**China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture—OHCHR—China—October 2015**

**中国西藏文化保护与发展协会**

**China Association for Preservation and**

**Development of Tibetan Culture**

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**Chinese Name：**中国西藏文化保护与发展协会

**English Name：China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture**

**Acronym：CAPDTC**

**Date of Establishment：June, 2004**

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**Relationship with ECOSOC**：A non-governmental organization with special consultative status

**Period with consultative status**：From July 2007 to now

**Brief Introduction：**

**CAPDTC** is a non-government organization formed by domestic and foreign volunteers who love Tibetan culture and are committed to the cause of preserving and developing Tibetan culture. The purpose of the association is to establish extensive contacts with international and domestic organizations and people to preserve and develop Tibetan culture, promote and protect human rights, and strengthen unity, harmony and common prosperity and progress among all ethnic groups in Tibet. **The major tasks of the association are**: conducting surveys and research on the history, the status quo and the development of Tibet, providing relevant advice to the government and social and economic organizations; holding Tibetan cultural exhibitions and seminars in China and abroad; attending UN human rights summits and UN conferences; organizing Tibetologists and Tibetan art troupes to visit other countries and inviting overseas groups to visit Tibet; encouraging, helping, organizing and promoting domestic and foreign organizations and enterprises to invest in and train personnel for projects relevant to the protection of Tibetan culture; raising funds from home and abroad according to national laws and providing funds for projects to preserve Tibetan culture, and providing consultative services on Tibetan culture. CAPDTC was established in June, 2004. Since July, 2007, this non-government organization has had a special consultative status granted by ECOSOC.

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**Criminal Penalty in Tibet**

The China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture is a non-government organization formed voluntarily by people from home and abroad who love Tibetan culture and pay attention to the cause of preservation and development of Tibetan culture, and is a state-level non-profit social group with independent legal person status.

**The purpose and principle of the association is to abide by the constitution, laws, regulations and state policy of the People’s Republic of China, connect widely with related groups and persons from home and abroad, dedicated to preservation and development of Tibetan culture, protect human rights, and promote unity, harmony and collective prosperity of various nationalities in Tibet.**

The business of the association is: (1) conducting survey and research of history, current status, and developmental trends of Tibetan culture, and making proposals to government and economic & social groups on preserving and developing Tibetan culture; (2) holding exhibition and academic seminar on Tibetan culture within the country and abroad, and revealing religion, education, art, folk culture, tourism, environment protection of Tibet comprehensively and authentically; (3) participating in UN Human Rights Council, related conferences on economic and social development, NGO conference of UN, and regional conference of Asia & Pacific; (4) organizing international visit of Tibetologists and Tibetan art groups, inviting international friends to Tibet for investigation, and connecting with and providing favor to Tibetan compatriots in other countries; (5)coordinating, helping, organizing and enhancing investment and training program of groups and enterprises from home and abroad towards the cause of preservation and development of Tibetan culture; (6) raising funds and providing assistance to programs of preservation and development of Tibetan culture according to state laws; (7) providing consultation service on Tibetan culture.

**Background**

**1, Related Provisions of Chinese laws**

China is a unitary state, with a united legal system. The Constitution of the People’s Republic of China is the fundamental law of the country, and has the supreme legal validity. According to the Article 5 of the Constitution, “The People’s Republic of China implements rule of law, and constructs socialist legal state. The state upholds the uniformity and dignity of the socialist legal system. No laws or administrative or local rules and regulations may contravene the Constitution. All state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and institutions mush abide by the Constitution and the law. All acts in violation of the Constitution or the law must be investigated. No organization or individual is privileged to beyond the Constitution or the law.”

The preface of the Constitution has pointed clearly that “The People’s Republic of China is a unitary multinational state created jointly by the people of all nationalities”, people of all nationalities are citizens of PRC. Article 33 has regulated that “All persons holding the nationality of the People’s Republic of China are citizens of the People’s Republic of China. All citizens of the People’s Republic of China are equal before the law. The state respects and safeguards human rights. Every citizen is entitled to the rights and at the same time must perform the duties prescribed by the Constitution and the law.” Article 37 has regulated that “Freedom of the person of citizens of the People’s Republic of China is inviolable. No citizen may be arrested except with the approval or by decision of a people’s procuratorate or by decision of a people’s court, and arrests must be made by a public security organ. Unlawful detention or deprivation or restriction of citizens’ freedom of the person by other means is prohibited, and unlawful search of the person of citizens is prohibited.”

**Article 51 has regulated that “Citizens of the People’s Republic of China, in exercising their freedoms and rights, may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society or of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens” Article 52 has regulated that “It is the duty of citizens of the People’s Republic of China to safeguard the unification of the country and the unity of all its nationalities.” Article 53 has regulated that “Citizens of the People’s Republic of China must abide by the Constitution and the law, keep state secrets, protect public property, observe labor disciple and public order and respect social ethics.” Article 54 has regulated that “It is the duty of citizens of the People’s Republic of China to safeguard the security, honor and interests of the motherland; they must not commit acts detrimental to the security, honor and interests of the motherland.”**

In order to punish criminal and protect the people, China, based on the Constitution, the concreted experience of combating with criminals, and practical situation, has enacted the Criminal Law. The mission of the Criminal Law, is to struggle with all crimes, so as to protect national security, protect the regime of people’s democratic dictatorship and socialist system, protect property of the state and laboring people’s community, protect private property of all citizens, protect personal rights, democratic rights and other rights, maintain social and economic order, and ensure smoothly function of socialist construction cause.

**The Criminal Law has made it clear for the legal identification of crimes that “Where an act is expressly defined in laws as a criminal act, it shall be determined and punished as a criminal act in accordance with the law; where an act is not expressly defined in laws as a criminal act, it shall not be determined and punished as a criminal act.”** The Criminal Law insists the principle of all people’s equality in front of laws, and regulates that “Anyone who commit a crime shall be equal in applying the law. No one is privileged to be beyond the law. The lightness or heaviness of the punishments shall be in accordance with the criminal acts and the criminal responsibility of the criminals” The Criminal Law has also regulated the principle of territorial jurisdiction, stipulated that “This law is applicable to anyone who commits a crime within the territory of the People’s Republic of China, unless the case is covered by special legal provisions. This law is also applicable to anyone who commits a crime on board a ship or an aircraft of the People’s Republic of China. If the criminal act or its consequence takes place within the territory of the People’s Republic of China, the crime shall be deemed to have been committed within the territory of the People’s Republic of China.”

All behaviors endangering national sovereignty, territorial unity and security, splitting the country, subverting the regime of people’s democratic dictatorship and overturning socialist system, destroying social and economic order, violating state and collective property, violating citizens’ private property, violating personal rights, democratic rights and other rights of all citizens, and others endangering the society and deserve legal punishments, should be considered as crimes. But those with minor circumstance and slight damage are not thought to be crimes.

**2, Tibet Autonomous Region**

**According to Article 30 of the Constitution, “The administrative division of the People’s Republic of China is as follows:** (1) The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government; (2) Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, countries, autonomous counties, and cities; (3) Counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, nationalities townships, and towns. Municipalities directly under the Central Government and other large cities are divided into districts and counties. Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and cities. All autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are national autonomous areas”. Article 4 has also regulated that “All nationalities in the People’s Republic of China are equal. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops a relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all of China’s nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; any act which undermines the unity of the nationalities or instigates division is prohibited. The state assists areas inhabited by minority nationalities in accelerating their economic and cultural development according to the characteristics and needs of the various minority nationalities. Regional autonomy is practiced in areas where people of minority nationalities live in concentrated communities; in these areas organs of self-government are established to exercise the power of autonomy. All national autonomous areas are integral parts of the People’s Republic of China. All nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages and to preserve or reform their own folkways and customs.”

**Tibet Autonomous Region is established in accordance with certain provisions of the Constitution, and as a provincial-level administrative region, exercises provincial-level local administrative power and regional autonomy based on constitutional and legal provisions.**

Tibet Autonomous Region is located in Southwest China, with a territory of 1.2022 million square kilometers. Its territory ranges from 78°24′E. to 99°06′E., 26°52′N. to 36°32′N.. By the end of 2014, there are 3.1755 million permanent residents in TAR, including 817.7 thousand urban residents (25.75%) and 2.3878 million rural residents (74.25%). The population birth rate is 15.76‰, death rate is 5.21‰, and natural growth rate is 10.55‰.

Tibet is an autonomous region of minority nationalities, with Tibetans as its main body. There are 45 nationalities including Han, Menba, Luoba, Hui and Naxi, and unidentified ethnic people, such as Deng, Sharpa. People of minority nationalities occupy 95.74% of the whole population in Tibet, while Tibetans lonely occupy more than 90%. Like other places of China, no special citizens in violation of the Constitution and the law exist. Citizens of all nationalities are equal, enjoy citizens’ rights and perform citizens’ duties prescribed by the Constitution. Anyone violates the Constitution and law of China will be punished accordingly.

By the end of 2014, Tibet Autonomous Region is divided into 3 prefecture-level cities and 4 administrative prefecture, namely Lhasa City, Shigatse City, Lhoka Prefecture, Nyingchi Prefecture, Chamdo City, Nagchu Prefecture, and Ngari Prefecture; 74 counties (districts); 694 towns (sub-district offices) including 544 townships, 140 towns and 10 sub-district offices; 5,465 administrative villages (residents committees) including 5,256 administrative villages and 209 residents committees.

**3, Citizens’ Rights Exercise in TAR[[1]](#footnote-1)**

**Tibetans, along with other nationalities like Menba, Luoba, Naxi, Hui and Han, jointly enjoy the rights to participate into state affairs management equally in Tibet. As the fundamental political institution, the people’s congress system is the main approach for people of all nationalities in China to exercise democratic rights. Within the current National People’s Congress, there are 21 representatives from Tibet Autonomous Region, including 12 Tibetan citizens.** The Menba and Luoba nationalities, although with little population, each has 1 representative. People’s political consultation institution is a unique form and typical advantage of China’s socialist democracy, and an important approach for Chinese people to exercise deliberative democracy. Within in the current Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, there are 29 representatives from TAR, including 26 of Tibetan and other minority nationalities. Among the 34,244 people’s representatives of four levels in TAR, there are 31,901 of Tibetan and other minority nationalities (above 93%), and Menba, Luoba, Naxi,Hui and Zhuang people all have their representatives. Among the 44 members of standing committee of the 10th TAR People’s Congress, 25 are of Tibetan and other nationalities, 8 of 14 director & deputy directors are of Tibetan and other nationalities. The grassroots democracy has been continuously enhanced. In Tibet, more than 95% villages has established villager representative conference and elected villager autonomous organizations. Village affairs transparency and democratic management have been fully implemented. Over 90% villages have set up publicity board, to ensure the villagers’ rights of knowledge, participation, decision-making, and supervision. 192 urban communities have all established community autonomous organizations such as community residents’ representative conference and community residents’ committee, and community resident autonomy enjoys full organizational guarantee.

According to the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China and Regional Nationality Autonomy Law of the People’s Republic of China, TAR enjoys wide autonomous rights, including law-making, flexible execution of state law, the right to use national languages and scripts, personnel management, fiscal management, and autonomous development of culture and education. Since 1965, the TAR People’s Congress and its standing committee have made more than 290 local rules and resolutions and regulations with the characters of rules, and made implementation measures with Tibet characteristics to various state laws. With regard to marriage institution, Tibet Autonomous Region has made flexible regulations in 1981 and 2004, to lower the lawful marriage age of males and females, prescribed by Marriage Law of the People’s Republic of China, by 2 years respectively, and regulated that polyandry and polygamy marriage relations before the flexible regulations could be maintain if no one asks for divorce. With regard to the birth institution, according to the Temporary Management Measure of Family Control in TAR (Proposed), “One Couple, One Child” policy is applied to cadres, workers and their family members of Han people in TAR, while for cadres, workers and permanent urban residents of Tibetan, Naxi, Hui and Zhuang peoples, one couple can have two children with certain interval. As for the famers and herdsmen in agricultural and pastoral areas, there is no birth control. For Menba, Luoba, Sharpa and Deng people, no birth quota is advocated. Apart from the national holidays, traditional festivals like the Tibetan New Year and Shoton Festival are also included in the statutory holidays in Tibet.

The Constitution of the People’s Republic of China has regulated that the state helps national autonomous regions to train cadres, experts and technique workers for local people. The Regional Nationality Autonomy Law of the People’s Republic of China also regulates that head of autonomous region, autonomous prefecture and autonomous county should be chosen from citizens of autonomous nationalities. There should be persons of autonomous nationalities and other minority nationality in departments of autonomous governments in autonomous areas. The Public Servant Law of the People’s Republic of China has regulated that during the enrollment of public servants in national autonomous areas, applicants of minority nationalities should be cared about properly. Nowadays, in the cadre forces of Tibet Autonomous Region, cadres of Tibetan and other nationalities have occupied 70.95%, while in the leadership forces of county and township, cadres of Tibetan and other nationalities have occupied 70.13%. All the directors of standing committee of People’s Congress and chairmen of People’s Government have been Tibetans in Tibet Autonomous Region. In the National Entrance Exams and National Public Servant Enrollment Exams, minority nationalities including Tibetan have enjoyed bonus point policy.

**Criminal Penalty[[2]](#footnote-2)**

**1, Case Handling Period**

**(1) Case Quantity**

Between 2008 and 2012, courts of different levels have all accepted 98,214 cases, while settled 97,477, with the settlement rate being 99.2%. Specifically, in 2008, 16,094 cases were accepted and 15,353 were settled, with the settlement rate being 95.4%; in 2009, 18,095 cases were accepted and 17,353 were settled, with the settlement rate being 95.9%; in 2010, 20,078 cases were accepted and 19,335 were settled, with the settlement rate being 96.3%; in 2011, 22,319 cases were accepted and 21,601 were settled, with the settlement rate being 96.8%; in 2012, 24,572 cases were accepted and 23,835 were settled, with the settlement rate being 97%. Since the unsettled cases of the previous year will be accepted automatically in the next year, the accepted cases between 2008 and 2012 equal with the settled cases between 2008 and 2012 plus unsettled cases in 2012.

Between 2008 and 2012, courts of different levels have all settled 97,477 cases, including 7,286 criminal cases (7.5%), 46,926 civil cases (48.1%), 313 administrative and state compensation cases (0.3%), 10,692 un-executed cases (10.9%), 729 appeal cases (0.7%), 8,291 penalty reduction and conditional release cases (8.5%) and 23,240 mediation cases (23.8%).

In 2014, 24,075 cases were accepted and 23,432 were settled, with the settlement rate being 97.33%. Among those cases, 21,305 civil, administrative, executive, etc. cases were accepted by courts of different levels, occupying 88.49% of all cases.

**(2) Criminal Penalty**

Between 2008 and 2012, 7,286 criminal cases were settled, and 8,249 criminals were sentenced, including 2,277 being sentenced to 5 years and above imprisonment, reducing year-on-year by 16.1%, 12% and 11.6% respectively. 1,528 criminals were sentenced to detention, surveillance and probation, reducing year-on-year by 24.2%. 8,291 with good performance in prison were given penalty reduction and conditional release, increasing year-on-year by 25.9%.

In 2014, 1,275 criminal cases were settled, and 1,427 criminals were sentenced, including 43 market economy order sabotage cases like manufacture of fake commodity, unlawful operation, forced trade, and 72 criminals; 25 public servant corruption and misconduct cases and 27 criminals. 424 defendants with slight crime and damage were sentenced to detention, surveillance and probation. 1,431 criminals were given penalty reduction and conditional release in accordance with the law.

**(3) Judiciary Assistance**

Between 2008 and 2012, TAR has increased the judiciary assistance, established judiciary assistance fund, through which postponed, reduced and discharged 25.436 million Yuan lawsuit fee, and provide 10.235 million Yuan assistance to those with difficulties, increasing year-on-year 3.2 times and 7.3 times respectively.

In 2014, lawsuit service centers of courts have all provided consultation service to 3,900 person-times, received 1,310 mails and visits, and answered 2,262 questions after judgment. 5.3126 million Yuan lawsuit fee were postponed, reduced and discharged, and 3.5971 Yuan judiciary assistance was provided.

**(4) Construction of Judiciary Force**

Between 2008 and 2012, 4,921 person-times police were trained, 6.4 times more comparing with the previous years.

In 2014, 1,945 person-times court police were trained, which occupied 75% of all court police in TAR.

**(5) Enhancing Judgment Quality**

Between 2008 and 2012, open judgment institution were enhanced, the rates of open trial of second instance of civil and criminal cases have been increased from 42.3% and 44.5% in previous years to 91.5% and 93.7% respectively; The acceptance rate of first instance trial has increased year-on-year by 13.4%, and the rate of re-trial and trial amendment has reduced year-on-year by 17.6% and 19.2% respectively.

In 2014, there were 2,816 settled cases, and the settlement rate was 86.89%. The acceptance rate of first instance trial reached 90.85%. The appeal and re-trial application system has been perfected, and parties’ right to appeal has been guaranteed. 193 cases of appeal and re-trial were settled and 33 cases were to be retried.

**(6) Judgment Supervision**

Between 2008 and 2012, 4,305 person-times of people’s representatives and CPPCC members were invited to visit courts and hear case judgment, and 39 recommendations were made. The legal supervision of procuratorate was accepted in accordance with the law, and the institution of attorney participation in judgment committee was implemented. 40 appeal cases were settled.

In 2014, 24 recommendations from people’s representatives and CPPCC members were handled. 92 court publicity day activities were held, and 180 persons were invited as anti-corruption supervisors. 1260 person-times from different social fields were invited to visit the courts and hear case judgment, so as to guarantee people rights of knowledge, participation, expression and supervision to the work of courts. 100% judgment documents of Higher People’s Court were uploaded onto internet. The news and publicity institution was established and perfected, spokesmen of courts of three levels in TAR were fixed and their telephone numbers were made public. The official microblog “Tibet Higher Court” was put into operation, which published 1,123 messages.

**2, Custody Period[[3]](#footnote-3)**

**(1) Prison**

**There are 3 prisons in Tibet Autonomous Region, namely Prison of Tibet Autonomous Region and Prison of Lhasa in Lhasa City, and Prison of Bomi in Bomi County of Nyingchi City. Among the 3 prisons, the Prison of Tibet Autonomous Region, established in 1960, is the largest one in Tibet, and the only one with female prisoners.**

There are 2300 prisoners sentenced to set term imprisonment, life imprisonment and 2-year suspended execution of death penalty by people’s courts of different levels in the 3 prisons, and among the prisoners, 76% are Tibetans, 20% are Han, and 4% are of other nationalities. If divided by types of crime, 60% are property crime (mainly thievery crime), 30% are force crime, and 10% are other types of crime including national security damage crime (less than 5%). The female prisoners occupy 3% of the whole prisoners.

**The pregnant and breast feeding female criminals and those with serious physical disability and disease are not put in prison.** The suspected criminals transported by public security department can only be taken into prison with the appearance of 4 legal documents, namely written judgment with legal effect, copy of statement of charge, case settlement registration form, and execution notice.

There are more than 600 police in the 3 prisons, among whom 65% are Tibetan police.

**(2) Rights of Prisoners**

**In the prison, prisoners may enjoy 12 rights,** including study, rest, free of humiliation, appeal, and charge. Once getting into the prison, prisoners will get the *Handbook of Persons Serving Sentences*, which enlists their rights mentioned previously. Prisoner can supervise the police according to their granted rights.

**(3) Lives of Prisoners**

**The 3 prisons all have large study buildings, and prisoners may spend 1 day every week to study general knowledge, laws, current events, etc. The general knowledge courses mainly teach Tibetan language, and also Chinese and math. Through study, prisoners with short term can grasp the ability to read newspaper, while those with long term imprisonment can reach the standard of primary school or even middle school graduates. As for the vocational training, there are 4 days each week and 6 hours everyday, and the courses include carpet and sweater weaving skills and automobile repair. Those trainings aim at making prisoners capable of earn their own living after release.**

The board expense of prisoners has reached 180 Yuan each month, and their diet includes rice, wheaten food, and meat is indispensable everyday. Based on different folkways, prisons will provide Zamba and butter to Tibetan prisoners and Muslim food to Hui prisoners, to show respects of their way of livings.

There are clinic in each prison, and ordinary diseases of prisoners can be treated within the prison. If some diseases the clinic can’t diagnose or treat, the ill prisoners will be transferred to social hospitals where the 3 prisons have reserved more than 40 beds typically for the prisoners.

**(4) Penalty Reduction**

The prisons have made certain strict regulations on reform of prisoners, including a set of comprehensive measures of evaluation, award and punishment in accordance with the state laws. The measures, based on actual performance of prisoners, add or reduce points for each person, and the points have direct impact whether or not there will be penalty reduction. The police have no power or need to beat or revile the prisoners. Every year, there will be 30% prisoners get penalty reduction in Tibet.

**(5) Death Handling of Prisoners**

There exists the phenomenon of prisoners’ natural death because of diseases in prisons. The treatment process of patients will be noticed to relatives of prisoners by the prison. If the prisoner dies of heavy disease, the prison should issue a death notice, which includes prisoner’s death report, diagnosis certificate and death-of-an-illness notice. Apart from the prisoner’s resume, prisoner’s death report includes the cause and process of death, authenticating opinion of hospital or legal medical expert, the examine opinion of prison, the check result of supervision department of people’s procuratorate, and handling condition, burial or setting site of body or bone ash. Opinions and signatures of specific principals of related department or organizations are needed in each part of the report.

**(6) Appeal of Prisoners**

In every section of prisons of TAR, there are “appeal box” and “prosecution box” set by procuratorate. There is also a “procuratorate office” next to the office warden. Any prisoner wants to appeal or prosecute works of the prison can deliver written documents in the box which will be taken by the procuratorate. If one wants to prosecute a police, he or she can deliver the mail in “warden’s mail box” without the check of police.

**Field Inspection**

China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture has large quantity of members from Tibet Autonomous Region, among whom many are Tibetans. Their families and relatives basically live in Tibet or other Tibetan areas in China. There are also lots of members involved in Tibet-related works, of whom many Tibetan friends and colleagues travel frequently between Tibet and inland of China. For many years, they never met or encountered cruel torture in Tibet Autonomous Region.

It is known that most of information on cruel torture or related situation originates from places outside of China rather than within Tibet Autonomous Region. Taking the fact into consideration that there exist a so-called “Tibet government-in-exile” and related non-governmental organizations which are hostile to Chinese people and for many years involve in splitting China activities, it can be sure that large quantity of information outside of China on penalty in Tibet are not tally with facts.

**Basic Points**

1, according to China’s Constitution and laws, no institutional arrangements of discrimination and persecution against Tibetans and other minority nationalities may exist in Tibet Autonomous Region.

2, in Tibet, the Han people, less than 7% of the whole population, collectively persecute Tibetans, more than 90% of the whole population, is completely not operable.

3, between 2008 and 2012, criminal offense rate is just 0.5‰, and in 2014, criminal offense rate is 0.4‰. It shows that most citizens of various nationalities in Tibet voluntarily obey Chinese Constitution and laws, with only a little criminal offenders.

4, during the process of court judgment in Tibet, there is no possibility of discrimination and persecution against Tibetan citizens, or execution of torture to Tibetan prisoners alone.

5, during the process of custody in prison of Tibet, there is no possibility of discrimination and persecution against Tibetan citizens, or execution of torture to Tibetan prisoners typically in an organized way.

6, the phenomenon that individual law enforcement officers violate discipline and beat or oppress individual prisoners may not be totally eliminated. However, if such phenomenon happens, it could be completely corrected through prisoners’ appeal and prosecution.

1. Information Office of State Council, PRC, *Historical Choice of Development Road of Tibet*, Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, April 15, 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. For the cases between 2008 and 2012, please see *Work Report of Higher People’s Court of Tibet Autonomous Region* by Norbu Thondup, head of Higher People’s Court of Tibet Autonomous Region, in the 1st session of the 10th TAR People’s Congress on Jan. 26, 2013.

   For the cases in 2014, please see *Work Report of Higher People’s Court of Tibet Autonomous Region* by Soda, head of Higher People’s Court of Tibet Autonomous Region, in the 3rd session of the 10th TAR People’s Congress on Jan. 20, 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Duoqiong, Cuifeng & Zhaxin, “Interviwing Tibet Prison”, *China’s Tibet* (CHI), Vol. 5, 2002.

   “Educated Young Prisoners Are Accepted by the Society in Tibet and Repeated Crime Rate is Zero”, China’s Tibet News Net, Sep. 14, 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)