



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

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Agenda item 3

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,  
political, economic, social and cultural rights,  
including the right to development**

## **Written statement\* submitted by China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture (CAPDTC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[03 June 2019]

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\* Issued as received, in the language(s) of submission only.

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## **Human Rights Development in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China**

According to my past 12 years' observation and research as a scholar on Tibetan studies, The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has indeed achieved tremendous social transformation and human rights improvement. The social and economic development is comprehensive featuring in construction of moderately well-off society and promotion of people's livelihood in every aspect, under the guidance of new development idea of innovation, coordination, green, openness and shareability proposed by Chinese government in 2015.

People's livelihood has improved a lot. Up to 2018, per capita income of urban residents in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has reached 33,797 yuan, while that of rural residents is 11,450 yuan. With urbanization rate achieving 31%, there has been in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China a primary urban network centering in Lhasa and composing of various level of cities and towns.

Cultural industries have prospered. By the end of 2018, broadcast and television have covered 97.1% and 98.2% of population in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China. Libraries, cultural activity centers, cultural service centers, bookstores and movie projector rooms altogether provide cultural service to Tibetan people. The production value of cultural industries in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has reached 4.6 billion yuan.

Tibetan language and script have been well protected and developed. Tibetan language is widely used in political life in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, resolutions and regulations passed by various levels of people's congress as well as official documents and notices published by governments should be written in Tibetan and Chinese. Tibetan people have the rights to learn both Tibetan language and national common language in accordance with the constitution and national laws.

Ethnic traditional culture has been inherited and promoted. The central and autonomous regional governments have invested more than 5 billion yuan to protect and reconstruct 55 state-level key cultural relics and 616 region-level cultural relics. Potala palace is included in World Heritage List, and Tibetan opera, Gesar Epic as well as Tibetan medical bath have been enlisted as intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO.

Education has been advancing tremendously. Up to 2017, there have been 1239 kindergartens, 806 primary schools, 132 middle schools and 7 higher educational colleges in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China. The enrollment rate for primary school, junior middle school, high school and college have reached 99.5%, 99.5%, 82.3% and 39.2% respectively, and the average length of schooling has achieved 9.55 years in 2018.

Medical and Sanitary service has developed to a large extent. Hospitals of regional, city and county levels have been consequently restructured and extended, a medical service system has primarily been established covering urban and rural areas of The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China. Up to 2018, there have been 1,547 medical and sanitary institutions with 16,787 beds and 19,035 professionals providing service to people in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China.

Social insurance has been largely promoted. The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has basically established a social insurance system covering rural and urban areas. Elders and orphans could be supported by various levels of governmental institutions.

Ecological protection zones have been enlarged gradually. There are 47 natural protection zones including 11 state-level ones, with a total area of 412.2 thousand square kilometers, occupying 34.35% of territory of The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China. Besides, there have been 22 ecological function protection zones (1 state level), 4 national landscape spots, 9 national forestry parks, 22 national wetland parks and 3 national geological parks. Biodiversity in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has been continuously enhanced, with key ecosystem preserved effectively.

Freedom of religious belief has been guaranteed. There are 1787 religious sites in The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China, with 46 thousand resident monks and nuns, and 358

living Buddhas, 4 mosques with 12 thousand Muslims, 1 Catholic Church with more than 700 believers. Tibetans and people of other ethnic minorities practice religion in accordance with their own religious traditions.

Entering into a new era, based on people oriented principle, development of The Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China has shown up great prosperity and vitality.

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