

## GERMAN BUNDESTAG

BONN, JUNE 19, 1996

### **The members of Parliament...(22 names from the CDU/CSU, SDP, Greens and FDP) propose a motion to improve the human rights situation in Tibet.**

Since the October 15, 1987 resolution of the German Bundestag (Federal Parliament) was adopted by all Parliamentary Groups, the human rights situation in Tibet has not improved, but rather deteriorated.

This became particularly clear at the hearing of the Foreign Affairs Committee on Tibet held on 14 June 1995.

Starting with the inhumane military action since the invasion by China in 1950, the violent suppression of Tibet and her aspirations for political, ethnic, cultural and religious self-determination has continued to this day. China's continued policy of repression in Tibet has led to severe human rights violations and destruction of the environment, as well as large-scale economical, social, legal and political discrimination against the Tibetan people and, in the final analysis, the sinicization of Tibet. The denial of educational opportunities to Tibetans is one point of this fact.

One example of encroachment on the religious life of Tibetans is the kidnapping of the boy who was nominated by the Dalai Lama as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama as well as the investiture of the second Panchen Lama by the Chinese authorities.

For years now the Dalai Lama has been attempting to bring about peaceful dialogue with the Chinese government.

The German Bundestag:

1. Considering that during its entire history, Tibet has preserved its own ethnic, cultural and religious identity,
2. expressing its deep concern that this independent identity is threatened with destruction by China's brute force of arms since 1950,
3. considering that during the hearing of the German Bundestag on 19 June 1995 the status of Tibet, under international law remained a controversial issue among experts,
4. taking into consideration that it is the policy of the Federal Republic of Germany to globally support the realization of the right to self-determination, and in view of the historical-legal status of Tibet, her claim to autonomy is obvious,

5. also taking into consideration that it must be the policy of the Federal Republic of Germany not to tolerate illegal use of violence and major violations of human rights, whereas violation of human rights in Tibet continues unabatedly,

6. deeply worried about reports according to which a six- year-old Tibetan boy, Gendhun Choekyi Nyima, as well as his parents were abducted by the Chinese authorities immediately after the Dalai Lama recognized him to be the latest reincarnation of the second religious leader of Tibet, the Panchen Lama, who had passed away in 1989,

1. Condemns the policies of the Chinese authorities which, particularly in Tibet result in the destruction of the people's identity, brought about especially by the transfer and resettlement of Chinese in large numbers, forced sterilization of women and forced abortion, political and religious persecution as well as the subjection of the country to a Chinese-controlled administration;

2. therefore, calls on the Federal Government to use increased means and ensure that:

- the Government of the People's Republic of China respect the globally-recognised human rights and stops violation of human rights against Tibetans,
- the Chinese authorities immediately release Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family and allow them to return to their village,
- the Chinese Government rescind all policies which aim at the destruction of the Tibetan culture, as for example, the organized settlement of Chinese in large numbers in order to restrain the Tibetan population and the persecution of representatives of the Tibetan culture,
- the Government of the People's Republic of China responds positively to the efforts of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile to initiate a constructive dialogue and enter into negotiation for granting more rights to the Tibetan people,
- the economic, social, legal and political discriminations against the Tibetan people be abolished,
- all political prisoners in Tibet be released,
- the voluntary return of Tibetans living abroad becomes possible,
- also in future the human rights situation in Tibet be an issue of special attention and critical discussion at the meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission
- the development coordination and resources used in Tibet benefit Tibetans, and the Tibetan population gains access to adequate educational opportunities and facilities,
- the environmental destruction in Tibet ends,
- that more attention be paid to the desire of the Tibetan people to preserve their culture and religion, and that the sphere of activity be ascertained where the German people and the Federal Government could give assistance,
- in consultation with the Refugee Commissioner of the United Nations all possible means of aid be worked out that is feasible, particularly to the preservation of the cultural identity of Tibetan refugees,

- an effective contribution be made towards the professional training of Tibetan junior specialists, especially by granting an adequate number of scholarships at German educational and professional institutions,
- the above-mentioned principles and measures also find recognition and implementation within the European Community.

*(Translated from German by A. Doengas)*