

# URGENT ACTION

## TIBETAN MONK JAILED FOR ONLINE MESSAGES

Tibetan monk Rinchen Tsultrim was sentenced to four years and six months in prison in March 2020 without a fair trial. His family members only learned of the sentencing a year later when they were officially informed he was being held in an unnamed prison in Chengdu, Sichuan Province. No other information about his condition or even the charges against Tsultrim Rinchen have been shared to date. His family believes he has been imprisoned for expressing political views on his WeChat account and personal website. Without access to family and legal representation, there are grave concerns for Rinchen Tsultrim's condition and wellbeing.

**TAKE ACTION: WRITE AN APPEAL IN YOUR OWN WORDS OR USE THIS MODEL LETTER**

**Director Chen Zhilin**  
Sichuan Province Prison Administration Bureau  
No. 1, Binjiangzhong Lu, Chengdu  
610020 Sichuan Province  
People's Republic of China

Dear Director Chen:

I am writing to express my concern about **Rinchen Tsultrim (仁青持真)**, a Tibetan Monk who was sentenced to four years and six months imprisonment in March 2020 without any known trial.

It is distressing to learn that Rinchen Tsultrim's family members only learned about his sentence when the Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture Public Security Bureau informed them in March 2021 that he was in a prison in Chengdu. In March 2020 his family received official information that he was suspected of "inciting separatism". However, no other official information about his condition or even the charges he was convicted of have been shared with his family to date.

Rinchen Tsultrim's family believe that his imprisonment is related to his expression of his political views on his WeChat account and personal website. According to international human rights law and standards, no one should be imprisoned solely for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of expression.

I am alarmed to learn that Rinchen Tsultrim appears to have been held incommunicado since 1 August 2019. Without regular access to family and legal representation, I am gravely concerned about his condition and wellbeing.

**I therefore call on you to:**

- **Release Rinchen Tsultrim unless there is sufficient, credible and admissible evidence that he committed an internationally recognized offence and is granted a fair trial in line with international standards;**
- **Pending his release, disclose Rinchen Tsultrim's whereabouts and ensure that he has regular, unrestricted access to his family and lawyers of his choice and is not subjected further to torture or other ill-treatment.**

Yours sincerely,

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Rinchen Tsultrim, age 29, was a monk at the Nangshig monastery in the Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province. After a wave of Tibetan unrest in 2008, he began expressing his views through WeChat and a personal website titled "Scepticism on Tibet" (in Tibetan). In 2018, the local public security bureau twice warned him to stop expressing opinions critical of Chinese policies online. He was closely monitored and his personal website was shut down.

Severe and wide-ranging restrictions on and repression of ethnic minorities has been carried out under the pretence of "anti-separatism", "anti-extremism" and "counter-terrorism" in Tibetan-populated areas and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Xinjiang). Access to and from Tibetan-populated areas remains highly restricted, particularly for journalists, academics and human rights organizations, making it extremely difficult to investigate and document the human rights situation in the region.

In June 2020, 50 independent UN human rights experts strongly criticized China for the repression of religious and ethnic minorities in Xinjiang and Tibet, among others. On 6 October 2020, 39 UN member states issued a joint statement expressing grave concerns about the human rights situation in Tibet, Xinjiang and other regions. 44 UN member states issued another joint statement expressing the same grave concerns on 21 June 2021.

Regulations, effective as of 1 February, stipulated that religious groups must "follow the leadership of the Communist Party of China... persist in the direction of sinicization of religion, and practise core socialist values". The government sought to bring religious teachings and practices in line with state ideology and to comprehensively strengthen control over both state-approved and unregistered religious groups. Reports documented the destruction of thousands of cultural and religious sites, particularly in the north-west of China. The state's repression of religion in Xinjiang and Tibet remained severe. People were arbitrarily detained for ordinary religious practices.

**PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET:** Chinese, English

You can also write in your own language.

**PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL:** 25 August 2021

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

**NAME AND PRONOUN:** Rinchen Tsultrim (he, him)