of relations with the People's Republic of China;
6. Urges the executive branch, through the Secretary of State, to call attention to violations of human rights in Tibet; and
7. Supports all efforts, including those of the Dalai Lama, to peacefully resolve the situation in Tibet and urges both sides to pursue a constructive dialogue for a peaceful resolution of the situation as early as possible.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.
S.Con. Res. 75
Washington, D.C.
5 October 1989

**To Congratulate His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama of Tibet for being awarded the
1989 Nobel Peace Prize.**

For the Senate: Mr. Pell (for himself and Mr. Helms, Mr. Biden, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Simon, Mr. Sarbanes, and Mr. Stanford) submitted the following concurrent resolution;

For the House: Mr. Rose (for himself, Mr. Levine of California, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Lantos, Mr. Porter, Mr. Levin of Michigan, and Mr. Douglas) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service.

RESOLUTION

To Congratulate His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama of Tibet for being awarded the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize.

Whereas His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama of Tibet is the spiritual mentor to millions of Buddhists throughout the world and the leader of the Tibetan people;

Whereas His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama of Tibet has persistently promoted justice, offered hope to the oppressed, and upheld the rights and dignity of all men and women regardless of faith, nationality, or political views;

Whereas His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama is a world leader who has admirably and with dedication advanced the cause of regional and world peace through adherence to the doctrines of non-violence and universal responsibility;

Whereas His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama has, through his example, his teachings, and his travels, furthered mutual understanding, respect, and unity among nations and individuals; and

Whereas the Norwegian Nobel Committee has awarded His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama of Tibet the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved* by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the Congress—

Commends His Holiness the Dalai Lama for furthering the just and honorable causes that he has championed, expresses its support for those causes, and congratulates him for being awarded the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 101-246
H.R. 3792
Washington, D.C.
16 February 1990**

AN ACT

To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of State, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

- A. **SHORT TITLE.** —this Act may be cited as the “Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal years 1990 and 1991”.
- B. **TABLE OF CONTENTS.** —the table of contents for the Act is as follows:

SEC. 224. VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS TO TIBET

- A. **ESTABLISHMENT OF SERVICE.** —No later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall establish, through the Voice of America, a service to provide Voice of America Tibetan language programming to the people of Tibet.
- B. **AMOUNT OF PROGRAMMING.** —For each of the fiscal years 1990 and 1991, programming broadcasts to the people of Tibet pursuant to this section shall occur for not less than two hours each day.
- C. **REPORT.** —As soon as possible in the fiscal year 1990, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall submit to the Congress a comprehensive written report detailing the implementation of the programming provided for in this section.
- D. **AUTHORISATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.** —In addition to funds otherwise available under subsection (e), they are authorized to be appropriated to the Voice of America for purposes of carrying out this section \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1990 and 1991.
- E. **TRANSFER AUTHORITY.** —The Director of the United States Information Agency may transfer to Voice of America Tibet Service such amounts appropriated for the “Television and Film Service” for each of the fiscal years 1990 and 1991 as exceeding the amounts authorized to be appropriated for each such fiscal year for such service.

SEC. 225. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TIBETANS AND BURMESE

- A. **ALLOCATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.** —Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by section 221 for each of the fiscal years 1990 and 1991, not less than 30 scholarships shall be made available to Tibetan students and professionals who are outside Tibet, and not less than 15 scholarships shall be made available to Burmese students and professionals who are outside Burma.
- B. **WAIVER.** —Subsection (a) shall not apply to the extent that the Director of the United States Information Agency determines that there are not enough qualified students to fulfil such allocation requirements.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 101-299
S.J. Res. 275
Washington, D.C.
23 May 1990**

“Designating 13 May 1990, as the “National Day in Support of Freedom and Human Rights in China and Tibet”

JOINT RESOLUTION

“Designating 13 May 1990, as the “National Day in Support of Freedom and Human Rights in China and Tibet”.

Whereas the United States supports the legitimate and democratic aspirations for freedom of peoples throughout the world;

Whereas student and citizen groups throughout the world have taken great risks in pursuit of reform;

Whereas on May 13, 1989, Chinese students began a hunger strick in Tiananmen Square seeking non violent dialogque with Chinese Government;

Whereas the Chinese government responded to the Chinese students with violence, killing many;

Whereas the non-violent resistance of the people of Tibet to the Chinese government has also been met with violence;

Whereas Chinese students and the Tibetan people follow the tradition of the Dalai Lama’s and Mahatma Gandhi’s doctrine of nonviolence, and have inspired the world;

Whereas student organizations throughout the United States and around the world have declared 13 May 1990 as an international day of fasting in support of democratic reforms in China and Tibet; and

Whereas this effort is being undertaken in the hope of bringing the current tragedies in China and Tibet to be a peaceful end, and in the hope that productive dialogue will replace an atmosphere of suspicion and reprisal:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, that the president is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating 13 May 1990, as the “National Day in support of Freedom and Human Rights in China and Tibet,” and calling on the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

**UNITED STATES
Public Law 101-513
Washington, D.C.
5 November 1990**

AN ACT

Making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1991, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the following sums are appropriated for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1991, and for other purposes, namely;

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For purposes, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of State to provide, as authorized by law, a contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross and assistance to refugees, including contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; salaries and expenses for personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; allowances as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code: \$485,648,000; Provided, that not less than \$45,000,000 shall be available for Soviet, Eastern European and other refugees resettling in Israel: Provided further, that not less than \$500,000 shall be made available for Tibetan refugees.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 101-649
Washington, D.C.
29 November 1990**

SEC. 134. TRANSITION FOR DISPLACED TIBETANS

- A. IN GENERAL. —Notwithstanding the numerical limitations in sections 201 and 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, there shall be made available to qualified displaced Tibetans described in subsection (b) 1,000 immigrant visas in the 3-fiscal-year period beginning with fiscal year 1991.
- B. QUALIFIED DISPLACED TIBETANS DESCRIBED. —A alien described in this subsection is an alien who—
1. Is a native of Tibet, and
 2. Since before the date of the enactment of this Act, has been continuously residing in India and Nepal.
For purposes of paragraph (1), an alien shall be considered to be a native of Tibet if the alien was born in Tibet or is the son, daughter, grandson, or granddaughter of an individual born in Tibet.
- C. DISTRIBUTION OF VISA NUMBERS.—the Secretary of State shall provide for making immigrant visas provided under subsection (b) (or described in subsection (d) as the spouse or child of such an alien) in an equitable manner, giving preference to those aliens who are not firmly resettled in India or Nepal or who are most likely to be resettled successfully in the United States.
- D. DERIVATIVE STATUS FOR SPOUSES AND CHILDREN.
- A spouse or child (as defined in section 101 (b) (1) (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall, if not otherwise entitled to an immigrant status and the immediate issuance of a visa under this section, be entitled to the same status, and the same order of consideration, provided under this section, if accompanying, or following to join, his spouse or parents.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 19
Washington, D.C.
11 March 1991

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United States opposition to the prison sentence of Tibetan ethnomusicologist Ngawang Choephel by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. DODD, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following resolution: which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United States opposition to the prison sentence of Tibetan ethnomusicologist Ngawang Choephel by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Whereas the Chinese Government sentenced Ngawang Choephel to an 18 year prison term plus 4 years subsequent deprivation of his political rights on 26 December 1996, following a secret trial;

Whereas Mr. Choephel is a Tibetan national whose family fled Chinese oppression to live in exile in India in 1968;

Whereas Mr. Choephel studied ethnomusicology at Middlebury College in Vermont as a Fulbright Scholar, and at the Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts in Dharamsala, India;

Whereas Mr. Choephel returned to Tibet in July 1995 to prepare a documentary film about traditional Tibetan performing arts;

Whereas Mr. Choephel was detained in August 1995 by the Chinese authorities and held incommunicado for over a year before the Government of the People's Republic of China admitted to holding him, and finally charged him with espionage in October 1996;

Whereas there is no evidence that Mr. Choephel's activities in Tibet involved anything other than purely academic research;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China denies Tibetans their fundamental human rights, as reported in the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and by human rights organizations including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, Asia;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China is responsible for the destruction of much of Tibetan civilization since its invasion of Tibet in 1949;

Whereas the arrest of a Tibetan scholar, such as Mr. Choephel who worked to preserve Tibetan culture, reflects the systematic attempt by the Government of the People's Republic of China to repress cultural expression in Tibet;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China, through direct and indirect incentives, has established discriminatory development programs which have resulted in an overwhelming flow of Chinese immigrants into Tibet, including those areas incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu, and Qinghai, and have excluded Tibetans from participation in important policy decisions, which further threatens traditional Tibetan life;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China withholds meaningful participation in the governance of Tibet from Tibetans and has failed to abide by its own constitutional guarantee of autonomy for Tibetans;

Whereas the Dalai Lama of Tibet has stated his willingness to enter into negotiations with the Chinese and has repeatedly accepted the framework Deng Xiaoping proposed for such negotiations in 1979;

Whereas the United States Government has not developed an effective plan to win support in international fora, such as the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, to bring international pressure to bear on the Government of the People's Republic of China to improve human rights and to negotiate with the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the Chinese have displayed provocative disregard for American concerns by arresting and sentencing prominent dissidents around the time that senior United States Government officials have visited China; and

Whereas United States Government policy seeks to foster negotiations between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, and presses China to respect Tibet's unique religious, linguistic, and cultural traditions:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of the Senate that—

1. Ngawang Choephel and other prisoners of conscience in Tibet, as well as in China, should be released immediately and unconditionally;
2. To underscore the gravity of this matter, in all official meetings with representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China, United States officials should request Mr. Choephel's immediate and unconditional release;
3. The United States Government should take prompt action to sponsor and promote a resolution at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights regarding China and Tibet which specifically addresses political prisoners and negotiations with the Dalai Lama;
4. An exchange program should be established in honor of Ngawang Choephel, involving students of the Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts and appropriate educational institutions in the United States; and,
5. The United States Government should seek access for internationally recognized human rights groups to monitor human rights in Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 107
Washington, D.C.
18 April (Legislative day, 9 April) 1991

Expressing the sense of the Senate concerning freedom and human rights for Tibet.

Mr. Moynihan (for himself, Mr. Pell, Mr. Helms, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Dole, Mr. Cranston, and Mr. Kennedy) introduced the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate concerning freedom and human rights for Tibet.

Whereas, during the past four decades, repressive actions by the Chinese government have resulted in the deaths of as many as one million Tibetans, the destruction of a large part of Tibet's unique cultural heritage, the flight of the Dalai Lama and tens of thousands of Tibetans from their homeland;

Whereas the United States Department of State, human rights organizations, including Amnesty International and Asia Watch, and the international press continue to report human rights violations in Tibet, including the use of excessive force on peaceful demonstrations, arbitrary arrest and detention, unfair trials, torture and death from torture, the restriction of religious practices, and systematic pattern of discrimination, among other violations;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continue to imprison Tibetans for the peaceful expression of their political, cultural and religious views, including Tamdim Sithar, Yulo Dawa Tsering, Turing Chungdak, Ngawang Puchung, Tseten Norgye, Lhakpa Tsering, Dawa Dolma, Tenzin Phuntsog, Ayal Tsering and Ngawang Youdon; and

Whereas in 1960 the International Commission of Jurists' Report on Tibet stated that Tibet demonstrated from 1913 to 1959 the conditions of statehood as generally accepted under international law:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that—

- a. The Senate commends the President for his historic meeting with His Holiness the Dalai Lama of Tibet;
- b. It is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should know that as the Tibetan people and His holiness the Dalai Lama of Tibet go forward on their journey towards freedom the Congress and the people of the United States stand with them; and
- c. It is the sense of the Senate that all Americans are united on the goals of freedom and human rights for Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Con. Res. 145
Washington, D.C.
7 May 1991

To express the sense of the Congress that Tibet, including those areas incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Qinghai that have historically been a part of Tibet is an occupied country under established principles of international law whose true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in exile as recognized by the Tibetan people.

Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BROOMFIELD, and Mr. SOLOMON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To express the sense of the Congress that Tibet, including those areas incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Qinghai that have historically been a part of Tibet is an occupied country under established principles of international law whose true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in exile as recognized by the Tibetan people.

Whereas Tibet has maintained throughout its history a distinctive national, cultural, and religious identity separate from that of China;

Whereas Chinese archival documents and traditional dynastic histories, including those pertaining to periods of Manchu and Mongol rule, never refer to Tibet being made “an integral part” of China;

Whereas several countries, including Mongolia, Bhutan, Nepal, British India, and Czarist Russia recognised Tibet as an independent nation or dealt with Tibet independently of any Chinese Government;

Whereas in 1949-50, China launched an armed invasion of Tibet in contravention of international law;

Whereas at the time of Chinese occupation, Tibet possessed all the attributes of statehood under international law including a defined territory and population, an independent government, and the ability to conduct domestic affairs and independent international relations, as found in 1960 by International Commission of Jurists;

Whereas in 1959, members of the Tibetan Government, including the head of state, the Dalai Lama, sought political asylum in India following a national uprising against the Chinese occupying forces, and established a government in exile which continues to operate today and is recognized by the Tibetan people as the only legitimate Government of Tibet;

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to oppose aggression and other illegal uses of force by one country against the sovereignty of another as a manner of acquiring territory, and to condemn violation of international law, including the illegal occupation of one country by another;

Whereas in the 1950s and 1960s the United States repeatedly condemned what it characterised as China’s aggression against Tibet and actively supported the United Nations in both condemning China and calling for Tibet’s right to self-determination in General Assembly Resolutions 1353 (1959), 1723 (1961) and 2079 (1965);

Whereas on 16 December 1961, at the United Nations, United States Ambassador Plimpton summarised the official United States’ position on Tibet, stating: “the United States believes that our objectives

must include the restoration of human rights of the Tibetan people and their natural right of self-determination”;

Whereas the United States should not condone aggression by accepting China’s claim to sovereignty over Tibet; and

Whereas China’s illegal occupation of Tibet continues to this day:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved* by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that

It is the sense of the Congress that Tibet, including those areas incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Qinghai, is an occupied country under the established principles of international law whose true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-exile as recognised by the Tibetan people.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 102-138
H.R. 1415
Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993
Washington, D.C.
28 October 1991**

Foreign Relations Authorisation Act

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the “Foreign Relations Authorisation Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993”.

SEC. 355. CHINA’S ILLEGAL CONTROL OF TIBET

It is the sense of the Congress that—

1. Tibet, including those areas incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Qinghai, is an occupied country under the established principles of international law;
2. Tibet’s true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in exile as recognized by the Tibetan people;
3. Tibet has maintained throughout its history a distinctive and sovereign national, cultural, and religious identity separate from that of China and, except during periods of illegal Chinese occupation, has maintained a separate and sovereign political and territorial identity;
4. Historical evidence of this separate identity may be found in Chinese archival documents and traditional dynastic histories, in United States’ recognition of Tibetan neutrality during World War II, and in the fact that a number of countries, including the United States, Mongolia, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal, India, Japan, Great Britain and Russia, recognized Tibet as an independent nation or dealt with Tibet independently of any Chinese government;
5. In 1949-50, China launched an armed invasion of Tibet in contravention of international law;
6. It is the policy of the United States to oppose aggression and other illegal uses of force by one country against the sovereignty of another as a manner of acquiring territory, and to condemn violations of international law, including the illegal occupation of one country by another; and
7. Numerous United States declarations since the Chinese invasion have recognized Tibet’s right to self-determination and the illegality of China’s occupation of Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 271
Washington, D.C.
11 March (Legislative day, 30 January), 1992

Relative to human rights in Tibet

Mr. SIMON (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. PELL, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. WOFFORD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. WALLOP) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Relative to human rights in Tibet.

Whereas, in the Foreign Relations Authorisation Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, signed into law by President Bush on 28 October 1991, Congress declared Tibet to be an occupied country whose true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in exile;

Whereas, in this Act, Congress declared that “it is the policy of the United States to oppose aggression and other illegal uses of force by one country against the sovereignty of another as a manner of acquiring territory, and to condemn violations of international law, including the illegal occupation of one country by another”;

Whereas the Department of State, in its February 1992 “Country Report on Human Rights Practices in 1991” annual report, cited “persistent abuses in Tibet”, “frequent credible reports from Tibetan refugees of torture and mistreatment in penal institutions in Tibet”, “harsh sentences for political activities”, and religious and cultural persecution of six million Tibetans;

Whereas the people of Tibet have been long denied their rights to self-determination;

Whereas human rights abuses have been routine and harsh in occupied Tibet since the People’s Republic of China invaded Tibet in 1949-1950;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly passed resolutions condemning China’s human rights abuses in Tibet in 1959, 1961, and 1965;

Whereas a Sub-commission of Independent Experts of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights passed Resolution 1991/10 (“Situation in Tibet”, 23 August 1991), condemning recent Chinese human rights abuses in Tibet, including executions, torture, denial of national, religious and cultural identity;

Whereas twenty-two countries, led by the European Community as the main sponsor, formally submitted a resolution (“Situation in Tibet”, 27 February 1992) to the full United Nations Commission on Human Rights’ annual meeting in Geneva in February-March 1992;

Whereas this resolution (“Situation in Tibet”, February 27, 1992) declared its concern “at continuing reports of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Tibet which threaten the distinct cultural, religious and ethnic identity of the Tibetans”, acknowledged United Nations reports on torture, summary or arbitrary executions, religious intolerance and enforced or involuntary appearances, called “on the Government of the People’s Republic of China to take measures to ensure the full observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Tibetans”; and invited “the Government of the People’s Republic of China to continue to respond to requests by special rapporteurs for information” and requested “the Secretary- General to submit a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session on the situation in Tibet;

Whereas an altered text was offered implying China's sovereignty over Tibet;

Whereas, due to a procedural motion, this altered resolution was not acted on in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; and

Whereas the United States should take a firm stand against human rights abuses wherever they occur, and should also speak out against the illegal occupation of Tibet:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of the Senate that—

1. The United States Government should support resolutions like the European Community-led resolution on the "Situation in Tibet", submitted to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;
2. The United States Government should vigorously condemn Beijing's human rights abuses in occupied Tibet in all appropriate international forums; and
3. The United States Government should raise human rights abuses in Tibet with senior officials of the People's Republic of China.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 102-391
H.R. 5368
Washington, D.C.
6 October 1992**

Making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1993 and for other purposes.

AN ACT

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1993, and for other purposes...

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of State to provide, as authorised by law, a contribution...

Provided further, that not less than \$1,500,000 shall be available for Tibetan refugees...

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Con. Res. 106
Washington, D.C.
27 May 1993

Urging the President to raise, at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the issue of Chinese population transfer into Tibet in an effort to bring about an immediate end to that government's policy on this issue.

Mr. Ackerman (for himself, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Lantos)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Urging the President to raise, at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the issue of Chinese population transfer into Tibet in an effort to bring about an immediate end to that government's policy on this issue.

Whereas the most critical issue for the Tibetan people today is the transfer of Chinese population into Tibet, which is reducing the Tibetans to a minority in their own country;

Whereas this population transfer is a combination of the direct transfer of Chinese by the Government of the People's Republic of China and government-induced relocation;

Whereas the rate of population transfer has now reached the point where the distinct identity of the Tibetan people and their civilization are being overwhelmed;

Whereas the transfer of Chinese population into Tibet threatens the cultural, religious, and national identity of the Tibetan people and violates their human rights;

Whereas the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1992 states that the 'massive influx into Tibet of Han Chinese. . .already affects ethnic mixture in Lhasa ', and in 1992 Asia Watch stated that the movement of Chinese into Tibet 'has increased in recent years. . .because of incentives directly offered by the government ';

Whereas Tibetans have already been reduced to a minority of the population in all major Tibetan towns and cities;

Whereas new Chinese towns and cities, exclusively inhabited by Chinese settlers, are being built at an increasing rate;

Whereas Chinese population transfer results in widespread discrimination against Tibetans and in marginalization of Tibetans in political and economic spheres;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China sends Chinese settlers to Tibet and induces Chinese to relocate in Tibet by offering incentives such as wage, pension, and tax benefits, interest-free or low-interest loans, housing assistance, and assured employment for family members who move to Tibet;

Whereas on 28 October 1991, the Congress enacted section 355 of the Foreign Relations Authorisation Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, which expresses the sense of the Congress that Tibet is an illegally occupied country whose true representatives are the Tibetan government in exile and His Holiness the Dalai Lama;

Whereas His Holiness the Dalai Lama's efforts to achieve a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem of the transfer of Chinese into Tibet have not been reciprocated by the Government of the People's Republic of China:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, that

The Congress urges the President to raise, at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the issue of Chinese population transfer into Tibet in an effort to bring about an immediate end to that government's policy on this issue.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Executive Order 12850
Washington, D.C.
28 May 1993

Title 3
THE PRESIDENT

**Conditions for renewal of Most-Favored-Nation Status for the People's Republic
of China in 1994**

Whereas the Congress and the American people have expressed deep concern about the appropriateness of unconditional most-favored-nation (MFN) trading status for the People's Republic of China (China);

Whereas, I share the concerns of the Congress and the American people regarding this important issue, particularly with respect to China's record on human rights, nuclear non-proliferation, and trade;

Whereas, I have carefully weighed the advisability of conditioning China's MFN status as a means of achieving progress in these areas;

Whereas, I have concluded that the public interest would be served by continuation of the waiver of the application of sections 402 (a) and (b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2432 (a) and 2432 (b)) (Act) on China's MFN status for an additional 12 months with renewal thereafter subject to the conditions below;

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and law of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows;

Section 1. The Secretary of State (Secretary) shall make a recommendation to the President to extend or not to extend MFN status to China for the 12-month period beginning 3 July 1994.

A. In making this recommendation the Secretary shall not recommend extension unless he determines that;

- Extension will substantially promote the freedom of emigration objectives of section 402 of the Act; and
- China is complying with the 1992 bilateral agreement between the United States and China concerning prison labour.

B. In making this recommendation the Secretary shall also determine whether China has made overall, significant progress with respect to the following:

- Taking steps to begin adhering to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- Releasing and providing an acceptable accounting for Chinese citizens imprisoned or detained for the non-violent expression of their political and religious beliefs, including such expression of beliefs in connection with the Democracy Wall and Tiananmen Square movements;
- Ensuring humane treatment of prisoners, such as by allowing access to prisons by international humanitarian and human rights organizations;
- Protecting Tibet's distinctive religious and cultural heritage;
- Permitting international radio and television broadcasts into China.

Section 2. The Secretary shall submit his recommendation to the President before 3 June 1994.

Section 3. The Secretary, and other appropriate officials of the United States, shall pursue resolutely all legislative and executive actions to ensure that China abides by its commitments to follow fair, non-discriminatory trade practices in dealing with U.S. businesses, and adheres to the nuclear non-proliferation Treaty, the Missile Technology Control Regime guidelines and parameters, and other non-proliferation commitments.

Section 4. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any person or entity against the United States, its officers, or employees.

**UNITED STATES
THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY
28 May 1993**

**Report to Congress Concerning Extension of Waiver Authority for the People's
Republic of China**

Conditions for the renewal of MFN status in 1994

In considering extension of MFN, we will take into account whether there has been overall, significant progress by China with respect to the following:

- Respecting the fundamental human rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for example, freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association,
- Complying with China's commitment to allow its citizens, regardless of their political views, freedom to emigrate and travel abroad (excepting those who are imprisoned, have criminal proceedings pending against them, or have received court notices concerning civil cases),
- Providing an acceptable accounting for and release of Chinese citizens imprisoned or detained for peaceful expression of their political views, including the Democracy Wall and Tiananmen Square activists,
- Taking effective steps to ensure that forced abortion and sterilization are not used to implement China's family planning policies,
- Ceasing religious persecution, particularly by releasing leaders and members of religious groups detained or imprisoned for expression of their religious beliefs,
- Taking effective actions to ensure that prisoners are not being mistreated and are receiving necessary medical treatment, such as by granting access to Chinese prisons by international humanitarian organizations,
- Seeking to resume dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives, and taking measures to protect Tibet's distinctive religious and cultural heritage,
- Ceasing the jamming of Voice of America broadcasts.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 103-87
10 June 1993**

**Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Bill,
1994**

**Committed to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union and ordered
to be printed**

Mr. Obey, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

Together with MINORITY VIEWS (To accompany H.R. 2295) TIBETAN REFUGEES

The people of Tibet continue to live under a repressive and brutal occupation by China. The Chinese government is engaging in a regimen of population transfer, using economic and other incentives to encourage Chinese to move into Tibet and displace indigenous Tibetans and dilute Tibet's unique traditional culture. The situation in Tibet has resulted in tens of thousands of refugees fleeing into India, a country which has little ability to assist them. The Committee recommends that best efforts be undertaken to provide \$2,000,000 in refugee assistance for Tibetan refugees.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Res. 188
Washington, D.C.
26 July 1993

To express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Olympics in the Year 2000 should not be held in Beijing or elsewhere in the People's Republic of China

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Lantos (for himself, Mr. Gingrich, Mr. Hoyer, Mr. Gilmann, Ms. Pelosi, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Morella, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Lewis of Georgia, and Mr. Torres) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

To express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Olympics in the Year 2000 should not be held in Beijing or elsewhere in the People's Republic of China.

Whereas the International Olympic Committee is now in the process of determining the venue of the Olympic Games in the year 2000;

Whereas the government of the city of Beijing and the People's Republic of China have made a proposal to the International Olympic Committee that the Summer Olympic in the year 2000 be held in Beijing;

Whereas the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1992 specifies that the Chinese "government's human rights practices have remained repressive, falling far short of internationally accepted norms", "torture and degrading treatment of detained and imprisoned persons persisted", "conditions in all types of Chinese penal institutions are harsh and frequently degrading", and the Chinese "government still has not satisfactorily accounted for the thousands of persons throughout the country" who were arrested or held in "detention during the investigation" or "administrative detention" status for activities related to the "1989 pro-democracy demonstrations";

Whereas the government of China has failed to respect civil liberties and, according to the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1992, "freedom of speech and self-expression remain severely restricted";

Whereas the government of China has engaged in massive transfers of population in order to marginalize the Tibetans inside Tibet and has engaged in systematic suppression of the Tibetan people, their culture and religion;

Whereas the government of China has imposed tighter control over religious practice and engaged in greater repression of religion;

Whereas the government of China does not permit the establishment of independent Chinese organizations that publicly monitor or comment on human rights conditions in China, and the Chinese authorities have refused requests by international human rights delegations to meet with political prisoners and former detainees and have expelled foreign visitors who have indicated an interest in monitoring human rights conditions;

Whereas workers in China are denied the right to organize independent trade unions and to bargain collectively, and products manufactured by forced labor have been exported to the United States;

Whereas in the spring 1989, then Mayor of Beijing, Chen Xitong, called for a crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square, and on 20 May 1989, signed a martial law decree authorizing the entry of troops in the city;

Whereas Chen Xitong is currently chairman of the Beijing 2000 Olympic Bid Committee; and Mr. Chen has assured the International Committee in China's formal application, that "neither now, or in the future, will there emerge in Beijing organizations opposing Beijing's bid" to host the Olympics, thus boasting of the Chinese regime's determination to crush dissent; and

Whereas holding the Olympic games in countries, such as the People's Republic of China, which engages in massive violations of human rights serves to shift the focus from the high ideals behind the Olympic tradition and is counterproductive for the Olympic movement:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved* that the House of Representatives—

1. Strongly opposes the holding of the Olympic Summer Games in the year 2000 in the city of Beijing or elsewhere in the People's Republic of China and urges the International Olympic Committee to find another, more suitable venue for the Games;
2. Urges the United States Representatives to the International Olympic Committee to vote against holding the Olympic Summer Games in the year 2000 in the city of Beijing or elsewhere in the People's Republic of China; and
3. Directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of the International Olympic Committee and to United States' Representatives to the International Olympic Committee with the request that it be circulated to all members of the Committee.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 103-236
Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995
Washington, D.C.
25 April 1994**

Foreign Relations Authorisation Act

Mr. Hamilton, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2333] (Excerpt)

PART B—USIA AND RELATED AGENCIES AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

SEC. 221. USIA OFFICE IN LHASA, TIBET.

- a. Establishment of Office. —the Director of the United States Information Agency shall seek to establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, for the purpose of—
1. disseminating information about the United States;
 2. promoting discussions on conflict resolution and human rights;
 3. facilitating United States private sector involvement in educational and cultural activities in Tibet; and
 4. advising the United States Government with respect to Tibetan public opinion.
- b. Report by the Director of USIA. — Not later than April 1 of each year, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall submit a detailed report on developments relating to the implementation of this section to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

TITLE III — UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ACT

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE

This title may be cited as the “United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994”.

SEC. 309. RADIO FREE ASIA

- a. Authority —
1. Grants authorised under section 305 shall be available to make annual grants for the purpose of carrying out radio broadcasting to the following countries: the People’s Republic of China, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, North Korea, Tibet, and Vietnam
 2. Such broadcasting service shall be referred to as “Radio Free Asia”.
- b. Functions —Radio Free Asia shall —
1. provide accurate and timely information, news, and commentary about events in the respective countries of Asia and elsewhere; and
 2. be a forum for a variety of opinions and voices from within Asian nations whose people do not fully enjoy freedom of expression.

SEC. 513. POLICY REGARDING THE CONDITIONS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SHOULD MEET TO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE NON-DISCRIMINATORY MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT

a. Findings — the Senate makes the following findings:

1. In an Executive Order of 28 May 1993, the President established conditions for renewal of most-favoured-nation (MFN) status for the People's Republic of China in 1994.
2. The Executive Order requires that in making a recommendation about the further extension of MFN status to China, the Secretary of State shall not recommend extension unless the Secretary determines that—
 - A. extension will substantially promote the freedom of emigration objectives of section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974; and
 - B. China is complying with the 1992 bilateral agreement between the United States and China concerning prison labour.
3. The Executive Order further requires that in making a recommendation, the Secretary of State shall determine whether China has made overall, significant progress with respect to—
 - A. taking steps to begin adhering to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
 - B. releasing and providing an acceptable accounting for Chinese citizens imprisoned or detained for the non-violent expression of their political and religious beliefs, including such expression of religious beliefs in connection with the Democracy Wall and Tiananmen Square movements;
 - C. ensuring humane treatment of prisoners, such as by allowing access to prisons by international humanitarian and human rights organisations;
 - D. protecting Tibet's distinctive religious and cultural heritage; and
 - E. permitting international radio and television broadcasts into China.
4. The Executive Order further requires the Executive Branch to resolutely pursue all legislative and executive actions to ensure that China abides by its commitments to follow fair, non-discriminatory trade practices in dealing with United States businesses, and adheres to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, the Missile Technology Control Regime guidelines and parameters, and other non-proliferation commitments.
5. The Chinese government should cooperate with international efforts to obtain North Korea's full, unconditional compliance with the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.
6. The President has initiated an intensive high-level dialogue with the Chinese government which began last year with a meeting between the Secretary of State and the Chinese Foreign Minister, including a meeting in Seattle between the President and the President of China, meeting in Beijing with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and others, a recent meeting in Paris between the Secretary of State and the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and recent meetings in Washington with several Under Secretaries and their Chinese counterparts.
7. The President's efforts have led to some recent progress on some issues of concern to the United States.
8. Notwithstanding this, substantially more progress is needed to meet the standards in the President's Executive Order.
9. The Chinese government's overall human rights record in 1993 fell far short of internationally accepted norms as it continued to repress critics and failed to control abuses by its own security forces.

- b. Sense of Senate — It is the sense of the Senate that the President of the United States should use all appropriate opportunities, in particular more high-level exchanges with the Chinese government, to press for further concrete progress toward meeting the standards of continuation of MFN status as contained in the Executive Order.

SEC. 536. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ON OCCUPIED TIBET

- a. REPORT ON UNITED STATES-TIBET RELATIONS — Because Congress has determined that Tibet is an occupied sovereign country under international law and that its true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in exile—

1. It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should seek to establish a dialogue with those recognised by Congress as the true representatives of the Tibetan people, the Dalai Lama, his representatives and the Tibetan Government in exile, concerning the situation in Tibet and the future of the Tibetan people and to expand and strengthen United States-Tibet cultural and educational relations, including promoting bilateral exchanges arranged directly with the Tibetan Government in exile; and
2. Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 12 months thereafter, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report on the state of relations between the United States and those recognised by Congress as the true representatives of the Tibetan people, the Dalai Lama, his representatives and the Tibetan Government in exile, and on conditions in Tibet.

- b. SEPARATE TIBET REPORTS —

1. It is the sense of the Congress that whenever a report is transmitted to the Congress on a country-by-country basis there should be included in such a report, where applicable, a separate report on Tibet listed alphabetically with its own state heading.
2. The reports referred to in paragraph (1) include, but are not limited to, reports transmitted under sections 116 (d) and 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to human rights).

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2333) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, and related agencies, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck all of the House bills after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment that is a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendment. The differences between the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clerical changes.

USIA OFFICE IN LHASA, TIBET

The Senate amendment (sec. 219) directs the Director of the United States Information Agency to establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, for the purposes of disseminating information about the United States, promoting discussions on conflict resolution and human rights, facilitating private sector involvement in educational and cultural activities in Tibet, and advising the United States Government with respect to Tibetan public opinion.

The House bill contains no such provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 221) is similar to the Senate amendment, but states that the Secretary of State and the Director of the United States Information Agency shall seek to establish such an office and requires an annual report on developments relating to the implementation of this section.

The committee of conference believes that a U.S. presence in Lhasa and other Tibetan areas is an important policy priority, for it permits more accurate understanding of the situation in Tibet and facilitates Tibetans' exposure to information about the United States and participation in USIA activities. The committee on the conference urges the Director of USIA to make every effort to establish the office, and even in advance of the opening of a Lhasa office, to enhance the Agency's programming for Tibet.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH TIBET

The House bill (sec. 243) directs the United States Information Agency to establish programs of educational and cultural exchange between the United States and the people of Tibet.

The Senate amendment contains no such provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 236) is identical to the House bill. The people of Tibet intended to be the beneficiaries of such programs are people of Tibetan heritage, within Tibet and in exile, rather than Chinese immigrants or temporary Chinese workers in Tibet. The conferees recognise that the USIA has already established a Fulbright program for Tibetans in Nepal and India. This highly successful program should be expanded in size and in scope to include Tibetans in other countries. USIA should also establish a presence in Dharamsala to expand such programs and to consult with the Tibetan leadership there on the design of programs in Tibet.

The committee of conference notes that the Tibetan people in Tibet suffer a lack of access to educational and cultural exchanges. There is, therefore, a need for a specific program for the Tibetan people in Tibet (Tibetan Autonomous Region and all Tibetan autonomous prefectures incorporated in Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Qinghai provinces), with particular emphasis on training programs, educational exchanges, and scientific research. In designing such a program, the USIA should consult with US non-governmental organisations such as the Tibet Fund and the International Campaign for Tibet, to ensure that such programs are appropriate, and should verify that the programs are for persons of Tibetan heritage and not for Chinese immigrants or temporary Chinese workers in Tibet.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ON OCCUPIED TIBET

The Senate amendment (Sec. 702) expresses the sense of Congress that the United States should seek to establish a dialogue with the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile; requires that, six months from the date of enactment of the Act and every 12 months thereafter, the Secretary of State shall transmit a report to Congress on such dialogue; and requires that wherever a report is transmitted to the Congress on a country-by-country basis there shall be included in such report, where applicable, a separate report on Tibet listed alphabetically with its own state heading.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec.) is similar to the Senate amendment except it states that it is the sense of Congress that Tibet should be the subject of a separate report in reports compiled on a country-by-country basis.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 103-306
23 May 1994**

**Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and
Related Programs Appropriation Bill, 1995**

Committed to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Obey, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

(To accompany H.R. 4426) TIBETAN REFUGEES

The people of Tibet continue to live under a repressive and brutal occupation by China. The Chinese government is engaging in a regimen of population transfer, using economic and other incentives to encourage Chinese to move into Tibet and displace indigenous Tibetans and dilute Tibet's unique traditional culture. The situation in Tibet has resulted in tens of thousands of refugees fleeing into India, a country which has little ability to assist them. The Committee recommends that best efforts be undertaken to provide \$2,000,000 in refugee assistance for Tibetan refugees.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 169
Washington, D.C.
8 September (Legislative day, 5 September), 1995

Expressing the sense of the Senate welcoming His Holiness the Dalai Lama on his visit to the United States.

Mr. Thomas (for himself, Mr. Helms, Mr. Pell, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Mack, and Mrs. Feinstein) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate welcoming His Holiness the Dalai Lama on his visit to the United States.

Whereas historically Tibet has demonstrated those attributes which under international law constitute statehood: it has had a defined territory and a permanent population; it has been under the control of its own government; and it has engaged in, or had the capacity to engage in, formal relations with other states;

Whereas beginning in 1949 Tibet was forcibly and coercively invaded and occupied by the People's Republic of China;

Whereas under the principles of international law Tibet is an occupied country and its true representatives continue to be His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-exile, which the Congress has recognized on several occasions;

Whereas the Tibetan people are historically, territorially, and culturally distinct from the Chinese population in the People's Republic of China and were forcibly incorporated into the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the Tibetan people are entitled to the right of self-determination as recognized in 1961 by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution No. 1723;

Whereas instead of being afforded that right they have been subjected to repressive actions on the part of the Government of the People's Republic of China, which have resulted in the deaths of countless Tibetans, the destruction of over 6,000 temples and monasteries as well as much of Tibet's unique cultural and spiritual patrimony, the flight of the Dalai Lama and over 100,000 Tibetans from their homeland, the establishment in Tibet by the Chinese of a consistent and well-documented pattern of human rights abuses including numerous violations of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, and the settlement of thousands of Chinese in Tibet in an effort to reduce Tibetans to being a minority in their own land; and

Whereas this September His Holiness the Dalai Lama will be making his first extended visit to Washington, DC, since 1993:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that the Senate—

1. Warmly welcomes His Holiness the Dalai Lama to the United States;
2. Urges the President to meet with His Holiness the Dalai Lama during his visit to discuss substantive issues of interest to our two respective governments, and to continue to encourage the Government of the People's Republic of China to meet with the Dalai Lama or his representatives to discuss a solution to the present impasse in their relations; and
3. Urges His Holiness the Dalai Lama to remind the Tibetan people that, as they move forward in their struggle toward preserving their culture and regaining their freedom, the Congress and the American people stand with them.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 104-107
15 June 1995**

**Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and
Related Programs Appropriation Bill, 1996**

Committed to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Callahan, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

Together with MINORITY VIEWS (To accompany H.R. 1868)

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

The Committee is concerned that the State Department makes every effort to ensure that a potential increase in refugees from Tibet and Bosnia can be handled within available funding. Since 1991, the United States has provided humanitarian assistance for Tibetan refugees living in exile, and the Committee would expect that such support be continued. In addition, conditions in the former Yugoslavia may result in the need for the United States to accept an increase in the number of Bosnian refugees.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S.J. Res. 43
Washington, D.C.
13 December 1995

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Helms (for himself, Mr. tomas, Mr. Mack, Mr. Feingold, Mr. Pell, Mr. Moynihan, and Mr. Simon) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations Reported by Me. Helms, with an amendment to the preamble

JOINT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding Wei Jingsheng; Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the next Panchen Lama of Tibet; and the human rights practices of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Whereas on 21 November 1995, the Government of the People's Republic of China formally arrested Wei Jingsheng, who is known internationally as the father of the democracy movement in China;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has held Wei Jingsheng incommunicado and without charge since April 1994 and has rebuffed international calls to release him;

Whereas Wei Jingsheng has spent all but 6 months of the last 16 years in detention because of his unwavering support for freedom of speech and the development of democracy in China;

Whereas at an October 1995 meeting in New York between President Clinton and President Jiang Zemin of China, the Administration urged the Government of the People's Republic of China to release political prisoners and specifically included Wei Jingsheng and others among such prisoners;

Whereas the treatment of Wei Jingsheng by the Government of the People's Republic of China raises concern over the future of other jailed dissidents in China, including Wang Dan, a student leader in the 1989 prodemocracy movement in China;

Whereas on 14 May 1995, His Holiness the Dalai Lama announced recognition of 6-year-old Gedhun Choekyi Nyima as the next Panchen Lama;

Whereas recognition of the successor to the Panchen Lama in Tibet has always been within the authority of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas for the first time in Tibetan history, the Government of the People's Republic of China has imposed on Tibet its own candidate for a new Panchen Lama and has rejected the new Panchen Lama selected by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family have been missing for 6 months and are reportedly being held by authorities of the Government of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas Chatrel Rinpoche, who is the head of the original search committee for the new Panchen Lama and who refused to denounce the Dalai Lama's selection of the new Panchen Lama, is also missing and believed to be held by authorities of the Government of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the Panchen Lama is one of the highest-ranking religious officials of Tibetan Buddhism;

Whereas the rejection of the Dalai Lama's selection of Panchen Lama by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and the selection of its own candidate for Panchen Lama, is seen by many Tibetans as politicizing a purely religious affair and as a violation of fundamental Tibetan human rights;

Whereas since the invasion of Tibet in 1949, the Government of the People's Republic of China has taken any expression by the Tibetan people of their distinct religious or cultural identity as a direct challenge to that government's political control of Tibet;

Whereas Chinese officials have repeatedly maintained that the Tibet Autonomous Region is entitled to manage its own cultural and religious affairs, and the intervention of Chinese government authorities in the selection of the next Panchen Lama is a clear violation of the principle;

Whereas for 3 consecutive years, the United States has been a primary sponsor of resolutions criticizing the human rights practices of the Government of the People's Republic of China in China and Tibet at the annual meetings of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva;

Whereas these resolutions call upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to take measures to ensure the observance of all human rights, invite that government to cooperate with all special rapporteurs and working groups, and request the Secretary General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the United Nations Human Rights Commission on the human rights situation in China and Tibet;

Whereas at the March 1995 meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, the resolution lost by only 1 vote;

Whereas it is important to maintain international pressure on the Government of the People's Republic of China in order to induce that government to respect internationally recognized standards of human rights; and

Whereas in May 1994, the President of the United States pledged strong support for efforts at international forums to criticize the human rights practices of the Government of the People's Republic of China:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the United States Government should—

1. Presses for the immediate and unconditional release of Wei Jingsheng and other political prisoners by the Government of the People's Republic of China;
2. Urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the wishes of the Tibetan people by supporting the selection of the new Panchen Lama by His Holiness the Dalai Lama;
3. Works to ensure the safety of the new Panchen Lama as selected by the Dalai Lama; and
4. Sponsors and aggressively push for the passage of a resolution regarding the human rights situation in China at the annual meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva scheduled for March 1996.

UNITED STATES
Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997
8 March 1996

Foreign Relations Authorisation Act

Mr. Gilman, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 1561] EXCERPT

SEC. 1303. SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TIBET

- a. **UNITED STATES SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TIBET**—The president should appoint within the Department of State a United States Special Envoy for Tibet, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the President.
- b. **RANK**—A United States Special Envoy for Tibet appointed under section (a) shall have the personal rank of ambassador and shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
- c. **SPECIAL FUNCTIONS** —the United States Special Envoy for Tibet should be authorized and encouraged—
 - 1. to promote substantive negotiations between the Dalai Lama or his representatives and senior members of the Government of the People’s Republic of China;
 - 2. to promote good relations between the Dalai Lama and his representatives and the United States Government, including meeting with members or representatives of the Tibetan government-in-exile; and
 - 3. to travel regularly throughout Tibet and Tibetan refugee settlements.
- b. **DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES** —the United States Special Envoy for Tibet should—
 - 1. consult with the Congress on policies relevant to Tibet and the future and welfare of all Tibetan people;
 - 2. coordinate United States Government policies, programs, and projects concerning Tibet; an
 - 3. report to the Secretary of State regarding the matters described in section 536 (a) (2) of the Foreign Relations Authorisation Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236)

SEC. 1408. CONDUCT OF CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

In carrying out programs of educational and cultural exchange in countries whose people do not fully enjoy freedom and democracy (including but not limited to China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Tibet, and Burma), the Director of the United States Information Agency shall take appropriate steps to provide opportunities for participation in such programs to human rights and democracy leaders of such countries.

SEC. 1410. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TIBETANS AND BURMESE

- a. **ESTABLISHMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE FOR TIBETANS** - the Director of the United States Information Agency shall establish programs of educational and cultural exchange between the United States and the people of Tibet. Such programs shall include

opportunities for training and, as the Director considers appropriate, may include the assignment of personnel and resources abroad.

b. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TIBETANS AND BURMESE—

1. For each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, at least 30 scholarships shall be made available to Tibetan students and professionals shall be made available to Tibetan students and professionals who are outside Tibet, and at least 15 scholarships shall be made available to Burmese students and professionals who are outside Burma.
2. WAIVER —Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the extent that the Director of the United States Information Agency determines that there are not enough qualified students to fulfil such allocation requirements.
3. SCHOLARSHIP DEFINED —For the purposes of this section, the term “scholarship” means an amount to be used for full or partial support of tuition and fees to attend an educational institution, and may include fees, books, and supplies, equipment required for courses at an educational institution, living expenses at a United States educational institution, and travel expenses to and from, and within, the United States.

SEC. 1411. INITIATION OF BROADCASTS BY RADIO FREE ASIA

Section 309 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6208) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorisation Act, Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997, Radio Free Asia shall initiate regular broadcasts to the People’s Republic of China, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, North Korea, Tibet, and Vietnam. Such broadcasts shall be conducted under the name ‘Radio Free Asia’ and shall provide accurate and timely information, news, and commentary about events in the respective countries of Asia and elsewhere, and shall be a forum for a variety of opinions and voices from within Asian nations whose people do not fully enjoy freedom of expression.”

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TIBETANS AND BURMESE

The House bill (sec. 2405) requires USIA to provide 30 scholarships for Tibetans and 15 scholarships for Burmese. It also requires the USIA to establish exchange programs for Tibetans and Burmese.

This exchange program also targets exiled Tibetans living in India and Nepal. Fifty percent of the program costs are met by private organisations. In accepting the scholarship, all of the Tibetans agree to return to India and Nepal to work toward improving the conditions and future opportunities for their fellow refugees.

TITLE XVII — CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENTS

SEC. 1702. DECLARATION OF CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY TOWARD CHINA

a. FINDINGS —the Congress makes the following findings:

1. According to the 1994 State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, there continue to be “widespread and well-documented human rights abuses in China, in violation of internationally accepted norms... (Including) arbitrary and lengthy incommunicado detention, torture, and mistreatment of prisoners. The regime continued severe restrictions on freedoms of speech, press, assembly and association, and tightened control on the exercise of these rights during 1994. Serious human rights abuses persisted in Tibet and other areas populated by ethnic minorities”.
2. The President, in announcing his decision on Most Favored Nation trading status for China in May 1994, stated that, “China continues to commit very serious human rights abuses. Even as

we engage the Chinese on military, political, and economic issues, we intend to stay engaged with those in China who suffer from human rights abuses. The United States must remain a champion of their liberties”.

- b. SENSE OF CONGRESS —It is the sense of the Congress that the President should take the following actions:
 - 1. Decline the invitation to visit China until and unless there is dramatic overall progress on human rights in China and Tibet and communicate to the Government of China that such a visit cannot take place without such progress. Indications of overall progress would include the release of hundreds of political, religious, and labor activists, an agreement to allow unhindered confidential access to prisoners by international humanitarian agencies; enactment of major legal reforms such as an end to all restrictions on the exercise of freedom of religion, revocation of the 1993 state security law, and the abolition of all so-called “counter-revolutionary” crimes; and an end to forced abortion, forced sterilization, and the provision by government facilities of human fetal remains for consumption as food; and a decision to allow unrestricted access to Tibet by foreign media and international human rights monitors.
 - 2. Seek to develop an agreement on a multilateral strategy to promote human rights in China. Such an agreement should include efforts to encourage greater cooperation by the Government of China with the human rights rapporteurs and working groups of the United States Human Rights Commission, as well as bilateral and multilateral initiatives to secure the unconditional release of imprisoned peaceful pro-democracy advocates such as Wei Jingshen.
 - 3. Extending an invitation to the Dalai Lama to visit Washington, District of Columbia, in 1996.
- c. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY TOWARD CHINA —It shall be the policy of the United States Government to continue to promote internationally recognized human rights and worker rights in China and Tibet. The president shall submit the following reports on the formulation and implementation of United States human rights policy toward China and the results of that policy to the appropriate congressional committees:
 - 1. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the President shall report on the status of the “new United States Human Rights policy for China” announced by the President on May 26, 1994, including an assessment of the implementation and effectiveness of the policy in bringing about human rights improvements in China and Tibet, with reference to the following specific initiatives announced on that date:
 - A. High-level dialogue on human rights.
 - B. Voluntary principles in the area of human rights for the United States businesses operating in China.
 - C. Increased contact with and support for groups and individuals in China promoting law and reform and human rights.
 - D. Increased exchanges to support human rights law reform in China.
 - E. The practice of all United States officials who visit China to meet with the broadest possible spectrum of Chinese citizens.
 - F. Increased efforts to press United States views on human rights in China at the United Nations, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, and other international organizations.
 - G. A plan of international actions to address Tibet’s human rights problems and to promote substantive discussions between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Government.
 - H. An information strategy for promoting human rights by expanding Chinese and Tibetan language broadcasts on the Voice of America and establishing Radio Free Asia.

- I. Encouraging the Chinese Government to permit international human rights groups to operate in and visit China.

The report required by this paragraph shall also assess the progress, if any, of the People's Republic of China toward ending forced abortion, forced sterilization, and other coercive population control practices.

2. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall report on the status of the Chinese Government compliance with the United States laws prohibiting the importation into the United States of forced labor products, including (but not limited to) a complete assessment and report on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the United States and China in 1992. The report shall include (but not be limited to) the following:
 - A. All efforts made by the United States Customs Service from 1992 until the date of the report to investigate forced labour exports and to conduct unannounced unrestricted inspections of suspected forced labour sites in China, and the extent to which Chinese authorities cooperate with such investigations.
 - B. Recommendations of what further steps might be taken to enhance United States effectiveness in prohibiting forced labour exports to the United States from China.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

the managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1561) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, and related agencies, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TIBET

The House bill (sec. 2302) requires the establishment of a Special Envoy to Tibet within the State Department. The Special Envoy is authorized to promote substantive negotiations between the Dalai Lama or his representatives and senior members of the Chinese government.

Through this special envoy, the US demonstrates its continued support for His Holiness the Dalai Lama in his quest for a peaceful resolution to the situation in Tibet through negotiations with the Chinese government.

The Senate amendment (sec. 608) is virtually identical.

The conference substitute (sec. 1303) permits the Secretary to establish a Special Envoy to Tibet. Following are a committee of conference findings on this issue.

FINDINGS:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China withholds meaningful participation in the government of Tibet from Tibetans and has failed to abide by its own constitutional guarantee of autonomy for Tibetans.
2. The Government of the People's Republic of China is responsible for the destruction of much of Tibet's cultural and religious heritage since 1959 and continues to threaten the survival of Tibetan culture and religion.
3. The Government of the People's Republic of China, through direct and indirect incentives, has established discriminatory development programs which have resulted in an overwhelming flow of Chinese immigrants into Tibet, including those areas incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu, and Qinghai in recent years, and have excluded Tibetans from participation in important policy decisions, further threatening traditional Tibetan life.
4. The Government of the People's Republic of China denies Tibetans their fundamental human rights, as reported in the Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1995.

5. The President and the Congress have determined that the promotion of human rights in Tibet and the protection of Tibet's religion and culture are important elements in United States-China relations and have urged senior members of the Government of the People's Republic of China to enter into substantive negotiations on these matters with Dalai Lama or his representatives.
6. The Dalai Lama has repeatedly stated his willingness to begin substantive negotiations without preconditions.
7. The Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond in a good faith manner by reciprocating a willingness to begin negotiations without preconditions, and no substantive negotiations have begun.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 19
Washington, D.C.
11 March 1997

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United States opposition to the prison sentence of Tibetan ethnomusicologist Ngawang Choephel by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

21 January 1997

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. DODD, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MACK, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COATS, Mr. INOUE, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. REED, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. DORGAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations 4 March 1997 Reported without amendment 11 March 1997 Considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United States opposition to the prison sentence of Tibetan ethnomusicologist Ngawang Choephel by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Whereas the Chinese Government sentenced Ngawang Choephel to an 18-year prison term plus 4 years subsequent deprivation of his political rights on 26 December 1996, following a secret trial;

Whereas Mr. Choephel is a Tibetan national whose family fled Chinese oppression to live in exile in India in 1968;

Whereas Mr. Choephel studied ethnomusicology at Middlebury College in Vermont as a Fulbright Scholar, and at the Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts in Dharamsala, India;

Whereas Mr. Choephel returned to Tibet in July 1995 to prepare a documentary film about traditional Tibetan performing arts;

Whereas Mr. Choephel was detained in August 1995 by the Chinese authorities and held incommunicado for over a year before the Government of the People's Republic of China admitted to holding him, and finally charged him with espionage in October 1996;

Whereas there is no evidence that Mr. Choephel's activities in Tibet involved anything other than purely academic research;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China denies Tibetans their fundamental human rights, as reported in the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and by human rights organisations including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, Asia;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China is responsible for the destruction of much of Tibetan civilisation since its invasion of Tibet in 1949;

Whereas the arrest of a Tibetan scholar, such as Mr. Choephel who worked to preserve Tibetan culture, reflects the systematic attempt by the Government of the People's Republic of China to repress cultural expression in Tibet;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China, through direct and indirect incentives, has established discriminatory development programs which have resulted in an overwhelming flow of Chinese immigrants into Tibet, including those areas incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu, and Qinghai, and have excluded Tibetans from participation in important policy decisions, which further threatens traditional Tibetan life;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China withholds meaningful participation in the governance of Tibet from Tibetans and has failed to abide by its own constitutional guarantee of autonomy for Tibetans;

Whereas the Dalai Lama of Tibet has stated his willingness to enter into negotiations with the Chinese and has repeatedly accepted the framework Deng Xiaoping proposed for such negotiations in 1979;

Whereas the United States Government has not developed an effective plan to win support in international fora, such as the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, to bring international pressure to bear on the Government of the People's Republic of China to improve human rights and to negotiate with the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the Chinese have displayed provocative disregard for American concerns by arresting and sentencing prominent dissidents around the time that senior United States Government officials have visited China; and

Whereas United States Government policy seeks to foster negotiations between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, and presses China to respect Tibet's unique religious, linguistic, and cultural traditions:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of the Senate That—

1. Ngawang Choephel and other prisoners of conscience in Tibet, as well as in China, should be released immediately and unconditionally;
2. To underscore the gravity of this matter, in all official meetings with representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China, United States officials should request Mr. Choephel's immediate and unconditional release;
3. The United States Government should take prompt action to sponsor and promote a resolution at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights regarding China and Tibet which specifically addresses political prisoners and negotiations with the Dalai Lama;
4. An exchange program should be established in honor of Ngawang Choephel, involving students of the Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts and appropriate educational institutions in the United States; and,
5. The United States Government should seek access for internationally recognised human rights groups to monitor human rights in Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Res. 364
Washington, D.C.
17 March 1998

**Urging the introduction and passage of a resolution on the human rights situation
in the People's Republic of China at the 54th Session of the United Nations
Commission on Human Rights.**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. WOLF, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. CLAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Urging the introduction and passage of a resolution on the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China at the 54th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Whereas the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1997 state that '[t]he Government [of China] continued to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses, in violation of internationally accepted norms,' including extra-judicial killings, the use of torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, forced abortion and sterilization, the sale of organs from executed prisoners, and tight control over the exercise of the rights of freedom of speech, press, and religion;

Whereas, according to the State Department, 'Serious human rights abuses persisted in minority areas [controlled by the Government of China], including Tibet and Xinjiang [East Turkestan], where tight controls on religion and other fundamental freedoms continued and, in some cases, intensified [during 1997]';

Whereas, according to the 1997 Country Reports, the Government of China enforces its 'one-child policy' using coercive measures including severe fines of up to several times the annual income of the average resident of China and sometimes punishes non-payment by destroying homes and confiscating personal property;

Whereas, according to the 1997 Country Reports, as part of the Chinese Government's continued attempts to expand state control of religion, 'Police closed many 'underground' mosques, temples, and seminaries,' and authorities 'made strong efforts to crack down on the activities of the unapproved Catholic and Protestant churches' including the use of detention, arrest, and 'reform-through-education' sentences;

Whereas, each year since 1990, the United States has participated in an unsuccessful multilateral effort to gain passage of a United Nations Commission on Human Rights resolution addressing the human rights situation in China;

Whereas the Government of China has mounted a diplomatic campaign each year to defeat the resolution and has succeeded in blocking commission consideration of such a resolution each year except 1995, when the United States engaged in a more aggressive effort to promote the resolution;

Whereas China's opposition to the resolution has featured an attack on the principle of the universality of human rights, which the United States, China, and 169 other governments reaffirmed at the 1993 United Nations World Conference on Human Rights;

Whereas United States leadership is critical to the possibility of success for that resolution;

Whereas, in 1994, when the President announced his decision to delink Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status for China from previously announced human rights conditions, the Administration pledged that the United States would ‘step up its efforts, in cooperation with other states, to insist that the United Nations Human Rights Commission pass a resolution dealing with the serious human rights abuses in China’ as part of the Administration’s ‘new human rights strategy’;

Whereas a failure vigorously to pursue the adoption of such a resolution would constitute an abandonment of the ‘expanded multilateral agenda’ that the Administration promised as part of its ‘new human rights strategy’ toward China;

Whereas Chinese democracy advocate and former political prisoner Wei Jingsheng has stated that ‘[t]his [United Nations Commission on Human Rights] resolution is a matter of life and death for democratic reform in China’; and

Whereas a broad coalition of human rights organizations, including Amnesty International USA, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, Human Rights Watch, Physicians for Human Rights, International Human Rights Law Group, International League for Human Rights, Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, and the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Centre for Human Rights, have stressed ‘the critical importance of a multilateral effort to pursue a resolution on China at this year’s session of the [United Nations Commission on Human Rights]’:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that The House of Representatives—

1. urges the President to initiate an immediate and determined United States effort to secure passage of a resolution on human rights violations in China at the 54th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;
2. expresses its profound regret that the European Union will not table or cosponsor a resolution on human rights violations in China at the 54th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; and
3. urges all members of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to support passage of a resolution on human rights violations in China at the 54th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 187
Washington, D.C.
12 March 1998

**Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the human rights situation in the
People's Republic of China.**

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

2 March 1998

Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. HELMS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

11 March 1998

Reported by Mr. HELMS, without amendment

12 March 1998

Considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China.

Whereas the annual meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland, provides a forum for discussing human rights and expressing international support for improved human rights performance;

Whereas according to the United States Department of State and international human rights organizations, the Government of the People's Republic of China engages in widespread human rights violations; and

Whereas President Clinton pledged that the United States would step up its efforts in cooperation with other states to insist that the United Nations Commission on Human Rights pass a resolution dealing with the serious human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that

It is the sense of the Senate that the United States should introduce and make all efforts necessary to pass a resolution criticizing the People's Republic of China for its human rights abuses in China and Tibet at the annual meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Con. Res. 283
Washington, D.C.
22 May 1998

**Expressing the sense of the Congress concerning the December 1997 report on Tibet
of the International Commission of Jurists and on United States policy on Tibet.**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. PORTER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, and Ms. PELOSI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress concerning the December 1997 report on Tibet of the International Commission of Jurists and on United States policy on Tibet.

Whereas the International Commission of Jurists is a non-governmental organization founded in 1952 to defend the rule of law throughout the world and to work toward the full observance of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Whereas in 1959, 1960, and 1964 the International Commission of Jurists examined Chinese policy in Tibet, violations of human rights in Tibet, and the position of Tibet in international law;

Whereas these findings were presented to the United Nations General Assembly, which adopted three resolutions (in 1959, 1961, and 1965) calling on the People's Republic of China to ensure respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life, and to cease practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination;

Whereas in December 1997, the International Commission of Jurists issued a fourth report on Tibet, examining human rights and the rule of law, including self-determination;

Whereas the President of the United States has repeatedly indicated his support for substantive dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives; and

Whereas on 31 October 1997, the Secretary of State appointed a Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues to oversee United States policy regarding Tibet:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, that the Congress—

1. Expresses grave concern regarding the findings of the report of the International Commission of Jurists on Tibet issued in December 1997, that—
 - A. repression in Tibet has increased steadily since 1994, resulting in heightened control on religious activity, a denunciation campaign against the Dalai Lama unprecedented since the Cultural Revolution, an increase in political arrests, suppression of peaceful protests, and an accelerated movement of Chinese people to Tibet; and

- B. in 1997, a senior office of the People's Republic of China labelled the Tibetan Buddhist culture, which has flourished in Tibet since the seventh century, as a 'foreign culture' in order to facilitate indoctrination of Tibetans in Chinese socialist ideology and the process of national and cultural integration;
- 2. Supports the recommendations contained in the report referred to in paragraph (1) that
 - A. Call on the People's Republic of China—
 - 1. to enter into discussions with the Dalai Lama or his representatives on a solution to the question of Tibet;
 - 2. to ensure respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people; and
 - 3. to end those practices which threaten to erode the distinct cultural, religious, and national identity of the Tibetan people and, in particular, to cease policies which result in the movement of Chinese people to Tibetan territory;
 - B. Call on the United Nations General Assembly to resume its debate on the question of Tibet; and
 - C. Call on the Dalai Lama or his representatives to enter into discussions with the Government of the People's Republic of China on a solution to the question of Tibet;
- 3. Commends the appointment by the Secretary of State of a United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues—
 - A. to promote substantive dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives;
 - B. to coordinate United States Government policies, programs, and projects concerning Tibet;
 - C. to consult with the Congress on policies relevant to Tibet and the future and welfare of all Tibetan people, and to report to the Congress in accordance with the requirements of section 536(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorisation Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236); and
 - D. to advance United States policy which seeks to protect the unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage of Tibet, and to encourage improved respect for Tibetan human rights;
- 4. Calls on the People's Republic of China to release from detention the 9-year-old Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, to his home in Tibet from which he was taken on 17 May 1995, and to allow him to pursue his religious studies without interference and according to tradition; and
- 5. Calls on the President, as a central objective of the 1998 presidential summit meeting with Jiang Zemin in Beijing, to work toward securing an agreement to begin substantive negotiations between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Con. Res. 103
Washington, D.C.
17 September 1998

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18 September 1998

Referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress in support of the recommendations of the International Commission of Jurists on Tibet and on United States policy with regard to Tibet.

Whereas the International Commission of Jurists is a non-governmental organization founded in 1952 to defend the Rule of Law throughout the world and to work towards the full observance of the provisions in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Whereas in 1959, 1960, and 1964, the International Commission of Jurists examined Chinese policy in Tibet, violations of human rights in Tibet, and the position of Tibet in international law;

Whereas in 1960, the International Commission of Jurists found ‘that acts of genocide has been committed in Tibet in an attempt to destroy the Tibetans as a religious group, and concluded that Tibet was at least ‘a de facto independent State’ prior to 1951 and that Tibet was a ‘legitimate concern of the United Nations even on the restrictive interpretation of matters ‘essentially within the domestic jurisdiction’ of a State’;

Whereas these findings were presented to the United Nations General Assembly, which adopted three resolutions (1959, 1961, and 1965) calling on the People’s Republic of China to ensure respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life, and to cease practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms including their right to self-determination;

Whereas in December 1997, the International Commission of Jurists issued a fourth report on Tibet, examining human rights and the rule of law, including self-determination;

Whereas the President has repeatedly indicated his support for substantive dialogue between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives; and

Whereas on 31 October 1997, the Secretary of State appointed a Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues to oversee United States policy regarding Tibet:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved* by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that Congress—

1. Expresses grave concern regarding the findings of the December 1997 International Commission of Jurists report on Tibet that—
 - A. repression in Tibet has increased steadily since 1994, resulting in heightened control on religious activity; a denunciation campaign against the Dalai Lama unprecedented since the Cultural Revolution; an increase in political arrests; suppression of peaceful protests; and an accelerated movement of Chinese to Tibet; and
 - B. in 1997, the People’s Republic of China labelled the Tibet a Buddhist culture, which has flourished in Tibet since the seventh century, as a ‘foreign culture’ in order to facilitate indoctrination of Tibetans in Chinese socialist ideology and the process of national and cultural extermination;

2. Supports the recommendations contained in the report referred to in paragraph (1) that—
 - A. Call on the People’s Republic of China—
 - I. to enter into discussions with the Dalai Lama or his representatives on a solution to the question of Tibet;
 - II. to ensure respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people; and
 - III. to end those practices which threaten to erode the distinct cultural, religious and national identity of the Tibetan people and, in particular, to cease policies which result in the movement of Chinese people to Tibetan territory;
 - B. Call on the United Nations General Assembly to resume its debate on the question of Tibet based on its resolutions of 1959, 1961, and 1965; and
 - C. Call on the Dalai Lama or his representatives to enter into discussions with the Government of the People’s Republic of China on a solution to the question of Tibet;
3. Commends the appointment by the Secretary of State of a United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues—
 - A. to promote substantive dialogue between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives
 - B. to coordinate United States Government policies, programs, and projects concerning Tibet;
 - C. to consult with the Congress on policies relevant to Tibet and the future and welfare of all Tibetan people, and to report to Congress in partial fulfilment of the requirements of section 536(a) of the Public Law 103-236; and
 - D. to advance United States policy which seeks to protect the unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage of Tibet, and to encourage improved respect for Tibetan human rights;
4. Calls on the People’s Republic of China to release from detention the 9-year-old Panchen Lama, Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima, to his home in Tibet from which he was taken on 17 May 1995, and to allow him to pursue his religious studies without interference and according to tradition;
5. Commends the President for publicly urging President Jiang Zemin, during their recent summit meeting in Beijing, to engage in dialogue with the Dalai Lama; and
6. Calls on the President to continue to work to secure an agreement to begin substantive negotiations between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

S. Res. 45

Washington, D.C.

12 February 1999

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. MACK, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HELMS, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LOTT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. KYL, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

25 February 1999

Committee discharged; considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China.

Whereas the annual meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland, provides a forum for discussing human rights and expressing international support for improved human rights performance;

Whereas, according to the United States Department of State and international human rights organizations, the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses in China and Tibet and continues the coercive implementation of family planning policies and the sale of human organs taken from executed prisoners;

Whereas such abuses stem from an intolerance of dissent and fear of civil unrest on the part of authorities in the People's Republic of China and from a failure to adequately enforce laws in the People's Republic of China that protect basic freedoms;

Whereas such abuses violate internationally accepted norms of conduct enshrined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Whereas the People's Republic of China recently signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, but has yet to take the steps necessary to make the covenant legally binding;

Whereas the President decided not to sponsor a resolution criticizing the People's Republic of China at the United Nations Human Rights Commission in 1998 in consideration of commitments by the Government of the People's Republic of China to sign the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and based on a belief that progress on human rights in the People's Republic of China could be achieved through other means;

Whereas authorities in the People's Republic of China have recently escalated efforts to extinguish expressions of protest or criticism and have detained scores of citizens associated with attempts to organize a legal democratic opposition, as well as religious leaders, writers, and others who petitioned the authorities to release those arbitrarily arrested; and

Whereas these efforts underscore that the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to commit serious human rights abuses, despite expectations to the contrary following two summit

meetings between President Clinton and President Jiang in which assurances were made regarding improvements in the human rights record of the People's Republic of China:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that

It is the sense of the Senate that at the 55th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Switzerland, the United States should introduce and make all efforts necessary to pass a resolution calling upon the People's Republic of China to end its human rights abuses in China and Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Con. Res. 156
Washington, D.C.
16 July 1999

Expressing the sense of Congress supporting World Tibet Day.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVEs

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ROHR ABACHER, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. KING, Mr. DIXON, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. STARK, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HILL IARD, and Ms. LEE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Government Reform

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress supporting World Tibet Day.

Whereas the history of the Tibetan state stretches back nearly 1,500 years with unique and irreplaceable cultural and religious characteristics;

Whereas in 1949, the People's Republic of China invaded and occupied Tibet, and, as a direct result, over 1.2 million Tibetans died and more than 6,000 monasteries were destroyed;

Whereas in August 1960, the International Commission of Jurists concluded that the People's Republic of China had committed "acts of genocide" in Tibet;

Whereas the State Department has concluded, in its Country Reports on the Human Rights Practices for 1998 that the People's Republic of China continues to commit systematic human rights violations in Tibet, including torture, arbitrary arrest, denial of freedom of religion, and denial of free speech and free press;

Whereas the movement of millions of ethnic Chinese to Tibetan lands threatens to extinguish Tibetan culture and religion;

Whereas the Dalai Lama, temporal and spiritual leader of Tibet, was forced into exile in 1959, where he has worked to keep alive the culture and religion of his people, along with their hopes for freedom in Tibet;

Whereas the People's Republic of China should take measures to protect the unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage of Tibet;

Whereas on July 10, six days after America's Independence Day, World Tibet Day was held, to share in the same spirit of freedom that Independence Day symbolizes;

Whereas many Tibetan communities also honoured the July 6 birthday of the Dalai Lama by affirming fundamental human freedoms;

Whereas on the weekend of World Tibet Day, houses of worship in many parts of the world—churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, gurudwaras—took part in an inter faith call for freedom of worship in Tibet and for universal religious freedom; and

Whereas a goal of World Tibet Day is to support negotiations between the Dalai Lama or his representatives and the government of the People's Republic of China, without preconditions, on the future of Tibet: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That Congress supports the goals and ideas of World Tibet Day.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

H. Res. 389

17 November 1999

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to a dialog between the People's Republic of China and Tibet.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SALMON (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to a dialog between the People's Republic Of China and Tibet.

Whereas the United States and the People's Republic of China have developed a common interest in a trading Relationship that is extremely consequential not only to their economies but to the world at large;

Whereas the goals of the People's Republic of China and the Tibetan government in exile as led by the Dalai Lama regarding unity and stability in China are nearly identical;

Whereas a clear and mutual understanding between the Chinese leadership and the Tibetan leadership is Mutually beneficial to both parties;

Whereas Chinese President Jiang Zemin and the Dalai Lama have publicly stated their willingness to enter into a dialog;

Whereas the United States would view a resolution on governance issues with the Tibetan government in Exile as a positive step in its bilateral relationship with the People's Republic of China; and

Whereas such a gesture on the part of the People's Republic of China would garner international support and Praise:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that a renewed formal dialog should begin between the leadership of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

S. Res. 60

Washington, D.C.

9 March 2000

Recognizing the plight of the Tibetan people on the forty-first anniversary of Tibet's 1959 Lhasa Uprising and calling for serious negotiations between China and the Dalai Lama to achieve a peaceful solution to the situation in Tibet

In the Senate of the United States

10 March 1999

Mr. Mack (for himself, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Lott, Mr. Brownback, Mr. Wellstone, Mr. Helms, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Ashcroft, and Mr. Feingold) submitted the resolution; which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary

9 March 2000

Committee discharged; considered, amended, and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the plight of the Tibetan people on the forty-first anniversary of Tibet's 1959 Lhasa Uprising and calling for serious negotiations between China and the Dalai Lama to achieve a peaceful solution to the situation in Tibet.

Whereas during the period of 1949-1950, the newly established communist government of the People's Republic of China sent an army to invade Tibet;

Whereas the Tibetan army was ill equipped and outnumbered, and the People's Liberation Army overwhelmed Tibetan defences;

Whereas, on 23 May 1951, a delegation sent from the capital city of Lhasa to Peking to negotiate with the Government of the People's Republic of China was forced under duress to accept a Chinese-drafted 17-point agreement that incorporated Tibet into China but promised to preserve Tibetan political, cultural, and religious institutions;

Whereas during the period of 1951-1959, the failure of the Government of the People's Republic of China to uphold guarantees to autonomy contained in the 17-Point Agreement and the imposition of socialist reforms resulted in widespread oppression and brutality;

Whereas on 10 March 1959, the people of Lhasa, fearing for the life of the Dalai Lama, surrounded his palace, organised a permanent guard, and called for the withdrawal of the Chinese from Tibet and the restoration of Tibet's independence;

Whereas on 17 March 1959, the Dalai Lama escaped in disguise during the night after two mortar shells exploded within the walls of his palace and, before crossing the Indian border into exile two weeks later, repudiated the 17-Point Agreement;

Whereas during the "Lhasa uprising" begun on 10 March 1959, Chinese statistics estimate 87,000 Tibetans were killed, arrested, or deported to labour camps, and only a small percentage of the thousands who attempted to escape to India survived Chinese military attacks, malnutrition, cold, and disease;

Whereas for the past forty years, the Dalai Lama has worked in exile to find ways to allow Tibetans to determine the future status of Tibet and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts in 1989;

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to support substantive dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives;

Whereas the State Department's 1999 Country Report on Human Rights Practices finds that "Chinese government authorities continued to commit serious human rights abuses in Tibet, including instances of torture, arbitrary arrest, detention without public trial, and lengthy detention of Tibetan nationalists for peacefully expressing their political or religious views";

Whereas President Jiang Zemin pointed out in a press conference with President Clinton on 27 June 1997, that if the Dalai Lama recognizes that Tibet is an inalienable part of China and Taiwan is a province of China, then the door to negotiate is open;

Whereas all efforts by the U.S. and private parties to enable the Dalai Lama to find a negotiated solution have failed;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has specifically stated that he is not seeking independence and is committed to finding a negotiated solution within the framework enunciated by Deng Xiaoping in 1979; and

Whereas China has signed but failed to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of the Senate That—

1. 10 March 2000 should be recognized as the Tibetan Day of Commemoration in solemn remembrance of those Tibetans who sacrificed, suffered, and died during the Lhasa uprising, and in affirmation of the inherent rights of the Tibetan people to determine their own future; and
2. 10 March 2000 should serve as an occasion to renew calls by the President, Congress, and other United States Government officials on the Government of the People's Republic of China to enter into serious negotiations with the Dalai Lama or his representatives until such a time as a peaceful solution, satisfactory to both sides, is achieved.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

H. Res. 56

Washington, D.C.

3 April 2001

Urging the appropriate representative of the United States to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to introduce at the annual meeting of the Commission a resolution calling upon the People's Republic of China to end its human rights violations in China and Tibet, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. FRANK, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. RIVERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Urging the appropriate representative of the United States to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to introduce at the annual meeting of the Commission a resolution calling upon the People's Republic of China to end its human rights violations in China and Tibet, and for other purposes.

Whereas the annual meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland, provides a forum for discussing human rights and expressing international support for improved human rights performance;

Whereas, according to the Department of State and international human rights organisations, the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to commit widespread and well documented human rights abuses in China and Tibet;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has yet to demonstrate its willingness to abide by internationally accepted norms of freedom of belief, expression, and association by repealing or amending laws and decrees that restrict those freedoms;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to ban and criminalize groups it labels as cults or heretical organisations;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has repressed unregistered religious congregations and spiritual movements, including Falun Gong, and persists in persecuting persons on the basis of unauthorized religious activities using such measures as harassment, prolonged detention, physical abuse, incarceration, and closure or destruction of places of worship;

Whereas authorities in the People's Republic of China have continued their efforts to extinguish expressions of protest or criticism, have detained scores of citizens associated with attempts to organise a peaceful opposition, to expose corruption, to preserve their ethnic minority identity, or to use the Internet for the free exchange of ideas, and have sentenced many citizens so detained to harsh prison terms;

Whereas Chinese authorities continue to exert control over religious and cultural institutions in Tibet, abusing human rights through instances of torture, arbitrary arrest, and detention of Tibetans without public trial for peacefully expressing their political or religious views;

Whereas bilateral human rights dialogues between several nations and the People's Republic of China have yet to produce substantial adherence to international norms; and

Whereas the People's Republic of China has signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, but has yet to take the steps necessary to make the treaty legally binding:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

1. strongly supports the decision of the United States Government to offer and solicit cosponsorship for a resolution at the 57th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Switzerland, the appropriate representative of the United States should solicit co-sponsorship for a resolution calling upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to end its human rights abuses in China and Tibet, in compliance with its international organisations; and
2. urges the United States Government should take the lead in organizing multilateral support to obtain passage by the Commission of such resolution.

**UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 107-288
H.R. 1646: Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, and Other Provisions
Washington, D.C.
30 September 2002**

Foreign Relations Authorisation Act, Fiscal Year 2003

AN ACT

To authorise appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2003, to authorise appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ‘Foreign Relations Authorisation Act, Fiscal Year 2003’.

SEC. 115. MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.

TIBETAN REFUGEES IN INDIA AND NEPAL— Of the amount authorised to be appropriated by subsection (a), \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 2003 is authorised to be available for humanitarian assistance, including food, medicine, clothing, and medical and vocational training, to Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal who have fled Chinese-occupied Tibet.

SEC. 222. EXTENSION OF REQUIREMENT FOR SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TIBETANS AND BURMESE.

Section 103(b)(1) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-319; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note) is amended by striking ‘for the fiscal year 2000’ and inserting ‘for the fiscal year 2003’.

TITLE VI—Miscellaneous Provisions Subtitle B—Tibet Policy

SEC. 611. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as “Tibetan Policy Act of 2002”.

SEC. 612. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to support the aspirations of the Tibetan people to safeguard their distinct identity.

SEC. 613. TIBET NEGOTIATIONS.

a. POLICY. —

1. **IN GENERAL.** —the President and the Secretary should encourage the Government of the People’s Republic of China to enter into a dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives leading to a negotiated agreement on Tibet.
2. **COMPLIANCE.** —After such an agreement is reached, the President and the Secretary should work to ensure compliance with the agreement.

b. PERIODIC REPORTS. — Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 12 months thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

1. the steps taken by the President and the Secretary in accordance with subsection (a)(1); and
2. the status of any discussions between the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.

SEC. 614. REPORTING ON TIBET

Whenever a report is transmitted to Congress under section 116 or 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151m, 2304) or under section 102(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6412(b)), Tibet shall be included in such report as a separate section.

SEC. 615. CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Section 302(h) of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-286), relating to the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People’s Republic of China, is amended—

1. by striking “shall include specific information” and inserting the following: “shall include—“(1) specific information”;
2. by striking the period at the end and inserting “and”; and
3. by adding at the end, the following: a description of the status of negotiations between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives, and measures taken to safeguard Tibet’s distinct historical, religious, cultural, and linguistic identity and the protection of human rights.”

SEC. 616. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TIBET.

- a. DECLARATIONS OF POLICY. —It is the policy of the United States to support economic development, cultural preservation, health care, and education and environmental sustainability for Tibetans inside Tibet. In support of this policy, the United States shall use its voice and vote to support projects designed in accordance with the principles contained in subsection (d) that are designed to raise the standard of living for the Tibetan people and assist Tibetans to become self-sufficient.
- b. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. — The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to support projects in Tibet, if the projects are designed in accordance with the principles contained in subsection (d).
- c. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK AND TDA. —the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the Trade and Development Agency should support projects proposed to be funded or otherwise supported by such entities in Tibet, if the projects are designed in accordance with the principles contained in subsection (d).
- d. TIBET PROJECT PRINCIPLES. —Projects in Tibet supported by international financial institutions, other international organisations, non-governmental organisations, and the United States entities referred to in subsection (c), should—
 1. be implemented only after conducting a thorough assessment of the needs of the Tibetan people through field visits and interviews;
 2. be preceded by cultural and environmental impact assessments;
 3. foster self-sufficiency and self-reliance of Tibetans;
 4. promote accountability of the development agencies to the Tibetan people and active participation of Tibetans in all project stages;

5. respect Tibetan culture, traditions, and the Tibetan knowledge and wisdom about their landscape and survival techniques;
6. be subject to on-site monitoring by the development agencies to ensure that the intended target group benefits
7. be implemented by development agencies prepared to use Tibetan as the working language of the projects;
8. neither provide incentive for, nor facilitate the migration and settlement of, non-Tibetans into Tibet; and
9. neither provide incentive for, nor facilitate the transfer of ownership of, Tibetan land or natural resources to non-Tibetans.

SEC. 617. RELEASE OF PRISONERS AND ACCESS TO PRISONS.

The President and the Secretary, in meetings with representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China, should—

1. Request the immediate and unconditional release of all those held prisoner for expressing their political or religious views in Tibet;
2. Seek access for international humanitarian organisations to prisoners in Tibet to ensure that prisoners are not being mistreated and are receiving necessary medical care; and
3. Seek the immediate medical parole of Tibetan prisoners known to be in serious ill health.

SEC. 618. ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE IN LHASA, TIBET.

The Secretary should make best efforts to establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet.

SEC. 619. REQUIREMENT FOR TIBETAN LANGUAGE TRAINING.

The Secretary shall ensure that Tibetan language training is available to Foreign Service officers, and that every effort is made to ensure that a Tibetan-speaking Foreign Service officer is assigned to a United States post in the People's Republic of China responsible for monitoring developments in Tibet.

SEC. 620. RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN TIBET.

- a. High-Level Contacts. —Pursuant to section 105 of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6414), the United States Ambassador to the People's Republic of China should—
 1. meet with the 11th Panchen Lama, who was taken from his home on 17 May 1995, and otherwise ascertain information concerning his whereabouts and well-being; and
 2. request that the Government of the People's Republic of China release the 11th Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his religious studies without interference and according to tradition.
- b. Promotion of Increased Advocacy. — Pursuant to section 108(a) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6417(a)), it is the sense of Congress that representatives of the United States Government in exchanges with officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China should call for and otherwise promote the cessation of all interference by the Government of the People's Republic of China or the Communist Party in the religious affairs of the Tibetan people.

SEC. 621. UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR TIBETAN ISSUES.

- a. United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues. —there shall be within the Department a United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues (in this section referred to as the "Special Coordinator").
- b. Consultation. —the Secretary shall consult with the chairmen and ranking minority members of the appropriate congressional committees prior to the designation of the Special Coordinator.

- c. Central Objective. —the central objective of the Special Coordinator is to promote substantive dialogue between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.
- d. Duties and Responsibilities. —The Special Coordinator shall—
 - 1. coordinate United States Government policies, programs, and projects concerning Tibet;
 - 2. vigorously promote the policy of seeking to protect the distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and national identity of Tibet, and pressing for improved respect for human rights;
 - 3. maintain close contact with religious, cultural, and political leaders of the Tibetan people, including regular travel to Tibetan areas of the People’s Republic of China, and to Tibetan refugee settlements in India and Nepal;
 - 4. consult with Congress on policies relevant to Tibet and the future and welfare of the Tibetan people;
 - 5. make efforts to establish contacts in the foreign ministries of other countries to pursue a negotiated solution for Tibet; and
 - 6. take all appropriate steps to ensure adequate resources, staff, and bureaucratic support to fulfil the duties and responsibilities of the Special Coordinator.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Res. 357
Washington, D.C.
5 March 2002

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the recognition of the authorities of Tibet who are currently exiled in Dharamsala, India, as the legitimate representatives of Tibet.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. DIAZBALART, Mr. WYNN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. ROYBALALLARD, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. STARK, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. LEE, Ms. SOLIS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FRANK, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. WEXLER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the recognition of the authorities of Tibet who are currently exiled in Dharamsala, India, as the legitimate representatives of Tibet.

Whereas for more than 1,000 years Tibet has maintained a sovereign national identity that is distinct from the national identity of China;

Whereas armed forces of the People's Republic of China invaded and occupied Tibet in 1949 and 1950;

Whereas the Seventeen Point Agreement, which was signed under duress by representatives of the Tibetan Government on 23 May 1951, guaranteed the political autonomy of Tibet;

Whereas the Lhasa Uprising against the People's Republic of China on 10 March 1959, led to the death and imprisonment of thousands of Tibetans and to the exile of the Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual and temporal leader;

Whereas in 1959, 1961, and 1965 the United Nations General Assembly passed resolutions expressing concern about the situation in Tibet, one of which called for 'the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination';

Whereas the People's Republic of China has failed to provide Tibetans in Tibetan autonomous areas any genuine political autonomy;

Whereas in 1992 the People's Republic of China designated Tibet as a special economic zone for the express purpose of encouraging Chinese resettlement in Tibet, which would in time make Tibetans a minority in their own homeland;

Whereas the People's Republic of China appears unwilling to negotiate a new agreement with Tibet that would guarantee genuine political autonomy to Tibetans;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has repeatedly endorsed a compromise that would guarantee Tibetans broad autonomy within the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the authorities of Tibet who live in exile in Dharamsala, India, administer all matters pertaining to exiled Tibetans, including the preservation and development of Tibetan culture and education, and the struggle to restore the freedom of Tibet; and

Whereas the exiled authorities of Tibet are organised according to modern democratic principles, which stands in stark contrast to the autocratic rule presently exercised over Tibet by the People's Republic of China:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that

It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should give serious consideration to recognizing the authorities of Tibet who are currently exiled in Dharamsala, India, as the legitimate representatives of Tibet, if such authorities and the Government of the People's Republic of China have not signed, within 3 years of the date of the adoption of this resolution, an agreement that provides for the political autonomy of Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

S. Res. 252

25 April 2002

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding human rights violations in Tibet, the Panchen Lama, and the need for dialogue between the Chinese leadership and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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

3 JUNE 2002

Reported by Mr. BIDEN, with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble

4 JUNE 2002

Considered, amended, and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding human rights violations in Tibet, the Panchen Lama, and the Need for dialogue between the Chinese leadership and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.

Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights covenants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Whereas the use of religious belief as a criterion for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949–50;

Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied;

Whereas the releases of political prisoners Ngawang Choephel, a 36-year-old ethnomusicologist on January 20, 2002, after 6 years in prison, and Tanak Jigme Sangpo, a 76-year-old schoolteacher on March 31, 2002, after 32 years in prison, were facilitated in part by diplomatic efforts of the United States Government and are welcome, modest developments in the campaign to encourage the Chinese Government to respect human rights, including religious freedom, and to release remaining prisoners of conscience;

Whereas the appointment of the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, Paula J. Dobriansky, as the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is a sign of the high priority the United States Government places on the political and religious liberties of the people of Tibet; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond positively to efforts by the Dalai Lama to enter into dialogue based on his proposal for genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China with a view to safeguarding the distinct identity of Tibet and protecting the human rights of the Tibetan people:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

1. release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at the Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and
2. enter into dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to find a negotiated solution for genuine autonomy that respects the rights of all Tibetans.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Res. 476
Washington, D.C.
9 July 2002

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding several individuals who are being held as prisoners of conscience by the Chinese Government for their involvement in efforts to end the Chinese occupation of Tibet

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding several individuals who are being held as prisoners of conscience by the Chinese Government for their involvement in efforts to end the Chinese occupation of Tibet.

Whereas for more than 1,000 years Tibet has maintained a sovereign national identity that is distinct from the national identity of China;

Whereas armed forces of the People's Republic of China invaded Tibet in 1949 and 1950 and have occupied it since then;

Whereas according to the United States Department of State and international human rights organizations, the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses in China and Tibet;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has yet to demonstrate its willingness to abide by internationally accepted norms of freedom of belief, expression, and association by repealing or amending laws and decrees that restrict those freedoms;

Whereas the Chinese Government has detained several nuns, monks, and individuals as prisoners of conscience for their efforts in speaking out against the Chinese occupation of Tibet;

Whereas on October 14, 1989, Phuntsog Nyidron, a Tibetan Buddhist nun, and 5 other nuns from the Michungri Nunnery were arrested in Lhasa after chanting some slogans and marching in a procession as part of a peaceful demonstration that they organized to protest the Chinese occupation of Tibet;

Whereas Nyidron and the other nuns were kicked, beaten, and given electric shocks on their hands, shoulders, breasts, tongue, and face at the time of the arrest;

Whereas 4 years later, Nyidron and 13 other nuns sang and recorded songs about Tibetan independence in front of prison guards;

Whereas the Chinese Government determined that the public distribution of these songs constituted "spreading counter-revolutionary propaganda" and on October 8, 1993, extended Nyidron's sentence by 8 years;

Whereas Nyidron is now serving a 17-year sentence, one of the longest reported sentences of any female prisoner of conscience in Tibet.

Whereas Phuntsog Nyidron was awarded the Reebok Human Rights Award in 1995;

Whereas Phuntsog Nyidron is just one of many individuals whom the Chinese Government has held as a prisoner of conscience;

Whereas the Chinese Government continues to imprison individuals as prisoners of conscience for involvement in efforts to end the Chinese occupation of Tibet; and

Whereas the Chinese Government continues to exert control over religious and cultural institutions in Tibet, abusing human rights through torture, arbitrary arrest, and detention without public trial of Tibetans who peacefully expressed their political or religious views:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

The Government of the People's Republic of China should, as a gesture of good will and in order to promote human rights, release prisoners of conscience such as Phuntsog Nyidron.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Res. 410
Washington, D.C.
10 October 2002

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Whereas Jiang Zemin, President of the People's Republic of China, is scheduled to visit the United States in October of 2002;

Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights covenants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Whereas the use of religious belief as the primary criteria for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949–50;

Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied;

Whereas the appointment of the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, Paula J. Dobriansky, as the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is a positive sign that the United States Government places a priority on the political and religious liberties of the people of Tibet; and

Whereas the direct contact re-established in September 2002 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the representatives of the Dalai Lama is a welcome gesture and should provide a basis for regular dialogue leading to a mutually acceptable solution for Tibet:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

1. President Jiang Zemin should be made aware of congressional concern for the Panchen Lama and the need to resolve the situation in Tibet through dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives; and
2. The Government of the People's Republic of China should—
 - A. Release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and
 - B. Enter into dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to find a negotiated solution for genuine autonomy that respects the rights of all Tibetans.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Res. 157
Washington, D.C.
3 February 2004

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding several individuals who are being held as prisoners of conscience by the Chinese Government for their involvement in efforts to end the Chinese occupation of Tibet.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. WOLF) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding several individuals who are being held as prisoners of conscience by the Chinese Government for their involvement in efforts to end the Chinese occupation of Tibet.

Whereas for more than 1,000 years Tibet has maintained a sovereign national identity that is distinct from the national identity of China; Whereas armed forces of the People's Republic of China invaded Tibet in 1949 and 1950 and have occupied it since then;

Whereas according to the United States Department of State and international human rights organisations, the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses in China and Tibet;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has yet to demonstrate its willingness to abide by internationally accepted norms of freedom of belief, expression, and association by repealing or amending laws and decrees that restrict those freedoms;

Whereas the Chinese Government has detained hundreds of Tibetan nuns, monks and lay persons as prisoners of conscience for their efforts in speaking out against the Chinese occupation of Tibet;

Whereas on 14 October 1989, Phuntsog Nyidron, a Tibetan Buddhist nun, and 5 other nuns from the Michungri Nunnery were arrested in Lhasa after chanting some slogans and marching in a procession as part of a peaceful demonstration that they organised to protest the Chinese occupation of Tibet;

Whereas Phuntsog Nyidron and the other nuns were kicked, beaten and given electric shocks on their hands, shoulders, breasts, tongue, and face while in Chinese custody;

Whereas in 1993, Phuntsog Nyidron and 13 other nuns secretly recorded songs about Tibetan independence and smuggled the recordings out of Drapchi prison;

Whereas the Chinese Government charged Phuntsog Nyidron with 'spreading counter-revolutionary propaganda' for her role in recording and smuggling out the taped songs and, on 9 October 1993, extended her prison sentence to 17 years, one of the longest reported sentences of any female Tibetan political prisoner;

Whereas Phuntsog Nyidron was awarded the Reebok Human Rights Award in 1995;

Whereas Phuntsog Nyidron is just one of many individuals whom the Chinese Government has held as a prisoner of conscience; Whereas the Chinese Government continues to imprison individuals as

prisoners of conscience for their involvement in peaceful protests against the brutal Chinese occupation of Tibet; and

Whereas the Chinese Government continues to exert control over religious and cultural institutions in Tibet, abusing human rights through torture, arbitrary arrest, and detention without public trial of Tibetans who peacefully expressed their political or religious views:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that

It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Government of the People's Republic of China should, as a gesture of goodwill and in order to promote human rights, immediately release all prisoners of conscience, including Phuntsog Nyidron.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 212
Washington, D.C.
8 September 2003

**Welcoming His Holiness, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama and recognising his
commitment to non-violence, human rights, freedom, and democracy.**

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Committee discharged; considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Welcoming His Holiness, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama and recognising his commitment to non-violence, human rights, freedom, and democracy.

Whereas for over 40 years in exile, His Holiness the Fourteenth Dalai Lama has used his position and leadership to promote compassion and non-violence as a solution to not only the present crisis in Tibet, but to other long-running conflicts around the world;

Whereas the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 in recognition of his efforts to seek a peaceful resolution to the situation in Tibet, and to promote non-violent methods for resolving conflict;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has been a strong voice for the basic human rights of all peoples, particularly freedom of religion;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has personally promoted democratic self-government for Tibetans in exile as a model for securing freedom for all Tibet, including relinquishing his political positions and turning these authorities over to elected Tibetan representatives; \

Whereas the Dalai Lama seeks a solution for Tibet that provides genuine autonomy for the Tibetan people and does not call for independence and separation from the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the envoys of the Dalai Lama have travelled to China and Tibet twice in the past year to begin discussions with Chinese authorities on a permanent negotiated settlement of the Tibet issue;

Whereas the successful advancement of these discussions is in the strong interest of both the Chinese and Tibetan people; and

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to support substantive dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of the Senate that—

1. The visit of the Dalai Lama to the United States in September 2003 is warmly welcomed;
2. The Dalai Lama should be recognized and congratulated for his consistent efforts to promote dialogue to peacefully resolve the Tibet issue and to increase the religious and cultural autonomy of the Tibetan people; and
3. All parties to the current discussions should be encouraged by the Government of the United States to deepen these contacts in order to achieve the aspirations of the people of Tibet for genuine autonomy and basic human rights.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 483
Washington, D.C.
7 December 2004

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the detention of Tibetan political prisoners by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the detention of Tibetan political prisoners by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Whereas, according to the Department of State and international human rights organizations, the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses in Tibet;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has yet to demonstrate its willingness to abide by internationally accepted standards of freedom of belief, expression, and association by repealing or amending laws and decrees that restrict those freedoms;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has detained hundreds of Tibetan nuns, monks, and lay persons as political prisoners for speaking out against China's occupation of Tibet and for their efforts to preserve Tibet's distinct national identity;

Whereas Phuntsog Nyidron was arrested on October 14, 1989, together with 5 other nuns, for participating in a peaceful protest against China's occupation of Tibet;

Whereas, on February 26, 2004, following a sustained international campaign on her behalf, the Government of the People's Republic of China released Phuntsog Nyidron from detention after she served more than 14 years of her 16-year sentence;

Whereas Tenzin Delek, a prominent Tibetan religious leader, and 3 other monks were arrested on April 7, 2002, during a nighttime raid on Jamyang Choekhorling monastery in Nyagchu County, Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture;

Whereas, following a closed trial and more than 8 months of incommunicado detention, Tenzin Delek and another Tibetan, Lobsang Dhondup, were convicted of inciting separatism and for their alleged involvement in a series of bombings on December 2, 2002;

Whereas Lobsang Dhondup was sentenced to death and Tenzin Delek was sentenced to death with a 2-year suspension;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China told senior officials of the United States and other governments that the cases of Lobsang Dhondup and Tenzin Delek would be subjected to a "lengthy review" by the Supreme People's Court prior to the death sentences being carried out;

Whereas the Supreme People's Court never carried out this review, and Lobsang Dhondup was executed on January 26, 2003;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to produce any evidence that either Lobsang Dhondup or Tenzin Delek were involved in the crimes for which they were convicted, despite repeated requests from officials of the United States and other governments;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to imprison Tibetans for engaging in peaceful efforts to protest China's repression of Tibetans and preserve the Tibetan identity;

Whereas Tibetan political prisoners are routinely subjected to beatings, electric shock, solitary confinement, and other forms of torture and inhumane treatment while in Chinese custody;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to exert control over religious and cultural institutions in Tibet, abusing human rights through the torture, arbitrary arrest, and detention without fair or public trial of Tibetans who peacefully express their political or religious views or attempt to preserve the unique Tibetan identity; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has paroled individual political prisoners for good behavior or for medical reasons in the face of strong international pressure, but has failed to make the systemic changes necessary to provide minimum standards of due process or protections for basic civil and political rights:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

1. the Government of the People's Republic of China is in violation of international human rights standards by detaining and mistreating Tibetans who engage in peaceful activities to protest China's repression of Tibetans or promote the preservation of a distinct Tibetan identity;
2. Sustained international pressure on the Government of the People's Republic of China is essential to improve the human rights situation in Tibet and secure the release of Tibetan political prisoners;
3. The Government of the United States should—
 - A. raise the cases of Tenzin Delek and other political prisoners at every opportunity with officials from the People's Republic of China; and
 - B. work with other governments concerned about human rights in China, including the Tibet Autonomous Region and other Tibetan areas, to encourage the release of political prisoners and promote systemic improvement of human rights in China; and
4. The Government of the People's Republic of China should, as a gesture of goodwill and in order to promote human rights, immediately release all political prisoners, including Tenzin Delek.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
Public Law 109-287
Washington, D.C.
27 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 be 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 Sales.—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. Con. 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.

SECTION 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

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.

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 email 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' email 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

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.

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 protest;

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 (226901 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 result-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 violations" 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 protection 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 Buddhist 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

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

Condemning the violence in Tibet and calling for restraint by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the people of Tibet.

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 Qinghai 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 *Resolved*, 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

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

Calling for greater dialogue between the Dalai Lama and the Government of China regarding rights for the people of Tibet, and for other purposes.

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 China 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 basis 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

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 interference 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 4 1/2 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 future 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;
13. Calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to abandon its coercive population control policy which includes forced abortion and involuntary sterilization; and
14. Calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to review the political prisoner list published by the Congressional-Executive Commission on China with a view to releasing ill and aged prisoners on humanitarian grounds, and to releasing those imprisoned in violation of Chinese law or international human rights law.

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

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.

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 those 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 disappearance 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

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

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 string 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

Expressing support for the people of Tibet.

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 deplors 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 protestors; 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

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.

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 policies 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 devolution 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 Gyaltzen Gyari as Special Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama;
2. Commends the achievements of Lodi Gyaltzen 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 Gyaltzen 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.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 200
Washington, D.C.
8 July 2015

Wishing His Holiness, the 14th Dalai Lama a happy 80th birthday on July 6, 2015, and recognizing the outstanding contributions His Holiness has made to the promotion of nonviolence, human rights, interfaith dialogue, environmental awareness, and democracy.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 11, 2015

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. UDALL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. REID, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Committee discharged; considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Wishing His Holiness, the 14th Dalai Lama a happy 80th birthday on July 6, 2015, and recognizing the outstanding contributions His Holiness has made to the promotion of nonviolence, human rights, interfaith dialogue, environmental awareness, and democracy.

Whereas, for over 50 years, His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has significantly advanced greater understanding, tolerance, harmony, and respect among the religious faiths of the world;

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

Whereas the Dalai Lama was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 2007 in recognition of his many enduring and outstanding contributions to peace, nonviolence, human rights, and religious understanding;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has led the effort to preserve the rich and unique cultural, religious, historical, and linguistic heritage of the people of Tibet while working to safeguard other endangered cultures throughout the world;

Whereas the 14th Dalai Lama has devolved the traditional role of the Dalai Lama as the political head of the Tibetan government, and his own responsibilities within the Central Tibetan Administration, in favor of the democratically elected leadership of Tibetans in exile, while continuing to travel and speak as a spiritual leader for the people of Tibet;

Whereas the Dalai Lama, together with leading environmentalists, has been gravely concerned by the degraded state of the environment of Tibet and the consumption of the natural resources of Tibet, including freshwater, because the degradations have implications not only for the people of Tibet, but for the whole of Asia; and

Whereas the people of the United States, including Tibetan Americans, have come to regard the Dalai Lama as a leading figure of moral and religious authority:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

1. Extends well-wishes to the Dalai Lama on his 80th birthday;
2. Recognizes the Dalai Lama for a lifelong commitment and outstanding contribution to the promotion of nonviolence, human rights, religious tolerance, environmental awareness, and democracy; and
3. Recognizes the Dalai Lama for using moral authority to promote the concept of universal responsibility as a guiding tenet for how human beings should treat one another and the planet that all human beings share.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. RES. 337
Washington, D.C.
24 June 2015

Calling for substantive dialogue, without preconditions, in order to address Tibetan grievances and secure a negotiated agreement for the Tibetan people.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Engel (for himself, Mr. Salmon, Ms. Pelosi, Mr. Pitts, Mr. McGovern, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Sires, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Capuano, Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Beyer, Ms. McCollum, Mr. DesJarlais, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Polis, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Honda, Mr. Ribble, Mr. Rangel, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, Mr. Rohrabacher, Ms. Clark of Massachusetts, Mr. Franks of Arizona, and Mr. Bera) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Calling for substantive dialogue, without preconditions, in order to address Tibetan grievances and secure a negotiated agreement for the Tibetan people.

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

Whereas the Chinese response to the Tibetan Uprising in 1959 led to the exile of Tenzin Gyatso, His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual and temporal leader;

Whereas His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama, who on July 6, 2015, celebrates his 80th birthday, has for over 50 years in exile significantly advanced greater understanding, tolerance, harmony and respect among the religious faiths of the world;

Whereas His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has led the effort to preserve the rich cultural, religious, historical and linguistic heritage of the Tibetan people while at the same time promoting the safeguarding of other endangered cultures throughout the world;

Whereas His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has personally promoted democratic self-government for Tibetans in exile and in 2011 turned over political authority to the democratically elected leadership of the Central Tibetan Administration;

Whereas His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has been greatly concerned by the state of the Tibetan environment and the exploitation of its natural resources, including fresh water—as rivers originating in the Tibetan plateau support one-third of the world's population—and has promoted environmental awareness in the region;

Whereas His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 in recognition of his efforts to seek a peaceful resolution to the situation in Tibet, and to promote non-violent methods for resolving conflict;

Whereas His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 2007 in recognition of his promotion of democracy, freedom, and peace for the Tibetan people; his efforts to preserve the cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage of the Tibetan people; his promotion of non-violence; and his contributions to global religious understanding, human rights, and ecology;

Whereas His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama, as the spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism, publicly presented in 2011 the religious process which Tibetan Buddhists should follow regarding his reincarnation;

Whereas the Chinese central government has attempted to interfere with the reincarnation process and the practice of Tibetan Buddhist religious traditions; and Chinese officials assert that the failure to secure Beijing's approval on the Dalai Lama's reincarnation would make the process "illegal";

Whereas in the words of Party official Zhu Weiqun, "Decision-making power over the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama and over the end or survival of his lineage, resides with the central government of China";

Whereas the Department of State's International Religious Freedom Report for 2013 noted that in Tibetan areas of China "[r]expression was severe and increased around politically sensitive events and religious anniversaries," and "[o]fficial interference in the practice of Tibetan Buddhist religious traditions continued to generate profound grievances";

Whereas the Department of State has designated China as a "country of particular concern" (CPC) for religious freedom since 1999, and in its 2013 human rights report details that "under the banner of maintaining social stability and combating separatism, the [Chinese] government has engaged in the severe repression of Tibet's unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage by, among other means, strictly curtailing the civil rights of China's ethnic Tibetan population, including the freedoms of speech, religion, association, assembly, and movement";

Whereas access to Tibetan areas of China for United States officials, journalists, and other United States citizens, is restricted by the Government of the People's Republic of China, obscuring the full impact of the Chinese Government's policies, including the disappearance of Tibetans who sought to share information about human rights abuses on the Tibetan Plateau;

Whereas the Department of State's 2014 Report on Tibet Negotiations noted that "The Dalai Lama's representatives and Chinese officials have not met directly since the ninth round of dialogue in January 2010";

Whereas, on March 10, 2015, the elected Tibetan leader Sikyong Dr. Lobsang Sangay publicly stated "The Envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama are ready to engage in dialogue with their Chinese counterpart any time and any place";

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 dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives to reach a negotiated agreement on Tibet;

Whereas China may be considering convening a Sixth Tibet Work Forum to set policy on Tibet for the next five years or so, with the last such work forum having been held in 2010; and

Whereas the American people have a long-held concern for and interest in the plight of the Tibetan people:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

1. Calls on the United States Government to fully implement sections 613(a) and 621(c) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 by strongly encouraging representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Holiness the Dalai Lama to hold substantive dialogue, in keeping with the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 and without preconditions, in order to address Tibetan grievances and secure a negotiated agreement for the Tibetan people;
2. Calls on the United States Government to fully implement section 618 of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 in regard to the establishment of an office in Lhasa, Tibet, to monitor political, economic and cultural developments in Tibet, and to provide consular protection and citizen services;

3. Urges the United States Government—
 - A. to consistently raise Tibetan human rights and political and religious freedom concerns at the United States-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue and other high-level bilateral meetings;
 - B. and the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues to offer their assistance to China in its preparations for a potential future Sixth Tibet Work Form; and
 - C. to call for the immediate and unconditional release of Tibetan political prisoners, including Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama, who was taken into custody by the Chinese authorities and has been missing since 1995, Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, and Khenpo Kartse (Khenpo Karma Tsewang);
4. Calls on the United States Government to underscore that government interference in the Tibetan reincarnation process is a violation of the internationally recognized right to religious freedom and to highlight the fact that other countries besides China have long Tibetan Buddhist traditions, and that matters related to reincarnations in Tibetan Buddhism are of keen interest to Tibetan Buddhist populations worldwide;
5. Calls on the United States Government to recognize and increase global public awareness and monitoring of the upcoming electoral process through which the Tibetan people in exile will choose the next democratically elected leader of the Central Tibetan Administration, the Sikyong;
6. Calls on the United States Government to fully implement section 616 of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 by using its voice and vote to encourage development organizations and agencies to design and implement development projects that fully comply with the Tibet Project Principles;
7. Calls on United States and international governments, organizations, and civil society to renew and reinforce initiatives to promote the preservation of the distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and national identity of the Tibetan people;
8. Calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to allow unrestricted access to the Tibetan areas of China to United States officials, journalists, and other United States citizens;
9. Affirms the Dalai Lama's desire for a negotiated agreement for the Tibetan people, and urges the Chinese government to enter into negotiations with the Dalai Lama and his representatives; and
10. Reaffirms the unwavering friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Res. 584
Washington, D.C.
11 January 2016

Urging the President to seek an independent investigation into the death of Tibetan Buddhist leader and social activist Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and to publicly call for an end to the repressive policies used by the People's Republic of China in Tibet.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

RESOLUTION

Urging the President to seek an independent investigation into the death of Tibetan Buddhist leader and social activist Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and to publicly call for an end to the repressive policies used by the People's Republic of China in Tibet.

Whereas, on July 12, 2015, revered Tibetan spiritual leader and social activist Tenzin Delek Rinpoche died in Chuandong Prison in Sichuan Province during the 13th year of his life sentence as a prisoner of conscience;

Whereas Tenzin Delek Rinpoche was a spiritual leader, educator, environmentalist, and women's rights advocate renowned throughout Tibet for championing the economic, social, cultural, spiritual, and environmental aspirations of Tibetans in the Kardze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, a traditional Tibetan area located in Sichuan Province;

Whereas Tenzin Delek Rinpoche was recognized as a reincarnated lama by His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama and played a leading role in restoring Tibetan Buddhist life in Tibet and rebuilding sacred monasteries destroyed during the Cultural Revolution;

Whereas Tenzin Delek Rinpoche founded schools for orphans and economically disadvantaged children, a nunnery for the education of Tibetan women, and old age homes and clinics;

Whereas Tenzin Delek Rinpoche was revered for helping local communities peacefully resolve conflicts and advocated for the rights of Tibetans at the regional and national level of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas Tenzin Delek Rinpoche successfully led campaigns against mining and logging practices that contribute to pollution, flooding, and soil erosion and opposed indiscriminate hunting that threatens biodiversity;

Whereas Chinese authorities regarded Tenzin Delek Rinpoche as a threat to the Chinese occupation of Tibet because of Rinpoche's influence in his community and his efforts to preserve Tibetan identity, religion, and language;

Whereas Chinese authorities targeted Tenzin Delek Rinpoche with increasing harassment and intimidation over the course of a decade; Whereas after being detained and interrogated twice, Tenzin Delek Rinpoche fled to the mountains on June 16, 2000, leaving behind a recorded statement warning that a case against him was being fabricated and proclaiming his innocence;

Whereas after a massive petitioning campaign by local people on behalf Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, Rinpoche returned on December 20, 2000, and was placed under virtual house arrest;

Whereas in April 2002, the Chinese authorities arrested Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and his relative and former monk, Lobsang Dhondup, and charged them with “causing explosions [and] inciting the separation of the state”;

Whereas, on December 2, 2002, Tenzin Delek Rinpoche was sentenced to death with a two-year suspension and Lobsang Dhondup was sentenced to immediate death and was executed on January 26, 2003;

Whereas in 2003, over 40,000 Tibetans from Tenzin Delek Rinpoche’s home regions of Lithang and Nyagchu signed a petition calling for his release;

Whereas, on January 26, 2005, after intense international pressure, the death sentence of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche was commuted to a life sentence;

Whereas, on April 17, 2014, the family of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche submitted a petition for Rinpoche’s early release from prison on medical parole;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China ignored repeated requests by the United States and other governments to release Tenzin Delek Rinpoche from prison on medical parole;

Whereas, on July 12, 2015, prison officials from the Chuandong prison informed the family of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche that Rinpoche had died in prison;

Whereas, on July 13, 2015, local police and deployed military personnel shot into a crowd of thousands of Tibetans in Nyagchu who were peacefully protesting the death of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and calling for the release of his body to his family so that Buddhist last rites could be performed;

Whereas at least 24 persons were hospitalized with gunshot wounds on that occasion;

Whereas, on July 16, 2015, prison officials cremated the body of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche against the wishes of his family and despite protests by local people;

Whereas, on July 17, 2015, police seized the ashes of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche from a group of family members and disciples who were escorting the ashes back to Lithang;

Whereas, on July 17, 2015, Tenzin Delek Rinpoche’s sister and her daughter were seized by police officers in Lithang, held incommunicado for the next 14 days, and remain under virtual house arrest and heavy surveillance; and

Whereas local people from Lithang and Nyagchu, especially the monks and nuns affiliated with Tenzin Delek Rinpoche’s monasteries, were prohibited from carrying out funeral rituals, prayers, and other day-to-day religious ceremonies, and the area remains under heavy surveillance with an increased military presence:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

1. Urges the President—

A. to seek an inquiry into the death of 3 Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, to be carried out by an independent team of experts; and

B. each time the President meets with Chinese officials, to publicly call for an end to the repressive policies used by the People’s Republic of China in Tibet;

2. Urges the People’s Republic of China to immediately halt suppression of the religious, cultural, social, economic, and environmental rights of the Tibetan people in Tenzin Delek Rinpoche’s home regions of Lithang and Nyagchu and across all areas of traditional Tibet; and

3. Affirms that violations of human rights in general, and the persecution of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, his family, and his supporters, specifically, are matters of legitimate concern to all governments committed to the rule of law and to free people worldwide.

STATE OF VERMONT
House of Representatives
House Resolution H.R. 14
10 March 2016

House resolution relating to the cultural, religious, and political status of Tibet and Tibetans

Offered by: Representatives Townsend of South Burlington, Cole of Burlington, Conquest of Newbury, Deen of Westminster, Devereux of Mount Holly, Donovan of Burlington, Evans of Essex, Forguites of Springfield, Gonzalez of Winooski, Head of South Burlington, Higley of Lowell, Hubert of Milton, Jewett of Ripton, Krowinski of Burlington, LaClair of Barre Town, LaLonde of South Burlington, Lanpher of Vergennes, Lewis of Berlin, Long of Newfane, Macaig of Williston, Martel of Waterford, Martin of Wolcott, McCormack of Burlington, McCullough of Williston, Murphy of Fairfax, O'Sullivan of Burlington, Patt of Worcester, Pearson of Burlington, Pugh of South Burlington, Rachelson of Burlington, Ram of Burlington, Russell of Rutland City, Ryerson of Randolph, Sheldon of Middlebury, Stuart of Brattleboro, Sullivan of Burlington, Sweaney of Windsor, Till of Jericho, Wright of Burlington, and Yantachka of Charlotte

Whereas, Tibet has a long and proud cultural, religious, and political history, and

Whereas, the People's Republic of China invaded Tibet in 1950, and whereas, since 1950, the people of Tibet have experienced continuing threats to every aspect of their autonomy and historic heritage, and

Whereas, the Tibetan community in Vermont is located primarily in Burlington and South Burlington, and is deeply concerned with the welfare of Tibet and its people, and

Whereas, the State Department's 2014 International Religious Freedom Report stated that Chinese authorities "severely restricted religious freedom and engaged in widespread interference in religious practices, especially in Tibetan Buddhist monasteries and nunneries," and

Whereas, the State Department's 2015 Tibet Negotiations Report documented that with respect to U.S. diplomats and journalists, "permission to travel to the TAR [Tibet Autonomous Region] is routinely denied:"

Now therefore be it *Resolved*, by the House of Representatives:

That this legislative body supports the U.S. government's promoting improved access to Tibet for U.S. diplomats, journalists, and citizens, including Tibetan Americans; encourages the government of the People's Republic of China and representatives of the Dalai Lama to resume negotiations, discontinued in 2010, for a middle-way approach that would provide true autonomy for Tibet within the People's Republic of China; supports the U.S. government's making human rights a high priority in its relationship with the People's Republic of China, including the rights of Tibetans and other non-Chinese people; supports programs that assist sustainable development and cultural traditions on the Tibetan plateau; supports humanitarian assistance for Tibetan refugees; and supports acknowledgment of Tibet's critical environmental significance, and be it further *Resolved*: That the Clerk of the House be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Office of Tibet in Washington, D.C., to the International Campaign for Tibet, to President Obama, to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Washington, D.C., and to the Vermont Congressional Delegation.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Con. Res. 89
Washington, D.C.
1 November 2017

Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to United States policy toward Tibet and that the treatment of the Tibetan people should be an important factor in the conduct of United States relations with the People’s Republic of China.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. SHERMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to United States policy toward Tibet and that the treatment of the Tibetan people should be an important factor in the conduct of United States relations with the People’s Republic of China.

Whereas, on October 17, 2007, His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama (in this resolution referred to as the “Dalai Lama”) was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of his many enduring and outstanding contributions to peace, nonviolence, human rights, and religious understanding;

Whereas during his Congressional Gold Medal acceptance speech, Dalai Lama stated, “The time has come for our dialogue with the Chinese leadership to progress towards the successful implementation of a meaningful autonomy for Tibet, as guaranteed in the Chinese constitution and detailed in the Chinese State Council ‘White Paper on Regional Ethnic Autonomy of Tibet’”;

Whereas the Dalai Lama continues to advance 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;

Whereas the Dalai Lama continues to use 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; whereas in the ten years since the Dalai Lama accepted the Congressional Gold Medal, China has implemented increasingly repressive policies in Tibet, including—

1. Travel restrictions against Tibetans and United States citizens;
2. Restrictive regulations on religious affairs;
3. Censorship of Buddhist literature and information;
4. Demolition of Tibetan Buddhist sites;
5. Imprisonment of Tibetan prisoners of conscience; and
6. Declarations that “Decision-making power over the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama and over the end of survival of his lineage resides with the central government of China”;

Whereas, on April 15, 2015, the Chinese State Council released a white paper entitled “Tibet’s Path of Development Is Driven by an Irresistible Historical Tide”, which stated that “there is no prospect of

[a high degree of autonomy for Tibet] ever coming to pass” and furthermore stated that Tibet had been part of China “since ancient times”;

Whereas in recent years, Tibetan nomads, who have lived as nomadic herders on the Tibetan Plateau for centuries, have been banned from grazing in certain areas of the Tibetan Plateau and hundreds of Tibetan herders have been forcibly relocated by Chinese government officials into “socialist villages”;

Whereas in September 2017, the Government of China adopted additional restrictive regulations on governmental control over the practice of religion and expressed an intention that the government should “actively guide religion to fit within socialist society”;

Whereas these 2017 regulations state that “religious groups, religious schools, religious activity sites and religious citizens shall abide by the Constitution, laws, regulations and rules; practice the core socialist values; [and] preserve the unification of the country, ethnic unity and religious harmony and social stability”;

Whereas these 2017 regulations, scheduled for implementation by the Chinese government beginning February 2018, would explicitly ban unregistered religious groups from teaching about religion, establishing religious colleges, going abroad to take part in religious training or gatherings, or otherwise engage in activities that “endanger national security”;

Whereas the Department of State stated in the 2016 Report on Tibet Negotiations that “[t]he Dalai Lama’s representatives and Chinese officials from the United Front Work Department have not met directly since the ninth round of dialogue in January 2010”;

Whereas 2016 International Religious Freedom Report for China published by the Department of State stated, “in the [Tibet Autonomous Region] and other Tibetan areas, authorities engaged in widespread interference in religious practices, especially in Tibetan Buddhist monasteries and nunneries”;

Whereas the 2016 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for China published by the Department of State stated, “Under the professed objectives of controlling border areas, maintaining social stability, combating separatism, and extracting natural resources, the government engaged in the severe repression of Tibet’s unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage by, among other means, strictly curtailing the civil rights of the Tibetan population, including the freedoms of speech, religion, association, assembly, and movement”;

Whereas since 2009, 150 Tibetans have self-immolated to protest against China’s rule in Tibet and most Tibetans publicly call for the return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet;

Whereas the Chinese government has refused to allow an independent investigation into the causes of the self-immolations and has instead criminalized them, by imprisoning the survivors and collectively punishing the relatives, friends and villagers of the self-immolators, as documented by the International Campaign for Tibet;

Whereas Congress has a long history of support for Tibet, including—

1. Declaring that the United States should make Tibet issue a higher policy priority;
2. Declaring that the United States should urge China to establish a constructive dialogue with the Dalai Lama;
3. Requiring Voice of America and Radio Free Asia to begin broadcasts in the Tibetan language;
4. Mandating that Tibet be listed separately in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights published by the Department of State;
5. Requiring a report from the Department of State on the state of negotiations between the representatives of the Tibetan people and the Chinese government;
6. Establishing educational and cultural exchange programs with Tibet;
7. Providing humanitarian, food, medical, vocational training, primary and secondary education, and other assistance to Tibetan refugees;

8. Funding programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture and the resilience of Tibetan communities in India and Nepal;
9. Funding a scholarship program for Tibetan refugees to study in the United States;
10. Providing assistance to nongovernmental organizations working to preserve the Tibetan environment and cultural traditions; and
11. Appropriating funds for National Endowment for Democracy programs related to Tibet;

Whereas section 901(b)(6) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101–246; 22 U.S.C. 2651 note) stated that United States policy toward China should be explicitly linked with the situation in Tibet, specifically including—

1. Lifting martial law in Lhasa and other parts of Tibet;
2. Opening Tibet to foreigners, including the press and international human rights organizations;
3. Releasing Tibetan political prisoners; and
4. Conducting negotiations between representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Chinese government;

Whereas the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note), signed into law on September 30, 2002—

1. Established United States principles with respect to human rights, religious freedom, political prisoners, and economic development projects in Tibet;
2. Established in statute the position of the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues in the Department of State;
3. Established annual reporting requirements on Sino-Tibetan negotiations and safeguarding Tibet’s distinct cultural identity, both by the Secretary of State and by the congressionally established Congressional-Executive Commission on China;
4. Mandated the provision of Tibetan language training to interested Foreign Service officers;
5. Required Federal officials to raise issues of religious freedom and political prisoners; and
6. Urged the Secretary of State to seek establishment of an office in Lhasa;

Whereas the President will visit China on November 8, 2017, for a series of bilateral, commercial, and cultural events including meetings with President Xi Jinping, who has been reappointed as the Chinese Communist Party Leader by the 19th Congress held from October 18 through 24, 2017; and

Whereas it is in line with United States national security interests and values to oppose China’s increasingly repressive policies toward Tibet and work towards a negotiated solution:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, that it is the sense of Congress that it should be the policy of the United States to—

1. Make the treatment of the Tibetan people an important factor in the conduct of United States relations with the People’s Republic of China;
2. Consistent with the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note)—
 - A. encourage the Government of the People’s Republic of China to enter into a dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives leading to a negotiated agreement with respect to Tibet;
 - B. publicly call for the immediate and unconditional release of all those held prisoner for expressing their political or religious views in the Tibet Autonomous Region and other Tibetan areas; and
 - C. establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, to assist visiting United States citizens and to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet;

3. Appoint the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues at the highest levels of government;
4. Revoke appropriate privileges of any Chinese official found to be responsible for impeding access of United States citizens, including Tibetan-Americans, to Tibet and ensure that reciprocal visa processing measures are occurring in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department of State;
5. Continue to designate China as a country of particular concern pursuant to section 402 of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 14 U.S.C. 6442(b));
6. Engage with appropriate officials of the Chinese government to—
 - A. stop the demolition of Tibetan Buddhist religious institutions;
 - B. revise religious and travel regulations to conform with international human rights standards; and
 - C. ensure that Tibetan nomads are allowed to continue their way of life on the Tibetan Plateau, which they have helped to preserve for centuries, and are not forcibly relocated into “socialist villages”.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Con. Res. 30
Washington, D.C.
16 November 2017

Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to United States policy toward Tibet and that the treatment of the Tibetan people should be an important factor in the conduct of United States relations with the People’s Republic of China.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LEAHY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to United States policy toward Tibet and that the treatment of the Tibetan people should be an important factor in the conduct of United States relations with the People’s Republic of China.

Whereas, on October 17, 2007, His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama (in this resolution referred to as the “Dalai Lama”) was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of his many enduring and outstanding contributions to peace, nonviolence, human rights, and

Whereas, during his Congressional Gold Medal acceptance speech, Dalai Lama stated, “The time has come for our dialogue with the Chinese leadership to progress towards the successful implementation of a meaningful autonomy for Tibet, as guaranteed in the Chinese constitution and detailed in the Chinese State Council ‘White Paper on Regional Ethnic Autonomy of Tibet’”;

Whereas the Dalai Lama continues to advance 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;

Whereas the Dalai Lama continues to use 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;

Whereas, in the ten years since the Dalai Lama accepted the Congressional Gold Medal, China has implemented increasingly repressive policies in Tibet, including—

1. travel restrictions against Tibetans and United States citizens;
2. restrictive regulations on religious affairs;
3. censorship of Buddhist literature and information;
4. demolition of Tibetan Buddhist sites;
5. imprisonment of Tibetan prisoners of conscience; and
6. declarations that “Decision-making power over the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama and over the end of survival of his lineage resides with the central government of China”;

Whereas, on April 15, 2015, the Chinese State Council released a white paper entitled “Tibet’s Path of Development Is Driven by an Irresistible Historical Tide”, which stated that “there is no prospect of [a high degree of autonomy for Tibet] ever coming to pass” and furthermore stated that Tibet had been part of China “since ancient times”;

Whereas in recent years, Tibetan nomads, who have lived as nomadic herders on the Tibetan Plateau for centuries, have been banned from grazing in certain areas of the Tibetan Plateau, and hundreds of Tibetan herders have been forcibly relocated by Chinese government officials into “socialist villages”;

Whereas, in September 2017, the Government of the People’s Republic of China adopted additional restrictive regulations on governmental control over the practice of religion and expressed an intention that the government should “actively guide religion to fit within socialist society”;

Whereas these 2017 regulations state that “religious groups, religious schools, religious activity sites and religious citizens shall abide by the Constitution, laws, regulations and rules; practice the core socialist values; [and] preserve the unification of the country, ethnic unity and religious harmony and social stability”;

Whereas these 2017 regulations, scheduled for implementation by the Government of the People’s Republic of China beginning February 2018, would explicitly ban unregistered religious groups from teaching about religion, establishing religious colleges, going abroad to take part in religious training or gatherings, or otherwise engage in activities that “endanger national security”;

Whereas the Department of State stated in the 2016 Report on Tibet Negotiations that “[t]he Dalai Lama’s representatives and Chinese officials from the United Front Work Department have not met directly since the ninth round of dialogue in January 2010”;

Whereas the 2016 International Religious Freedom Report for China published by the Department of State stated, “In the [Tibet Autonomous Region] and other Tibetan areas, authorities engaged in widespread interference in religious practices, especially in Tibetan Buddhist monasteries and nunneries.”;

Whereas the 2016 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for China published by the Department of State stated, “Under the professed objectives of controlling border areas, maintaining social stability, combating separatism, and extracting natural resources, the government engaged in the severe repression of Tibet’s unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage by, among other means, strictly curtailing the civil rights of the Tibetan population, including the freedoms of speech, religion, association, assembly, and movement.”;

Whereas, since 2009, 150 Tibetans have self-immolated to protest against China’s rule in Tibet and most Tibetans publicly call for the return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China has refused to allow an independent investigation into the causes of the self-immolations and has instead criminalized them, by imprisoning the survivors and collectively punishing the relatives, friends, and villagers of the self-immolators, as documented by the International Campaign for Tibet;

Whereas Congress has a long history of support for Tibet, including—

1. declaring that the United States should make the Tibet issue a higher policy priority;
2. declaring that the United States should urge China to establish a constructive dialogue with the Dalai Lama;
3. requiring Voice of America and Radio Free Asia to begin broadcasts in the Tibetan language;
4. mandating that Tibet be listed separately in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights published by the Department of State;
5. requiring a report from the Department of State on the state of negotiations between the representatives of the Tibetan people and the Government of the People’s Republic of China;
6. establishing educational and cultural exchange programs with Tibet;
7. providing humanitarian, food, medical, vocational training, primary and secondary education, and other assistance to Tibetan refugees;
8. funding programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture and the resilience of Tibetan communities in India and Nepal;

9. funding a scholarship program for Tibetan refugees to study in the United States;
10. providing assistance to nongovernmental organizations working to preserve the Tibetan environment and cultural traditions; and
11. appropriating funds for National Endowment for Democracy programs related to Tibet;

Whereas section 901(b)(6) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101–246; 104 Stat. 80) stated that United States policy toward China should be explicitly linked with the situation in Tibet, specifically including—

1. lifting martial law in Lhasa and other parts of Tibet;
2. opening Tibet to foreigners, including the press and international human rights organizations.
3. releasing Tibetan political prisoners; and
4. conducting negotiations between representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Government of the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B of title VI of Public Law 107–228; 22 U.S.C. 6901 note), signed into law on September 30, 2002—

1. established United States principles with respect to human rights, religious freedom, political prisoners, and economic development projects in Tibet;
2. established in statute the position of the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues in the Department of State;
3. established annual reporting requirements on Sino-Tibetan negotiations and safeguarding Tibet’s distinct cultural identity, both by the Secretary of State and by the congressionally established Congressional-Executive Commission on China;
4. mandated the provision of Tibetan language training to interested foreign service officers;
5. required Federal officials to raise issues of religious freedom and political prisoners; and
6. urged the Secretary of State to seek establishment of an office in Lhasa; and

Whereas the President will visit China on November 8, 2017, for a series of bilateral, commercial, and cultural events including meetings with President Xi Jinping, who has been reappointed as the Chinese Communist Party Leader by the 19th Congress held from October 18 through 24, 2017; and

Whereas it is in line with United States national security interests and values to oppose China’s increasingly repressive policies toward Tibet and work towards a negotiated solution:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, that it is the sense of Congress that it should be the policy of the United States to—

1. Make the treatment of the Tibetan people an important factor in the conduct of United States relations with the People’s Republic of China;
2. Consistent with the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note)—
 - A. encourage the Government of the People’s Republic of China to enter into a dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives leading to a negotiated agreement with respect to Tibet;
 - B. publicly call for the immediate and unconditional release of all those held prisoner for expressing their political or religious views in the Tibet Autonomous Region and other Tibetan areas; and
 - C. establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, to assist visiting United States citizens and to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet;
3. Appoint the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues at the highest levels of government;
4. Revoke appropriate privileges of any Chinese official found to be responsible for impeding access of United States citizens, including Tibetan-Americans, to Tibet and ensure that

reciprocal visa processing measures are occurring in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department of State;

5. Continue to designate China as a country of particular concern pursuant to section 402 of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 14 U.S.C. 6442(b));
6. Engage with appropriate officials of the Chinese government to—
 - A. stop the demolition of Tibetan Buddhist religious institutions;
 - B. revise religious and travel regulations to conform with international human rights standards; and
 - C. ensure that Tibetan nomads are allowed to continue their way of life on the Tibetan Plateau, which they have helped to preserve for centuries, and are not forcibly relocated into “socialist villages”.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

S. Res. 408

Washington, D.C.

15 February 2018

Commemorating the 59th anniversary of Tibet’s 1959 uprising as “Tibetan Rights Day”, and expressing support for the human rights and religious freedom of the Tibetan people and the Tibetan Buddhist faith community.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Commemorating the 59th anniversary of Tibet’s 1959 uprising as “Tibetan Rights Day”, and expressing support for the human rights and religious freedom of the Tibetan people and the Tibetan Buddhist faith community.

Whereas March 10, 2018, marks the 59th anniversary of the 1959 uprising in Tibet, during which the people of Lhasa, fearing for the life of the Dalai Lama, surrounded his residence, organized a guard, and called for the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Tibet and the restoration of Tibet’s freedom;

Whereas Chinese statistics estimate 87,000 Tibetans were killed, arrested, or deported to labor camps during the suppression of the 1959 uprising, which also forced the Dalai Lama and tens of thousands of other Tibetans to flee into exile;

Whereas March 10, 2018, also marks the 10th anniversary of a series of protests in Lhasa, which spread across Tibet, and which were suppressed by Chinese forces;

Whereas, according to the Department of State, the Government of the People’s Republic of China is engaged in the severe repression of Tibet’s unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage, and is engaged in gross violations of human rights in Tibet, including extrajudicial detentions, disappearances, and torture;

Whereas, in the ten years since the 2008 protests, at least 152 Tibetans in Tibet are known to have self-immolated, with statements or records left by these self-immolators calling for freedom for Tibet and the return of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, in 1991, Congress resolved its sense that Tibet is an occupied country under the established principles of international law whose true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile as recognized by the Tibetan people;

Whereas, in 1961, with the support of the United States, the United Nations General Assembly recognized the Tibetan people’s “fundamental human rights and freedoms, including the right to self-determination”;

Whereas, on October 18, 2007, Congress awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to the Dalai Lama, finding that he is recognized around the world as a leading figure of moral and religious authority, and is the unrivaled spiritual and cultural leader of the Tibetan people;

Whereas Buddhists in Tibet, the United States, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Mongolia, Russia, and other countries where followers of Tibetan Buddhism reside look to the Dalai Lama for religious leadership and spiritual guidance;

Whereas, in its 2017 annual report, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom noted that “[t]he Chinese government claims the power to select the next Dalai Lama with the help of a law that grants the government authority over reincarnations,” which purports to require all Tibetan Buddhist leaders to obtain the approval of the Government of the People’s Republic of China in order to reincarnate;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China has interfered in the identification and installation of reincarnated leaders of Tibetan Buddhism, as part of its efforts to maintain control over Tibet, including in 1995 arbitrarily detaining the recently identified 11th Panchen Lama, then a six-year-old boy, and purporting to install China’s own candidate as Panchen Lama;

Whereas, in 2011, the 14th Dalai Lama declared that the responsibility for identifying a future 15th Dalai Lama will rest with officials of the Dalai Lama’s private office and that “apart from the reincarnation recognized through such legitimate methods, no recognition or acceptance should be given to a candidate chosen for political ends by anyone, including those in the People’s Republic of China”;

Whereas, in 1981, the United Nations General Assembly passed the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, which provides that freedom of religion shall include the freedom to “train, appoint, elect or designate by succession appropriate leaders called for by the requirements and standards of any religion or belief”; and

Whereas Congress has long held that the right to freedom of religion undergirds the very origin and existence of the United States, and that freedom of religious belief and practice is a universal human right and fundamental freedom; and

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

1. Recognizes March 10, 2018, as “Tibetan Rights Day”;
2. Affirms its recognition of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama for his outstanding contributions to peace, nonviolence, human rights, and religious understanding;
3. Affirms its support for the Tibetan people’s fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination and the protection of their distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and national identity;
4. Expresses its sense that the identification and installation of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders, including a future 15th Dalai Lama, is a matter that should be determined solely within the Tibetan Buddhist faith community, in accordance with the inalienable right to religious freedom;
5. Expresses its sense that any attempt by the 19 Government of the People’s Republic of China to identify or install its own candidate as a Tibetan Buddhist religious leader, including a future 15th Dalai Lama, is invalid interference in the right to religious freedom of Tibetan Buddhists around the world, including in Tibet as well as the United States and elsewhere; and
6. Calls on the Secretary of State to fully implement the provisions of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B of title VI of Public Law 107–228; 9 22 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), in cooperation with like-minded states where appropriate, including that—
 - A. representatives of the United States Government in exchanges with officials of the Government of the People’s Republic of China should call for and otherwise promote the cessation of all interference by the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party in the religious affairs of the Tibetan people;
 - B. the United States Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China should meet with the 11th Panchen Lama, who was arbitrarily detained on May 17, 1995, and otherwise ascertain information concerning his whereabouts and well-being; and
 - C. the Secretary of State should make best efforts to establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

H. Res. 743

Washington, D.C.

16 February 2018

Expressing support for the human rights and religious freedom of the Tibetan people and the Tibetan Buddhist faith community, and for the designation of a “Tibetan Rights Day”.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. HULTGREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Expressing support for the human rights and religious freedom of the Tibetan people and the Tibetan Buddhist faith community, and for the designation of a “Tibetan Rights Day”.

Whereas March 10, 2018, marks the 59th anniversary of the 1959 uprising in Tibet, during which the people of Lhasa, fearing for the life of the Dalai Lama, surrounded his residence, organized a guard, and called for the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Tibet and the restoration of Tibet’s freedom;

Whereas Chinese statistics estimate 87,000 Tibetans were killed, arrested, or deported to labor camps during the suppression of the 1959 uprising, which also forced the Dalai Lama and tens of thousands of other Tibetans to flee into exile;

Whereas March 10, 2018, also marks the 10th anniversary of a series of protests in Lhasa, which spread across Tibet, and which were suppressed by Chinese forces;

Whereas, according to the Department of State, the Government of the People’s Republic of China is engaged in the severe repression of Tibet’s unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage, and is engaged in gross violations of human rights in Tibet, including extrajudicial detentions, disappearances, and torture;

Whereas, in the ten years since the 2008 protests, at least 152 Tibetans in Tibet are known to have self-immolated, with statements or records left by these self-immolators calling for freedom for Tibet and the return of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, in 1991, Congress resolved its sense that Tibet is an occupied country under the established principles of international law whose true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile as recognized by the Tibetan people;

Whereas, in 1961, with the support of the United States, the United Nations General Assembly recognized the Tibetan people’s “fundamental human rights and freedoms, including the right to self-determination”;

Whereas, on October 18, 2007, Congress awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to the Dalai Lama, finding that he is recognized around the world as a leading figure of moral and religious authority, and is the unrivaled spiritual and cultural leader of the Tibetan people;

Whereas Buddhists in Tibet, the United States, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Mongolia, Russia, and other countries where followers of Tibetan Buddhism reside look to the Dalai Lama for religious leadership and spiritual guidance;

Whereas, in its 2017 annual report, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom noted that “[t]he Chinese government claims the power to select the next Dalai Lama with the help of a law that grants the government authority over reincarnations,” which purports to require all Tibetan Buddhist leaders to obtain the approval of the Government of the People’s Republic of China in order to reincarnate;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China has interfered in the identification and installation of reincarnated leaders of Tibetan Buddhism, as part of its efforts to maintain control over Tibet, including in 1995 arbitrarily detaining the recently identified 11th Panchen Lama, then a six-year-old boy, and purporting to install China’s own candidate as Panchen Lama;

Whereas, in 2011, the 14th Dalai Lama declared that the responsibility for identifying a future 15th Dalai Lama will rest with officials of the Dalai Lama’s private office and that “apart from the reincarnation recognized through such legitimate methods, no recognition or acceptance should be given to a candidate chosen for political ends by anyone, including those in the People’s Republic of China”;

Whereas, in 1981, the United Nations General Assembly passed the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, which provides that freedom of religion shall include the freedom to “train, appoint, elect or designate by succession appropriate leaders called for by the requirements and standards of any religion or belief”; and

Whereas Congress has long held that the right to freedom of religion undergirds the very origin and existence of the United States, and that freedom of religious belief and practice is a universal human right and fundamental freedom; and

Whereas because of its historical significance for the Tibetan people, the date of March 10th would be a good date to designate as “Tibetan Rights Day”:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

1. Recognizes March 10, 2018, as “Tibetan Rights Day”;
2. Affirms its recognition of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama for his outstanding contributions to peace, nonviolence, human rights, and religious understanding;
3. Affirms its support for the Tibetan people’s fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination and the protection of their distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and national identity;
4. Expresses its sense that the identification and installation of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders, including a future 15th Dalai Lama, is a matter that should be determined solely within the Tibetan Buddhist faith community, in accordance with the inalienable right to religious freedom;
5. Expresses its sense that any attempt by the 19 Government of the People’s Republic of China to identify or install its own candidate as a Tibetan 1 Buddhist religious leader, including a future 15th Dalai Lama, is invalid interference in the right to religious freedom of Tibetan Buddhists around the world, including in Tibet as well as the United States and elsewhere; and
6. Calls on the Secretary of State to fully implement the provisions of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B of title VI of Public Law 107–228; 9 22 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), in cooperation with like-minded states where appropriate, including that—
 - A. representatives of the United States 12 Government in exchanges with officials of the Government of the People’s Republic of China should call for and otherwise promote the cessation of all interference by the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party in the religious affairs of the Tibetan people;
 - B. the United States Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China should meet with the 11th Panchen Lama, who was arbitrarily detained on May 17, 1995, and otherwise ascertain information concerning his whereabouts and well-being; and
 - C. the Secretary of State should make best efforts to establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

S. Res. 429

Washington, D.C.

25 April 2018

Commemorating the 59th anniversary of Tibet’s 1959 uprising as “Tibetan Rights Day”, and expressing support for the human rights and religious freedom of the Tibetan people and the Tibetan Buddhist faith community.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Commemorating the 59th anniversary of Tibet’s 1959 uprising as “Tibetan Rights Day”, and expressing support for the human rights and religious freedom of the Tibetan people and the Tibetan Buddhist faith community.

Whereas March 10, 2018, marks the 59th anniversary of the 1959 uprising in Tibet, during which the people of Lhasa, fearing for the life of the Dalai Lama, surrounded his residence, organized a guard, and called for the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Tibet and the restoration of Tibet’s freedom;

Whereas Chinese statistics estimate 87,000 Tibetans were killed, arrested, or deported to labor camps during the suppression of the 1959 uprising, which also forced the Dalai Lama and tens of thousands of other Tibetans to flee into exile;

Whereas March 10, 2018, also marks the 10th anniversary of a series of protests in Lhasa, which spread across Tibet, and which were suppressed by Chinese forces;

Whereas, according to the Department of State, the Government of the People’s Republic of China is engaged in the severe repression of Tibet’s unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage, and is engaged in gross violations of human rights in Tibet, including extrajudicial detentions, disappearances, and torture;

Whereas, in the ten years since the 2008 protests, at least 152 Tibetans in Tibet are known to have self-immolated, with statements or records left by these self-immolators calling for freedom for Tibet and the return of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, in 1991, Congress resolved its sense that Tibet is an occupied country under the established principles of international law whose true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile as recognized by the Tibetan people;

Whereas, in 1961, with the support of the United States, the United Nations General Assembly recognized the Tibetan people’s “fundamental human rights and freedoms, including the right to self-determination”;

Whereas, on October 18, 2007, Congress awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to the Dalai Lama, finding that he is recognized around the world as a leading figure of moral and religious authority, and is the unrivaled spiritual and cultural leader of the Tibetan people;

Whereas Buddhists in Tibet, the United States, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Mongolia, Russia, and other countries where followers of Tibetan Buddhism reside look to the Dalai Lama for religious leadership and spiritual guidance;

Whereas, in its 2017 annual report, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom noted that “[t]he Chinese government claims the power to select the next Dalai Lama with the help of a law that grants the government authority over reincarnations,” which purports to require all Tibetan Buddhist leaders to obtain the approval of the Government of the People’s Republic of China in order to reincarnate;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China has interfered in the identification and installation of reincarnated leaders of Tibetan Buddhism, as part of its efforts to maintain control over Tibet, including in 1995 arbitrarily detaining the recently identified 11th Panchen Lama, then a six-year-old boy, and purporting to install China’s own candidate as Panchen Lama;

Whereas, in 2011, the 14th Dalai Lama declared that the responsibility for identifying a future 15th Dalai Lama will rest with officials of the Dalai Lama’s private office and that “apart from the reincarnation recognized through such legitimate methods, no recognition or acceptance should be given to a candidate chosen for political ends by anyone, including those in the People’s Republic of China”;

Whereas, in 1981, the United Nations General Assembly passed the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, which provides that freedom of religion shall include the freedom to “train, appoint, elect or designate by succession appropriate leaders called for by the requirements and standards of any religion or belief”; and

Whereas Congress has long held that the right to freedom of religion undergirds the very origin and existence of the United States, and that freedom of religious belief and practice is a universal human right and fundamental freedom; and

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

1. Recognizes March 10, 2018, as “Tibetan Rights Day”;
2. Affirms its recognition of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama for his outstanding contributions to peace, nonviolence, human rights, and religious understanding;
3. Affirms its support for the Tibetan people’s fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination and the protection of their distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and national identity;
4. Expresses its sense that the identification and installation of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders, including a future 15th Dalai Lama, is a matter that should be determined solely within the Tibetan Buddhist faith community, in accordance with the inalienable right to religious freedom;
5. Expresses its sense that any attempt by the 19 Government of the People’s Republic of China to identify or install its own candidate as a Tibetan Buddhist religious leader, including a future 15th Dalai Lama, is invalid interference in the right to religious freedom of Tibetan Buddhists around the world, including in Tibet as well as the United States and elsewhere; and
6. Calls on the Secretary of State to fully implement the provisions of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B of title VI of Public Law 107–228; 9 22 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), in cooperation with like-minded states where appropriate, including that—
 - A. representatives of the United States Government in exchanges with officials of the Government of the People’s Republic of China should call for and otherwise promote the cessation of all interference by the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party in the religious affairs of the Tibetan people;
 - B. the United States Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China should meet with the 11th Panchen Lama, who was arbitrarily detained on May 17, 1995, and otherwise ascertain information concerning his whereabouts and well-being; and
 - C. the Secretary of State should make best efforts to establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S. Res. 686
Washington, D.C.
13 November 2018

**Honoring the life, accomplishments, and legacy of
Lodi Gyaltsen Gyari.**

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Honoring the life, accomplishments, and legacy of Lodi Gyaltsen Gyari.

Whereas Lodi Gyari—

1. was born in Nyarong, Kham, in 1949;
2. was recognized according to Tibetan Buddhist tradition as a reincarnated lama;
3. began monastic studies at 4 years of age in Lumorap Monastery, which was located in what is, as of 2018, Kardze Prefecture, Sichuan Province; and
4. fled Nyarong with his family at 9 years of age following the invasion and occupation of Tibet;

Whereas, as a young man in India, Lodi Gyari began a life-long commitment of service to His Holiness the Dalai Lama and to the Tibetan people by becoming—

1. editor for the Tibetan Freedom Press;
2. founder of the Tibetan Review;
3. a founding member of the Tibetan Youth Congress;
4. a civil servant in the Central Tibetan Administration;
5. chairman of the Tibetan Parliament in Exile;
6. cabinet Minister for the Department of Information and International Relations of the Central Tibetan Administration; and
7. deputy Cabinet Minister for the Department of Religious Affairs and the Department of Health of the Central Tibetan Administration;

Whereas, in 1991, His Holiness the Dalai Lama appointed Lodi Gyari as Special Envoy for the Dalai Lama in Washington, D.C., and, soon thereafter, Lodi Gyari was selected to be President of the International Campaign for Tibet, a nonprofit organization devoted to supporting the Tibetan people and the vision of His Holiness the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, for 3 decades, Lodi Gyari met with leaders and diplomats of governments around the world, including successive Presidential administrations of the United States, and with Members of the United States Congress and parliaments of other nations—

1. to explain the Tibetan efforts to engage with China on finding a mutually agreeable solution to the issue of Tibet;
2. to urge supportive strategies and policies from governments;

3. to explain the significance of the “Middle Way Approach” of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, which seeks genuine autonomy for the Tibetan people within the People’s Republic of China that contributes to harmony between the Tibetan and Chinese peoples; and
4. to promote Tibetan statecraft as senior ambassador-at-large for His Holiness the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, during the time when Lodi Gyari was Special Envoy for His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the United States Congress approved many policies and programmatic measures related to Tibet, including the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note; Public Law 107– 228);

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

Whereas, in May 1998, His Holiness the Dalai Lama appointed Special Envoy Lodi Gyari to be the principal person to reestablish contact with the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the issue of Tibet, and between September 2002 and January 2010, Lodi Gyari held 9 formal rounds of meetings with Chinese officials, demonstrating tireless drive and immense skill and winning the respect of the international community;

Whereas Lodi Gyari presented the Government of the People’s Republic of China with the Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan People and the accompanying Note, thus detailing the vision of the Tibetan side for a political solution for Tibet consistent with the framework of the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China and the laws of China regarding autonomy;

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

Whereas, in 1999, Lodi Gyari was elected the Executive Chairman of the Board of the International Campaign for Tibet after resigning as President of that organization;

Whereas Lodi Gyari resigned as Special Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, effective June 1, 2012, in the context of the deteriorating situation inside Tibet, including increasing incidents of Tibetan self-immolations, after expressing deep frustration over the lack of positive developments with the People’s Republic of China after nearly 10 years, and in respect for the process of devolution of political power to the elected Tibetan leaders;

Whereas Lodi Gyari retired from the position of Executive Chairman of the Board of the International Campaign for Tibet on December 31, 2014;

Whereas Lodi Gyari has contributed significantly to strengthening the relationship between the Tibetan people and the people of the United States;

Whereas, on October 29, 2018, Lodi Gyari died at the age of 69;

Whereas Lodi Gyari is survived by his wife, Dawa Chokyi, their 6 children, Tenzing Dechen, Tenzing Choyang, Norbu Wangmo, Tashi Chodon, Tulku Penam, and Tenzing Tsering, 5 grandchildren, his mothers, 4 brothers, and 3 sisters;

Whereas Nancy Pelosi, the Democratic Leader of the House of Representatives and former Speaker of the House of Representatives, said that Lodi Gyari “built deep support for the Tibetan cause throughout America and around the world” and that “Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle benefitted from Lodi’s insight and wisdom”; and

Whereas the Department of State—

1. said that “Mr. Gyari dedicated his life to serving as a staunch advocate for the Tibetan people, democratic principles, and human rights, including religious freedom”;
2. offered condolences to the family of Lodi Gyari; and
3. observed that Lodi Gyari will be missed:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

1. Honors the life, accomplishments, and legacy of Lodi Gyari:
2. Celebrates the leadership and commitment of Lodi Gyari to fulfilling the vision of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the aspirations of the Tibetan people, including promoting freedom, human rights, and justice for the Tibetan people;
3. Commends the achievements of Lodi 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 to their own identity and dignity and to genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China that fully preserves the rights and dignity of the Tibetan people;
4. Acknowledges the role of Lodi Gyari, as naturalized United States citizen, in promoting understanding in the United States of—
 - a. the Tibetan people;
 - b. the culture and religion of the Tibetan people; and
 - c. the struggle of the Tibetan people for—
 - genuine autonomy
 - human rights;
 - dignity;
 - the preservation of unique linguistic, cultural, and religious traditions; and
5. Strongly supports a political solution for Tibet that satisfies the legitimate grievances and aspirations of the Tibetan people, a cause to which Lodi Gyari devoted his entire life.

UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAW 115-330
H.R. 1872: Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018
19 December 2018

To promote access for United States diplomats and other officials, journalists, and other citizens to Tibetan areas of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes. <<NOTE: Dec. 19 2018 - [H.R. 1872]>>

AN ACT

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, <<NOTE: Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018. 8 USC 1182 note. >>

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ``Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China does not grant United States diplomats and other officials, journalists, and other citizen's access to China on a basis that is reciprocal to the access that the Government of the United States grants Chinese diplomats and other officials, journalists, and citizens.
2. The Government of China imposes greater restrictions on travel to Tibetan areas than to other areas of China.
3. Officials of China have stated that Tibet is open to foreign visitors.
4. The Government of China is promoting tourism in Tibetan areas, and at the Sixth Tibet Work Forum in August 2015, Premier Li Keqiang called for Tibet to build ``major world tourism destinations''.
5. The Government of China requires foreigners to obtain permission from the Tibet Foreign and Overseas Affairs Office or from the Tibet Tourism Bureau to enter the Tibet Autonomous Region, a restriction that is not imposed on travel to any other provincial-level jurisdiction in China.
6. The Department of State reports that--
 - A. officials of the Government of the United States submitted 39 requests for diplomatic access to the Tibet Autonomous Region between May 2011 and July 2015, but only four were granted; and
 - B. when such requests are granted, diplomatic personnel are closely supervised and given few opportunities to meet local residents not approved by authorities.
7. The Government of China delayed United States consular access for more than 48 hours after an October 28, 2013, bus crash in the Tibet Autonomous Region, in which three citizens of the United States died and more than a dozen others, all from Walnut, California, were injured, undermining [Page 132 STAT. 4480] the ability of the Government of the United States to provide consular services to the victims and their families, and failing to meet China's obligations under the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963 (21 UST 77).
8. Following a 2015 earthquake that trapped dozens of citizens of the United States in the Tibet Autonomous Region, the United States Consulate General in Chengdu faced significant challenges in providing emergency consular assistance due to a lack of consular access.

9. The Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2015 of the Department of State stated ``With the exception of a few highly controlled trips, the Chinese government also denied multiple requests by foreign diplomats for permission to visit the TAR.".
10. Tibetan-Americans, attempting to visit their homeland, report having to undergo a discriminatory visa application process, different from what is typically required, at the Chinese embassy and consulates in the United States, and often find their requests to travel denied.
11. The Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2016 of the Department of State stated ``the few visits to the TAR by diplomats and journalists that were allowed were tightly controlled by local authorities.".
12. A September 2016 article in the Washington Post reported that ``The Tibet Autonomous Region . . . is harder to visit as a journalist than North Korea.".
13. The Government of China has failed to respond positively to requests from the Government of the United States to open a consulate in Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region.
14. The Foreign Correspondents Club of China reports that--
 - A. 2008 rules prevent foreign reporters from visiting the Tibet Autonomous Region without prior permission from the Government of such Region;
 - B. such permission has only rarely been granted; and
 - C. although the 2008 rules allow journalists to travel freely in other parts of China, Tibetan areas outside such Region remain ``effectively off-limits to foreign reporters".
15. The Department of State reports that in addition to having to obtain permission to enter the Tibet Autonomous Region, foreign tourists--
 - A must be accompanied at all times of a government-designated tour guide;
 - B. are rarely granted permission to enter the region by road;
 - C. are largely barred from visiting around the March anniversary of a 1959 Tibetan uprising; and
 - D. are banned from visiting the area where Larung Gar, the world's largest center for the study of Tibetan Buddhism, and the site of a large-scale campaign to expel students and demolish living quarters, is located
16. Foreign visitors also face restrictions in their ability to travel freely in Tibetan areas outside the Tibet Autonomous Region.
17. The Government of the United States generally allows journalists and other citizens of China to travel freely within the United States. The Government of the United States [Page 132 STAT. 4481} requires diplomats from China to notify the Department of State of their travel plans, and in certain situations, the Government of the United States requires such diplomats to obtain approval from the Department of State before travel. However, where approval is required, it is almost always granted expeditiously.
18. The United States regularly grants visas to Chinese diplomats and other officials, scholars, and others who travel to the United States to discuss, promote, and display the perspective of the Government of China on the situation in Tibetan areas, even as the Government of China restricts the ability of citizens of the United States to travel to Tibetan areas to gain their own perspective.
19. Chinese diplomats based in the United States generally avail themselves of the freedom to travel to United States cities and lobby city councils, mayors, and governors to refrain from passing resolutions, issuing proclamations, or making statements of concern on Tibet.
20. The Government of China characterizes statements made by officials of the United States about the situation in Tibetan areas as inappropriate interference in the internal affairs of China.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

1. Appropriate congressional committees. --The term "appropriate congressional committees" means--
 - A. the Committee on Foreign Relations and Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and
 - B. the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives
2. Tibetan areas. --The term "Tibetan areas" includes--
 - A. the Tibet Autonomous Region; and
 - B. the areas that the Chinese Government designates as Tibetan Autonomous, as follows:
 - I. Kanlho (Gannan) Tibetan Auto Prefecture, and Pari (Tianzhu) Tibetan Autonomous County located in Gansu Province.
 - II. Golog (Guoluo) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Malho (Huangnan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Tsojang (Haibei) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Tsolho (Hainan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Tsonub (Haixi) Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and Yulshul (Yushu) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, located in Qinghai Province.
 - III. Garze (Ganzi) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Ngawa (Aba) Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture, and Muli (Mili) Tibetan Autonomous County, located in Sichuan Province.
 - IV. Dechen (Diqing) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, located in Yunnan Province.

SEC. 4. ANNUAL REPORT ON ACCESS TO TIBETAN AREAS.

- a. <<NOTE: Time period. Public information. Web posting. Assessment.>> In General.--Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following five years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, and make available to the public on the website of the Department of State, a report that includes an assessment of the level of access Chinese authorities granted diplomats and other officials, journalists, and tourists from the United States to Tibetan areas, including--
 1. a comparison with the level of access granted to other areas of China;
 2. a comparison between the levels of access granted to Tibetan and non-Tibetan areas in relevant provinces;
 3. a comparison of the level of access in the reporting year and the previous reporting year; and
 4. a description of the required permits and other measures that impedes the freedom to travel in Tibetan areas.
- b. Consolidation. --After the issuance of the first report required by subsection (a), the Secretary of State is authorized to incorporate subsequent reports required by subsection (a) into other publicly available, annual reports produced by the Department of State, provided they are submitted to the appropriate congressional committees in a manner specifying that they are being submitted in fulfillment of the requirements of this Act.

SEC. 5. INADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN ALIENS.

- a. <<NOTE: Determination.>> Ineligibility for Visas. --No individual whom the Secretary of State has determined to be substantially involved in the formulation or execution of policies related to access for foreigners to Tibetan areas may be eligible to receive a visa to enter the United States or be admitted to the United States if the Secretary of State determines that--

1. A. the requirement for specific official permission for Foreigners to enter the Tibetan Autonomous Region remains in effect; or
 - B. such requirement has been replaced by a regulation that has a similar effect and requires foreign travelers to gain a level of permission to enter the Tibet Autonomous Region that is not required for travel to other provinces in China; and
 2. restrictions on travel by diplomats and other officials, journalists, and citizens of the United States to areas designated as "Tibetan Autonomous" in the provinces of Sichuan, Qinghai, Yunnan, and Gansu of China are greater than any restrictions on travel by such officials and citizens to areas in such provinces that are not so designated.
- b. Current Visas Revoked.--The Secretary of State shall revoke, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), the visa or other documentation to enter or be present in the United States issued for an alien who would be ineligible to receive such a visa or documentation under subsection (a).
- c. <<NOTE: Time period. List.>> Report to Congress.--Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following five years, the Secretary of State shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a report identifying the individuals who have had visas denied or revoked pursuant to this section during the preceding year and, to the extent practicable, a list of Chinese officials who were substantially involved in the formulation or execution of policies to restrict access of United States diplomats and other officials, journalists, and citizens of the United States to Tibetan areas. The report required by this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.
- d. Waiver for National Interest.--
1. <<NOTE: Determination.>> In general.--The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a) or (b) in the case of an alien if the Secretary determines that such a waiver-
 - A. is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement Regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947 (TIAS 1676), or any other applicable international obligation of the United States; or
 - B. is in the national interest of the United States.
 2. Notification. --Upon granting a waiver under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a document detailing the evidence and justification for the necessity of such waiver, including, if such waiver is granted pursuant to paragraph (1) (B), how such waiver relates to the national interest of the United States.

SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State, when granting diplomats and other officials from China access to parts of the United States, including consular access, should take into account the extent to which the Government of China grants diplomats and other officials from the United States access to parts of China, including the level of access afforded to such diplomats and other officials to Tibetan areas.

Approved December 19, 2018.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY--H.R. 1872:

 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 164 (2018):

Sept. 25, considered and passed House.

Dec. 11, considered and passed Senate.

UNITED STATES
Public Law 116-260
H. R. 4331
Washington, D.C.
27 December 2020

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021

Subtitle E-Tibet Policy and Support act of 2020

SEC. 341. MODIFICATIONS TO AND REAUTHORIZATION OF TIBETAN POLICY ACT OF 2020.

a) TIBETAN NEGOTIATIONS.—Section 613 of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

- i. by inserting “without preconditions” after “a dialogue”;
- ii. by inserting “or democratically-elected leaders of the Tibetan community” after “his representatives”; and
- iii. by inserting before the period at the end the following: “and should coordinate with other governments in multilateral efforts toward this goal”;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2) POLICY COMMUNICATION.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that, in accordance with this Act, United States policy on Tibet, as coordinated by the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, is communicated to all Federal departments and agencies in contact with the Government of the People’s Republic of China.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

- i. by striking “until December 31, 2021” and inserting “until December 31, 2031”; and
- ii. by inserting “and direct the Department of State to make public on its website” after “appropriate congressional committees”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new paragraph: “(3) the steps taken by the United States Government to promote the human rights and distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people, including the right of the Tibetan people to select, educate, and venerate their own religious leaders in accordance with their established religious practice and system.”.

(b) TIBET PROJECT PRINCIPLES.—Section 616 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by inserting “human rights,” after “respect Tibetan”;

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in paragraph (9)—

(i) by inserting “involuntary or coerced” after “nor facilitate the”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new paragraph: “(10) neither provide incentive for, nor facilitate the involuntary or coerced relocation of, Tibetan nomads from their traditional pasturelands into concentrated settlements.”;

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections: “(e) UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to provide assistance to nongovernmental organizations to support inclusive economic growth, resilience, global health, education, environmental stewardship, and cultural and historical preservation for Tibetan communities in Tibet, in accordance with the principles specified in subsection (d).

“(2) COORDINATION.—Assistance authorized under paragraph (1) shall be carried out in coordination with the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues in accordance with section 621(d).

“(f) PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, should—

“(1) encourage United States businesses and individuals that are engaged in commerce or investing in enterprises in Tibet to be guided by the principles specified in subsection (d) and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; and

“(2) hold regular consultations with businesses and individuals that are engaged in commerce or are investing in enterprises in Tibet about the principles referenced in paragraph (1) and the business practices of such businesses and individuals in Tibet.”.

(c) DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION RELATING TO TIBET.—Section 618 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 618. DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION RELATING TO TIBET.

“(a) UNITED STATES CONSULATE IN LHASA, TIBET.—The Secretary should seek to establish a United States consulate in Lhasa, Tibet—

“(1) to provide consular services to United States citizens traveling in Tibet; and

“(2) to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet.

“(b) POLICY.—The Secretary may not authorize the establishment in the United States of any additional consulate of the People’s Republic of China until such time as a United States consulate in Lhasa, Tibet, is established under subsection (a).

“(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirement under subsection (b), notwithstanding the lack of a United States consulate in Lhasa, not less than 30 days after the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that it is in the national security interests of the United States to waive such requirements and submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report including—

“(1) a specific and detailed rationale for the determination that the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and

“(2) a description of the efforts by the Department of State to seek the establishment of a United States consulate in Lhasa.”.

(d) RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN TIBET.—Section 620(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including with respect to the reincarnation system of Tibetan Buddhism”.

(e) UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR TIBETAN ISSUES.—Section 621 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the Special Coordinator are to—

“(1) promote substantive dialogue without preconditions, between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, his or her representatives, or democratically elected leaders of the Tibetan community, or explore activities to improve prospects for dialogue, that leads to a negotiated agreement on Tibet;

“(2) coordinate with other governments in multilateral efforts towards the goal of a negotiated agreement on Tibet;

“(3) encourage the Government of the People’s Republic of China to address the aspirations of the Tibetan people with regard to their distinct historical, cultural, religious, and linguistic identity;

“(4) promote the human rights of the Tibetan people;

“(5) promote activities to preserve environment and water resources of the Tibetan plateau;

“(6) encourage that any initiatives or activities for Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region are conducted in accordance with the principles espoused in section 616(d); and

“(7) promote access to Tibet in accordance with the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–330).”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (8); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraphs:

“(6) provide guidance with respect to all projects carried out pursuant to assistance provided under section 616(e);

“(7) seek to establish international diplomatic coalitions to—

“(A) oppose any effort by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to select, educate, and venerate Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders in a manner inconsistent with the principle that the succession or identification of Tibetan Buddhist lamas, including the Dalai Lama, should occur without interference, in a manner consistent with traditional practice; and

“(B) ensure that the identification and installation of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders, including any future Dalai Lama, is determined solely within the Tibetan Buddhist faith community, in accordance with the internationally-recognized right to religious freedom; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) PERSONNEL.—The Secretary shall ensure that the Office of the Special Coordinator is adequately staffed at all times to assist in the management of the responsibilities of this section.”.

SEC. 342. STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING THE SUCCESSION OR REINCARNATION OF THE DALAI LAMA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Tibetan Buddhism is practiced in many countries including Bhutan, India, Mongolia, Nepal, the People’s Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and the United States, yet the Government of the People’s Republic of China has repeatedly insisted on its role in managing the selection of Tibet’s next spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, through actions such as those described in the “Measures on the Management of the Reincarnation of Living Buddhas” in 2007.

(2) On March 19, 2019, Chinese Ministry of Affairs spokesperson reiterated that the “reincarnation of living Buddhas including the Dalai Lama must comply with Chinese laws and regulations and follow religious rituals and historical conventions”.

(3) The Government of the People’s Republic of China has interfered in the process of recognizing a successor or reincarnation of Tibetan Buddhist leaders, including in 1995 by arbitrarily detaining Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, a 6-year old boy who was identified as the 11th Panchen Lama, and purporting to install its own candidate as the Panchen Lama.

(4) The 14th Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, issued a statement on September 24, 2011, explaining the traditions and spiritual precepts of the selection of Dalai Lamas, setting forth his views on the considerations and process for selecting his successor, and providing a response to the Chinese government’s claims that only the Chinese government has the ultimate authority in the selection process of the Dalai Lama.

(5) The 14th Dalai Lama said in his statement that the person who reincarnates has sole legitimate authority over where and how he or she takes rebirth and how that reincarnation is to be recognized and if there is a need for a 15th Dalai Lama to be recognized, then the responsibility shall primarily rest with the officers of the Dalai Lama’s Gaden Phodrang Trust, who will be informed by the written instructions of the 14th Dalai Lama.

(6) Since 2011, the 14th Dalai Lama has reiterated publicly on numerous occasions that decisions on the successions, emanations, or reincarnations of the Dalai Lama belongs to the Tibetan Buddhist faith community alone.

(7) On June 8, 2015, the United States House of Representatives unanimously approved House Resolution 337 which calls on the United States Government to “underscore that government interference in the Tibetan reincarnation process is a violation of the internationally recognized right to religious freedom . . . and to highlight the fact that other countries besides China have long Tibetan Buddhist traditions, and that matters related to reincarnations in Tibetan Buddhism are of keen interest to Tibetan Buddhist populations worldwide”.

(8) On April 25, 2018, the United States Senate unanimously approved Senate Resolution 429 which “expresses its sense that the identification and installation of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders, including a future 15th Dalai Lama, is a matter that should be determined solely within the Tibetan Buddhist faith community, in accordance with the inalienable right to religious freedom”.

(9) The Department of State’s Report on International Religious Freedom for 2018 reported on policies and efforts of the Government of the People’s Republic of China to exert control over the selection of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders, including reincarnate lamas, and stated that “[United States] officials underscored that decisions on the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama should be made solely by faith leaders.”.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) decisions regarding the selection, education, and veneration of Tibetan Buddhist religious leaders are exclusively spiritual matters that should be made by the appropriate religious authorities within the Tibetan Buddhist tradition and in the context of the will of practitioners of Tibetan Buddhism; (

2) the wishes of the 14th Dalai Lama, including any written instructions, should play a key role in the selection, education, and veneration of a future 15th Dalai Lama; and (

3) interference by the Government of the People’s Republic of China or any other government in the process of recognizing a successor or reincarnation of the 14th Dalai Lama and any future Dalai Lamas would represent a clear abuse of the right to religious freedom of Tibetan Buddhists and the Tibetan people.

(c) HOLDING CHINESE OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ABUSES TARGETING TIBETAN BUDDHISTS.—It is the policy of the United States to take all appropriate

measures to hold accountable senior officials of the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party who directly interfere with the identification and installation of the future 15th Dalai Lama of Tibetan Buddhism, successor to the 14th Dalai Lama, including by—

- (1) imposing sanctions pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note); and
- (2) prohibiting admission to the United States under section 212(a)(2)(G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)(G)).

(d) DEPARTMENT OF STATE PROGRAMMING TO PROMOTE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR TIBETAN BUDDHISTS.—Consistent with section 401 of the Frank R. Wolf International Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114–281; 130 Stat. 1436), the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom should support efforts to protect and promote international religious freedom in China and for programs to protect Tibetan Buddhism in China and elsewhere.

SEC. 343. POLICY REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER RESOURCES ON THE TIBETAN PLATEAU.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

- (1) The Tibetan Plateau contains glaciers, rivers, grasslands, and other geographical and ecological features that are crucial for supporting vegetation growth and biodiversity and regulating water flow and supply for an estimated 1,800,000,000 people. Environmental changes threaten the glaciers in Tibet that feed the major rivers of South and East Asia, which supply freshwater to an estimated 1,800,000,000 people.
- (2) Several factors, including temperature changes, large government-backed infrastructure projects, and resettlement of Tibetan nomads, are likely to result in variable water flows in the future.
- (3) The grasslands of Tibet play a significant role in carbon production and sequestration and Tibet’s rivers support wetlands that play a key role in water storage, water quality, and the regulation of water flow, support biodiversity, foster vegetation growth, and act as carbon sinks.
- (4) Traditional Tibetan grassland stewardship practices, which can be key to mitigating the negative effects of environmental changes on the Tibetan Plateau, are undermined by the resettlement of nomads from Tibetan grasslands.
- (5) The People’s Republic of China has approximately 20 percent of the world’s population but only around 7 percent of the world’s water supply, while many countries in South and Southeast Asia rely on the rivers flowing from the Himalayas of the Tibetan Plateau.
- (6) The People’s Republic of China has already completed water transfer programs diverting billions of cubic meters of water yearly and has plans to divert more waters from the Tibetan plateau in China.

(b) WATER RESOURCES IN TIBET AND THE TIBETAN WATERSHED.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with relevant agencies of the United States Government, should—

- (1) pursue collaborative efforts with Chinese and international scientific institutions, as appropriate, to monitor the environment on the Tibetan Plateau, including glacial retreat, temperature rise, and carbon levels, in order to promote a greater understanding of the effects on permafrost, river flows, grasslands and desertification, and the monsoon cycle;
- (2) engage with the Government of the People’s Republic of China, the Tibetan people, and nongovernmental organizations to encourage the participation of Tibetan nomads and other Tibetan stakeholders in the development and implementation of grassland management policies, in order to utilize their indigenous experience in mitigation and stewardship of the land and to assess policies on the forced resettlement of nomads; and
- (3) encourage a regional framework on water security, or use existing frameworks, such as the Lower Mekong Initiative, to facilitate cooperative agreements among all riparian nations that would promote

transparency, sharing of information, pollution regulation, and arrangements on impounding and diversion of waters that originate on the Tibetan Plateau.

SEC. 344. DEMOCRACY IN THE TIBETAN EXILE COMMUNITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The 14th Dalai Lama advocates the Middle Way Approach, which seeks genuine autonomy for the 6,000,000 Tibetans in Tibet.

(2) The 14th Dalai Lama has overseen a process of democratization within the Tibetan polity and devolved his political responsibilities to the elected representatives of the Tibetan people in exile in 2011.

(3) In 2011 and again in 2016, members of the Tibetan exile community across some 30 countries held free and fair elections to select political leaders to serve in the Central Tibetan Administration parliament and as chief executive.

(4) The Dalai Lama has said that the Central Tibetan Administration will cease to exist once a negotiated settlement has been achieved that allows Tibetans to freely enjoy their culture, religion, and language in Tibet.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Tibetan exile communities around the world should be commended for the adoption of a system of self-governance with democratic institutions to choose their leaders;

(2) the Dalai Lama should be commended for his decision to devolve political authority to elected leaders in accordance with democratic principles;

(3) as of the date of the enactment of this Act, the Central Tibetan Administration is the institution that represents and reflects, to the greatest extent, the aspirations of the Tibetan diaspora around the world, and the Sikyong is the President of the Central Tibetan Administration; and

(4) as consistent with section 621(d)(3) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note), the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues should continue to maintain close contact with the religious, cultural, and political leaders of the Tibetan people.

SEC. 345. SUSTAINABILITY IN TIBETAN COMMUNITIES SEEKING TO PRESERVE THEIR CULTURE, RELIGION, AND LANGUAGE.

The Secretary of State should urge the Government of Nepal to honor the Gentleman's Agreement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Government of India, which commits the Government of Nepal to respect the principle of nonrefoulement by continuing to give Tibetan new arrivals access to the territory of Nepal and allowing them safe passage through Nepal to India.

SEC. 346. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR TIBETAN ISSUES.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 for the Office of the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues.

(b) TIBETAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM AND NGAWANG CHOEPHEL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—

(1) TIBETAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$675,000 for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 to carry out the Tibetan scholarship program established under section 103(b)(1) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–319; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note).

(2) NGAWANG CHOEPHEL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$575,000 for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 to carry out the “Ngawang Choephel Exchange Programs” (formerly known as “programs of educational and cultural exchange between

the United States and the people of Tibet”) under section 103(a) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–319; 110 Stat. 3865).

(c) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO TIBETAN REFUGEES IN SOUTH ASIA.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out chapter 9 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292 et seq.) and the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (Public Law 87– 510) for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 are authorized to be made available for humanitarian assistance, including food, medicine, clothing, and medical and vocational training, for Tibetan refugees in South Asia who have fled facing a credible threat of persecution in the People’s Republic of China.

(d) TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS REGION AND TIBETAN COMMUNITIES IN CHINA.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$8,000,000 for each year of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) to support activities for Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China that are conducted in accordance with subsection 616(d) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note).

(e) ASSISTANCE FOR TIBETANS IN INDIA AND NEPAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture and language development, and the resilience of Tibetan communities in India and Nepal, and to assist in the education and development of the next generation of Tibetan leaders from such communities.

(f) TIBETAN GOVERNANCE.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$3,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) for programs to strengthen the capacity of Tibetan institutions and strengthen democracy, governance, information and international outreach, and research.

(g) VOICE OF AMERICA AND RADIO FREE ASIA.—

(1) VOICE OF AMERICA.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$3,344,000 for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 to Voice of America for broadcasts described in paragraph (3).

(2) RADIO FREE ASIA.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$4,060,000 for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 to Radio Free Asia for broadcasts described in paragraph (3).

(3) BROADCASTS DESCRIBED.—Broadcasts described in this paragraph are broadcasts to provide uncensored news and information in the Tibetan language to Tibetans, including Tibetans in Tibet

Samuel D. Brownback
U.S. Ambassador at large for International Religious Freedom
17 May 2020

WRITTEN STATEMENT

In 2020, we mark a sad anniversary: 25 years since the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) of the People's Republic of China (PRC) abducted the 11th Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima. He was six years old. He and his family have not appeared in public since 1995.

The Panchen Lama is one of the most important figures in Tibetan Buddhism. But he is also a human being and, like all of us, he is entitled to fulfill his own hopes and dreams and to freely practice his Tibetan Buddhist faith. By abducting him when he was only six years old, the Chinese government not only robbed him of 25 years of his own personal, intellectual, and spiritual development, but also claimed the right to select and control all Tibetan Buddhist leaders, including a future Dalai Lama. Its attempt to install a fake Panchen Lama in 1995 likewise confirms that the CCP has no respect for Tibetan Buddhists, their faith, or their traditions.

After U.S. Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo issued a strong statement calling on the Chinese government to immediately and publicly make the Panchen Lama's whereabouts known, the PRC stated that the now 31-year-old has graduated from college and has a job. The PRC owes the world an explanation of how the CCP can justify the abduction of a six-year-old, impede his religious training, and hide him from the world. The CCP's claim that it has the authority to select Tibetan Buddhist leaders was reaffirmed by General Secretary Xi Jinping at an August 2020 CCP meeting on Tibet, where Xi reiterated previous calls to "Sinicize" Tibetan Buddhism and to fight "splittism" in Tibet.

Let us be clear: CCP General Secretary Xi has called for the destruction of Tibetan Buddhism. "Sinicizing" Tibetan Buddhism means replacing authentic religious beliefs, traditions, and practices with the Party's socialist ideology. This would eliminate the role of individual conscience and belief, replacing the ethnic, religious, and cultural identity of Tibet with the atheist culture of the CCP. Members of all faith communities have the right to select, educate, and venerate their religious leaders in accordance with their beliefs and without government interference. Only Tibetan Buddhists can decide their legitimate religious leaders, and only they can manage the identification, succession, and education of Tibetan Buddhist lamas, including the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama.

The United States, consistent with our longstanding values, has prioritized the promotion and protection of religious freedom, an unalienable right central to the lives of all persons and free societies. Our advocacy is particularly focused on the PRC, where the CCP has waged a "life or death struggle" against Chinese people of all faiths – from Uyghur Muslims and members of other minority groups, to Tibetan Buddhists, Christians, and Falun Gong practitioners – in an attempt to maintain its authoritarian grip on power.

We call on the PRC to make public the Panchen Lama's whereabouts immediately, allow him to speak for himself, and uphold Beijing's international commitments to promote religious freedom for all persons, including members of ethnic and religious minorities. We call on other states to join together to promote religious freedom and human dignity in China and around the world.

**Michael R. Pompeo
Secretary of State
United States of America
18 May 2020**

PRESS STATEMENT

25th Anniversary of the Panchen Lama's Disappearance

The Department of State has made the promotion and protection of religious freedom a priority, especially in China, where people of all faiths face severe repression and discrimination. As part of that mission, on May 17, we marked the 25th anniversary of the disappearance of the 11th Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, who has not appeared in public since the PRC government abducted him in 1995, at age six.

The Panchen Lama is one of the most important figures in Tibetan Buddhism with spiritual authority second only to the Dalai Lama. But China's persecution of the Panchen Lama is not unusual. The United States remains deeply concerned about the PRC's ongoing campaign to eliminate the religious, linguistic, and cultural identity of Tibetans, including through the ongoing destruction of communities of worship and learning, such as the Larung Gar and Yachen Gar Buddhist Institutes.

Tibetan Buddhists, like members of all faith communities, must be able to select, educate, and venerate their religious leaders according to their traditions and without government interference. We call on the PRC government to immediately make public the Panchen Lama's whereabouts and to uphold its own constitution and international commitments to promote religious freedom for all persons.

James P. McGovern
Chair of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China and Co-
Chair of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission
24 September 2020

STATEMENT

This year we solemnly commemorate 25 years since *Gedun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama, was abducted with his parents and forcibly disappeared. Since then, they have not been seen or heard from by anyone outside of China, making them among the world's longest detained prisoners of conscience.

The Panchen Lama should be freed because no government is justified in doing what the Chinese government has done to him: to kidnap and hold someone, to control his entire life and the lives of his family members, for decades, with no end in sight. He should be freed because the Tibetan Buddhist religious community must have the right to exercise their religious traditions without undue interference, and no one should be punished for adhering to these traditions. He should be freed because he has the right under international law to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including the right to practice his religion as he chooses. He should be freed because he is still a young man and it's the right to thing to do.

The enforced disappearance of the Panchen Lama is an egregious example of the Chinese government's violations of the human rights and religious freedom of Tibetan Buddhists. The Chinese government has asserted control over Tibetan Buddhist's religious tradition, and claims the right to control the selection and recognition of reincarnated religious figures, but no illegitimate law or regulation can deny the right of Tibetan Buddhists to freely choose their own religious leaders without government interference.

The U.S and the international community must continue to speak out to oppose the official restrictions on the practice of Tibetan Buddhism including the control over the process of the reincarnation, the demolitions of buildings and the expulsion of the Buddhist practitioners from Larung Gar and Yarchen Gar, the implementation of Tibet's new "ethnic unity" regulations, and the use of mass labor transfers in the name of "poverty alleviation" intended in part to "dilute" Tibetan religion. These policies are part of a systematic effort by the Chinese authorities to eliminate the distinct religious, linguistic and cultural identities of the Tibetan people.

This year, let us recommit ourselves to defending human rights in China, Tibet, and around the world. Let us work to free the true Panchen Lama, his family, and all those detained for nonviolent expressions of their fundamental rights, immediately and without conditions.

* Spelled generally as Gedhun Choekyi Nyima

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
S.RES. 752
Washington, D.C.
22 October (legislative day, 19 October), 2020

Condemning the Chinese Communist Party’s use of forced labor and other coercive measures to destroy religious freedom in Tibet.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Hawley (for himself, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Scott of South Carolina, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Braun, Mr. Young, Mrs. Loeffler, Mr. Cassidy, Ms. McSally, and Mr. Lankford) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Condemning the Chinese Communist Party’s use of forced labor and other coercive measures to destroy religious freedom in Tibet.

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has long persecuted Tibetans for their religious beliefs, including by illegitimately claiming authority to designate the Dalai Lama’s successor, destroying religious institutions, and arbitrarily detaining, disappearing, and torturing Tibetans in order to compel adherence to “normal religious activities”, as sanctioned by the Party;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has launched a policy of Sinicization of Tibetans and escalated its attacks on Tibetans by removing Tibetan farmers and herders from their land, compelling them to cede control of their land and herds to state authorities, transferring them to state facilities where they are subjected to forced labor training programs, political indoctrination, and other abuses, and sending them to state-assigned jobs in Tibet and other parts of China, often far from their families and communities;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party views forced labor and other coercive measures as acceptable practices for strengthening the Chinese economy, while simultaneously suppressing or eliminating religious and ethnic groups that it views as inherently threatening to its rule and other political ambitions;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party’s actions in Tibet, like its actions in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and other parts of China, reflect the Party’s belief that might makes right and its determination to use every measure at its disposal, no matter how heinous, to consolidate power and advance its interests; and

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party believes that might makes right not just domestically, but also in international relations, as evidenced by its actions in the Taiwan Strait, the South and East China Seas, along the Sino-Indian border, and in cyberspace, as well as its use of economic threats to silence or otherwise compel nations, businesses, and individuals to accede to its demands throughout the Indo-Pacific region and beyond:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

1. Condemns the Chinese Communist Party’s campaign against religious freedom in Tibet, including its plainly illegitimate efforts to designate the next Dalai Lama, which is a matter that should be determined solely within the Tibetan Buddhist faith community;

2. Calls for an investigation into the Chinese Communist Party's use of forced labor, in addition to other coercive measures, to force Tibetans to practice their faith in a manner compliant with the Party's interpretation of "normal religious activities";
3. Calls on United States companies to scrutinize their supply chains and divest of suppliers and other partners that use Tibetan or other forced labor programs or are unable to certify that they do not use Tibetan or other forced labor;
4. Calls on the United States Government to proactively support, as per the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B of title VI of division A of Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 6901 note), the Dalai Lama's call for negotiations to resolve the issue of Tibet, including by preserving religious freedom and Tibetan labor rights; and
5. Encourages all nations to condemn the Chinese Communist Party's attempts to impose its will on others, both at home and abroad, and stand together against the Party's hegemonic agenda.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. Res. 697
Washington, D.C.
18 November 2020

Recognizing the significance of the genuine autonomy of Tibet and the Tibetan people and the work His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has done to promote global peace, harmony, and understanding.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

13 November 2019

Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. MCGOVERN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the significance of the genuine autonomy of Tibet and the Tibetan people and the work His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has done to promote global peace, harmony, and understanding.

Whereas the Dalai Lama's principal commitments include cultivation of warm-heartedness and such human values as compassion and forgiveness; promotion of religious harmony; and preservation of Tibetan language and culture and protection of Tibet's natural environment;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has stated, "I remain convinced that most human conflicts can be solved through genuine dialogue conducted with the spirit of openness and reconciliation";

Whereas, in 1989, the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his nonviolent struggle for the liberation of Tibet, his advocacy for peaceful solutions to preserve Tibetans' historical and cultural heritage, and his constructive, forward-looking proposals for resolving international conflicts, human rights issues, and global environmental problems;

Whereas Congress has consistently shown overwhelming, bipartisan, bicameral support for the Tibetan people's aspirations for internationally recognized human rights and freedoms and the protection of their distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity, including by passing the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 6901 note);

Whereas, in 2006, Congress passed the Fourteenth Dalai Lama Congressional Gold Medal Act (Public Law 109-287; 31 U.S.C. 5111), and in October 2007, President George W. Bush, Speaker of the House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi, and other Congressional leaders awarded the Dalai Lama the United States Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor awarded by Congress, for his contributions to peace, nonviolence, human rights, and religious understanding;

Whereas Members of Congress have on multiple occasions met with the Dalai Lama during congressional delegations overseas, including a bipartisan delegation led by the House Speaker Pelosi to meet with the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan exile community in 2008, a bipartisan delegation led by the House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi in 2017, and a bipartisan delegation from the House Democracy Partnership in 2019, to spotlight the unjust oppression against the Tibetan people;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has on multiple occasions visited the United States Capitol, including most recently in June 2016, during which he met with congressional leadership to promote respectful inter-religious harmony and protection of the Tibetan people's identity, culture, language, and environment;

Whereas the Department of State finds in its 2020 Report to Congress on Access to Tibetan Areas of the People's Republic of China (PRC), as required by the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–330), that the Chinese Government systematically impeded travel to the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and Tibetan areas outside the TAR for United States diplomats and officials, journalists, and tourists in 2019;

Whereas, in 2018, the Secretary of State convened the first-ever ministerial to Advance Religious Freedom, during which the Dalai Lama addressed hundreds of members of religious organizations and civil society by video;

Whereas under the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, it is the policy of the United States to support economic development, cultural preservation, health care, and education and environmental sustainability for Tibetans inside Tibet;

Whereas the human rights situation in Tibet has significantly deteriorated since the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 was signed into law;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China's repeated insistence that it must control the selection of the next leader of Tibetan Buddhism, a religion with adherents across the globe including in Mongolia, where a 2010 census reports 53 percent of individuals ages 15 and older self-identify as Buddhists, is a gross violation of international religious freedom;

Whereas the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed H.R. 4331, the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2019, which reiterates support for the Tibetan community and the need to hold Chinese officials responsible for religious freedom abuses targeting Tibetan Buddhists;

Whereas after 35 years, the United States Consulate in Chengdu, which was responsible for operations in and providing diplomatic reporting on developments concerning Tibetan populations in southwestern China and the Tibet Autonomous Region, closed on July 27, 2020; and

Whereas on September 12, 2020, the Dalai Lama addressed a virtual session of the Group of Seven annual meeting of Speakers and Heads of Parliament hosted by Speaker of the House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi:

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

1. Affirms the cultural and religious significance of the goal of genuine autonomy for the people of Tibet and the deep bond between the American and Tibetan people;
2. Supports the efforts of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan leadership to achieve genuine autonomy for Tibetans through negotiations without preconditions with the People's Republic of China;
3. Supports the 14th Dalai Lama's commitment to global peace, nonviolence, human rights, and environmental protection and sustainability;
4. Urges the swift enactment of the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2019 to update United States policy toward Tibet, particularly on issues related to the succession or reincarnation of the Dalai Lama, water security and environmental concerns in the Tibetan plateau, and support for the Tibetan community, language, culture, and religion;
5. Stresses the urgency of addressing the ongoing climate crisis, including in the Tibetan Plateau, and working toward environmental and economic justice and equality;
6. Encourages United States diplomats and other officials, journalists, and other citizens to seek access to Tibetan areas and demand that China provide access and treatment reciprocal to access and treatment the United States provides to Chinese diplomats and other officials, scholars, and others in the United States;
7. Calls on the Secretary of State to mitigate any potential impact the closure of the United States Consulate in Chengdu may have on the Department of State's ability to provide timely reporting on and support for Tibetan communities, such as by allocating additional resources to other United States missions in China to improve coverage; and
8. Determines that it would be beneficial to continue years of bipartisan and bicameral engagement with the leaders of the Tibetan people, including between Members of Congress and His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
H. RES. 500
Washington, D.C.
25 June 2021

Condemning the Chinese Communist Party for 100 years of gross violations of human rights and standing with the Chinese people in their struggle for liberty.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GOLDEN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Condemning the Chinese Communist Party for 100 years of gross violations of human rights and standing with the Chinese people in their struggle for liberty.

Whereas, in 1930, during the Futian incident, cadres who had opposed Mao Zedong's purges stemming from the Anti-Bolshevik league incident were detained and executed;

Whereas, from 1942 to 1945, during the Yan'an Rectification Movement, thousands of cadres were detained, tortured, and in some cases executed as Mao Zedong centralized control over the Chinese Communist Party;

Whereas, during the siege of Changchun in 1948, during the Chinese civil war, a People's Liberation Army military blockade of the Manchurian city of Changchun cut off access of food and supplies leading to the starvation and death of more than 100,000 civilians;

Whereas, in the late 1940s, the Chinese Communist Party oversaw a massive land reform movement campaign, in which landlords and others deemed to be of the "bourgeoisie" were beaten and murdered, with Mao Zedong himself claiming that as many as 2 to 3 million citizens were killed;

Whereas, in 1949, the People's Liberation Army forcefully incorporated the western region of Xinjiang and coerced the local government with aid and support from the Soviet Union;

Whereas, in 1951, the People's Liberation Army annexed Tibet and in 1959, put down an uprising, killing thousands and forcing the Dalai Lama and Tibetan government into exile;

Whereas, during the Three-Anti and Five-Anti campaigns in 1951 and 1952, the Chinese Communist Party launched movements aimed to target loyalists to the Republic of China Government and those deemed as being members of the "capitalist" class, resulting in over 100,000 deaths from both execution and forced suicide;

Whereas, from 1950 to 1953, the Campaign to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries saw the Chinese Communist Party launch a political operation to arrest and detain those deemed loyal to the Republic of China Government, with official estimates putting the number of deaths by execution or forced labour at over 700,000;

Whereas, from 1955 to 1957, the Sufan campaign led to hundreds of thousands of non-communist intellectuals being persecuted during a Mao-directed purging of "counterrevolutionaries";

Whereas, from 1957 to 1958, the Anti-Rightist campaign led to the indiscriminate detention of millions of intellectuals and "capitalists" who were forced into hard labor, resulting in countless deaths;

Whereas, during the 1958 Xunhua incident in Qinghai, forces of the People's Liberation Army massacred as many as 400 civilians following a protest against the decision of local officials to impose strict rules for socialist transformation and the detention of local religious figures;

Whereas, from 1958 to 1962, Mao Zedong's "Great Leap Forward" resulted in one of the worst man-made catastrophes of all time, in which Mao's collectivization of agriculture resulted in a catastrophic famine that led to the death by starvation of as many as 20 to 40 million citizens;

Whereas, since 1958, the implementation of the Hukou Registration Regulation has categorized both urban and rural populations, strictly mandating where citizens and their families can work, travel, and attend schooling, with a particular impact on the rural population in terms of deep wealth and social disadvantage;

Whereas, from 1966 to 1976, Mao Zedong's cultural revolution saw the arbitrary arrest, torture, and execution of millions of citizens, with estimates ranging from 1 to 35 million;

Whereas, in August 1966, more commonly known as Red August, more than 1,700 citizens across Beijing, primarily consisting of school teachers and principals, were killed by radical Red Guard paramilitary forces in a campaign that was launched following a meeting between Mao Zedong and Red Guard leaders, who then acted to enforce his policy of destroying the "Four Olds";

Whereas, in the summer of 1975, the Shadian incident saw a crackdown on the Hui ethnic minority population of Yunnan Province, wherein members of the Hui community demonstrated for religious freedoms and attempted to forcefully reopen mosques that had been shuttered by the local government, and 10,000 troops of the People's Liberation Army were summoned to crush the movement, killing an estimated 1,600 civilians including 300 children;

Whereas, from 1979 to 2015, the Chinese Government's "One Child Policy" inhibited millions of families from having more than one child, and to which local governments were granted the ability to require the use of forced abortions and sterilization in addition to immense penalties and fines for violators;

Whereas, in the spring of 1989, following the death of pro-reform former General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party, nationwide student protests demanding greater freedoms were met with a violent crackdown, culminating on June 4th as forces of the People's Liberation Army butchered students and protestors in what is now known as the Tiananmen Square Massacre;

Whereas, since 1999, the Chinese Communist Party has enacted a widespread campaign to eliminate the practice of the Falun Gong religious movement both within China and around the globe, utilizing methods of suppression including arbitrary detention, forced labor, physical torture, non-consensual organ harvesting, and in some instances even death;

Whereas, in 2008, Chinese police and military forces led a violent crackdown on Tibetans who were protesting the Government's treatment and persecution of the local population, resulting in an untold number of civilians killed and the illegal detention of activists, many of whom reported that they were tortured and forced to falsely declare that the exiled Dalai Lama had paid them to orchestrate the protest;

Whereas, since 2008, the Chinese Communist Party has persecuted various individuals linked to Charter 08, a manifesto calling for greater transparency and freedoms for the people of China, and in which one of the signatories, 2010 Nobel Peace Prize awardee, Liu Xiaobo, was imprisoned by the Chinese Government and later died of liver cancer after being denied foreign medical treatment;

Whereas, since 2013, the Chinese Government has cracked down on the practice of Christianity, forcing churches to remove their steeples, and persecuting practitioners and forcing house churches to shut their doors;

Whereas, in the summer of 2015, the "709 Crackdown" led to abductions, arrests, and persecutions of over 200 prominent human rights activists and civil rights lawyers across China, dealing a devastating blow to the nation's rights-defence movement;

Whereas, since 2014, the Chinese Communist Party has conducted “Operation Foxhunt”, a covert global campaign designed to silence dissent and pressure foreign governments to extradite individuals under the guise of anticorruption, in which the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Christopher Wray, in July 2020, described the operation as a “sweeping bid by General Secretary Xi to target Chinese nationals whom he sees as threats”, and that families of these targets “have been threatened and coerced, and those back in China have even been arrested for leverage.”;

Whereas, in the fall of 2015, 5 staff members of Hong Kong’s Causeway Bay Books, an outlet selling books covering the salacious lives and rumors of elites of the Chinese Communist Party, were secretly abducted only later resurfacing inside China and expressing coerced confessions to various crimes, and of these individuals, Gui Minhai currently remains in Chinese custody;

Whereas, since 2017, the Chinese Communist Party has committed grotesque human rights abuses against Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in Xinjiang, and estimates state that over one million Uyghurs have been refined to “re-education” camps and forced to give up traditional religious and cultural practices;

Whereas, in July 2020, China’s rubberstamp National People’s Congress directly implemented a draconian Hong Kong National Security Law that aims to curb citizens of Hong Kong freedoms, and silence all forms of political speech, opposition, and dissent, paving the way for arbitrary arrests under ill-defined allegations of subversion, secession, and colluding with foreign powers;

Whereas, in the fall of 2020, Chinese police forces arrested and suppressed demonstrators in inner Mongolia following protests against the Autonomous Region government’s decision to replace the Mongolian language as the medium of instruction in favour of standardized Mandarin, viewed by many Mongolians as an attempt to erase the region’s unique history and culture in favor of forced assimilation with the majority Han culture;

Whereas, in December 2020, lawyer-turned-journalist Zhang Zhan was sentenced to 4 years in prison for her independent reporting on the situation in and the Government’s handling of the COVID–19 pandemic in the city of Wuhan;

Whereas Ms. Zhang’s reporting countered the propagandist narrative set by state media outlets and gave millions an inside look at what was truly happening in Wuhan during the earliest stages of the pandemic;

Whereas, in January 2021, the former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo determined that the Chinese Government’s human rights abuses in Xinjiang amounted to crimes against humanity and genocide;

Whereas, in February 2021, Canada’s House of Commons unanimously declared that the Chinese Government’s actions toward the Uyghur people in Xinjiang was genocide;

Whereas, in March 2021, the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Canada imposed sanctions on senior Chinese officials and members of the security apparatus over human rights abuses directed toward the Uyghur people in Xinjiang;

Whereas, in March 2021, Secretary of State Antony Blinken and the Department of State affirmed the judgment of the previous administration, declaring that the Chinese Government’s actions in Xinjiang against the Uyghur people constituted crimes against humanity and genocide;

Whereas, in April 2021, the United Kingdom’s House of Commons voted to declare that it is their belief that China’s actions in Xinjiang amount to genocide:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

1. Condemns the Chinese Communist Party for 3 100 years of gross violations of human rights, including repression, torture, mass imprisonment, and genocide;
2. Supports the inherent right of the Chinese 7 people to self-determination and free political expression independent of one-party rule;

3. Calls on the Government of the United States and like-minded allies and partners to support human rights in the People's Republic of China, including through the use of technology to support and enable free expression and information; and
4. Looks forward to the day that the Chinese Communist Party no longer exists.

Ms. Peggy Nash (Parkdale—High Park, NDP)
39th Parliament, 1st Session
House of Commons, Canada
15 February 2007

STATEMENT

China-Tibet Dialogue

Mr. Speaker, I am seeking unanimous consent from the House for the following motion. I move: That, in the opinion of the House, the government should urge the government of the People's Republic of China and representatives of Tibet's government in exile, notwithstanding their differences on Tibet's historical relationship with China, to continue their dialogue in a forward looking manner that will lead to pragmatic solutions that respect the Chinese constitutional framework, the territorial integrity of China and fulfill the aspirations of the Tibetan people for a unified and genuinely autonomous Tibet.

**Ms. Peggy Nash (Parkdale—High Park, NDP)
41st Parliament, 2nd Session
House of Commons, Canada
2 June 2015**

MOTION TEXT

M-616 HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA

That the House:

- a. Note that July 6, 2015 will mark the 80th birthday of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama;
- b. Recall the Dalai Lama's status as a Nobel Peace Prize laureate and as one of only five honorary Canadian citizens;
- c. Recognize the Dalai Lama's religious and personal leadership of the Tibetan people and Tibetan Buddhists worldwide; and
- d. Acknowledge the Dalai Lama's championship of human rights and respect for all living creatures, his desire for Tibetans to live freely and peacefully in an autonomous Tibet within the People's Republic of China, and his advocacy of a “Middle Way” approach to conflict resolution based on non-violence, compromise, and dialogue.

MEMBERS OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT
17 May 2020

JOINT LETTER

Rt. Hon. Justin Trudeau, P.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada
Office of the Prime Minister
Ottawa, ON KIA OG2

Re: 25th anniversary of the disappearance of 11th Panchen Lama - Gedhun Choekyi Nyima

Dear Prime Minister,

We write to you in advance of the 25th anniversary of the disappearance of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama of Tibet, on May 17, 1995. At the time of his disappearance, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was just six years old. Neither he nor his family have been seen or heard from since. Often referred to as the moon to the Dalai Lama's sun, the Panchen Lama is the second most important religious leader within Tibetan Buddhism.

The enforced disappearance of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family members is not just an egregious crime against him and his family, it is also a serious offence to the Tibetan people. It is an interference in sacred traditions of Tibetan Buddhism and sets a dangerous precedent for possible interference in the process of identifying the reincarnations of future Dalai Lamas.

Along with the arbitrary arrest and detention of Tibetan religious leaders, China has recently intensified its application of discriminatory policies with the intention of "adapting religion to socialism with Chinese characteristics." Since 2016, Chinese authorities have demolished more than 4700 homes of monks and nuns and have evicted more than 4800 from two major religious institutes – Larung Gar and Yarchen Gar. State authorities have also appointed Communist Party officials to key supervisory positions at such institutes to tighten state control over them.

Since 1995, several governments, including Canadian governments, have requested permission to visit the Panchen Lama in order to verify his safety and well-being. Similarly, efforts by human rights organizations including the UN Committee Against Torture, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, as well as Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, have been unsuccessful. Chinese authorities have consistently denied permission and access.

Therefore we, the undersigned parliamentarians, ask that the Right Honourable Prime Minister:

1. Issue a statement calling on China to release Tibet's 11th Panchen Lama Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his entire family, and to stop the violation of the religious freedoms of all peoples under its jurisdiction, including Tibetan Buddhists, Uighur Muslims, Falun Gong practitioners and Christians;
2. Urge China to allow an independent fact-finding mission to assess the human rights violations perpetrated against Tibetans in Tibet and other regions in China.

Sincerely,

Garnett Genuis, M.P.
Shadow Minister for Multiculturalism & for Canada-China Relations

Ziad Aboultaif, M.P.
Shadow Minister for Digital Government

Colin Carrie, M.P.
Shadow Minister for Canada-U.S. Relations and the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario

Kerry Diotte, M.P.
Hon. Kerry-Lynne Findlay, P.C., M.P.
Shadow Minister for Environment & Climate Change

Jasraj Singh Hallan, M.P.
Deputy Shadow Minister for Multiculturalism

Marty Morantz, M.P.
Shadow Minister for National Revenue

Scott Reid, M.P.

Nelly Shin, M.P.
Deputy Shadow Minister for Canadian Heritage

Karen Vecchio, M.P.
Shadow Minister for Women and Gender Equality

Arnold Viersen, M.P.
Deputy Shadow Minister for Crown-Indigenous Relations

Cathay Wagantall, M.P.
Deputy Shadow Minister for Veterans Affairs

Garnett Genuis
Member of Parliament
Shadow Minister for Multiculturalism & for Canada-China Relations
17 May 2020

STATEMENT

Often referred to as the moon to the Dalai Lama's sun, the Panchen Lama is the second most important religious leader within Tibetan Buddhism. On May 17, 1995, at the time of his disappearance, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama of Tibet, was just six years old. Neither he or nor his family have been seen or heard from since.

The enforced disappearance of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family members is not just an egregious crime against him and his family, it is also a serious offence to the Tibetan people. It is interference in the traditions of the Tibetan Buddhism and sets a dangerous precedent for possible interference in the process of identifying the future Dalai Lamas.

Along with the arbitrary arrest and detention of Tibetan religious leaders, China has recently intensified its application of discriminatory policies with their intention of 'adapting religion to socialism with the Chinese characteristic.' Since 2016, Chinese authorities have demolished more than 4700 homes of monks and nuns and evicted more than 4800 from two major institutes- Larung Gar and Yachen Gar. State authorities have also appointed Communist Party officials to key supervisory positions at such institutes to tighten state control over them. Recently it has also been reported that Chinese authorities have begun implantation of a mass forced-labor program in Tibet that is analogous to the forced labor programs that have thus far primarily targeted Uyghurs.

Since 1995, several governments, including Canadian governments, have requested permission to visit the Panchen Lama in order to verify his safety and well-being. Similarly, efforts by human rights organization including the UN Committee against Torture, The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, as well as Special Rapporteur on freedom of Religion or Belief, have been unsuccessful. Chinese authorities have consistently denied permission and access.

There is still much more that must be done. On the 25th anniversary of the Panchen Lama's disappearance, myself and twenty other concerned Canadian Parliamentarians prepared a joint letter calling on the Prime Minister of Canada to issue a statement calling on China to release Tibet's 11th Panchen Lama Gendhun Choekyi Nyima and his entire family: and to allow an independent fact-finding mission to assess the human rights violations perpetrated against Tibetans in Tibet and other regions in China. '

As the human right situation in China seems to be getting worse, it is imperative that free and democratic societies stand up for the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans, Uyghurs, Christians, Falun Gong practitioners, and other minorities that are being persecuted by the Chinese Communist Party.

David Miliband
The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
29 October 2008

WRITTEN MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

Tibet

A new round of talks on Tibet between the Chinese Government and representatives of the Dalai Lama is likely to take place shortly. These talks are hugely important for the future of Tibet. They provide the only forum in which there is any realistic possibility of progress to resolve the differences between the parties involved.

The Chinese Government have said that they are serious about dialogue and that they hope for a positive outcome. They have set conditions for dialogue that we believe the Dalai Lama has met. The Dalai Lama has made clear that he is not seeking separation or independence. He has said repeatedly that he is seeking a resolution to the situation of Tibet within the framework of the Chinese constitution, a point he made explicitly in an interview with the Financial Times on 24 May during his visit to the United Kingdom. He said: he was “not seeking separation, not seeking independence, but within the framework of the Chinese constitution, meaningful realistic autonomy [for Tibetans]”. He has maintained a clear opposition to violence.

The British Government have a strong interest in the dialogue between the Chinese Government and the Dalai Lama’s representatives, although we are not party to it. No Government that are committed to promoting international respect for human rights can remain silent on the issue of Tibet, or disinterested in a solution to its problems.

Britain has been clear under this Government about their commitment to the people of Tibet. We remain deeply concerned about the human rights situation there. My right hon. Friend the Prime Minister set out our concerns to Premier Wen during discussions in the spring and again when they met in Beijing during the Olympic games. I have made the same point to Foreign Minister Yang on a number of occasions since the unrest in March this year in Tibet. We have consistently made clear that we want to see the human rights of the Tibetan people respected, including through respect for their distinct culture, language, traditions and religions. Our interest is not in restoring an order that existed 60 years ago and that the Dalai Lama himself has said he does not seek to restore.

We are also concerned about more immediate issues arising directly from the unrest of this spring, including the situation of those who remain in detention following the unrest, the increased constraints on religious activity, and the limitations on free access to the Tibetan autonomous region by diplomats and journalists. These issues reinforce long-held unease on the part of the Government about the underlying human rights situation in Tibet.

Other countries have made similar points. But our position is unusual for one reason of history that has been imported into the present: the anachronism of our formal position on whether Tibet is part of China, and whether in fact we harbour continued designs to see the break-up of China. We do not.

Our ability to get our points across has sometimes been clouded by the position the UK took at the start of the 20th century on the status of Tibet, a position based on the geopolitics of the time. Our recognition of China’s “special position” in Tibet developed from the outdated concept of suzerainty. Some have used this to cast doubt on the aims we are pursuing and to claim that we are denying Chinese sovereignty over a large part of its own territory. We have made clear to the Chinese Government, and publicly, that we do not support Tibetan independence. Like every other EU member state, and the United States, we regard Tibet as part of the People’s Republic of China. Our interest is in long-term stability, which can only be achieved through respect for human rights and greater autonomy for the Tibetans.

We have noted recent comments by the Dalai Lama regretting the lack of progress in the dialogue so far. We are also aware of indications of growing frustration among some Tibetans about the dialogue process. We consider the position the Dalai Lama has stated publicly, including when he visited Britain this year, that he opposes violence and is seeking meaningful autonomy within the framework of the Chinese constitution, provides a basis for a negotiated settlement. Our strong view is that genuine progress at the next round of talks is essential to promote progress on such a settlement. Participation in these talks carries a weight of responsibility for both parties.

Tim Loughton M.P
House of Commons
London
23 June 2020

STATEMENT

11th Panchen Lama

On 17th May 2020, the Tibetan diaspora all over the free world, marked the 25th commemoration anniversary of the abduction and disappearance of the second highest spiritual leader of Tibet *Gendun Choekyi Nyima, 11th Panchen Lama. He and his family were abducted when he was just six by the Chinese security forces. This year, he turned thirty-one, making this one of the oldest continuous cases of enforced disappearance. We have no record of where he is, how he is, and how his family are; except just a few words of empty assurances from the Chinese government that he is doing well. That is not good enough.

The 11th Panchen Lama needs to be released and revealed to the world. He and all other Tibetan people in Tibet needs to live in liberty. Since 1959, with the invasion of Tibet by the Chinese government, more than a million Tibetans have lost their lives. They have lost their liberty, and they see the daily suppression of their culture, beliefs, religion, and way of life. This is an injustice that we need to stand up to. As the American civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, once said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

I want to send a strong message to China, the Tibetans inside Tibet and in exile, as well as the international community that the people of the UK support the cause of the Tibetan people. We support the Tibetan struggle and we will use every opportunity to put the spotlight on China for the injustices they continue to put on the oppressed people of Tibet. Let me remind you that the cause of Tibet is not just about human rights, it is also about the environment and our planet. Tibet is responsible for forty percent of the world population's water supply. What China does in Tibet affects not just Tibet but the whole planet. China is bringing environmental damage and destruction to Tibet and ultimately, our entire planet.

It is the responsibility of everyone who appreciates and cherishes freedom, to stand up against China and to say: what you are doing is not right. The people of Tibet, the Panchen Lama, deserve their freedom. It is long overdue.

** Spelled generally as Gedhun Choekyi Nyima*

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT
Canberra
6 December 1990 and 6 June 1991

**Passed by the Senate on 6 December 1990, and
the House of Representatives on 6 June 1991**

- A. Expresses its deep concern about the current situation in
- B. Recognizes that human rights abuses have been committed in Tibet by the People's Republic of China since 1959 and that human rights abuses are reportedly continuing;
- C. Endorses Resolutions No. 1353 of 1959, No. 1723 of 1961 and No. 2079 of 1965 of the United Nations General Assembly, and recognizes that they remain relevant today;
- D. endorses the call for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms;
- E. commends the Dalai Lama and his representatives for consistently rejecting the use of violence, and notes that this was acknowledged in the awarding of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama;
- F. Endorses the representations made by the Australian Government and by members of this Parliament to the People's Republic of China on alleged human rights abuses, generally and in Tibet;
- G. Calls on the Government of the PRC to:
 - I) recognize the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Human Rights Covenants, including the right to practice their culture and religious traditions without fear of persecution, arrest or torture;
 - II) Enter into earnest discussions, without preconditions, with the Dalai Lama and his representatives with a view to reducing the tension in Tibet; and
 - III) respond to representations made by the Australian Government and by members of this parliament on allegations of human rights abuses, and the human rights situation in general in Tibet; and
- H. calls on the Australian Government to continue to make representations to, and seek responses from, the Government of the People's Republic China on allegations of human rights abuses in Tibet torture;
 - I) enter into earnest discussions, without preconditions, with the Dalai Lama and his representatives with a view to reducing the tension in Tibet; and
 - II) respond to representations made by the Australian Government and by members of this parliament on allegations of human rights abuses, and the human rights situation in general in Tibet; and
- I. calls on the Australian Government to continue to make representations to, and seek responses from, the Government of the People's Republic China on allegations of human rights abuses in Tibet.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
10 November 1994

Tibet—Human Rights

Senator Bourne, by leave, moved—that the Senate—

- a. Notes that, during the week beginning 6 November 1994, the Chairman of China's National People's Congress, Mr Qiao Shi, is on an official visit to Australia;
- b. Recognizes that during the 1989 pro-democracy protests, Mr. Qiao Shi served as head of China's security services;
- c. Expresses its concern that the human rights situation in Tibet appears to have deteriorated and that the Tibetan people continue to be denied their fundamental human rights and freedoms;
- d. Endorses the representations made by the Australian Government and by members of this Parliament to the People's Republic of China on human rights abuses in Tibet;
- e. Urges the Chinese Government to recognize the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people and to enter into genuine dialogue, without preconditions, with His Holiness the Dalai Lama with a view to achieving a long-term solution in Tibet;
- f. Calls on all Australian Government Ministers to continue raising issues of human rights and the situation in Tibet in their discussions with representatives of the Chinese Government and to ensure that they understand the depth of the Australian community's feelings about these matters; and
- g. Requests from the Chinese Government a commitment that it will not deny visas to exiled Tibetan women from any part of the world who wish to attend the United Nations World Conference on Women which is due to be held in Beijing in 1995.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
14 November 1994

Senator Reid amended her notice of motion by leave and, pursuant to notice of motion not objected to as a formal motion, moved—

That the Senate—

- a. Calls for the immediate release of the Gari Fourteen, a group of Buddhist nuns from Gari nunnery who are detained within the Chinese prison system in Tibet:
- b. Notes reports that these young nuns and other Tibetan political prisoners are subjected to routine torture, are used as forced labour and have limited access to medical treatment
- c. Acknowledges that whilst it is alleged that 12 of the nuns were arrested for taking part in a pro-independence rally on 14 June 1993, there are no witnesses to a rally that day, and no evidence exists that it ever occurred; and
- d. Calls on the leaders of the People's Republic of China to comply with both the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention against Torture.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
29 June 1995

That the senate—

A. Notes:

- 1) that the United Nations (UN) Secretariat is alleged to have prohibited any reference to His Holiness the Dalai Lama in a book to be published to mark the 50th anniversary of the UN; and
 - 2) the statement alleged to have been censored from the book was a statement made by the Dalai Lama in support of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, namely, 'It is in the inherent nature of human beings to yearn for freedom, equality and dignity and they have an equal right to achieve that... Brute force, no matter how strongly applied, can never subdue the basic desire for freedom and dignity'; and
- B. Calls on the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Senator Gareth Evans), if it is the case that such censoring has occurred, to use his influence to urge the UN not to mar the 50th anniversary of the UN by such censorship.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
29 June 1995

- A. Notes that the United Nations 4th Conference on Women is to be held in Beijing in September 1995;
- B. Supports the right of all women, including Tibetan women, to take part in the Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) conference to be held at the same time;
- C. Is concerned
 - 1. at the reports that the NGO Forum is to be held at a considerable distance from the World Conference at a site that cannot accommodate the approximately 20,000 participants expected at the forum,
 - 2. at reports that telecommunication, hotel, interpretation and transport facilities are inadequate for a conference of this kind and scale, and
 - 3. at reports of strict customs procedures and controls with regard to the importation of written and audio-visual materials by participants of both conferences; and
- D. Calls on the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Senator Gareth Evans) to continue
 - 1. to make representations to the Chinese Government and to the conference secretariat to allow women from Tibet who are accredited to NGOs to attend the conference, and
 - 2. urge the Chinese Government to ensure that adequate arrangements are put in place to enable the NGO conference to proceed with adequate facilities and democratic procedures.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
30 November 1995

That the Senate:

- A. Notes that China has announced the selection of a new Panchen Lama in an attempt to overrule the Dalai Lama's choice of five months ago;
- B. Expresses:
 - 1. dismay that China's actions represent a further erosion of the international principle of freedom of religion;
 - 2. expresses support for the candidate recognized by His Holiness the Dalai Lama as being the only legitimate Panchen Lama; and
- C. Urges China to respect the wishes of the Tibetan people by supporting the Panchen Lama as recognised by the Dalai Lama.

(Senator Bourne moved the resolution.)

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
17 September 1996

That the Senate:

- A. Recalls the Notice of Motion on Tibet passed by the Senate, into, on 6 December 1990; and further notes:
- a. the ongoing human rights abuses of the Tibetan people by the People's Republic of China on religious, political, educational, language and cultural grounds and calls for the cessation of any practices which would deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms;
 - b. the Dalai Lama's affirmation of a commitment to non-violence and negotiation to solve conflict, as exemplified in His Holiness' receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989;
 - c. the People's Republic of China's appointment of a rival Panchen Lama (the second most holy position in the Tibetan religious order), in the place of the Tibetan proclaimed reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, is contrary to freedom of religious practice, as enshrined within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments;
 - d. the concerns of Amnesty International for the safety, welfare and location of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family;
 - e. the Dalai Lama's proposal at Strasbourg in 1989 to undertake dialogue with China, and the People's Republic of China's refusal to meet with the Dalai Lama;
 - f. reports by Amnesty International that there are 650 Tibetan prisoners of conscience, some of whom are as young as twelve, and that the torture of detainees and severe beatings are common.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
5 March 1997

That the Senate

A. Notes:

1. the arrest and incarceration of Tibetan Ngawang Choephel, a Fulbright Scholar, who was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment by the Chinese Government for allegedly spying while carrying out field research as an ethnomusicologist,
2. that Ngawang Choephel was denied access to legal representation, and that his family and friends have not been allowed to communicate with him since his arrest,

B. That Ngawang Choephel's whereabouts remain unknown; and

C. Calls on the Federal Government to:

1. urgently raise the issue of Ngawang Choephel's arrest and incarceration with the Chinese Government,
2. reiterate Australia's concern about continuing human rights abuses in China, including in Tibet,
3. reiterate Australia's belief that the distinct Tibetan culture, religious practices and ethnic heritage should be protected,
4. seeks immediate information from the Chinese Government on Ngawang Choephel's whereabouts and well-being, and
5. register Australia's concern about Ngawang Choephel's sentence.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
29 May 1997

That the Senate

1. Notes the United States' policy on Tibet as outlined by Jeffrey Bader, US Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, on 13 May 1997; viz: "the United States encourages China and the Dalai Lama to hold serious discussions aimed at resolution of differences at an early date, without preconditions. We have consistently asserted that any questions surrounding Tibet and its relationship to Chinese authorities in Beijing should be resolved by direct dialogue between the Tibetans, in particular the Dalai Lama, and the Chinese."
2. Urges the Australian Government to emulate this policy.
3. Calls on the People's Republic of China and the Tibetans in particular the Dalai Lama, to enter into direct dialogue about the future of Tibet.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
24 November 1997

That the Senate

1. Notes the appointment of Mr. Gregory B. Craig as US Special Coordinator for Tibet on 31 October 1997 and that he
 - a. will travel to all Tibetan regions (not just TAR) as well as visit Tibetan communities in India and Nepal;
 - b. will be provided with adequate resources, staff and bureaucratic support for the mission; and
 - c. will have a direct chain of command to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs.
2. Welcomes the US Government's commitment that
 - a. "a central objective will be to promote substantive dialogue between the Chinese government and the Dalai Lama or his representatives";
 - b. The Special Coordinator's focus will be to advance the protection of human rights in Tibet and "to preserve the unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage of Tibetans".
3. Calls on the Australian Government to emulate this constructive move by the USA and to appoint in a similar role an Australian Coordinator for Tibet.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE
Canberra
7 April 1998

That the Senate expresses concern and sympathy for the Tibetan patriots who are on a hunger strike and facing death in India to draw international attention to the plight of their homeland.

(Senator Bob Brown moved the resolution.)

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:

- I. 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;
- II. 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;
- III. Encourages both parties to work sincerely towards a peaceful and mutually agreed resolution on the China Tibet issue;
- IV. 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;
- V. Recognizes that the China «Tibet» issue was also raised with the Chinese authorities by the former Government;
- VI. Acknowledges there is bipartisan support in the Australian Parliament for a peaceful resolution on the differences between «Tibet» and China; and
- VII. 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. Recognizes 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 endeavors.

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 Dechen Chokorling 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. Recognizes:

- 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. 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 crackdowns, 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.

Warren Entsch
Member of Parliament
As Co-Chair of the Australian Parliamentary Friendship Group for Tibet
7 July 2020

STATEMENT

Today, there are a few thousand prisoners in Tibet.

I have had the pleasure of meeting many former Tibetan political prisoners who now live in Australia. Listening to their stories, I have learned a lot about the suffering of many Tibetans.

As tragic as some of these stories are, they reveal the extraordinary courage of the Tibetan people.

I want to talk about one political prisoner in particular, the Panchen Lama of Tibet. He was six years old when he was abducted by the Chinese government some twenty-five years ago.

To this day, the Tibetan and the international community do not know where he is. The Panchen Lama story represents China's violation of religious freedom in Tibet and interference on than ancient religious tradition.

I call on the Chinese government to let the Panchen Lama of Tibet free.

WEST GERMAN BUNDESTAG
Bonn
15 October 1987

The parliamentary parties of the CDU/CSU (Christian Democrats), SPD (Social Democrats), FDP (Liberals) and DIE GRUENEN (Green Party) propose a motion on Human Rights Violations in Tibet

Parliament may pass the following:

Despite some liberalising steps on the part of the Chinese Government, which are to be commended, there are still violations of Human Rights on the part of the Government of the People's Republic of China going on.

With growing concern, the German Parliament notes that the situation in Tibet has changed for the worse during the last weeks.

The German Parliament asks the Federal Government to support that:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China should respect internationally accepted Human Rights and should put an end to the violations of Human Rights towards Tibetans,
2. The Government of the People's Republic of China should react positively to the efforts of the Dalai Lama to come to a constructive dialogue,
3. The significant wishes of the Tibetan People should be recognised to preserve Tibetan culture and religion and find out ways to enable the German people and the Government to help,
4. All political prisoners in Tibet should be freed,
5. The Federal Government, in consultation with the High Commissioner for Refugees of the United Nations, should find out what active help may be necessary and appropriate to specially preserve the cultural identity of Tibetan refugees,
6. A fair number of scholarships are given to Tibetan youths, students and scholars in German schools, universities and other institutes of learning.

(Translated from German)

GERMAN BUNDESTAG

Bonn

19 June 1996

The members of Parliament... (22 names from the CDU/CSU, SPD, Greens and FDP) propose a motion to improve the human rights situation in Tibet

Since the 15 October 1987 resolution of the German Bundestag, which was adopted by all parliamentary groups, the human rights situation in Tibet has not improved, but rather deteriorated.

This is the chief finding of the Foreign Affairs Committee's hearing on Tibet, on 19 June 1995.

Starting with the inhuman military action since the invasion by China in 1950, the violent suppression of Tibet and her aspirations for political, ethnic, cultural and religious self-determination has continued to this day. China's continued policy of repression in Tibet has led to severe human rights violations and destruction of the environment, as well as large-scale economic, social, legal and political discrimination against the Tibetan people and, in the final analysis, the sinicisation of Tibet. The denial of education opportunities to Tibetans is one point of this fact.

One example of encroachment on the religious life of Tibetans is the kidnapping of the boy who was nominated by the Dalai Lama as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama as well as the investiture of a second Panchen Lama by the Chinese authorities.

For years now the Dalai Lama has been attempting to bring about peaceful discussions with the Chinese Government.

The German Bundestag:

- A. Considering that during its entire history, Tibet has preserved its own ethnic, cultural and religious identity,
- B. Expressing its deep concern that this authentic identity is threatened with destruction by China's brute force of arms since 1950,
- C. Considering that during the hearing of the German Bundestag on 19 June 1995 the status of Tibet under international law remained a controversial issue among experts,
- D. Taking into consideration that it is the policy of the Federal Republic of Germany to globally support the realization of the right to self-determination, and in view of the historical-legal status of Tibet, her claim to autonomy is obvious,
- E. Also taking into consideration that it must be the policy of the Federal Republic of Germany not to tolerate illegal use of violence and major violations of human rights, whereas violations of human rights in Tibet continues unabatedly,
- F. Deeply worried about reports according to which a six-year- old Tibetan boy, Gendhun Choekyi Nyima, as well as his parents were abducted by the Chinese authorities immediately after the Dalai Lama recognised him to be the latest reincarnation of the second religious leader of Tibet, the Panchen Lama, who had passed away in 1989.
 1. condemns the policies of the Chinese authorities, which particularly in Tibet result in the destruction of the people's identity, brought about especially by the transfer and resettlement of Chinese in large numbers, forced sterilisation of women and forced abortion, political and religious persecution, as well as the subjection of the country to a Chinese-controlled administration;
 2. therefore, calls on the Federal Government to use increased means and ensure that:
 - the Government of the People's Republic of China respects the globally recognised human rights and stops violations of human rights against Tibetans,

- the Chinese authorities immediately release Gendhun Choekyi Nyima and his family and allow them to return to their village,
- the Chinese Government rescind all policies which aim at the destruction of the Tibetan culture, as for example, the organised settlement of Chinese in large numbers in order to restrain the Tibetan population and the persecution of representatives of the Tibetan culture,
- the Government of the People's Republic of China responds positively to the efforts of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile to initiate a constructive dialogue and enter into negotiations for granting more rights to the Tibetan people,
- the economic, social, legal and political discriminations against the Tibetan people be abolished,
- all political prisoners in Tibet be released,
- the voluntary return of Tibetans living abroad becomes possible,
- also, in future the human rights situation in Tibet be an issue of special attention and critical discussion at the meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission,
- the development coordination and resources used in Tibet benefit Tibetans and that the Tibetan population gains access to adequate educational opportunities and facilities,
- the environmental destruction in Tibet ends,
- the more attention be paid to the desire of the Tibetan people to preserve their culture and religion, and that the spheres of activity be ascertained where the German people and the Federal Government could give assistance,
- in consultation with the Refugee Commissioner of the United Nations all possible means of aid be worked out that is feasible, particularly to the preservation of the cultural identity of Tibetan refugees,
- an effective contribution be made towards the professional training of Tibetan junior specialists, especially by granting an adequate number of scholarships at German educational and professional institutions,
- the above-mentioned principles and measures also find recognition and implementation within the European Community.

(Translated from German by A. Doengas)

GERMAN BUNDESTAG

Berlin

18 April 2002

Human Rights and Development in Tibet

The German Bundestag notes:

The German Bundestag is following closely the policy of the People's Republic of China towards the Tibetans in the Tibet Autonomous Region and the provinces populated by Tibetans.

The Bundestag expressed its concerns regarding the human rights situation in Tibet in a cross-party motion tabled in 1996.

The People's Republic of China is currently engaged in strenuous efforts to further economic development in the Tibet Autonomous Region. In order to close the gap between the poorer western regions and the richer areas on the east coast, no less than 8 billion Yuan were purposely channeled into Tibet in the course of the last planning period. In the current Five-Year Plan period (2001-2005), these investments in infrastructure, agriculture, technology, education and environmental protection are to be increased almost fourfold. There has been a marked improvement in the living standards of the population in recent years. Such achievements merit respect and recognition.

However, the efforts to develop the economy have been accompanied by continued repressive measures against the Tibetan people. On average, 4,000 Tibetans still flee abroad each year because they feel that they are discriminated against by the policies of both the central government and the provincial administration, and face severe restrictions on the practice of their religion. The refugees include Communist Party officials, recognized religious dignitaries, and between 500 and 600 children each year. These children are sent to Dharamsala by their parents out of concern for their education.

The campaign against the Tibetans' spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, has intensified both in China and abroad, and has heightened the Tibetans' mistrust of the Chinese leadership.

In his report of 25 January 2001, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture refers to several instances of maltreatment of Tibetans held in prison in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Monks and nuns, in particular, were the victims of maltreatment.

Further, the German Bundestag is deeply concerned about the twelve-year-old Gendhun Choekyi Nyima, whose whereabouts remain unknown. This boy, who was named by the Dalai Lama as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, disappeared with his family from their home in Lhari in the Tibet Autonomous Region in May 1995.

By ratifying the UN's International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on 27 May 2001, the People's Republic of China sent out a positive signal, not least to the Tibetans. Among other things, this involved a commitment under international law on China's part to promote understanding and tolerance among all racial, ethnic and religious groups. At the same time, China also recognizes the right of every individual to take part in cultural life.

A dialogue that is expressly inclusive of human rights issues has been established between China and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as at European level with the European Union. The German Bundestag welcomes the dialogue on the rule of law agreed between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of China on 30 June 2000. Seminars and symposia have met with a positive response from politicians, experts and academics in both countries. The German Bundestag calls upon the participants to make use of this dialogue to discuss the issue of Tibet as well.

The German Bundestag also supports wholeheartedly the dialogue on human rights between the European Union and the People's Republic of China, in which human rights issues are being debated

with increasing honesty. In matters concerning the Tibetan people, however, it has not yet been possible to achieve progress.

As the problem of Tibet is a shared European concern, the German Bundestag appeals to the parliaments of the European Union's member states and the European Parliament, and calls upon the European Union and the governments of its members states to press for the speedy uptake of a dialogue between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese leadership in their bilateral contacts with China. The German Bundestag considers a direct dialogue about the situation in Tibet, as proposed by the Dalai Lama on a number of occasions, to be indispensable to a lasting political solution. It would be a great gain for China and the people who live in China if the dialogue about the situation in Tibet were to commence without delay and lead to a lasting political solution.

The German Bundestag wishes to engage in a constructive dialogue with the members of the People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and requests them

1. to persist in their efforts to bring about economic and social development in the Tibet Autonomous Region and, at the same time, to ensure that the natural resources of the Tibet Autonomous Region and other areas populated by Tibetans are preserved, and that mineral resources are exploited in an ecologically sustainable manner;
2. to engage in a debate in the People's Congress on the current situation and political future of the Tibet Autonomous Region and of the areas populated by Tibetans;
3. to press for a direct dialogue to be taken up with the Dalai Lama, with the aim of negotiating a Statute on Tibet that would be based on the Tibetans' right to self-determination and guarantee them extensive rights of autonomy within the structure of the People's Republic of China;
4. to press for the person and office of the Dalai Lama to be respected and no more damage to be done to them;
5. to work to ensure that the Tibetan people are able to preserve their own ethnic and cultural identity, and practise their religion unhindered in accordance with the 17-Point Agreement of 23 May 1951;
6. to press for clarification of the whereabouts of the 12-year-old Gendhun Choekyi Nyima and his family;
7. to press for an amnesty for all Tibetan political prisoner;
8. to press for the systematic implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
9. to work to ensure that it is possible for the situation in Tibet to be discussed openly in the dialogue on human rights with the European Union.

GERMAN BUNDESTAG
The Committee for Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid
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 restart 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.

**Joint declaration by the Spokespersons for Human Rights Policy of
the Parliamentary Groups of CDU/CSU,
SDP, FDP, Alliance90/the Greens
14 May 2020**

Immediate release of the 11th Panchen Lama

25 years ago, the Chinese Communist leadership abducted the then six-year-old Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima. Today, we demand his immediate release.

With the kidnapping and deprivation of liberty for over two decades, the Chinese state blatantly violates human rights, in particular the human right to life, freedom, and religion. The Panchen Lama is still being held in an unknown location without any contact with the outside world. Representatives of the United Nations and other international observers have been denied access to him and his family.

Under the Chinese state, the peaceful people of Tibet, with their unique cultural traditions and religion, are systematically stripped of their identity. Maximum pressure and systematic destruction of important religious and cultural icons gradually destroy the Tibetan culture. Other religious and ethnic minorities are also suffering severe persecution and serious human rights violations by the Chinese state.

We advocate and support the peaceful path of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetans about living together “without any separation from China” to enter into a serious dialogue. This open dialogue with the legitimate representatives of the Tibetans cannot be refused by the regime in Beijing, without taking further damage themselves. The first step on this path would be the release of the Panchen Lama.

GERMAN BUNDESTAG
The Committee for Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid
21 May 2021

**Declaration on the signing of the 17-point agreement between the government of the People's Republic of China and representatives of the then Tibetan government
70 years ago**

On May 23, 1951, the signing of the controversial 17-point agreement ended the de facto independence of Tibet. The signing of the agreement was also forced under pressure from the Chinese military that had occupied Tibet in previous years, beginning in 1949.

While the Chinese government, under the leadership of the Communist Party (CP), describes and celebrates the signing of the 17-point agreement to this day as a peaceful liberation, the Tibetans are at the mercy of the Communist Party, which is associated with far-reaching restrictions and violations of their fundamental rights. In March 1959, the Tibetan uprising was bloodily suppressed. The Dalai Lama had to leave his home country and fled to India.

Since then, and in contradiction to the content of the 17-point agreement, the Chinese CP has continued its strategy of assimilation and sinization towards Tibetans as well as towards other minorities in other regions of the People's Republic of China. The treaty provided for, among other things, the autonomy of Tibet with a view to maintaining its political system and a guarantee for the status, functions and powers of the Dalai Lama. In addition, the agreement ensured the protection of the religious beliefs, manners and customs of the Tibetan people.

Today the culture, traditional way of life, language, identity and religion of the Tibetans are threatened. Contrary to the treaty, the Tibetan political system has been completely abolished. The 17-point agreement only served to expand the power of the Chinese Communist Party, not for peaceful and equal coexistence. The peaceful resistance of the Tibetan people against the deliberate disenfranchisement urgently needs more attention and support worldwide.

The secular and spiritual leadership of the Tibetans has chosen the path of peace over and over again in the past 70 years of violent repression. The Dalai Lama's "middle way" is an opportunity to avoid possible future conflicts.

The Committee for Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid of the German Bundestag advocates the non-violent way of the Tibetan people to express their will for self-determination in this way and calls on the Chinese government again to respect the human rights of the Tibetans as well as their culture and religion to finally guarantee, as provided for in the 17-point agreement and as it is guaranteed even in the constitution of the People's Republic of China.

The human rights violations against all religious and ethnic minorities in the People's Republic of China and the massive encroachments on religious and cultural life as well as personal freedom must be stopped immediately. The committee calls on the Chinese government to immediately end the repression against the Tibetan people and to resume dialogue with the legitimate representatives of the Tibetans.

The Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid Committee has expressed its harsh criticism of the systematic human rights violations in China. The committee will not let up in its commitment to repeatedly addressing these human rights violations and vehemently calling for an improvement in the human rights situation in China.

The above declaration was voted against by the parliamentary groups CDU / CSU, SPD, FDP and Bündnis 90 / DIE GRÜNEN against the votes of the parliamentary group DIE LINKE. And adopted in the absence of the AfD parliamentary group.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT
Commission of Foreign Affairs
Rome
12 April 1989

The Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Parliament, reassembled on 12 April 1989 under the Presidentship of Mr. Flaminio Piccoli, has approved a modified version of the motion presented on 12 March 1989 by parliamentarians from different parties. The following is the approved text:

The Commission of Foreign Affairs urges the Italian Government

1. To inquire into the present situation in Tibet,
2. Undertake any possible action in order to put an end to human rights violations and environmental damages, and to facilitate, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution of the Tibetan problem, which ensures respect for the necessary autonomy of this area while safeguarding Beijing's interest as regards to foreign policy and the defence of the Chinese People's Republic,
3. To take an active part in order to resolve this very delicate question not only in qualified international offices, but also in the context of the political, economic and bilateral cooperation between Italy and the Chinese People's Republic.

(Translated from Italian)

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT
Commission of Foreign Affairs
Rome
11 March 2004

The Commission of Foreign Affairs,

Following the Resolution on Tibet voted unanimously on 9 October 2002 that committed the “Government to the adoption of all the possible initiatives regarding the People’s Republic of China, so that, by way of dialogue, conditions be created for the realisation of a new statute for Tibet, and to call upon the Chinese government to acknowledge and fully respect the fundamental political, social and cultural rights of religious, ethnic and other minorities, and also their cultural specificity including religious freedom”,

Keeping in mind that on 26 January 2003, the Sichuan Provincial Court confirmed the death penalty for two Tibetan monks, Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and Lobsang Dondhup, both accused to be involved in the bombing and explosion activities and promoting “splittist” propaganda for the separation of Tibet from China,

Keeping in mind the fact that Lobsang Dhondup was immediately executed after the death sentence without any regard to criticisms from the international community; the fact that the same Provincial Court suspended for 2 years the death sentence of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche,

Keeping in Mind that the European Union made several official statements criticising the People’s Republic of China for the execution of Lobsang Dondhup and the way the trial was conducted without any credible evidence and access to independent lawyers,

Keeping in Mind that the US Government also expressed similar protests against the People’s Republic of China,

It commits the Italian Government, together with its European Union partners, to call upon the People’s Republic of China to stop the execution of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and to call for a new fair trial.

Proposed by: Verneti, Folena, Cima, Calzolaio, Landi di Chiavenna, Michelini, Naro

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 practice 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 marginalization 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 marginalized 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 reopen Tibet to the outside world, guaranteeing the international media free and unconditional access;

To urge the specialized 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.

Roberto Rampi
Member of Italian Parliament
14 May 2020

STATEMENT

25th Year of Enforced Disappearance of Panchen Lama of Tibet, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima

On this 25th year of enforced disappearance of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama of Tibet, I call for his immediate release along with his entire family unconditionally. He was kidnapped by the Chinese authorities when he was six-year-old and has not been seen in public since 17th May 1995.

Expressing my serious concerns over China's continued disregard of its International human rights obligations, the continued abduction of Panchen Lama of Tibet is a serious human rights issue in particular the violation of Tibetan people's right to freedom of religion and belief.

On the 25th year of the enforced disappearance of Panchen Lama of Tibet, I call upon China immediately reveal the fate and whereabouts of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama of Tibet. For the last six decades, China has not only suppressed Tibetan religious freedom in Tibet but has been used as a means to gain control over Tibetans.

The Chinese authorities must respect Tibetans' freedom of religion and right to choose their own religious heads without governmental interference.

Roberto Rampi
Member of Italian Parliament
Italian Senate
Roberto.Rampi@Senato.it

Antonella Incerti
Member of Italian Chamber of Deputies

Mr. Luciano Nobili
Member of Chamber of Deputies and co-ordinator for Inter-Parliamentary Group Italy for Tibet

Mr. Matteo Luigi Bianchi
Member of Italian Chamber of Deputies

LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
Luzern, Switzerland
6-7 September 1991

This Congress

- expresses its deep concern about the current situation in Tibet;
- recognizes that human rights abuses have been committed in Tibet by the People's Republic of China since the invasion of 1949, and that human rights of the Tibetan people continue to be abused;
- endorses resolutions 1353 of 1959, 1723 of 1961 and 2079 of 1965 of the United Nations General Assembly, and recognizes that they remain relevant today;
- endorses the call for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms;
- commends the Dalai Lama and his representatives for consistently rejecting the use of violence, and notes that this was acknowledged in the awarding of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama;
- calls on the Chinese Government
 - to recognize the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Human Rights Covenant, including the right to self-determination and to practice their cultural and religious traditions without fear of persecution, arrest and torture;
 - to enter into serious, unconditional discussions with the Dalai Lama and his representatives with a view to finding a lasting solution to the issue of Tibet.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP FOR TIBET
Berne, Switzerland
13 May 2020

STATEMENT

25th Year of Enforced Disappearance of Panchen Lama of Tibet, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima

On the 25th year of the enforced disappearance of Panchen Lama of Tibet, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, we call upon the Chinese government to immediately release him and his entire family.

For 25 years, since 17th May 1995, there has been no verifiable and sufficient information about the well-being and whereabouts of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his entire family.

Reiterating our concerns over China's continued denial of information about the Panchen Lama and refusal of an independent team to assess the ground situation in Tibet, we call upon the Chinese government to respect human rights in Tibet including cultural and religious freedom and resume dialogue with the representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama for peaceful resolution of Tibet.

With deep respect for Tibetan culture and peaceful resistance of Tibetan people, we continue to stand in solidarity with the Tibetan people.

Statement signed by:

Members of the Council of States

Maya Graf

Lisa Mazzone

Carlo Sommaruga

Members of the National Council

Prisca Birrer-Heimo

Laurence Fehlmann Rielle

Claudia Friedl

Balthasar Glättli

Nik Gugger

Barbara Gysi

Beat Jans

Irène Kälin

Fabian Molina

Martina Munz

Nicolas Walder

Cédric Wermuth

PARLIAMENT OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

Vaduz

21 June 1996

Petition concerning a resolution of the Parliament “to the effect that the United Nations Secretary-General Receives the Dalai Lama”

RESOLUTION

In its public session on 19 June 1996, the Parliament has complied with the petition of 26 April 1996 from Tibet Support Group Liechtenstein and passed a resolution in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested, in view of the threatened cultural identity of the Tibetan people, to receive the Dalai Lama for talks in order to discuss the following subjects:

- possibility of the initiation of direct negotiations between the Tibetan Government-in-Exile and the People’s Republic of China;
- respect for Tibetan religious observance and for the Panchen Lama selected by the Dalai Lama;
- termination of the destruction of the cultural identity of the Tibetan people.

The President of the Parliament was requested to prepare and to transmit the corresponding letter.

Translated by Tibet Bureau, Geneva, Switzerland

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Brussels, Belgium
29 March 1994

The following is the English translation of a resolution adopted unanimously by the Belgian House of Representatives on 29 March 1994. The Resolution No. 1132/7-92/93 was proposed by Representative Henri Simons and Representative Johan De Mol.

“Considering the distinct cultural heritage of the Tibetan people and emphasizing that the recognition of all cultural identity contributes to an enrichment of the international community;

Considering the repeated condemnations of the policy of the People’s Republic of China in Tibet;

Considering the serious threats weighing on the very survival of Tibetan people in all the regions which they have traditionally occupied, including Kham and Amdo;

Considering the constant violation of the human rights by the Chinese authorities established in Tibet;

Considering the massive transfer of the Chinese population in Tibet;

Considering the massive deforestation practiced by the occupying Chinese which destroys the delicate ecological balance of Tibet;

Conscious of the danger of disappearance of the Tibetan national identity and the Tibetan culture;

Considering the growing militarization of Tibet by China and the installation of the Chinese nuclear arms in Tibet;

Considering the ‘Five-Point Plan’ proposed to China as a basis of negotiations by the Dalai Lama;

Considering the desire of the Tibetan people which is to restore their national autonomy and their rights to preserve and develop their culture;

The House of Representatives,

Requests the government to exercise its pressure on the Chinese authorities to:

- stop the violations of human rights of the Tibetan people, its culture, religion and heritage, and pull back their nuclear arms and stop the massive deforestation of Tibet;
- cease the policy of the massive Chinese implantation in Tibet which violates the Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) and which has reduced Tibetans to the status of minority in their own country;
- release all the persons who are imprisoned due to their religious or political conviction or for having expressed their opinion;
- engage in true negotiations with the Tibetan Government-in-Exile with a view to grant the right of self-determination to the Tibetan people and establish a zone of peace in Tibet within its 1959 borders;
- stop without delay the policy of forced birth control applied to the Tibetan population;
- requests the Belgian government to ensure that the international rules of law concerning Tibet, namely the United Nations resolutions 1353 (XIV), 1723 (XVI) and 2079 (XX) are strictly enforced.”

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Brussels, Belgium
20 June 1996

Submitted by Mr. Jacques Lefevre and the team

THE HOUSE

- in view of the resolution relating to the protection of the Tibetan people adopted on 29 March 1994 by the House of Representatives of Belgium (Doc. Chambre no 1132/7-92/93);
- in view of the resolution of the Second World Parliamentarians Conference on Tibet held in Vilnius, Lithuania, from 26 to 28 May 1995;
- in view of the resolution no B4-1007/95 voted by the European Parliament on 13 July 1995;
- in view of the resolutions 1353 (XIV) of 1959, 1723 (XVI) of 1961 and 2079 (XX) of 1965 passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations;

1. HISTORY OF TIBET

- considering that throughout its history, Tibet has maintained a national, cultural and religious identity distinct from China until its downfall following the Chinese invasion;
- considering that historic Tibet is composed of three regions: U-Tsang, Amdo and Kham;
- considering that before the Chinese invasion of 1949, Tibet was recognized de facto independent by several states, and that according to the principles established by international law and the resolutions of the UN, Tibet is an occupied country.

2. NATURE OF THE TIBETAN PROBLEM

- considering that the issue of Tibet is essentially political: Subjugation of Tibet by the People's Republic of China and the resistance of the Tibetan people against this domination;
- considering that the specific nature of violations of human rights in Tibet characterizes Tibetans as a people affirming its own identity and its desire to preserve it, and consequently that the violations of human rights in Tibet have mainly been the result of institutionalized racial and cultural discriminations.

3. PEACEFUL STRUGGLE OF THE TIBETAN PEOPLE AND THE DALAI LAMA

- knowing that the wish of the Tibetan people is to regain their basic rights, and to preserve and develop their culture;
- recognizing the proposals for negotiations made by the Dalai Lama during the last 15 years to the Chinese government in order to find a peaceful solution to the Tibetan issue
- considering that in his efforts to find a negotiated solution to the Tibetan issue, the Dalai Lama has asked for the full independence of Tibet, and that in respond to these conciliatory proposals, China has not ceased to transfer Chinese settlers into Tibet to such a point that Tibetans today are reduced to the status of a minority in their own country;
- considering that the Dalai Lama has always been willing to negotiate with China and that such proposals as his Five-Point Peace Plan (1987), or the proposal he made before the European Parliament (1988), which were internationally welcomed, can form the rational basis for negotiations without preconditions.

4. POPULATION TRANSFER

- condemns as a grave violation of international law the transfer of Chinese Han population which is officially encouraged and achieved through diverse means, notably by substituting Tibetan employees in various services of the administration with Chinese agents, and also, by virtue of a recent decision which has made it mandatory for personnel to settle permanently in Tibet after completing their service without which they would lose their rights to claim pension.

5. EDUCATIONAL DISCRIMINATION

- condemns the discrimination made by the Chinese authorities in the field of education: by depriving the Tibetan children of appropriate educational facilities, or by forbidding the Tibetans from studying their own language and culture, and also by recalling under threat Tibetan children who are studying outside Tibet.

6. BIRTH CONTROL POLICY

- considering the fact that the Tibetan people living in Tibet (U-Tsang, Kham and Amdo) today numbers approximately 6,000,000 and the total landmass equals 2.5 million square kilometers (or 0.42 inhabitants per square kilometer);
- the Chinese policy of birth control is therefore not justified, given the low density of Tibetan population in Tibet, and we can only affirm that this method is used by the People's Republic of China to reduce the number of Tibetans living in Tibet.

7. THE TIBETAN PROBLEM IS COMPARABLE TO ETHNIC-CLEANSING

- condemns the other grave violations of human rights in Tibet, notably arbitrary detention and arrest; torture for political reasons; violations of the rights of women, notably by forced sterilization and abortions; violation of freedom of religion, all being offences which, combined with the destruction of the rich Tibetan culture and population transfer, threaten the very survival of the Tibetan people, and are, therefore, comparable to ethnic cleansing.

8. ENVIRONMENT PROBLEMS

- concerned about the destruction of the natural environment of the Tibetan plateau, notably by indiscriminate deforestation and dumping of toxic and radioactive waste, which have serious consequences not only in Tibet, but also in all the region and the world.

9. RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

- reaffirms the inalienable right of the Tibetan people to self-determination.

10. RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE

- taking note that the violations of human rights, particularly the right to self-determination, and also all other violations of international law are, by definition of legitimate concern to all members of the international community, cannot just be attributed to internal affairs of any one State.

1. Requests the Belgian Government:

- to ask the People's Republic of China to put an end to such policies and practices which violate the human rights and basic freedoms of Tibetans;
- to support through diplomatic channels the approach by the Dalai Lama and the representatives of the Tibetan Government-in-Exile for negotiations with the Chinese authorities in order to obtain the right of self-determination and the constitution of a democratic peace zone in Tibet;
- to urge the People's Republic of China to stop its birth control policy, the forced sterilisation and abortion of Tibetan women;
- to demand that the People's Republic of China stop its policy of population transfer to Tibet in violation of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949); immediately release all Tibetan prisoners of conscience detained in Chinese prisons and concentration camps in Tibet;

- to formally insist on the respect of the Conventions signed by the People’s Republic of China, member of the Security Council of the UN, namely: the UN Convention Against Torture (1984), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1966) and the Convention on the rights of the Child (1989), and to implement the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament, the Council of Europe and the Belgian House of Representatives (29 March 1994).
- 2. Invites the Belgian Government to propose at the European Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to take a stand on the issue and inform of this to the authorities of the People’s Republic of China;
- 3. Requests Belgium to do its utmost to obtain the implementation of resolutions 1353 (XIV), 1732 (XVI) and 2079 (XX) of the UN and also to obtain, without delay, observer status at this international institution.

Translated by the Office of Tibet, Paris

Dr. Samuel Cogolati
Member of the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium
Brussels
8 April 2020

PUBLIC STATEMENT

Gedhun Choekyi Nyima

Tibet continues to be rated as the second least free country in the world, after Syria. Tibetans say that it is easier to go to heaven than to get a passport from Chinese government. Tibet has been under iron-fist control of China for over six decades. The repressive nature of the rule is best exemplified by the case of Panchen Lama. He has not been seen for quarter of a century.

He was recognised as the reincarnation of the 10th Panchen Lama on 14 May 1995 by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Three days later, on 17 May, the Chinese government abducted him along with his parents. For 25 years he has not been seen or heard in public, although it is believed he is still alive. On the 25th of this month he will be 31 years old.

The plight of *Gedun Choekyi Nyima is particularly heart wrenching one for Tibetans. This recurring human rights abuse needs to be addressed. China's claim of him leading a healthy, normal life cannot be considered credible. Not when the world has not seen him actually alive. His enforced disappearance case was registered in 1995 with the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearance. It is one of the oldest continuing cases of enforced disappearance in the world. And he is one of the world's longest-serving political prisoners and the youngest one at that.

As a Member of the Federal Parliament of Belgium and Vice-chair of the Foreign affairs Committee, I thereby express my strong support for the second highest figure in Tibetan Buddhism - Gedhun Choekyi Nyima.

To mark the 25th anniversary of his disappearance, this year, I have asked the Belgian Minister of Foreign affairs to send a strong message to Beijing to free him and his parents immediately without any conditions.

** Spelled generally as Gedhun Choekyi Nyima*

THE BASQUE PARLIAMENT
Basque Autonomous Country
Vitoria Gasteiz, Spain
12 December 1995

Mrs. Carmen Asian Ayala, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission, certifies that the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Basque Parliament, which met in an official session on 12 December 1995 and having been briefed on the updated information relating to the situation of the Tibetan people, has unanimously accepted the institutional declaration on the situation of the Tibetan people in the following terms:

It

1. Declares its support to the Tibetan people, a million old entity characterized by its history, culture, language and institutions which, following the invasion and occupation of its territory by the Chinese army, has always been subjected to forced political assimilation and continued violations of Human Rights. Pays its homage to the Tibetan people and their exile institutions, and expresses the solidarity and respect of the Basque people.
2. Supports the rights of the Tibetan people to fully choose their future social, cultural and economic policies.
3. Requests the Spanish Government to urge the government of China, and particularly appeals to the European Union and the international organizations to respect the human rights and free aspirations of the people of Tibet and also to put an end to the conflicts through dialogue and negotiations.

Urges the Basque Government:

- to continue to explore ways of collaboration and cooperation as it has been doing till now,
- to adopt and implement, in due time, projects that will contribute to aiding the Tibetans in exile to return to their country and the development of the Tibetan people.

In order to render the present resolution official, according to executive procedure, I am sending it for approval to the President of the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Basque Parliament on 12 December 1995.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
The Grand Dukedom of Luxembourg
12 March 1998

MOTION THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

- Aware of the universal value of Human Rights;
- In view of the grave situation of Human Rights in Tibet, particularly in the fields of religion, culture, language and the level of education;
- Concerned that the rights are not respected by the Chinese authorities;
- Welcome the efforts undertaken by the Government during its tenure of the Presidency of the European Union in initiating a true dialogue on Human Rights with the Chinese authorities and the progress achieved in the area of dialogue.

INVITES THE GOVERNMENT

- To raise the problem of Human Rights and the Tibetan issue during the bilateral relations between China and Luxembourg, notably during the official visits;
- To approach all the international organisations to grant a true autonomy in Tibet in the fields of religion, culture, language and education, and the respect of Human Rights in China;
- To fully take every opportunity in the course of EU policy of dialogue with the Chinese authorities
- To make progress on the Human Rights issue and all other aspects related to it.

This Motion was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies during its public session on 12 March 1998

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, Defence, Co-operation and Immigration;
- deeply concerned about the self-immolation in late March in Delhi, opposite the Chinese Embassy, of Jamphel Yeshe, 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.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT
Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs
21 July 1998

RESOLUTION

That the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Sub-Committee on Human Rights, requests the Taoiseach, Mr. Bertie Ahern T.D.

- to raise with the Chinese leadership the question of human rights in Tibet and in particular the recent unrest and deaths of named Tibetan citizens in Drapchi Prison;
- to further raise the question of self-determination for the Tibetan people and the possibility of Ireland hosting a meeting between the Chinese and Tibetan officials with a view to assisting in a resolution of this problem;
- to further raise with the Chinese leadership the possibility of President Jiang Zemin meeting with the Dalai Lama; and
- for permission to be given to the Dalai Lama to visit Buddhist shrines in China.

THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT
Amsterdam, Netherlands
18 December 2003

RESOLUTION

Having deliberated thereupon and:

- Considering that the human rights and environmental situations in Tibet have seriously worsened during the past year;

Considering that China's demographic policy, whereby forced sterilisations are carried out upon Tibetan women and large numbers of Chinese people are being deliberately relocated in Tibet, is resulting in the cultural and economic marginalisation of the Tibetan people;

Considering that monasteries have been destroyed in recent years, that monks and nuns have been expelled, that death sentences have been imposed upon ethnic Tibetans for alleged political offences and that arbitrary arrests and unfair trials have been commonplace;

Considering that it is of great importance that a dialogue be initiated between China and Tibet, and that the issue of Tibet has been insufficiently addressed within the context of the dialogue on human rights between the European Union and China;

Considering that the United States has appointed a Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, who is making active efforts to bring about a dialogue between the Chinese Government and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile;

And considering that Special Representatives for certain regions, but not Tibet, have been appointed at the European level;

Hereby requests the Government to call for the appointment of a Special Representative for Tibet at the European level.

ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF LITHUANIA
Vilnius
25 October 1996

With the view that

- the Tibetan nation has an ancient self-reliant tradition;
- on the eve of the Chinese military invasion in 1949, Tibet was an independent State and possessed all the attributes of independent statehood as recognized under international law: a defined territory, a population inhabiting that territory, a government, and the ability to enter into international relations;
- the 1949 invasion of Tibet by the People's Republic of China and its occupation are considered illegal;
- the publicly-acknowledged nation's right to self-determination and independence should apply to Tibet as well;
- the policy of the People's Republic of China with respect to Tibet is not in compliance with rights, justice and basic human rights;
- the Tibetan national identity and culture which makes a considerable part of the world culture are threatened with the real danger of extermination;
- the non-violent policy practiced by His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama is an example to be followed by all those seeking to resolve conflicts in a peaceful way;
- on the eve of the XXI century, we have a unique opportunity to give impetus for the peaceful solution of the Tibetan issue.

Denounces

- the rude violations of basic human rights in Tibet as perpetrated by the People's Republic of China, transfer of Chinese population into Tibet which threatens the existence of the Tibetan culture and identity;
- devastation of Tibet's fragile environment through indiscriminate logging and mining, and the on-going persecution of monks and nuns by the Chinese authorities.
- Urges the Seismas of the Republic of Lithuania:
 - to recognize Tibet as an occupied State;
 - to emphasize the right of Tibet to self-determination and independence;
 - to recognize His Holiness the Dalai Lama and his Tibetan Government-in-Exile as the only legitimate representatives of Tibet;
 - to encourage the People's Republic of China to immediately start negotiations without preconditions with the Government of His Holiness the Dalai Lama on the status of Tibet;
 - to denounce the human rights violations in Tibet as carried out by the People's Republic of China;
 - to request the United Nations to include the issue of Tibet on the agenda of its General Assembly.

Decides

- to recognize His Holiness the Dalai Lama and his Tibetan Government-in-Exile as the only legitimate representatives of Tibet;
- to present this resolution to the Chairman of the Seismas of the Republic of Lithuania, Tibet support group of the Seismas of the Republic of Lithuania, and His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

DR. ANDRIUS NAVICKAS
Member of the Seimas (Parliament), Republic of Lithuania
7 May 2020

JOINT APPEAL LETTER

Addressed to Gitanas Nausėda, President of Lithuania and Linas Linkevičius, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania on the fate of the world 's youngest political prisoner

2020 May 17 the 25th anniversary of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima will be commemorated around the world, which is more commonly known as the 11th Panchen Lama, the anniversary of his abduction.

He is named the youngest political prisoner, who disappeared as early as 1995, three days after the exiled Tibetan the Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader, has officially named the six-year-old boy from Central Tibet rank as a person in the Tibetan Buddhist tradition.

The Panchen Lama was abducted along with his parents, was arrested, and his whereabouts are single the most diligently hidden Chinese state secrets.

Traditionally, the Panchen Lama and the Dalai Lama are inextricably linked. After the death of one of them, the other the spiritual leader recognizes and formally announces the new incarnation, nurtures it, and helps shape identity. But the Chinese regime brutally intervened in the Tibetan Buddhist tradition, took action that can only be treated as a drastic violation of human rights.

By the way, the Chinese atheist regime resorted to manipulation - decided to instruct Tibetan Buddhists what is their "true" spiritual leader and with it proclaimed a boy raised in a communist family. He is in Tibet, has no authority and is called the Chinese Panchen.

Various international organizations have repeatedly asked China about Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his fate of the family, but each time it was repulsed by cynical lies.

2019 in September, a United Nations task force investigating the disappearances and abductions of people once again asked the Republic of China about the situation of that person. China replied that Gedhun Choekyi Nyima received proper free education, attended university and now found a job. But so far, the world community has not no confirmed knowledge of the XI Panchen Lama - whether he is alive and what his current identity is.

The question becomes even more acute now that His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama is of solid age. Although he is still in great physical shape, everyone understands that sooner or later the question of the heir will arise.

According to tradition, the role of the Panchen Lama is very important here, making the Tibetans anxious and no more believes that the Republic of China has envisaged actions here that would further destroy the spirituality of Tibet tradition.

On May 17 this year, to mark the 25th anniversary of the abduction of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, He should now be 31 years old. The Tibetan government in exile and operating around the world Tibetan organizations call on the public to commemorate this sad anniversary and remind China To the communist regime about the prisoner of conscience Gedhun Choekyi Nyima - the 11th Panchen Lama of Tibet.

Therefore, we call on the President of the Republic of Lithuania Gitanas Nausėda, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Lina Linkevičius appealed to the current Chinese government, demanding that the International Human Rights organizations to obtain reliable information on the fate of the world's youngest political prisoner. Only true can liberate not only the Chinese government itself, but also everyone's international relations with that country.

PARLIAMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
Prague
20 March 1998

Resolution of the Senate on Human Rights abuses in China and Tibet

The Senate

- in an effort to develop friendly and non-confrontational relationships with the People's Republic of China;
- in the awareness of the fact that the fully-qualified and significant position of the People's Republic of China in the UN and other international organisations implies not only rights but also duties to observe universally-acknowledged norms;
- believing that human rights and freedoms are universal and that their abuse anywhere in the world extends beyond the borders of individual countries;
- in the awareness that the People's Republic of China constantly abuses human rights and that the Chinese authorities continue to arrest and torture Chinese and Tibetan political opponents;
- bearing in mind the autonomy of the people of Tibet, their culture, language and religion and the need to preserve them;
- in the spirit of the resolution on human rights in China and Tibet passed by the European Parliament and the parliaments of many other countries;
- in consideration of the fact that the People's Republic of China signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in October 1997 and in the hope that the People's Republic of China will adopt a positive attitude to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and that it will lead to a constructive dialogue on these issues.

Appeals to the Government of the People's Republic of China to

- release immediately all prisoners of conscience in China and Tibet and observe its commitments arising from international norms in the areas of human and civil rights,
- open negotiations with the Dalai Lama on the current situation in Tibet and the form of its autonomy,
- enable the free and safe return of the exiled Tibetans to their country,
- stop the policies aimed at the suppression of the Tibetan people, especially the mass transfer of population into Tibet, and appeals to the Czech government to
- demand the release of all prisoners of conscience and the respect of internationally-recognised principles concerning human rights in its bilateral relations with the representatives of the People's Republic of China.

The Senate of the Czech Republic authorises all its representatives to actively defend human rights in China and Tibet during its international negotiations.

Czech Parliamentary Support Group for Tibet 17 May 2020

STATEMENT

25th Year of Enforced Disappearance of Panchen Lama of Tibet, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima

On the 25th year of enforced disappearance of Tibet's 11th Panchen Lama Gendhun Choekyi Nyima, we, the undersigned members of parliament of Czech Republic, call for his immediate release along with his entire family and other Tibetan political prisoners.

Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was born on 25 April 1989 in Tibet. He was six-year-old when he was recognized as the 11th Panchen Lama of Tibet by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Within three days, on 17 May 1995 he and his entire family members were kidnapped by China and till date China has refused to disclose sufficient and satisfactory information about him. Last month, Tibetans were forced to celebrate the 31st birthday of their religious leader, the 11th Panchen Lama without even knowing whether he is alive or not.

This evinces the egregious human rights violations suffered by Tibetans under China. It therefore comes as no surprise that Tibet is consistently ranked as the second least free region in the world and the European Parliament Intergroup on Freedom of Religion or Belief has ranked China as one of the worst violators of religious freedom in the world in 2018. Not just Tibetan Buddhists, even Uighur Muslims and Christians are also facing religious persecution by China.

In light of this, we strongly condemn the enforced disappearance of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima for the last twenty-five years. It is a tragic milestone evincing the continuous crime being perpetrated by China not only against Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family but also against all the Tibetans who are deprived of their religious leader.

We urge our Government, the European Union and the United Nations to take serious note of this gross human rights violation and press China to release Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family members and stop China from meddling in the religious practices of the Tibetans including their system of recognition of reincarnations.

SENATE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

11 June 2021

Resolution calling on the Government to boycott Beijing Winter Olympics 2022

I. Acknowledges

The ideals of the Olympic Charter, which include respect for the preservation of human dignity and non-discrimination on grounds of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, nationality or social origin, property, origin or another status among the basic principles and values of Olympism;

II. Notes with concern that

1. There are massive violations of human rights and freedoms, genocide and crimes against humanity, ethnic discrimination, and the suppression of cultural, religious and political identity in the People's Republic of China (PRC), in particular in the Autonomous Regions of Tibet and Xinjiang;
2. The Government of the PRC, despite official repeated requests from representatives of the UN Human Rights Council, refuses to grant access to independent missions of the international community;
3. The Government of the PRC, contrary to its commitment to hold the Olympic Games as "free and open," already misused the 2008 Olympic Games to further suppress human rights and freedoms and restrict freedom of expression;

III. Makes and appeals to

1. The Government of the Czech Republic to evaluate the fulfilment of international human rights obligations by the PRC, to systematically comment on the human rights situation in the PRC at the UN Human Rights Council or the UN General Assembly, and to actively support similar initiatives of other countries; International Campaign for Tibet 1825 Jefferson Place NW | Washington, DC | 20036 | USA Phone: (202) 785-1515 | Fax: (202) 785-4343 Press Contact: press@savetibet.org
2. The government and other political representatives of the Czech Republic to reject the invitation to participate in the Olympic Games in the PRC, as their presence could be misused to legitimize further discrimination, violence, and suppression of fundamental rights;
3. The Czech Olympic Committee, when selecting the organizers of the Games, to ensure their readiness to comply with the principles of the Olympic Charter and its other international obligations and to prevent the abuse of the Olympic Games for political propaganda;

IV. Reminds of

1. The criticisms the International Olympic Committee faced in 2008 for failing to anticipate violations of freedom of expression and of the press by the Government of the People's Republic of China, which also had a negative impact on the work of the international media and participants in the 2008 Olympic Games;
2. The Resolution of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic No. 131 of 20 March 2019 on the Petition for an End to the Genocide of Falun Gong Practitioners Committed by the Chinese Regime;

V. Assigns the task

To the President of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, Senator Miloš Vystrčil, to inform the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic and the President of the Czech Olympic Committee of this Resolution.

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT
Human Rights Committee
Budapest
24 June 2004

The Hungarian Parliament

- As humanity accepts Tibet’s ethnic and religious identity and historical characteristics as one of its own cultural heritages;
 - seeing the controversy between the authorities and the Tibetans in Tibet, which is the result of China’s population transfer policy aimed at changing the ethnic ratio in Tibet, its attempt to dilute the identity of the Tibetan people and suppress the political movements by using violence;
 - using the principle of self-determination;
 - continuing the tradition started by Alexander Csomo de Koros to explore the Tibetan world, which is also related to the desire of the Hungarian people to keep up our identity;
 - remembering that His Holiness the Dalai Lama received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 after which, he appealed to the international community to support the peaceful resolution of the Tibet issue;
 - seeing a parallel between the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and the 1959 Tibetan Uprising:
- A. States that China should respect human rights and stop violence in Tibet.
- B. Urges the Hungarian Parliament—as it was stated by the European Parliament on 6 July 2000, and the UN and the European Committee—to support the start of a dialogue/negotiation between China and His Holiness the Dalai Lama on the new status of Tibet, which will give autonomy to Tibet politically, socially, culturally and economically.

Reasons:

- that it is necessary for the Parliament to issue a statement on Tibet. In 1956, the Hungarian nation was also in need of solidarity and support from other countries, and many of them gave strength to our struggle. After gaining freedom, it is now our duty to express solidarity, compassion and understanding towards the freedom struggle of other nations.
- the European Parliament and the European Committee, and many other western countries also issued statements on the peaceful resolution of the Tibet issue. Mr. Irvan Szabo took the same initiative in the Hungarian Parliament in 1996; the present statement is based on that text.

Dr. Suchman Tamas (MSZP)

Dr. Semjen Zsolt (FIDESZ)

Dr. Fodor Gabor (SZDSZ)

Mr. Szaszfalvi Laszlo (MDF)

(Signed by four members of the Hungarian Human Rights Committee of the Parliament)

Translated by Zsoka Gelle

**Members of the National Council of the Slovak Republic
(Slovak Parliament)
May 2020**

STATEMENT

25th Year of Enforced Disappearance of Panchen Lama of Tibet, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima

On the 25th year of enforced disappearance of Tibet's 11th Panchen Lama Gendhun Choekyi Nyima, we the undersigned members of National Council of Slovak Republic call for his immediate release along with his entire family and other Tibetan political prisoners. Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was born on 25 April 1989 in Tibet. He was six-year-old when he was recognized as the 11th Panchen Lama of Tibet by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Within three days, on 17 May 1995 he and his entire family members were kidnapped by the Chinese authorities. Since then, China has refused to divulge any sufficient and satisfactory information about their whereabouts. Instead in his place, China installed its own candidate, a son of communist party members.

The enforced disappearance of the 11th Panchen Lama Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, then world's youngest political prisoner, is a classic example of China's egregious violations of human rights of Tibetans rampant in the last six decades in Tibet. Not just Tibetan Buddhists, even Uighur Muslims and Christians are also facing religious persecution by Chinese communist government. In light of this, we strongly condemn the enforced disappearance of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima for the last twenty-five years. It is a tragic milestone evincing the continuous crime being perpetrated by China not only against Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family but also against all the Tibetans.

We urge our Government, the European Union and the United Nations to take serious note of this gross human rights violation and press China to release Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family members and stop China from meddling in the religious practices of the Tibetans concluding their system of recognition of reincarnations.

THE NORDIC SAAMI PARLIAMENTS
Guovdageaidnu, Norway
26 May 1996

STATEMENT ON TIBET

On behalf of the Saami people in Norway, Sweden and Finland,

The Nordic Saami Parliaments support the basic rights of the Tibetan people to decide upon their own future in accordance with the principles of self-determination as laid down by the United Nations. Today Tibet is an occupied country. The Chinese invasion is a breach of international law and a threat to the security of nations.

The Nordic Saami Parliaments condemn the continued violation of human rights perpetrated by the Chinese authorities against the Tibetan people.

The Saami Parliaments give their support to His Holiness the Dalai Lama as the rightful leader of Tibet and his non-violent campaign for a free and independent Tibet. The Chinese authorities must unconditionally undertake negotiations with His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile, with the purpose of finding immediate solutions.

The Saami Parliaments support the declaration and plan of action decided upon by the first World Parliamentarians Convention on Tibet in New Delhi, India in March 1994, pledging its support for Tibet's struggle for freedom and independence.

We appeal to the peace-loving people of the world to work for the restoration of the manifest rights of the Tibetan people to self-determination and independence.

THE NORDIC SAAMI PARLIAMENTS
Guovdageaidnu, Norway
3 March 2000

THE SITUATION IN TIBET

The Saami Parliament will, while discussing the Governmental Report to the Parliament no. 21 (1999-2000) focusing on Human Dignity and Values, put the emphasis on the fact that the serious political situation in Tibet has still not changed. Today Tibet is still an occupied country, and reports tell over and over again about the serious violations of the human rights of the Tibetan people. Furthermore, restrictions on the exercise of cultural and religious freedom are increasing.

The Saami Parliament is aware of the draft resolution on the situation of human rights in China, submitted to the 56th session of the UN Human Right Commission (UNHRC). This draft resolution also contains a paragraph expressing concern for the situation in Tibet.

In the Governmental Report to the Parliament no. 21 (1999-2000) focusing on Human Dignity and Values, the Norwegian Government emphasizes the human rights dialogue with China to be strengthened.

Among other things, the Government says that the Tibet issue is to be discussed with Chinese authorities in those connections where it is natural. From the Norwegian side, the Chinese authorities are urged to open up a dialogue with His Holiness the Dalai Lama, and the importance of respect for the Tibetans' ability to exercise their religion and culture is underlined.

Hereby, the Saami Parliament urges Norway in the strongest possible way, to act in accordance with their commitments, and co-sponsor the draft resolution regarding the human right situation in China.

Additionally, the Saami Parliament encourages Norway to further accentuate the Tibetan situation in the draft resolution. At the same time, the Saami Parliament calls upon Norwegian authorities, stressing the membership of Norway in the UN Human Rights Commission, to address the situation in Tibet in all their oral statements during this year's UNHRC session.

THE NORDIC SAAMI PARLIAMENT
Skiruna, Sweden
30 September 2000

The Saami Conference, representing Saami organizations in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia, at its 17th meeting in Kiruna, Sweden:

1. In the strongest possible way, condemns the ongoing Chinese occupation of Tibet. This year it is 50 years since the Chinese army attacked Tibetan territory, and made independent Tibet an occupied country;
2. Expresses grave concern regarding the reports on serious violations of the Tibetan people's fundamental human rights, and the increasing restrictions on their exercise of cultural and religious freedom;
3. Gives strong support to the Tibetan people and their non-violent fight for freedom;
4. Expresses its deep concern for the survival of the Tibetan people and their distinct culture, identity and civilization;
5. Requests the governments of Finland, Norway, Russia and Sweden to encourage the Chinese authorities to enter into a dialogue and negotiations with His Holiness the Dalai Lama, with the aim to
 - end the occupation of Tibet;
 - end the Chinese population transfer policy, which threatens the very survival of the Tibetan people;
 - respect fundamental rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people;
 - start the demilitarization of Tibet;
 - protect the natural environment of Tibet.

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.

Japanese Parliamentarians 13 November 2012

STATEMENT

At His Holiness the Dalai Lama's Special Lecture Program

Appeal Text

We would like to extend our heartfelt welcome to His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama, who is also a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, is not only the national and spiritual leader of the Tibetan people around the world, but is also a symbol of peace and friendship for the people of the world who share the fundamental values of freedom, democracy, and human rights. It is a great honor for us to have His Holiness deliver a special address in front of the members of the Japanese Diet.

However, the Chinese government is currently committing severe human rights violations against the Tibetan people. The Chinese government severely restricts the Tibetan people's freedom of political, religious, cultural, and economic activities, and imposes harsh punishments, including torture, on Tibetans who object to these restrictions. In response to the Chinese government's crackdown on human rights, there have been a series of self-immolations by Tibetans in protest. However, instead of listening to the sorrowful cries of the Tibetan people, the Chinese government has not even responded to the Tibetan government-in-exile's repeated requests for dialogue toward a peaceful solution. This situation cannot be overlooked by us.

China claims that the situation in Tibet is a domestic issue and accuses foreign criticism as interference in its internal affairs. However, I am convinced that human rights are the most important and fundamental values and rights shared by the international community beyond national borders, and that appealing for their improvement is not an interference in internal affairs.

We, the members of the National Diet of Japan, sincerely hope that the visit of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Japan will help not only the members of the National Diet of Japan but also the people of Japan and the world at large to deepen their understanding of the extremely harsh human rights situation in Tibet and the legitimate claims of Tibetans for autonomy and democratization. In order to achieve this goal, we will continue to demand the Chinese government to improve the unjust suppression of human rights in Tibet and Uyghur, and we will actively communicate this to the international community.

November 13, 2012

Japanese Parliamentarians' Special Lecture Committee of His Holiness the Dalai Lama

All the staff

All Party Japanese Parliamentary Support Group for Tibet 20 November 2018

STATEMENT

We the Japan Tibet Parliamentary friendship association have concerns about the increasingly serious situation such as human rights oppression of the Tibetan people, the suppression of their unique culture, education, language and the denial of ethnic identity and religious freedom in Tibet.

We express support for the Middle Way Policy to seek genuine autonomy for the Tibetan people within the framework of the Chinese constitution.

His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has a clear policy that Tibet does not seek independence or separation from China. On such basis, He regard the identity of the Tibetan people, and the importance of the Tibetan Buddhist practice which forms the core of them as a top priority. Based on such values, His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has taught the preciousness of peace and freedom, compassion, preserving the environment, was awarded the Nobel peace prize and has received respect and wide support from all over the world.

We strongly wish for the restoration of the basic human rights, including the right to live freely like Tibetans, the freedom of Tibetan Buddhist beliefs, express our full and continuous empathy and solidarity to their pleas through nonviolence, and give our support towards the joint actions resolved at national parliaments and assemblies of each country. To this end, we would like to actively work on improving and developing education, economic development, cultural conservation, environmental preservation, and medical care for Tibetans.

We strongly urge the release of many Tibetans imprisoned due to political and religious beliefs and access to Tibetan human rights groups. Furthermore, we call for the United Nations to actively discuss in improving the situation regarding Tibet and urge for the allowance of UN officials to have access to Tibet as soon as possible.

In order to achieve above objectives, we strongly urge Japanese government to act and we will strengthen cooperation with international organisations, NGOs among others.

As the world's largest Tibetan Parliamentary Friendship Association, we decide to act together with Tibetan support actions resolved at parliaments and assemblies around the world.

Mr. Shimomura Hakubun
Member of Parliament and President of the All Party Japanese
Parliamentary Support Group for Tibet
17 May 2020

STATEMENT

25th anniversary of the disappearance of the 11th Panchen Lama Gedhun Choekyi Nyima

We, the All-Party Japanese Parliamentary Support Group for Tibet, are seriously concerned over the repression and deteriorating human rights situation in Tibet as the Chinese Communist regime in increasing becoming more authoritarian.

With the invasion of Tibet, China has been using the relationship between the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama as a means to sow discord among the Tibetan people and destroy their religion and culture.

After selecting their puppet Panchen Lama, the Chinese government kidnapped the Panchen Lama recognized by His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama and imprisoned him as the world's youngest political prisoner. He is still in detention since last 25 years. It is a serious humanitarian crisis rarely seen in the world, and it would never be acceptable.

We resolutely condemn the Chinese Communist Party's religious persecution, and express deep concern over the Chinese Communist Party trying to destroy Tibetan cultural, religious and linguistic identities. China must announce the whereabouts of the Panchen Lama as soon as possible, and release him immediately by heeding the call of the international community.

Of course, the Chinese Communist Party has neither the right to select the successor of the Dalai Lama as well the Panchen Lama. No one in the world has this right except the Tibetan people. The Tibetan people, based on their Buddhist tradition, have the right to choose their religious leader and place of worship without interference from any country. The international community should firmly respect and defend such right.

We, the All-Party Japanese Parliamentary Support Group for Tibet, will cooperate with countries around the world that share the same values of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law. We welcome the resolutions adopted in the Parliaments around the world against China, and that we are determined to act together.

**Nonpartisan Parliamentary Association for
Reconsidering Human Rights Diplomacy
Japan
6 April 2021**

RESOLUTION

1. The persecution and change of status quo due to serious human rights violations in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, Tibet, Southern Mongolia, Hong Kong, and Myanmar in recent years should be recognized as a threat to the international community and strongly condemned, and a parliamentary resolution should be implemented calling for the immediate cessation of serious human rights violations in a manner acceptable to the international community.
2. During the Prime Minister's visit to the United States and the G7 meeting to be held in June, we will discuss the facts with other countries and actively develop Japan's human rights diplomacy in cooperation and coordination.
3. Consideration will be given to the enactment of a bill to sanction human rights abuses, which would require the government to investigate and publicize the facts of serious human rights abuses (genocide, etc.) overseas, and to impose "sanctions" such as immigration restrictions and asset freezes.

Board Members of Nonpartisan Parliamentary Association For Reconsidering Human Rights Diplomacy

Gen Nakatani	Co-Chairs	Liberal Democratic Party	The House of Representatives
Shiori Yamao	Co-Chairs	National Democratic Party	The House of Representatives
Akihisa Nagashima	Executive Director	Liberal Democratic Party	The House of Representatives
Shu Sakurai	Vice-Executive Director	The Constitutional Democratic Party	The House of Representatives
Kazunori Inoue	Vice Chairs	Independent	The House of Representatives
Akira Kasai	Vice Chairs	Japanese Communist Party	The House of Representatives
Seiichi Kushida	Vice Chairs	Japan Restoration Party	The House of Representatives
Ken Saito	Vice Chairs	Liberal Democratic Party	The House of Representatives
Kenzo Fujisue	Vice Chairs	Liberal Democratic Party	The House of Councilors
Yasue Funayama	Vice Chairs	National Democratic Party	The House of Councilors
Jin Matsubara	Vice Chairs	The Constitutional Democratic Party	The House of Representatives
Nobuhiro Miura	Vice Chairs	Komeito	The House of Councilors
Hiroshi Yamada	Vice Chairs	Liberal Democratic Party	The House of Councilors
Hirofumi Ryu	Vice Chairs	Independent	The House of Representatives

MPL VF Hlabisa
The Office of the IFP President
South Arica
21 May 2020

STATEMENT

25th Anniversary of the Disappearance of the 11th Panchen Lama

South Africa's experience under apartheid of activists 'going missing', never to be heard from again, has heightened our sensitivity to this particular atrocity against human rights.

The IFP therefore supports the continuous call by human rights organisations throughout the world for the release of Tibet's *Gendun Choekyi Nyima, who was named the Panchen Lama in May 1995 by His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

The Panchen Lama is considered to be youngest political prisoner in the world, having been taken into so-called protective custody by China when he was just 6 years old. If he is indeed in protective custody, that should have ended when he turned 18. Yet the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child has consistently been denied access to the Panchen Lama.

It is now 25 years since he and his family were seen. The question of his whereabouts remains unanswered. We believe that he must be released. Every person has a right to their identity, culture, security and liberty, simply by virtue of being human.

It is well known that the IFP supports Tibet's quest for autonomy within China in accordance with the Middle Way approach. We have openly called for China to recognise Tibet's unique cultural identity, to adhere to international standards of human rights, to be willing to engage diplomatic negotiations, and to accept autonomy for Tibet.

We have also spoken against China's exploitation of Tibet's natural resources, which is causing environmental degradation, and their attempt to assimilate Tibetans which is destroying a cultural heritage.

The IFP believes that South Africa's own freedom places upon us the responsibility to promote freedom for all people and all nations. The mere fact that human rights abuses continue, anywhere, in a world that embraces democracy and freedom, should concern us all.

Once again, therefore, the IFP joins the call for the release of the Panchen Lama.

THE HON. MR VF HLABISA, MPL
PRESIDENT OF THE INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY

** Spelled generally as Gedhun Choekyi Nyima*

Ripun Bora
Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)
7 July 2020

STATEMENT

11th Panchen Lama Gedhun Choekyi Nyima

Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was born on 25th April 1989 to Kunchok Phuntsog (father) and Dechen Chodon (mother) in Lhari district of Nagchu provinve in Tibet. When he was six-year-old, at the request of Chadrel Rinpoche, His Holiness the Dalia lama conducted elaborate religious rites and rituals for identification of the reincarnation and recognized Gedhun Choekyi Nyima as the 11th Panchen Lama on 14th May 1995. But within three days, on 17 May 1995, he and his entire family were kidnapped by the Chinese authorities. Chadrel Rinpoche was also arbitrarily detained. Since then, China has refused to divulge any sufficient and satisfactory information about their whereabouts. Instead, China installed its own puppet, a son of communist party members, as China's Panchen Lama.

The enforced disappearance of the 11th Panchen Lama Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the world's youngest political prisoners, is a classic examples of China's egregious violations of human rights of Tibetan rampant in the last six decades in Tibet. More than 1.2 millions of Tibetan were killed; many in concentration camps and more than 6,000 monasteries were destroyed in Tibet. When China kidnapped Panchen Lama, they denied its occurrence to the UN and a year later called it "protective custody".

The 25 years of the enforced disappearance of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family members is a continuous crime not just against him, his family and the Tibetan people but also against every individual who believes in the sanctity of human rights. This is a crime against humanity and China must be held accountable for his heinous act.

Chadrel Rinpoche was the abbot of Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet which is the seat of the Panchen Lama. He was also the head of China's search committee for the reincarnation of 11th Panchen Lama.

Taiwan Parliament Group for Tibet
Taiwan
17 May 2020

STATEMENT

On May 14, 1995, six-year-old Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was recognized by the Dalai Lama as the reincarnation of the 10th Panchen Lama in accordance with Tibetan Buddhist tradition. Three days later, the Chinese government took Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family away, and no one has been able to find out what happened to them for 25 years.

Since the exile of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in India, the Chinese government has not stopped destroying traditional Tibetan culture. The Chinese government has used brutal kidnapping to deprive Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the reincarnation of the 10th Panchen Lama, of his religious identity and rights, and in recent years has gone further to “Sinicize” Tibetan Buddhist monasteries, forcibly destroying stupas and scriptures, violating Tibetan’s religious freedom and human rights.

Freedom of religious belief is a basic right of the people and the Chinese government should respect the traditional culture of Tibet. Taiwan stands with the international community, which pursues universal values such as freedom, equality and human rights, and continues to be concerned about human rights in Tibet and condemns China’s oppressive rule.

On behalf of Taiwan’s unanimous solidarity with the Tibetan people, we urge the Chinese government to immediately disclose the current situation of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family, release them, and stop all persecution of Tibetan’s human rights.

**UNREPRESENTED NATIONS AND PEOPLES ORGANISATION
(UNPO)**

General Assembly Fifth Session

The Hague

20-26 January 1995

RESOLUTION

The Situation in Chinese-Occupied Tibet

The General Assembly,

GUIDED by the principles embodied in the Charter of the Unrepresented Nations and People's Organization;

NOTING the numerous resolutions adopted on the situation in Tibet by the United Nations and other international bodies, including parliaments and political groups;

COMMENDS His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile for continuing a non-violent struggle for the realization of Tibetan freedom;

GRAVELY CONCERNED at continuing reports of gross and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms which threaten the distinct religious, cultural and national identity of the Tibetan people;

DEPLORING recent reports that the Chinese authorities have been ordering Tibetan children who have been studying in India to return to Tibet, thus preventing the continuation of their education;

ALARMED that massive numbers of Chinese settlers continue to move into Tibet, greatly increasing tensions there;

THEREFORE,

1. CONDEMNS the continued occupation of Tibet by the People's Republic of China.
2. CALL UPON the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people, as well as their right to self-determination.
3. URGES the Chinese government to halt immediately its population transfer policy in Tibet, and to cease coercive family planning on the Tibetan people.
4. REAFFIRMS its recognition that the democratically elected Tibetan Government-in-Exile, headed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, is the sole and legitimate representative of the six million Tibetan people.
5. REQUESTS the UNPO General Secretary to organize a fact-finding human rights mission to Tibet, officially or otherwise, and to transmit its findings to the General Assembly at its Fifth session a report on the situation in Tibet.

**UNREPRESENTED NATIONS AND PEOPLES ORGANISATION
(UNPO)
Tallinn
9-10 September 2000**

RESOLUTION

We, the delegates gathered at the UNPO conference in Tallinn, are dismayed that:

- the People’s Republic of China continues to occupy Tibet,
- the authorities of China have not responded to His Holiness the Dalai Lama’s Five-Point Peace Plan for Tibet,
- the authorities of China continue to practice ethnic cleansing of Tibet, including forced sterilisation of women.

Therefore, we call on the Chinese authorities to meet His Holiness the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to seek a mutually acceptable solution to the problem of Tibet.

In the name of the delegates of the conference,

Erkin Alptekin

General Secretary of UNPO

Linnart Mall

Head of Coordination Centre of UNPO in Tartu

**UNREPRESENTED NATIONS AND PEOPLES ORGANISATION
(UNPO)**

Sixth General Assembly

Tallinn

17-18 February 2001

RESOLUTION

The Situation in Eastern Turkestan and Tibet

WHEREAS the UNPO has consistently condemned the continued gross and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Eastern Turkestan and Tibet being committed by the military occupation under the communist regime of the People's Republic of China.

WHEREAS in particular, UNPO has expressed its deep concern on extra-judicial killings in Eastern Turkestan and the detention of political prisoners, including the 11-year-old Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the Eleventh Panchen Lama of Tibet and Mrs. Rabya Kader in Eastern Turkestan.

THEREFORE, the UNPO VI General Assembly:

CALLS UPON the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to censure the People's Republic of China at its 57th session for committing gross and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Tibetans and Uighurs, and welcomes the decision of the United States government to submit a resolution on China at the UN Commission on Human Rights.

CONDEMNS policies of the People's Republic of China which threaten the survival of the cultural, religious and national identity of Tibetans and Uighurs.

CALLS UPON British Petroleum to withdraw from PetroChina due to the deep concerns about PetroChina's activities in Tibet and Eastern Turkestan and opposes PetroChina's plans on the Sebei-Xining-Lanzhou gas pipeline in North Eastern Tibet.

CALLS UPON BP Amoco head John Browne to withdraw from investment in PetroChina and to take immediate steps to ensure that none of its investments will be spent on the exploitation of oil reserves in Chinese-occupied Tibet.

URGES the government of the People's Republic of China to open negotiations without preconditions with the Tibetan Government-in-Exile under the leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to reach a mutually acceptable solution on the Tibetan issue.

**UNREPRESENTED NATIONS AND PEOPLES ORGANISATION
(UNPO)
XIII GENERAL ASSEMBLY
28 June 2017**

RESOLUTION

Recalling and Reaffirming All Previous Resolutions Adopted on Tibet

Recognizes that the People's Republic of China continues to commit gross and systematic violations of human rights in Tibet with an intensified form of repression since the 2008 Uprising;

Welcomes that UN Human rights mechanisms, including the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights continues to monitor the human rights situation in Tibet;

Also recognize that the situation in Tibet is that of foreign occupation with the Tibetan people denied of their right to self-determination;

Aware that a series Sino-Tibetan talks took place between 2002 and 2010 during which the Tibetan side presented to the Chinese authorities, a Memorandum and Note on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan people;

Recognizes the important and crucial role of the international community can play to resolve the issue of Tibet by supporting the Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy for the Tibetan people;

Gravely concerned by the unprecedented number of self-immolations that have taken place in Tibet since 2009;

Gravely concerned by the continued enforced disappearance of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the Eleventh Panchen Lama of Tibet and plight of the increased number of Tibetan political prisoners;

Commends the non-violent freedom struggle of the six million Tibetan people as inspired by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in the spirit of dialogue and reconciliation;

Commends and applaud the democratic institutions established by the Central Tibetan Administration in India and the successful elections of the political leadership and the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile in 2016;

1. Condemns in the strongest terms the People's Republic of China for committing grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms upon the Tibetan people, including that of the threat of "cultural genocide";
2. Also condemns the current repressive policies in Tibet, especially that of population transfer of Chinese settlers which threatens the very survival of the national, cultural and religious identity of the Tibetans;
3. Urges the People's Republic of China to withdraw the policy of the forceful eviction of nomads in Tibet as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on the right to food of the UN Human Rights Council;
4. Also urges the People's Republic of China to halt all mining operations on the Tibetan Plateau which is now recognized as the "Third Pole" of the world;
5. Calls upon the People's Republic of China to invite the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and respond to the outstanding requests for missions by Special Procedure mandate-holders of the UN Human Rights Council;
6. Also calls upon the People's Republic of China to receive an independent expert to visit the Eleventh Panchen Lama of Tibet recognized by His Holiness the Dalai Lama as recommended by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, and to release all political prisoners in Tibet;
7. Appeals to the Tibetan people not to resort on the path of self-immolations;

8. Urges the People's Republic of China to provide free and unhindered access to foreign media to all Tibetan areas, including where self-immolations have occurred;
9. Strongly urges that the People's Republic of China resume the Sino-Tibetan talks without preconditions;
10. Also strongly urges the international community to exert pressure on the Chinese authorities to open Sino-Tibetan talks as this path is the best opportunity to resolve the issue of Tibet.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS REPORT
Geneva
1959

“The Question of Tibet and the Rule of Law”
(Excerpt)

Introduction to the Evidence on Chinese Activities in Tibet

The allegations against the People’s Republic of China can be fitted into three broad legal categories:

1. Systematic disregard for the obligations under the Seventeen-Point Agreement of 1951;
2. Systematic violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet;
3. Wanton killing of Tibetans and other acts capable of leading to the extinction of the Tibetans as a national and religious group, to the extent that it becomes necessary to consider the question of Genocide.

There is some inevitable overlap between these categories, for example, in the case of respect for religious belief, where there is this obligation under the Seventeen-Point Agreement [Article 7] and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [Article 18].

The significance of these three legal categories may be briefly explained. Violation of the 1951 Agreement by China can be regarded as a release of the Tibetan Government from its obligations, with the result that Tibet regained the sovereignty, which she surrendered under the Agreement. This question is discussed in the part of this report entitled “the Position of Tibet in International Law.” For this reason, the violations of the Agreement by China amount to more than a matter of domestic concern between Tibet and China. What is at stake is the very existence of Tibet as a member of the family of nations, and this matter concerns the whole family of nations. Evidence showing the systematic violation by China of the obligations under the Agreement is therefore printed in extenso.

Any systematic violation of human rights in any part of the world should, it is submitted, be a matter for discussion by the United Nations. For this reason, the evidence which indicates violation on a systematic scale of the rights of the Tibetan people as human beings is printed in extenso. Most people will agree that in the sphere of human rights, some rights are fundamental. The rights of the Tibetans which appear to have been ruthlessly violated are of the most fundamental—even that of life itself. With violations of this gravity, it is not a question of human rights being modified to meet the requirements of local conditions. It is a question of conduct, which shocks the civilized world and does not even need to be fitted into a legal category. The evidence points to a systematic design to eradicate the separate national, cultural and religious life of Tibet.

Genocide is the gravest crime known to the law of nations. No allegation of Genocide should be made without the most careful consideration of evidence that killings, or other acts prohibited by the Genocide Convention, however extensive, are directed towards the destruction in whole or in part of a particular group which constitutes a race, a nation or a religion. The facts, as far as they are known, are set out in extenso. It is submitted, with a full appreciation of the gravity of this accusation that the evidence points at least to a prima facie case of Genocide against the People’s Republic of China. This case merits full investigation by the United Nations.

The evidence submitted against China is printed verbatim in this report. Statements made by the official press and radio of the Chinese People’s Republic are reproduced at perhaps inordinate length, and even so amount to no more than specimens of the Chinese account of the recent history of Tibet. Space does not permit a fuller inclusion, but it is considered that the selection is at least typical of the official

Chinese accounts. The accounts given by Tibetan leaders in exile and refugees on the one hand, and Chinese spokesmen and Tibetan collaborators on the other are reproduced with a minimum of editing and running commentary. By and large the accounts given by Tibetans are self-evidently linked to the specific legal category under which they are cited; accounts from Chinese sources are by and large self-evidently inconsistent, though in this case there is a certain amount of running commentary.

At the beginning of each section of evidence presented is a summary of contents, an assessment of the effect of the evidence and, in some cases, a critical discussion of the Chinese accounts. Finally, a summary of conclusions is offered. A note on the leading personalities involved precedes the general body of evidence, together with a list of abbreviations used in the extracts and in the commentary.

From the whole tangled mass of propaganda, allegation and counter-allegations made by the principal protagonists in the Tibetan situation, one statement stands out. The Dalai Lama in his statement at Mussoorie, India, on 20 June 1959 said:

“I wish to make it clear that I have made these assertions against Chinese officials in Tibet in full knowledge of their gravity because I know them to be true. Perhaps the Beijing Government are not fully aware of the facts of the situation but if they are not prepared to accept these statements let them agree to an investigation on the point by an international commission. On our part I and my Government will readily agree to abide by the verdict of such an impartial body.”

The issue on the evidence submitted in this report is to a large extent who is telling the truth. On this issue this proposal by the Dalai Lama is of the utmost importance. The International Commission of Jurists is setting up its Legal Inquiry Committee, but it is not known whether this Committee will be allowed to enter Tibet. Nor is it certain that a United Nations Commission, if one is formed, will be able to make on the spot inquiries in Tibet. But if entry is refused it will be by the Government of the People’s Republic of China. That Government has not so far accepted the Dalai Lama’s proposal. On the question of credibility, the obvious inference is there to be drawn.

THE QUESTION OF GENOCIDE

Genocide is defined in the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, 9th December 1948, which was agreed in pursuance of the resolution by the General Assembly of the United Nations that Genocide is a crime against the law of nations. The contracting parties undertook to prevent and punish Genocide. There is therefore an obligation upon each and every one of the States who were party to the Convention to take action if a case of Genocide comes to light.

The Convention defines both the mens rea and the actus reus of Genocide in specific terms. The actus reus is committed in one or more of several ways as defined in Article 2:

- a. killing;
- b. causing serious bodily or mental harm;
- c. subjection to living conditions leading to the total or partial destruction of the group;
- d. measures intended to prevent the birth of children within the group;
- e. forcible transfer of children of the group to another.

Conspiracy to commit Genocide, incitement to commit Genocide, attempted Genocide and aiding and abetting Genocide are all declared punishable by Article 3. the mens rea of Genocide is defined as the intention to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such.

It cannot be over emphasized that one must deliberate carefully before making an allegation of Genocide. It is probably the gravest crime known to the law of nations. For this reason, the evidence must be very carefully considered, and all inferences from the evidence must be logically supportable.

EVIDENCE OF THE ACTUS REUS OF GENOCIDE:

- I. Religious groups: the evidence that there has been widespread killing of Buddhist monks and lamas in Tibet is clear and explicit. One need only refer to the evidence in this category under

Section A (II). If this evidence is to be believed, there has been a destruction by killing of a part of a religious group. The International Commission of Jurists believes that this evidence raises at the very least a case which requires thorough and careful investigation.

- II. National groups: the account of wanton killings in Tibet points to killings on a wider scale than that of religious groups. Particular attention should be paid to the evidence of indiscriminate air attacks, and of deliberate shooting of Tibetans who were in no way engaged in hostilities. Evidence of such killings is given in Section B. It should also be stressed that the alleged deportation of 20,000 Tibetan children is directly contrary to Article 2 (e). It is of the utmost importance that this report be fully investigated.

The Memorandum contains important evidence on the forcible removal of children to China:

“Above all they have made thousands of homes unhappy by forcing young boys and girls to go to China for de-nationalization, thus getting them indoctrinated to revolt against our own culture, traditions and religion. To this end they have sent more than five thousand boys and girls up to now to China proper.”

Here is clear prima facie evidence of a violation of Article 2(e) of the Genocide Convention.

EVIDENCE OF THE MENS REA OF GENOCIDE:

It is very rarely in criminal trials that direct evidence of mens rea is available. The fact that there is no official Chinese policy statement directed towards the destruction of the Tibetans is no ground for withholding an accusation of Genocide if an inference of the requisite intention can properly be drawn. For this purpose, it is permissible to take into account acts which point to the extinction of a national or religious group whether or not such acts are in themselves acts of Genocide.

For if a systematic intention to destroy a nation or religion can be shown by acts which are not declared criminal by the Genocide Convention, the acts on which these inferences are based can properly be adduced as evidence of general intention. If in addition there are acts which are capable in law of amounting to Genocide, and such acts are part of a consistent pattern of destroying a nation or religion, the inference of intent in non-genocidal acts is equally valid in respect of acts which are within those prohibited by the Genocide Convention.

For this reason, the overall assessment of the evidence in Sections A and B is relevant and important. If such evidence points to an intention to destroy religion in Tibet, and to assimilate the Tibetan way of life to the Chinese, there is evidence of the required intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national or religious group. It has been argued that the activities of the Chinese in Tibet point to the conclusion that this was the intention behind the Chinese acts in the fields described in Sections A and B. The ruthless efficiency is otherwise difficult to explain. The evidence in these two sections should be carefully studied.

This inference has been drawn from these and other facts by Tibetans from the Dalai Lama downwards. The Tibetan opinions on the Chinese intentions are as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE DALAI LAMA IN MUSSOORIE, 20 JUNE 1959:

In the course of his press conference the Dalai Lama stated:

“The ultimate Chinese aim with regard to Tibet, as far as I can make out, seems to attempt the extermination of religion and culture and even the absorption of the Tibetan race.... Besides the civilian and military personnel already in Tibet, five million Chinese settlers have arrived in eastern and north-eastern Tso (Tsongon), in addition to which four million Chinese settlers are planned to be sent to U and Sung (Tsang) provinces of Central Tibet. Many Tibetans have been deported, thereby resulting in the complete absorption of these Tibetans as a race, which is being undertaken by the Chinese.”

MEMORANDUM:

The statement already quoted from the Memorandum on the actus reus of Genocide also contains the inference by the authors of the document that the aim was to get the children to “revolt against their own culture, traditions and religion.”

Statement of Chaghoe Namgyal Dorje:

“... My experience of four years’ work with the Chinese convinced me that their propaganda was false and that their real intention was to exterminate us as a race and destroy our religion and culture.”

“Communists are enemies not only to Buddhism but to all religions. It has been told to me that more than 2,000 Lamas have been killed by the Chinese. I have personal knowledge of such attacks on 17 Lamas.”

“Even if no help is coming, we shall fight to death. We fight not because we hope to win but that we cannot live under Communism. We prefer death.”

“We are fighting not for a class or sect. We are fighting for our religion, our country, our race. If these cannot be preserved, we will die a thousand deaths than surrender these to the Chinese.”

These inferences were drawn by people who know as no one outside Tibet can know the full extent of Chinese brutality in Tibet. They are in a better position than any outsider to assess the motives behind the Chinese oppression, including the slaughter, the deportations and the less crude methods, of all of which there is abundant evidence.

It is therefore the considered view of the International Commission of Jurists that the evidence points to:

- a. a prima facie case of acts contrary to Article 2(a) and (e) of the Genocide Convention of 1948.
- b. a prima facie case of a systematic intention by such acts and other acts to destroy in whole or in part the Tibetans as a separate nation and the Buddhist religion in Tibet.

Accordingly, the Commission will recommend to its Legal Inquiry Committee that existing evidence of Genocide be fully checked, that further evidence, if available, be investigated, that unconfirmed be investigated and checked. But the final responsibility for this task rests with the formal organ of world authority and opinion. The Commission therefore earnestly hopes that this matter will be taken up by the United Nations. For what at the moment appears to be attempted Genocide may become the full act of Genocide unless prompt and adequate action is taken. The life of Tibet and the lives of Tibetans may be at stake, and somewhere there must be sufficient moral strength left in the world to seek the truth through the world’s highest international organ.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS REPORT
Geneva
1960

“Tibet and the Chinese People’s Republic”
(Excerpt)

Report to the Secretary General

The Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet has the pleasure to submit to the International Commission of Jurists its Report on those aspects of events in Tibet which the Committee was called upon by its terms of reference to consider. The Committee came to the following conclusions

GENOCIDE

According to the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December, 1948, human groups against which genocide is recognized as a crime in international law are national, racial, ethnic and religious. The COMMITTEE found that acts of genocide had been committed in Tibet in an attempt to destroy the Tibetans as a religious group, and that such acts are acts of genocide independently of any conventional obligation. The COMMITTEE did not find that there was sufficient proof of the destruction of Tibetans as a race, nation or ethnic group as such by methods that can be regarded as genocide in international law. The evidence established four principal facts in relation to genocide:

- a. that the Chinese will not permit adherence to and practice of Buddhism in Tibet;
- b. that they have systematically set out to eradicate this religious belief in Tibet;
- c. that in pursuit of this design they have killed religious figures because their religious belief and practice was an encouragement and example to others; and
- d. that they have forcibly transferred large numbers of Tibetan children to a Chinese materialist environment in order to prevent them from having a religious upbringing.

The COMMITTEE therefore found that genocide had been committed against this religious group by such methods.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The COMMITTEE examined evidence in relation to human rights within the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The COMMITTEE in considering the question of human rights took into account that economic and social rights are as much a part of human rights as are civil liberties. They found that the Chinese communist authorities in Tibet had violated human rights of both kinds.

The COMMITTEE came to the conclusion that the Chinese authorities in Tibet had violated the following human rights, which the COMMITTEE considered to be the standards of behavior in the common opinion of civilized nations:

ARTICLE 3

The right to life, liberty and security of person was violated by acts of murder, rape and arbitrary imprisonment.

ARTICLE 5

Torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment were inflicted on the Tibetans on a large scale.

ARTICLE 9

Arbitrary arrests and detention were carried out.

ARTICLE 12

Rights of privacy, of home and family life were persistently violated by the forcible transfer of members of the family and by indoctrination turning children against their parents. Children from infancy upwards were removed contrary to the wishes of the parents.

ARTICLE 13

Freedom of movement within, to and from Tibet was denied by large-scale deportations.

ARTICLE 16

The voluntary nature of marriage was denied by forcing monks and lamas to marry.

ARTICLE 17

The right not to be arbitrarily deprived of private property was violated by the confiscation and compulsory acquisition of private property otherwise than on payment of just compensation and in accordance with the freely expressed wish of the Tibetan People.

ARTICLE 18

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion were denied by acts of genocide against Buddhists in Tibet and by other systematic acts designed to eradicate religious belief in Tibet.

ARTICLE 19

Freedom of expression and opinion was denied by the destruction of scriptures, the imprisonment of members of the Mimang group and the cruel punishments inflicted on critics of the regime.

ARTICLE 20

The right of free assembly and association was violated by the suppression of the Mimang movement and the prohibition of meetings other than those called by the Chinese.

ARTICLE 21

The right to democratic government was denied by the imposition from outside of rule by and under the Chinese Communist Party.

ARTICLE 22

The economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for the dignity and free development of the personality of man were denied. The economic resources of Tibet were used to meet the needs of the Chinese. Social changes were adverse to the interests of the majority of the Tibetan people. The old culture of Tibet, including its religion, was attacked in an attempt to eradicate it.

ARTICLE 24

The right to reasonable working conditions was violated by the exaction of labour under harsh and ill-paid conditions.

ARTICLE 25

A reasonable standard of living was denied by the use of the Tibetan economy to meet the needs of the Chinese settling in Tibet.

ARTICLE 26

The right to liberal education primarily in accordance with the choice of parents was denied by compulsory indoctrination, sometimes after deportation, in communist philosophy.

ARTICLE 27

The Tibetans were not allowed to participate in the cultural life of their own community, a culture which the Chinese have set out to destroy.

Chinese allegations that the Tibetans enjoyed no human rights before the entry of the Chinese were found to be based on distorted and exaggerated accounts of life in Tibet.

Accusations against the Tibetan “rebels” of rape, plunder and torture were found in cases of plunder to have been deliberately fabricated and in other cases unworthy of belief for this and other reasons.

THE STATUS OF TIBET

The view of the COMMITTEE was that Tibet was at the very least a de facto independent State when the Agreement of Peaceful Measures in Tibet was signed in 1951, and the repudiation of this agreement by the Tibetan Government in 1959 was found to be fully justified. In examining the evidence, the COMMITTEE took into account events in Tibet as related in authoritative accounts by officials and scholars familiar at first hand with the recent history of Tibet and official documents which have been published. These show that Tibet demonstrated from 1913 to 1950 the conditions of statehood as generally accepted under international law. In 1950 there was a people and a territory, and a government which functioned in that territory, conducting its own domestic affairs free from any outside authority. From 1913-1950 foreign relations of Tibet were conducted exclusively by the Government of Tibet and countries with whom Tibet had foreign relations are shown by official documents to have treated Tibet in practice as an independent State.

Tibet surrendered her independence by signing in 1951 the Agreement on Peaceful Measures for the Liberation of Tibet. Under that Agreement the Central People’s Government of the Chinese People’s Republic gave a number of undertakings, among them: promises to maintain the existing political system of Tibet, to maintain the status and functions of the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama, to protect freedom of religion and the monasteries and to refrain from compulsion in the matter of reforms in Tibet. The COMMITTEE found that these and other undertakings had been violated by the Chinese People’s Republic, and that the Government of Tibet was entitled to repudiate the Agreement as it did on 11 March 1959.

On the status of Tibet, the previous inquiry was limited to considering whether the question of Tibet was a matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Chinese People’s Republic. The COMMITTEE considered that it should confine itself to this question and it was therefore not necessary to attempt a definitive analysis in terms of modern international law of the exact juridical status of Tibet. The COMMITTEE was not concerned with the question whether the status of Tibet in 1950 was one of de facto or de jure independence and was satisfied that Tibet’s status was such as to make the Tibetan question one for the legitimate concern of the United Nations even on the restrictive interpretation of matters “essentially within the domestic jurisdiction” of a State.

Purshottam Trikamdas,

Chairman Arturo A. Alafriz

T.S. Fernando

K.Bentsi-Enchill

Ong Huck Lim

N.C. Chatterjee

R.P. Mookerjee

Rolf Christophersen

M.R. Seni Pramoj

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS
Geneva
December 1997

**“Tibet: Human Rights and the Rule of Law”
Report**

PREFACE

The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) has been concerned by developments in Tibet for almost four decades.

In 1959 the ICJ published “The Question of Tibet and the Rule of Law,” which examined Chinese policy in Tibet, violations of human rights in Tibet and the position of Tibet in international law. The report found that “almost all the rights which together allow the full and legitimate expression of human personality appear to be denied to the Tibetans at the present time and, in most cases, for some time past. On the basis of the available evidence it would seem difficult to recall a case in which ruthless suppression of man’s essential dignity has been more systematically and efficiently carried out.” In view of the apparent gravity of the violations of human rights alleged, including evidence relating to the question of genocide, the ICJ decided to create a special committee of inquiry.

The following year, the ICJ published “Tibet and the Chinese People’s Republic: A Report to the International Commission of Jurists by its Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet,” whose findings, in the words of the ICJ Secretary-General, “constitute a detailed condemnation of Chinese rule in Tibet.” The report examined the evidence relating to genocide, finding that “acts of genocide had been committed in Tibet in an attempt to destroy the Tibetans as a religious group.” It also found widespread violations of numerous civil and political as well as economic and social rights. Finally, looking at the status of Tibet, it concluded that Tibet was “at the very least a de facto independent State” prior to its “17-Point Agreement” with China, and that China’s violations of its undertakings pursuant to that pact entitled Tibet to repudiate it.

These findings were presented to the United Nations General Assembly, which called on China in 1959 to ensure “respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life” and in 1961 to cease “practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms including their right to self-determination.”

In December 1964 based on statements from Tibetan refugees arriving in India, the ICJ reported that “the domination and persecution of the Tibetan people at the hands of the Chinese People’s Republic and its army of occupation in Tibet is continuing unabated .” In particular, the evidence disclosed “a continuance of ill-treatment of many monks, lamas, and other religious figures, resulting in death through excessive torture, beatings, starvation and forced labour.” The ICJ concluded that the General Assembly resolutions “have had no effect on Chinese policies or action in Tibet.” In 1965 the General Assembly repeated its appeal.

The next years saw the situation in Tibet grow more desperate. The creation of the Tibet Autonomous Region in central Tibet in September 1965 established a permanent system of Chinese control and accelerated the policy of collectivization. Every aspect of Tibetan culture came under attack during the Cultural Revolution which began in 1966. By 1976, Tibet’s cultural and religious heritage, including almost all its monasteries, lay in ruins. Tens if not hundreds of thousands of Tibetans were killed. A post-Mao liberalisation allowed a revival of Tibetan religion and culture, but was abruptly replaced with more hard-line policies, including increased colonisation. In 1991 the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the UN Commission on Human Rights expressed concern “at the continuing reports of violations of fundamental human rights and freedoms which threaten the distinct cultural, religious and national identity of the Tibetan people.”

In response to these trends, the ICJ decided to conduct a new in-depth study into the situation of the rule of law and human rights in Tibet. In keeping with its normal practice, the ICJ approached the government of China on at least five separate occasions seeking permission to send a fact-finding delegation to Tibet. On 25 March 1993, the Charge d'affaires and Deputy Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Mr. Jiang Changqin, told the ICJ that its request had been transmitted for consideration to the "relevant department" of his government. In response to the ICJ follow-up letter, Mr. Hou Zhitong, Charge d'affaires, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the China to the United Nations Office in Geneva informed the ICJ that "the relevant department of my government is unable to accommodate your request owing to busy schedule." Follow-up letters by the ICJ in November 1993, January 1994 and August 1995 elicited no response. Finally, in response to an ICJ letter of 8 December 1995, Mr. Wu Jianmin, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva stated by letter dated 10 January 1996: "I would like to inform you that we deem such a visit not opportune at the present stage."

Reluctantly, the ICJ concluded that it had no choice but to base its report - as it had based its previous reports - on interviews with exiles, a review of available documentation, and, in particular, a thorough study of Chinese official statements. Even as work on this study was underway, the ICJ again approached the Chinese Mission, without success, to arrange a visit.

The report documents a new escalation of repression in Tibet, characterised by a "re-education" campaign in the monasteries, arrests of leading religious figures and a ban on the public display of photos of the Dalai Lama. It also examines the increasing threats to aspects of Tibetan identity and culture through the transfer of Chinese population into Tibet, the erosion of the Tibetan language and the degradation of Tibet's environment. Tibetans, the report finds, are powerless to halt these threats because the "autonomy" which they supposedly enjoy is more fictitious than real. The report concludes that Tibetans are a "people under alien subjugation," entitled to but denied the right of self-determination.

The report also credits China with significant improvements in the fields of education and health care in Tibet, particularly when compared with the situation in "old" Tibet, but rejects China's assertions that these advances legitimise its coercive behaviour. The ICJ 1964 response to this argument remains valid today.

The Chinese authorities attempt to justify their actions in Tibet on the ground that economic and political reforms were necessary in Tibet. Whilst this may have been partly true, Chinese methods of bringing them about cannot possibly be justified, and are quite contrary to the means recognised by the Rule of Law and promoted by the International Commission of Jurists with the objective of improving economic and social conditions. The essential prerequisite of such reforms is the free will of the people concerned.

In publishing this report, the ICJ calls on the United Nations and on nations everywhere to pay heed to the plight of Tibet and to come to the defence of the fundamental principles of international law which have been trampled upon. In particular, the ICJ calls for a referendum to be held in Tibet under United Nations supervision to ascertain the wishes of the Tibetan people. We make these calls with few illusions, but inspired by the words of Ireland's Foreign Minister Frank Aiken who, in appealing to the UN General Assembly during its debate on Tibet in 1959, said:

Looking around this Assembly, and looking at my own delegation, I think how many benches would be empty here in this hall if it had always been agreed that when a small nation or a small people fell into the grip of a major power, no one could ever raise their case here; that once they were a subject nation, they must always remain a subject nation.

This report is dedicated to all Tibetan political prisoners. Among them, the Venerable Palden Gyatso, a Buddhist monk whose statement to the ICJ regarding his cruel torture during three decades in Chinese prisons and labour camps, is quoted in this report. Since his release and escape from China, he has campaigned around the world to call attention to the situation in his homeland. His life is testimony to the resilience of the human spirit. Copies of this report were forwarded for comment, prior to publication, to the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Tibetan government-in-exile.

Adama Dieng
Secretary-General

RECOMMENDATIONS

The principal recommendation of this report is for a referendum to be held in Tibet under United Nations supervision to ascertain the wishes of the Tibetan people. Those eligible to vote in such a referendum would be Tibetans and other persons resident in Tibet before 1950 and their descendants, as well as Tibetan refugees and their descendants. The referendum would take place in the contiguous territories in which ethnic Tibetans historically constituted a majority and among the exile community. This exercise of the right to self-determination could result in the establishment of an independent state, a form of genuine internal self-government, continuation of Tibet's current status within China, or any other status freely determined by the Tibetan people. Most of the other specific recommendations of this report flow from China's violations, spelled out in the report, of its binding obligations under international human rights law, and do not need to be enumerated exhaustively here. Some of the overarching recommendations, however, include:

Recommendations to the People's Republic of China

- Enter into discussions with the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government-in-exile on a solution to the question of Tibet based on the will of the Tibetan people;
- Ensure respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people by ending the violations described in this report;
- End those practices which threaten to erode the distinct cultural, religious and national identity of the Tibetan people. In particular, cease policies which result in the movement of Chinese to Tibetan territory;
- Cooperate with United Nations mechanisms for the protection of human rights. In particular, facilitate meaningful and unrestricted visits to Tibet of the UN mechanisms on torture, summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial executions, violence against women, disappearances, arbitrary detention, and independence of the judiciary. Release those prisoners whose detention has been ruled arbitrary by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detentions, and prisoners held for similar reasons. Implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on Religious Intolerance and allow him to conduct a meaningful follow-up visit with unrestricted access to the Tibetan people;
- Ratify without reservations the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its optional protocols and the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights;
- Allow unrestricted access to Tibet by independent human rights monitors.

To the United Nations General Assembly

- Resume its debate on the question of Tibet based on its resolutions of 1959, 1961 and 1965.

To the United Nations Commission on Human Rights

- Appoint a Special Rapporteur to investigate the situation of human rights in Tibet.

To the United Nations Secretary-General

- Using his good offices, appoint a Special Envoy to promote a peaceful settlement of the question of Tibet and a United Nations-supervised referendum to ascertain the wishes of the Tibetan people.

To the international community

- States and other international actors should refrain from taking a position on the legal status of Tibet until after a referendum is held in accordance with the recommendation made in this report;
- Development assistance to Tibet should benefit the Tibetan people. To this end, it should ensure the participation of Tibetans in all stages of project design and implementation, respect Tibetan choices regarding the environment and development and not encourage the movement of Chinese to Tibetan territory.

To the Tibetan government-in-exile

- Enter into discussions with the Government of China on a solution to the question of Tibet based on the will of the Tibetan people;
- Cooperate in the organization of a United Nations-supervised referendum in Tibet and in the exile community to ascertain the wishes of the Tibetan people.

PERMANENT TRIBUNAL OF PEOPLES
Session on Tibet Verdict Strasbourg, France
20 November 1992

The Permanent Tribunal of Peoples (the Tribunal) was established at Bologna, Italy, on 26 June 1979. The function of the Tribunal is to look beyond States to the people of the world and respond to appeals by them to its jurisdiction. The Tribunal examines and declares its findings as to people's rights.

In accordance with its Statute and the requirements of international customary law, the Tribunal accepted three complaints in the name of the Tibetan people against the People's Republic of China. The Tribunal formally informed the People's Republic of China's Embassies in Rome and Paris of the decision to declare the complaint admissible and of the opportunity that would be afforded to it to participate in every stage of the proceedings. The PRC declined to participate in the hearing, but appointed two representatives to represent them.

On the basis of the evidence and submissions addressed to the Tribunal, the Tribunal reached the following decisions and recommendations:

DECISIONS

For these reasons, the Tribunal decides:

that the Tibetan people have from 1950 been continuously deprived of their right to self-determination;

- 7.1) that this breach of a basic right of the Tibetan people has been achieved through the violation of other basic rights of the Tibetan people, among others by depriving them of the right of the exercise of freedom of religion and expression, by arbitrary arrests and punishments without trial, by the destruction of religious and cultural monuments and by resorting to torture;
- 7.2) that the population transfer from the People's Republic of China into the territory of Tibet of non-Tibetan peoples is directed towards undermining the ethnic and cultural unity of Tibet;
- 7.3) that the division of the territory of Tibet in two parts, one called the "Autonomous Region of Tibet" and the other made up administratively of parts of various Chinese provinces, is also directed towards destroying the unity and the identity of the Tibetan people; and
- 7.4) that the Tibetan people were autonomously governed for many centuries; achieved a specific state structure after 1911 and that the basic Tibetan institutions are now represented by the Tibetan Government-in-Exile.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1) Copy of this verdict shall, as soon as possible, be provided by the Secretary General of the Tribunal to the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Government of Tibet in Exile and the Secretary General of the United Nations. It shall also be provided to other interested States and international, national and regional bodies. The Government of the People's Republic of China is called upon without delay to conform to the findings of the Tribunal, to cease human rights abuses, to punish those found responsible and to afford the Tibetan people the exercise of their right to self-determination.
- 8.2) To break the impasse of derogations from international law and further grave violations of human rights found by it, the Tribunal appeals to the Secretary General of the United Nations to establish appropriate machinery to permit the conduct within Tibet of an act of self-determination to determine the future political arrangements of Tibet and its association, if any, with the People's Republic of China. As a preliminary step to this end, a Special Rapporteur for Tibet should be appointed to

investigate and report to the organs of the United Nations and the world community on allegations of human rights abuses in Tibet and the desire for, and exercise of, the Tibetan people's right to self-determination, guaranteed by the Charter.

- 8.3) the Secretary General of the Tribunal shall call to the particular notice of the Secretary General of the United Nations, and other relevant international agencies, the complaints received by the Tribunal of forced involuntary sterilisation of women of child-bearing age as a deliberate programme of ethnic genocide, with a recommendation that this complaint be the subject of immediate special investigation. Similarly, an international expert group should be established to investigate the charges made during the hearings of the Tribunal of radioactive pollution allegedly resulting from uranium mining, nuclear installations, and toxic and radioactive waste disposal in Tibet.
- 8.4) Respected non-governmental organisations (such as the International Commission of Jurists, Amnesty International, Law Asia and the Minority Rights Group) shall be provided with a copy of the Tribunal's Verdict. They will be urged to continue their vigilant scrutiny of the situation in Tibet. They will be asked to explore ways of reaching beyond the formal structures of State machinery to the peoples of China and Tibet so that a just, peaceful and lasting relationship could be established between those peoples on the basis of mutual respect, recognition of the rights of peoples and faithful compliance with international law.
- 8.5) To further the process of reconciliation proposed in the preceding paragraph, the Tribunal urges relevant non-governmental organisations to convene, in 1993 or 1994, an international conference on the future of Tibet. Such a conference should consider this Verdict and the records of the proceedings of the Tribunal. It should explore concrete ways of working towards reconciliation between the Tibetan and the Chinese peoples. These ways could include the appointment of human rights monitors and the posting of United Nations volunteers in a Tibetan Zone of Peace. Representatives of the Tibetan Government-in-exile and of the People's Republic of China should be invited to take part in such a conference and in such measures towards reconciliation.

CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS
London
6-10 January 1993

“Self-determination and Independence for Tibet”

LONDON STATEMENT ON TIBET

- 1.1. Between 6 and 10 January 1993, in London, a number of lawyers from many countries, with expertise in international law, met to consider issues relating to the exercise of the right to self-determination by the people of Tibet. Also present during the conference were a number of officials and observers. The conference was preceded and accompanied by the distribution of papers written by the participants. It was conducted with a high measure of dialogue and a full and free exchange of views designed to elucidate the matters under consideration. Chief amongst these was the right of self-determination for the people of Tibet under international law, the status of Tibet, population transfer to and from Tibet as affecting the exercise of the right to self-determination of the people of Tibet and various issues concerning departures from basic human rights, including cultural and social rights, effecting the people of Tibet as whole and individual Tibetans.

INVITATION TO THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- 2.1. Prior to the conference, the chairman (Justice Michael Kirby, Australia) wrote the Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) in London inviting his participation in the conference or the attendance of a representative or expert nominated by the PRC able to express the Chinese viewpoint on the matters to be discussed, which were described to the Ambassador.
- 2.2. The Ambassador, by letter, declined this invitation. As appears, he insisted that the conference was an interference in the domestic affairs of the PRC and should be cancelled. A representative of the Chinese Embassy in Canberra, Australia, called on the Chairman to press this request. However, it was declined and, to the contrary, the Chairman urged again the participation of a nominated expert able to express the Chinese viewpoint.
- 2.3. Notwithstanding the refusal of the PRC to participate in the conference, the Chinese Embassy in Australia provided to the conference a number of booklets and a statement setting out the PRC’s position on the Tibetan questions. These booklets were tabled at the conference. They were all available to participants and were referred to from time to time. A list of the booklets is Annex 4.
- 2.4. Amongst the booklets in Annex 4 is the White Paper, Tibet—Its Ownership and Human Rights Situation, published by the Information Office of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China. Copies of that White Paper were provided to participants in advance of the conference. Also provided to all participants was the statement summarizing the position of the PRC, made available to the Chairman.
- 2.5. The participants welcomed the involvement of Tibetans in the conference. They also welcomed the provision of the White Paper, the statement and other documents in Annex 4 as an indication of the increasing sensitivity of the PRC to international opinion about the right of peoples to self-determination and about departures from human rights norms established by international law. In particular, the participants noted an increased willingness on the part of the PRC to express and defend its position. Although this would be better achieved by face-to-face contact between experts and representatives of the PRC and the Tibetan people, the provision of a written argument was seen by the participants in this conference as a distinct step in the right direction. It was, therefore, welcomed. Out of dialogue may emerge an understanding of competing and different points of view. It may lead in time to reconciliation based upon international law and respect for the friendly relations between states and peoples.

- 2.6. In the course of their deliberations and in reaching the conclusions stated below, the participants have taken into account the expressions of the Chinese viewpoints and distributed documentation. The participants approached the issues under consideration rigorously with neutrality and professionalism, basing their conclusions only upon clearly established evidence of facts and clearly established principles of international law.

EVIDENTIARY COMMITTEES

- 3.1. Before the conference, planning was undertaken in various countries to permit the gathering and synthesis of evidentiary material which could be placed before the participants upon the basis of which they could express their conclusions.
- 3.2. The first two days of the conference were devoted to the work of committees dealing with evidence relevant to what may generically be described as self-determination issues (Committee A) and human rights issues (Committee B). On each subject discussed within the committees the participants had papers setting out the position and arguments of the PRC and the opposing views, which included in many cases the views of Tibetans.
- 3.3. At the outset of the plenary sessions of the conference the respective chairman of each committee [Judge Grogan (A) and Justice Einfeld (B)] presented reports on the principal conclusions reached by each committee. During the plenary sessions which followed, frequent reference was made to the respective conclusions of the two committees. Those conclusions form part of the record of the conference.
- 3.4. In addition to statements from Tibetan participants and observers, the participants had available to them a vast collection of literature which has earlier examined self-determination and human rights issues relevant to Tibet. This has been taken into account by the participants in reaching their conclusions.
- 3.5. The conclusions of the conference were reached by consensus of the participants.

TIBETANS AS A PEOPLE ENTITLED TO THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

- 4.1. In international law there has been a controversy about "peoples' rights" and about who constitutes a "people" for the exercise of such rights in international law, which binds all states and peoples.
- 4.2. Nevertheless, it is clear that international law recognizes the peoples' right to self-determination. The principle of self-determination of peoples is expressly recognized in the United Nations Charter. The "right of all peoples to self-determination" is also recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and in numerous other international instruments and writings.

Manifestations of the exercise of the people's right to self-determination—peaceful and non-peaceful—can be seen in all parts of the world at this time. Accordingly, if the Tibetan people are a "people" for the purposes of the peoples' right, they are entitled, by international law, to exercise the right to self-determination, which belongs to them.

- 4.3. There is no universally accepted definition of who are a "people" entitled, by international law, to enjoy the peoples' right to self-determination recognized by that law. However, a useful description of the criteria commonly taken into account in declaring that a group of individuals is a "people" for this purpose is contained in the conclusion of the UNESCO meeting of Experts on Further Study of the Rights of Peoples (Paris, February 1990). The conclusions referred to the following characteristics:

"A people for the rights of peoples in international law, including the right to self-determination, has the following characteristics:

- 1) A group for the rights of peoples in international law, including the right to self-determination, has the following common features:
 - a. A common historical tradition;

- b. Racial or ethnic identity;
 - c. Cultural homogeneity;
 - d. Linguistic unity;
 - e. Religious or ideological affinity;
 - f. Territorial connection;
 - g. Common economic life.
- 2) The group must be of a certain number who need not be large (e.g., the people of microstates) but must be more than a mere association of individuals within a State;
 - 3) The group as a whole must have the will to be identified as a people or the consciousness of being a people—allowing that groups or some members of such groups, though sharing the foregoing characteristics, may not have the will or consciousness; and
 - 4) Possibly the group must have institutions or other means of expressing its common characteristics and will for identity.”
- 4.4. Various other criteria have been suggested from time to time, and were discussed during the conference. These include economic viability, a measure of international recognition, willingness to submit to a referendum to ascertain the will of the “people” involved and willingness to respect fundamental human rights and peoples’ rights. However, for the purpose of these conclusions, the participants accepted the UNESCO Committee’s description.
 - 4.5. By the application of those criteria, the participants concluded that the Tibetan people satisfied the requirements and are a “people” for international law purposes. Indeed, it was noted, to some extent at least, by the constitution, legislation and practice of the PRC, the Tibetan people have been treated as separate and distinct within the Chinese state. Under the law of the PRC the “autonomy” of the “Tibet Autonomous Region” is based upon the distinct nationality of the Tibetan people.
 - 4.6. Furthermore, three Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (Nos. 1353, 1723 and 2079) have recognized the status of Tibetans as a “people”. Resolution No. 1723 (reaffirmed by Resolution No. 2079) expressly refers to the right of the Tibetan people to self-determination.
 - 4.7. The PRC and its organs of state power which exercise de facto control over the territory of Tibet deny the people of Tibet the exercise of their right to self-determination.
 - 4.8. The PRC, by its publications and statements, denies both the entitlement to and claim for self-determination by the people of Tibet. These denials are unconvincing. So far as the entitlement is concerned, this rests upon international law once it is established that the Tibetans are a “people” for international law purposes. It is not for the state apparatus of the PRC, or any other nation or state, to deny the Tibetan people’s right to self-determination. This belongs to the Tibetan people, not to a nation or state.
 - 4.9. So far as the denial of the claim to self-determination is concerned, the PRC’s assertion that “separatism” is the wish of no more than a handful of Tibetans, members of the Dalai Lama’s “clique”, would be more credible if it were submitted to the freely expressed wishes of the Tibetan people—by referendum or other appropriate process. According to the evidence, there is no such facility of free expression on the part of the Tibetan people.
 - 4.10. The preponderance of evidence suggests the abiding desire of the Tibetan people for:
 - the free return from exile of the Dalai Lama;
 - the end of Chinese control;
 - the cessation of human rights abuses;
 - the establishment of an independent Tibetan state.

- 4.11. The participants analyzed various legal means and alternative structures by which these desires could legitimately be achieved. The participants considered the principles of national unity and territorial integrity of states. However, they concluded that these principles are compatible, in the particular case of Tibet and having regard to its long history of separate existence, with their exercise of the right to self-determination. They therefore concluded that the Tibetan people are entitled, in the manner and to the extent allowed by international law, to the exercise of the right to self-determination.

TIBET AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE UNDER OCCUPATION

- 5.1. It is important for the issue of self-determination and also for other purposes of international law to consider the status of Tibet prior to 1949-50 when it was entered by forces of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of the PRC.
- 5.2. According to the PRC, the PLA in 1949-50 "peacefully liberated" Tibet, with the concurrence of its people and institutions restoring them to the fully integrated status which the PRC claims had existed for centuries prior to the temporary weakness of China during the period 1911-1950 before the establishment of the PRC.
- 5.3. According to the Tibetan Government-in-Exile, the PLA is an army of occupation. They entered Tibet which was then an independent state for the purpose of international law. They thereby committed an act of aggression. They have remained ever since in occupation of Tibet against the wishes of its people. They have thereby breached international law and, as one consequence, have continued to deny to the people of the sovereign state of Tibet the right to self-determination formerly enjoyed by Tibet prior to the act of aggression. Much material and evidence placed before the participants supported this view.
- 5.4. As has recently been acknowledged by the Verdict of the Permanent Peoples Tribunal (session on Tibet, Strasbourg, November 1992) there are indications which support—and some which cast doubt upon—the claim that Tibet was, before 1949-50 an independent state for the purposes of international law.
- 5.5. By consensus, the participants of this conference reached the conclusion that the attributes of sovereignty were sufficiently present at that time, in the context of a nation such as Tibet and given its history, to sustain the Tibetan argument as the preferable one. In doing so they took fully into account the arguments of the PRC concerning the historical relationship between China and Tibet.
- 5.6. Two considerations of particular importance reinforce the foregoing conclusions.
 - The relationship of a tributary—sometimes contended for by China—necessarily implies the separate identities of the tributary and the dominant state. It is therefore inconsistent with a claim that Tibet was an integral part of China in the period prior to 1911; and
 - The fact that, upon the establishment of the Republic of China, Tibet was invited to "join" the new republic. It was not asserted—at least until the military action of 1949-50 and the later military action of 1959—that Tibet was already part of the Republic. The invitation to join the Republic was an acknowledgement by the Republic of China that Tibet was not, as such, a part of the Republic and would need an act of self-determination to join it.
- 5.7. No such act of self-determination has ever occurred. On the contrary, by reason of the act of aggression and military occupation, the Tibetan people's right to the exercise of self-determination has been denied. Since the military action of 1949-50, Tibet has been under the alien occupation and domination of the PRC and has been administered with the characteristics of an oppressive colonial administration.

TIBETAN TERRITORY AND POPULATION TRANSFER

- 6.1. The participants concluded that part of the traditional territory of Tibet has been purportedly included in neighboring provinces of China. The map of Tibet has been redrawn by the PRC. The boundaries of Tibet certainly extend beyond the “Tibetan Autonomous Region”. Without an act of self-determination on the part of the Tibetan people involved, this alteration of their traditional territory does not conform to international law.
- 6.2. Following the PRC’s military action of 1949-50, significant settlements of non-Tibetans from China have occurred in the traditional territory of Tibet without the free consent of the Tibetan people. These settlements have been actively encouraged by the policies of the PRC. According to the evidence, this has had, and is having, serious consequences for Tibetan culture, religion, institutions and national identity. It poses a serious threat to the survival of the Tibetan people. There are other serious consequences for the environment.
- 6.3. To the extent at least that such population transfers have occurred for the purpose, or with the effect, of diminishing the exercise by the Tibetan people of their right to self-determination and of other basic rights belonging to them by international law. They should cease at once. Peaceful and lawful steps should be taken to reverse them with due regard to the wishes and needs of all the peoples concerned.

ABUSES OF INDIVIDUAL HUMAN RIGHTS

- 7.1. The evidence before the participants demonstrates that there is a consistent pattern of serious violations of universally recognized human rights in Tibet.
- 7.2. The serious abuses include the following:
 1. Interference in the practice and teaching of Tibetan Buddhism and restrictions on freedom of religion;
 2. A lack of due process of law;
 3. A lack of an independent judiciary;
 4. Loosely defined and oppressively enforced criminal and security laws—including punishment for such offences as:
 - i. The writing of letters to the United Nations;
 - ii. The collection of the names of detainees;
 - iii. Publication of documents including the translation into the Tibetan language of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
 - iv. Teaching “reactionary” songs;
 - v. Possession of a Tibetan flag;
 5. Denial of the rights of freedom of association and freedom of assembly;
 6. Torture of detainees and prisoners and the practice of cruel punishments in a harsh penal system;
 7. Oppressive censorship, obstruction of the free flow of information and undue limitations on freedom of expression;
 8. Limitations on free movement both within and outside Tibet;
 9. Forced sterilisation and unconsensual abortions; and
 10. Unequal access to, and discrimination in, housing, education. Health. Employment. Political office and cultural rights.

- 7.3. Such violations of fundamental human rights are contrary to international law. The PRC is the state responsible for such violations. The violations should cease forthwith.
- 7.4. Such violations of fundamental human rights typically accompany attempts to deny a people the exercise of their rights to self-determination. Such is the case in Tibet. In this way, the denial of basic human rights is indissolubly linked to the denial of the right to self-determination. Only by the establishment of conditions in which the latter right may be freely exercised will the fundamental causes of grave human rights violations be removed.
- 7.5. The PRC is required by international law to ensure the respect of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people. It cannot evade that legal requirement by an appeal to its domestic jurisdiction. On the contrary, the violation of fundamental human rights is an additional justification for the demand by the Tibetan people for the exercise of their right to self-determination.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This Conference:

- 8.1. Urgently invites the United Nations General Assembly to pass a resolution renewing its call for the respect for human rights in Tibet, in particular, renewing its call for the implementation of the right to self-determination of the Tibetan people as contained in its Resolutions numbered 1723 and 2079;
- 8.2. Recalling Resolution 1991/10 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, urges the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Tibet as a matter of urgent priority;
- 8.3. With full realization of the unique position of the Tibetan people and drawing on its experience from a study of the case of Tibet:
 - 8.3.1. Calls on the United Nations General Assembly to expand the mandate of the Special Committee on Decolonization to include Tibet in its mandate and to include the regular review of the situations of distinct peoples within existing states;
 - 8.3.2. Requests the International Law Commission to continue its work on a draft code of crimes against peace and security of mankind;
 - 8.3.3. Urges the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and other multilateral and bilateral financial institutions not to fund projects supporting population transfer of peoples;
 - 8.3.4. Suggests the study of an enlarged jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice relevant to the right to self-determination;
- 8.4. Requests the relevant organs of the United Nations and those participating in the World Conference on Human Rights to ensure that the issue of the rights of peoples is included in the agenda of the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in June 1993;
- 8.5. Requests the United Nations Sustainable Development Commission at its first session to consider the problem of deforestation having regard to evidence of the special problem of deforestation in Tibet;
- 8.6. Requests the International Commission of Jurists to conduct a new high-level mission to Tibet by independent experts of unquestioned integrity. The Conference requests the Government of the People's Republic of China to receive and co-operate with such a mission;
- 8.7. Endorses the proposals for investigation and dialogue proposed by the Permanent Tribunal of Peoples in its Verdict (1992) including the proposal for an international conference on Tibet to be convened in 1993-1994;
- 8.8. Requests the Government of the People's Republic of China, at the earliest possible time, to extend an invitation to the international Committee of the Red Cross for the purpose of inspecting places in which Tibetan persons are held under detention;

- 8.9. Calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile, without further delay and without conditions, to commence genuine negotiations to facilitate the exercise of the Tibetan people's right to self-determination;
- 8.10. Calls on governments, in their bilateral relations with the People's Republic of China and in multilateral fora, to take up the question of Tibet, in particular the implementation of the Tibetan people's right to self-determination;
- 8.11. Directs that these conclusions and recommendations be drawn to the attention of
 - the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
 - the Government of the People's Republic of China;
 - the Tibetan Government-in-Exile;
 - other governments; and
 - relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations so that the findings and recommendations of the conference can be acted upon without delay.

WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS' CONVENTION ON TIBET
New Delhi
20 March 1994

New Delhi Statement on Tibetan Freedom

Parliamentarians from 25 countries gathered together in the Indian capital, New Delhi, from 18 to 20 March 1994 under the aegis of the All-Party Indian Parliamentary Forum for Tibet to discuss the Tibetan issue. They expressed appreciation for the initiative of the All-Party Indian Parliamentary Forum for Tibet. They made the following statement to be known as the New Delhi Statement on Tibetan Freedom.

1. Tibet was a separate, independent and sovereign nation prior to its invasion and subsequent occupation by the People's Republic of China.
2. The Chinese invasion in 1949 resulted in the destabilization of traditional Tibetan society, the destruction of Tibet's unique cultural heritage, amounting, in effect, to a form of cultural genocide, and denial of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Tibetan people. It reduced Tibet, in effect, to the status of a Chinese colony and an occupied country.
3. Following a report of the International Commission of Jurists which described the grave violation of human rights of the Tibetan people, the United Nations, in a series of resolutions, particularly GA Resolution No. 1723 (XVI) of 1961, condemned such violations and called for the withdrawal of Chinese forces. However, the violations continued and the forces remained.
4. Chinese policies in Tibet, through official incentives, have encouraged the settlement there of 7.5 million ethnic Chinese designed to marginalize the six million Tibetan people, to destroy the traditional Tibetan landscape, and to threaten the Tibetan people's distinct national, cultural and religious identity.
5. The major areas of eastern Tibet and north-eastern Tibet have already become dominated by ethnic Chinese. The consequence of the massive influx of Chinese people is becoming clear in central Tibet. For example, out of the 12227 shops in Lhasa (excluding the Barkhor areas) only 300 are now owned by Tibetans.
6. Reports by official parliamentary fact-finding delegations from Australia, Austria, the European Parliament and other parliamentary delegations to Tibet, as well as by independent international human rights organisations, such as Amnesty International and Asia Watch, have confirmed the continued abuse of Tibetan human rights and the denial of fundamental freedoms by the Chinese authorities. This has occurred in contravention of the obligation imposed upon China by international law, including under the various international instruments: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. These principles have been reaffirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights held in June 1993.
7. His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile have, over the years, proposed constructive initiatives to solve the Tibetan problem peacefully.
8. The determination of the Tibetan people for a free Tibet continues to be strong although from 1949 to 1984 an estimated 1.2 million Tibetans have died as a result of Chinese occupation. Since the

invasion, very many demonstrations have taken place in which thousands of Tibetans have been imprisoned. In 1993 alone, there were over 39 known peaceful demonstrations in different parts of Tibet.

9. The Permanent Tribunal of Peoples' session on Tibet in 1992, the International Lawyers' Conference on Tibet in 1993, and the Conference of European Parliamentarians on Tibet in 1993, have each confirmed the right to self-determination of the Tibetan people enjoyed by them under the international law.
10. National parliaments in a number of countries have passed resolutions expressing their concern at the plight of the Tibetan people. The European Parliament has also done so.
11. The Congress of the United States of America passed a resolution on 28 October 1991 recognising that Tibet, consisting of the three traditional areas of Dhotoe (Kham), Dhomey (Amdo) and U-Tsang, is an occupied country.
12. China's destruction of the Tibetan environment through indiscriminate deforestation and mining is leading to ecological imbalance with potential consequences affecting nearly half of the world's population.

The participants in this World Parliamentarians Convention on Tibet, therefore, resolve that the Convention:

- Condemn the continued violation of Tibetan people's human rights by the People's Republic of China, including the ill treatment of nuns and enforced sterilisations of Tibetan women, and the efforts to destroy Tibet's religious and cultural rights. While applauding the courage and determination of the Tibetan people, it calls for the immediate release of all Tibetan political prisoners.
- Express concern at the continued maintenance of Chinese nuclear installations in Tibet and reports of the conduct of the testing of nuclear weapons and the alleged dumping of nuclear wastes.
- Support the non-violent efforts of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile to solve the Tibetan problem, particularly the Dalai Lama's campaign to make Tibet a zone of Ahimsa (non-violence) through demilitarization, protection of Tibet's natural environment and the commencement of earnest negotiations between Tibetan and Chinese representatives on the future of Tibet.
- Urge the Chinese government to respond positively to the above initiatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile for negotiations without preconditions to solve the Tibetan problem.
- Urge the respective governments to support the peaceful endeavors of His Holiness the Dalai Lama by establishing contacts with the Tibetan Government-in-Exile based in Dharamshala, India.
- Call on the respective Parliaments to send delegations to Tibet to study the human rights situation, religious freedom, status of women and prison conditions.
- Urge our respective governments, as well as international funding agencies, to see that development aid for projects in Tibet benefits the Tibetan people and does not encourage the settlement of Chinese civilians in the region and urge our respective governments to respect the guidelines issued by the Tibetan Government-in-Exile regarding development assistance to Tibet.
- Urge our respective governments to extend moral and material support to the Tibetan people in their struggle to regain their freedom and the preservation of their heritage.
- Call for the formation of all party parliamentary groups on Tibet in the Parliaments which currently do not have such groups, as well as an international network of parliamentarians to coordinate activities on the Tibetan issue.
- Express concern at the grave risk of unconditional economic assistance to China which may lead to economic liberalization which is not accompanied by increased political freedom and

democratization and urge the governments of our respective countries to impose conditions to their economic assistance to China.

- Urge the United Nations General Assembly to expand the mandate of the Special Committee on Decolonization to include Tibet in its mandate and to include a regular review of the situation in Tibet. Urge the UN Human Rights Sub-Commission to send fact-finding teams to Tibet and to station permanent representation in Lhasa to monitor the on-going situation in Tibet, and urge the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to extend all possible assistance to Tibetan refugees.
- Appreciate the active role of the United Nations in international conflict resolution, including in Namibia, Cambodia, etc. and urge the Secretary-General to initiate mediation between the Tibetan and Chinese authorities for a peaceful negotiated settlement of the Tibetan issue, and further urge the United Nations to grant observer status to the Tibetan Government-in-Exile led by His Holiness the Dalai Lama.
- Support the proposal of the Permanent Tribunal of Peoples calling for the setting up of an international monitoring authority to determine ways to restore Tibet's ecological balance and to protect its biodiversity. Direct that a delegation comprising representatives of the participants in this convention a) seek the agreement of the People's Republic of China to visit China and Tibet, and b) meet the Secretary- General of the United Nations to take up the Tibetan issue and to further the resolution of this convention.

It is further resolved that the above resolution be forwarded to His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile, presiding officers of the two Houses of the Indian Parliament, all Parliaments whose members are participating in this convention, as well as the Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress.

WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS' CONVENTION ON TIBET
The New Delhi Action Plan for Tibet
20 March 1994

THE DELHI RESOLUTION

To the extent that the people of Tibet are denied the right to self-determination which under international law guarantees them, they are denied their own democratically elected legislature, people elsewhere, who enjoy the priceless privilege of a democratically elected Parliament will not rest content until this privilege is secured to the people of Tibet. The representatives of free people are required by a moral imperative to act for those who are denied freedom, such as the Tibetan people. The participants in the Delhi Convention of Parliamentarians, therefore, resolved to adopt the New Delhi Action Plan for Tibet.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF DELHI

The following ten suggestions for action by Parliamentarians in support of the Tibetan people were placed before the meeting of the World Parliamentarians Convention on Tibet in New Delhi, India, 18-20 March 1994. The participants subsequently adopted a programme of Parliamentary action based upon these "Ten Commandments of Delhi" addressed to fellow Parliamentarians as follows:

1. Proposed Resolutions to Parliament;
 2. Exert Pressure on Governments;
 3. Involve Sub-National & Local Governments;
 4. Organise Delegations to China and Tibet;
 5. Make Representations to the Chinese Embassy;
 6. Support Tibetans in Exile and their Supporters;
 7. Use Inter-Parliamentary Associations;
 8. Encourage Visits of the Dalai Lama;
 9. Target International Bodies; and
 10. Encourage Human Rights in China and at Home.
- I. Propose and adopt resolutions in Parliament expressing concern about human rights abuses, population transfer and other problems in Tibet and calling upon the People's Republic of China (PRC) to recognise the rights of the Tibetan people to self-determination and to that end to begin a dialogue with the representatives of the Tibetan people, including the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile. Such resolutions have been adopted by a number of legislatures throughout the world, including the Congress of the United States of America and the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, Germany and the European Parliament.
- II. Exert pressure upon Governments to interest themselves in the affairs of Tibet and the rights of its people. Governments are sometimes reluctant to take an active role in relations to Tibet because of pressure—political, economic and otherwise—exerted by the PRC. Individual MPs can exert pressure to stimulate action in defence of the rights of Tibet and its people. This can be done by questions in Parliament: by raising Tibetan issues in debates on topics which are relevant (e.g. protection of the environment, dumping of nuclear wastes, ethnic cleansing policies, human rights, self-determination, etc.) It can be done by raising issues relevant to Tibet in Parliamentary Committees—such as those on Foreign Affairs or Constitutional and Human Rights Affairs. Parliamentary facilities provide many opportunities to express public concern about Tibet and to embarrass recalcitrant Governments and bureaucrats into taking action. Even where suggestions fail (e.g. the action of the United States Congress in relation to Tibet vetoed by President Bush),

they stimulate public debate, attract media coverage and sometimes lead, as a result to changed Government policy (as in the case of President Clinton's policy on Most Favoured Nation Status for PRC).

- III. Involves sub-national and local government bodies as well as the National Parliament in concerns about Tibet and its people. All of the Delegates in New Delhi were members of national legislatures. However, concern about Tibet in the countries represented is another one held by ordinary citizens. It is therefore appropriate that the level of government closest to ordinary citizens should become involved with the cause of Tibetan self-determination. This means in federal States, the sub-national legislatures in the states or provinces. In all states, local governments may provide a good venue for meeting Tibetans in exile and seeking to respond to their concerns. Already in some legislatures at sub-national level, resolutions have been passed concerning Tibet. This was done in the States of New South Wales, Australia, for example. In India, it was pointed out that, counting State Assemblies, there were more than 5000 legislators. Those in National Parliaments concerned with Tibet should work in close co-operation with those in sub-national, regional, international (the European Parliament) and local government to spread the call for action and to promote political and public debate.
- IV. Organise Parliamentary delegations to visit China and Tibet to examine and report on the human rights, environmental and other situations there. Such delegations have already taken place. Delegations of Parliamentarians from Austria, Australia, the United States and European Parliament and other countries have visited China. They have visited Tibet and reported upon their findings. Such reports gain widespread publicity and reinforce the international pressure upon the PRC to respect the rights of the Tibetan people to self-determination and to stop population transfers, nuclear waste dumping and environmental damage in Tibet. In 1991 such a parliamentary delegation (from Australia) was permitted to visit Tibet. Perhaps as a consequence of the critical content of its report, the second Australian human rights delegation in 1992 was denied entry to Tibet. It was reported to the convention that a delegation from the Swedish Parliament will shortly visit China and Tibet. It is clear that the PRC welcomes Parliamentary delegations—at least it is then difficult for the PRC to refuse a request for such delegations to visit China. As in the PRC terminology, Tibet is an Autonomous Region of China, it is difficult for the PRC to refuse entry to Tibet. Parliamentary delegations of this kind can be an occasion for dialogue and the expression of popular concern to the PRC.
- V. Make representations—as a parliamentary group concerned about Tibet or as an individual Parliamentarian—to the embassy of the People's Republic of China. In many Parliaments of the world, special groups have been established on a multi-party basis to voice concerns of Parliamentarians on behalf of citizens about human rights and other abuses in Tibet and denial of the right to self-determination to the Tibetan people. Such groups—although not technically part of the legislature—provide ideal opportunities for concerted multi-partisan action to confront the PRC and its representatives with the unacceptability of the PRC's action with respect to Tibet. Parliamentarians frequently meet representatives of the PRC at official receptions, conferences and other like occasions. Whilst observing diplomatic courtesy and appropriate protocol these occasions should be made an opportunity to voice the concerns of the Parliamentarians and their constituencies about human rights and other abuses in Tibet. The culture of the Chinese people is one which is extremely sensitive to such representations. Members of Parliaments should make sure to request the diplomatic representatives of China to convey the expression of popular concerns to the Government of the PRC in Beijing. Written representations should follow up such oral request in order to ensure that action is taken.
- VI. Give support to Tibetan groups in exile, Tibetan refugees and non-governmental organisations concerned about the Tibetan cause. Members of Parliament usually enjoy special privileges in relation to the use of the facilities of the parliament buildings. Within those privileges, they

should extend invitations to Tibetan refugees, Tibetan support groups and non-governmental organisations concerned with human rights, environmental and nuclear issues to hold meetings, conference, receptions, etc. at Parliament. Such meetings will frequently attract media attention—particularly if Tibetan refugees in national dress attend, for they are uniquely photogenic—sending vivid photographs illustrating their exile and national suffering. The use of the media—particularly international media such as the BBC or CNN—is to be encouraged as this will also reach into China and Tibet sending messages of warning and reason to China and hope to Tibet. Parliamentarians, who become accustomed to the surroundings of the Parliament House, others underestimate the deep feeling of honour and privilege which an invitation to the People’s House will involve—particularly for refugees in exile. The proper use of parliamentary facilities in this way, to encourage the downtrodden exiles and their supporters, should be encouraged.

- VII. Use the international parliamentary unions to promote concern about the plight of Tibet and the Tibetan people. Virtually all Parliamentarians are ex-officio members of international Parliamentary associations—such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, etc. Such bodies do valuable work and publish useful journals. However, they then avoid controversial issues. Parliamentarians concerned about Tibet—and the denial of parliamentary democracy to the Tibetan people—should place resolutions about the situations in Tibet on the agenda of such international bodies. Even if such resolutions do not at first command a majority, the proposal will stimulate a climate of concern and spread the message of Tibet to an important audience. In addition to the formal resolutions of such bodies, informal consultations and discussions may result in the establishment of new parliamentary support groups on Tibet. These Ten Commandments and other materials and articles on Tibet should be discussed in such bodies. If possible, they should be published in the journals of inter-parliamentary organisations to disseminate their message.
- VIII. Promote and encourage visits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The visits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to so many countries throughout the world have ensured that the issue of Tibet has not disappeared from the international agenda as the Government of the PRC would have hoped. As a great spiritual teacher, but also the recognized leader of the Tibetan people, His Holiness the Dalai Lama has a rare and unequalled gift of explaining the Tibetan cause to national leaders, parliamentarians and peoples. Such visits are typically opposed most bitterly by the PRC and its global representatives. However, experience teaches that His Holiness draws such large public crowds of supporters and admirers that local political leaders find meeting with him personally irresistible and politically essential. Photographs of the Dalai Lama with national leaders, beamed by way of the media around the world—including by satellite to China—keeps the Tibetan cause before the conscience of the world community. Parliamentarians can play a key role in organizing such tours, arranging appropriate high level official engagements and media coverage. It is especially important to encourage and promote visits of His Holiness to countries in Africa, Asia and the Western Pacific. There, China’s pressure to prevent such visits will be the strongest. That is why a network of concerned Parliamentarians is most essential in such countries.
- IX. Exert influence in such a way as to target the discussions of international bodies studying the human rights situations in China and Tibet. The recent defeat (March 1994) of the resolution before the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, designed to highlight international concerns about China’s record of human rights in China and Tibet, came about as a result of a combination of the delegates of democratic and undemocratic countries. A large number of Latin American and African States abstained on the motion. It is in Latin America and Africa that the most immediate efforts must be directed to try to ensure a favourable outcome to future consideration of this issue in the UN Human Rights Commission. It is therefore essential that Parliamentarians concerned about Tibet should seek to make special contact with colleagues and associates in Asia, Latin America and Africa to point to the lessons from their own histories

of the struggle for independence and freedom—to help establish parliamentary support groups in such countries—to provide literatures and to promote visits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

- X. Learn from the lessons of Tibet for the situation of human rights, environmental protection, minority rights and the rule of law in China in general and in your own country. It is essential that the struggle for Tibet should not be or be seen to be an anti-Chinese movement, as such. His Holiness the Dalai Lama has insisted upon high respect for China and its peoples. In earlier proposals, he has also raised the possibility that the exercise of the Tibetan people's right to self-determination could result in an association with China which falls short of complete independence of Tibet. The right to self-determination manifests itself in complete independence of a distinct people: so that they form their own separate nation state for international law purposes. This is one possible outcome of the genuine and free exercise by the Tibetan people of the right to self-determination which they assert and which international law undoubtedly guarantees to them. But it is not the only possible outcome. The longer the dialogue—as invited by His Holiness the Dalai Lama—is denied or delayed, the more likely it is that the Tibetan people will insist upon complete independence. But that will be a matter for the Tibetan people. Self-determination cannot be denied to the Tibetan people by the Government of the PRC or the Chinese people. In due course, it will be accorded to them. The effort of the Parliamentarians in democratic countries should be directed to that end. But this does not mean that the struggle must be carried on with animosity to the Chinese Government, still less with the Chinese people. On the contrary, the struggle for Tibetan self-determination necessarily involves the self-respect of the Chinese people and their relationship with neighbouring people of great dignity and inherent worth.

By establishing that relationship upon the basis of international law and universal human rights, the Government of the PRC and the peoples of China will thereby be freed from the burden of being an oppressor and of derogating from the human rights of others. To the extent that one people derogates from the human rights of another, it diminishes the rights of its own peoples and human rights in the world which is of universal concern. To uphold the derogations of the rights of the Tibetan people, the Government of the PRC is forced to maintain in place the machinery of colonial oppression and autocracy, to lock up dissidents, kill student protestors peacefully expressing their views and maintain labour camps and other paraphernalia of oppression.

By upholding the rights of the Tibetan people, parliamentarians are, in a very real sense, working for human rights of the Chinese people and of people elsewhere. The universality of human rights must be upheld. There is no “Asian exception” as the representatives of the PRC asserted unsuccessfully to the Second World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in June 1993. One delegate in New Delhi drew a parallel with the autocratic regime which governed his country (Hungary) until very recently. Like that of China, it was derived from the undemocratic and anti-parliamentarian practices of Lenin and Stalin in the Soviet Union. Both in Hungary and in Russia, and other countries of the former Soviet Union, this kind of polity is now discredited. But it continues to influence the formal public law structures of China. In due course, China will also throw off such autocracy. The support of parliamentarians and others for the rights of the people of Tibet—and their future free relationship with China—should be seen in this wider historical context. Thus, the efforts for freedom in Tibet are efforts founded on respect for the Chinese people—and their basic human rights, not on hatred for the Chinese people. So has His Holiness the Dalai Lama always taught.

The effort to promote the rights of the Tibetan people also necessarily focuses attention on derogations from human rights in every society. By studying the wrongs done to others we can perceive more clearly the wrongs done to people—particularly minorities—in our own societies. To that extent, Tibet is a microcosm of a wider challenge to human rights and other basic freedom throughout the world which we all share.

WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS' CONVENTION ON TIBET

Vilnius, Lithuania

26-28 May 1995

RESOLUTION

The members of Parliaments and their representatives who gathered in Vilnius on behalf of their respective parliamentary groups of over one thousand Parliamentarians world-wide to discuss the threat to the survival of Tibet and the Tibetan people,

Reaffirming their support for the New Delhi Statement on Tibetan freedom and the Action Plan for Tibet adopted at the First Parliamentarians Convention on Tibet in New Delhi held on 18 to 20 March 1994;

Reaffirming the illegality of the People's Republic of China's (PRC) invasion and occupation of Tibet, which was an independent state in 1949, when the People's Liberation Army first entered Tibet;

Recognising that under international law, Tibet is today an independent state under illegal occupation, and that the PRC has no legal title to sovereignty over Tibet;

Condemning as a serious violation of international law the large-scale population transfer of Chinese into Tibet, implemented by various methods, including the replacement of responsible Tibetan administrators by Chinese officials at different levels of government; and the recent decision by the Chinese authorities requiring that all Chinese military personnel serving in Tibet must retire and settle there or forfeit their pension rights;

Concerned about the destruction of the natural environment on the Tibetan plateau, which has ramifications not only for Tibet itself but also for the region and the world;

Condemning the discrimination practiced by the Chinese authorities with respect to education by:

- lack of adequate educational facilities for Tibetan children,
- discrimination against Tibetans wanting to study their own language and culture,
- and forceful recall of Tibetan children studying outside of Tibet and China;

Condemning other gross and systematic violations of human rights in Tibet, including the arbitrary arrest, detention and torture of Tibetans for political offences; the violations of rights of women, including the practice of involuntary sterilization and abortion; the prohibition of religious freedom; all of which, together with destruction of Tibet's rich culture and the population transfer, threaten the continued existence of the Tibetan people and therefore amounts to genocide;

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the Tibetan people to self-determination and independence;

Emphasizing that violations of human rights, including the right to self-determination, and all other violations of international law are, by definition, the legitimate concern of all members of the international community and can never be regarded as belonging to the internal affairs of any state;

Therefore,

Call on the PRC to stop immediately all policies and practices which violate the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Tibetans, including, in particular, population transfer and the use of all forms of violence against Tibetans;

Commend His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile's continuing efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the question of Tibet;

Call on governments of other states to support by all effective means possible the efforts of the Tibetan people and their legitimate representatives, His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile, to restore the rights and freedoms of the Tibetan people through a peaceful exercise of the right to self-determination;

Propose that the mandate of the United Nations Decolonization Committee be expanded to include the issue of decolonisation of Tibet;

Resolve to initiate investigations, hearings and inquiries on the legitimacy of the PRC's claim that Tibet is a part of China, in every Parliament represented at the Convention and to persuade Members of other Parliaments to do the same, is a prelude to according recognition to the Tibetan Government-in-Exile;

Resolve to persuade respective governments to pressure the PRC Government to stop the policy and practice of population transfer;

Commit to undertake efforts to raise the question of Tibet at the coming sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Commission on Human Rights;

Commit to undertake efforts to obtain observer status membership for the Tibetan Parliament at the International Parliamentary Union;

Resolve to send an international delegation of parliamentarians to visit Tibet, Beijing and Dharamsala to investigate and publicly report on the current situation; to meet with the Chinese Government, the Tibetan Government-in-Exile; and to call on the United Nations Secretary General in order to urge and promote a prompt start to substantive negotiations, without preconditions, to seek a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the Sino-Tibetan conflict in accordance with the terms of this resolution;

Resolve to present or forward this resolution to His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile; to the President and Government of the People's Republic of China; to the Secretary General of the United Nations; and to the governments and parliaments of all States represented at this Convention.

WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS' CONVENTION ON TIBET
Washington, D.C.
23-24 April 1997

THE WASHINGTON STATEMENT ON TIBET

The Third World Parliamentarians Convention on Tibet held in Washington, D.C. on 23 and 24 April 1997 notes with dismay that despite the ever-growing demand by parliaments and government leaders of many countries that negotiations take place between the government of the People's Republic of China and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile, such negotiations have not taken place. Instead, the Chinese government has intensified its repressive policy in Tibet. In particular, reports and observations of the UN Special Rapporteurs, international human rights organisations and parliamentary delegations in the last two years, indicate that the Chinese authorities have escalated moves to erase the very identity of the Tibetan people as evidenced by:

- renewed assault on the religious freedom and cultural heritage of the Tibetan people;
- increased torture, imprisonment and death of those asserting their Tibetan identity and political aspirations;
- marginalization of the Tibetan language through measures such as the closing down of Tibetan language middle schools and imposition of Chinese language in higher institutions of learning, including the Tibetan University in Lhasa;
- attacks on monasteries and nunneries in the name of political re-education which have resulted in the expulsion, imprisonment and death of many;
- continuing transfer of Chinese citizens to Tibet and the forced abortion and sterilisation with the purpose of reducing the Tibetans into an insignificant minority in their own country as the key component of China's "final solution" to the question of Tibet;
- interference in the religious process for the recognition of the Panchen Lama and the detention of eight-year-old Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, recognised according to Tibetan tradition and belief as the 11th Panchen Lama, at a secret location.

The Convention deplores these attacks on the life, religion and culture of the Tibetan people and demands that they be stopped forthwith. It further demands the immediate release of the 11th Panchen Lama from captivity.

The Convention reaffirms the resolutions adopted at the first and second World Parliamentarians Convention (in New Delhi, 18- 20 March 1994 and Vilnius, 26-28 May 1995), including the explicit recognition of Tibet's historical independence and the inalienable right of the Tibetan people to self-determination.

The Convention emphasizes its recognition of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and his government as the sole legitimate representatives of Tibet and the Tibetan people.

The Convention is convinced that a lasting solution to the question of Tibet can only be achieved through earnest negotiations between the People's Republic of China and His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile, without preconditions.

The Convention applauds the statesmanship of the Dalai Lama and his efforts to initiate dialogue and negotiations with China in order to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

The Dalai Lama has repeatedly stated that despite the historical reality of Tibet's sovereignty he is prepared to hold negotiations on genuine self-government for Tibet and the demilitarisation and transformation of Tibet into a zone of Ahimsa (non-violence), without raising the independence.

The Dalai Lama formally and publicly reiterated his position, as stated in the previous paragraph, at the Convention on 23 April 1997.

Therefore, the Convention believes that the stand publicly taken by the government of the PRC that the Dalai Lama's stand on independence is the obstacle to negotiations is unfounded.

Consequently, the Convention once again calls upon all governments to use their influence at all possible levels, including in the United Nations, to persuade the government of the People's Republic of China to accept the Dalai Lama's fair and reasonable offer to open negotiations with its leaders. In this context, the Convention records its appreciation of the message sent by President Clinton to the Parliamentarians Convention.

The Convention requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a special representative to contact all relevant parties in order to seek ways to facilitate the initiation of negotiations between the government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile.

The Convention also calls on corporations, non-governmental organisations and individuals doing business or working in Tibet or China to use their influence to support efforts to reach a peaceful solution through negotiations. It also calls on all governments and non-governmental organisations supporting projects in Tibet to do so only in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Tibetan Government-in-Exile in order to ensure that it is the Tibetan people in Tibet who will benefit from such projects.

The Convention commends the United States Congress, the European Parliament and a number of governments for providing financial support for Tibetan refugees and their social and economic development. It recommends that other parliaments and governments also consider providing financial support.

The Convention salutes the Tibetan people who have, in the face of grave adversities and suffering, consistently maintained their non-violent policy in efforts to protect their fundamental rights and regain their freedom. Successful negotiations are the only way to prevent the escalation of tensions.

The participants at this Third World Parliamentarians Convention on Tibet and the thousands of like-minded parliamentarians in at least fifty countries assure His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan people everywhere of their continued support. To this end, the Convention has adopted the Third World Parliamentarians Convention on Tibet Action Plan.

WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS' CONVENTION ON TIBET
Washington, D.C.
23-24 April 1997

ACTION PLAN FOR TIBET

Parliamentarians

1. Move a simple motion in their own parliament calling on their own government to support the establishment of discussions without pre-conditions between representatives of the Dalai Lama and the PRC. The resolution to be similar to:

Be it resolved that the (Insert the name of Parliament) urges the Government of the PRC to enter into meaningful negotiations without preconditions with representatives of the Dalai Lama in a neutral venue (under the auspices of the UN) with the objective of resolving the Tibet Issue.
2. Establish or join their own parliament's Tibet Support Group to provide an effective lobbying group especially before and after visits by the Dalai Lama.
3. Establish or join their Parliament's Amnesty International Group and request their government to act on every urgent action case raised by AI. This will include, as a matter of course, cases of Tibetan prisoners of conscience. The group should ensure that overseas parliamentary delegations are briefed on the human rights situations in the countries they visit.
4. Ensure all parliamentary delegations to China also to visit Tibet after being thoroughly briefed on the political and human rights situation there on the condition that reliable Tibetan interpretation is available.
5. Foster the creation of Tibet Support Groups within regional IPU groups and regional parliamentary groups.
6. Discuss the Tibetan issue with visiting Chinese parliamentarians and leaders, and encourage the participation and involvement of local community groups.

Community Groups

1. Organise a celebration of Tibetan New Year, if possible, showcasing Tibetan culture, food and crafts, telling participants that this is the culture the Chinese Government is attempting to eradicate.
2. Organise a commemoration of the invasion of Tibet, for example in the form of rallies, public meetings and/or Tibet Flag Days.
3. Visit their local members of parliament to discuss Tibet and to give them information on the political and human rights in Tibet.
4. Identify sympathetic journalists to target with news of Tibet. Journalists from all media should be targeted.
5. Organise a petition to the parliament calling on the government to support the establishment of talks, without preconditions, between representatives of the Dalai Lama and the PRC.
6. Call on all governments, non-governmental organisations, UNICEF and individuals to write to the government of the People's Republic of China, protesting the violation of the child rights by continuing to incarcerate the Panchen Lama—a child of eight years of age and apply every form of pressure for his immediate release.

Governments

1. Ensure that Governments raise the question of talks without preconditions between representatives of the Dalai Lama and the PRC on the future of Tibet in all ministerial discussions with the PRC.

2. Support the establishment of a Special Rapporteur on Tibet to the UNHRC, Geneva.
3. Request the UN Secretary General to appoint a personal envoy/representative on Tibet.
4. Periodically request independent media access to Tibet.

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 behavior 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

THE 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' Conference 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 wellbeing 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 previous 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

THE 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 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 organizations 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,

WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS' CONVENTION ON TIBET
Riga, Latvia
7-10 May 2019

THE RIGA DECLARATION

WHEREAS:

We, the delegations to the 7th World Parliamentarians' Convention on Tibet meeting in Riga, Latvia, from 7-10 May 2019;

Recalling the findings and statements of the previous six Conventions held in New Delhi, Vilnius, Washington D.C., Edinburgh, Rome and Ottawa, and having reviewed the activities and programs that resulted from these meetings and their impact;

Appreciating the strong participation from countries all over the world at the Convention;

Thankful for the participation of those members of Parliament who came to Riga despite having been pressured by the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) not to attend, and deeply concerned at the PRC's attempt to stop them;

Deeply concerned about the reluctance of the PRC to resume the dialogue with representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama since 2010;

Recognizing the urgency of resolving the international Sino-Tibetan conflict caused by the invasion of Tibet by the PRC in 1949/50 and its illegal annexation in 1951;

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;

Recognizing the critical role played by parliamentarians and parliamentary bodies in raising awareness of the grave situation in Tibet with governments and international institutions and in formulating policies in support of the cause of the Tibetan people;

Recognizing that respect for international law is a precondition for peaceful relation between States;

Expressing solidarity with all others suffering oppression under the rule of the Government of the PRC;

WE THEREFORE:

Reiterate our firm conviction that the Sino-Tibetan conflict can be resolved peacefully through negotiations between the government of the PRC and envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama;

Reaffirm that Tibet has historically never been part of China, that it was invaded in violation of international law and has since been under illegal occupation by the PRC, and that consequently Tibet has not lost its Statehood under international law;

Reject the false claim of the Government of the PRC that Tibet has been a part of China since ancient times and reject as unacceptable its demand that His Holiness publicly accept this claim as a precondition to substantive talks;

Recall that it has been 60 years since HH the Dalai Lama fled into exile to India where he reconstituted the Tibetan government, the Central Tibetan Administration, which is currently democratically elected and is the legitimate representative of the Tibetan people;

Acknowledge that it has been 60 years since His Holiness the Dalai Lama fled into exile in India where he set up a democratic government representing the Tibetan people;

Express solidarity with the Tibetan people in their non-violent struggle for their rights including their right to self-determination;

Deplore the assaults on the Tibetan culture, language, religious practice and way of life of Tibetans, as well as the continued population transfer of Chinese into Tibet, which gravely impacts these and other aspects of the Tibetan identity;

Recognize the critical role of the Tibetan Plateau with respect to world climate and climate change, as well as the importance of the Tibetan rivers as the source of water for much of Asia's population;

Express concern about the environmental degradation on the Tibetan Plateau, which led to an unprecedented number of natural disasters since 2016, primarily caused by excessive resource extraction and dam construction, as well as the accumulation of waste and dumping of toxic waste on the Plateau and in Tibet's waters;

Express concern at the dire situation of nomads who have been forcibly resettled into new towns and who are deprived of the basic necessities of life;

Are deeply concerned and saddened by the 153 Tibetans who have set fire to themselves in protest against Chinese rule in Tibet and while calling for the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet;

Express concern at the increasing security measures taken in Tibet that curtail the freedom of expression, religion and movement of the Tibetans;

Express concern at the PRC government's harassment of Tibetans living in exile and its situation of disharmony within Tibetan communities in exile;

Recognize that the Middle Way Approach is the most viable approach to peacefully resolve the Sino-Tibetan conflict; and 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;

Affirm that the Buddhist practice of identifying and recognizing the reincarnation of Dalai Lamas and Tulkus is a religious matter that should not be subject to external political interference by the government of the PRC;

Call on parliaments and governments to challenge and impede the PRC Government's use of sharp power to manipulate and divide societies and its abuse of cyber space;

Welcome the adoption of the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act (RATA) by the United States in December 2018 as well as the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act and urge other countries to speedily adopt such legislation;

Urge governments to act in ways that more truthfully reflects the sentiments of the people in their country towards Tibet and its people;

Urge parliaments and governments to receive leaders and other representatives of the Central Tibetan Administration to discuss all issues pertaining to improving the situation in Tibet and resolving the Sino-Tibetan conflict;

Call upon the Government of the PRC:

To end the repression of Tibetans, the violation of their fundamental human rights and freedoms.

To end its control of the cultural, religious and social life of Tibetans and to release the Panchen Lama, who has been held captive for the past 24 years.

To give unimpeded access to Tibet to foreign journalists, scholars and researchers, diplomats and other foreign citizens, including those of Tibetan origin.

To cease its policies and practices that harm the natural environment of the Tibetan Plateau.

And to resume the dialogue with envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama without preconditions.



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