



中华人民共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和瑞士其他国际组织代表团

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No. CH/HR/2023/27

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and with reference to the latter's communication [AL CHN 14/2022] dated 6 February 2023, has the honour to transmit herewith the reply of the Chinese Government.

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, 4 April 2023



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
GENEVA

[Translated from Chinese]

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the communication addressed by the United Nations Human Rights Council (ref. AL CHN 14/2022). The Chinese Government wishes to make the following reply:

A. Concerning alleged “marginalization of Tibetan languages”

There is no marginalization of Tibetan languages whatsoever in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR, or hereunder, the Region). China has always attached great importance to protecting the transmission and development of the spoken and written languages of ethnic minorities in accordance with the law. On the basis of the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China, the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Regional Ethnic Autonomy and the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Standard Spoken and Written Chinese Language, the TAR has drafted the Provisions on the Study, Use and Development of Tibetan Languages, and has prepared curricula and supplementary instructional materials for Tibetan language courses. It strongly supports the publication of Tibetan-language newspapers and books and the preparation of Tibetan-language radio and television programmes, and vigorously promotes the widespread use and popularization of spoken and written Tibetan. The study and use of Tibetan have never before attained the levels of popularization that they enjoy today, and the written Tibetan language has become the first Chinese ethnic-minority script for which an international computer-encoding standard has been compiled. Tibet has now acquired the ability to carry out Tibetan-language audio and video media broadcasting with images, defined Internet pages, publication content, educational textbooks and marketed publishing. Moreover, the spoken and written Tibetan languages are widely used in the health, postal, communications, transportation, finance, and science and technology fields.

That Chinese civilization could become the only ancient civilization in the world that has continued without interruption, and that China has become a unified multi-ethnic state, is thanks to the ability of all ethnic groups to use the national common spoken and written language of the country, continuously deepening their interaction, communication and integration. The promotion and popularization of the national common spoken and written language throughout the Region is not only conducive to improving the capacity for communication exchange and interaction among individuals of the various ethnic groups, but also to broadening the access of the various ethnic groups to modern knowledge and information channels, and even further facilitating and raising the levels of productive activity of the various ethnic groups, fully in line with their fundamental interests.

B. Concerning the right to development

In recent years, the Central Government authorities in China have attached great importance to increasing farmers’ incomes. The TAR prioritizes the stabilized and guaranteed employment called for under the economic policy of “Ensuring stability on six fronts and security in six areas”, holds fast to the labour transfer of farmers and herders as a priority task in increasing their income, and makes every effort to promote increased income and prosperity for them. On the basis of full respect for the wishes of farmers and herders, and in conjunction with the training and employment needs of workers, it fulfils its roles as governmental and market entity, providing more convenient and faster service and achieving good results.

The development of vocational education is a common practice among modern countries, and provides a cradle for training modern enterprise workers. As an important component of the Chinese national education and employment system, vocational education is tasked with cultivating a diverse talent pool, transmitting technical skills and promoting employment and entrepreneurship. On the new journey of building a modernized socialist country in all respects, the prospects for vocational education are broad and promising. In 2021, the State issued the Opinions on Promoting the High Quality Development of Modern Vocational Education, to accelerate the construction of a modern vocational education system and cultivate more high-quality technically-skilled workers and craftsmen with technical skills. In recent years, the development of vocational and technical education in Tibet has gained pace. In downtown Lhasa, there are the Tibet Vocational Technical College and the Lhasa Nos. 1 and 2 Secondary Vocational and Technical Schools, which have become an important platform for the majority of young people in Tibetan towns and rural and pastoral areas to learn scientific knowledge, improve labour skills and realize their dreams in life, and play an important role in raising workforce quality, expanding employment and increasing incomes.

With regard to specific areas of work, first, building on the foundation of transmitted traditional

technologies for producing woolen goods, dairy products and so on, the TAR actively promotes a vocational-skills training system aimed at urban and rural workers in the Region who are 16 years of age and over, desire employment and require training. When drafting training and employment plans, the TAR fully respects the needs and desires of the masses, and urban and rural workers freely choose the training programmes and methods, as well as the organizations providing the training. Second, it implements a unified employment and entrepreneurship registration system for both urban and rural areas, fully integrates farmer and herder workers into the framework of urban employment registration, and provides free employment introductions, vocational guidance, job search registration and other public employment services. Third, the labour transfer of farmers and herders is boosted and absorbed through a multiplicity of channels and forms, such as labour export, the development of locally-advantageous industries, labour transfer bases for farmers and herders, and government investment projects. In particular, in response to the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) epidemic, and in order to help farmers and herders obtain nearby local employment and encourage enterprises to absorb farmers and herders as labourers in the TAR, the Region has compiled a list of bases for the labour transfer of farmers and herders. The targeted vocational skills training, conducted by the bases to match actual workers with the work required, has clearly been highly effective, and this approach has been well received by labourers and newly-hired employees alike. Fourth, cities throughout the country rely on employment services sites set up in the mainland, proactively coordinating local labour and employment services to facilitate the orderly migration of surplus labour from agricultural and pastoral areas for work elsewhere in the mainland, proactively responding with care and concern for the needs of farmers and herders with regard to food, housing, travel to and from work, and the protection of their rights and interests, effectively assisting in the resolution of their concerns. Farmers and herders make these choices completely voluntarily; if they do not adapt or do not wish to continue working in the mainland, they are completely free to return to Tibet at any time; in its capacity as a government and as a labour market entity, the Region primarily plays the role of bridge and link.

C. Concerning freedom of religion or belief

There is no situation in Tibet in which “official ideas replace Tibetan Buddhism.” The freedom of religious belief of the masses of all ethnic groups is fully respected and protected, religious activities of all kinds are carried out normally, the religious needs of the believing masses are fully met, and the farmer and herder masses may participate in Buddhist religious activities at any time in accordance with their desires, outside of their productive labour. Historically, the masses chose to believe in religion out of their longing for life and their hopes for living. All kinds of difficulties and problems are encountered in life, and they chose to believe in religion in order to live more happily. With the development of the times and the progress of society, however, the masses’ sociocultural needs continue to increase. Tibetan Buddhism needs to be compatible with and adapt to society in the new age, the needs of the people and the progress of civilization, and perform its services well, in order to maintain its value. The Sinicization of Tibetan Buddhism is thus a historical inevitability and is the choice of the people.

For a long time, the State has earmarked huge sums of money and invested great quantities of human and material resources to properly protect religious temples and cultural monuments. The Potala Palace, Jokhang Monastery, Drepung Monastery, Sera Monastery, Ganden Monastery, Tashi Lhunpo Monastery, Sakya Monastery and many other cultural relics and places of religious activity are effectively maintained and protected, and have been integrated within key cultural-relics protection units at the national and autonomous-regional levels. The upkeep of all temple clerics is included in the scope of rehabilitation of rundown urban districts. More than 90 per cent of temple infrastructure has seen improvements in physical access, running water and radio and television reception, and the practice, study and living conditions of monks and nuns have become more and more modernized.

D. Concerning “supplementary information on labour transfer projects, such as training cases, criteria for participation in selection, and the number and address of existing facilities”

The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the promotion of employment. The Labour Law and the Law on the Promotion of Employment clearly stipulate that workers enjoy the rights to equal employment and to choice of occupation, and workers of all ethnicities enjoy equal labour rights.

The TAR government implements relevant legal provisions, operationalizes employment policies, provides public employment services, and guarantees equal employment rights and benefits for workers of all ethnic groups, including Tibetan workers, in accordance with the law, so as to assist them in obtaining employment and increasing their income. Tibetan workers can choose to work close to home

or work as migrant labourers elsewhere at their own discretion; the TAR government actively provides them with such employment services as vocational guidance, vocational orientation and skills training. Tibetan workers take employment as migrant labourers in accordance with their own wishes and with the recruitment needs of enterprises; they seek and accept employment autonomously. Tibetan workers are not subject to forced or compulsory labour transfer, nor is there a “labour transfer process being used to erode the Tibetan languages, culture, religion, way of life and general identity further” as alleged.

E. Concerning “statistics on the number of ethnic Tibetans transferred through labour transfer programmes”

The majority of labour transfers of farmers and herders in the TAR take place mainly within the region. According to statistics, some 631,000 farmers and herders in Tibet were transferred under labour transfer programmes in 2022, for RMB 5.56 billion yuan in labour income; of these, 624,600 were transferred within the Region and 6,436 outside the Region. Once they have completed such traditional projects as producing wool and dairy products for their families, the great majority of farmers and herders increase their economic incomes and living standards by transferring their labour to such industries as driving and transportation, machinery maintenance, homestay accommodations and cultural tourism.

F. Concerning “indicate whether Tibetans have a choice of opting out of the labour transfer programmes, of selecting the place where they are posted and any potential consequences faced by those who do not wish to participate in the labour transfer scheme”

Tibetan workers autonomously choose to work as migrant labourers or in local employment; their place of employment is entirely according to their individual wishes, and such issues as “whether they can opt out of the programme and select the place where they are posted” or “what consequences are faced by those who do not wish to participate” do not arise.

G. Concerning “businesses based in the TAR or conduct operations through companies in the Region”

There are many private enterprises in Tibet that play an important role in promoting employment and economic growth among the local population. For example, Tibet Hongnong Agricultural Development Co., Ltd. uses an industrial format to spur surrounding counties to consolidate gains in poverty alleviation efforts and place local farmers and herders in nearby employment and entrepreneurship. It has cumulatively distributed over RMB 18 million yuan among farmers and herders in the environs, encouraging 20 economically weak collective villages in the Shannan Prefecture-level Municipality area to take up Tibetan chicken farming. Annual income increases of RMB 200,000 yuan per village have benefited more than 12,000 people in 7,000 households. Tibet Xiongbalaqu Shenshui Tibetan Medicines Co., Ltd. has 230 employees, of whom 150 are children of farmers and herders; this enterprise has invested more than RMB 4 million yuan in public welfare funds, leading to an increase of RMB 30 million yuan in income for farmers and herders. Tibet Shannan Goat Lake Construction Group Co., Ltd., also in Shannan, has an annual output value of RMB 1.392 billion yuan, which has led to 13,345 jobs for farmers and herders and an increase of RMB 303.67 million yuan, and a cumulative investment of RMB 47.02 million yuan in public welfare funds. Tibet Zhongyuan Building Materials Group Co., Ltd. has total assets of nearly RMB 100 million yuan and has made over RMB 2.5 million yuan in donations to the community, increasing the income of local villagers by more than RMB 15 million yuan. The twinning initiative launched by this enterprise helps 30 underprivileged university students and 30 needy people in the city of Lhasa every year. Tibet Zhongjin Industrial Group Co., Ltd., one of the largest jewellery retailers in Tibet with annual sales exceeding RMB 100 million yuan, has made more than RMB 6 million yuan in public welfare funds and resettled over 300 farmers and herders. Tibet Yuanda Building Materials Co., Ltd. is mainly engaged in shale sintering brick production, real estate leasing, property management and migrant workers’ art troupes. It currently has 176 employees, of whom 95 per cent are local Tibetan farmers and herders. Tibet Chengfa Lianhuazhibao Cultural Development Co., Ltd. develops and innovates the unique yak bone porcelain of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau region. The company has a total of RMB 80 million yuan in assets and 97 employees, of whom 76 are local Tibetan employees. Tibet China Investment Limited Stock Company business projects cover construction materials, film and television, fashion and other industries. It currently has more than 800 employees, and its cumulative investment in public welfare projects currently surpass RMB 538 million yuan.

H. Concerning “labour inspection measures taken by China to ensure that business activities in the Tibet Autonomous Region comply with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights”

In order to encourage enterprises to abide by the relevant laws and regulations, the labour security inspection authorities of the Chinese Government have taken the following overall measures: first, they have actively opened the channels for workers to report complaints and facilitate workers to defend their rights; second, they actively carry out targeted inspections on employment conditions, and investigate and punish violations of labour security, including in commercial activities, in accordance with the law; third, they strengthen the popularization of legal literacy, raise the awareness of employers to abide by the law, and effectively safeguard the lawful rights and interests of workers.

I. Concerning “measures China has taken or is considering to take to prevent and address potential forced labour in line with ILO Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No.29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention 1957 (No. 105), scheduled to enter into force on 12 August 2023”

China attaches great importance to the protection of workers’ rights and interests and has consistently opposed any form of illegal or criminal forced labour. Chinese laws and regulations prohibiting forced labour, such as the Labour Law, the Labour Contract Law, the Employment Promotion Law and the Regulations on Labour Security Supervision, clearly stipulate the prohibition of forced labour and the protection of the rights and interests of workers. The Criminal Law and the Public Security Administration Punishments Law impose penalties for illegal or criminal acts of forced labour. The Chinese public security organs attach great importance at all times to the work of combating illegal and criminal forced labour, investigate and punish such acts in accordance with the law, and resolutely stamp out all forms of illegal and criminal forced labour activities.

J. Concerning “measures taken in cooperation with the ILO and social partners regarding the implementation of the recommendations made by the ILO Committee of Experts on Conventions Nos. 29, 105, 111 and 122, and the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930”

The Chinese Government actively fulfils its obligations as a member State to maintain communication with the International Labour Organization regarding the follow-up to the 110th International Labour Conference review of the implementation of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111). In November 2022, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of China and the International Labour Organization held technical consultations on related issues, with the participation of representatives of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and China Enterprise Confederation and other social partners. In the future, the Chinese Government is willing to maintain communication and cooperation with the International Labour Organization on implementation of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105).

K. Concerning “whether China plans to ratify ILO Convention No.29 on Forced or Compulsory Labour; ILO Convention No. 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; ILO Convention No. 98 on the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, and ILO Convention No.105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour”

At its 34th meeting on 20 April 2022, the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People’s Congress decided to ratify the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). The Chinese Government has always opposed forced labour. On this occasion, it independently ratified the two Conventions on forced labour, reiterating its firm position on protecting the rights and interests of workers and opposing and combating forced labour. The Chinese Government currently has no plans to ratify the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98).

L. Concerning “measures taken by China to identify victims of trafficking or persons

at risk of trafficking for purposes of forced labour, and to provide assistance and protection to victims; and on measures taken by China to ensure effective investigations into trafficking in persons for purposes of forced labour”

China has historically attached great importance to combating human trafficking, does not distinguish among regions or ethnic groups, strictly cracks down on human trafficking crimes in accordance with the law, and protects the lawful rights and interests of its people without discrimination. In 2013, it released a national plan of action against human trafficking for the 2013–2020 period, followed in 2021 by a similar plan for the 2021–2030 period, and continues to strengthen top-level design, develop integrated management, and actively promote the implementation of measures to combat human trafficking crime. In 2022, the number of cases of trafficking in women and children in the country fell by 86.1 per cent compared with 2013, effectively safeguarding the legal rights and interests of women and children. Key measures include:

First: improving legislation. Amendment (IX) to the Criminal Law was enacted and implemented in 2015; it stipulates across-the-board criminal liability for the purchase of women and children, and provides legal backing for broadening the scope of punishment for criminal purchasers in accordance with the law.

Second: cracking down on crime. With all police cases of the disappearance of children and the abduction of women being filed and investigated as criminal cases, along with the continued high-pressure crackdown, trafficking cases have dropped dramatically.

Third: strengthening international cooperation. Cross-border trafficking crime is being effectively combated through multi-channel law enforcement cooperation and joint investigations. For example, anti-trafficking cooperation with Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand is carried out through such mechanisms as the Mekong Subregional Cooperation in the Anti-Trafficking Process.

Fourth: Raising awareness and preparedness, establishing a fast-track search mechanism for child disappearances, and mobilizing searches to quickly locate children as soon as their disappearances are reported to the police. With the establishment of the emergency alert platform of the Ministry of Public Security for information on missing children, the recovery rate for missing children has reached 98.4 per cent. The Ministry of Public Security has also opened a number of accounts on new-media platforms to vigorously carry out anti-trafficking safety awareness and education on the rule of law. Moreover, the Ministry, in cooperation with China Central Television, has initiated “Waiting for Me,” a public-service television programme that has broadcast a total of more than 200 episodes related to trafficking over the past seven years, and relevant Government departments have jointly organized the Child Health Project to promote abduction-safety education programmes for children covering 213,000 schools and 88.99 million students across the country.

M. Concerning providing information on “use and teaching of the Tibetan languages, including any context in which their use is limited and prohibited, and explain how any restrictions are compatible with international human rights standards”

The Chinese Constitution provides for the promotion of the use of the national common spoken and written language, and also stipulates that “all ethnicities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages”. Rather than taking the place of minority languages, let alone “eliminating cultures”, this approach promotes local economic and social development and strengthens exchanges among peoples. It is also conducive to the development of ethnic-minority students and is in line with the laws of the State and the interests of the masses. The promotion of the use of the national common spoken and written language is not aimed at a particular ethnic group, nor does it erode the status of ethnic-minority languages.

The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the study, use and development of the Tibetan language and ensures the freedom of Tibetan compatriots to use and develop their own spoken and written languages. The Law on Regional Ethnic Autonomy and relevant local regulations contain detailed and specific provisions on the freedom of peoples to use and develop their own spoken and written languages. At the Central Conference on Ethnic Affairs Work in August 2021, Chinese President Xi Jinping noted the need to promote the universal study and use of the national common spoken and written language. On December 21, 2020, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the Regulations on the Work of the United Front of the Communist Party of China, which provides for “facilitating the protection and innovative intermingling of the inheritance of all ethnic cultures, comprehensively promoting the national common spoken and written language, and respecting and

supporting the study and use of spoken and written languages of ethnic minorities". Schools of all levels and categories in the TAR and other relevant counties have sufficient Tibetan language teachers and offer Tibetan language courses; the Tibetan language is included in the examination-prep curriculum and students' marks are included in their overall academic performance scores. Qinghai Normal University and other teaching colleges and universities, as well as Minzu University, Tibet University and other non-teaching colleges and universities, offer the major in Tibetan language, and a certain number of Tibetan language graduates join the faculty in all of them each year.

All laws and regulations, legislative resolutions and official documents of the TAR, as well as newspapers, periodicals and radio and television broadcasts, are distributed in both the Tibetan written and spoken language and the national common spoken and written language, and schools of all levels and categories offer Tibetan-language courses. The Tibetan language is widely used in schools for bilingual teaching along with the national spoken and written language. Moreover, great progress has been made in the standardization of Tibetan-language professional terminology and in the information technology sphere; the computer encoding for the Tibetan language has been adopted as a standard at the national and international levels, becoming the first spoken and written Chinese ethnic-minority language to accomplish this.

The Chinese Government has set up special working bodies such as the State Language Commission, and adopted a series of policy measures to scientifically protect the written and spoken languages of all ethnic groups and promote the development and utilization of spoken and written linguistic resources. Examples include the organization and implementation of the Chinese Language Resources Protection Project and establishment of the Chinese Language Resources Protection Award. In 2018, the Chinese Government and UNESCO jointly organized the first World Language Resources Protection Conference in Changsha, Hunan, and adopted the Yuelu Proclamation on the Protection and Promotion of the World's Linguistic Diversity. The Proclamation is the first UNESCO permanent primary document on the theme of protecting linguistic diversity, and provides Chinese experience and a Chinese reference model for language resource protection. As such, it is a concentrated demonstration of Chinese wisdom, Chinese approaches and Chinese experience in the field of spoken and written language work. No related conditions exist as described in the communication.

N. Concerning “whether individuals/communities that under existing policies are targeted for relocation and re-housing from rural to urban areas have a choice of opting out of these programmes, and information about existing consultation and decision-making processes related to these programmes”

Following implementation of the national poverty alleviation strategy, the TAR spent eight years building poverty alleviation sites at lower elevations and in areas suitable for productive life, and undertook relocations according to the principle of “voluntary combined centralized and decentralized resettlement” of the masses. The Tibetan government at all levels has made great efforts to resolve the problems of access to employment, medical treatment, schooling and housing entailed in the relocation of the masses; jobs and skills training are provided locally, and per capita ecological subsidies are granted year by year. The masses freely choose their communities of residence, housing arrangements and lifestyles; as they also have access to some of the original pastures in the designated ecological protection areas, they can still choose the pattern of grazing their herds there in summer and returning to their residential communities for the winter. The living environment of the masses has seen great improvement since relocation, and their living standards and quality of life have significantly risen.

As an example, beginning in 2019, 14,000 herders from Shuanghu County, the highest elevation county in China, in the Nagqu Prefecture-level Municipality, were resettled in Semburi, 60 kilometres from Lhasa, at an altitude of 3,600 meters above sea level. However, some of the herders chose to remain, such as 83-year-old Yang Zhen. After the relocation of the herders, the local government organized agricultural and pastoral cooperatives, consisting of a number of herders, as well as regularly-rotated health care professionals, who take care of the cattle and sheep left behind by the resettled herders and regularly attend to the herders who chose to remain.

O. Concerning “benefits diverted Tibetans gained by abandoning their jobs in the profitable industries of fabrics and dairy production to work in the construction and textile industries”

The large income gap between urban and rural areas in China has been a major problem in its economic development. Transferring rural surplus labour to employment and expanding rural

employment channels is key to increasing farmers' income and achieving sustainable rural development.

The TAR also faces the same problem. In order to implement and operationalize the Central Government's major decision to win the battle to alleviate poverty and revitalize the countryside, the TAR has formulated and launched a series of localized measures to help the vast majority of farmers and herders gain employment and increase their income. An example is the TAR 2019-2020 Action Plan for Training and Labour Transfer of Farmers and Herders, whose main objectives were to improve the specificity of training for farmers and herders, better assist them in gaining employment, raise the overall level of labour income, and ensure a steady increase in disposable income for farmers and herders. It was primarily aimed at those farmers and herders willing to undergo labour transfer and in need of skills training. The main features of the programme included skills training, in which farmers and herders voluntarily chose to participate and voluntarily selected their training curriculum; encouragement of farmers and herders to participate in local transport, municipal and agricultural infrastructure construction in Tibet; employment subsidies for farmers and herders working across municipalities and provinces; and financial incentives for enterprises to absorb Tibetan farmers and herders for employment. The programme was flexible and diverse, with the great majority of farmers and herders coming and going freely and setting out for work immediately upon completing the training programme, having mastered specific skills. For example, Tsereng, a former impoverished local householder in the town of Zhamo, Pome County, Nyingchi Prefectural-level Municipality, volunteered in 2016 to take part in a farming-skills training course organized by Nyingchi Municipality; that same year, he took out a loan to start a farm raising Tibetan chickens and Tibetan pigs; by 2019 he had made enough money to build a new house. During slack farming periods after the autumn harvest, all the denizens of Chaba Village, Ringbung County, Shigatse Prefecture-level Municipality, Tibet, are able to find short and medium-term employment, earning extra money to subsidize household expenses, through the village's professional cooperative for labour export. In 2022, the village of Chaba achieved the transfer of 187 rural surplus labourers, increasing the village's per capita income by more than RMB 400 yuan.

P. Concerning the “ ‘three-dimensional (social stability) preventive control system,’ known as ‘grid’ management”

Using electronic data collection, building smart cities through artificial intelligence algorithms and big data analysis, and raising the level of social governance are common practices in the international community and an inevitable trend in the information age. In many countries, artificial intelligence algorithms and big data analysis are widely used in integrated urban governance systems to control the movement of pedestrians and vehicles in real time as well as the conditions of public security. The application of artificial intelligence in China is still in its infancy.

Like other provinces and regions throughout the country, the Tibet Autonomous Region has installed and used image information data acquisition equipment in public places in accordance with the law, with the aim of ensuring normal social order, ensuring the smooth and safe flow of road traffic and preventing and combating crime. These measures strictly comply with the requirements of the national Personal Information Protection Law and the requirements of the relevant rules and regulations, and are generally supported by the masses.

联合国人权理事会 AL CHN 14/2022 号来文收悉，中国政府补充答复如下：

一、关于所谓“藏语边缘化”

西藏自治区完全不存在藏语边缘化。中国始终高度重视、依法保护少数民族语言文字的传承与发展。西藏自治区依据《中华人民共和国宪法》、《中华人民共和国民族区域自治法》、《中华人民共和国国家通用语言文字法》，制定了《西藏自治区学习、使用和发展藏语文的规定》，编写了藏语文课程教材和教辅资料，大力支持藏语文类报刊书籍出版、广播电视节目编播，有力地促进了藏语文的广泛使用和普及，藏语文的学习和使用从未达到今天这样普及的程度，藏文已成为中国少数民族文字中第一个具有国际标准的文字。目前，西藏做到了藏语文类广播有声音、影视有图像、网络有板块、报刊有内容、教学有课本、出版有市场。此外，藏语言文字在卫生、邮政、通讯、交通、金融、科技等领域得到广泛使用。

中华文明之所以能成为世界唯一没有中断的古文明，中国之所以成为统一的多民族国家，就得益于各民族能够使用国家通用语言文字，不断深化交往交流交融。在全区推广普及国家通用语言文字，不仅有利于提高各族群众个人交流交往能力，有利于拓宽各族群众获得现代知识和信息渠道，更有利于提高各族群众生产生活的便利程度，完全符合各族群众的根本利益。

二、关于发展权问题

近年来，中国中央政府高度重视农民增收工作，西藏自治区坚持稳就业、保就业工作放在“六稳”“六保”之首，

始终把农牧民转移就业作为增加农牧民收入的重点任务来抓，千方百计地促进农牧民增收致富，在充分尊重农牧民意愿的基础上，结合劳动者培训就业需求，发挥政府职能和市场主体作用，提供了更加方便快捷的服务，取得了良好成效。

发展职业教育是现代国家的通行做法，是培养现代企业工人的摇篮。职业教育作为中国国民教育职业体系的重要组成部分，肩负着培养多样化人才、传承技术技能、促进就业创业的重要职责。在全面建设社会主义现代化国家的新征程中，职业教育前景广阔、大有可为。2021年，国家出台了《关于推动现代职业教育高质量发展的意见》，要加快构建现代化职业教育体系，培养更多高素质技术技能人才、能工巧匠。近年来，西藏职业技术教育加快发展，拉萨市区有西藏职业技术学院、拉萨市第一中等职业技术学校、拉萨市第二中等职业技术学校，其他六个地级市都建有职业技术学校。这些职业学校已成为西藏城镇和农牧区广大青年学习科学知识、提高劳动技能、实现人生梦想的重要平台，起到了提高劳动力素质、扩大就业、增加收入等重要作用。

在具体工作中，一是西藏自治区在传承诸如毛织品、奶制品生产等传统技术的基础上，积极推进职业技能培训制度，技能培训的对象为西藏自治区16周岁以上有就业意愿和培训需求的城乡劳动者，在制定培训就业计划时，充分尊重群众意愿和需求，培训项目、培训方式和培训机构都由城乡劳动者自主选择。二是实行城乡统一的就业创业登记制度，将农牧民工全面纳入城镇就业登记范围，提供免费职业介绍、职业指导、求职登记等公共就业服务。三是通过劳务输出、特色优势产业发展、农牧民转移就业基地、政府投资项目等多渠道、多形式带动和吸纳农牧民转移就业。特别是

针对新冠疫情影响，为帮助农牧民实现就近就地就业，鼓励企业吸纳西藏自治区农牧民就业，西藏自治区开展了农牧民转移就业基地挂牌工作，基地结合工作需求和劳动者实际开展了具有针对性的职业技能培训，这个做法成效非常明显，受到劳动者、就业者一致好评。四是各地市依托在内地建立的就业服务站点，主动协调当地劳动就业服务部门，帮助农牧区富余劳动力有序、外出务工，主动回应、主动关心、主动关怀农牧民在吃饭、住宿、往返、权益保障等方面的需求，切实帮助解决他们的后顾之忧。农牧民完全自愿选择，如不适应或者不想继续在内地工作了，随时可以回到西藏，这是完全自由的，作为政府和劳务市场主体，主要是发挥桥梁纽带作用。

三、关于宗教信仰自由

在西藏，不存在以“官方思想取代藏传佛教”的情况。各族群众的宗教信仰自由得到充分尊重和保护，各种宗教活动正常进行，信教群众的宗教需求得到充分满足，农牧民群众在生产劳动之余，可按照自己意愿随时参加宗教佛事活动。群众最初选择信仰宗教，是出于对生活的渴望，对生命的期待。人生当中会遇到各种各样的坎坷、问题，他们选择信仰宗教是为了生活更加幸福。随着时代发展、社会进步，群众对社会文化的需求日益提高。藏传佛教要同新时代的社会、人民的需要、文明的进步相契合、相适应，做好服务工作，才能使其存在的价值得以延续。所以，藏传佛教中国化是历史的必然、人民的选择。

长期以来，国家拨出巨额专款，投入大量人力物力，妥善保护宗教寺庙和文物古迹。布达拉宫、大昭寺、哲蚌寺、色拉寺、甘丹寺、扎什伦布寺、萨迦寺等众多文物古迹和宗

教活动场所得到有效维护保护，并列入全国和自治区重点文物保护单位。所有寺庙僧侣维修纳入城镇棚户区改造范围。大力改善寺庙基础设施，90%以上寺庙实现通路、通水、通广播电视，广大僧尼的修行、学习、生活条件越来越现代化。

四、关于“劳动力转移项目的补充信息，例如有关培训案例、参与选拔的标准，以及现有设施的数量和地址”

中国政府高度重视促进就业工作，劳动法、就业促进法明确规定，劳动者享有平等就业和选择职业的权利，各民族劳动者享有平等的劳动权利。

西藏自治区政府贯彻有关法律规定，落实就业政策，提供公共就业服务，依法保障包括藏族劳动者在内的各族劳动者平等就业权益，帮助他们就业增收。藏族劳动者可以根据自身意愿，选择就地就近就业或者外出务工，政府都将积极为他们提供职业指导、职业介绍、技能培训等就业服务。藏族劳动者外出务工，是根据自身意愿和企业的招聘需求，自主求职、自主就业。不存在违背藏族劳动者意愿强制转移就业的问题，也不存在所谓“旨在消除藏族语言、文化、宗教、生活方式，进一步降低其身份认同的劳动力转移项目”。

五、关于“通过劳动力转移项目而流动的藏族人口统计数字”

西藏自治区农牧民转移就业主要在区内。据统计 2022 年西藏实现农牧民转移就业 63.1 万人，劳务收入 55.6 亿元，其中区内就业 62.46 万人，区外就业 6436 人。广大农牧民在完成自身家庭的羊毛、奶制品等传统生产项目之余，通过转移就业参与到驾驶运输、机械维修、民宿文旅等行业中，提高了经济收入和生活水平。

六、关于“藏族人是否可以退出劳动力转移项目并选择定居地点，不愿意参加项目的藏族人将面临哪些后果”

藏族劳动者自主选择外出务工或者就近就业，就业地点完全由其个人意愿决定，不存在“是否可以退出项目并选择安居地点”、“不愿参加将面临哪些后果”的问题。

七、关于“在西藏运营或由该地区公司开展的商业活动情况”

西藏有许多民营企业为促进当地群众就业、带动经济增长发挥了重要作用。例如，西藏宏农农业发展有限公司以产业形式带动周边区县巩固脱贫攻坚成果与安置本地农牧民就近就业、创业，累计发放周边农牧民务工费用 1800 余万元，带动山南市 20 个集体经济薄弱村参与藏鸡养殖，每村年增收 20 万元，受益群众达 7000 户 12000 余人。西藏雄巴拉曲神水藏药有限公司现有员工 230 名，其中农牧民子女达到 150 人，该企业累计投入公益事业资金 400 余万元，带动农牧民增收 3000 万元以上。西藏山南羊湖建设集团有限公司年产值 13.92 亿元，年带动农牧民群众 13345 人就业，增收 3.0367 亿元，累计投入公益事业资金 4702 万元。西藏众源建材集团有限公司总资产近亿元，累计向社会捐赠 250 余万元，增加当地村民收入 1500 余万元，该企业发起的结对帮扶行动每年为拉萨市城关区 30 名贫困大学生和 30 名困难群众提供帮助。西藏中金实业集团有限公司是西藏地区最大的珠宝零售商之一，企业年销售额过亿元，累计投入公益事业资金达 600 余万元，安置农牧民超 300 名。西藏远大建材有限公司主要经营页岩烧结砖生产、房地产租赁、物业管理和农民工艺术团等业务，现有员工 176 人，其中 95% 以上是当地藏族农牧民。西藏城发莲华之宝文化发展有限公司研发

创新了青藏高原地区独有的牦牛骨质瓷，该公司总资产 8000 万，现有员工 97 名，其中本地藏族员工 76 人。西藏中投实业股份有限公司经营项目涵盖建筑建材、影视文化、服装文化等产业，现有职工 800 余名，累计投入公益事业资金达 538 余万元。

八、关于“为确保西藏自治区商业活动符合《联合国工商业与人权指导原则》，中方采取了哪些劳动监察措施”

为鼓励企业遵守相关法律法规，中国劳动保障监察部门主要采取了以下举措：一是积极畅通劳动者举报投诉渠道，方便劳动者维权；二是开展劳动用工情况专项检查活动，依法查处包括商业活动中的劳动保障违法行为；三是强化普法宣传，提高用人单位守法自觉性，切实维护劳动者合法权益。

九、关于“为符合即将于 2023 年 8 月 12 日生效的国际劳工组织《1930 年强迫劳动公约》（第 29 号）和《1957 年废止强迫劳动公约》（第 105 号）的条款要求，中方正在实施或将采取哪些措施来防止潜在强迫劳动现象的发生”

中国高度重视劳动者权益保护，一贯反对任何形式的强迫劳动违法犯罪行为。中国法律明令禁止强迫劳动，《劳动法》、《劳动合同法》、《就业促进法》、《劳动保障监察条例》等法律法规对禁止强迫劳动、保障劳动者权益作出明确规定，《刑法》、《治安管理处罚法》对强迫劳动违法犯罪行为作出处罚规定。中国公安机关始终高度重视打击强迫劳动违法犯罪工作，依法查处打击强迫劳动违法犯罪行为，坚决杜绝一切形式的强迫劳动违法犯罪活动。

十、关于“就落实专家委员会关于国际劳工组织第 29、105、111、122 号公约与《1930 年强迫劳动公约的 2014 年

议定书》规定的建议，中国政府与国际劳工组织、社会伙伴进行了哪些合作”

中国政府积极履行成员国义务，就第 110 届国际劳工大会审议《1958 年就业和职业歧视公约》（第 111 号）实施情况后续工作与国际劳工组织保持沟通。2022 年 11 月，中国人力资源社会保障部与国际劳工组织就相关问题举行了技术磋商，全国总工会、中国企业联合会等社会伙伴代表参加。未来，中国政府愿就实施《1930 年强迫劳动公约》（第 29 号）和《1957 年废除强迫劳动公约》（第 105 号）与国际劳工组织保持沟通，开展合作。

十一、关于“中方是否计划批准国际劳工组织第 29 号《强迫或强制劳动公约》、第 87 号《结社自由和保护组织权利公约》、第 98 号《组织权利和集体谈判权利原则的公约》、第 105 号《废除强迫劳动公约》”

2022 年 4 月 20 日，十三届全国人大常委会第三十四次会议决定，批准《1930 年强迫劳动公约》（第 29 号）和《1957 年废除强迫劳动公约》（第 105 号）。中国政府一贯反对强迫劳动，此次自主批准两项强迫劳动公约，再次表明中国政府保护劳动者权益、反对和打击强迫劳动的坚定立场。中国政府暂无批准《1948 年结社自由和保护组织权利公约》（第 87 号）和《1949 年组织和集体谈判权利公约》（第 98 号）的计划。

十二、关于“在认定人口贩卖受害人、辨别因强迫劳动而遭到贩卖的人群，以及协助和保护受害人等方面，中方采取了哪些措施。中方为确保以强迫劳动为目的的人口贩卖活动受到有效调查做了哪些工作”

中国历来高度重视打击贩卖人口工作，不区分地区和民族，依法严打拐卖人口犯罪，一视同仁保护本国民众合法权益，2013年、2021年先后出台《中国反对拐卖人口行动计划（2013-2020年）》和《中国反对拐卖人口行动计划（2021-2030年）》，加强顶层设计，开展综合治理，积极推动落实打击治理拐卖人口犯罪各项措施，2022年全国拐卖妇女儿童案件与2013年相比，下降幅度达86.1%，有效维护了妇女儿童合法权益，主要措施有：

一是完善立法，2015年《刑法修正案（九）》颁布实施，规定对收买妇女儿童一律追究刑事责任，为依法加大对买方犯罪分子的惩处力度提供了法律支撑。

二是严厉打击犯罪，对儿童失踪、妇女被拐的警情，一律以刑事案件立案侦查，持续高压严打，拐卖案件大幅度下降。

三是加强国际合作，通过多渠道执法合作和联合调查，有效打击跨境拐卖犯罪。例如，通过湄公河次区域合作反拐进程等机制，与缅甸、越南、老挝、柬埔寨、泰国等开展反拐合作。

四是开展宣传防范，建立儿童失踪快速查找机制，接到儿童失踪报警后，立即调动资源快速查找。建成公安部儿童失踪信息紧急发布平台，走失儿童找回率达98.4%。中国公安部先后开通多个新媒体平台账户，大力开展反拐安全宣传和法治宣传教育。同时，公安部与中央电视台合作开办公益寻亲栏目《等着我》，7年共播出涉拐选题200余期；会同有关部门组织实施“童卫工程”，推动防拐骗儿童安全教育课程覆盖全国21.3万所学校、8899万名学生。

十三、关于“提供使用和教授藏语的有关信息，包括说明藏语使用受限或被禁止的情形，并解释这类限制与国际人权标准间的匹配性问题”

中国《宪法》规定，推广使用国家通用语言文字，同时也规定“各民族都有使用和发展自己的语言文字的自由”。推广使用国家通用语言文字，不是取代民族语言文字，更不是“消灭文化”，而是有利于推动当地经济社会发展，有利于加强各民族的交流，有利于少数民族学生的发展，符合国家法律和群众利益。推广使用国家通用语言文字不是针对某一个民族提出来的，也不会削弱少数民族语言的地位。

中国政府高度重视藏语文的学习、使用和发展，切实保障藏族同胞使用和发展本民族语言文字的自由。民族区域自治法和有关地方法规都对各民族使用和发展自己的语言文字的自由制定了详细具体的条文。2021年8月，中国国家主席习近平在中央民族工作会议上指出：要推广普及国家通用语言文字学习和使用。2020年12月21日中共中央发布的《中国共产党统一战线工作条例》规定“促进各民族文化的传承保护和创新交融，全面推广国家通用语言文字，尊重、支持各少数民族语言文字的学习和使用”。西藏自治区和其它相关州县各级各类学校都有足够的藏语教师，都设有藏语文课程，藏语文是考试课程，成绩纳入总分。青海师范大学等师范类高校，以及中央民族大学、西藏大学等非师范类高校中都设有藏语文专业，每年都有一定数量的藏语文专业毕业生加入教师队伍。

西藏自治区所有的法规、决议、正式文件以及报刊、广播、电视都使用藏语文和国家通用语言文字两种语言文字，在各级各类学校中都设置藏语文课程。学校里普遍使用藏语

文和国家通用语言文字进行双语教学，藏语文得到广泛使用。同时，藏文专业术语规范化及信息技术标准化工作取得重大进展，藏文编码已通过为国家标准和国际标准，成为中国第一个具有国际标准的少数民族语言文字。

中国政府设立了国家语委等专门工作机构，采取一系列政策措施，科学保护各民族语言文字，促进语言文字资源的开发利用。如组织实施中国语言资源保护工程、设立“中国语言资源保护奖”等。2018年中国政府和联合国教科文组织在湖南长沙联合举办首届“世界语言资源保护大会”并通过《保护和促进世界语言多样性岳麓宣言》，该宣言是联合国教科文组织首个以“保护语言多样性”为主题的永久性重要文件，提供了中国开展语言资源保护可资借鉴的经验和模式，是语言文字工作领域中国智慧、中国方案和中国经验的集中展现。不存在来函所说相关情况。

十四、关于“现行政策下，从乡村迁居至城市的个体或社群能否退出劳动力转移项目，项目的磋商和决策过程又是如何进行的”

国家实施脱贫攻坚战略后，西藏自治区用了8年时间在海拔较低、适宜生产生活的地区建成易地扶贫搬迁点，按照“群众自愿，集中安置和分散安置相结合”的原则进行搬迁。西藏各级政府下大力气解决搬迁群众的就业、就医、求学、住房等问题，就近就地提供就业岗位和技能培训，并逐年逐人发放生态补贴。群众自由选择社区居住、自由选择住房样式，自由选择生活方式，原有的一些草场在划出生态保护区后，群众依然可以选择夏季返回放牧、冬季到社区过冬。搬迁后的群众生活环境明显改善，生活水平和质量大幅提高。

以双湖县为例，2019年开始，中国海拔最高的县那曲市双湖县的1.4万牧民整体搬迁到距离拉萨60公里，海拔3600米的森布日。其中有一些牧民选择留下，比如83岁的老人央珍。牧民搬迁后，当地政府组织了农牧业合作社。合作社由一些牧民，以及医护等专业人员组成，定期轮换，负责照料牧民留下的牛羊，定期上门照看选择留下的牧民。

十五、关于“被转移的藏族人放弃了毛织品、奶制品生产等优势产业工作转而从事建筑业、纺织业，他们由此获得了哪些益处”

中国城乡收入差距大曾经是中国经济发展面临一个重要问题，转移农村剩余劳动力就业、拓展农村劳动力就业渠道是促进农民增收和实现农村可持续发展的关键所在。

西藏自治区也面临同样问题，为贯彻落实中央打赢脱贫攻坚战和乡村振兴战略重大决策，西藏自治区因地制宜制定出台了一系列帮助广大农牧民就业增收的措施。例如西藏自治区《2019-2020年农牧民培训和转移就业行动方案》，主要目的是提升农牧民培训精准度，更好地帮助农牧民就业，提高劳务收入水平，确保农牧民人均可支配收入稳步增加，主要对象是那些有转移就业意愿和技能培训需求的农牧民。该方案的主要措施有：开展技能培训，农牧民自愿选择参加，自愿选择培训科目；鼓励农牧民参与西藏本地的交通、市政、农牧区基础设施等项目建设；对农牧民跨地市、跨省区的劳务给予就业补助；对企业吸纳西藏农牧民就业的，给予资金奖励等等。该方案课程灵活、形式多样，广大农牧民来去自由、即学即走，掌握了具体技能后即可结业。例如，林芝市波密县扎木镇的次仁，曾经是当地的贫困户，2016年自愿参加了林芝市举办的养殖专业技术培训，当年就贷款开办了藏

鸡和藏香猪养殖场，2019年致富盖起了新房。西藏日喀则市仁布县查巴村的村民每年秋收后，到了农闲时期，都会通过村里的劳务输出专业合作社找一份中短期工作，多挣些钱补贴家用；2022年，查巴村实现农村剩余劳动力转移就业187人，全村人均增收400多元。

十六、关于“就被称‘网格化’管理的立体化社会稳定预防控制系统进行说明”

运用电子数据采集，通过人工智能算法和大数据分析建设智慧城市、提升社会治理水平是国际社会通行做法，也是信息化时代的必然趋势。很多国家的城市综合治理系统中都广泛使用人工智能算法和大数据分析，掌握行人和车辆的即时流动以及社会治安状况，中国对人工智能的应用目前依然处于起步阶段。

与全国其他省区一样，西藏自治区依法在公共场所安装和使用图像信息数据采集设备，目的是保障正常的社会秩序，保障道路交通畅通安全，预防和打击犯罪。这些措施严格遵守国家《个人信息保护法》和相关规章制度要求，得到了群众的普遍支持。