(Translated from Chinese)

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of communication AL G/SO 214 (67-17) Assembly & Association (2010-1) G/SO 214 (56-23) G/SO 214 (33-27) G/SO 214 (53-24) G/SO 214 (89-15) CHN 7/2013 from the United Nations Human Rights Council Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, regarding a case involving Tibet. The Chinese Government has made careful inquiries into the matter referred to in the communication and wishes to make the following reply:

On 6 July 2013, in Daofu county, Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, a few criminal elements took advantage of a local traditional incense-burning ceremony to gather and cause trouble. They threw stones at the police who were there to keep the peace, seriously disrupting public order. In accordance with the law, the public security authorities led five instigators away from the scene and imposed on them administrative penalties for the maintenance of public security. The police, in accordance with the law, investigated and prosecuted a case of behaviour that was illegal and had disrupted public order, defending the sanctity of the law and the interests of the public; their response was fully legitimate. The claim that a large group of police and military officers opened fire to disperse the crowd is a severe distortion of the facts and is completely irresponsible.

Machen Pomra is an alternative name for the Amne Machin sacred mountain. This mountain is located in Maqin county, Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province, more than 700 km from Daofu county. The peak rises to an altitude of 6,282 metres and is the highest mountain from which springs the source of the Yellow River. Therefore, monks and believers from Daofu county could not have gathered at the foot of this sacred mountain, and they certainly could not have held an incense-burning ceremony on its peak or offered greeting scarves on its lower slope. The claim that monks and believers gathered at the top of Machen Pomra to burn incense and then offered greeting scarves to a photograph of the Dalai Lama on the lower slope has no basis in fact.

The Chinese Government respectfully requests that the foregoing be reproduced in its entirety in the relevant United Nations documents.
No. GJ/55/2013


The Permanent Mission of the People’s Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 10 September 2013

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva

2013年7月6日，四川省甘孜藏族自治州道孚县个别不法分子利用当地传统煨桑活动聚集滋事，并用石块攻击现场维护秩序的民警，严重扰乱社会公共秩序。公安机关依法将5名挑头肇事人员带离现场并予以治安处罚。中国警方依法查处扰乱社会秩序的违法行为，维护法律尊严和人民群众利益，是完全正当的。所谓“大批军警开枪驱散人群”等言论属严重歪曲事实，是十分不负责任的。

“玛沁本拉（Machen Pomra）”是阿尼玛卿神山（Amnye Machen）的别称，该山位于青海省果洛藏族自治州玛沁县，距离道孚县700多公里，山顶海拔6282米，为黄河源头最高峰。因此道孚县僧人和信众没有可能在此神山下集会，更不可能组织在山顶焚香和在山麓献哈达等活动。所谓“道孚县僧人和信众在玛沁本拉山下集会，并进行了在山顶焚香，在山麓朝达赖喇嘛像献哈达等活动”的说法缺乏基本事实依据。

中国政府谨请将上述内容全文载入联合国有关文件中。