

## **A Briefing Paper to the Committee Against Torture**

to List of issues to be considered during the examination of the fourth periodic report of  
CHINA (CAT/C/CHN/4)

**Submitted by**  
**Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy**  
**29 October 2008, Dharamsala, India**

Beginning from 10 March 2008, mass popular protests spontaneously broke out in the so-called "Tibet Autonomous Region" ("TAR") and the Tibetan areas outside the "TAR"; Sichuan, Gansu, Qinghai and Yunan. The pan-Tibet political uprising this spring is an eruption of popular resentment against the Chinese authorities' five decades of misrule in Tibet which saw systematic gross violations of human rights in every sphere of life. The Tibetan people spontaneously protested against the grave repression being enacted on the Tibetan plateau by the Chinese authorities.

The Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) based in Dharamsala, north India, meticulously followed the people's popular protests in Tibet. Altogether the Centre registered over 200 separate events of protests covering 75 counties in the "TAR" and the Tibetan areas outside the "TAR". Tens of thousands of Tibetans from all walks of life peacefully participated in the protests. Except for a couple of isolated cases, the protests have been by and large been very peaceful conforming to non-violent standards. However, the authorities in a show of might brutally cracked down on the peaceful Tibetans. TCHRD registered at least 120 death of known Tibetans as a direct result of armed retaliations by the law enforcement agencies during peaceful protest by the Tibetans. The Chinese state media has confirmed the arrest of 6,500 Tibetans while the actual number of arrestees can be manifold. Thousands remain under enforced and involuntary disappearance enacted by the state agencies.

People's Republic of China (PRC) as a ratifying state party to the United Nation's Convention against Torture (CAT) and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment has blatantly violated the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people. The TCHRD submits this briefing paper in light of the written replies issued by the government of People's Republic of China to the list of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the fourth and fifth periodic reports of China. This paper is written in the background of popular protests in spring 2008.

### **DEATH DUE TO TORTURE**

One of the crucial tactics employed by the Chinese authorities in order to suppress Tibetan protests is the systematic use of torture in police stations, detention centres and prisons. Torture is used to break the nationalistic sentiments of the Tibetans and in order to spread a message of intimidation to those who dare to question the state and its officials. Many Tibetans have been tortured severely as an exemplary case to the others from active participation in protests. In some areas Tibetans have died as a direct result of torture whilst in the custody of law enforcement agencies. Following are some case examples that TCHRD has documented.

### **Dawa**

On 1 April 2008, Dawa, a 31 year old farmer died after being subject to brutal torture by the Chinese prison guards. He was a resident of Dedrong Village, Jangkha Township, Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa City, "TAR". He was arrested while participating in a peaceful protest in Phenpo County on 15 March 2008. During two weeks of detention in prison, he was subjected to torture by the prison guards. When it became evident that his health was failing, the prison authorities quickly released him on 27 March 2008 under the pretext of medical treatment in order to shun responsibility for his death. At the time of the release, his health was already in a very critical condition. After spending four days in hospital, he died on 1 April 2008. Adding insult to the injury, the authorities charged the deceased's family with a fine of 1000 yuan (US \$ 125) for causing destruction to public property and bringing damages to economy.

### **Nechung**

A 38 year-old Nechung, mother of four children died days after being subjected to brutal torture in the Chinese prison. She hailed from Charu Hu Village in Ngaba County, Ngaba "TAP", Sichuan Province. After participating in peaceful protests on 16 and 17 March 2008 in Ngaba County, she was arrested on 18 March for allegedly being the first person to pull down the door plate of the Township office. On 26 March 2008, she was released from the prison. She spent nine days in prison undergoing brutal torture in the hands of prison guards. At the time of her release from the prison, her health was in an extremely critical condition. There were many bruise marks on her body, she was unable to speak and eat food, constantly vomiting and could hardly breathe properly. After the release, her relatives immediately took her to the County government hospital for treatment. However, the County government hospital refused to admit her to the hospital to receive timely medical treatment, apparently under influence and intimidation of the local authorities. She was completely denied from accessing timely medical treatment in the hospital. After remaining in critical condition for 22 days without medical treatment she died on 17 April 2008 in abject state of neglect, pity and apathy of local authorities. Even after her death, the authorities issued terse warning to Tibetan monks for offering prayers and ritual rites for her deceased soul. Nechung is survived by her four children, all minors.

### **Tsewang Dakpa**

Three monks from Drango County in Kardze "TAP" were brutally crushed by the security forces for staging a peaceful protest in front of the County government headquarters that they were seriously injured from use of brute force by security forces. One of them, Tsewang Dakpa, a 22 year old from Jangtha Township, Drango County, in particular sustained multiple and severe injury that eyewitness recounted slight chances of his survival.

## **SUICIDES DUE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA**

As a direct result of relentless oppression by the Chinese security forces to combat the peaceful protests, many anguished Tibetans have taken the ultimate drastic decision of committing suicide to be free from the authorities' constant physical and psychological torture. According to Tibetan Buddhist doctrine, suicide is one of the gravest forms of sins violating the cardinal precepts of the doctrine. Buddhist monks of Tibet were known for their patience and resilience in the face of adversity. The cases of suicides point to an indication of Tibetan monks being pushed to the extreme limits of endurance and helplessness in the face of oppression and repression by the Chinese authorities in Tibet.

For instance, two monks in Ngaba County committed suicides in late March 2008 as a direct result of the authorities' constant oppression in the aftermath of massive protests in the area which saw tens of thousands participating in the protest eventually leading to the death of atleast 11 known Tibetans after the authorities opened indiscriminate firing into the crowd.

### **Lobsang Jinpa**

Lobsang Jinpa of Ngaba Kirti Monastery in his signed suicide note on 27 March 2008 clearly states "I do not want to live under the Chinese oppression even for a minute, leave aside living for a day." Lobsang committed suicide unable to bear the brutality and shame that was being inflicted upon the monks, including him, of the Kirti Monastery by the authorities in their crack down on the monastery to arrest participants and leaders of the protests in the area.

### **Legtsok**

A 75-year-old Legtsok of Ngaba Gomang Monastery committed suicide on 30 March 2008. Days before committing suicide, Legtsok accompanied by two other monks while on their way to perform prayer rituals at a house of a Tibetan family encountered a large contingent of Chinese security forces heading towards Ngaba Gomang Monastery to quell the protesting peaceful monks at the monastery. The forces brutally beat Legtsok and detained him for a

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few days. Later he was released and sent back to the monastery. He repeatedly told his two disciples that "he can't bear the oppression anymore".

## **PROTESTERS DISAPPEAR OR RESURFACES IN UNSTABLE MENTAL CONDITIONS**

In the aftermath of mass arrest of Tibetans, there have been numerous complaints of disappearance of the loved ones by the family members. Enforced and involuntary disappearance has been a characteristic reprisal by the authorities. Family members anxiously wait for their arrested near and dear ones to return home yet in hundreds of cases the Tibetans do not dare to inquire from the local authorities for fear of further reprisal or picking up of other members in the family. In several cases arrested Tibetans have resurfaced in either near death conditions or in unstable mental conditions. It is a regular practice by the authorities in Tibet to release detainees/prisoners in unstable mental or near death conditions in an apparent move to shun responsibility. Following instances shed light on the situation.

### **Lobsang Thabkhey**

On 1 April 2008, seven monks were arrested from Labrang Monastery in Sangchu (Ch: Xiahe) County, Kanlho "TAP", Gansu. The arrestees were 1) Gendun Gyatso, 30 yrs, 2) Gyurmey, 40 yrs, 3) Gelek Gyurmey, 30 yrs, 4) Sangay, 30 yrs, 5) Samten, 32 yrs, 6) Yonten, 34yrs, and 7) Thabkhey, 30 yrs. After several days' detention, 30-year-old Thabkhey was released in mentally unstable condition due to torture. Use of torture was evidenced by bruise marks from severe beatings all over his body. It also implied that the other monks were also brutally tortured in police custody.

### **Ven. Jampa Lhamo and Ven. Rinzin Wangdon**

On 23 May 2008, two nuns of Dargay Hardu Nunnery; Ven. Jampa Lhamo, a 30-years-old from Sadul Village and, Ven. Rinzin Wangdon, a 23-years-old from Lharinyan Village, Kardze County, Kardze, "Tibet Autonomous Prefecture" ("TAP"), Sichuan Province, staged a peaceful protest at the Kardze County Government headquarters and chanted slogans calling for the "Swift return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet", "Long Live the Dalai Lama", "Freedom for Tibet" and "Immediate release of all political prisoners". Long before the two nuns could further carry on their peaceful protest in front of the county government headquarters, a group of Kardze County Public Security Bureau (PSB) officials detained the nuns. The two nuns were severely beaten and manhandled by the PSB officials at the site of the demonstration before being taken off to Kardze County PSB Detention Centre for further

questioning. There is no information on the current condition of two arrestees.

## DEATH DUE TO INDISCRIMINATE FIRING

One of the key components of the authorities' crackdown upon the Tibetan protesters has been minimal tolerance and to strike deadly in order to quell the mass protests. On several occasions the authorities have indiscriminately opened fire into peacefully protesting Tibetans which have resulted in the deaths of many innocent Tibetans. Following are two events which were drastic in the nature of the retaliation by the armed forces and the actual figures of casualty in one single event.

### Kardze County

On 3 April 2008, at least 14 Tibetans were shot dead when armed security forces fired live ammunition indiscriminately into a protesting crowd near Tongkhor Monastery in Kardze County. The protest broke out when monks of Tongkor Monastery (Ch: Donggu) in Zithang Township, Kardze County, Kardze "Tibet Autonomous Prefecture" ("TAP"), Sichuan Province, called for the release of two monks arrested for objecting to the Chinese 'Patriotic Education' campaign in the monastery. The official statemedia, Xinhua, admitted the incident took place but described it as 'riot' mentioning only the injury of one government official and did not mention about deaths, arrests and injuries among the Tibetan protesters. The bodies of the dead were not returned to the families.

#### List of known deaths during 3 April 2008 shooting

| S N | Name                     | Sex | Age | Affiliation | Origin                                    |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|---|
| 01  | Bhu Bhu Delek            | M   | 30  | Unknown     | Sothok Da Village, Kardze County, Sichuan |
| 02  | Druklo Tso               | M   | 34  | Unknown     | Gugra Village, Kardze County, Sichuan     |
| 03  | Khechok Pawo             | M   | 20  | Unknown     | Tharthok Village, Kardze County, Sichuan  |
| 04  | Tsering Dhondup(Younger) | M   |     | Unknown     | Druyak Village, Kardze County, Sichuan    |
| 05  | Lhego (Pet Name)         | M   | 35  | Unknown     | Walanda Village, Kardze County,           |

|    |                        |   |    |                   |   |
|----|------------------------|---|----|-------------------|---|
|    |                        |   |    |                   | Sichuan   |
| 06 | Kunchok Sherab         | M | 30 | Unknown           | Khasung Village,<br>Kardze County,<br>Sichuan   |
| 07 | Tseyang Kyi            | F | 23 | Unknown           | Tsar Ngoe Village,<br>Kardze County,<br>Sichuan |
| 08 | Lobsang Rinchen        | M | 25 | Unknown           | Nyatri Village,<br>Kardze County,<br>Sichuan    |
| 09 | Sonam Tsultrim         | M | 22 | Unknown           | Nyatri Village,<br>Kardze County,<br>Sichuan    |
| 10 | Thubten Sangden        | M | 27 | Tongkor Monastery | Tsukra Village,<br>Kardze County,<br>Sichuan    |
| 11 | Tsewang Rigzin         | M | 38 | Tongkor Monastery | Juruda Village,<br>Kardze County,<br>Sichuan    |
| 12 | Tsering Dhondup(Elder) | M | 43 | Unknown           | Khasung Village,<br>Kardze County,<br>Sichuan   |
| 13 | Tenlo                  | M | 32 | Unknown           | Gugra Village,<br>Kardze County,<br>Sichuan     |
| 14 | Kelsang Choedon        | F | 35 | Unknown           | Mokrin Village,<br>Kardze County,<br>Sichuan    |

In separate incident, on 18 March 2008, between 2:30 - 3:00 PM (Beijing Standard Time) when around 300 Tibetans from all walks of life staged a peaceful protest demonstration in the main market square of Kardze County, Sichuan Province more and more Tibetans in the market joined the protest demonstration shouting pro-independence slogans. According to eyewitnesses account from the scene of demonstration, the Chinese paramilitary troops started firing live ammunition indiscriminately into the demonstrators from a rooftop of one building. Protestors started dispersing in all directions for cover. After a short while, three dead bodies were found lying on the road. According to sources, two of them were identified as Gonpo Nadul, Nyiga and the name of the third victim is still unidentified at the moment. At least 15 protestors were also injured during the indiscriminate firing by the Chinese security forces. Out of 15 injured Tibetans, identities of the five, two females and three males

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were known. They are Pema Dechen, Chemi Gonpo, Lobsang, Tseten Phuntsok and Shao Mimi.

### Ngaba County

At around 11.30 AM (Beijing Time) on 16 March 2008, thousands of Tibetan monks of Kirti Monastery, in Ngaba County (Ch: Aba), Ngaba "Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture" ("TAP") Sichuan Province, gathered for a prayer session. Shortly after the end of morning prayer session, thousands of monks erupted into spontaneous protest which was later joined by lay people and monks of the neighbouring area.

The Chinese security forces made a bloody armed retaliation which resulted in the death of at least eight known Tibetan who died after sustaining bullet injuries. The actual number of death can be much higher as people have seen at least "30 Tibetans felled" by the armed troops. The dead bodies were later brought into Kirti Monastery from the protest scene for prayers. The youngest among the dead was 16-year-old girl Lhundup Tso.

List of known deaths during shooting on 16 March 2008 in Ngaba County, Ngaba "TAP", Sichuan

| Name           | Sex | Age    | Origin                               | Affiliation                 |
|----------------|-----|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Lobsang Tashi  | M   | Mid 20 | Ngaba County, Sichuan Province       | Kirti Monastery             |
| Lhundup Tso    | F   | 16     | Ngaba County, Sichuan Province       | Ngaba County Tibetan School |
| Tashi Wangchuk | M   |        | Ngaba County, Sichuan Province       | Unknown                     |
| Ghegyam        | M   |        | Ngaba County, "TAP" Sichuan Province | Unknown                     |
| Norbu          | M   |        | Ngaba County, "TAP" Sichuan Province | Unknown                     |
| Lotse          | M   |        | Ngaba County, "TAP" Sichuan Province | Unknown                     |
| Ghepan Thalo   | M   |        | Ngaba County, "TAP" Sichuan Province | Unknown                     |
| Ngudrup Tso    |     |        | Ngaba County, "TAP" Sichuan Province | Unknown                     |
| Atisha         | M   |        | Ngaba County, "TAP" Sichuan Province | Unknown                     |
| Sangye         | M   |        | Ngaba County, "TAP" Sichuan Province | Unknown                     |

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confronted and challenged the "work team" from carrying 'patriotic education' campaign by saying 'even at the cost of our lives we will never defame and denounce our religious leader, the Dalai Lama'.

- On 18 April 2008, the "TAR" Communist Party chief Zhang Qingli visited Sera Monastery giving assurance to the monks that "the Communist Party committee and government of Tibet would protect the legal rights and interests of patriotic and devout monks and nuns". The Xinhua reported that the Buddhist service have resumed after being suspended due to Lhasa 'riot' but the official mouthpiece completely skipped the report of the detention of around four hundreds monks of the monastery in the early morning raid in Sera Monastery.
- On 21 April, Dorjee Tsering, Lhasa City Mayor, has told that the "Patriotic education" campaign will be a standard litmus test for the party cadres.
- The Chinese authorities have been conducting intense "Patriotic re-education" campaign in Woenser and Khenpa Lungpa Monasteries since the beginning of April 2008. On 10 May 2008, the Chinese "work team" entered the monasteries to conduct intense and rigorous "Patriotic re-education" campaign which resulted in a bitter and heated arguments between the annoyed monks and the Chinese authorities. However, none of the monks signed off the official documents and nor did they write essays denouncing the Dalai Lama. In response to the monks' adamant refusal, the Chinese authorities arrested them. On 12 May 2008, 10 monks of Khenpa Lungpa Monastery were arrested. Similarly on 13 May 2008, 6 monks of Woenser Monastery were also arrested. Two lay Tibetans were later arrested on 14 May 2008.

The identities of the 18 Tibetan arrestees are:

- 1 Ngawang Tenzin, age 40, Woenser Monastery (Administrator)
- 2 Tenphel, age 19, Woenser Monastery
- 3 Rigyang , age 21, Woenser Monastery
- 4 Choegyal , age 23, Woenser Monastery
- 5 Lobsang Gyatso, age 19, Woenser Monastery
- 6 Tsangpa , age 17, Woenser Monastery
- 7 Lodoe , age 15, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery
- 8 Namgyal , age 18, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery
- 9 Butuk , age 13, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery
- 10 Jamyang Lodoe , age 15, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery
- 11 Tsepak Namgyal, age 15, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery
- 12 Kalsang Tashi, age 17, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery
- 13 Jangdrup , age 21, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery
- 14 Wangchuk , age 22, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery
- 15 Tenpa Gyaltzen, age 26, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery
- 16 Passang Tashi , age 30, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery



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- 17 Dhargye Garwatsang, age 19 (lay)
- 18 Kunchok Tenzin, age 21 (lay)

- The Chinese security forces arrested twelve monks of Dingri Shelkar Choedhe Monastery during a night raid for opposing the "patriotic re-education" campaign on 19 May 2008. The identities of the monks are as follows:

- 1 Ven. Khenrab Tharchin, 32 years old, Drushe Village, Shelkar Township,
- 2 Ven. Tsewang Tenzin, Phelbar Village, Shelkar Township, Dingri County
- 3 Ven Tenzin Gayphel, Lingshar Village, Gaymar Township, Dingri County
- 4 Ven, Khenrab Tashi, Mashak Village, Shelkar Township, Dingri County
- 5 Ven. Topgyal, Drushe Village, Shelkar Township, Dingri County
- 6 Ven. Tenzin Tsering, Bichu Village, Gyatso Township, Dingri County
- 7 Ven. Lobsang Jigme, Norgay nomadic area, Shelkar Township, Dingri County
- 8 Ven. Khenrab Nyima, Shelkar Township, Dingri County
- 9 Ven. Dhondup, Che Village, Tsakhor Township, Dingri County
- 10 Ven. Tenpa, Lolo Langga, Shelkar Township, Dingri County
- 11 Ven. Samten, Shollingshar, Shelkar Township, Dingri County
- 12 Ven. Choedhen, Shollingshar, Shelkar Township, Dingri County

### **Summary Execution of Judiciary**

In the aftermath of protests, the "Tibet Autonomous Region" ("TAR") Communist Party and Government officials have called for a swift and quick judicial process to strike back at the "separatists" and the "Dalai clique". On 4 April 2008, Lhasa City Deputy Party Secretary said that amongst the protesters arrested in Lhasa, 800 Tibetans would be brought before the court. During a conference of "TAR" court officials in the evening of 2 April 2008, "TAR" government Vice-Chairman, Pema Thinley, urged "the usage of law as a tool to strike back at the enemies". He called for a "swift and quick judicial proceedings" for those involved in March protest. Jampa Phuntsok, during his briefing at the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China on 9 April told reporters "953 have been arrested out of which 328 have been released where as 403 will be carried forward for sentencing by the court."

Thousands of peaceful Tibetan protesters in the "TAR" and other Tibetan areas outside the "TAR" have been arrested by the law enforcement agencies. Although the fate of those arrested is not widely known, however, few cases have emerged in the state media where they have been convicted by the local courts. These cases have been marked with sub-standard legal proceedings which were absolutely summary and arbitrary in nature.

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In light of the above instance and other instances of court proceedings, the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) is of the view that judicial process is being misused as an official reprisal by the Chinese authorities instead of protection of fundamental human rights of the Tibetans.

## **CONCLUSION**

In order to end the culture of impunity in the "TAR" and the Tibetan areas outside the "TAR", the TCHRD appeals the Committee Against Torture to take a hard look at torture and other cruel and inhuman degrading treatment being freely practiced on the Tibetan plateau. As evidenced clearly by the series of protests this spring, the Tibetan people are desperately fighting for the restoration of their fundamental human rights.

The Centre appeals to the Committee Against Torture

- 1) To urgently seek a fact finding mission to Tibet to assess the situation first hand.
- 2) To urge China to immediately put an end to the use of torture to extract confession or break the Tibetan nationalist feelings.
- 3) To immediately end the "patriotic education" campaign which inflicts fatal psychological trauma especially in the monastic community.
- 4) To urge China to inform the family members about the whereabouts of the arrestees.
- 5) To urge China to give detail accounts of the inhuman mass extrajudicial killings on 16 March 2008 in Ngaba County and on 3 April 2008 in Kardze County.

: Delivery of Hard Copies of TCHRD Submission

**Subject:** Re: Delivery of Hard Copies of TCHRD Submission

**From:** Tenzin Norgay <tenzinnorgay@tchrd.org>

**Date:** Sat, 01 Nov 2008 10:40:38 +0530

**To:** Joao Nataf <JNataf@ohchr.org>

**BCC:** Tibetan UN Advocacy <info@tibetatun.org>

Dear Mr. Joao Nataf,

Thank you so much for your kind cooperation. TCHRD is grateful to you.

Best regards,

--

Tenzin Norgay

Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy  
Top Floor, Narthang Building  
Gangchen Kyishong, Dharamsala  
H.P. - 176215, India

Tel: +91 1892 223363 / 229225

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Website: [www.tchrd.org](http://www.tchrd.org)

Joao Nataf wrote:

Dear Mr. Ngawang,

Thank you for the copies of your report. They will be distributed to the members.

Best regards,

Jm

"Tibetan UN Advocacy" <[info@tibetatun.org](mailto:info@tibetatun.org)>

Sent by: [tibetanunadvocacy@gmail.com](mailto:tibetanunadvocacy@gmail.com)

To "Joao Nataf" <[JNataf@ohchr.org](mailto:JNataf@ohchr.org)>

cc "Tenzin Norgay" <[tenzinnorgay@tchrd.org](mailto:tenzinnorgay@tchrd.org)>

Subject Delivery of Hard Copies of TCHRD Submission

31/10/2008 09:36

Please respond to  
[info@tibetatun.org](mailto:info@tibetatun.org)

Dear Mr. Nataf,

I am sorry that I had to leave the 15 hard copies of the submission by Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) on your desk this morning as I had to rush to the Palais.

Pls note that the first two copies are for the Rapporteurs on the China Report as this set is accompanied by the annex which is the list of Tibetan arrests between March and June 2008. FYI, this annex is

: Delivery of Hard Copies of TCHRD Submission

not attached to the other 13 copies of the submission.

I thank you for your understanding and help.

best wishes,

Ngawang

: Delivery of Hard Copies of TCHRD Submission

**Subject:** Re: Delivery of Hard Copies of TCHRD Submission

**From:** "Tibetan UN Advocacy" <info@tibetatun.org>

**Date:** Fri, 31 Oct 2008 11:02:43 +0100

**To:** "Tenzin Norgay" <tenzinnorgay@tchrd.org>

The compilation has the report plus the photo-reports of Tibetans killed which you emailed. Photocopies made via courtesy of Tibet Bureau.

We now desperately need this list of killed, at least the known ones!

I heard TWA is here to attend the 20th Anniversary of their Swiss chapter.

Free Tibet Campaign is also coming! Their new EDirector.

Can you find out the cost and frequency of Dhasa-Delhi flights.

My current plan is to reach Delhi on 15th morning and leave Dhasa on 22nd.

tashi delegs,

Ngagchoe

2008/10/31 Tenzin Norgay <tenzinnorgay@tchrd.org>:

Thanx a lot for this!

--

Tenzin Norgay

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Website: [www.tchrd.org](http://www.tchrd.org)

Tibetan UN Advocacy wrote:

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I thank you for your understanding and help.

best wishes,

Ngawang

omission of briefing paper to the CAT

**Subject:** Submission of briefing paper to the CAT

**From:** "Tenzin Norgay" <tenzinnorgay@tchrd.org>

**Date:** Wed, 29 Oct 2008 17:08:14 +0530

**To:** jnataf@ohchr.org

**BCC:** "Tibetan UN Advocacy" <info@tibetatun.org>, "Representative, Geneva" <tseten@tibetoffice.ch>, "Samphel Kayta - Tibet Bureau Geneva" <samphel@tibetoffice.ch>, "TCHRD Director" <director@tchrd.org>

To,

Mr. Joao Nataf  
Secretary  
UN Committee Against Torture  
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights-4-010  
Palais Wilson  
1201 Geneva  
SWITZERLAND

Subject: Submission of briefing paper to the CAT

Dear Sir,

The Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) based in Dharamsala, north India, wishes to submit a briefing paper to the Committee Against Torture and a list of known Tibetan arrestees documented by the Centre during mass protests in Tibet this spring.

The attached briefing paper is written in light of the written replies issued by the government of People's Republic of China to the list of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the fourth and fifth periodic reports of China. This paper is written in the background of popular protests in spring 2008.

We would be highly grateful if the Committee can consider this briefing paper.

Thank you very much,

Sincerely,

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omission of briefing paper to the CAT

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**TCHRD Briefing Paper to CAT.doc**

**Content-Type:** application/msword

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**Provisional list of identified Tibetan arrestees-updated on October 2008.doc**

**Content-Type:** application/mswo

**Content-Encoding:** base64