

JOINT REPORT SUBMISSION

Fourth Cycle of the Universal Periodic
Review: People's Republic of China
UN Human Rights Council

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Jointly Submitted by:

The Tibet Bureau- Geneva

Tibetan Women's Association (Central)

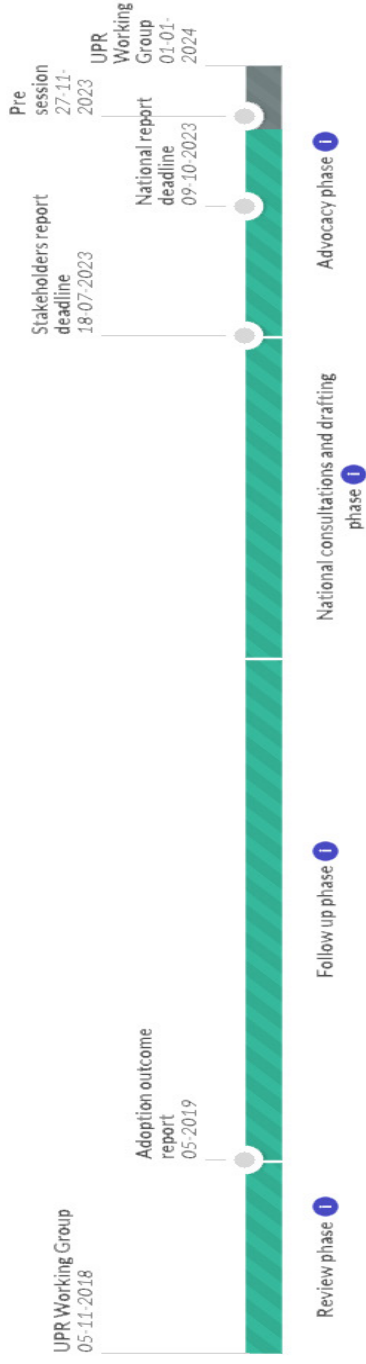
Tibetan Community of Switzerland and Liechtenstein



China

Next review: 2024

Timeline for UPR engagement in the current cycle



I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report is jointly submitted by The Tibet Bureau Geneva, Tibetan Women's Association (Central), Tibetan Community of Switzerland and Liechtenstein.
2. At the last Universal Period Review of China, held in November 2018, a number of member states, namely: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States, raised concerns over human rights violations in Tibet. These member states expressed concerns in particular over freedom of religion and belief, freedom of expression and assembly, the imprisonment of language advocate Tashi Wangchuk, crackdown on Tibetan Buddhist lamas, and called for unhindered access for UN representatives to Tibet.
3. A group of member states raised Advance Written Questions:
 - i. **Austria:** Reports by UN bodies have highlighted concerns with regard the discrimination of ethnic minorities including in the Autonomous Region of Tibet. What procedural guarantees are available for detained individuals regarding their access to remedy and the possibility for a review by independent judges on the lawfulness of the detention?
 - ii. **Belgium:** The CERD committee expressed concern about the treatment of ethnic minorities in Tibet and Xinjiang, in particular the use of re-education camps. Which steps is the People's Republic of China taking to address these concerns?
 - iii. **Germany:** Will China commit to receiving UN Special Procedures and allow them unhindered access,

including to areas home to Tibetans to investigate allegations of severe restrictions of the rights to freedom of religion and belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly, association, movement, culture, and a fair trial?

- iv. **Switzerland:** We are particularly pleased by China's acceptance of our recommendation during the second cycle regarding the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Tibetan Autonomous Region. What steps have you taken with the new High Commissioner to implement this recommendation without restrictions? What is the status of the other outstanding requests from other UN mandate holders?
 - v. **United Kingdom:** What steps is the Government of China taking to ensure that freedom of religion or belief, freedom of movement, and cultural rights are respected and protected for all religious and ethnic groups in China, particularly those in Tibet?
 - vi. **United States:** Will China commit to facilitate a visit to the Tibet Autonomous Region and Tibetan areas of neighbouring provinces, by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief by the end of 2019?
4. There were member states who also made Oral Statements:
- i. **Australia:** Cease restrictions on Uyghurs' and Tibetans' freedom of movement and allow media, UN and foreign officials access to Tibet.
 - ii. **Austria:** We are concerned with regard to the human rights situation in ethnic minority areas of China

including the Autonomous region of Tibet.

- iii. **Canada:** End prosecution and persecution on basis of religion or belief including for Tibetan Buddhists.
- iv. **Denmark:** Denmark recommends the Government to facilitate full access to Tibet for all relevant UN special procedures.
- v. **France:** Recommend guaranteeing Freedom of religion and belief including in Tibet.
- vi. **Germany:** Respect rights of freedom of freedom of religion and belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and culture also for Tibetans.
- vii. **Japan:** Japan is concerned about human rights situations of minorities-including Tibetans.
- viii. **New Zealand:** New Zealand recommends that China resume the two-way dialogue on Tibet.
- ix. **Sweden:** Take urgent steps to respect the rights of persons belonging to ethnic minorities including the rights to peaceful assembly, to manifest religion and culture, in particular in Tibet.
- x. **Switzerland:** China should respect all Human Rights of the Tibetan people and other minorities including the importance of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment which is vital for the enjoyment of a number of these rights.
- xi. **United Kingdom:** We are very concerned about the treatment of ethnic minorities – including Tibetans.
- xii. **United States:** Release those imprisoned for such [rights defence] work, including Tashi Wangchuk. Cease interference in the selection and education

of religious leaders - including the reincarnation of Tibetan Buddhist lamas.

II. CHINA'S THIRD UPR CYCLE AND RELEVANT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Chinese government delegation of 65 officers attended the 3rd Universal Periodic Review cycle in November 2018 and was headed by the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Le Yucheng. The Chinese government received a total of 346 recommendations from member states.
2. Following are relevant recommendations made on Tibet and China's responses:

28.27 Facilitate full access to Xinjiang and Tibet for all relevant United Nations special procedures (Denmark);

China's response - Not Accepted. China welcomes visits to the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and the Tibet Autonomous Region by foreigners in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, but firmly opposes the practice of using the visits as an excuse to pressure the Chinese government and interfere in China's internal affairs.

28.189 Cease interference in the selection and education of religious leaders, such as Tibetan Buddhist lamas (United States of America);

China's response - Not Accepted. Religious affairs must be run in accordance with laws and regulations. The reincarnation of Living Buddhas should be consistent with religious rituals, historical conventions and China's laws and regulations.

28.190 End prosecution and persecution on the basis of religion or belief, including for Muslims, Christians, Tibetan

Buddhists and Falun Gong (Canada);

China's response - Not Accepted. China is a country under the rule of law, and its citizens' freedom of religious belief is protected in accordance with law. However, those who break the law must be punished in accordance with law whether they are religious believers or not.

28.194 Guarantee freedom of religion or belief, including in Tibet and in Xinjiang (France);

China's response - Accepted and already implemented.

28.195 Respect the rights to freedom of religion or belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and culture, including for Tibetans, Uighurs and other minorities (Germany);

China's response - Accepted and already implemented.

28.272 Continue to implement the free education policy in the Tibet Autonomous Region (Nepal);

China's response - Accepted.

28.317 Cease restrictions on the freedom of movement of Uighurs and Tibetans and allow the media and United Nations and foreign officials access to Xinjiang and Tibet (Australia);

China's response - Not Accepted. See 28.27. The Chinese government guarantees, in accordance with law, the right to reside and travel of people of all ethnic groups, and their entry into and exit from the country. The Chinese government also ensures social order and sound port administration in accordance with laws and regulations to prevent violent terrorists at home

and abroad from committing crimes.

28.318 Resume the two-way dialogue on Tibet (New Zealand);

China's response - Accepted and already implemented.

28.319 Take urgent steps to respect the rights of persons belonging to ethnic minorities, including the rights to peaceful assembly and to manifest religion and culture, in particular in Xinjiang and Tibet (Sweden);

China's response - Not Accepted. The Chinese government always guarantees, in accordance with law, the freedom of assembly and religious belief and the cultural rights of people of ethnic minorities. There is no need for urgent steps.

28.320 Respect all the human rights of the Tibetan people and other minorities, including the importance of an environment that is safe, clean, healthy and sustainable, which is essential for the enjoyment of many of these rights (Switzerland);

China's response - Accepted and already implemented.

III. REPRESSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TIBET

1. Despite the Chinese government's claim of China being "a country under rule of law" and ensuring the protection of and respect for fundamental human rights of the Tibetans, the human rights situation in Tibet in the last five years have only further deteriorated instead of seeing any light of improvement.
2. In Tibet, even today the Chinese government continue to deny Tibetans of their fundamental human rights. Tibet is successively placed among the least free countries in world by the Freedom House.

3. Since the 18th Party Congress, repression has systematically increased with the implementation of a sophisticated surveillance system in Tibet. The marriage of China's advanced AI technology and vast raw data on Tibetan people, including DNA data collected through coercion in Tibet, points to a dark Orwellian future.
4. China's colonial-style boarding school system in Tibet, where the majority of Tibetan children are enrolled either through coercion or by design could lead to severance of cultural ties between generations.
5. A close reading of all major policies points to China's attempt to erode Tibetan identity. The following sections on contemporary Tibet will deal with key issues facing Tibet and it calls on the international community to lend its voice in our pursuit of genuine autonomy for the Tibetan people.

i. Colonial Boarding School

- a. Despite employing myriad methods and oppressive policies, the Chinese government and its successive leaders have failed to suppress the resilience of the Tibetan people.
- b. China is now implementing a pernicious policy to sever the ties of young Tibetan children to their cultural heritage. This involves forcibly separating three out of every four Tibetan children from their parents and coercing them to study in colonial boarding schools across Tibet. A comprehensive report has concluded that over 100,000 children between the age of four to six in pre-schools and 800,000 to 900,000 children between the age of six to eighteen were by design made to study in colonial

boarding schools. This is by proportion, 78 per cent of the total Tibetan student population.

- c. Children are separated from their families and are made to speak in Chinese language. On the other hand, private Tibetan-language schools are being closed and dismantled.
- d. Official state media doesn't deny the scale of colonial boarding schools in Tibet, instead, it has suggested that it is implementing bi-lingual education in these schools.
- e. The bi-lingual education in Tibet in essence downgrades the Tibetan language and imposes the Chinese language as the dominant language in schools and Tibetan society. In practice, the bi-lingual education policy is characterized by the Human Rights Watch as a pedagogy that will lead to the "gradual replacement of Tibetan by Chinese as the medium of instruction."
- f. Testimony of a Tibetan Educator: Dr. Gyalo, an educator and eyewitness, describes these boarding schools, "Like a gardener ripping a plant by the roots – the CCP is doing everything it can to eradicate us forever... they are brainwashing an entire generation of Tibetan kids so successfully that they won't know how to practice their own culture, language and religion in their homeland... If this continues then China will end Tibet's 5000 years old civilization."

ii. Sinicization of Tibetan Identity and Language

- a. China's Sinicization policy seeks to homogenize all oppressed peoples including the Tibetan people into

Chinese culture. This is a process through which it undermines Tibetan culture, language, religion, and identity. Such Sinicization attempts are found in various measures implemented in Tibet including fabrication and portrayal of false historical narratives.

- b. The adoption and enforcement of the ‘national common language’ law since 2000 has produced policies and laws that marginalize the Tibetan language and culture. The 2010 bilingual education policy further restricts the use of the Tibetan language.
- c. Human Rights Watch makes a sharp commentary on this policy by saying that such policies not only undermine the linguistic capabilities of Tibetan children but also force them to adopt political ideologies and notions that stand in stark contrast to the beliefs and values cherished by their parents and community.
- d. Other government policies such as ethnic mingling and incentivization of intermarriage between Tibetans and Chinese will further accelerate the absorption of Tibetans into the Chinese majority.
- e. In the last couple of decades, the Chinese government has curtailed Tibetan children from attending privately-funded Tibetan schools across Tibet. These schools had served for many decades as alternative learning centres for Tibetan children to learn and study the Tibetan language.
- f. Through socioeconomic, cultural, and political policies, Tibetans have been deprived of their rich culture and traditional way of life and their very identity.

iii. Crackdown on Religious Freedom

- a. State interference in religious affairs has reduced the space for the practice of Tibetan Buddhism. Tibetan Buddhism is at the heart and centre of Tibet's distinct identity. It is facing intensified suppression by the Chinese government. The Tibetan monastic communities are the torchbearers of the preservation and promotion of the Tibetan cultural heritage. Therefore, they are also at the forefront of Tibetan resistance to China's rule over Tibet. The Tibetan people's devotion to His Holiness the Dalai Lama and their religion is considered by the CCP as synonymous with separatism and a national security threat, which has resulted in a renewed crackdown on the Tibetan monastic community and freedom of religion.
- b. The Chinese government attempts not only to usurp the authority of Tibetan Buddhism's tradition of reincarnation but also seeks to mould Tibetan Buddhism as per China's ideological ambitions.
- c. Monasteries are restricted from giving traditional monastic education and are forced to undergo 'patriotic re-education.' Chinese authorities carried out demolitions and mass expulsions of Tibetan Buddhist monks and nuns including from two major religious institutes—Larung Gar and Yachen Gar.
- d. The Chinese Communist Party's assault against Tibetan Buddhism has intensified and this is evidenced in its forced dismantling of Buddha's statues. One such case that is documented occurred in Drakgo County in eastern Tibet in October 2021. The CCP has ruthlessly destroyed numerous cultural and religious sites including a Buddhist school, 45

giant prayers wheels, a 99-foot-tall statue of the Buddha, a 30-foot tall statue and temple and the residence of a revered spiritual leader in the county, while those who resisted have faced arbitrary arrests, political re-education, and torture.

iv. Attempts to Assert Control Over Reincarnation

- a. In 2007, the State Administration for Religious Affairs “passed” the “Order No 5” otherwise known as the “Management Measures for the Reincarnation of Living Buddhas in Tibetan Buddhism.” The measure is squarely aimed at undermining the core belief system of Tibetan Buddhism and to weaken the authority of Tibetan Buddhist leaders in Tibet and in exile.
- b. In addition, the Chinese government, under the aegis of the Chinese Buddhist Association, launched an online database in January 2016. The database exclusively carries profiles of 1,311 Party-approved reincarnated lamas.
- c. Although Beijing maintains that the database will “help protect the legitimate rights and interests of Tibetan Buddhism,” In practice, this database is used by the Communist Party of China as a tool to further curtail the influence and deep-seeded loyalty of the Tibetan people to His Holiness the Dalai Lama.
- d. This has been seen as an attempt by the Communist Party of China to lay false claims over the reincarnation of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.
- e. However, His Holiness the Dalai Lama remains the spiritual leader of the Tibetan people and an

admired figure worldwide. Over his reincarnation, His Holiness the Dalai Lama has unequivocally said in his 2011 statement:

It is particularly inappropriate for Chinese communists, who explicitly reject even the idea of past and future lives, let alone the concept of reincarnate Tulkus, to meddle in the system of reincarnation and especially the reincarnations of the His Holiness the Dalai Lamas and Panchen Lamas. Such brazen meddling contradicts their own political ideology and reveals their double standards. When I am about ninety, I will consult the high Lamas of the Tibetan Buddhist traditions, the Tibetan public, and other concerned people who follow Tibetan Buddhism, and re-evaluate whether the institution of the His Holiness the Dalai Lama should continue or not. On that basis, we will take a decision. If it is decided that the reincarnation of the His Holiness the Dalai Lama should continue and there is a need for the Fifteenth Dalai Lama to be recognized, responsibility for doing so will primarily rest on the concerned officers of His Holiness the Dalai Lama's Gaden Phodrang Trust.

v. China's Transnational Repression

- a. Through its various campaigns and initiatives, the Chinese government seeks to actively interfere, intimidate, and harass those in other countries. Even in the last couple of years, various reports of such transnational repression were documented in many countries across the globe. These reports suggest that China's efforts have increasingly become more aggressive.
- b. Tibetans have fled into exile to escape China's repression but the Chinese government's censorship

and surveillance of Tibetans are not limited within its occupied borders but go beyond it. Tibetans in exile living in different parts of the world are pressured to return, comply with certain demands, and are often threatened with dire consequences for their family members who are in Tibet.

- c. They are pressurizing their kin and relatives in Tibet not to engage in activities that are viewed as going against the Chinese government or speaking about the plight of the Tibetan people in Tibet. Therefore, many Tibetans are forced to cut ties with their family and loved ones in Tibet for their safety and hence self-censorship becomes a routine.
- d. According to the Tibetan Center for Human Rights and Democracy, “Not only are Tibetans censoring themselves, but they are also censoring each other; if a loved one speaks too openly about sensitive issues, it puts both the individual and the loved one in danger, and that danger compels the individual to take action. Mutual self-censorship threatens Tibetans’ ability to express their own political and cultural identity and protest human rights violations. This is the result of a very concerted effort on the part of the Party-state, which is fully aware of the impact of the social control mechanisms that it has put in place in Tibet.”
- e. This not only has a social influence but is also mentally traumatic affecting one’s day-to-day living, having to constantly fear for the well-being of their loved ones but at the same time having no access to information about them at all.

- f. The Chinese government is labelled as the world's most prolific perpetrator of transnational repression, according to a report by Freedom House released in 2021. The report, "Out of Sight, Not out of Reach: The Global Scale and Scope of Transnational Repression," notes that "China conducts the most sophisticated, global, and comprehensive campaign of transnational repression in the world" through tactics that affect millions of Chinese and other populations occupied by China, now living abroad. The extensive scope of China's transnational repression and how it threatens the true realization of the fundamental rights and freedom of Chinese, Tibetans, Uyghurs, Inner Mongolians and Hong Kongers, and others in at least 36 host countries is troubling.
- g. In addition, China's disinformation campaign is strategically crafted to achieve two goals: to counter Tibetan historical accounts and to divert and mislead the global audience, shifting their attention away from its human rights abuses. Official Chinese documents distort historical accounts to portray a narrative of a unified nation and misrepresent Tibet's social structure before Chinese rule.
- h. Efforts have been made to undermine the image of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, and the narrative surrounding the 2008 protests. China employs millions of paid online commentators, known as the "50-cent army," to fabricate posts and divert attention from criticism of the government. China's use of virtual propaganda on global platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube has expanded, allowing them to shape international perceptions on issues concerning Tibet, East Turkestan, Hong

Kong, and Taiwan. The combination of China's sophisticated artificial intelligence, social credit system, and surveillance capabilities enhances the effectiveness of its disinformation efforts. China's disinformation ambitions extend beyond its occupied territories and target the exiled Tibetan population.

vi. China's Surveillance System in Tibet

- a. China's repressive state control apparatus and violation of human rights is now carried through its surveillance networks such as the Great Firewall, surveillance grids, over 200 million surveillance cameras, and other new technologies for social control. This is aided by artificial intelligence, biometrics, and big data to monitor and shape the minds and behaviours of its citizens.
- b. Communications with foreign journalists and sharing of information invariably lead to arbitrary detentions and unfair imprisonment. Surveillance in Tibet is widely characterized as Orwellian. In Tibet, over the last decade, surveillance technologies referred to as "nets in the sky and traps on the ground" have further suppressed the fundamental freedom of expression, movements, and assembly effectively turning Tibet into a vast prison. Tibet serves as an experimental ground for China's surveillance technologies, enabling the implementation of stringent security measures to suppress resistance movements.
- c. Reports by Citizen Lab and Human Rights Watch have found that over 1.2 million Tibetans were subjected to the arbitrary mass collection of DNA

that may be abused for surveillance and as an additional repression tool. The mass DNA collection in Tibet is viewed as a component of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security's wider strategy to acquire population data and exert social control. This practice, unique to the Xi administration, involves collecting DNA from Tibetan people, irrespective of criminal investigations, with the goal of enhancing the government's authority over the population of Tibet, whom they perceive as insufficiently loyal to the ruling party.

- d. Strict controls govern social media communication, Tibetan radio services are disrupted, and individuals face arrest based on their online expressions. Internet shutdowns are more prevalent in Tibet, accompanied by heightened monitoring by authorities. Chinese authorities closely monitor WeChat and other online communication platforms to identify and punish Tibetans alleged of committing crimes by holding discussions online, as well as restricting what Tibetans could freely share or post online.
- e. Tibetan Buddhist and other religious discussion sites in Tibet have been already restricted by national and local regulations regarding online religious content. Chinese authorities continue to restrict contact between Tibetans in Tibet and those in exile, threatening to punish those found to have shared any information.
- f. Besides its repressive policies domestically, the Chinese government also restricts freedom of speech and expression abroad by targeting foreign government officials and public figures.

vii. Ecological Significance of Tibet and Climate Change

- a. With an area of 2.5 million km² and, an average elevation of over 4,000m above sea level, the Tibetan Plateau is often known as the “roof of the world”, “Third Pole”, and the “Water Tower of Asia”.
- b. Apart from the south and the north poles, the Tibetan plateau holds the largest ice mass. The Tibetan plateau contains 46,000 glaciers. Glaciers, snow, and permafrost are an integral part of the cryosphere.
- c. Over 1.4 billion people of the global population are dependent on Tibet’s water. For instance, rivers emerging from Tibet flow into many densely-populated countries in the world including India and China. Many communities in the lower riparian countries are dependent on Tibetan rivers for fisheries, energy security, food, transportation and agriculture.
- d. A new research study has projected that failure to mitigate the impact of climate change in Tibet will lead to an irreversible decline in freshwater supply, this will lead to a total collapse of water supply in Central Asia and Afghanistan, and a near-total collapse in northern Indian region in Kashmir and in Pakistan.
- e. Various scientific reports have concluded that Tibet’s ecology is deeply impacted by climate change. Reports on climate change have warned that the temperature rises on the Tibetan plateau is two times higher than the global average. Tibet’s ecology is extremely fragile and it is exacerbated

by global climate change. However, China's climate adaptation policies are implemented in Tibet through coercion and without sound scientific understanding.

- f. One such alarming method is the sedentarization of Tibetan nomads. Supposedly to protect the vast Tibetan grassland, a large proportion of the Tibetan population is coerced to leave their traditional grassland and forced to live in vast concrete villages. China's development policies in Tibet are carried out without environmental assessment and consultation with the local community. Still, China continues to build a few of the world's largest dams in Tibet. It is recently reported that in Rebkong in Amdo, Tibetan farmers in seven villages were forced to vacate their land and only ten days of notice was issued to uproot from their ancestral land for the construction of a hydropower dam. Earlier 10 Tibetans have been imprisoned in Sangchu in Amdo for resisting similar order.

viii. Arbitrary Arrests and Incarceration

- a. The Chinese government has routinely detained, tortured and imprisoned Tibetans who spoke out against the Communist regime and its oppressive policies in Tibet. Tibetan writers, intellectuals, environmentalists, community leaders, entrepreneurs, philanthropists and artists have become a constant target of the Chinese authorities for their expression of views critical of the Chinese government.
- b. In 2022, as many as 94 Tibetans were known to have been unfairly detained and arrested by the

Chinese authorities. Among them, Chinese courts sentenced 14 Tibetans to prison terms ranging from two to fourteen years on trumped-up charges of “inciting separatism”, “endangering state security”, and “leaking state secrets.”

- c. Extremely concerning reports of deaths due to torture continues to emerge from Tibet. At least five Tibetan political prisoners are reported to have died as a result of torture in 2022. In 2021, two Tibetans, Tenzin Nyima, 19 and Kunchok Jinpa, 51, died after being severely beaten and tortured by the Chinese authorities during their detention. In some cases, Chinese authorities released Tibetan prisoners prematurely in near-death conditions to prevent deaths in prison. The true number of such cases is unknown due to extreme information controls in Tibet.
- d. On 1 December 2021, Rongwo Gendun Lhundup, a notable Tibetan writer, was sentenced to four years in prison on charges of “inciting separatism” after he published a collection of poems. Thupten Lodoe, a 34-year-old acclaimed Tibetan writer, was sentenced to four years and six months in prison again on trumped-up charges of “inciting separatism” on 14 June 2022 on suspicion of writing and publishing content deemed to be “endangering state security” and “harming ethnic unity.” Other well-known Tibetan writers who are currently imprisoned include Pema Rinchen, Seynam, Gangbu Yudrum, Samdup, Tsering Dolma and Gangkye Drubpa Kyab. They were all sentenced to four to fourteen years of imprisonment for “inciting separatism” and “endangering national security.”

- e. In 2008, Tibetans from across Tibet protested against China's rule over Tibet and called for the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. These protests were violently suppressed, resulting in the intensified implementation of a repressive surveillance system in Tibet.
- f. Since 2009, with limited space to express grievances, Tibetans are compelled to take extreme forms of protest through self-immolation. There are 157 known cases of self-immolation protests in Tibet. They have called for freedom in Tibet and the return of His Holiness to the Dalai Lama.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

We urge the Chinese government to:

1. Resume dialogue with the envoy/s of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to resolve the Sino-Tibetan conflict through the Middle-Way Approach without preconditions.
2. Amend its current so-called bilingual education policy, which marginalizes the Tibetan language and uproot the younger generation of Tibetans from their culture and religion.
3. Cease its policy of interference in the traditional reincarnation of Trulkus, Sinicization of Tibetan Buddhism and suppression of the religious freedom of Tibetans.
4. Allow religious institutions in Tibet complete autonomy over their temporal and religious affairs, including the appointment and recognition of Rinpoches and other officials, including His Holiness the Dalai Lama;

5. Reverse the policy of forced relocation of Tibetan nomads and include Tibetan participation in environmental stewardship by using their centuries-old wisdom of having lived on the Tibetan Plateau.
6. Release all those detained or imprisoned for peacefully exercising their internationally recognized rights to freedom of belief, religion and conscience; stop the demolition of monasteries and the eviction of young monks from monasteries;
7. Immediately halt the colonial boarding school programme aimed at dissecting Tibetan identity by depriving them of the warmth of their own culture; ensure sound and healthy development of Tibetan children with access to their own language, culture and religion.
8. Immediately stop its illegal mass DNA collection of Tibetans in Tibet and respect the rights of Tibetan people while upholding the PRC's human rights commitments to non-discrimination, the right to privacy, the right to freedom of security, and the right to equality.
9. Take the necessary steps to guarantee that environmental regulations and development initiatives in Tibet are both economically viable and culturally respectful.
10. Abide by its international obligations and stop torturing prisoners, detainees, or any persons and instead treat them with respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings as required by international and national laws.
