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To whom it may concern  
UPR Document Submission  
Human Right Council, United Nations

**Oppression of Tibet, Uighur and Mongolian People in the People's Republic of China**  
**Other Stakeholder's Submission for China 31<sup>st</sup>. Session (Nov. 2018)**

Dear Sirs/Madams,

We are pleased to submit our recommendation to China on the protection of human rights in the territories Tibet, Uighur and Inner Mongolia (South Mongolia).

The government of China widely suppresses people of Tibet, Uighur and Mongolian under the name of public orders and of "Chinese Culture" and "Socialism", which are expresses in her national report that "*The Chinese Government is working to explore paths for human rights development, establishing a robust system of human rights safeguards, and continuously enriching the theory of human rights all within the framework of socialism with Chinese characteristics*". (Source: Item 5, C. The concept and theoretical system of human rights under socialism with Chinese characteristics, National Report of China dated August 5, 2013).

Chinese socialism and cultures do not come before the right to the other ethnic self-determinations.

Taking this opportunity we will explain situations of each territory, and ask to issue a recommendation to the government of China.

**1. About us**

A group aiming at license and realization of democracy and a right to national self-determination in Asia.

**2. Recommendation**

We strongly ask UPR members and the council to dispatch a special rapporteur, who will investigate situations of human rights in the territories of Tibet, Uighur and inner Mongolia.

**3. Opinion**

**3-1. Situation of Tibet**

Since 2009 till the 7<sup>th</sup> March this year, 152 Tibetans immolated themselves in protest against the oppression by the communist government of China. Through their acts, the protestors condemn the government's severe human rights violation taking place in Tibet.

In 2010, the Chinese government announced their aim to replace Tibetan with Mandarin as the first language to be taught throughout educational institutions from nurseries to high schools in Amdo, Tibet. At the same time, the government abolished nurseries and elementary schools in villages and nomadic

grasslands and made them merge into urban schools. This has been severing the bond between Tibetan pupils and their parents and homes, and they are forced to receive education only in Mandarin at school. Furthermore, the government has been pushing people to write Tibetan names of people, places, and even animals and plants in Chinese letters, even though Tibetans have and want to preserve their own distinct language, including letters. This is colonization in fact. At the 37<sup>th</sup> United Nations Human Rights Council held on 9<sup>th</sup> March, Representative Zha Luo of China Society for Human Rights Studies reported, “Chinese constitution and the autonomous laws in the ethnic regions guarantee the right of each ethnic group to use their own language and letters.” This, however, is a completely wrong depiction of the actual situation, and the government of China deceives the international community.

In the evening of February 17, 2018, a fire broke out from Jokhang Temple in Tibet. The temple has been registered as the World Heritage since 2000 and houses 6,510 cultural assets, including 12 statues of Buddha. The Chinese government has recently reported to UNESCO that there is a sufficient number of soldiers and police forces deployed to reinforce the protection of Potala Palace and Norbulingka Palace from fire. If this statement was true, then such fire would not have happened; the truth is that these soldiers and police officers are there to suppress Tibetans in Tibet. Also, UNESCO must not tolerate the touristic exploitation of the temple by the Chinese government, which denies any form of religions.

### 3-2. Situation of Xinjiang Uighur (East Turkestan)

In 2017, the Chinese government ordered Uighur students studying in Egypt and other places to return to China. In August of the same year, more than one hundred students who defied the repatriation order were imprisoned in Egypt. Similarly, Uighurs legitimately staying outside the country as students and employees were ordered to return to China, and Chinese consulates across the world have been virtually rejecting visa and passport renewals unless they follow the repatriation order. Back home, Uighurs’ passports are forcibly confiscated in the government’s attempt to drastically limit their freedom to leave the country.

One of the gravest human rights issues in Xinjiang Uighur is concentration camps, officially called “re-education center,” which literally serve as prisons for political prisoners. According to a report by Radio Free Asia, about 2,000 out of 13,000 people in Korla, 4,000 out of 30,500 people in Karakax County, and at least 2,000 people from Akto County, Xinjiang, have been imprisoned in these institutions. It is highly possible that there are many more “re-education centers” in other regions across the East Turkestan (Xinjiang.) Uighur students and travelers returning from foreign countries with the knowledge of places outside the country are particularly being targeted by these camps, where they are forced to receive political and ideological brainwashing. Human Rights Watch (HRW) is demanding the Chinese government to immediately release these Uighurs from the illicit “political education centers” in the Xinjiang Uighur and shut down these institutes.

Currently, a universal sampling of DNA has been taking place across Xinjiang Uighur under the pretext of “health survey.” The practice suggests the risk of Uighurs being the victims of organ trade. We ask the United Nations to send a human-rights inspection delegation to the region and conduct investigation (or inquiry) on the reality of the government practices.

### 3-3. Situation of Inner Mongolia (South Mongolia)

In recent years, Inner Mongolia has been touted “China’s Energy Base.” In 2010, Xinhua News reported that Inner Mongolia singularly achieved the annual coal production of over 700 million tons. The

overexploitation of the resource has been caused of the grave environmental destruction, such as groundwater contamination and intensified desertification.

On May 10, 2011, a Mongolian nomad called Mr. Mergen was killed because of his protest against the excessive exploitation and destruction of the grassland. On May 10, 2017, local nomads called for a protest to commemorate “the 6<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Mergen Incident” online but were arrested on the next day.

In 2011, Chinese People's Liberation Army thrust out the nomads living in the land of about 800,000 Mu (approx. 534km<sup>2</sup>) to expand its military training base. Only 147,000 Yuan out of the promised 960,000 Yuan subsidy has been paid so far to those thrust out nomads. Those who petitioned in protest of such mistreatment have been arrested.

For many years, the notorious “Horinger Aluminum” have contaminated the pasture lands of Alkunderen Town in Jarud Banner, Tongliao, destroying the local ecosystem and harming the health of residents and livestock animals along the way. In April 18, 2016, more than 200 local nomads protested against the abuse of their motherland but were soon surrounded by the police force and arrested. These are just a few of the many more incidents taking place across Inner Mongolia.

#### 3-4. Conclusion

**The suppression of human rights that is currently taking place in the three regions of China: Tibet, Xinjiang, and Inner Mongolia (the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region) is against and impermissible because of the following three grounds: (1) philosophy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (2) internationally recognized universal value of rights of freedom, democracy and self-governance, (3) right of self-determination in autonomous regions that is specified in the Chinese domestic laws. Therefore, the United Nations and the international community should protest against the Chinese government and send groups of human rights inspectors to China.**

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