

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN TIBET

Annual Report

2014



Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT	7
I. Legal Standards.....	8
II. Chinese Law.....	9
III. Self-Immolation.....	9
IV. Religious Festivals.....	11
V. Informal Collective Punishment	12
VI. Conclusion.....	13
DEATH IN DETENTION	14
I. Legal Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners.....	15
II. Death in Detention.....	17
III. Reducing Deaths in Detention	19
FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY.....	21
I. Legal Standard	21
A. PRC'S Legal Obligations.....	22
B. The Right to freedom of peaceful assembly	22
C. Lawful restrictions on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly	23
II. Tibet in 2014	25
A. Kardze TAP: Lethal force used to suppress protests.....	25
B. Anti-mining protests	26
C. Crackdown in Diru County	28
III. Violations of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly in Tibet.....	30
A. Treaty Language	30
B. Legality	31
C. Proportionality	33
D. Necessary in a Democratic Society.....	34
IV. Conclusion & Recommendations	34
CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS	36
I. Expansion of Security State.....	36
A. Policies	37
B. Implementation.....	40
C. Conclusion.....	42
II. Technology and the Right to Privacy	43
A. International Law	43
B. Digital Surveillance in Tibet	44
C. Conclusion.....	46

III. Religious Repression	46
A. Undermining Tibetan Buddhism.....	46
B. Controlling Tibetan Buddhism.....	49
C. Conclusion.....	50
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS.....	51
I. PRC Census Data and Health and Education in Tibet	51
A. The 2010 China Census and Tibet.....	51
B. General Population Data	53
C. Health in Tibet.....	56
D. Education in Tibet	61
E. Conclusion.....	68
F. Work Cited	70
II. Education in Tibet	71
A. Curriculum	71
B. Language.....	72
C. Geography.....	73
D. Conclusion.....	74
III. Nomad Resettlement.....	74
A. International Law	75
B. Unavoidable and Consistent with Human Rights.....	75
C. Informed of and given an opportunity to challenge the eviction	77
D. Adequate Housing or Land.....	78
E. Conclusion.....	79
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.....	80
I. States.....	80
A. Tibet, the US and the Scottish Referendum	80
B. Missed Meetings–Norway, South Africa and the Nobel Boycott	82
C. Crime and Punishment: Spain and Nepal.....	83
II. Intergovernmental Organizations and NGO activism	84
A. Tibet at the UN	84
B. European Union.....	85
III. Businesses and Tibet	85
A. Internet and Technology.....	86
B. Tourism and Travel.....	86
SELF-IMMOLATIONS	89
COMPLETE LIST OF SELF-IMMOLATION PROTESTS SINCE 2009 IN TIBET ...	89
Political Prisoner Database.....	109

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2014, the human rights situation in Tibet continued to deteriorate. Human rights violations continued and the laws enabling the abuses targeted more people more severely. The benefits and reforms that the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) frequently cites to justify its control over Tibet failed to materialize and failed to reach Tibetan communities.

The PRC cracked down against Tibetans in response to mining protests, protests against forced displays of loyalty, religious practices, and the continuation of the self-immolations protests. In response to self-immolations and people attending religious festivals, local governments in Tibet imposed collective punishments. The collective punishments specifically targeted people who were uninvolved in the prohibited activity. Family members and even entire villages could be subject to fines, the deprivation of political rights, the loss of their jobs and property, and all government benefits.

For people who committed the acts the risks became more severe. An increasing number of Tibetans died in detention. Their deaths were the results of torture, beatings, and the denial of medical care. In some cases the victims were released from prison on medical parole shortly before they died. In all cases, their bodies showed unmistakable evidence of abuse.

The imposition of collective punishments and killing people during detention violates the PRC's international legal obligations. This is exacerbated because people are punished for exercising their

human rights. Peaceful protesters were frequently targeted by the PRC's security forces in 2014. The security forces fired at the protesters, detained those they could, and subjected an entire village to severe interrogations. International law protects the right to freedom of peaceful assembly. Peaceful assemblies can only be restricted if the government can demonstrate that specific criteria are met. In Tibet, the PRC cracked down against almost every protest. The required criteria were never met.

The use of coercive power against Tibetans will only increase. In 2014, the PRC expanded its security presence in Tibet. This included the introduction of more officials to watch, report on, and punish Tibetans. It also included the introduction of technology designed to facilitate the persecution in Tibet. The infamous Grid Management system, allowed security personnel to know more about what is happening in Tibet. Other measures, for instance the use of surveillance technology, allowed the PRC to delve deeper into what Tibetans, and monks in particular, were doing. These measures violate Tibetans' right to privacy and represent the continuation of failed security policies. If the PRC hopes to achieve stability in Tibet it must abolish the repressive policies that Tibetans are resisting.

To better understand the scope of the PRC's repressive policies, TCHRD created a special team to work on the political prisoner database. The TCHRD political prisoner database is now one of the most comprehensive Tibetan political prisoner databases in the world. It draws upon data from the US Congressional Executive Committee on China (CECC), Tibetan NGOs, and media reports

to determine whom the PRC detained and for what reason. Because of the work of TCHRD's special team, the total number of known Tibetan political prisoners increased to 2,110. This includes the 137 Tibetans who were either detained or sentenced in 2014. However, TCHRD's political prisoner database still represents a minimum estimate of the number of political prisoners. Because of the difficulty of getting information out of Tibet, there will inevitably be cases that are unreported. Accordingly, the actual number of Tibetan political prisoners is higher than the number listed in the database.

When confronted with information about the deteriorating human rights situation in Tibet, the PRC frequently responds by referring to how Tibet has benefitted from the PRC's governance. This response has long been recognized as a distraction. However, research of official data from the PRC carried out by TCHRD in 2014 demonstrates that these claims are also false. When the PRC's statistical data is disaggregated it reveals that areas with majority Tibetan populations are consistently worse off than other parts of the PRC. This is particularly true in the education and health. On average Tibetans receive less education than other parts of the PRC. They also live shorter lives. Children are particularly impacted. For Tibetan areas the infant mortality rate, the percentage of malnourished children under 5 years old, and children's access to healthcare are all among the worst in the PRC.

The disparity between the PRC's claims and reality is particularly pronounced for Tibetan nomads. For years the PRC has been implementing policies that resettle the Tibetan nomads. The nomads are told their resettlement is necessary for development and to protect the environment. In the resettlement villages they are promised modern building and amenities. In many cases the benefits of resettlement do not reach the Tibetans. Mining destroys the environment. The benefits from mining and other businesses are received by people in eastern parts of the PRC. The resettled

Tibetans are forced to sell their livestock and go into debt to pay for substandard housing that lacks basic utilities.

In 2014, there was no indication that the PRC took any measures to actually improve human rights. The reforms the PRC had announced had no impact. However, the tightening of security in Tibet was dramatic. Both the laws that enabled further human rights violations and the imposition of harsher extrajudicial punishments caused the human rights situation in Tibet to deteriorate. The purported benefits of the PRC's governance do not exist. TCHRD's analysis of health and education in Tibet reveals consistent and systemic problems that make Tibetan areas among the least well-educated and healthy places in the PRC. There is no indication that the PRC is willing to recognise, let alone address any of these issues. As a result, the human rights situation in Tibet is likely to continue to deteriorate as the PRC blindly pursues failed policies.

COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT

In 2014, various methods of collective punishment were implemented in Tibet. These punishments focussed on discouraging self-immolations, attendance of religious festivals and protests by punishing innocent people unconnected with the event. This reflects the repressive tactics by the People's Republic of China (PRC) and local officials to prevent different forms of protests without addressing their root cause—the repressive tactics used against Tibetans. It also violates international human rights protections including the prohibition of arbitrary detention and the guarantee of a fair trial.

Officials in charge of Tibetan areas are punished if a self-immolation occurs. The PRC's authorities believe they can only increase investment or impose harsh measures in Tibet.¹ Accordingly, it was inevitable that local officials would respond to self-immolations by punishing people affiliated with the self-immolator but not involved in the self-immolation. Since at least 2012, PRC officials have punished households and villages because of self-immolations.² New formal regulations were distributed to every person in Dzoerge (Ch: Ru'ergai) County in Ngaba (Ch: Aba) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (TAP) in Sichuan Province.³

1 Andreas Lorenz, 'Anything But Humane': Tibetan Exposes China from the Inside, *Der Spiegel*, 16 July 2013, available at: <http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/tibetan-official-to-expose-chinese-abuses-from-the-inside-in-book-a-911405-2.html>.

2 Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2014 - Tibet*, 8 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5417f1828.html>.

3 Dzoerge County: "Maintaining Harmony and Stability," *Tibet Watch*, Oct. 2013, p. 4 available at: http://www.tibetwatch.org/uploads/2/4/3/4/24348968/dzoerge_county_thematic_report.pdf.

These regulations stated that the self-immolator's family would be punished along with the self-immolator's village or monastery.⁴ Adopting and posting these new regulations literally added the PRC's stamp of approval to collective punishment.

The PRC is unwilling to address the root causes of protests and instead believes it must respond by imposing harsh penalties. This approach is generally ineffective against self-immolators. By setting themselves on fire, the self-immolators put themselves beyond retribution from the PRC.⁵ Laws punishing people close to the self-immolator are designed to extend the reach of the PRC's retribution.

Unsurprisingly, the use of collective punishment has expanded beyond retribution for self-immolations. In 2014, Tibetans have been threatened with or suffered from collective punishments if someone attends a prayer festival or protests. These laws and penalties are designed to punish innocent people with the goal of discouraging Tibetans from exercising their human rights. They are impermissible under international law.

4 China announces unprecedented harsh measures to deter self-immolations in Tibet's Dzoerge County, TCHRD, 14 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/02/china-announces-unprecedented-harsh-measures-to-deter-self-immolations-in-tibets-dzoerge-county/>.

5 Chas Morrison, *Tibetan self-immolation as protest against Chinese state repression*, in J. Martin Ramirez, Chas Morrison and Arthur J. Kendall (eds.), *Conflict, Violence, Terrorism, and Their Prevention* (Cambridge Scholars Publishing 2014) pp. 94-95.

I. Legal Standards

Collective punishment is the punishment of a population for the conduct of an individual.⁶ It is specifically prohibited during armed conflicts.⁷ However, there is no explicit prohibition of collective punishment outside of armed conflicts.⁸ Instead, the prohibition against collective punishment outside of armed conflicts can be deduced from the right to a fair trial and other rights.⁹ The United Nations Human Rights Committee recognised that collective punishment, like torture, slavery, and violations of the right to life, is impermissible even in cases of public emergency when the life of the nation is threatened.¹⁰

The most important aspect of collective punishment is that it involves extending the punishment beyond the criminal. Criminal punishments usually involve detention but can also include fines and the deprivation of political rights.¹¹ In addition to the Human Rights Committee, regional human rights treaties and courts have recognised that extending criminal penalties to other people is a human rights violation. The Organization of American States,¹² the African Union,¹³ the Islamic Conference of

Foreign Ministers,¹⁴ and the European Court of Human Rights¹⁵ all recognise that criminal responsibility must be limited to the perpetrator. These different organisations have framed the prohibition in different manners, but inevitably determine that imposing criminal punishments on people uninvolved with the criminal act is a human rights violation.

Whether it is framed as humane treatment,¹⁶ the right to a fair trial,¹⁷ or the right to be presumed innocent,¹⁸ collective punishment is prohibited. These are different ways of articulating the same general idea—that people should not be punished for the conduct of another. Punishing people for what somebody else does means that there is nothing the victim can do to avoid the penalty. Collective punishment implicitly creates an obligation that uninvolved people prevent others from acting—and punishes them if they do not.

As recognised by the European Court of Human Rights, the prohibition of punishing people for someone else's action is a fundamental rule of criminal law.¹⁹ Even though it is not explicitly guaranteed by international human rights instruments, its prohibition can be inferred from the International Covenant on Civil and Political

6 Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, annexed to the Convention (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, The Hague, 18 Oct. 1907, Art. 50.

7 Rule 103: Collective Punishments, ICRC, available at: https://www.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rule103#Fn_12_1.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 CCPR General Comment No. 29: Article 4: Derogations during a State of Emergency, Human Rights Committee, 31 Aug. 2001, UN Doc. No. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.11, para. 11.

11 See Judgment on the Merits Delivered by the Chamber Case of *A.P., M.P. and T.P. v. Switzerland*, No. 19958/92, para. 39, ECHR 1997-V.

12 Organization of American States (OAS), American Convention on Human Rights, “Pact of San Jose”, Costa Rica, 22 November 1969, Art. 5(3).

13 Organization of African Unity (OAU), African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights (“Banjul Charter”), 27 June 1981, CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M. 58 (1982), Art. 7(2).

14 Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, 5 Aug. 1990, U.N. GAOR, World Conf. on Hum. Rts., 4th Sess., Agenda Item 5, U.N. Doc. A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.18 (1993), Art. 19(2).

15 Judgment on the Merits Delivered by the Chamber Case of *A.P., M.P. and T.P. v. Switzerland*, No. 19958/92, para. 48, ECHR 1997-V.

16 Organization of American States (OAS), American Convention on Human Rights, “Pact of San Jose”, Costa Rica, 22 November 1969, Art. 5.

17 Organization of African Unity (OAU), African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights (“Banjul Charter”), 27 June 1981, CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M. 58 (1982), Art. 7; Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, Aug. 5, 1990, U.N. GAOR, World Conf. on Hum. Rts., 4th Sess., Agenda Item 5, U.N. Doc. A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.18 (1993), Art. 19.

18 Judgment on the Merits Delivered by the Chamber Case of *A.P., M.P. and T.P. v. Switzerland*, No. 19958/92, para. 48, ECHR 1997-V.

19 Ibid.

Rights (ICCPR)²⁰ and has been recognised by the Human Rights Committee.²¹ These obligations are part of customary international law and are binding on all States—including the PRC.²²

II. Chinese Law

Like international human rights law, Chinese law does not explicitly prohibit collective punishment. However, because the prohibition is fundamental to criminal law, there are numerous places within the PRC's criminal code where the prohibition could be deduced. The entire first chapter of the PRC's criminal code, which defines its aims, basic principles and scope, refers exclusively to people who commit crimes.²³ For example, Article 4 states, "The law shall be equally applied to anyone who commits a crime"²⁴ and Article 3 states, "For acts that are explicitly defined as criminal acts in law, the offenders shall be convicted and punished in accordance with law; otherwise, they shall not be convicted or punished."²⁵

Collective punishment punishes omissions and not actions. People are given criminal penalties for the criminal acts of another person. Therefore, the imposition of collective punishment not only violates international human rights law, but also the PRC's own domestic law.

III. Self-Immolation

In April 2013, PRC officials in Dzoerge (Ch: Ru'ergai) County in Ngaba (Ch: Aba) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (TAP) in Sichuan Province announced collective punishment for a self-immolator's relatives, village and monastery.²⁶ Information about the new rules came out of Tibet in late 2013.²⁷ These rules were not the first to impose collective punishments following a self-immolation. However, they were a substantial expansion and escalation of the policy.

In 2012, the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) translated an official notification announcing punishments following self-immolations in Malho (Ch: Huangnan) TAP in Qinghai Province.²⁸ That notification contained five substantive paragraphs. Four of the paragraphs focused on prohibiting and punishing people from greeting, offering condolences or giving donations to the family of a self-immolator.²⁹ Only the first paragraph imposed direct collective punishment. It stated that public benefits for the self-immolator's household and projects using government money would be cancelled. Township level officials would be investigated, barred from promotion for a year and subjected to public criticism.³⁰ If there were multiple self-immolations, the township would have all government-funded projects cancelled for three years.³¹ The township leader would also be removed from office.

20 UN General Assembly, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 16 December 1966, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 999, p. 171, Arts. 7, 9, 14.

21 CCPR General Comment No. 29: Article 4: Derogations during a State of Emergency, Human Rights Committee, 31 Aug. 2001, UN Doc. No. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.11, para. 11.

22 Human Rights Committee, General Comment 24 (52), General comment on issues relating to reservations made upon ratification or accession to the Covenant or the Optional Protocols thereto, or in relation to declarations under article 41 of the Covenant, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.6 (1994) para. 8.

23 Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, Arts. 1-12, available at: <http://www.china.org.cn/english/government/207319.htm>.

24 Ibid at Art. 4.

25 Ibid at Art. 3.

26 China announces unprecedented harsh measures to deter self-immolations in Tibet's Dzoerge County, TCHRD, 14 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/02/china-announces-unprecedented-harsh-measures-to-deter-self-immolations-in-tibets-dzoerge-county/>

27 Dzoerge County: "Maintaining Harmony and Stability," Tibet Watch, Oct. 2013, available at: http://www.tibetwatch.org/uploads/2/4/3/4/24348968/dzoerge_county_thematic_report.pdf.

28 Full text of official notification punishing Tibetan self-immolations, 25 Nov. 2012 available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2012/11/full-text-of-official-notification-punishing-tibetan-self-immolations/>.

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

31 Ibid.

The 2013 Dzoerge County punishments built upon those enacted in Malho in 2012. In 15 points, the document listed various punishments for the self-immolator's relatives, village and monastery. Unlike the Malho document, there was no listed punishment for government officials.

In the document, family members are equated with active participants in the self-immolation. As a result, they face punishments that are designed to make their lives at best difficult, if not impossible. In Dzoerge County, people related to a self-immolator are prevented from establishing a business, applying for a government job, or receiving aid if they cannot make a living. Any money borrowed is immediately due back. Presumably, this includes money that ordinarily would not be due for months or years. The relatives are also prohibited from leaving the PRC or going to the TAR, and are explicitly prohibited from participating in elections.³² The loss of political rights, including not being allowed to vote in elections, is a punishment under the PRC's criminal code.³³ All of these rules are specifically designed to be punishments for something the victims did not participate in. The imposition of these penalties, and others, is merely because of their connection to a self-immolator. As such, it is collective punishment and in violation of international law.³⁴

The document does not draw as explicit a connection between the self-immolator's village and criminal activity, but still punishes the village and villagers or the self-immolator's monastery. As with family members, all public benefits, including disaster relief, are prohibited for three years following a self-immolation and all loans

are immediately due. Additionally, each village must deposit between 10,000 and 50,000 yuan (US\$1,609-8,045). If there is a self-immolation within two years, the money is taken by the state treasury and another deposit is required. This deposit is the functional equivalent of a fine. The self-immolator's monastery's right to recognise Buddhist affairs and major Buddhist events is restricted. Villagers, monks, nuns and other people from the self-immolator's village and township must undergo legal education. The place where a self-immolation occurs is subject to a "harsh crackdown and punishment."³⁵

All of these measures are explicitly punishments. Some, such as the deprivation of political rights for the self-immolator's family, fining the village, or imposing harsh crackdowns, are criminal punishments. They are imposed on people without them performing any criminal act. Every penalty against the village, including the fines, recalling loans, and denying disaster aid, is inherently a collective punishment.

The document explicitly equated being a self-immolator's relative with "active criminal involvement," but in other instances the connection between the penalty and the criminal action is unstated. The most dramatic example is imposing a harsh crackdown and punishment merely because a self-immolation occurred at that place. However, in all cases, the punishments are inflicted on people who did nothing. They are prohibited by international law.

Despite the threat of punishing innocent, uninvolved people, there have still been self-immolations in Dzoerge County. Sixteen days after the documents were posted throughout Dzoerge County two monks from Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery, Konchok Woeser and Lobsang Dawa, died during a self-immolation protest.³⁶ On 8

32 Dzoerge County: "Maintaining Harmony and Stability," Tibet Watch, Oct. 2013, p. 6, available at: http://www.tibetwatch.org/uploads/2/4/3/4/24348968/dzoerge_county_thematic_report.pdf.

33 Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, Art. 54.

34 Dzoerge County: "Maintaining Harmony and Stability," Tibet Watch, Oct. 2013, pp. 6-7, available at: http://www.tibetwatch.org/uploads/2/4/3/4/24348968/dzoerge_county_thematic_report.pdf.

35 Ibid.

36 Self-Immolations by Tibetans, International Campaign for Tibet, available at: <http://www.savetibet.org/resources/factsheets/self-immolations-by-tibetans/>.

June 2013, Tenzin Yarphel, the Party Secretary for Dzoerge County, was demoted.³⁷ The official reason was his inability to stop the self-immolation protests, though others suspected that it was because of his growing popularity among local Tibetans.³⁸ On 20 July 2013, three months after the document was released, Kunchok Sonam, an 18-year-old monk from Thangkor Sogtsang Monastery in Dzoerge County committed a self-immolation protest.³⁹ Troops descended on Kunchok Sonam's monastery and one monk was detained.⁴⁰

The restrictions on information coming from Tibet make it difficult to know whether the troop presence in Thangkor Sogtsang Monastery was an example of the collective punishment document being implemented. However, any form of collective punishment in response to self-immolation protests would violate international human rights standards and the PRC's international legal obligations.

IV. Religious Festivals

The imposition of collective punishment for self-immolations in Dzoerge County was the most severe example in 2014. It was not the only form of collective punishment. In July 2014, TCHRD received an incomplete copy of regulations in Diru (Ch: Biru) County in Nagchu (Ch: Naqu) Prefecture, TAR.⁴¹ If the regulations had only prohibited Tibetans from travelling and

attending religious festivals they would be almost unremarkable. Those rights are routinely violated in Tibet. However, the regulations go one step further and threaten to punish the family members of people who travel and attend religious festivals. This form of collective punishment, through an official regulation, violates the PRC's human rights obligations.

The regulations specifically prohibited holding or participating in the Great Prayer Festival (*Monlam Chenmo*).⁴² By also banning crossing national borders to participate in the "Great Prayer Festival," the regulations implicitly included attending the Kalachakra Empowerment, which was in Ladakh, India in July 2014.⁴³ Both the Great Prayer Festival and the Kalachakra Empowerment are extremely important Buddhist festivals.

Like the 2012 Malho collective punishment document, the regulations from Diru stated they were adopted to preserve social stability.⁴⁴ Also like the Malho document, the regulations only partially focused on collective punishment. Articles 2 and 3 explicitly provide collective punishment on the parents, spouse, and children of people who attend religious festivals. Some of the punishments, for example the denial of public benefits, are the same as those for self-immolations.⁴⁵

The Diru regulations also expanded upon the penalties for self-immolations. The punishments for a self-immolation were in part designed to make it impossible for people to earn a living. This was accomplished by refusing to grant them permission to open a business and not allowing them to apply for government jobs.⁴⁶ The regulations from Diru prohibit Tibetans from harvesting caterpillar fungus for three to five

37 Communist Party chief transferred after Tibetan self-immolations, Radio Free Asia, 17 July 2013, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5202150714.html>.

38 Ibid.

39 Self-Immolations by Tibetans, International Campaign for Tibet, available at: <http://www.savetibet.org/resources/factsheets/self-immolations-by-tibetans/>.

40 Teenage Tibetan monk dies after self-immolation in Dzoerge, International Campaign for Tibet, 22 July 2013, available at: <http://www.savetibet.org/teenage-tibetan-monk-dies-after-self-immolation-in-dzoerge/>.

41 China hold Tibetan livelihood to ransom to secure political stability, TCHRD, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/07/china-holds-tibetan-livelihood-to-ransom-to-secure-political-stability-2/>.

42 Ibid.

43 Ibid.

44 Ibid.

45 Ibid.

46 Dzoerge County: "Maintaining Harmony and Stability," Tibet Watch, Oct. 2013, p.6-7, available at: http://www.tibetwatch.org/uploads/2/4/3/4/24348968/dzoerge_county_thematic_report.pdf.

years.⁴⁷ Especially because many Tibetans rely on caterpillar fungus for their livelihood, prohibiting the harvesting of caterpillar fungus is designed to make it impossible for Tibetans to earn a living.⁴⁸

In addition to preventing family members from earning a living while simultaneously removing the social safety net that is designed to catch them if they fall, the regulations also impose administrative penalties. Article 2 of the regulations allude to criminal punishments and states that if there are no criminal punishments then the person should be subjected to six months of legal education. Legal education is a form of administrative punishment in the PRC that has moved to replace the infamous re-education system, where prisoners were detained without a trial, forced to work, and tortured.⁴⁹

By punishing people for someone else's action the Diru regulations are a form of collective punishment. The regulations attempt to conf ate the conduct of one family member with that of all family members. The articles containing collective punishment allow for the punishment of an individual violating the regulation, then adds the clause "including their parents, spouses, and children."⁵⁰ This implies that the parents, spouses, and children are responsible for violating the regulations in the same way as the person who is actually acting. The punishments in the Diru regulations are similar to the 2012 Malho regulations, which raises the possibility that they could be expanded and become more restrictive.

47 China hold Tibetan livelihood to ransom to secure political stability, TCHRD, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/07/china-holds-tibetan-livelihood-to-ransom-to-secure-political-stability-2/>.

48 Ibid.

49 China's "Re-education Through Labour" camps: Replacing one system of repression with another?, Amnesty International, 17 Dec. 2013, available at: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/china-s-re-education-through-labour-camps-replacing-one-system-repression-a>.

50 China hold Tibetan livelihood to ransom to secure political stability, TCHRD, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/07/china-holds-tibetan-livelihood-to-ransom-to-secure-political-stability-2/>.

However, even without any changes, the Diru regulations imply criminal responsibility without any actual criminal conduct. As a result, it violates the PRC international legal obligations.

V. Informal Collective Punishment

Both the punishments for self-immolations and attending religious festivals were official documents that threatened collective punishment. Without the support of official documents, security personnel in the PRC also imposed collective punishment in 2014. Security personnel imposed punishments that were in effect collective punishment.

On 12 August 2014, Tibetans in Kardze (Ch: Ganzi) TAP in Sichuan Province gathered to protest the detention of Wangdak, a respected village leader.⁵¹ Chinese paramilitary forces opened fire on the peaceful protesters. Ten Tibetans were injured including four who died.⁵² That evening an unknown number of Tibetans from Denma Shugpa Village were detained. The next day security forces surrounded the village and detained everyone who could not escape. The remaining people, mostly women, children, and the elderly, were subjected to strict interrogations and restrictions.⁵³ These interrogations and restrictions indiscriminately punished as many people in the village as possible for the protest.

Unlike in Dzoeye and Diru, there was no official document announcing collective punishment.

51 TCHRD condemns Chinese police shooting of unarmed Tibetans in Kardze, 14 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/08/tchrd-condemns-chinese-police-shooting-of-unarmed-tibetans-in-kardze-2/>.

52 Chinese police officer dies after kardze shooting; pregnant wife of Tibetan killed commits suicide, International Campaign for Tibet, 28 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.savetibet.org/chinese-police-officer-dies-after-kardze-shooting-pregnant-wife-of-tibetan-killed-commits-suicide/>.

53 TCHRD condemns Chinese police shooting of unarmed Tibetans in Kardze, 14 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/08/tchrd-condemns-chinese-police-shooting-of-unarmed-tibetans-in-kardze-2/>.

However, by targeting the village, the security personnel imposed a collective punishment. They subjected people who had not done anything to strict interrogations and restrictions. Everyone in the village was punished because some people attended a protest. Penalizing people for exercising the right to freedom of peaceful assembly is a violation of the PRC's international legal obligations (*see* Chapter III: Freedom of Assembly). Punishing an entire village because some villagers engaged in a protest intensifies the repression in Tibet and sacrifices human rights protections.

VI. Conclusion

This chapter has focused narrowly on instances where the PRC has punished people for something done by somebody else. The three examples are the most extreme cases of collective punishment in Tibet in 2014. However, the PRC has also implemented other forms of punishment that target people for the conduct of others.

In Jomda (Ch: Jiangda) County in the Chamdo (Ch: Changdu) Prefecture in TAR, families were required to tell their relatives who are monks or nuns studying at Buddhist institutions or monasteries in Qinghai or Sichuan to end their studies and come home.⁵⁴ Even if families did tell their relatives to come home, they faced punishments, including the denial of government assistance, if their relatives did not return.⁵⁵ This is a form of collective punishment where family members are penalized for the conduct of their relatives. However, it is subtler than the previous examples because it requires some initial participation by the family members.

54 Monks, Nuns Forced to Return to Tibet County in Religious Life Clampdown, Radio Free Asia, 24 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/return-10242014162330.html>.

55 Monks, Nuns Forced to Return to Tibet County in Religious Life Clampdown, Radio Free Asia, 24 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/return-10242014162330.html>.

The entire community in Diru County has been subjected other restrictions. These restrictions are designed to target the entire community, presumably in response to protests. They include retroactively labelling all stupas, mounds of mani stones, and shrines built after 2010 illegal and requiring their destruction.⁵⁶ Also, like in Jomda County, families are required to remove children aged 12 or younger from monasteries. They can be punished with six months of detention or one to three years in prison if they refuse.⁵⁷ Travel into and from Diru has also been disrupted by roadblocks that slow travel and fine or detain travellers.⁵⁸ People who complain are beaten.⁵⁹ These punishments are targeted at Diru as a whole and can be characterised as collective punishments. However, they also more directly infringe on people's right to freedom of religion and freedom of travel.

The reliance on collective punishment represents a new approach toward ensuring stability in Tibet. It belies the PRC's claim that only a small number of Tibetans are unhappy with the PRC control over Tibet. If the entire community is made responsible for a self-immolation or protest, or an entire family can be punished for where one member travels or studies, then implicitly the resistance against the PRC is collective. At a more basic level, collective punishment is the PRC's attempt to get retribution when the actor is beyond its reach.⁶⁰ Under international law, imposing these collective punishments is illegal.

56 China Imposes Harsh New Restrictions on Restive Tibetan County, Radio Free Asia, 7 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/harsh-10072014165921.html>.

57 China Imposes Harsh New Restrictions on Restive Tibetan County, Radio Free Asia, 7 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/harsh-10072014165921.html>.

58 Chinese Roadblocks Cause Hardships in a Restive Tibetan County, Radio Free Asia, 5 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/roadblocks-09052014150243.html>.

59 Ibid.

60 Chas Morrison, Tibetan self-immolation as protest against Chinese state repression, in J. Martin Ramirez, Chas Morrison and Arthur J. Kendall (eds.), *Conflict, Violence, Terrorism, and Their Prevention* (Cambridge Scholars Publishing 2014) pp. 94-95.

DEATH IN DETENTION

In 2014 Tibet witnessed a growing number of deaths in detention. These cases involved torture and politically motivated killings. Usually, detained Tibetan protesters were tortured and denied medical treatment merely for protesting.⁶¹ Sometimes, particular Tibetan prisoners were singled out and killed for political purposes. At least four Tibetans died in 2014 because of their treatment in detention. This includes Tibetan prisoners who died after being released on medical parole so that prison officials would not be penalised for their deaths.

Granting dying Tibetans medical parole is just one tactic used to conceal the number of Tibetans who die because of their treatment in detention. Another prominent tactic is intimidating family members to prevent them from speaking out. These tactics succeed in hiding an unknown number of deaths in detention. This section focuses on the increase in known instances of death in detention. As the People's Republic of China (PRC) has only tightened its control on information and has restricted transparency, it can be inferred that there is also an increase in the number of unknown deaths in detention.

On 21 November 2014, Bachen Gyewa (aka Ngawang Monlam), a popular and respected Tibetan village headman of Ushung Village was removed from his post, detained and then killed in police custody. Bachen Gyewa had gained the

trust of fellow villagers and initiated development projects aimed at preserving and promoting Tibetan culture and religion. His killing in detention was explicitly ordered by the party secretary of the Diru (Ch: Biru) County in Nagchu (Ch: Naqu) Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR).⁶²

The extrajudicial killing of Bachen Gyewa, which occurred in police custody, was motivated by political factors. These factors are the driving force behind the PRC's 'stability maintenance' measures. Bachen Gyewa's death represents the larger political realities that allow the PRC's security organisations to torture and kill with impunity. The 'stability maintenance' measures are focused on retaining the party power and protecting the interests of the party.

In Tibet, death in detention mostly occurs in the early days after the victim is detained or during police interrogation. Former Tibetan detainees have spoken about routine beatings and other torture methods during the interrogation phase that could extend for weeks, months, and sometimes a year. Jigme Gyatso (aka Golog Jigme), a Tibetan monk who was detained multiple times for assisting the Tibetan filmmaker Dhondup Wangchen in 2008 and who recently escaped to India, spoke of his experiences in various detention facilities. On 28 May 2014, at a press conference soon after his arrival in India, Jigme Gyatso said, "When I was first arrested, my hands and feet were shackled and

61 "Through Flesh and Bones: Six Inspiring Stories of Torture Survivors", TCHRD's forthcoming documentary film on torture, <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/06/first-cut-screening-of-through-flesh-and-bones-tchrd-observes-international-day-in-support-of-victims-of-torture-3/>.

62 Extrajudicial killing, arbitrary detention and religious repression continue in restive Tibetan county, 15 December 2014, TCHRD, <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/12/arbitrary-arrests-extrajudicial-killing-and-religious-repression-continue-in-restive-tibetan-county/>.

I was suspended from the ceiling for 10 hours. Later, I experienced similar torture seven times, which often lasted between two to five hours. Even today I suffer from severe pain in the backbone and ribs and my knee dislocates whenever my body gets cold.”⁶³ The torture methods ranged from severe beatings and use of ‘tiger chairs’ to burning cigarettes and medical torture.⁶⁴

The growing number of death in detention cases indicates that recent changes made to the PRC’s legal system to reform detention conditions, including the impermissibility of forced confessions in judicial proceedings, have little impact. Law enforcement agencies continue to engage in widespread and systematic use of torture to extract confessions. During torture, victims are told not to talk about the rule of law and reforms that ostensibly prohibit torture.⁶⁵ Increasingly, these brutal tactics are killing the victims.

I. Legal Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners

Death in detention is a form of extrajudicial killing and prohibited by international law. An extrajudicial killing is a killing that takes place outside of the judicial system. It not only violates the right to life, but also violates the prohibitions of torture, arbitrary detention, and enforced disappearance.

Torture is universally prohibited in the Convention Against Torture that the PRC ratified in 1988.

63 Golog Jigme Speaks About His Arrest and Escape from Chinese Prison, 28 May 2014, Tibet.net, available at: <http://tibet.net/2014/05/28/golog-jigme-speaks-about-his-arrest-and-escape-from-chinese-prison/>.

64 “Goshul Lobsang tortured with pain-inducing injections, leaves a defiant note after untimely death”, 31 March 2014, TCHRD, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/03/goshul-lobsang-tortured-with-pain-inducing-injections-leaves-a-defiant-note-after-untimely-death/>.

65 Teng Biao, China’s empty promise of rule by law, Washington Post, 28 Dec. 2014, available at: http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/chinas-empty-promise-of-rule-by-law/2014/12/28/16dc04ec-8baf-11e4-a085-34e9b9f09a58_story.html.

Article 2(2) of the Convention states: “[n]o exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.”⁶⁶

The PRC is a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). As a signatory, the PRC is obliged not to defeat the object and purpose of the ICCPR.⁶⁷ The object and purpose of the ICCPR, and other human rights treaties, is to protect human dignity.⁶⁸ Additionally, many of the substantive articles in the ICCPR are part of customary international law and binding on all States.⁶⁹ These include the right to life and the prohibition of arbitrary detention.⁷⁰

Article 9 of the ICCPR prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention and requires that anyone deprived of her liberty be given an effective opportunity to challenge the lawfulness of their detention before a court.⁷¹ Article 6 guarantees the right to life stating “No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life”.⁷² Article 7 prohibits torture.⁷³ Additionally Article 10 states, “All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.”⁷⁴

In addition to these broad international standards, there are more specific standards that build upon

66 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CAT.aspx>.

67 United Nations, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), 23 May 1969, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1155, p. 331, Art. 18(1).

68 Jack Donnelly, *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice* (Cornell University Press 3rd ed. 2013) 14.

69 Human Rights Committee, General Comment 24 (52), General comment on issues relating to reservations made upon ratification or accession to the Covenant or the Optional Protocols thereto, or in relation to declarations under article 41 of the Covenant, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.6 (1994) para. 8.

70 Ibid.

71 ICCPR, Art. 9.

72 ICCPR Art. 6.

73 ICCPR Art. 7.

74 ICCPR Art. 10.

the human rights system to provide guidance for the treatment of prisoners and the conduct of medical professionals. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMR) are a non-legally binding set of rules that provide guidance for the treatment of prisoners while still allowing for legal, social, economic and geographic differences. However, they may reflect customary international law as they have been treated as binding by various domestic courts and a large number of countries reported (including the PRC) that their national legislation was either based on or influenced by the standards. The incorporation of the SMR in domestic legislation of many countries reinforces an essential element of international and, indeed, domestic human rights standards. Canada says that the SMR are very persuasive and useful for interpreting human rights obligations.⁷⁵ The SMR outline good principles and practices for the treatment of prisoners and management of prison facilities.

In January 2014, the United Nations (UN) Intergovernmental Expert Group on the revision of the SMR was to gather for a meeting in Brazil to consider proposed changes to the SMR to increase transparency in prisons.⁷⁶ The proposed revisions require that deaths during detention, or soon after the release of a prisoner, be investigated by an impartial body to ensure that the deaths were not caused by prison officials.

In October 2013, months before the meeting, the PRC opposed requiring investigations of deaths that occur shortly after a prisoner is released—even if these deaths are for non-natural, violent

or unknown reasons.⁷⁷ Such a requirement would call for the PRC, and other States, to investigate the widespread mistreatment of prisoners that it refuses to acknowledge and attempts to hide from the world. The PRC said that “soon after release” is too vague and that once a person is out of prison they are no longer the prison’s responsibility.

An investigation should determine whether a person’s death was caused by a violation of SMR provisions. For example, the SMR state that all prisoners should receive adequate medical care.⁷⁸ This obligation adds clarity to Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which the PRC is a party to, that requires that people be allowed the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.⁷⁹

Additionally, in 1974 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on principles of medical ethics. While not legally binding on its own, the resolution recognised and emphasized a pre-existing rule of international law—that nobody is allowed to participate in torture. The resolution emphasised that medical professionals should not use their unique knowledge or position to facilitate torture. The SMR and the resolution on the principles of medical ethics make clear that States cannot deny somebody medical care during their detention and medical professionals should not assist in any activity that will contribute to torture.

Despite these obligations, Goshul Lobsang was given pain-inducing injections while he was tortured. He died on 14 March 2014 after being released to his family on medical parole. His family was forced to sign a letter stating that his

75 Correctional Service Canada, <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/pblct/rht-drt/07-eng.shtml>.

76 Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, Brasília, Brazil, 28-31 January 2014: Working paper, available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/EGM-Uploads/IEGM_Brazil_Jan_2014/UNODCCCPCJEG62014-CRP1-E-V1388548.pdf.

77 Response of the government of China to Note Verbale CU 2013/129/DO/JS, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UN Doc. No. UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.6/2014/Gov.19, 9 Oct. 2013, para. 2.

78 United Nations, Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 30 August 1955, Art. 22.

79 UN General Assembly, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 16 December 1966, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 993, p. 3, Art. 12.

condition was due to “natural causes.”⁸⁰ This was not only a violation of international law but also a violation of medical ethics. Normally, the use of techniques to make torture more painful does not result in any further violations of international law. This is because the fundamental question under international law is whether a person was tortured, not how much the victim was tortured.

Despite the PRC’s obligation to prevent death during detention and its obligation to investigate the deaths that do occur, there are no known instances of any investigations or prosecutions resulting from the death of a Tibetan in detention. Government officials responsible for subjecting detainees to extreme and violent treatments have not been made accountable for their discretionary use of power.

II. Death in Detention

The Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) has previously reported on attempts by Chinese police to conceal deaths in detention. Cases like Goshul Lobsang’s are part of a growing trend of abuse and death of Tibetans detained in the PRC. In 2009, Phuntsok, 27, a monk at Drango Monastery, was beaten to death and his body left at a base of a hill in Drango (Ch: Luhuo) County in Kardze (Ch: Ganzi) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (TAP), Sichuan Province. Local Tibetans who found the body and cremated it said they had seen cuts and bruises on the monk’s body. He was detained in March 2009 for pasting leaflets critical of the Chinese government. He died after less than a week in detention.⁸¹ In 2008, Dawa, 31, a Tibetan farmer died within two weeks of his release from detention.⁸²

80 Goshul Lobsang tortured with pain inducing injections, leave a defiant note after untimely death, TCHRD, 31 March 2014 available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/03/goshul-lobsang-tortured-with-pain-inducing-injections-leaves-a-defiant-note-after-untimely-death/>.

81 “Attempts to cover up death: Chinese police beat Tibetan monk to death”, 30 March 2009, TCHRD, <http://www.tchrd.org/2009/03/a-tibetan-monk-beaten-to-death-by-chinese-security-police/>.

82 “Tibetan farmer dies of torture in Phenpo County”, 2 May 2008, TCHRD, <http://www.tchrd.org/2008/05/tibetan-farmer-dies-of-torture-in-phenpo-county/>.

In January 2014, more than ten years after his death, TCHRD obtained new details on Nyima Dakpa Kyeri, another Tibetan political prisoner, who died because of his treatment in police custody four years after his arrest in March 2000 in Tawu (Ch: Daofu) County in Kardze (Ch: Ganzi) TAP, Sichuan Province. During his six-month detention, he endured interrogation and torture in three different detention facilities in Lhasa, Chengdu and Tawu. On 5 October 2000, he was sentenced to nine years in prison. He died at his home on 1 October 2003. Photographs showed an emaciated Nyima Dakpa Kyeri on his deathbed with a breathing tube attached to his nose, an IV attached to one arm and a heart rate monitor attached to the other.⁸³

On 17 December 2013, less than a month into his secret detention, senior Tibetan Buddhist scholar and master Ngawang Jampel, 45, died in police custody in Diru (Ch: Biru) County in Nagchu (Ch: Naqu) Prefecture in TAR.⁸⁴ The detention officers quickly gave his body to his family members and intimidated them to keep the whole incident secret. On 20 January 2014, police in Diru County handed over the body of Konchok Dakpa, a Tibetan youth from Chamram Village in Diru Township, to his family after holding him incommunicado for weeks since his arrest in December 2013. Konchok Dakpa was severely beaten and tortured during his secret detention, indicating that his death was the direct result of police torture.⁸⁵

83 Death in detention: Monk exposes China’s failure to protect Tibetans’ right to life, TCHRD, 13 Jan. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/01/death-in-detention-monk-exposes-chinas-failure-to-protect-tibetans-right-to-life-2/>.

84 “Diru Crackdown: Senior Tibetan Buddhist scholar beaten to death in police custody”, 19 December 2014, TCHRD, <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/12/diru-crackdown-senior-tibetan-buddhist-scholar-beaten-to-death-in-police-custody/>.

85 “Repression escalates in Tibet’s Diru County: Tibetan youth beaten to death, 2 others given heavy sentences and another disappeared”, TCHRD, 7 February 2014, <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/02/repression-escalates-in-tibets-diru-county-tibetan-youth-beaten-to-death-2-others-given-heavy-sentences-and-another-disappeared/>.

Some prisoners who are no longer able to work in prison and are on the verge of dying are then released on “medical parole” before the completion of their prison term to avoid any responsibility on the part of the prison officials. Others suffer from the injuries they sustained during interrogation that were left untreated during imprisonment. It takes them years to succumb to their injuries.

Goshul Lobsang survived almost four months after his premature release from prison on medical parole in Machu (Ch: Maqu) County in Kanlho (Ch: Gannan) TAP, Gansu Province.⁸⁶ He was subjected to various torture techniques, including the use of pain inducing medication. He was deprived of sleep and food. Interrogation officers used sharp-pointed objects such as toothpicks to repeatedly pierce and penetrate into the tops of his fingernails and cuticles. At the time of his death, Goshul Lobsang was unable to walk, eat or talk. He had been sentenced to 12 years in prison in December 2010. He was killed after less than three years in prison.

In 2014, Tibetans died in detention because they were denied medical care. Like death in detention, the only new aspect of the denial of medical treatments for Tibetan protesters in 2014 is its scale. In 2008, after three months of detention and torture, Pema Dorjee asked to be taken to a hospital. His captors responded that people like him who protested against the Chinese government did not need medical help.⁸⁷

On 12 August 2014, in Kardze (Ch: Ganzi) TAP in Sichuan Province, police fired into a crowd of non-violent protesters.⁸⁸ After the protest, four

wounded Tibetans were detained. They were denied medical treatment and died in detention.⁸⁹ Another Tibetan committed suicide during detention as a protest against the torture by the PRC authorities.⁹⁰

The death of Tenzin Choedak, 33, a political prisoner at Chushur Prison near Lhasa city, on 5 December 2014 exposed the brutal and inhuman treatment suffered by Tibetans in various Chinese detention centres and prisons.⁹¹ He died two days after he was released to his family on medical parole. When he was returned to his family all the bones in his feet were broken. This suggests that he may have been subjected to the *falaka*, or foot whipping, torture technique. The *falaka* involves beating the sole’s of the victim’s feet with a heavy cable or whatever else is available.⁹² It causes extreme pain up the victim’s body and the feet to swell.⁹³ The technique was used in the PRC, the Middle East, and Romania.⁹⁴ Tenzin Choedak died after less than six years of his 15-year prison sentence. Before his detention, Tenzin Choedak was an employee of a European NGO affiliated with the Red Cross in Lhasa. After his release, he was physically emaciated and vomiting blood

86 “Goshul Lobsang tortured with pain-inducing injections, leaves a defiant note after untimely death”, 17 March 2014, TCHRD, <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/03/cao-shunlis-death-a-huge-blow-to-human-rights-movement-in-china/>.

87 Through Flesh and Bones: Six Inspiring Stories of Torture Survivors”, TCHRD’s forthcoming documentary film on torture, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/06/first-cut-screening-of-through-flesh-and-bones-tchrd-observes-international-day-in-support-of-victims-of-torture-3/>.

88 TCHRD condemns Chinese police shooting of unarmed Tibetans in Kardze, TCHRD, 14 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/08/tchrd-condemns-chinese-police-shooting-of-unarmed-tibetans-in-kardze-2/>.

89 Chinese police officer dies after Kardze shooting; pregnant wife of Tibetan killed commits suicide, International Campaign for Tibet, 28 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.savetibet.org/chinese-police-officer-dies-after-kardze-shooting-pregnant-wife-of-tibetan-killed-commits-suicide/>.

90 Tibetans with bullet wounds after shooting denied medical treatment: deployment of military leads to mass detention in village in Kham, International Campaign for Tibet, 18 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.savetibet.org/tibetans-with-bullet-wounds-after-shooting-denied-medical-treatment-deployment-of-military-leads-to-mass-detentions-in-village-in-kham/>.

91 “Former Tibetan social activist serving 15 years’ sentence dead after less than 6 years in prison”, TCHRD, 6 December 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/12/former-tibetan-social-activist-serving-15-years-sentence-dead-after-less-than-6-years-in-prison-2/>.

92 Darius Rejali, *Torture and Democracy* (Princeton University Press 2007) pp. 83, 276.

93 Darius Rejali, *Torture and Democracy* (Princeton University Press 2007) p. 75.

94 Darius Rejali, *Torture and Democracy* (Princeton University Press 2007) p. 83.

because of a brain injury.⁹⁵

The use of torture to intimidate and force confessions out of suspects is an urgent human rights issue in the PRC. Less than four days before the death of Goshul Lobsang, a prominent Chinese human rights activist, Cao Shunli, died in a Chinese military hospital. Cao's brother Cao Yunli said his sister's body bore signs of mistreatment during police detention. Cao Shunli's arrest, torture, and death follow the same pattern as the deaths of Tibetans during detention. She had been detained for about five and a half months on obscure charges.⁹⁶ She disappeared in September 2013 when she was traveling to a training session on the UN human rights mechanisms. She reappeared in October 2013, when she was formally arrested and charged with "picking quarrels and provoking troubles." Before her detention, Cao Shunli was in poor health and during her detention she was denied medical care. On 20 February 2014, Cao Shunli was transferred to a military hospital in extremely critical condition. She received a medical parole on 27 February 2014 and died fifteen days later. Cao Shunli's story is emblematic of the widespread use of torture and other inhuman treatment in detention centres in the PRC.

III. Reducing Deaths in Detention

The deaths that occur in detention are avoidable. The actual death in detention is the last of a long list of human rights abuses inflicted upon the victim. To prevent these deaths the PRC needs to fulfil its international human rights obligations. Most importantly, the PRC must abolish the use of torture. Furthermore, the PRC must provide

95 "Former Tibetan social activist serving 15 years' sentence dead after less than 6 years in prison", TCHRD, 6 December 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/12/former-tibetan-social-activist-serving-15-years-sentence-dead-after-less-than-6-years-in-prison-2/>.

96 Cao Shunli's death a huge blow to human rights movement in China, TCHRD, 17 March 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/03/cao-shunli-death-a-huge-blow-to-human-rights-movement-in-china/>.

detainees with medical treatment. Medical paroles should be granted to detainees who are in a poor condition. Instead of being a tool of concealment, medical parole should be a tool of compassion.

Many known and unknown political prisoners continue to suffer extreme conditions and inhuman treatment in detention centres and prisons across Tibet. As a first, simple step toward real, verifiable reform, the PRC should release Tibetans before they die from their treatment during detention.

Although the current number of known detainees and prisoners across Tibet runs in thousands,⁹⁷ TCHRD has identified some political prisoners for immediate medical parole based on urgency of their cases. These Tibetans include Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, Khenpo Kartse, and Trulku Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche.

Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, 64, was renowned for his efforts to restore Tibetan culture and religion, his social welfare activities, and his statements condemning the PRC's repressive policies in Tibet. He was detained in April 2002 and sentenced to death in December 2002. Twelve years later, Tenzin Delek Rinpoche is forced to use a walking stick because of damage done to his feet in prison. He is being denied medical care for, among other things, a pre-existing heart condition.⁹⁸

Khenpo Kartse (aka Khenpo Karma Tsewang) was detained at Lam on 7 December 2013. After his detention, thousands of local Tibetans staged a protest demanding an explanation for his detention. Sixteen monks were detained during the peaceful protest. The support shown to Khenpo Kartse reflected his position as a popular senior religious figure who was well respected for his social work and the promotion and protection of Tibetan language, culture and religion. During detention, Khenpo Kartse was denied medication

97 See TCHRD Political Prisoners Database in this report.

98 12 Years Too Many: Release Tenzin Delek Rinpoche on medical parole, TCHRD, 7 April 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/04/12-years-too-many-release-tenzin-delek-rinpoche-on-medical-parole/>.

necessary to treat his hepatitis, bronchitis, tuberculosis and other diseases. He was kept in a cell that went below freezing during the winter and given a starvation diet. By March 2014, his health had deteriorated. He suffered from a sharp pain in his back and was ejecting bloody sputum.

Trulku Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche was sentenced to eight years in prison for his suspected involvement in a non-violent protest in 2008. Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche's lawyers stated that his conviction lacked the necessary clarity and evidence and that he was framed. In 2014, a person visiting

Mianyang prison near Chengdu saw Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche. Because of his mistreatment, including four days of torture and deteriorating health, Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche was emaciated and almost unrecognisable.⁹⁹

These three prisoners represent only a small fraction of detainees in the PRC's prisons and detention facilities who will die if the PRC does not act. Releasing them, and those like them, on medical parole before they die will be a substantial first step toward preventing death in detention and fulfilling the PRC's international legal obligations.

99 Prominent Tibetan religious figure found in emaciated condition in prison, TCHRD, 28 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/08/prominent-tibetan-religious-figure-found-in-emaciated-condition-in-prison/>.

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

In 2014, the People's Republic of China (PRC) restricted the Tibetans' right to freedom of peaceful assembly. In Kardze (Ch: Ganzi) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (TAP) in Sichuan Province, Chinese authorities used lethal force to suppress peaceful protesters. Tibetans that attempted to exercise their right to freedom of peaceful assembly by protesting mining operations were also subjected to severe and illegal restrictions. Similarly, Tibetans from Diru (Ch: Biru) County suffered under a crackdown at the hands of the Chinese authorities. These crackdowns are a continuation of a policy to repress peaceful protests without regard to the PRC's international legal obligations.

In 2014, the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) obtained evidence of the implementation of this policy during the 2008 Protests. TCHRD obtained official reports that listed 26, known and unknown, people killed during the protests.¹⁰⁰ These official reports, written by the medical department of the Lhasa Public Security Bureau at the behest of the Chinese government, show that at the very least, 15 people, including 11 known Tibetans, died of gunshot wounds and over 100 people were killed in Lhasa during the 2008 Protests.¹⁰¹

The PRC's consistent attacks on Tibetans for exercising their right to freedom of peaceful

assembly is an attack on the fundamental human rights of Tibetans. The newly appointed UN Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Peaceful Assembly describes this as a fundamental right and necessary for the exercise of other human rights. The right to freedom of peaceful assembly is indispensable to build peaceful, prosperous, democratic societies.¹⁰² This is accomplished by strengthening civil society's involvement in ensuring transparency, accountability, and, ultimately, good governance.¹⁰³

I. Legal Standard

The right to freedom of peaceful assembly is universally recognized as a fundamental human right that the PRC is legally obligated to recognize, uphold, and protect. The right to freedom of peaceful assembly is especially important for two reasons. First, it is crucial to creating a tolerant and pluralistic society in which groups with different beliefs, practices, or policies can coexist peacefully.¹⁰⁴ Second, this right is interrelated with many other rights.¹⁰⁵ For example, the right to association assumes the active presence and participation of others for its realization.¹⁰⁶ As such, any restrictions on the freedom of association will also undermine the right to peaceful assembly. Such interdependence and interrelatedness with other rights makes the right to freedom of peaceful assembly a valuable indicator of a state's respect for

100 "Leaked internal document shows China used machine guns to kill Tibetans in March 2008 protest," TCHRD, 20 August 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/08/leaked-internal-document-shows-china-used-machine-guns-to-kill-tibetans-in-march-2008-protest/>.

101 Ibid.

102 The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, UN Doc. No. A/HRC/RES/24/5 (8 Oct. 2005).

103 Ibid.

104 ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines, at p. 15.

105 Ibid at 27.

106 Ibid at 60.

the enjoyment of many other human rights.¹⁰⁷

A. PRC's legal obligations

The right to freedom of peaceful assembly is recognized as a fundamental human right based on its inclusion in numerous multilateral international human rights treaties and the International Bill of Human Rights, which is comprised of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

For example, Article 20(1) of the UDHR states, “[e]veryone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.” Similarly, Article 21 of the ICCPR says, “[t]he right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized.”

The PRC is obliged to follow international standards regarding the rights in the International Bill of Human Rights, including the right to freedom of association, because the rights contained in International Bill of Human Rights is customary international law. It is customary international law because both elements for the creation of customary international law, (1) consistent State practice and (2) the sense of a legal obligation, referred to as *opinio juris*, are fulfilled.

The international standards governing the right to freedom of peaceful assembly are also legally binding upon the PRC because it is a signatory to and has ratified numerous multi-lateral international treaties that recognize this right. For example, the PRC signed the ICCPR on 5 October 1998.¹⁰⁸ As a signatory, the PRC must not defeat the object and purpose of the ICCPR.¹⁰⁹

Other notable international treaties that the PRC

107 UNSR Best Practices Report, p. 5.

108 “Ratification of International Human Rights Treaties – China,” Human Rights Library, University of Minnesota. Last visited on 1 January 2015. <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/research/ratification-china.html>.

109 VCLT, Art. 18.

is a party to and recognize the right to freedom of peaceful assembly include: (1) the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, Articles 4, 5(viii) (acceded 29 December 1981)¹¹⁰; (2) the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, Article 7(c) (ratified 4 November 1980);¹¹¹ and (3) the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 15 (ratified 2 March 1992).¹¹²

Finally, in the PRC, right to freedom of peaceful assembly is guaranteed by the PRC Constitution as well. Article 35 of the PRC's Constitution states, “Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration.”¹¹³

As such, the PRC has a legal obligation to recognize, uphold, and protect the Tibetan peoples' fundamental human right to freedom of peaceful assembly. In 2014 it did not.

B. The Right to freedom of peaceful assembly

The right to freedom of peaceful assembly generally refers to the right of every person to hold and participate in a peaceful assembly.¹¹⁴ This right also includes the right to be protected from undue influence¹¹⁵ and provides protections for those who monitor peaceful assemblies.¹¹⁶

To fall within the scope of the right, an assembly

110 “Ratification of International Human Rights Treaties – China,” Human Rights Library, University of Minnesota, available at: <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/research/ratification-china.html>.

111 Ibid.

112 Ibid.

113 Constitution of the People's Republic of China, Art. 35 (2004) (emphasis added).

114 Maina Kiai, “Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of assembly and association, Maina Kiai,” (hereinafter, “UNSR Best Practices Report”) United Nations, General Assembly, Human Rights Council, Twentieth Session, 21 May 2012, p. 1.

115 UNSR Best Practices Report, p. 1.

116 Ibid.

generally requires the presence of at least two persons in a public place for a common expressive purpose.¹¹⁷ Nonetheless, an individual protester should also be afforded the same protections as those who gather as part of an assembly.¹¹⁸

However, it is important to note that only *peaceful* assemblies are protected.¹¹⁹ The Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights¹²⁰ (ODIHR) of the Organization for the Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), consider a protest “peaceful” if organizers have “professed peaceful intentions and the conduct of the assembly is non-violent.”¹²¹ The ODIHR provides support, assistance and expertise to the 57 OSCE member States and civil society. Specifically, the ODIHR focuses on promoting human rights, democracy, the rule of law, tolerance, and non discrimination. This includes non-violent conduct that may be inconvenient, annoying or offensive.¹²²

Because of the importance of the right, assemblies are presumed to be peaceful. The requirement of peacefulness is considered satisfied absent compelling and demonstrable evidence that the organizers or participants of an assembly, themselves, intend to use, advocate, or incite imminent violence.¹²³ Once peacefulness is satisfied, the positive obligation of the State and State authorities to protect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly is triggered.¹²⁴

The principle of non-discrimination also follows the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.¹²⁵ This means that this right is to be enjoyed by everyone,

117 Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the Venice Commission, “Guidelines on Peaceful Assembly, Second Edition,” (hereinafter, “ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines”), Organization for the Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), 2010, p. 27.

118 ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines at 27.

119 Ibid at 15.

120 OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, available at: <http://www.osce.org/odihhr/>.

121 ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines at 15.

122 Ibid.

123 Ibid.

124 Ibid at 34.

125 Ibid at 16.

regardless of race, national origin, or political opinion.¹²⁶ At the same time, participation should be completely voluntary and uncoerced.¹²⁷

The State has an obligation to not only refrain from interfering with the right but also to protect people who exercise it.¹²⁸ This also means that the State must ensure the right can be enjoyed in practice and is not subject to undue regulation.¹²⁹ Furthermore, “relevant authorities should *assist* individuals and groups who wish to assemble peacefully.”¹³⁰

C. Lawful restrictions on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly

Although the right to freedom of peaceful assembly is a fundamental human right, it is not absolute. A State may legally impose some narrow restrictions on this right.¹³¹ For example, most international treaties that address the right to freedom of peaceful assembly also include the following language:

*No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.*¹³²

Some States appeal to the qualifications of the right to justify violations. However, inaccurately appealing to an exception cannot excuse a violation of the right. For example, the ODIHR states that the inherent imprecision of the term, “public order,” must not be exploited to justify the prohibition or dispersal of peaceful assemblies.¹³³

126 ICCPR Art. 2(1).

127 ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines at 23.

128 Ibid at 36.

129 Ibid at 16.

130 Ibid at 35.

131 Ibid at 50.

132 ICCPR Arts. 21, 22; ICESCR Art. 8(a); CRC Art. 15.

133 ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines at 50.

“Neither a hypothetical risk nor the presence of a hostile audience are legitimate grounds for prohibiting a peaceful assembly.”¹³⁴ Even when there is compelling and demonstrable evidence that the participants will use or incite imminent lawlessness, organizers of the assembly must be given a fair opportunity to rebut this evidence with evidence of their own.¹³⁵

The ODIHR also states that “public safety” may justify restrictions in limited circumstances but authorities should not rely on such reasoning to pre-emptively break up peaceful assemblies.¹³⁶ Finally, it also states that “national security” is often too wide an interpretation in relation to freedom of assembly and cites Article 30 of the Siracusa Principles on the Limitation and Derogation of Provisions, which provide an authoritative interpretation of the permissible limitations to rights in the ICCPR. Article 30 states that national security “cannot be invoked as a reason for imposing limitations to prevent merely local or relatively isolated threats to law and order.”¹³⁷

Ultimately, both the ODIHR and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association agree that a restriction to the right of freedom of peaceful assembly must undergo a high level of scrutiny in order to be permissible. A restriction on the right to freedom of assembly is only justified if three elements are met. First, the restriction must be based on a permissible limitation in the treaty language and if the restriction is content based it is only permissible to prevent imminent violence. Second, the restriction must be provided for by a law and proportionate. Third, the restriction must be necessary in a democratic society.¹³⁸

The first requirement for a permissible restriction is that the restriction be based on the treaty language. This means that it must be in the interest of national

security, public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals, or to protect the rights and freedoms of others.¹³⁹ These exceptions are very narrowly interpreted. Additionally, if the restriction sought is a content-based restriction, it should only be imposed if there is a threat of imminent violence.¹⁴⁰ If the restriction is only meant to effect the time, place, or manner of the assembly, then it is generally more permissible as a safeguard from those exercising their right to freedom of peaceful assembly from unreasonably interfering with the rights and freedoms of other people.¹⁴¹ However, reasonable alternatives must be offered and any such alternative must be one that allows the message of the protest to remain within the “sight and sound” of its target audience.

Next the restriction must be in conformity with the law and proportionate. The law used to restrict the right to freedom of peaceful assembly must conform to international standards.¹⁴² As such, the principle of legality is directly tied to the idea of foreseeability: the law must be sufficiently precise to enable an individual to assess whether or not their conduct is in breach of the law.¹⁴³

Not only must the restriction have a legal basis, it must also be proportional. The principle of proportionality requires States balance the nature and extent of the interference with the reason for interfering.¹⁴⁴ The restriction should be narrowly tailored to cover only the purposes that justify it and to meet the specific aims pursued by authorities.¹⁴⁵ Furthermore, the least intrusive means of achieving the legitimate objective should always be given preference.¹⁴⁶ The ultimate aim of the principle of proportionality requires that authorities do not fundamentally alter the character of an event. As such, proportionality

134 Ibid.

135 Ibid.

136 Ibid at 51.

137 Ibid at 54.

138 UNSR Best Practices Report, p. 6.

139 ICCPR, Art. 21.

140 Ibid at 17.

141 Ibid at 40.

142 Ibid at 16.

143 Ibid.

144 Ibid at 39.

145 Ibid.

146 Ibid at 16.

is intrinsically tied to the idea of necessity. This means that any reasons used to support a claim that suggested restrictions are proportional must be relevant, sufficient, convincing, compelling, and based on an acceptable assessment of the relevant facts; mere suspicions or presumptions will not suffice.¹⁴⁷

The final requirement is that the restriction must be necessary in a democratic society. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association, Maina Kiai, further stated that this required States not impair the essence of the right.¹⁴⁸ This recognizes that the right to freedom of peaceful assembly is indispensable for civil society and good governance and that any restriction must facilitate transparency and accountability—not restrict it.¹⁴⁹

Thus, although the right to freedom of peaceful assembly is not an absolute right and is subject to state imposed restrictions, these restrictions must undergo a high threshold of scrutiny in order to be permissible.

II. Tibet in 2014

From the violent suppression of peaceful protests throughout Tibetan regions to the Diru county crackdown, 2014 has been a year in which the PRC's policies and practices continued to violate Tibetans' right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

A. Kardze TAP: Lethal force used to suppress protests

In the late evening of 11 August 2014, Wangdak, a village leader in Denma Shugpa, was taken from his home by local police officers.¹⁵⁰ Denma

Shugpa village is located in Loshu (Ch: Luoxu) Township, Sershul (Ch: Shiqu) County, Kardze (Ch: Ganzi) TAP, Sichuan Province. Wangdak, 45, is a widely respected village leader who had advocated for Tibetans to be allowed to observe the Denma Horse Festival.¹⁵¹ Previously, Wangdak voiced strong complaints to authorities over the harassment of Tibetan women by senior Chinese officials at a cultural performance the local community was forced to host during their visit.¹⁵² The Chinese officials detained Wangdak on the pretence that he held the horse festival without their permission.¹⁵³

The next day, 12 August 2014, over a hundred Tibetans of Sershul County gathered to peacefully protest Wangdak's detention. They shouted slogans and raised their thumbs up in the air, a symbolic gesture of begging.¹⁵⁴ Chinese paramilitary forces soon moved in to disperse the crowd of peaceful protesters.¹⁵⁵ The paramilitary forces fired tear gas and live ammunition into the crowd, seriously injuring at least 10 protesters and detaining many more.¹⁵⁶

As a result, at least five protesters died in detention from their gunshot wounds. Another detained protester committed suicide in protest against

¹⁴⁷ Ibid at 40.

¹⁴⁸ UNSR Best Practices Report, p. 6.

¹⁴⁹ The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, UN Doc. No. A/HRC/RES/24/5 (8 Oct. 2005).

¹⁵⁰ "TCHRD condemns Chinese police shooting of unarmed Tibetans in Kardze," TCHRD, 14 August 2014 available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/08/tchrd-condemns-chinese-police-shooting-of-unarmed-tibetans-in-kardze-2/>.

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² Sonam Wangdue, Dorjee Damdul, Parameswaran Ponnudurai, "Chinese police open fire at Tibetan protest, nearly a dozen wounded," Radio Free Asia, 13 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/shooting-08132014220307.html>.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ "Tibetans allege another protester close to death from Chinese police beating," Voice of America Tibet, 11 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://m.voatibetanenglish.com/a/2446624.html>.

¹⁵⁵ "TCHRD condemns Chinese police shooting of unarmed Tibetans in Kardze," TCHRD, 14 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/08/tchrd-condemns-chinese-police-shooting-of-unarmed-tibetans-in-kardze-2/>.

¹⁵⁶ Sonam Wangdue, Dorjee Damdul, Parameswaran Ponnudurai, "Chinese police open fire at Tibetan protest, nearly a dozen wounded," Radio Free Asia, 13 Aug. 2014 available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/shooting-08132014220307.html>.

torture at the hands of Chinese authorities.¹⁵⁷ Furthermore, the authorities refused to provide medical treatment for detained protesters who were shot during the protest.¹⁵⁸

Among the deceased was 18-year-old Jinpa Tharchin.¹⁵⁹ His body was returned to his family on 18 August 2014.¹⁶⁰ Upon learning about his death, his wife committed suicide by hanging herself.¹⁶¹ She was seven months pregnant.¹⁶²

B. Anti-mining protests

Throughout 2013, the suppression of anti-mining protests throughout the Tibetan region escalated. Protests against mining operations continued throughout Tibet in 2014. In May 2013 Chinese mine operators announced plans to construct roads and mine Naghla Dzambha mountain, a sacred religious site in Diru (Ch: Biru) county, Nagchu (Ch: Naqu) prefecture, Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR).¹⁶³ 5,000 Tibetans gathered in Diru to protest. 3,500 Tibetans travelled to Naghla Dzamba Mountain to carry out onsite protests.¹⁶⁴ Then in November 2013, a young Tibetan, Konchog Drakpa, died

in prison as a result of torture. He was arrested for participating in mass protests that forced the shutdown of mining operations at Naghla Dzambha Mountain.¹⁶⁵ Other Tibetan activists were handed harsh prison sentences ranging from 3 to 13 years for their participation in the May 2013 protests.¹⁶⁶ Konchog Drakpa's body was returned to his family in January 2014.¹⁶⁷

In early 2014, protests erupted in Gannan TAP, Gansu Province and Kardze (Ch: Ganzi) TAP, Sichuan Province over gold-mining, industrial activities, and land-seizing operations.¹⁶⁸ The Tibetan activists claimed that the environment has been greatly harmed citing that pollution from the mining projects that have destroyed wildlife and disrupted sites of spiritual significance.¹⁶⁹ Four Tibetan village leaders from Barchung village, Tromthar Township, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province were detained and charged with "committing actions against China's Constitution" for their involvement in the protests.¹⁷⁰

157 Pema Ngodup, Sonam Wandue, Rigdhen Dolma, Dorjee Damdul, Richard Finney, "Three more detained Tibetan protesters die from gunshot wounds," Radio Free Asia, 19 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/wounds-08192014131944.html>.

158 Ibid.

159 Dorjee Damdul, Parameswaran Ponnudurai, "Pregnant wife of fatally shot Tibetan protester commits suicide," Radio Free Asia, 26 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/suicide-08262014203210.html>.

160 Pema Ngodup, Sonam Wandue, Rigdhen Dolma, Dorjee Damdul, Richard Finney, "Three more detained Tibetan protesters die from gunshot wounds," Radio Free Asia, 19 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/wounds-08192014131944.html>.

161 Dorjee Damdul, Parameswaran Ponnudurai, "Pregnant wife of fatally shot Tibetan protester commits suicide," Radio Free Asia, 26 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/suicide-08262014203210.html>.

162 Ibid.

163 Rigdhen Dolma, Richard Finney, "Young Tibetan mining protester dies in prison after torture," Radio Free Asia, 6 Feb. 2014 available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/protester-02062014163940.html>.

164 Ibid.

165 Ibid.

166 "Driru crackdown: Three Tibetans sent to prison for up to 13 years, singer gets 9 years in prison," TCHRD, 23 Dec. 2013, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/12/diru-crackdown-three-tibetans-sent-to-prison-for-up-to-13-years-singer-gets-9-years-in-prison/>.

167 "Repression escalates in Tibet's Driru county: Tibetan youth beaten to death, 2 others given heavy sentences and another disappeared," TCHRD, 7 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/02/repression-escalates-in-tibets-diru-county-tibetan-youth-beaten-to-death-2-others-given-heavy-sentences-and-another-disappeared/>.

168 Lumbum Tashi, Chakmo Tso, Kunsang Tenzin, Karma Dorjee, Parameswaran Ponnudurai, "Hundreds of Tibetans protest land seizure over gold mining activities," Radio Free Asia, 22 March 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/protest-03222014220107.html>; Lobsang Choephel, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, "Tibetan mine protesters detained in Palyul," Radio Free Asia, 24 April 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/mine-04242014135332.html>.

169 Lumbum Tashi, Chakmo Tso, Kunsang Tenzin, Karma Dorjee, Parameswaran Ponnudurai, "Hundreds of Tibetans protest land seizure over gold mining activities," Radio Free Asia, 22 March 2014 available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/protest-03222014220107.html>.

170 Lobsang Choephel, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, "Tibetan mine protesters detained in Palyul," Radio Free Asia, 24 April 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/mine-04242014135332.html>.

In May 2014 Chinese officials beat and detained Tibetans protesting Chinese mining operations in Chamdo (Ch: Qamdo) Prefecture, TAR.¹⁷¹ The detained Tibetans were held in a detention centre without food.¹⁷² Before resorting to protests, the local Tibetan residents had tried submitting a petition against the construction of roads to excavation sites.¹⁷³ The Tibetans were told that any resistance to mining operations would result in “violent punishments.”¹⁷⁴ About 30 Tibetans were detained.¹⁷⁵ Among the 30 were the two people who volunteered to deliver the petition to the central government. In detention they received minimal food for 20 days.¹⁷⁶

Around the same time, Tenzin Lhundrup, a senior monk of Gom Gonsar Monastery near Shagchu (Ch: Xiaqu) town, was detained in Diru County.¹⁷⁷ He had been under the Chinese radar ever since he spearheaded local opposition to Chinese mining operations at Naghla Dzamba Mountain the previous year.¹⁷⁸

In June 2014, anti-mining protests erupted in Qinghai Province. Tibetan residents of Karsel village, Chabcha (Ch: Gonghe) county, Tsolho (Ch: Hainan) Prefecture were detained after they vowed to block any further mining for white marble in a cemetery and other spiritually significant areas.¹⁷⁹

171 Kunsang Tenzin, Lumbum Tashi, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, “Crackdown launched in another Tibetan county over anti-mining protests,” Radio Free Asia, 13 May 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/launched-05132014165746.html>.

172 Ibid.

173 Ibid.

174 Ibid.

175 Ibid.

176 Ibid.

177 “Senior Buddhist scholar arrested as repression escalates in restive Tibetan county,” TCHRD, 14 July 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/07/senior-buddhist-scholar-arrested-as-repression-escalates-in-restive-tibetan-county/>.

178 Ibid.

179 Kunsang Tenzin, Soepa Gyatso, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, “Tibetans held for opposing Chinese marble mining operations,” Radio Free Asia, 18 June 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/marble-06182014162309.html>.

The protesters were also protesting the use of explosives, which damaged the nearby homes.¹⁸⁰ Of the 27 protesters initially detained, four were accused of being the “ringleaders.” These four remain in incommunicado detention.¹⁸¹

Later in June, Tibetan women from Mata village, in Dechen (Ch: Diqing) TAP, Yunnan Province, were attacked and beaten by Chinese police after they had gathered to protest copper mining on religious sites.¹⁸² Some men who joined the protest were later taken away and detained.¹⁸³ Previous appeals by Tibetan residents of the area had been dismissed.¹⁸⁴ Police warned that more severe punishments would result if protests continue, specifically that they had been given orders to “kill, if necessary.”¹⁸⁵

The suppression of anti-mining protests took a turn for the worse in August 2014 when Chinese forces opened fire on a group of Tibetans protesting mining operations in Tsang Tobgyal township, Shigatse (Ch: Rikaze) Prefecture, TAR.¹⁸⁶ Thirteen protesters, including a pregnant woman, suffered injuries due to gunshot wounds.¹⁸⁷

However, not all anti-mining protests were unsuccessful. By October 2014, the Chinese government declared that lands in Dzatoe (Ch: Zaduo) County, Jyekundo (Ch: Yushu)

180 Ibid.

181 Kunsang Tenzin, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, “Four Tibetans held as ‘ringleaders’ in Chinese mine protest,” Radio Free Asia, 3 July 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/ringleaders-07032014162158.html>.

182 Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, “Tibetan women attacked, beaten at anti-mine rally,” Radio Free Asia, 2 July 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/rally-07022014165303.html>.

183 Ibid.

184 Ibid.

185 Ibid.

186 Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, “Thirteen wounded as Chinese police open fire on Tibetan anti-mine protesters,” Radio Free Asia, 1 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/wounded-10012014142936.html>.

187 Ibid.

TAP, Qinghai Province, are protected.¹⁸⁸ This declaration reportedly stopped all mining operations in the area.¹⁸⁹ Tibetans in the area had been protesting the mining operations since last year resulting in dozens of injuries and at least 8 people detained.¹⁹⁰ Protesters who were detained last year have reportedly been released.¹⁹¹

C. Crackdown in Diru County

The Chinese government considers Diru County a politically unstable area from which unrest, if left unchecked, may spread to other Tibetan regions.¹⁹² As such, Diru County, in particular, has been the target of an extensive Chinese crackdown. Diru County first became a target for Chinese repression in 2006, when local Tibetans responded to a call by the Dalai Lama to abandon the wearing of animal furs and travelled to Lhasa to pray the Dalai Lama's long life. Since 2009, Diru has had more self-immolation protests challenging Beijing's rule than any other area in TAR.¹⁹³ These self-immolation protests in Diru County have undermined the TAR leadership's claim that no self-immolation occurred in TAR. Then, during the second half of 2013 and this year, protests and violent suppression of protests has escalated in Diru County resulting in a further crackdown in the region.

Since 8 July 2013, PRC authorities began implementing the party's "adhering to mass line and building harmony" campaign in Diru County and the surrounding Nagchu (Ch: Naqu)

188 Lobsang Choephel, Guru Choegy, Lhuboom, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, "Chinese mining is ordered stopped in Tibetan protest-hit Dzatoe," Radio Free Asia, 23 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/stopped-10232014153844.html>.

189 Ibid.

190 Ibid.

191 Ibid.

192 Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, "Chinese-f ag-resisting Diru County Keeps Tibetan struggle alive," Radio Free Asia, 15 Jan. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/struggle-01152014165913.html>.

193 Ibid.

Prefecture, TAR.¹⁹⁴ The campaign includes political re-education classes for residents of the area as well as organizing "cultural dance shows" and forcing people to fly the Chinese national flag from their homes.¹⁹⁵

The forced display of the national flag has been a particularly contentious policy. On 27 September 2013, thousands of government officials and workers arrived in Nagchu and forced residents to raise the Chinese national flag above their residences.¹⁹⁶ The next day, residents of the Mowa and Monchen villages¹⁹⁷ protested the policy by throwing the flags into a river.¹⁹⁸ The People's Armed Police (PAP) opened fire on the villagers using anti-riot projectiles, leading to an open confrontation.¹⁹⁹ Ultimately, the PAP officers beat and detained at least 40 Mowa villagers who appealed against the forceful suppression of the protests, including Tsering Gyaltzen, who was hospitalized.²⁰⁰

The next month, October 2013, PRC officials detained Dorje Dragtsal for participating in the protests against compulsory flag display.²⁰¹ He reportedly had been "especially vocal" in disapproving political education campaigns.²⁰² Then local Tibetans from Dathang Township defied official orders and called for Dorje

194 "Diru under lockdown: one Tibetan sentenced; more injured by gunshots and disappeared," TCHRD, 8 Oct. 2013, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/10/diru-under-lockdown-one-tibetan-sentenced-more-injured-by-gunshots-and-disappeared/#more-2746>.

195 Ibid.

196 Congressional Executive Commission on China, "2014 Annual Report," One Hundred and Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, 9 October 2014, p. 180.

197 Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, "Chinese-flag-resisting Diru County Keeps Tibetan struggle alive," Radio Free Asia, 15 Jan. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/struggle-01152014165913.html>.

198 Congressional Executive Commission on China, "2014 Annual Report," One Hundred and Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, 9 October 2014, p. 181.

199 Ibid.

200 Ibid.

201 Ibid.

202 Ibid.

Dragstel's immediate release.²⁰³ The protest was violently suppressed by about 300 security forces using guns and iron batons.²⁰⁴ Two days later, PAP security forces opened fire on Tibetan protesters in Diru.²⁰⁵ At least 50 protesters were injured and 4 killed.²⁰⁶

By the end of December 2013, over 1,000 Tibetans had been detained in Diru since the start of the September crackdown just over three months earlier. Among the detained were three young Tibetans who were suspected of burning the PRC flag during a protest.²⁰⁷

In January 2014, Chinese paramilitary police targeted three Diru monasteries. They surrounded Drongna Monastery, Tarmoe Monastery, and Rabten Monastery for weeks. Eventually, all three monasteries were closed.²⁰⁸ The police were assigned there to enforce political re-education programs and screen for dissident monks.²⁰⁹ In the months before the Drongna monastery was closed its head instructor and the principle chant master were detained.²¹⁰ The chant master, Thardoe Gyaltzen was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. The reason for the long prison sentence remains unclear.²¹¹ It is believed that he was targeted for

starting Tibetan language and culture classes as well as keeping pictures of the Dalai Lama.²¹²

In March 2014, the families of Tsultrim Gyaltzen and Yulgyal were informed that Tsultrim Gyaltzen and Yulgyal had been sentenced to 13 and 10 years imprisonment respectively on 28 October 2013 for their involvement in resisting the Chinese national flag campaign. It was the first news the families had since Tsultrim Gyaltzen and Yulgyal were arrested approximately six months earlier.²¹³ Many Tibetans from Tengkhari and Rishing villages in Bomphing Township sent continual appeals to authorities for the two men's release.²¹⁴ This resulted in monetary fines and even detainment for those who sent the appeals.²¹⁵

By mid-2014, PRC authorities showed no signs of slowing down their crackdown of Diru County. Instead, the Diru County crackdown escalated even further. For example, in July 2014, TCHRD received and translated the Tibetan version of a Diru County regulation imposing strict punishments for failure to abide by the regulation, which prohibits freedom of movement, speech, and religion.²¹⁶ This regulation was issued in addition to the continuing arrests and disappearances of Tibetans who protest Chinese policies (such as mining operations).²¹⁷

Then in September, Chinese authorities doubled the amount of roadblocks on the road leading to Diru County and beat travellers who showed annoyance at the delay.²¹⁸ Sometimes they were

203 "Diru under lockdown: one Tibetan sentenced; more injured by gunshots and disappeared," TCHRD, 8 Oct. 2013, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/10/diru-under-lockdown-one-tibetan-sentenced-more-injured-by-gunshots-and-disappeared/#more-2746>.

204 Ibid.

205 Congressional Executive Commission on China, "2014 Annual Report," One Hundred and Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, 9 October 2014, p. 181.

206 Ibid.

207 Yanden Demo, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, "Three young Tibetans held for burning Chinese flag in Diru," Radio Free Asia, 24 Dec. 2013, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/flag-12242013152004.html>.

208 Lobe Socktsang, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, "Three monasteries closed in Diru in latest clampdown," Radio Free Asia, 7 Jan. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/closed-01072014172046.html>.

209 Ibid.

210 Ibid.

211 "Monk sentenced to 18 years in prison in restive Diru county," TCHRD, 4 April 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/04/monk-sentenced-to-18-years-in-prison-in-restive-diru-county/>.

212 Ibid.

213 "Writer among two sentenced to harsh prison terms of 10 to 13 years in Diru county," TCHRD, 4 April 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/04/writer-among-two-sentenced-to-harsh-prison-terms-of-10-to-13-years-in-diru-county/>.

214 Ibid.

215 Ibid.

216 "China holds Tibetans livelihood to ransom to secure political stability," TCHRD, 30 July 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/07/china-holds-tibetan-livelihood-to-ransom-to-secure-political-stability-2/>.

217 Ibid.

218 Kunsang Tenzin, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, "Chinese roadblocks cause hardships in a restive Tibetan county," Radio Free Asia, 5 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/roadblocks-09052014150243.html>.

also detained and forced to undergo 15-20 days of political re-education.²¹⁹ Other travellers were fined up to 7,000 yuan (US\$1,141.11) when they were stopped.²²⁰ If they could not afford to pay the fine, their driving license and other documents were seized.²²¹ Furthermore, Chinese authorities expanded a police detention centre at Tsamdo Township in Diru County in anticipation of further arrests of Diru residents who resisted forced displays of loyalty to Beijing.²²² Chinese authorities also forced Diru county residents to take part in a boycotted annual picnic festival, which had previously been halted by Diru residents after the wave of self-immolations swept through Tibet five years ago.²²³ Chinese officials coerced residents into participating or risk being banned from collecting caterpillar fungus, a lucrative source of income for many Tibetans.²²⁴

In October 2014 Chinese authorities ordered the destruction of all recently built religious structures. This included all stupas, mani stones, and shrines built after 2010 and all retreat facilities built after November 2011.²²⁵ They also ordered the expulsion of all monks 12 years old or younger, from their monasteries.²²⁶ Families who refuse to take their children back risk being detained anywhere from 6 months to 3 years.²²⁷

Most recently, Ngawang Monlam, the headman of Ushung Village in Gyashoe Yangshok Township, in Diru County was detained and killed. He was killed on the orders of Secretary of the Diru County Party Committee.²²⁸

219 Ibid.

220 Ibid.

221 Ibid.

222 Ibid.

223 Ibid.

224 Ibid.

225 Kunsang Tenzin, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, "China imposes harsh new restrictions in restive Tibet county," Radio Free Asia, 7 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/harsh-10072014165921.html>.

226 Ibid.

227 Ibid.

228 Arbitrary arrests, extrajudicial killing and religious repression continue in restive Tibetan county, TCHRD, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/12/arbitrary-arrests-extrajudicial-killing-and-religious-repression-continue-in-restive-tibetan-county/>.

III. Violations of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly in Tibet

In 2014, the PRC systematically used violence to disperse peaceful protests. These tactics include firing live ammunition into crowds, beating protesters with batons, or using tear gas. Furthermore, arbitrary punishments, such as punishing family members, unlawful searches, detention, or torture, for participating in peaceful protests also violate Tibetans' fundamental human right to freedom of peaceful assembly. Because these restrictions are not supported by the treaty language, legality, proportionality, or necessary for a democratic society, they are not permissible restrictions to the right of freedom assembly. Therefore, in 2014, the PRC violated the right to freedom of peaceful assembly in Tibet.

A. Treaty Language

Any permissible restriction to the right of freedom of assembly must be one of the narrow justifications in Article 21 of the ICCPR. The most relevant of these narrow exceptions are public safety, national security, and public order. All of these restrictions should be interpreted strictly and in favour of the right.²²⁹ None of these justifications allow the PRC's restriction on the right of freedom of assembly in Tibet.

For a threat to public safety to exist a protest must be violent. The public safety exception requires that the State intervene to protect people from physical harm or serious damage to their property.²³⁰ This is only possible in the context of a violent protest. Accordingly, the ODIHR guidelines specifically state that the public safety exception "must not be exploited to justify the prohibition or dispersal

229 UN Commission on Human Rights, The Siracusa Principles on the Limitation and Derogation Provisions in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Siracusa Principles), 28 September 1984, E/CN.4/1985/4, para. 3.

230 Siracusa Principles, para. 33.

of peaceful assemblies.”²³¹ The protests in Tibet are non-violent, for instance villagers raising their thumbs to signify begging.

The national security exception is equally inapplicable to the protests in Tibet. The ODIHR guidelines state that the exception is rarely applicable to peaceful gatherings.²³² This is because the term “national security” cannot be invoked as a reason for imposing limitations to prevent merely local or isolated threats to law and order.²³³ Even in the case of Diru, where the PRC fears protests could spread from, the national security exception is inapplicable. This is because, as long as the protests remain non-violent, they cannot threaten the security of the PRC. Instead, as recognized by the UN General Assembly, among others, the exercise of the right of freedom of peaceful assembly—even during protests—strengthens a State.²³⁴

Public order includes the rules that are required for society to function, including respect for human rights.²³⁵ Because this includes human rights, a restriction on the exercise of the freedom of peaceful assembly cannot automatically be considered a threat to public order. Furthermore, there must be some evidence that the non-violent protests is a threat to public order. However, as the consistent reprisals against Tibetan exercising the right to freedom of assembly demonstrate, protests are restricted merely because they are protests. Such a broad application of public order would create an exception so wide that it would render the rule meaningless.

Therefore, because the restrictions on the right of freedom of assembly cannot be justified as public safety, national security, or public order, the restrictions are impermissible for violating the treaty language.

231 ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines, p. 50.

232 Ibid at 53.

233 Ibid at 54.

234 The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, UN Doc. No. A/HRC/RES/24/5 (8 Oct. 2005).

235 Siracusa Principles, para. 22.

B. Legality

For a restriction to be permissible it must fulfil the principle of legality. The principle of legality requires that any restriction have a legal basis that conforms to international standards.²³⁶ This includes the law being sufficiently precise to enable an individual to assess whether or not his or her conduct is in breach of the law.²³⁷

The PRC does not provide explicit legal justification for its use of violence or arbitrary detention to suppress peaceful protests. Instead, it often denies using violence against protesters. One can examine the charges it raises against detained protesters in order to adduce what the PRC might claim as the “legal basis in law” for its suppression of peaceful assemblies. For example, protesters who are detained, subsequently charged, and incarcerated for their participation in peaceful protests, have been charged with “promoting separatism,”²³⁸ “splittism,”²³⁹ “creating social turmoil,”²⁴⁰ or “committing actions against China’s constitution,”²⁴¹ among other charges. At least one protester was charged with “illegally gathering a crowd.”²⁴²

236 Ibid at 16.

237 Ibid.

238 “Senior Buddhist scholar arrested as repression escalates in restive Tibetan county,” TCHRD, 14 July 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/07/senior-buddhist-scholar-arrested-as-repression-escalates-in-restive-tibetan-county/>.

239 Pema Ngodup, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, “China jails three Tibetans over anti-mining protests,” Radio Free Asia, 23 Dec. 2013, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/jails-12232013163241.html>.

240 “Writer among two sentenced to harsh prison terms of 10 to 13 years in Diru county,” TCHRD, 4 April 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/04/writer-among-two-sentenced-to-harsh-prison-terms-of-10-to-13-years-in-diru-county/>.

241 Lobsang Choephel, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, “Tibetan mine protesters detained in Palyul,” Radio Free Asia, 24 April 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/mine-04242014135332.html>.

242 “Repression escalates in Tibet’s Driru county: Tibetan youth beaten to death, 2 others given heavy sentences and another disappeared,” TCHRD, 7 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/02/repression-escalates-in-tibets-diru-county-tibetan-youth-beaten-to-death-2-others-given-heavy-sentences-and-another-disappeared/>.

Under Part 2 (“Specific Provisions”) of the Chinese Criminal Code, the charges above most likely derive from either Chapter 1 (“Crimes of Endangering National Security”) or Chapter 6 (“Crimes of Disturbing Public Order”). For these laws to conform to international standard they must fulfil two elements: (1) foreseeability; and (2) the law must conform to international human rights standards. In the context of the Kardze protests, the anti-mining protests, and the Diru county crackdown, the legality prong of this analysis is not satisfied.

For example, in December 2013, three Tibetans were sentenced to up to 13 years in prison for their participation in anti-mining protests at Naghla Dzamba Mountain.²⁴³ They were charged with “actions aimed at splitting Tibetan areas from China.”²⁴⁴ Protesters are frequently accused of attempting to split the State and the law is notoriously vague.

Article 103 of the Chinese Criminal Code states in pertinent part,

Among those who organize, plot or carry out the scheme of splitting the State or undermining unity of the country, the ringleaders and the others who commit major crimes shall be sentenced

This law does not meet the foreseeability requirement. This language is not sufficiently precise to enable an individual to assess whether or not his or her conduct is in breach of the law. There is no explanation of what constitutes splitting the State or undermining the unity of the country. A participant in a peaceful assembly meant to protest mining operations would have no idea that their participation would be considered “splittism” from the language in Article 103. Thus, the arbitrary detention of the three Tibetans

243 Pema Ngodup, Karma Dorjee, Richard Finney, “China jails three Tibetans over anti-mining protests,” Radio Free Asia, 23 Dec. 2013, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/jails-12232013163241.html>.

244 Ibid.

mentioned above solely for their participation in an otherwise peaceful anti-mining protest does not satisfy the legality prong of this analysis.

Another common law used to restrict the right to freedom of peaceful assembly is “illegally gathering a crowd.” In January 2014, a monk in Diru County, known for his advocacy for the preservation of Tibetan culture, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment under the charge of “illegally gathering a crowd.” This charge most likely derives from Article 296 of the Chinese Criminal Code, which states in pertinent part,

*Where an assembly, a procession or a demonstration is held **with no application made in accordance with the provisions of law or no permission granted for the application** or where it is held not in accordance with the time for start and stop, venue and routes permitted by the competent authorities, and the order of dismissal is disobeyed **and public order seriously disrupted**, the persons who are in charge and the persons who are directly responsible for the assembly, procession or demonstration shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years...*

By requiring organizers of an assembly to apply to the government for permission this law conflicts with international standards. According to ODIHR guidelines, “[a]s a fundamental right, freedom of assembly should be enjoyed without regulation insofar as is possible...and those wishing to assemble should not be required to obtain permission to do so...it is the responsibility of the state to put in place adequate mechanisms and procedures to ensure that the enjoyment of the freedom is practical and not unduly bureaucratic.”²⁴⁵

In a 2012 report to the UN General Assembly on the best practices with regards to the freedom of peaceful assembly, Kiai writes, “[t]he Special Rapporteur believes that the exercise of fundamental

245 ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines, p. 35.

freedoms should not be subject to previous authorization by the authorities...but at most to a prior notification procedure, whose rationale is to allow the State authorities to facilitate the exercise of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly...”²⁴⁶ The ODIHR guidelines and the Special Rapporteur’s best practices together form an authoritative statements of the international standard. Article 296 of the Chinese Criminal Code violates that standard by expressly rejecting international human rights standards regarding the freedom of peaceful assembly. Therefore, legality requirement is not satisfied on this ground because the “legal basis in law” does not conform to international human rights standards.

C. Proportionality

Any restriction on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly must also be proportionate. When assessing the proportionality of a restriction, States must balance the nature and extent of the interference against the reason for interfering.²⁴⁷ The extent of the interference should be narrowly tailored and only cover the purposes that justify it.²⁴⁸ Furthermore, the least intrusive means should always be given preference.²⁴⁹

In Kardze peaceful protests were violently suppressed. PRC security officials opened fire using tear gas and live ammunition to disperse protesters who were advocating for the release of a respected village leaders by holding their thumbs up in the air, a symbolic gesture for begging.²⁵⁰

The balance between the interference and its

246 UNSR Best Practices Report, p. 8.
 247 ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines, p. 39.
 248 Ibid.
 249 Ibid at p. 16.
 250 “Tibetans allege another protester close to death from Chinese police beating,” Voice of America, 11 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://m.voatibetanenglish.com/a/2446624.html>; Sonam Wangdue, Dorjee Damdul, Parameswaran Ponnudurai, “Chinese police open fire at Tibetan protest, nearly a dozen wounded,” Radio Free Asia, 13 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/shooting-08132014220307.html>.

reason is disproportionate. Here, the government used lethal force to disperse an otherwise peaceful assembly of people holding their thumbs in the air. The PRC has not offered an official justification for the use of force. Any justification of proportionality must be 1) relevant and sufficient; 2) convincing and compelling; and 3) based on “an acceptable assessment of the relevant facts.”²⁵¹ In Kardze, the PRC has not tried, and cannot, meet these criteria. Therefore, without a permissible justification, the use of lethal force to suppress the Kardze protests was disproportionate and a violation of Tibetans’ right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

In Diru County, PRC security officials used similar force when they opened fire on a group of Tibetans protesting the crackdown on Diru forcing them to show loyalty to the PRC by flying the Chinese national flags from the roofs of their homes.²⁵² The next month, they detained one Tibetan man, Dorje Dragtsal, for his participation in the protests.²⁵³ When local villagers gathered to protest for his release, security personnel responded with violence. At least 4 protesters were killed.²⁵⁴

The use of lethal force to disperse the protesting residents of Diru County is disproportionate for the same reasons as the Kardze protests. Like the Kardze protests, here, residents either gathered peacefully to protest forced displays of loyalty or for the release of their fellow protesters. Like the Kardze protests, there were no accusations of violence, nor was any compelling and demonstrable evidence put forth that imminent violence would result or that the participants intended to use violence. Therefore, the violent nature of the interference combined with the great extent to which the interference denied Tibetans’ of Diru County their fundamental human right to freedom of peaceful assembly greatly outweighs any need for that interference.

251 ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines, p. 40.
 252 Congressional Executive Commission on China, “2014 Annual Report,” One Hundred and Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, 9 October 2014, p. 181.
 253 Ibid.
 254 Ibid.

The specific incidences analysed above are examples from 2014 of how the Tibetan people's fundamental human right to freedom of peaceful assembly was, not just restricted, but denied to them by the PRC in 2014.

D. Necessary in a Democratic Society

The final requirement to justify a restriction on the right to freedom of assembly is that the restriction be necessary in a democratic society. For a restriction to be necessary there must be address a pressing social need.²⁵⁵ In the context of the three peaceful protests analysed above, there was no pressing social need for the use of deadly force on non-violent protesters. All of the protesters were peaceful. As such the State has a positive obligations to uphold and protect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly. Instead, the PRC arbitrarily detained participants. The detention of participants of a protest is only permissible in the most pressing situations, when failure to detain would result in the commission of serious criminal offenses.²⁵⁶ The restrictions were not necessary and undermined democratic values in Tibet.

The right to freedom of assembly is necessary for good governance, transparency, and accountability. Rather than protect the right the PRC has undermined it. In doing so the PRC failed to fulfil its international legal obligations. The restrictions placed on the right to freedom of assembly in 2014 were not permitted by international law. The restrictions are not permissible under the treaty language, were not provided for by a law that conformed to international standards, were disproportionate, and not necessary for a democratic society. As a result, the restrictions violated the PRC's international legal commitments.

255 Ibid.

256 ODIHR Peaceful Assembly Guidelines, p. 61.

IV. Conclusion & Recommendations

The recently revealed facts about the violent suppression of the 2008 protests renew important questions about PRC's policies with regards to the suppression of peaceful assemblies in Tibet.

The examples analysed above about the violent suppression of anti-mining protests, Kardze protests, and the current crackdown in Diru county, serve not only as indicators of the current human rights situation in Tibet, but also as a microcosm of issues that have been pervading the life of Tibetans for many years.

These examples illustrate two important points. First, that current PRC policies and practices with regards to peaceful assembly suppression, such as the use of lethal force and arbitrary punishment, does not conform with international human rights standards and violates the PRC's legal obligations to recognize, uphold, and protect Tibetans' fundamental human right to freedom of peaceful assembly pursuant to numerous multi-lateral human rights treaties as well as its own constitution. Second, these examples show that the violation of Tibetans' right to freedom of peaceful assembly by PRC security officials is not only continuing with impunity, but also escalating without much international awareness.

Accordingly, the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy recommends that:

1. The PRC immediately conform its practices, with regards to peaceful assembly, to international human rights standards by referring to United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Maini Kiai's, report (21 May 2012) to the UN Human Rights Council on best practices.
2. The PRC immediately end its policy of

allowing security officials, such as the People's Armed Police, to resort to lethal force to suppress peaceful assemblies. In particular, the PRC must immediately stop the practice of firing live ammunition into crowds of protesters as a means to disperse otherwise peaceful assemblies.

3. The PRC immediately end the practice of arbitrarily detaining protesters merely for their participation in peaceful assemblies.
4. The PRC, instead of cracking down on peaceful protesters, crack down on government official corruption, focusing on government officers who regularly practice arbitrary detention and torture of peaceful protesters, pursuant to the Chinese Criminal Code, Part Two, Chapter 4 ("Crimes Infringing Upon Citizens' Right of the Person and Democratic Rights"), Articles 237, 238, 245, 247, 248, and 251.
5. Kiai send an urgent appeal to the PRC, urging it to not only conform its policies and practices to international human rights standards, but also to ratify the human rights treaties to which it is a State party and has yet to ratify, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

6. Kiai renew his request for an invitation to conduct a fact-finding country visit to the PRC in order to assess the current situation in Tibet regarding the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

The international community assert more pressure on the PRC to conform its policies and practices to international human rights standards, to ratify the human rights treaties to which it is a State party and has yet to ratify, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to sign and ratify the human rights treaties that it is not currently a States' party to.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

I. Expansion of Security State

In 2014, the People's Republic of China (PRC) substantially expanded the security state in Tibet. This included policies designed to place Tibetans under constant human and digital surveillance, promoting internal security officials, and building the infrastructure necessary to carry out and escalate the harsh policies.

The PRC considers maintaining stability in Tibet key to its overall stability. In Tibet, there have been various forms of popular non-violent resistance against the PRC's occupation since 1949. The PRC has uniformly responded by implementing repressive policies. This has reached the point where, according to a senior Chinese Communist Party (CCP) official, authorities in charge of Tibet believe they can only address Tibetan protests with increased investment and harsher policies.²⁵⁷ Even as these policies fail to end Tibetan protests, hardliners within the PRC attempt to expand the security state and the repressive policies in Tibet.

Following the outbreak of widespread protests in 2008, the Chinese authorities drastically increased state measures and the militarization of Tibet. This resulted in arbitrary detentions and arrests, extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, restricted mobility, and heightened surveillance of Tibetans. The increase of the security state in Tibet became more pronounced after the self-

immolation protests began in 2009. The number of paramilitary forces tasked with suppressing protests has increased particularly in areas hit by self-immolation protests.

The expansion of the security state in Tibet has had two predictable results. First, human rights abuses perpetrated by the security state have increased. The PRC's police play a pivotal role in deaths in detention, collective punishment, the violation of the right to freedom of assembly, torture, and other human rights abuses in Tibet. Despite this, they also enjoy impunity.

Impunity for human rights abuses leads to the second result of the expansion of the security state—the security forces becomes more concerned with self-preservation both by maintaining impunity and by expanding their power, than with what is best for the State or people. Darius Rejali,²⁵⁸ one of the foremost experts on torture, noted in a 2008 interview with the Carnegie Council, “organizations that torture and have regulated torture typically become less responsive to centralized authority. They simply become less accountable.”²⁵⁹

The PRC's Public Security Bureau (PSB) officers have accumulated enormous powers in the past decades as ‘stability maintenance’ assumed a key position in the PRC. The police and armed forces such as the

257 Andreas Lorenz, ‘Anything But Humane’: Tibetan Exposes Tibet from the Inside, 13 July, 2013, available at: <http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/tibetan-official-to-expose-chinese-abuses-from-the-inside-in-book-a-911405-druck.html>.

258 Darius Rejali, Professor of Political Science, Reed College, http://academic.reed.edu/poli_sci/faculty/rejali/.

259 Joanne Myers, Torture and Democracy interview with Darius Rejali, Carnegie Council, 18 March 2008, available at: https://www.carnegiecouncil.org/studio/multimedia/20080318/index.html/pf_printable.

PSB and People's Armed Police (PAP) play a crucial role in developing and implementing 'stability maintenance' measures. The PRC's "decentralized Leninist policing system" allows party officials at all levels to control the police force in their region.²⁶⁰ In 2014, the coercive leadership, including the PSB and PAP, saw repressive policies in Tibet come to fruition. They also began building the infrastructure to enable more repressive policies. This included not just the physical construction of infrastructure but also expanding funding for security services in Tibet.

A. Policies

In May and June 2014, anti-terror military drills including training sessions on combating self-immolation, protests, terrorism, and stability maintenance were held in Ngari (Ch: Ali) Prefecture in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and Kardze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (TAP) in Sichuan Province.²⁶¹ These large-scale anti-terror drills were an extension of a similar campaign in Xinjiang. They precipitated an escalation of security build-up and militarisation of the Tibetan plateau.

The escalation of security and military forces in Tibet is part of a larger policy that focuses on using repressive tactics that violate human rights in Tibet. Many of the harsh policies in place in Tibet in 2014 originated when Zhou Yongkang was the PRC's national security chief. Other policies are designed to ensure that coercive leaders in Tibet support the CCP. All of these policies are well funded by the PRC. These actions are the foundation that the human rights abuses and repressive policies in Tibet rely on.

1. The Legacy of Zhou Yongkang

Zhou Yongkang was a member of the Politburo

Standing Committee and the national security chief in 2006 when he created a number of domestic stability policies.²⁶² In 2014, Zhou Yongkang was expelled from the CCP, arrested, and accused of being "a thief, a bully, a philanderer and a traitor who disclosed state secrets."²⁶³ Despite this, Zhou Yongkang's internal security policies are still being implemented.

Before Zhou Yongkang joined the Politburo Standing Committee, he was the Party Secretary of Sichuan Province.²⁶⁴ In Sichuan, he adopted restrictive policies that blurred the line between legal and illegal police conduct. To implement these policies he increased the security state and oversaw burgeoning domestic security budget. These policies enabled the brutal crackdown on the 2008 protests in Tibet and the 2009 protests in Xinjiang. They also foreshadowed the nationwide policies he would develop as the national security chief.

Zhou Yongkang's 2006 policies leaving a similar brutal legacy as those he implemented in Sichuan. In particular, the "Three Basics" Construction Project' (Ch: *san ji gongcheng jianshe*) has increased surveillance and repression in Tibet. It consists of three goals: 1) 'getting a firm grasp on basic levels' (Ch: *zhua jiceng*); 2) 'establishing a solid foundation' (Ch: *da jiben*) for basic-level police work; and 3) training hard on basic skills (Ch: *ku lian jiben gong*).²⁶⁵ In 2009, the then-Ministry of Public Security executive vice-minister Yang Huanning summarised the work of 'Three Basics' program as, "sending people to the grassroots,

262 Chinese Leaders: Zhou Yongkang, International Tibet Network, available at: <http://chinese-leaders.org/zhou-yongkang/>.

263 Tiger in the Net, The Economist, 13 Dec. 2014, available at: <http://www.economist.com/news/china/21636086-zhou-yongkang-may-well-have-been-corrupt-his-real-problem-was-losing-power-struggle-tiger>.

264 Chinese Leaders: Zhou Yongkang, International Tibet Network, available at: <http://chinese-leaders.org/zhou-yongkang/>.

265 Murray Scott Tanner, Internal Security, in Chris Ogden (ed) Handbook of China's Governance and Domestic Politics, Routledge 2013, p. 91.

260 Handbook of China's Governance and Domestic Politics (English) (Hardcover), 2012, Routledge, Eds. Chris Ogden

261 New aggressive "counter-terrorism" campaign expands from Xinjiang to Tibet with increased militarization of the plateau

allocating money to the grassroots level, and selecting cadres from the grassroots level.”²⁶⁶

The ‘Three Basics’ enable police and armed forces to penetrate deep into grassroots communities and villages to establish control and maintain stability. It was aimed at increasing the police presence at the most basic levels—streets and neighbourhoods in urban areas and villages or groups of villages in rural areas. In 2006, as part of another policy, the MPS announced its ‘Decision on Carrying Out the Strategy of Neighbourhood and Village Police Affairs’ that called for the establishment of new police units in neighbourhoods (Ch: *shequ*) and villages (Ch: *nongcun*) nation-wide. This was the first time that the PRC’s police power worked directly at the village, instead of the county, level.²⁶⁷

In addition to new policies designed to impose security more efficiently and more locally, the PRC has taken steps to institutionalise and prioritise the security services. At the Third Plenum in 2013, Xi Jinping announced the creation of a National Security Council (NSC) that he would chair. The NSC held its first meeting in April 2014. At the meeting the NSC announced that its role is to ensure both internal and external stability, which would lead to precondition for economic development.²⁶⁸ The creation of the NSC reinforces the role of stability maintenance at the core of Beijing’s political priorities. The PRC’s foreign ministry spokesperson Qin Gang said that the purpose of the NSC was, among others, to “make terrorists, extremists and separatists nervous.”²⁶⁹ The creation of the NSC at the highest echelons of power demonstrates the expanding network of government and party bureaucracies in stability

266 Ibid at p. 92.

267 Ibid.

268 Shannon Tiezzi, China’s National Security Commission Holds First Meeting, *The Diplomat*, 16 April 2014, <http://thediplomat.com/2014/04/chinas-national-security-commission-holds-first-meeting/>.

269 China Creates Security Committee With Warning to Terrorists, *Bloomberg News*, 13 November 2013, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-11-13/china-s-communist-party-establishes-a-new-state-security-panel.html>.

maintenance work and the need to coordinate their activities through a centrally-commanded commission chaired by the PRC’s president.

2. Promoting Coercive Leaders in Tibet

To ensure that the CCP’s rule is not threatened, it incorporates the military and police leaders, collectively known as coercive leaders, into its core leadership team (Ch: *lingdao banzi*).²⁷⁰ The PRC’s State Political Security Bureau (Ch: *guojia zhengzhi baowei ju*) is a replication of Stalin’s State Political Directorate, which later became the KGB.²⁷¹ Since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the former Soviet Republics gained independence, the police force in the PRC has increased dramatically. Between 1986 and 2006, the number of police in the PRC grew eight times faster than the population.²⁷² This is an alarming trend given that the unrestrained power enjoyed by the PRC’s security organisations enables the police to violate human rights with impunity. The creation of a culture of impunity allows torture and other human rights abuses to flourish.

In 2014, coercive leaders working in Tibet were promoted with the core leadership teams. First, in July, the commander and political commissar of the People’s Liberation Army in the TAR were given a rank higher than most other provincial-level military officers.²⁷³ Then in October, the PRC’s Central Military Commission promoted the political commissar of the Armed Police Corps of the TAR to a position equal to that of a provincial or ministerial level.²⁷⁴ These promotions increased

270 Yuhua Wang, Empowering the Police: How the Chinese Communist Party Manages Its Coercive Leaders, p. 2, available at: http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~yuhuaw/yuhuawang/Research_files/Empowering%20the%20police.pdf.

271 Ibid at 3.

272 Ibid at 4.

273 Chinese military promotes Tibet paramilitary unit’s political chief in ‘unusual’ move, 8 Oct. 2014, SCMP, <http://www.scmp.com/news/china-insider/article/1612045/chinese-military-promotes-tibet-paramilitary-units-political>.

274 Tibet Armed Police commissar’s political status upgraded, *Global Times*, 8 Oct. 2014, <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/885019.shtml>.

the prestige and influence of the positions. This in turn underscored the importance the PRC places on security in Tibet. In particular, the promotion of the political commissar, whose job is to articulate party ideology among armed forces, above the commanding officer, asserted party control over security forces.

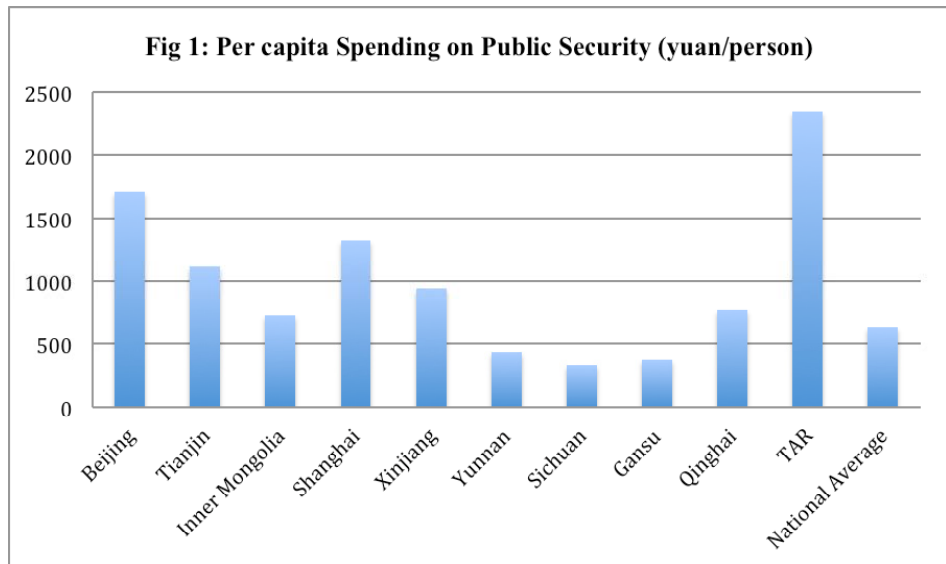
At the same time that the PRC is increasing the importance and prominence of security personnel in Tibet, it is also ensuring that all security personnel are ideologically pure. In November 2014, *Global Times* published a story stating that officials in the TAR who still sympathise with the Dalai Lama would be punished.²⁷⁵

3. Funding

In 2011, Human Rights Watch looked at the public security budget in Sichuan Province by prefecture.²⁷⁶ The data revealed that in 2006 the PRC drastically increased its per capita spending on public security in Ngaba TAP and Kardze TAP. By 2009, the public security spending in Ngaba was five times higher than the average of the non-Tibetan parts of Sichuan Province.²⁷⁷ This trend has not changed since 2009.

domestic security budget surpassed its external security budget. In 2013, the PRC's total public security budget was 769 billion yuan (US\$124.8 billion), an increase of more than 67 billion yuan (about US\$10.8 billion) from 2012. The PRC's public security budget from 2007 to 2012 in the TAR increased annually by 28% and in Xinjiang by 27%.²⁷⁸ The brutal and systematic crackdown on the 2008 Tibetan protests coincided with the unprecedented rise in the PRC's domestic security budget that exceeded its national defence spending.²⁷⁹

According to the most recent official data, the PRC spends more per capita on public security in the TAR than in any other region or province. In 2012, the PRC spent 2008 yuan (US\$322.90) per capita on public security in the TAR.²⁸⁰ This was over 75% more than the per capita spending in



2013 was the fourth consecutive year that the PRC's

the next highest region—Beijing. It was also 3.6 times higher than the national average of 552.77 yuan (US\$88.89).²⁸¹

275 Dalai Lama backers among officials to be punished, *Global Times*, 5 Nov. 2014, available at: <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/890063.shtml>.

276 China: End Crackdown on Tibetan Monasteries, Human Rights Watch, 12 Oct. 2011, available at: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/10/12/china-end-crackdown-tibetan-monasteries>.

277 China: End Crackdown on Tibetan Monasteries, Human Rights Watch, 12 Oct. 2011, available at: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/10/12/china-end-crackdown-tibetan-monasteries>.

278 CECC 2014 Annual Report.

279 Study Points to Heavy-Handed Repression of Tibetan Area in China, 12 October 2011, *New York Times*, http://www.nytimes.com/2011/10/13/world/asia/study-points-to-heavy-handed-repression-of-tibetan-area-in-china.html?_r=0.

280 Chinese Statistical Yearbook, People's Republic of China, Chs. 3(5), 9(5), available at: <http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/ndsj/2013/indexeh.htm>.

281 Ibid.

B. Implementation

Since 2011, the Chinese authorities have implemented new security measures to maintain political stability in Tibet. The implementation of new repressive campaigns has proved particularly devastating for Tibetans and their ability to defend and exercise their human rights. In 2014, Tibetans felt the impact of these policies. However, some of the measures in Tibet are only beginning to be implemented. This suggests that the PRC intends to increase its repressive policies in the coming years.

In 2014, stability maintenance work in Tibet involved increased monitoring and surveillance, the construction of hundreds of new police posts and the stationing of thousands of officials and cadres in grassroots Tibetan communities. Campaigns such as the “Benefit the Masses, Solidify the Foundation” (Ch: *qianji huimin*), and “The Grid Management” system (Ch: *wangge*), as well as the development of permanent infrastructure and increased roadblocks and checkpoints are all part of the ‘stability maintenance’ work in Tibet.

1. ‘Benefit the Masses, Solidify the Foundations’

The former-deputy director of the TAR People’s Congress, Ma Zebi, said the ‘Solidify the Foundation’ campaign was “the largest and most extensive coverage” of the TAR by grassroots cadres since 1951.²⁸² By September 2013, two years after it was launched, the three-year campaign brought over 60,000 cadres to 5,459 villages and 1,877 monastic institutions in the TAR. Though specific numbers are not available, the campaign is also being implemented in other Tibetan autonomous areas such as Drango (Ch: Luhuo) County and

282 Beatings, detention, threats after Tibetans reject China’s ‘Mass Line’ policy in Diru, TCHRD, 5 Oct. 2013, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/10/beatings-detention-threats-after-tibetans-reject-chinas-mass-line-policy-in-diru/>.

Ngaba (Ch: Aba) County in Sichuan Province.²⁸³

Ostensibly, the cadres stationed in Tibetan villages help villagers develop infrastructure, utilities, and libraries. However, in practice, cadres either work as village level party secretaries or as ‘work team’ cadres running political education campaigns and espionage. The cadres’ major responsibilities include increasing village party membership and party committees, intensifying village “social stability maintenance”, “deepening the struggle” against followers of the Dalai Lama, and “strengthening the management and education of monks and nuns.”²⁸⁴ Also, in accordance with the “Six Ones” policy, cadres are expected to establish files on every monk and nun that includes detailed information on their family and personal background.²⁸⁵

In August 2013, shortly after armed police fired into a crowd of Tibetan worshippers in Tawu (Ch: Daofu) County in Sichuan Province, state media reported the implementation of five stability measures including grassroots cadre evaluation system, and the stationing of cadres in Tibetan villages and homes.²⁸⁶

2. Grid Management

In Tibetan towns and cities, China has implemented the ‘Grid’ Management system to increase the use of surveillance and repression of Tibetans. Designed to effectively uproot and crush problems before they are started, this system relies heavily on the collection of extensive information on ‘special’

283 China: ‘Benefit the Masses’ Campaign Surveilling Tibetans, Human Rights Watch, 19 June 2013, available at: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/06/18/china-benefit-masses-campaign-surveilling-tibetans>.

284 Ibid.

285 Beatings, detention, threats after Tibetans reject China’s ‘Mass Line’ policy in Diru, TCHRD, 5 Oct. 2013, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/10/beatings-detention-threats-after-tibetans-reject-chinas-mass-line-policy-in-diru/>.

286 China’s white paper on Tibet suffers from human rights doublespeak, TCHRD, 24 Oct. 2013, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/10/chinas-white-paper-on-tibet-suffers-from-human-rights-doublespeak-2/>.

and ‘problematic’ groups. The establishment of ‘convenience police posts’ (Ch: *bianmin jingwu zhan*) and the volunteer ‘Red Armband Patrols’ allow the government to constantly watch people and events in the affected Tibetan areas. With enough security personnel to constantly monitor the local population, as well as groups of volunteer ‘Red Armband Patrols,’ surveillance has become an activity not only for the police, but also for a large portion of society.

The Grid system is partly operated by locals who gather information on other locals with enough staff and personnel to constantly monitor people and event. The grid offices consist of civilians operating under the supervision of a CCP member who manages and controls operations.²⁸⁷ The grid system divides the local community into small units, each unit consisting of five to ten households. This makes it easier to monitor every member of a household and usually includes the collection of information about locals by locals.

For example, in Shetongmon (Ch: Xietongmon) County in Shigatse Prefecture in TAR, each unit consists of ten households: one household with party members, three rich households, three moderately rich households and three poor households. The presence of a household with party members is aimed at ensuring stability within the unit.²⁸⁸ Chinese state media reported that in each grid unit, unit inspectors are required to monitor and ‘educate’ a special group of people, such as youngsters, former political prisoners and others with political history. Each household should watch over activities of other households to fight challenges and create social stability. In particular, each unit should prevent protests and petitioning by a large group of families against

the state development projects especially during relocation programs.²⁸⁹

3. Security Infrastructure

Alongside these campaigns, the Chinese authorities have increased the number of police stations and security offices in Tibet. Police stations are now being built near or inside monasteries. In 2014, security checkpoints also increased. Now there are checkpoints on almost every major highway and road in Tibet. By July 2012, the PRC had built 676 street-side “convenience police-posts” (Ch: *bianmin jingwu zhan*). In October 2014, a new 72-room PSB office was built near Muge Monastery at Zungchu (Ch: Songpan) County in Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province. Monks are now required to receive permission from the PSB office for all their activities and to travel.²⁹⁰ The PSB facility is believed to contain detention cells. The police station may also serve to house government workers sent to monitor monks and run political education sessions. Zungchu County has had several instances of restriction and coercion, with a Tibetan Language competition being cancelled and nomadic farmlands being forcibly seized to make way for hydropower projects.²⁹¹

Tibetans who have attempted to assert their rights and resist the expansion of the security state have been attacked. In December 2014, Tibetans in Dzamthang (Ch: Rangtang) County in Ngaba TAP protested against being forced to sell their land, which is their only source of livelihood, so a police barracks could be built there. Four Tibetans were

287 China: Alarming New Surveillance, Security in Tibet, Human Rights Watch, 20 March 2013, available at: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/03/20/china-alarming-new-surveillance-security-tibet>.

288 Beatings, detention, threats after Tibetans reject China’s ‘Mass Line’ policy in Diru, TCHRD, 5 Oct. 2013, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/10/beatings-detention-threats-after-tibetans-reject-chinas-mass-line-policy-in-diru/>.

289 Beatings, detention, threats after Tibetans reject China’s ‘Mass Line’ policy in Diru, TCHRD, 5 Oct. 2013, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/10/beatings-detention-threats-after-tibetans-reject-chinas-mass-line-policy-in-diru/>.

290 China Builds Police Post to Keep Tabs on Tibetan Monastery, Radio Free Asia, 10 Oct 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/builds-10102014163512.html>.

291 China appropriates Tibetan farmlands in the name of hydropower projects, TCHRD, 12 July 2013, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/07/china-appropriates-tibetan-farmlands-in-the-name-of-hydropower-projects-3/>.

beaten including one who was hospitalised.²⁹²

The PRC is expanding a detention centre in Diru (Ch: Biru) County in Nagchu Prefecture in TAR. The detention centre will become a major prison for people who actively oppose the PRC and its policies.²⁹³ For over a year, Tibetans in Diru County have protested against forced displays of patriotism and repressive policies.

4. Road Blocks and Checkpoints

Police are also using checkpoints to hinder travel. At best, the checkpoints are an inconvenience and increase travel times. However, the checkpoints are frequently used to restrict Tibetan's right to travel and to extort fines.²⁹⁴ For example, there are eight checkpoints monitoring the 270km road between Nagchu County town and Diru County town in TAR.²⁹⁵ At the checkpoints, all travel documents are checked and people who express annoyance are beaten and sometimes detained.²⁹⁶ Stopping between checkpoints can result in a large fine or the revocation of driving licenses and other documents.

The growing number of controls over movements of Tibetans complements the policy of prohibiting Tibetans from traveling to or from the TAR. A less restrictive version of this policy was implemented after the 2008 protests. It became a total ban on after the twin self-immolation in May 2012 by two Tibetans from Amdo province in Lhasa.²⁹⁷

292 Four Tibetans 'Severely Beaten' for Refusing to Sell Land, Radio Free Asia, 2 Jan. 2015, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/land-01022015130138.html>.

293 China Expands Detention Center in Tibet's Defiant Diru County, Radio Free Asia, 18 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/defiant-09182014141946.html>.

294 Chinese Roadblocks Cause hardships in a Restive Tibetan County, Radio Free Asia, 5 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/roadblocks-09052014150243.html>.

295 Ibid.

296 Ibid.

297 Human Rights Watch, China: Arbitrary Expulsions of Tibetans from Lhasa Escalate, 19 June 2012, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/06/19/china-arbitrary-expulsions-tibetans-lhasa-escalate>.

The increase in checkpoints in 2014 has expanded the prohibition on travel beyond the TAR. In some cases, the roadblocks have in effect prevented Tibetans from being able to travel. In 2014, Tibetans increasingly complained that even travelling for pilgrimages or study outside their hometowns have become harder as they are required to get written permission from five different government offices before they could travel. Travelling without these permits is nearly impossible due to the number of roadblock checkpoints manned by round the clock officers monitoring travellers and recording their details.

C. Conclusion

The consistent expansion of the security state in PRC particularly during former national security chief Zhou Yongkang's tenure and after the 2008 Olympics has led to the accumulation of unrestricted power in the hands of police and armed forces. This inevitably led to the violations of Tibetans' human rights. In the name of stability and development, mass mobilisation campaigns are implemented to identify and annihilate perceived political opposition to Chinese rule. The 'Solidify the Foundation' and Grid Management system are designed to expand the CCP's presence and control to the most basic level of governance in Tibet. The role of the public security and armed forces in ensuring the success of these campaigns is central to their stability maintenance work in Tibet. The PRC may spend a large amount of funds on developing Tibet but part of these fund go to stability maintenance work which continue to cause many Tibetans to unnecessarily suffer persecution and mistreatment simply for exercising their rights. One of the ironies of the PRC system is that Zhou Yongkang is being investigated for reasons that have nothing to do with his abuse of power during his tenure as the party secretary of Sichuan Province and the national security chief in Hu Jintao's cabinet.

II. Technology and the Right to Privacy

In 2014, digital communications in Tibet were frequently monitored, censored, or blocked. This happened while the international community renewed its commitment to the right to privacy. The People's Republic of China (PRC) used its control over digital communications to arrest people, disrupt communications around sensitive dates, and prevent recordings of teachings by the Dalai Lama from getting into Tibet.²⁹⁸ The restrictions on digital communication violate Tibetan's right to privacy, which is protected by customary international law, Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and Article 24 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

A. International Law

The right to privacy guarantees that people have an autonomous space where they can choose to interact with people free from unwanted intrusions by the government or other actors.²⁹⁹ The right to privacy is interconnected with the right to freedom of expression. If people choose to communicate with each other, their communications must be private, secure, and, if they wish, anonymous.³⁰⁰ Infringements on the right to privacy—undermining the privacy, security, and anonymity of communications—can limit people's willingness to speak about personal or controversial topics.³⁰¹

In late 2013, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution reaffirming the right to privacy. The

298 Tibetans in China Covertly Mark Dalai Lama's 79th Birthday, Radio Free Asia, 7 July 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/covertly-07072014181930.html>.

299 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue, UN Human Rights Council, UN Doc. A/HRC/23/40 (17 April 2013), para. 22, available at: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/133/03/PDF/G1313303.pdf?OpenElement>.

300 Ibid.

301 Ibid at para. 24.

resolution also requested the United Nation's High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit a report on the right to privacy.³⁰² The High Commissioner's report recognised that the right to privacy is universally recognized and must be protected in both law and practice.³⁰³ Underscoring the indivisibility of human rights, the report also recognized that violating the right to privacy impacted other rights including freedom of expression, the right to seek, receive and impart information, and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.³⁰⁴ Some of these violations stemmed from the chilling effect surveillance had on communications.³⁰⁵ Other violations, such as torture and arbitrary detention, occurred because of violations of the right to privacy.³⁰⁶

Like the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, the right to privacy is a qualified right meaning it may be justifiably restricted in some limited circumstances.³⁰⁷ The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) examined when the right to privacy may be violated and when those violations may be permissible limitations. The OHCHR determined that the right to privacy may be violated any time information was captured.³⁰⁸ The capture of information is only permissible if the government can show that it was legitimate and that it was necessary and proportionate.³⁰⁹

Conduct is legitimate if it is neither unlawful nor

302 The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age, G.A. Res. 68/167, U.N. Doc. A/RES/68/167 (18 Dec. 2014) [hereinafter G.A. Res. 68/167], paras. 1, 5, available at http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/167.

303 Ibid at para. 13.

304 Ibid, para. 14.

305 Ibid.

306 Ibid.

307 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue, UN Human Rights Council, UN Doc. A/HRC/23/40 (17 April 2013), para. 21, available at: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/133/03/PDF/G1313303.pdf?OpenElement>.

308 Ibid, para. 19.

309 Ibid.

arbitrary. Any restriction must be permitted by a pre-existing law that is clear and precise enough that people can determine when they could be subject to surveillance and by whom.³¹⁰ This law and any relevant interpretations of it must be publically available.³¹¹ The law may never impair the essence of the right to privacy or other protected human rights.³¹²

Even if the interference with the right to privacy is lawful, it must also be necessary and proportionate to achieving a legitimate objective. Though they are not listed explicitly, the legitimate objectives are limited to national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals, or the protection of the rights of others.³¹³ The limitation must be the least restrictive means of achieving the aim and it must be proportionate to the goal.³¹⁴ The PRC's restriction on the right to privacy fails every test.

B. Digital Surveillance in Tibet

In Tibet the right to privacy is not respected. Tibetans have been detained for possessing videos and writings that the PRC considers to be politically sensitive.³¹⁵ In the days before the Dalai Lama's birthday, officials blocked access to social media sites, such as WeChat, and limited telephone and other means of communication.³¹⁶ These restrictions impacted people's rights to privacy, expression, and communication. When communications were not blocked they were closely

monitored.³¹⁷ In at least one case, the violation of a monk's right to privacy led to his detention and death. Tashi Paljor, 34, was detained for possessing politically sensitive writings and videos. He was beaten and tortured during his detention. He died after less than a week in detention.³¹⁸

The monitoring or blocking of communications restricts Tibetans right to privacy. These restrictions cannot be justified by the PRC as either legitimate or necessary and proportionate. As a result, they violate international law.

1. Legitimate

In the PRC the laws violate fundamental human right protections and are rarely clear.³¹⁹ Even though many of the PRC's laws are publically available they are written and applied broadly. This leaves people unsure about when certain conduct is prohibited. In terms of Internet censorship, companies that are required under the PRC's law to censor results but are not told exactly what to censor. As a result companies try to determine what terms are prohibited by trial and error.³²⁰ This usually results in businesses over-restricting search results. For example, in 2014, GreatFire.org, an NGO that works to determine the extent of Internet censorship in the PRC, found that Bing, a search engine run by Microsoft, was censoring results more than Chinese owned search engines.³²¹ Microsoft responded to this information by censoring less results.³²² Given Microsoft's reaction, it appears that Microsoft

310 Ibid, para. 23.

311 Ibid, para. 28.

312 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue, UN Human Rights Council, UN Doc. A/HRC/23/40 (17 April 2013), para. 29(b), available at: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/133/03/PDF/G1313303.pdf?OpenElement>.

313 Ibid at Footnote 13.

314 Ibid, para. 20.

315 Tibetan Monk Detained Over Banned Cell-Phone Content, Radio Free Asia, 6 March 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/banned-03062014152359.html>.

316 Tibetans in China Covertly Mark Dalai Lama's 79th Birthday, Radio Free Asia, 7 July 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/covertly-07072014181930.html>.

317 Tibetan Men From Protest Village Are Held For Questioning, Radio Free Asia, 13 June 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/held-06132014165837.html>.

318 Tibetan Monk Detained Over Banned Cell-Phone Content, Radio Free Asia, 6 March 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/banned-03062014152359.html>.

319 Race to the Bottom (Human Rights Watch 2006) pp. 13, 14, available at: <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2006/china0806/china0806webwcover.pdf>.

320 Ibid, p. 13.

321 Bing Bests Baidu Censorship, GreatFire.org, 19 March 2014, available at: <https://zh.greatfire.org/blog/2014/mar/bing-bests-baidu-censorship>.

322 Ibid.

could not determine what terms were prohibited and was forced to guess. This means that the law lacked the required clarity and specificity.

When individuals are punished for violating the PRC's laws regarding the use of technology the underlying reasoning often remains unclear. For example, two Tibetans were sentenced to five and seven years in prison for sharing a photo with text they added on WeChat.³²³ They were charged with using the Internet to defame people by sharing the photos to a 15-member WeChat group.³²⁴ Without explanation the court determined that the two Tibetans were criminally responsible for the photo being shared outside of the initial WeChat group and the subsequent petitioning and an unexplained incident.³²⁵

In both cases, the ambiguity in the PRC's laws has been used to further justify repression of human rights. The fundamental question regarding the vague laws is not whether they violate human rights, including the right to privacy and the right to freedom of speech, but how broad and severe the restriction will be. Particularly with politically sensitive issues, corporations and courts will restrict rights more than necessary rather than risk not going far enough and facing reprisals from the government. The consequence of this decision is imposed on individuals who are detained and tortured because they relied on their right to privacy. The laws that are used to justify the violations of the right to privacy are too vague and, therefore, illegal.

2. *Necessary and proportionate*

On 4 March 2014, police searched Lobsang Choejor's room in Drongsar Monastery in Pashoe (Ch: Basu) County, in Chamdo (Ch: Changdu) Prefecture in Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR).

323 Two Tibetans receive harsh prison sentences for online anti-fur campaign, TCHRD, 18 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/09/two-tibetans-receive-harsh-prison-sentences-for-online-anti-fur-campaign/>.

324 Ibid.

325 Ibid.

During the search the police demanded to see Lobsang Choejor's cell phone. From their questions it was clear that the police knew what was on his phone and how he had used it. After the search, he was arrested for using his phone and WeChat to send information to contacts outside of the PRC and possessing teachings and talks by the Dalai Lama.³²⁶

It is not clear what the legal basis for monitoring Lobsang Choejor's communications was. However, even if there was a permissible legal basis for the violation of Lobsang Choejor's privacy the violation was not necessary. None of the enumerated justifications, such as national security or to protect the rights of others, could apply to possessing Buddhist teachings by the Dalai Lama. The surveillance of Lobsang Choejor lacks any permissible justification and, therefore, violated international law.

Days before Lobsang Choejor was detained, Tashi Paljor was detained for possessing political writings and videos on his cell phone.³²⁷ Searching for and discovering these videos and writing violated Tashi Paljor's right to privacy. The writings and videos were protected by his right to freedom of expression. However, Tashi Paljor was still detained and tortured.³²⁸ His torture and killing were the last of a string of human rights violations that began with the violation of his right to privacy. It is difficult to access proportionality when there is no permissible harm that is being prevented. However, the treatment of Tashi Paljor, including his death, torture, and imprisonment in violation of international law, was unquestionably disproportionate.

The examples of Lobsang Choejor and Tashi Paljor demonstrate that the PRC violates the right to privacy without concern for the international law.

326 Tibetan Monk Detained Over Banned Cell-Phone Content, Radio Free Asia, 6 March 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/banned-03062014152359.html>.

327 Ibid.

328 Ibid.

Even if the PRC had a publically available law that clearly defined when surveillance and monitoring was permissible, the use of the surveillance to arrest and even kill people is neither necessary to achieve a permissible objective nor proportionate. Therefore, the PRC is impermissibly infringing on the Tibetan's right to privacy and violating international law.

C. Conclusion

The expansion of the Internet and new means of communication has expanded people's sphere of privacy to include digital communications. This expansion has allowed people to exercise their right to freedom of expression and the right to seek and share ideas more broadly than before. When news came out that the United States was restricting the right to privacy as part of its wiretapping program, the international community rallied behind the right to privacy and reaffirmed its support for the principle.

Throughout all of this, the PRC has maintained a policy of restricting or simply ignoring the right to privacy. In Tibet, the right to privacy is restricted without any clear reference to the law. The restrictions are not justified by international human rights standards. Instead, the restrictions are designed to enable and perpetuate additional human rights violations, including torture and killing.

III. Religious Repression

In Tibet Buddhism is a fundamental part of Tibetan society and culture. The PRC views Buddhism as an obstacle to fully incorporating Tibet.³²⁹ To a degree this perception is self-perpetuating. When an incident occurs the PRC accuses monastics—even if there is no evidence.³³⁰ This provides the

329 Ronald Schwartz, Religious Persecution in Tibet, Canada Tibet Committee, available at: <http://www.tibet.ca/media/PDF/Religious-Persecution-in-Tibet.pdf>.

330 Former abbot subjected to secret detention shortly after release from prison, TCHRD, 19 May 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/05/former-abbot-subjected-to-secret-detention-shortly-after-release-from-prison/>.

officials with somebody to blame and confirms their pre-existing belief that Tibetan Buddhism and the monasteries are behind unrest.

Because of the role of Buddhism and monasteries in Tibetan society, the PRC has attempted to at times undermine and at other times control monasteries. These contradictory efforts are best illustrated by the PRC's treatment of the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama. The PRC has denounced the hierarchical system with the Dalai Lama as the spiritual leader, saying it was responsible for driving thousands into poverty and slavery,³³¹ and simultaneously claims that the title "Dalai Lama" cannot end and that the PRC will appoint the 15th Dalai Lama.³³² These two approaches to Tibetan Buddhism are being implemented in the PRC. In 2014, the Chinese government emphasised undermining Tibetan Buddhism more than attempting to control it.

A. Undermining Tibetan Buddhism

The position of religion in the PRC has always been precarious. Despite Mao Zedong's attempts to become a religious figure and the absolute destruction during the Cultural Revolution, Buddhism remained a vital part of Tibetan Society.³³³ Following the protests in 2008 and the self-immolation protests, the PRC revived the idea of replacing religion. In 2008 the Party Secretary for TAR declared that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) should replace the Buddha.³³⁴ The CCP is able to demonstrate its authority and power over Buddhism by using its coercive authority to undermine the structures of Buddhism.

331 See e.g. Experts: "Theocracy has lost its root in Tibet," Xinhua, 11 April 2008, available at: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-04/11/content_7960680.htm.

332 Saibal Dasgupta, China snubs Dalai Lama, says it can appoint his successor, Times of India, 12 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/china/China-snubs-Dalai-Lama-says-it-can-appoint-his-successor/articleshow/42301043.cms>.

333 Mao's legacy in Tibet, TCHRD, 27 Dec. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2013/12/maos-legacy-in-tibet/>.

334 Ibid.

In the PRC there are two main tactics for undermining Buddhism's role in society: 1) attacking the symbols; and 2) attacking the monastics. These attacks have become subtler than during the Cultural Revolution, when more than 6,000 monasteries were destroyed and over 500,000 monastics were forced out of their monasteries.³³⁵ Now, instead of destroying monasteries, PRC officials close them. Instead, of targeting all monastics, the leadership and prominent figures are specifically imprisoned. These new tactics are more targeted but still destructive.

1. Symbols

In 2014, the most direct attacks on religious symbols in Tibet were directed at religious structures. In April 2014, 24 prayer wheels in Dzora Township in Matoe (Ch: Maduo) County in Golog (Ch: Guoluo) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (TAP) in Qinghai Province, were ordered to be destroyed. The prayer wheels were built outside the Central Health Heart Clinic and were dedicated to healing disease.³³⁶ Officials claimed the prayer wheel, which was built four years earlier had political implications and must be taken down. Tibetans protested the authorities declaring religious objects illegal but could not stop the destruction of the prayer wheel.³³⁷ At the same time, authorities threatened to open a nearby sacred mountain up for mining.³³⁸

In September, in response to sustained protests against forced displays of loyalty, authorities in Diru (Ch: Biru) County launched a "rectification and cleansing" campaign.³³⁹ Part of the campaign was directly targeted at religious life in Diru

County. The campaign required that every stupa, shrine, and mound of mani stones built after 2010 be destroyed.³⁴⁰ Like the destruction of the prayer wheel in Dzora, the destruction of religious objects was a targeted attack against religious symbols and belief. It is a manifestation of the PRC's attempts to dominate Buddhism in Tibet by undermining its structures.

2. Imprisoning Leaders

The targeting of individual leaders in Tibet is another way the PRC attempts to undermine Tibetan Buddhism. The PRC targets both community leaders as well as religious leaders. Frequently, the two positions overlap. However, there is a trend in the PRC of imprisoning religious leaders as a means of targeting a monastery or community as a whole. Similar to how the destruction of religious structures in Diru was a punitive action taken against the entire community, the targeting of religious leaders is designed to punish the entire monastery and community. Unlike religious structures, the imprisoned religious leaders can be tortured, starved, and killed.

In August 2014, Trulku Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche was discovered in an emaciated condition. He was under suspicion after 80 nuns from his nunnery held a peaceful protest march. The nuns also remained loyal to the Dalai Lama and a life-long prayer ceremony (Tib: *Tenshug*) was held at the nunnery in 2002. The nuns opposed attempts to control Buddhism in the nunnery and refused to sign documents denouncing the Dalai Lama.³⁴¹ Shortly after Trulku Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche's arrest in 2008, the authorities launched a crackdown against the nunnery.³⁴² The authorities launched the crackdown when the nunnery was vulnerable after losing a leader.

335 Ronald Schwartz, Religious Persecution in Tibet, Canada Tibet Committee, available at: http://www.tibet.ca/_media/PDF/Religious-Persecution-in-Tibet.pdf.

336 Chinese Officials Order Tibetan 'Prayer Wheels' Destroyed, Radio Free Asia, 8 April 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/wheels-04082014145930.html>.

337 Ibid.

338 Ibid.

339 China Imposes Harsh New Restrictions in Restive Tibetan County, Radio Free Asia, 7 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/harsh-10072014165921.html>.

340 Ibid.

341 Prominent Tibetan religious figure found in emaciated condition in prison, TCHRD, 28 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/08/prominent-tibetan-religious-figure-found-in-emaciated-condition-in-prison/>.

342 Ibid.

The consequences of imprisoning prominent religious figures can extend beyond the religious community. Thardoe Gyaltzen was sentenced to 18 years in prison in January 2014.³⁴³ Like the arrest of Trulku Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche, the detention of Thardoe Gyaltzen was part of a larger crackdown. Other monks in his monastery were forced to stop religious activities and shut down their monastic quarters. Some were also detained. Before his detention Thardoe Gyaltzen was the chant master at Drong Na Monastery in Diru County. Locals believe he was targeted because he held classes on Tibetan language and culture at his monastery.³⁴⁴ Approximately 300 students attended the classes before his arrest. The classes were open to the public.³⁴⁵ They placed the monastery at the heart of the community and the preservation of Tibetan language and culture. By arresting Thardoe Gyaltzen, the authorities sought to remove the monastery and religion from its central position in society.

Also in Diru County, Tenzin Lhundrup was central figure in the community when he was detained in May 2014.³⁴⁶ At the Gom Gonsar Monastery, Tenzin Lhundrup was the head of prayer sessions and taught Buddhist philosophy to monks. On Wednesdays, to celebrate *Lhakar*, the ‘soul day’ of the Dalai Lama, he would help arbitrate disputes, advocate for vegetarianism, and give Buddhist teachings to local Tibetans.³⁴⁷ He was detained on a Wednesday during a lecture on the status of Tibetan language and nationality.³⁴⁸

Once a religious leader is imprisoned the authorities work to ensure that he will lose his

prominent position. For Tulku Trinley Rabten and others like him, this involves the death in detention.³⁴⁹ However, that is not always the case. For example, Lodoe Rabsel was released from prison in May 2014. He had been the abbot of Karma Monastery in Karma (Ch: Gama) Township in Chamdo County, in Chamdo (Ch: Changdu) Prefecture in TAR.³⁵⁰ Lodoe Rabsel was arrested after empty government buildings in the town near the monastery were damaged by explosives and set on fire. There was no evidence connecting Karma Monastery or Lodoe Rabsel to the attack but authorities still targeted the monastery. Lodoe Rabsel and two other monks were detained for helping the unknown perpetrators escape. With the monastery’s abbot in prison, the other monks, especially those studying Buddhist dialectics, were subjected to rigorous interrogations that lasted hours and ‘patriotic education classes.’³⁵¹

When he was released, Lodoe Rabsel needed medical care. Instead, he was secretly detained for a week.³⁵² The authorities also prohibited him from wearing monastic robes, re-joining Karma Monastery, or resuming his religious practice.³⁵³ Lodoe Rabsel’s arrest physically removed him from his monastery and was the first part of a crackdown against it. The prohibition against his resuming religious practice and the secret week-long detention were designed to ensure that he would never return to his position of prominence.

Unsurprisingly, the detention of religious leaders provokes calls from the local community for his release. When Khenpo Kartse, aka Khenpo Karma Tsewang, was detained thousands of local Tibetans staged a sit-in demanding a reason

343 Monk sentenced to 18 years in prison in restive Diru County, TCHRD, 4 April 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/04/monk-sentenced-to-18-years-in-prison-in-restive-diru-county/>.

344 Ibid.

345 Ibid.

346 Senior Buddhist scholar arrested as repression escalates in restive Tibetan county, TCHRD, 14 July 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/07/senior-buddhist-scholar-arrested-as-repression-escalates-in-restive-tibetan-county/>.

347 Ibid.

348 Ibid.

349 Monks, Nuns Forced to Return to Tibet County in Religious Life Clampdown, Radio Free Asia, 24 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/return-10242014162330.html>.

350 Former abbot subjected to secret detention shortly after release from prison, TCHRD, 19 May 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/05/former-abbot-subjected-to-secret-detention-shortly-after-release-from-prison/>.

351 Ibid.

352 Ibid.

353 Ibid.

for his detention. Despite assurances from the Monastery Management Committee (MMC) only vague justifications have been offered.³⁵⁴ During the protests 16 monks were detained. The last was released after over a month in detention on 21 January 2014.³⁵⁵ The monks that petitioned for the release of Tsangyang Gyatso did not fare any better. After the Chant Master and presiding priest were detained on 17 March 2014 six monks petitioned for his release. The monks were released on 20 March severely beaten and too weak to stand.³⁵⁶

These attacks on religious leaders are designed to weaken religious institutions. The penalty imposed on the specific religious leader is designed to influence the victim's monastery and the broader community. The punishment serves to undermine the religious institutions without causing the total destruction of the Cultural Revolution.

B. Controlling Tibetan Buddhism

The PRC also attempts to control Buddhism. Instead of trying to remove or supplant Buddhism from society, the PRC attempts to use Tibetan Buddhism's prominent position in society to spread propaganda. This is done through a top-down approach, where the PRC control the leaders and the staff at monasteries, and through bottom-up approach that limits who can attend monasteries.

In Yushu TAP in Qinghai Province, the authorities began implementing a 2011 rule that placed the management of monasteries further under control of the government and the CCP.³⁵⁷ This rule is

the latest instance of the PRC tightening control over monasteries. It required that all monastic staff and management committee members be replaced with government and party appointees, without any input from the monks.³⁵⁸ At other monasteries these rules implemented were in response to protests and self-immolations at the monasteries.³⁵⁹

The newly approved government and party leaders control the day-to-day management of the monastery.³⁶⁰ They handle and oversee the administration of the monastery.³⁶¹ They also appoint religious instructors. Their primary purpose is to ensure that monasteries do not challenge the CCP or the PRC.³⁶² Since the rules for Monastery Management Committees were announced in 2011, the government has exerted similar control in over 1,780 monasteries in TAR alone.³⁶³

Another aspect of the "rectification and cleansing" campaign in Diru was that no monastery in Diru County could have monks under 13 years old.³⁶⁴ A similar but broader policy was implemented in Nagchu (Ch: Naqu) Prefecture and Jomda (Ch: Jiangda) County in Chamdo Prefecture in TAR.³⁶⁵ In Jomda, families were forced to write to relatives and tell them to leave their monasteries and come home. The returning monks and nuns needed the government's permission to enrol in a local monastery. Local Tibetans did not expect the government to give permission.³⁶⁶

354 TCHRD calls on China to respect lawful rights of detained senior monk, TCHRD, 12 March 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/03/tchrd-calls-on-china-to-respect-lawful-rights-of-detained-senior-monk/>.

355 Ibid.

356 Monk disappears after e-mailing protest writings to Chinese cadres' phones, TCHRD, 15 May 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/05/monk-disappears-after-emailing-protest-writings-to-chinese-cadres-phones/>.

357 China expands new measures to directly control Tibetan monasteries, TCHRD, 18 May 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/05/china-expands-new-measures-to-directly-control-tibetan-monasteries/>.

358 Ibid.

359 Ibid.

360 Ibid.

361 Ibid.

362 Ibid.

363 Ibid.

364 China Imposes Harsh New Restrictions in Restive Tibetan County, Radio Free Asia, 7 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/harsh-10072014165921.html>.

365 Monks, Nuns Forced to Return to Tibet County in Religious Life Clampdown, Radio Free Asia, 24 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/return-10242014162330.html>.

366 Ibid.

The recall of monks and nuns represents two policies designed to control monastic life. First, it controlled who could be a monastic. By preventing children from enrolling in monasteries, the PRC ensured that the only place for children to be educated was at government run schools that teach a government-sanctioned curriculum. According to official government policies, the purpose of education is to “fortify students’ faith and confidence in the Party’s leadership and the socialist system.”³⁶⁷ Officials measure the education system’s success by determining whether graduates reject the Dalai Lama and accept the leadership of the CCP.³⁶⁸ Second, it controlled the total number of monastics. It was designed to enforce the limits on how many monks or nuns could attend monasteries.

When combined these two policies could serve to dramatically shift the beliefs at monasteries. Forcing children to progress through government-sanctioned curriculum will make them more likely to trust government officials and the unchallenged control by the CCP.³⁶⁹ Controlling the numbers of monastics helps the PRC ensure that people who do not follow the party line can be forced out on monasteries.

C. Conclusion

Despite the contradictions inherent in the PRC’s pursuit of both undermining and controlling Buddhism in Tibet, both policies were implemented in 2014. Sometimes these policies were implemented simultaneously. In 2014, the efforts to undermine Buddhism by the physical destruction of religious objects and the imprisonment of religious leaders had a more immediate consequence. However, the PRC’s efforts to control monasteries and religion in Tibet could have more substantial long-term consequences. Under both strategies, the undermining of religion and the control of religion severs the same end of replacing religious practice, which could threaten the CCP, with the CCP itself.

367 Outline of China’s National Plan for Medium and Long-term Education Reform and Development (2010-2020), July 2010, p. 10, available at: https://www.aei.gov.au/news/newsarchive/2010/documents/china_education_reform_pdf.pdf.

368 Executive Summary of Tibetan response to Chinese white paper on Tibet, International Campaign for Tibet, 10 Dec. 2001, available at: <http://www.savetibet.org/executive-summary-of-tibetan-response-to-chinese-white-paper-on-tibet/>, (quoting 1994 statement by TAR Party Secretary Chen Kuiyuan).

369 Alicia P.Q. Whittmeyer, We Don’t Need No Education: Thought control in the classroom is real -- and it works, Foreign Policy, 30 June 2014, available at: http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2014/06/30/we_dont_need_no_education_china_patriotic_education_hong_kong.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

I. PRC Census Data and Health and Education in Tibet

In 2014, TCHRD analysed the Sixth National Population Census of the People's Republic of China (2010) as it pertained to the current state of health and education within Tibetan. The national census is taken every ten years and reveals significant benchmarks regarding the ethnic make-up, health, education, and economic status of regional populations. This ambitious nationwide effort was heavily promoted by the central government, which spent approximately 700 million yuan (US\$112.5 million) and mobilized over 6 million enumerators to visit over 400 million households to record a total of 1.34 billion people.³⁷⁰ The data reveals a humanitarian crisis in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures (TAPs). Independently and when compared to the rest of the People's Republic of China (PRC), the numbers are alarming. Both in terms of health and education Tibetan areas have the worst, or among the worst, indicators. In the TAR, the life expectancy is lower, the infant mortality rate is higher, children attend less school, and people are more likely to be illiterate than other parts of the PRC.

All state-sponsored censuses include inevitable pitfalls, such as underreporting, false reporting, and misleading questions. Despite its claims to objective data collection, the census promotes

³⁷⁰ See Yong, C. (2013). China's New Demographic Reality: Learning from the 2010 Census. Population and Development Review, Volume 39, Issue 3.

state-led projects in economic development, infrastructure building, and social planning. Much of the data is used to highlight "progress" in these areas, whereas many vital issues concerning social justice, equitable access to resources, and environmental degradation are largely overlooked.

Overall, TCHRD found that the 2010 census reveals extreme disparities between Tibetan populated regions and the rest of the PRC in regards to all major health and education indicators, such as life expectancy, infant mortality rates, illiteracy rates, and educational attainment. Despite the state's much touted "modernization and development" of Tibet, the government's official data shows Tibetans falling far behind the rest of the PRC in terms of health and education.

A. The 2010 China Census and Tibet

Chinese state officials promoted the census as a necessary tool for facilitating China's economic development and modernization, as captured in the widely publicized slogan, "Support the census with a smile; contribute to development with statistics."³⁷¹ Regarding Tibet, the official rationale for implementing the census further underscored its vital role in economic development and regional planning:

The goal of the 6th national population census is to measure the changes in population, demographic structure, and living conditions in Tibet since 2000. This will facilitate the economic planning and social development of the region in a scientific

³⁷¹ Ibid.

*manner. This study will bring about sustainable strategies and scientifically accurate statistics for improving the material and cultural life of the people, to develop a peaceful Tibet, a harmonious Tibet, a prosperous Tibet.*³⁷²

The census therefore serves as a social planning tool that will inform and legitimize future laws, policies, and development goals in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and other Tibetan populated regions. A closer look at the census data will provide a telling picture of what the Chinese officials have prioritized in their lauded vision of a “peaceful, harmonious, and prosperous” Tibet. As the sections on health and education will show, the data is most detailed when it comes to economic growth, for example infrastructure building, personnel, facilities, and least detailed when it comes to indicators of social equity and the quality of services, such as access to resources, the financial costs of health and education, the distance to schools and hospitals.

Census takers faced significant challenges in implementing such a study in Tibetan populated areas. First of all, there are a great number of people on the move, including pastoral nomads, migrant workers, and displaced families who have been uprooted due to the state’s aggressive resettlement programs. This mobile population may be easily overlooked or misclassified by the census. Second, the spread of social unrest in Tibet since 2008 and 2009 has created a highly volatile and unstable environment for conducting the census. The government crackdown on protestors and the militarisation of the region may have deterred many residents from participating in the census. For those who did participate, there is little information on the circumstances of their participation, including whether or not answers were freely given, pressured, or coerced. These factors require us to view the census data with scepticism, especially in its claim to offer “scientifically accurate statistics.”

In the 2010 census, two key strategies are employed to prevent full access to information on Tibetans and other minority groups. First, the bulk of the published data is not aggregated for the different minority groups although this information was collected on all the forms. The only data that is specifically released for minority groups focuses on basic demographic information such as total population, gender ratios, education level, marriage status, employment status, and birth rates. The more telling indicators of health and education, such as life expectancy, infant mortality rates, elder health indicators, and illiteracy rates are not aggregated by minority groups but homogenized with the rest of the population and categorized by province and prefecture.

The census data was collected with the use of two forms, a “short form” and a “long form.” The vast majority of the participants answered the census “short form,” which includes 18 questions covering one’s personal identity, ethnicity, household registration (Ch: *hukou*), educational attainment, employment, and family composition. The census “long form” was filled out by 10% of all participants, who were chosen at random. The long form included all the short form items plus additional questions related to migration, economic activities, health, housing, and so forth. In the 2010 census publications released by the National Bureau of Statistics, which includes over 100 charts, only the following 10 are included with direct relevance to minority groups:

Short Form Data

- 1-6 Population by nationality and gender
- 2-1 Population by nationality, age, and gender
- 2-2 Population by nationality, gender, and education level (age 6 and up)
- 5-3 Population of mixed nationality households

Long Form Data

- 2-1 Population by nationality, gender, industry
- 2-2 Population by nationality, gender, profession

³⁷² Sixth National Population Census of the People’s Rep. of China, 2010 - The Tibetan Aut. Region.

2-3 Population by nationality, gender, and unemployment

2-4 Population by nationality, gender, and marriage status (age 15 and up)

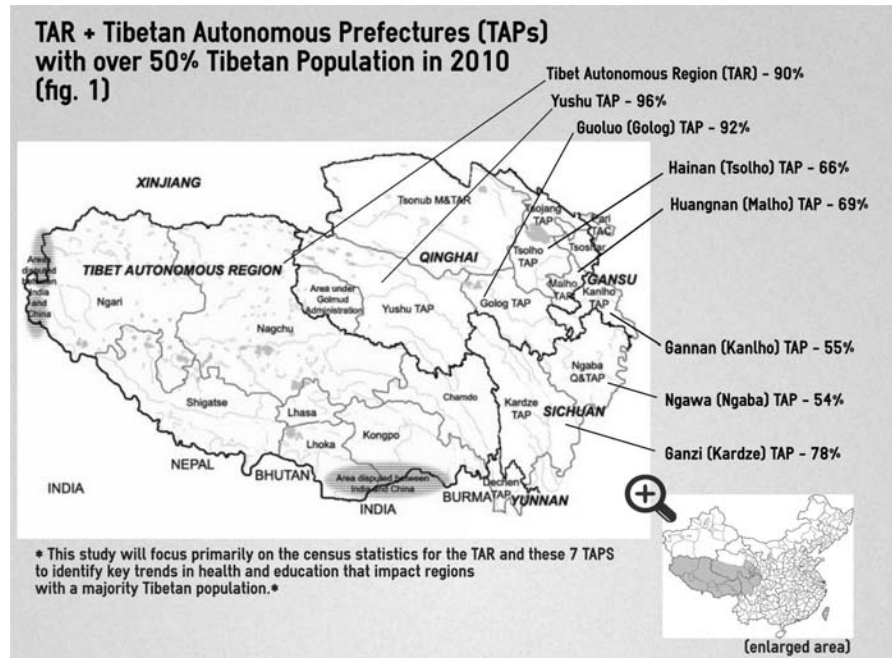
2-5 Population by nationality, birth parity, and number of women of childbearing age

2-6 Population by nationality, average number of live births, and average number of surviving children for women ages 15-64

The term “nationality” (Ch: *minzu*) is used to indicate the minority status of the respondent, which is a required category for completion on both the short and long forms. However, these published charts reflect a very limited set of data pertaining to nationality groups. The data on various health indicators and illiteracy are noticeably missing. Because Tibetans are spread across multiple provinces of the PRC, this hole in the data makes it very difficult to access how the information applies specifically to the Tibetan population. To supplement the limited data, TCHRD consulted additional studies such as provincial statistical yearbooks and previous census data, where state-led collection strategies differed slightly from the 2010 version.

We also address the issue of limited, disaggregated minority data by examining the census results for the administrative regions with a majority population of 50% or more ethnic Tibetans. As the 2010 census provides detailed information on populations classified at the regional and prefectural level, it is possible to glean valuable information from sites with a Tibetan majority, including the TAR and the seven TAPs of Yushu, Guoluo, Hainan, Huangnan, Gannan, Ngawa, and Ganzi (fig. 1). In 2010, these combined

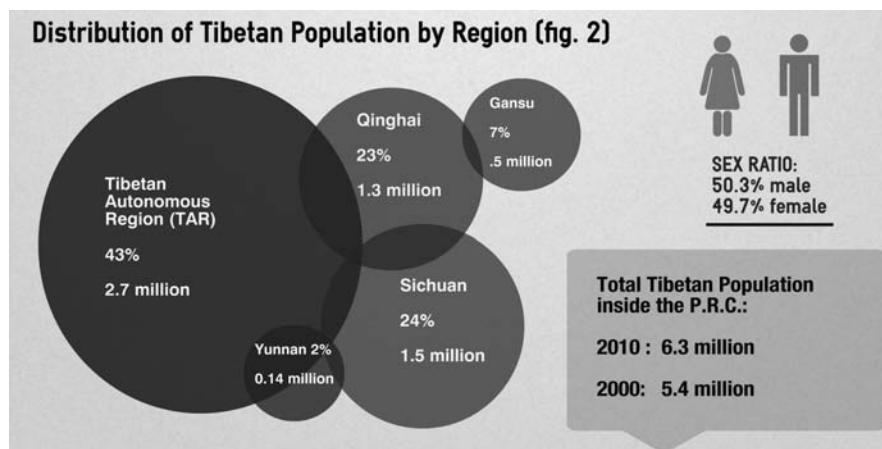
areas included approximately 87% of all Tibetans living in the PRC. Although the census data for these areas does not separate Tibetans from non-Tibetans, this approach will give us the most accurate interpretation of the census as it pertains to communities with a Tibetan majority. It also gives us an understanding of regional differences when it comes to health and education in Tibet.



Source: Sixth National Population Census of China, 2010, image copyright of TCHRD 2014.

B. General Population Data

In 2010, the total population of Tibetans living in the PRC was 6,282,187, or 6.3 million people. This represents an increase of 866,166 people since the 2000 census, which recorded 5,416,021, or 5.4 million Tibetans. The 2010 regional breakdown shows (fig. 2) that more than half of all Tibetans are actually living outside the TAR. Only 43% of all Tibetans live inside the TAR the remainder are spread across four other provinces, with 24% in Sichuan, 23 % in Qinghai province, 7% in Gansu, 2% in Yunnan, and the remaining 1% scattered across the rest of the PRC. The 2010 sex ratio for the total Tibetan population is 101.08, with a slightly greater number of males (50.3%) compared to females (49.7%).



Source: 2000 and 2010 National Population Census of China, image copyright of TCHRD 2014.

Regarding the concentration of Tibetans in the different regions, the 2010 census shows a significant change in the TAR. The percentage of Tibetans living in the TAR dropped three percentage points from 93% in 2000 to 90% in 2010 (fig. 3). This represents a continuous decline since 1965, when the concentration of Tibetans inside the TAR was at 96%. At the same time, the percentage of Han Chinese increased two percentage points from 6% in 2000 to 8% in 2010. These statistics likely reflect the large-scale influx of Han Chinese into the TAR since 2000, as a result of state-sponsored relocation programs, migrant labour, and increased commerce and development in the TAR.

Tibetan and Han population concentrations, 2000-2010 (fig. 3)

REGION	% TIBETAN		% HAN	
	2000	2010	2000	2010
Tibet Aut. Region (TAR)	93%	90%	6%	8%
Qinghai Province	23%	24%	54%	53%
Sichuan Province	1.5%	1.8%	95%	94%
Gansu Province	1.8%	1.9%	91%	91%

Source: 2000 and 2010 National Population Census of China.

The Tibetan population in the TAR dropped 3% and the Han increased 2%.

The other regions saw little change in the % of Tibetan population.

However, in the other regions considered by this study, the concentration of Tibetans fluctuated both upwards and downwards of the 2000 percentages. In Qinghai, Sichuan, and Gansu, the 2010 percentage of Tibetans remained

approximately the same or slightly higher than 2000. A notable exception is in the Gannan TAP in Gansu, where the percentage of Tibetans increased significantly from 51% to 55%. These fluctuations may reflect the shifting demographics of Tibetans due to large-scale resettlement programs implemented in the TAPS. Overall, these numbers

point to the declining concentration of Tibetans in the TAR rather than the outlying TAPS.

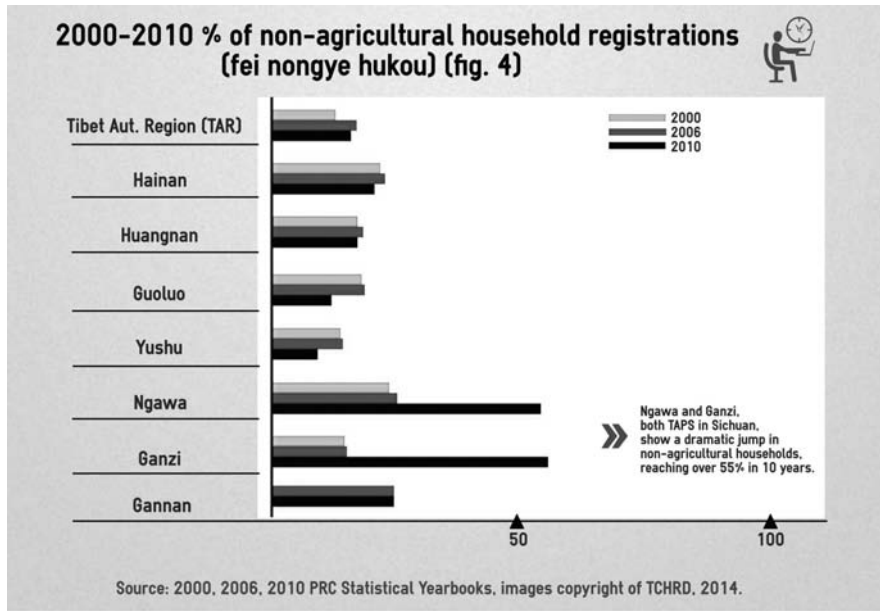
The 2010 census also sheds light on the rapid urbanization trends occurring in the Tibetan populated regions, with an overall increase of non-agricultural household registrations from 2000 -2010 (fig. 4). China's unique household registration system (Ch: *hukou*) assigns each citizen either agricultural (Ch: *nongye*) or nonagricultural (Ch: *fei nongye*) status. The increasing number of non-agricultural household registrations is a key indicator of urbanization occurring in a particular region. When an individual switches from agricultural to non-agricultural status, it involves surrendering land-use rights in the place of origin and may result in the loss of permission to have

a second-child. We see a steady increase in non-agricultural registrations in the TAR, rising from 13% in 2000 to 15% in 2010. The most dramatic jump can be observed in the TAPS in Sichuan, where the number of non-agricultural households has surpassed the majority. Ngaba

TAP saw a rise from 19% in 2000 to 55% in 2010, whereas Ganzi TAP saw a rise from 15% in 2000 to 57% in 2010. More research is needed to determine the underlying causes of the rapid increase in non-agricultural household registrations for the Sichuan TAPS and

how this is impacting Tibetan communities.

on health, and the inequitable distribution of health and education resources.



It is also worth taking note of the shrinking average household size, a major trend that is closely tied to increasing urbanization and the effects of the one-child family policy. In all five provinces with large Tibetan populations the average household size decreased dramatically (fig. 5). In just 10 years, the average household size in the TAR shrank from 6.78 persons in 2000 to 4.23 persons in 2010. Without more research it is impossible to know how this impacts

Another key indicator of urbanization is the percentage of urban residents (those living in cities and towns) out of the total population. In 2010, the TAR had the lowest percentage of urban residents in the PRC (22.67%), although this represents one of the highest jumps since the 1990 census. Sichuan and Yunnan also showed significant increases in the urban population, more than doubling the numbers recorded in 1990. This is comparable to the dramatic rise in urban residents for the PRC as a whole, which nearly doubled, from 26.44% in 1990 to 49.68% in 2010.

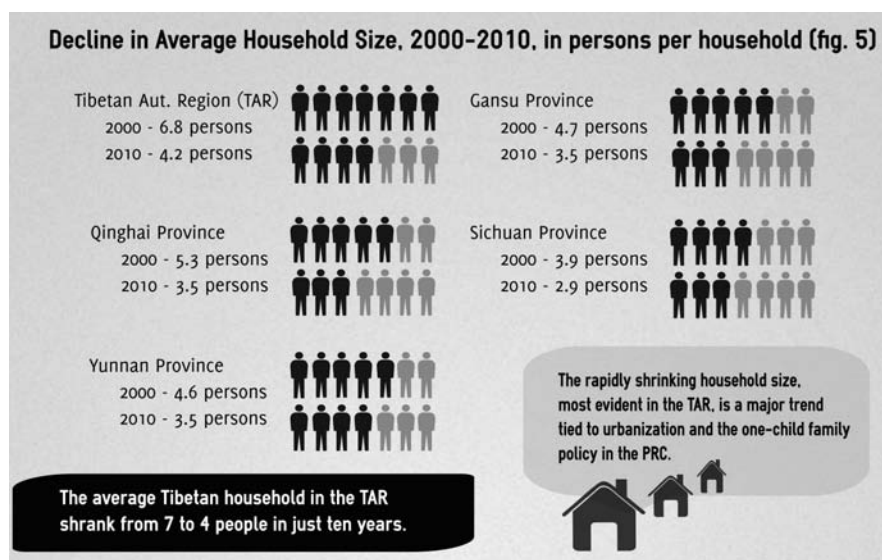
the social fabric in Tibet. Demographic scholars have emphasized the significance of examining household sizes when studying urbanization and poverty.³⁷³ Although per capita incomes and assets may rise with urbanization and economic development, such numbers do not reflect the distribution of wealth in a population. In rural areas, larger families are able to cooperate with one another and make better use of the household incomes in comparison to smaller households.

These census numbers reflect positively on the Chinese government’s well-publicized efforts to increase urbanization and to spur economic development. By increasing urbanization, the state seeks to boost income levels, create domestic demand, and create a stable urban society under centralized command. The census includes many categories that measure this increasing urbanization, including statistics on occupied housing, rental rates, sources of livelihood, and vocational training. These categories underscore the burgeoning infrastructure building and economic activities tied to urbanization. However, they do not tell us much about the negative effects of urbanization, including environmental degradation, the impact

In Tibetan rural and nomadic areas, the family is a “basic economic unit” that needs enough members to carry out essential activities in livestock care, agriculture, trade, and domestic labour. Households with more members also benefit from “sharing expenses, labour, security, and companionship.”³⁷⁴ For Tibetan populated regions, where family planning policies are generally more relaxed, the rapidly shrinking family size is an urgent issue that requires greater research if we are to understand the changing realities faced by Tibetan communities.

373 See Lanjouw, P.F. and Ravallion, M. (1995) “Poverty and Household Size,” *Economic Journal*, Vol. 105, No. 433.

374 See Goyal, O. (2005). *Nomads at the Crossroads*. Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, pg. 206.



Source: Sixth National Population Census of the PRC, 2010

C. Health in Tibet

The 2010 census results reveal sharp inequalities between Tibet and the rest of the PRC when it comes to the health and wellness data. For all major health indicators, the TAR is consistently the worst of all the regions of the PRC. The TAR has the lowest average life expectancy, the highest rate of infant mortality, the lowest percentage of mothers and young children receiving health care, and one of the highest rates of chronic malnutrition among the young. Judging by the 2010 census data on health, the major state-led efforts to develop the inland provinces have raised the health care standards of many provinces to approximate the national average but not the TAR. This is clearly not for lack of financial resources. The state has invested heavily in “developing” the TAR, with government investment reaching US\$3 billion in 2010, a 31% increase over 2008.³⁷⁵ The skyrocketing investment growth visibly boosted the tourism and construction industries, but has not helped the TAR “catch up” with its inland neighbours in terms of life expectancy or access to

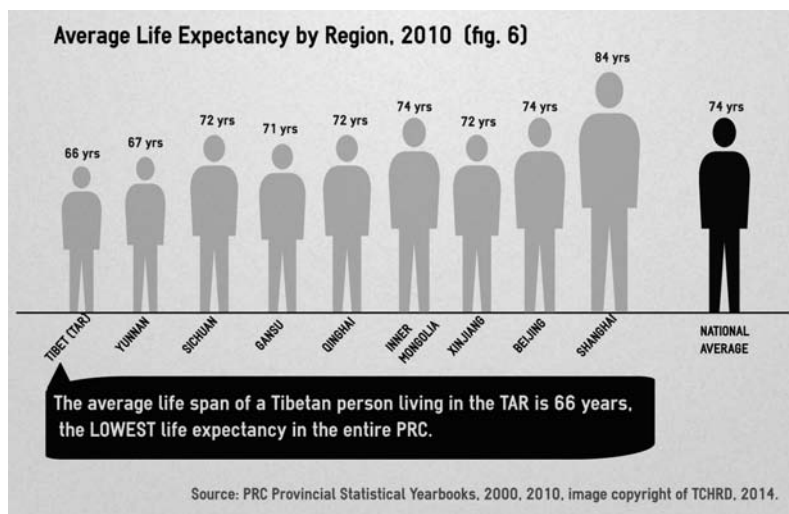
375 Wong, E. (2010). “China’s Money and Migrants Pour into Tibet.” New York Times, July 24, 2010.

health care.

1. Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is perhaps the strongest indicator of a region’s overall physical health and the population’s access to basic healthcare services. According to the official *Major Figures of the 2010 Population Census*, the average life expectancy has been improving across the PRC, with the 1990 national average of 68.55 years rising to 74.83

years in 2010. Large, developed cities have the highest life expectancies whereas rural areas have the lowest averages. In the official Chinese “fact guides” on Tibet, it is often cited that the life expectancy of Tibetans has increased dramatically



“from 35.5 years in the 1950s to 67 years.”³⁷⁶ In the rest of the PRC the average life expectancy was 35 years, equal to or a bit lower than in Tibet.³⁷⁷ However, since then the life expectancy in the rest

376 This statistic is widely posted on Chinese embassy websites around the world, including the USA Chinese Embassy: <http://www.china-embassy.org/eng/zt/zgxz/t418918.htm>.

377 Pengcheng Liu, Chngyue Li, Ying Wang, et al, “The impact of the major causes of death on life expectancy in China: a 60-year longitudinal study, BMC Public Health, 20 Nov. 2014, available at: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/14/1193>.

of the PRC has improved much faster than in TAR. Today, the life expectancy in the TAR lags nearly a decade behind the rest of the nation. Over the past 30 years, TAR has consistently scored the lowest life expectancy in all regions of the PRC: 59.64 years in 1990, 64.37 years in 2000, and 66.33 years in 2010. This data, which is drawn from the official statistical yearbooks, shows the TAR life expectancy slipping far behind the other inland provinces and the national average (fig. 6). With the PRC's standard retirement age of 50 or 55 for women and 60 for men, the average TAR resident will only live about a decade after retirement.

2. Infant Mortality

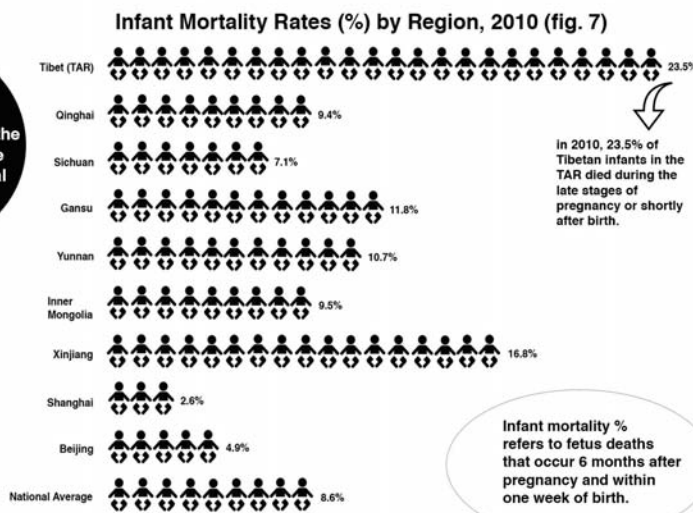
On the other end of the spectrum, the official data shows the TAR with an extremely high infant mortality rate (IMR) of 23.5%, the highest in all regions of the PRC (fig.7). This shocking number means that nearly 1 in 4 Tibetan infants in the TAR are dying at birth. According the state's 2010 report on population and family planning, the infant mortality rate refers to the percentage of fetal deaths that occur after 6 months of pregnancy and up to one week after the birth. When compared to other regions, TAR's IMR is more than double that of neighbouring Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan. It is nearly triple the national average IMR of 8.6%.

In fact, the TAR has one of the highest IMR in the world, attracting the attention of scholars and medical professionals around the world who have called on the PRC to address this humanitarian crisis. In a detailed study of rural Tibetan mothers in the TAR, the most common medical causes of infant mortality in rural Tibet include post-partum haemorrhage, sepsis, and obstructed labour.³⁷⁸ A key factor in the high IMR in Tibet is the low percentage of pregnant mothers who seek professional medical treatment in local hospitals. Despite the increased number of hospitals in the TAR, Tibetan women face many barriers in accessing hospital services, including financial costs, the distance to hospitals, and the lack of trained medical staff and medical equipment in the hospitals.

Cultural barriers also prevent Tibetans from giving birth at a hospital. For example, women complained of communication difficulties, the belief that travelling to and from the hospital would cause pain and bleeding after the delivery, and the desire to protect the infants from strangers who might attract unwanted spirits or demons. Many interviewed women said that infants are particularly vulnerable to spirit attacks brought into their presence by strangers. These spirits, which ride on the backs of strangers without their knowledge, may bring harm or illness to the infant

in their vicinity. These views of the spirit realm translate into rural women's suspicion of delivering in clinics and hospitals, or any place where there are many strangers.

Similarly, in the case of home deliveries, the Tibetan mothers rarely invite outsiders or trained birth attendants to provide assistance. In addition, "nearly all of our informants believed that the blood of childbirth is polluting. Therefore, they



Tibet has the HIGHEST infant mortality rate in the PRC, nearly three times the national average.

Source: 2010 China Population and Family Planning Yearbook, image copyright of TCHRD, 2014.

378 Adams, V., Miller, S., Chertow, J., Craig, S., Samen, A. and Varner, M. (2005). "Having a 'safe delivery': conflicting views from Tibet." Health Care for Women International, 26: 821-851.

are reluctant to have birth helpers, who might be harmed by exposure to the blood of childbirth.”³⁷⁹ For these reasons, family members also avoided cleaning the knife or whatever implement was used to cut the cord until after it has been used. These unsanitary practices raise the risk of infection and the spread of disease.

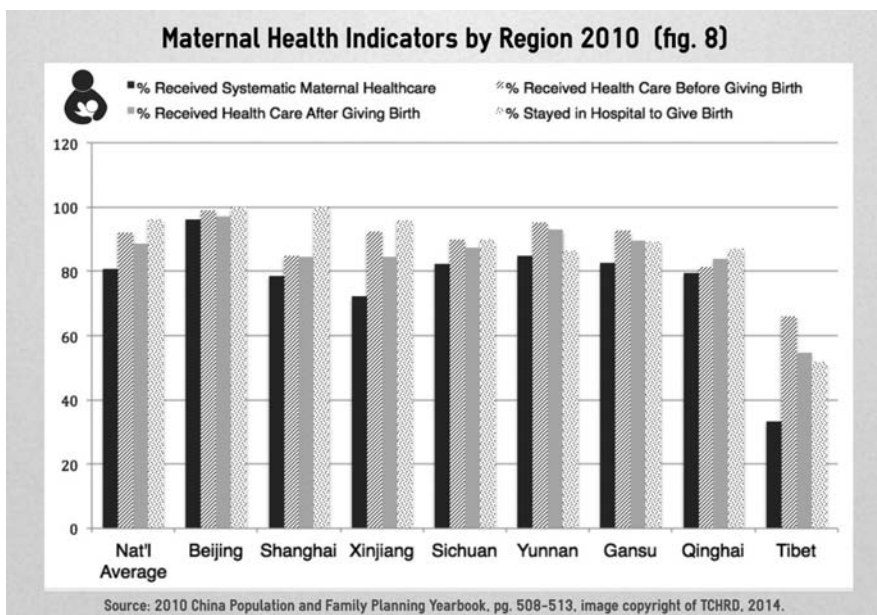
Such studies point to the need for health workers and agencies to work on overcoming both the practical and cultural barriers that prevent mothers from seeking medical assistance. Researchers have pointed to the need for health care workers to learn about traditional beliefs and behaviours in order to provide culturally sensitive and appropriate health care services to Tibetan families. Unfortunately, the emphasis on building more hospitals will not improve the situation as long as Tibetan mothers avoid using them.

3. Maternal Health

All the major indicators recorded for maternal health are also grim, providing some further clues to the high IMR. The *2010 China Population and Family Planning Yearbook* indicated that only 33% of mothers in the TAR received systematic health care during pregnancy to guide them through the process of giving birth. This is far below the national average of 80%, which is also the approximate norm for the inland provinces neighbouring the TAR. The numbers for the TAR are slightly better if individual hospital visits are counted, with 66% of TAR mothers having at least one hospital visit before giving birth, and 55% having at least one hospital visit after giving birth. Nevertheless, these numbers are still the lowest in all other areas of the PRC.

379 Adams, V., Miller, S., Chertow, J., Craig, S., Samen, A. and Varner, M. (2005). “Having a ‘safe delivery’: conflicting views from Tibet.” *Health Care for Women International*, 26: 829.

In 2009, there were 35,740 recorded live births in the TAR, a number that includes all births regardless of whether the infant survived or not. Out of this total, about 52% of the mothers gave birth in a hospital and 6.5% suffered “high-risk” pregnancies accompanied by health complications. Mothers living in urban areas were 20% more likely to give birth in a hospital, compared to those living in rural areas. These percentages are significantly lower than neighbouring provinces and the national average (fig. 8). These troubling numbers signify a healthcare crisis in Tibet that requires urgent attention and care. In depth research and evaluation is needed to address the question of why the current health care system is failing to reach so many Tibetan mothers.



4. Child Healthcare

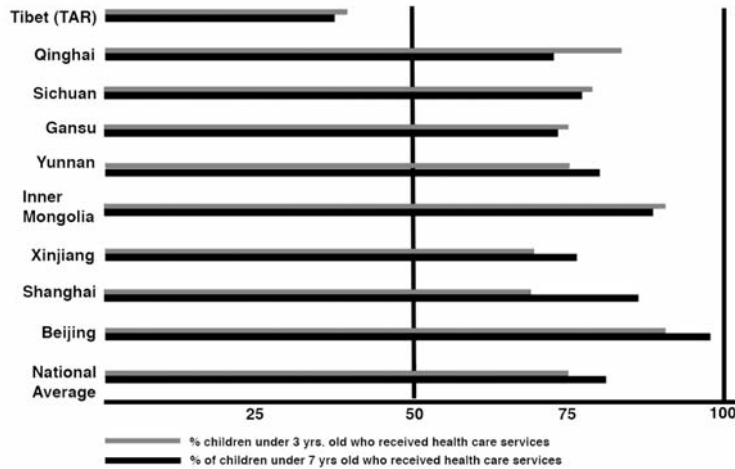
Not surprisingly, this negative trend extends from mothers to young children living in the TAR. In the PRC, young children in the TAR are the least likely to receive health care services (fig. 9). Only 41% of the children aged 7 and under and 43.5% of children aged 3 and under received health care in the TAR. The national average is over 75%. Neighbouring provinces such as Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, and Yunnan fare much better, with roughly 75% or more of the children (aged 7 and under) having received health care services in 2009.



Only 41% of Tibetan children in the TAR have received health care services, the lowest percentage in the PRC.

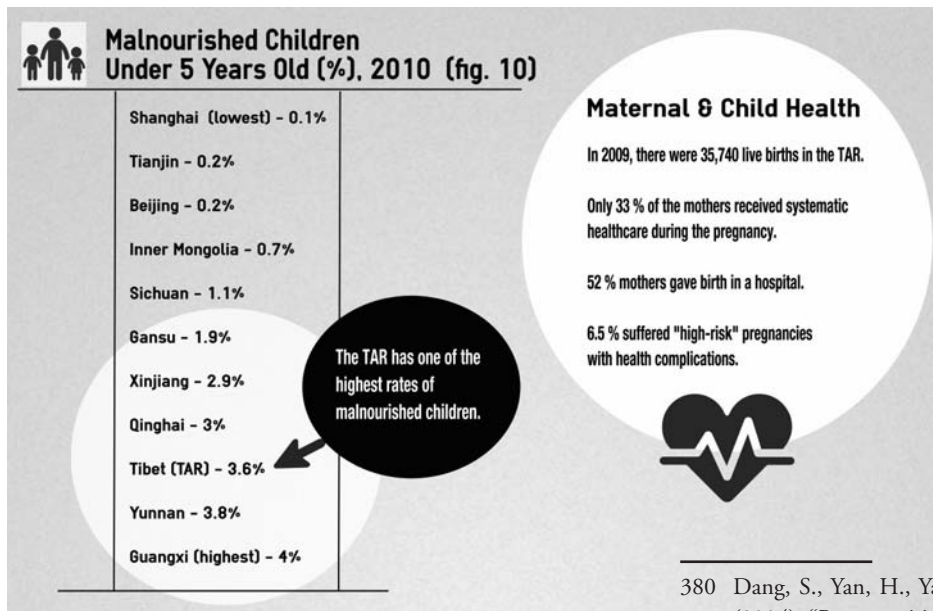


Percentage of Children Receiving Health Care Services, 2010 (fig. 9)



Source: 2010 China Population and Family Planning Yearbook, image copyright of TCHRD, 2014.

While fewer children are receiving health care in the TAR, it appears that they also need it the most. As published by the state’s 2010 China Population and Family Planning Yearbook, the TAR has one of the highest rates of malnourished children, with 3.6% of the children under 5 years old suffering from malnutrition. The only two places with a higher percentage are Yunnan (3.8%) and Guangxi (4%) (fig. 10).



Source: Sixth National Population Census of China 2010, image copyright of TCHRD, 2014.

Independent studies have shown that the high rate of malnutrition draws attention to a high prevalence of stunting among Tibetan children. In a survey taken in seven districts of the TAR in 1999, with a sample of 1655 children aged 3 and under, researchers found the prevalence of malnutrition for children was 39% for

stunting, 23.7% for underweight, and 5.6% for wasting.³⁸⁰ Rural children had slightly higher rates than urban children. The study concluded that “[for] Tibetan young children, the nutritional status of the entire population is poor and the prevalence of malnutrition is higher, especially for stunting.”³⁸¹ Although malnutrition and stunting may be associated with living at high altitudes, the authors cite previous studies that show no such connection for Tibetans who have long adapted to high altitudes. Instead, they underscored the

urban-rural divide and how “socioeconomic factors are playing a more and more important role in the growth of Tibetan children.”³⁸² In other words, the chronic malnutrition of Tibetan children is not simply a result of the remote environment but an urgent social issue that could be addressed through better health care services and proper socioeconomic

380 Dang, S., Yan, H., Yamamoto, S., Wang, X., and Zeng, L. (2004). “Poor nutritional status of younger Tibetan children living at high altitudes.” European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 58: 938-946.

381 Ibid at 938.

382 Ibid at 945.

development.³⁸³

5. Elderly Health

With poor access to health care, high infant mortality rates, and chronic malnutrition, it is no surprise that the TAR has a low average life expectancy of 66 years. According to the 2010 census results, about 25% of the TAR’s elderly population, aged 60-years-old and above, are still working in manual labour jobs (fig 11). Only 26% of the elderly population reported to be in “good health” and about 22% reported they were in “poor health, but living independently.” Interestingly, the census does not provide a total figure for how many elders reported poor health, regardless of being able to live independently or dependently. It is likely that the number of those in poor health yet living independently would yield a much smaller number, thus concealing the actual number of elders in poor health.

Indicators of Elderly Health by Region, age 60 up, 2010, (fig. 11)

Region	Elderly Population (age 60 up)	Working Labor Jobs %	In Good Health %	In Poor Health But Living Independently %	Not Receiving Retirement Pensions %	Cannot Live Independently %
Tibet (TAR)	20828	24.7	26.4	21.5	30.4	22
Hainan TAP	3494	19.1	33	17.1	6.6	4.2
Huangnan TAP	2138	17.4	28.9	16.1	4.7	8.5
Guoluo TAP	1358	17.9	18	25.3	2.9	4.7
Yushu TAP	2672	14.3	11.1	39	2.2	11
Ngawa TAP	10149	26.7	41.2	14.9	6.4	4
Ganzi TAP	10718	25.9	33.7	19.8	6.9	5.7
Gannan TAP	8530	19.8	30.2	18.4	4.1	3.8

What the census says about elderly health:

- * Ngawa has the highest percentage of elders working labor jobs (27%) as well as the highest percentage of elders in GOOD health (41%).
- * Guoluo and Yushu have the POOREST elder health signs, lagging far behind other areas. Only 18% of elders in Guoluo and 11 % in Yushu reported good health.
- * The TAR has by far the highest number of elderly who are NOT receiving pensions (30%), whereas more than 90% in the other regions are receiving pensions.
- * The TAR also has the highest number of elders who cannot live independently (22%).



Outside of the TAR, the 2010 census provides data for the seven TAPS with a majority Tibetan population. Of the seven TAPS, Ngawa had the highest percentage of elders working in manual labour jobs (27%) as well as the highest percentage of elders in good health (41%). Further study is needed to see if there is a direct correlation between these numbers. Guoluo and Yushu had the worst elderly health indicators. Only 18% of the elderly population in Guoluo and 11% in Yushu reported good health. In Yushu, an area that was struck by a devastating earthquake in 2010 just months before the census was taken, 39% of the elderly reported being in “poor health but living independently.”

The TAR had by far the highest percentage of elders (30%) who were not receiving retirement pensions, far higher than all the TAPS, which reported only 4-7 % of their elders living without pensions. The TAR also had a far higher percentage of elders (22%) who reported they “cannot live independently,” compared to the TAPS that reported a much lower figure of 4-11 % of elders not able to live independently. These dramatic discrepancies help account for the low life expectancy in the TAR compared to the surrounding provinces of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan. As is the case with the young, it is stunning to see the TAR falling so far behind its provincial neighbours when it comes to the health of its elderly population.

Source: Sixth National Population Census of China 2010, image copyright of TCHRD, 2014.

6. Hospitals and Doctors by Region

Between 2006 and 2010, the only region that saw a significant increase in hospitals and doctors was the TAR, which gained over 5,200 hospitals and 500 doctors (fig. 12). In all the TAPS the number of hospitals either remained the same or decreased. The rapid building of hospitals, roads, and schools


383 This argument is set forth by the following studies: Harris, N., Crawford, P., Yangzom, Y., Pinzo, L., Gyaltzen, P., and Hudes, M. “Nutritional and Health Status of Tibetan Children Living at High Altitudes” *New England Journal of Medicine*, v. 344, no. 5: 341-347 and Maberly, G. and Sullivan, K. (2001) “Alarming Facts about the Health and Nutrition of Children in Tibet” *New England Journal of Medicine*, v. 344, no. 5.

is often celebrated as the proof of Tibet’s successful development. It is also connected to the mass population transfer of Han workers to Tibet. It is troubling that this dramatic increase in hospitals has failed to raise the TAR’s average life expectancy, infant mortality rates, malnutrition rates, and poor elderly health to match that of its neighbours and the national standard. This is an area that requires urgent research to uncover the true story of state-led development inside Tibet.

much criticism from researchers who point to the “education gap” between urban and rural children. The 2010 census and other state-led statistical studies make it possible to see the PRC’s official numbers on educational attainment, illiteracy, average years of schooling, and the growth of educational facilities and resources across different regions. As the charts below will show (figs. 13-19), there are undeniable inequalities in the PRC’s lauded education system, especially in TAR. On

all major indicators of education, the TAR scores among the lowest in the PRC. For some indicators TAR is the lowest by a large margin.

Hospitals and Doctors by Region, 2006-2010, (fig. 12)



Region	# Hospitals		# Hospital Beds per 1000 persons		# Doctors		# Doctors per 1000 persons	
	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010
Tibet (TAR)	97	5368	2.44	2.95	2864	3395	1.07	1.1
Hainan TAP	12	12	1.5	3.35	447	495	1.1	1.1
Huangnan TAP	8	8	5.2	3	272	273	1.2	1.06
Golog TAP	11	11	3.3	3	237	242	1.6	1.3
Yushu TAP	12	12	1.8	1.9	275	306	0.9	0.8
Ngawa TAP	35	25	3.2	3	1522	1171	1.8	1.3
Garze TAP	46	40	3.04	2.7	1301	1245	1.4	1.1
Gannan TAP	19	19	2.48	2.9	Not available	617	Not available	0.9

➔ Between 2006-2010, the only region that saw a significant increase in hospitals and doctors was the TAR, where thousands of hospitals were built. But the number of beds and doctors per person in the TAR barely increased, with only 1 doctor and 3 beds serving 1000 people. Infrastructure building does not appear to boost healthcare services.



Source: Sixth National Population Census of China 2010, image copyright TCHRD, 2014

1. Educational Attainment and Inequality

Education inequality is measured by the Gini coefficient, which measures the

D. Education in Tibet

In 1986, the PRC passed a compulsory education law to make nine years of education mandatory for all children.³⁸⁴ Students who successfully complete high school are then admitted to universities on the basis of their national exam scores. For almost 30 years, these programs successfully increased access to education across China and popularised higher education. The average years of schooling (AYS) increased from 6.8 years in 1996 to 8.3 years in 2008.³⁸⁵ Its proponents have hailed the modern Chinese education system as a paradigm of educational equity. However, it has also attracted

relative inequality of the schooling distribution, with higher numbers indicating a higher level of inequality. The AYS also serves as an indicator of education inequality, with more years indicating a better distribution of educational resources. In surveys conducted in 2000 and 2008, the TAR had the highest Gini coefficient of .4271 and a lowest AYS of 4.71 for 2008 (fig. 13). The neighbouring regions of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu, and Qinghai all perform much better than the TAR, with an AYS between 6.9 and 7.51. This data shows that despite the compulsory 9-year education “universally offered” in the PRC, the average Tibetan youth living in the TAR only receives 4 to 5 years of schooling (compared to the national average of 8.27 years).

384 Rong, Ma. (2014). “Bilingual Education and Language Policy in Tibet” in J. Leibold and Y. Chen (eds.), *Minority Education in China*, Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 83-106.

385 Yang, J., Huang, X., and Liu, X. (2014). “An analysis of education inequality in China.” *International Journal of Educational Development*, 37: 2-10.

Education Gini Coefficient and Average Years of Schooling (AYS), fig. 13

Region	2000 Gini	2000 AYS	2008 Gini	2008 AYS
National Average	.2377	7.62	.2255	8.27
Beijing	.2109	9.99	.1977	10.97
Sichuan	.2422	7.06	.2413	7.51
Yunnan	.2946	6.33	.2565	6.90
Gansu	.3273	6.54	.2963	7.17
Qinghai	.3954	6.12	.3072	7.26
TAR	.5946	3.43	.4271	4.71

Source: J. Yang et al, *An analysis of education inequality in China*, *Int'l Journal of Educational Devt*, 37, 2014: 4

Researchers have argued that such education gaps could be easily addressed if adequate government spending were dedicated to education. The PRC's educational investment remains about half that of other OECD countries, comprising less than 3% of GDP in most years, between 1990-2010.³⁸⁶ Despite the strong evidence for the lack of education in rural areas, the PRC has given it minimal attention

and not taken adequate action to decrease inequality.³⁸⁷

The educational disparities are apparent in the 2010 census results for the TAR and other Tibetan populated areas (fig. 14). In 2010, 37% of eligible school-aged children (ages 6 and up) in the TAR never attended school. This is a much higher percentage than the neighbouring areas of Qinghai (28%), Gansu (19%), Sichuan (28%) and Yunnan (16%). As a whole, the TAR and these inland provinces fare much worse than the PRC's national average of 5% of school-aged children who never attended school.

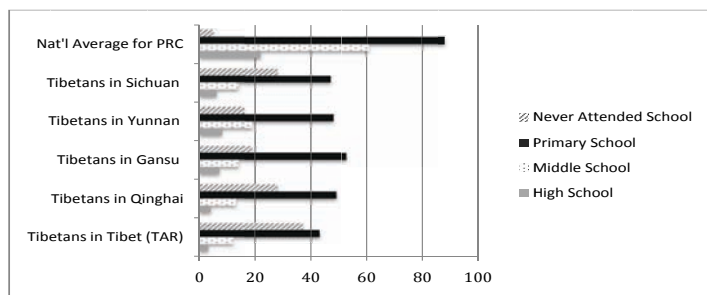
As children transition to middle school, the inequality is more pronounced. In an analysis of the 2000 census on school enrolment and graduation rates in the Western provinces of the PRC, including the TAR, researchers identified enrolment in middle school and high school as the two times when many youth leave the educational system.³⁸⁸ This remained true in 2010, especially for the Tibetans living in the TAR, Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan. In all of these regions, less than 20% of Tibetan primary school students enrolled in middle school. The transition to high school is even more rare, with less than 5% of Tibetan youth in the TAR, Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan making the transition.

Studies show that Tibetan students face many hurdles in making the transitions from primary school to middle school and onward, including the increasing use of Chinese as the primary medium of instruction, the lack of quality learning environments, the lack of relevancy to local cultures and economies, the long travel distance to the schools, and the

Fig. 14 - 2010 Population of Tibetans Receiving an Education (with % out of total Tibetan population, age 6 up)

Region	Total Tibetan Population age 6 up	Never Attended School	Attended Primary School	Attended Middle School	Attended High School	Attended Post-Secondary
TAR	2,429,830	907,134 37%	1,041,572 43%	292,345 12%	81,002 3%	107,777 4%
Qinghai	1,225,771	338,806 28%	605,923 49%	156,016 13%	59,656 5%	65,370 5%
Sichuan	1,360,758	375,848 28%	639,579 47%	196,644 14%	78,705 6%	69,982 5%
Gansu	443,182	83,234 19%	234,225 53%	62,485 14%	29,698 7%	33,540 8%
Yunnan	131,486	20,623 16%	62,769 48%	25,457 19%	10,738 8%	11,899 9%
Total	5,591,027	1,725,645 31%	2,584,068 46%	732,947 13%	259,799 5%	288,568 5%

Comparison with the PRC National Average



386 Yang, J., Huang, X., and Liu, X. (2014). "An analysis of education inequality in China." *International Journal of Educational Development*, 37: 2-10.

387 Yang et. al, 10.

388 Connelly, R. and Zheng, Z. (2007). "School Enrollment and Graduation Rates in Western China Based on the 2000 Census," *Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies*, 5:2, 147-161.

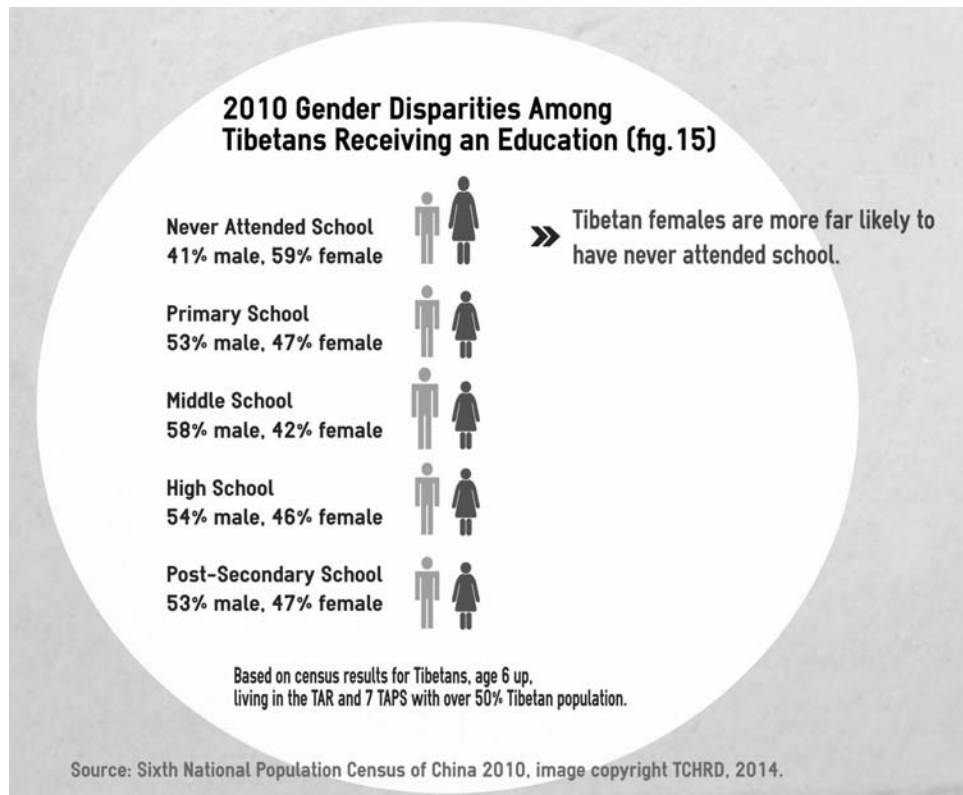
lack of available jobs after graduation.³⁸⁹ Most primary schools teach in both Tibetan and Chinese. However, the use of Chinese as the primary language of instruction dramatically increases after primary school. In most middle and high schools, all the courses are taught in Chinese with only one Tibetan language course included in the curriculum. Therefore, the students who enter middle and high school are more likely to perform poorly because of the language barrier.

In 2010, approximately 288,500 Tibetan students from the TAR, Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, and Yunnan attended university, college, or a post-secondary vocational school (less than 5% of the total school-aged population, age 6 and up). According to Chinese education researcher Ma Rong, most of these students are attending minority universities or universities in minority regions.³⁹⁰ It is increasingly difficult for Tibetan high school graduates to enter top Chinese universities. Peking University, one of China's top universities, recruited only 37 Tibetan undergraduates, 13 masters students, and 4 PhDs between 2006-2010.³⁹¹ Furthermore, a study from 2004 found that universities outside the TAR admitted only 336 TAR students and of this number, 67% or 227 were ethnically Han.³⁹² These numbers show that Tibetan youth are very

much disadvantaged when it comes to accessing education at all levels.

2. Gender Disparities

In the TAR and the seven Tibetan majority TAPS, the gender breakdown shows females are less likely to receive an education. According to the 2010 census, out of all the Tibetans who never attended school, 59% were female and 41% were male (fig.15). Tibetan females, especially those from rural areas, were far less likely to attend school compared with the males. For those Tibetans who attended primary school, 53% were male and 47% female. During the crucial jump to middle school, Tibetan boys also fared better: 58% of middle school students were male and only 42 % were female. For high school and post-secondary, the



389 See e.g. Postiglione, et. al (2004, 2014); Rong, Ma. (2014); and Connelly, R. and Zheng, Z. (2007).

390 Rong, Ma. (2014). "Bilingual Education and Language Policy in Tibet" in J. Leibold and Y. Chen (eds.), *Minority Education in China*, Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 83-106.

391 Rong, 2014.

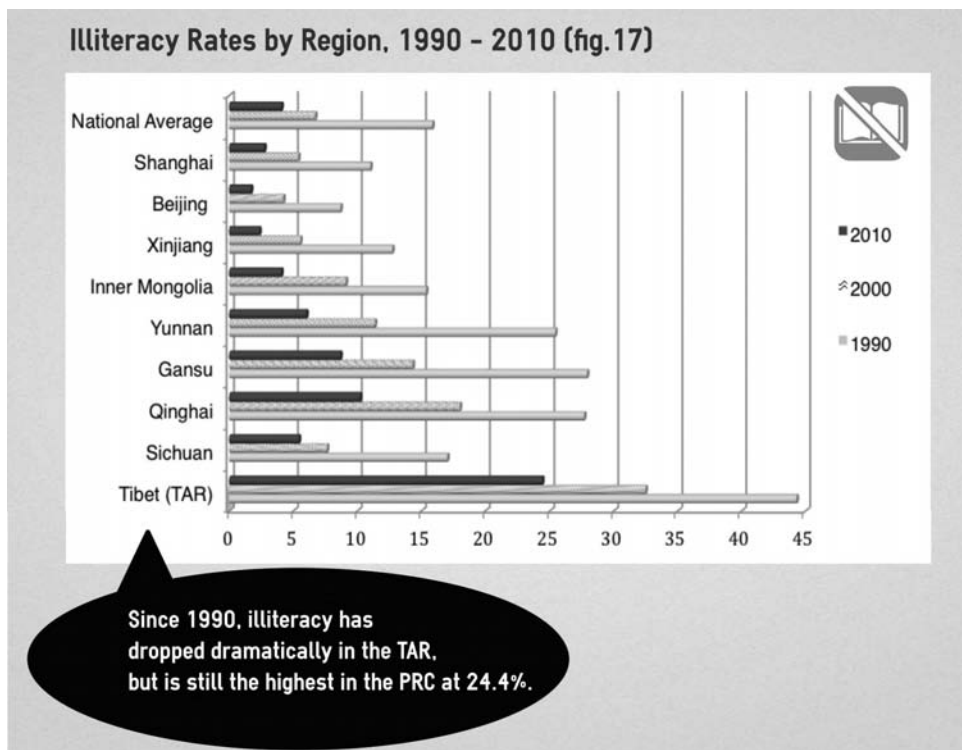
392 Postiglione et al, 2004.

percentages level out a bit, hovering around 53% male and 47% female. These results show that Tibetan boys have a significant advantage over the girls when it comes to accessing education.

3. Illiteracy rates

With the low rates of educational attainment, it follows that illiteracy rates are also high in Tibetan populated regions. The 2010 census provides illiteracy rates at the regional and prefectural level for areas with a majority Tibetan population (fig. 16). The chart below, which is based only on those who are aged 15 years old and up, shows the TAR with the highest percentage of illiterate persons (32%) compared to the other seven TAPS. Huangnan and Ganzi also have high percentages in the 30% range. All other regions have significantly lower percentages of illiteracy, with the lowest recorded in Ngawa TAP of Sichuan (12%). In all regions, females are far more likely to be illiterate, comprising 57% or more of all illiterate people over 15 years old. These numbers are proportionate to the gender disparities in educational attainment

On a national level, the TAR has had the highest illiteracy rate in the PRC since 1990. Depending on the official publication released, the illiteracy rate fluctuates because of the method used to calculate it. The 2010 census lists the TAR's illiteracy rate at 32% because it counts only the population aged 15 and up but the *Major Figures of the 2010 Population Census* (a widely published summary of the census results) lists it at 24% because it takes this percentage out of the entire population.



2010 Illiteracy Rates by Region and Gender (fig. 16)

Source: *Major Figures of the 2010 Population Census, National Bureau of Statistics of the PRC.*

Tibetan Region (over 50% Tibetan)	Total population age 15 and up	% of illiterate persons	% male	% female
TAR	2,270,481	32.29	39	61
Hainan	332,429	23.19	33	67
Huangnan	189,645	30.28	32	68
Guoluo	130,555	16.62	34	66
Yushu	257,865	26.19	41	59
Aba	720,211	12.39	35	65
Ganzi	838,524	30.17	43	57
Gannan	537,914	17.89	34	66

Either way, the numbers cannot disguise the fact that the TAR has an extraordinarily high rate of illiteracy compared to its neighbours and the rest of the PRC. The comparative figure of the different regions (fig. 17) shows the TAR with an illiteracy rate that is 6 times that of the national average of 4%. The figure also shows the TAR's soaring illiteracy rate compared to its neighbours of Qinghai (10%), Gansu (9%), Sichuan (5%), and Yunnan (6%).

Source: *Sixth National Population Census of the PRC, 2010*

4. Educational Facilities

A key revelation lies in the number of educational facilities that were built and closed in the TAR and other Tibetan-majority TAPs from 2006-2013 (**fig. 18**). Based on the statistical yearbook data for each region, we see dramatic fluctuations in the number of schools in each area. With the exception of kindergarten schools, most regions saw a sharp decline in the number of schools. On one hand, the state is expanding access to kindergarten, bringing Tibetan children into the educational system at a much younger age. Over 400 kindergarten schools were built in the TAR in the past 6 years. On the other hand, the shrinking number of elementary, middle, and high schools reflects the widespread closing of village schools, which are consolidated into large boarding schools located in townships and cities. This consolidation of schools forces young children to either travel long distances to attend school or to leave their families and live on campus to gain an education. Studies have shown that this strategy is widely used to encourage nomads to take on a sedentary lifestyle by moving them closer to towns and cities.³⁹³

Interestingly, the increase in the number of kindergartens does not always translate into better learning environments for young Tibetan children. For instance, in the TAR, there was a dramatic jump of 42 kindergartens in 2006 to 480 in 2013. With an increase of over 400 schools, the student to teacher ratio did not drop but actually rose from one teacher per 25 students in 2006 to one teacher per 39 students in 2013. This suggests that the new schools are poorly staffed to handle the increased volume of students. This trend holds true for Huangnan, Guoluo, and Yushu, all areas that saw a big jump in the number of kindergartens and kindergarten enrolment but not enough teachers to maintain a reasonable teacher-student ratio. The worst case is Guoluo, where one kindergarten teacher was available per 81 students in 2013.

Interestingly, in Ngawa and Ganzi TAPs in Sichuan,

the increased number of kindergartens coincided with a sharp decline in student enrolment. For instance, Ngawa saw an increase from 27 to 64 kindergartens in the 6-year period, but a dramatic decline of 8,961 enrolled kindergarten students to just 729 students in 2013. A very similar trend is seen in Ganzi as well. Further research is needed to explain these dramatic regional differences.

During the 6-year period, a greater number of elementary schools were closed compared to middle schools or high schools. In Hainan TAP, 344 elementary schools declined to just 54. In Ngawa TAP, 1,195 elementary schools declined to 286. The closing of these schools did lead to a significant decline in the number of enrolled students. In Hainan, 51,000 elementary students declined to just over 45,000. In Ngawa, 99,000 enrolled elementary students declined to 75,000. More research is needed to verify if these missing children are simply opting out of elementary school or travelling elsewhere to receive an education. With the closing down of village schools, there are reports that some local Tibetan groups are forming community schools or informal vocational centres to educate their children.³⁹⁴ These may not be counted in the census.

The decline in middle and high schools is less pronounced, but still significant. To continue with the above examples, Hainan had 42 middle and high schools in 2006, a number that was reduced to 19 in 2013. Unlike the trend with elementary schools, there was actually a slight increase of enrolled middle and high school students in Hainan. The same is true for Ngawa as well, which lost 9 middle and high schools despite an increase in enrolment. The only region that deviates from this trend is the TAR, which saw an increase of 4 middle and high schools, increased student enrolment, as well as improved student-teacher ratio.

These shifting numbers show that educational development and reorganization are happening on

³⁹³ See Postiglione et. al, 2014; Bangsbo 2008.

³⁹⁴ See Rong, 2014.

a large scale, with many regional differences at play. In-depth research at the prefectural level is needed to identify the key driving forces behind these changes. Scholars have pointed to the changing patterns of population mobility, the spread of mass protests since 2008, the controversial resettlement of the nomadic population, and

state-led development projects as just a few of the driving social forces behind the restructuring of the educational system in Tibet.³⁹⁵ The dramatic pace of change should sound an alarm, as these shifts will impact Tibetans for generations to come and it is highly unlikely that local needs and interests are being consulted in the process.



Educational Facilities, Personnel, and Student-Teacher Ratios by Region, 2006 - 2013 (fig. 18)

Region	# kindergarten schools		# enrolled kindergarten students		# kindergarten teachers		student-teacher ratio	
	2006	2013	2006	2013	2006	2013	2006	2013
Tibet (TAR)	42	480	9596	61495	378	1593	25.4	38.6
Qinghai								
Hainan TAP	11	252	3144	16811	89	584	35.3	28.8
Huangnan TAP	5	74	1249	6209	52	121	24	51.3
Guoluo TAP	5	6	740	3173	31	39	23.9	81.4
Yushu TAP	5	26	749	2076	47	38	15.9	54.6
Sichuan								
Aba	27	64	8961	729	289	564	31	1.3
Ganzi TAP	30	332	6063	667	321	580	18.9	1.2
Gansu								
Gannan TAP	12		3999					
Region	# primary schools		# enrolled primary students		# primary teachers		student-teacher ratio	
	2006	2013	2006	2013	2006	2013	2006	2013
Tibet (TAR)	890	857	327497	292016	14267	18853	22.9	15.5
Qinghai								

395 See Postiglione et. al, 2004, 2014.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Hainan TAP	344	54	51000	45141	2585	2563		17.6
Huangnan TAP	191	142	34000	27882	1910	1636		17
Guoluo TAP	59	53	14000	20694	943	1042		19.9
Yushu TAP	187	131	33000	50923	1444	2102		24.2
Sichuan								
Aba	1195	286	99000	74995	6,269	6204		12.1
Ganzi TAP	927	588	97000	107090	5364	6784		15.8
Gansu								
Gannan TAP	640	461	84713	89673	4394	5419		16.5
Region	# middle & high schools		# enrolled middle & high school students		# middle & high teachers		student-teacher ratio	
	2006	2013	2006	2013	2006	2013	2006	2013
Tibet (TAR)	118	122	154048	178091	8161	12640	18.9	14
Qinghai								
Hainan TAP	42	19	23167	26474	1179	1652		16
Huangnan TAP	20	20	10777	15369	589	818		18.8
Guoluo TAP	14	9	3188	9679	328	406		23.6
Yushu TAP	16	12	6213	15606	448	686		22.8
Sichuan								
Aba	66	57	43468	49381	2865	3836		12.9
Ganzi TAP	36	46	28678	49892	1970	3009		16.6
Gansu								
Gannan TAP	56	51	32805	50930	1822	2745		18.6

Source: Provincial Statistical Yearbooks, 2006-2013

5. Worker Education levels

Education researchers have found that one of the primary reasons Tibetan families keep their children at home instead of sending them to school is the lack of suitable employment upon graduation.³⁹⁶ If the children are sent to school, it is not certain that they will be employed upon graduation. At the same time, they are very much needed at home to carry out essential work for the family, such as caring for livestock, farming, or trading. Nomadic and rural families rely on the children to carry out tasks essential to the household economy. The 2010 census gives pertinent data on this issue as it identifies the education levels of workers in the region's major industries of agriculture and livestock. In the TAR, the vast majority of labourers in agriculture and livestock have not gained more than an elementary school education (fig. 19). For instance, the numbers show that the agriculture industry mostly hires those who have never attended school (30,852 labourers) or those with only an elementary school education (36,111 labourers) compared to just 232 individuals with post-secondary degrees. There are far fewer jobs for those with a middle school education or higher, as seen in the manufacturing, forestry, and mining industries.



2010 TAR Workers' Education Levels by Major Industry (fig. 19)

Education Level	Agriculture	Livestock	Manufacturing	Forestry	Mining
Never Attended School	30,852	19,790	467	77	30
Elementary School	36,111	12,000	1071	127	90
Middle School	7,918	2,353	931	61	99
High School	706	210	405	18	65
Higher Education	232	96	322	3	40

Source: Sixth National Population Census of the PRC, 2010

396 See Postiglione et. al, 2004, 2014.

E. Conclusion

The 2010 census reveals a two-sided picture that does not add up. On one hand, it reveals substantial increases in health and education infrastructure and personnel, such as a greater number of hospitals, doctors, schools, and teachers, especially in the TAR. On the other hand, it reveals strikingly disproportionate regional inequalities and the lack of improved access to basic health and education services. The TAR, in particular, lags far behind its neighbours and the PRC national averages on all major indicators of health and education, including life expectancy, maternal health, and child health. The TAR also has the highest rate of illiteracy in the PRC, with nearly a third of the adult population being illiterate.

What doesn't add up here is that the TAR data makes some of the biggest leaps in infrastructure building over the past 10 years compared to its neighbouring provinces of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan. Literally hundreds of schools and thousands of hospitals were built in the TAR since 2000, far surpassing the health and education infrastructure building in the other provinces with large Tibetan populations. Yet despite these large-scale building projects, the 2010 census shows the

TAR nowhere near catching up with any of the inland provinces on the major indicators of health and education. Although there are improvements since 2000, it is still troubling

how far behind the region falls when compared to the rest of the PRC.

The 2010 census data shows that the lauded campaigns for developing a peaceful and prosperous Tibet and billions of dollars in investment have not succeeded in providing the most fundamental needs in health and education enjoyed by the rest of the PRC, such as proper nutrition, access to health care, and basic literacy. We must also keep in mind that the 2010 census results likely paint a more positive picture than is actually the case on the ground.

The 2010 census results should sound an alarm. The severe lack of health care and education in the TAR amounts to a humanitarian crisis. With one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world and the low average life expectancy of 66 years old, it is undeniable that the current health development programs require re-evaluation. The rapid building of schools and hospitals does not appear to be transforming the situation for the better, especially considering that the neighbouring provinces are faring much better without similar development campaigns.

More in-depth research is urgently needed to identify the reasons behind such disparity. It would be useful to compare how government investments in health and education are spent across these inland provinces, including the distribution of resources and the training of key personnel. It would also be vital to identify the social and cultural barriers that are preventing Tibetans from accessing the most basic health and education services

1. Key Findings on Health in Tibet:

- In 2010, the TAR had the PRC's lowest average life expectancy at 66 years old, compared to the PRC's national average of 74 years old.
 - In 2010, the TAR had an infant mortality rate of 23.5%, the highest in all regions of the PRC and more than twice as high as the neighbouring provinces.
- In 2010, only 33% of mothers in the TAR received systematic health care and 52% gave birth in a hospital.
 - Young children in the TAR are the least likely to receive health care in the PRC. In 2010, less than half of TAR children aged 7 and under received healthcare, compared to the roughly 75% of children who received health care in Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan. The children of the TAR also suffer high rates of malnutrition and stunting.
 - Between 17 -25% of elderly Tibetans (aged 60 and up) are still working in labour jobs in 2010. Ngawa has the highest percentage of elders reporting good health (41%) whereas Yushu has the lowest (11%). The TAR has by far, the highest percentage of elders who are not receiving retirement pensions (30%).
 - Of all the Tibetan majority regions, only the TAR saw a substantial jump in the number of hospitals and doctors from 2006-2010. In just 4 years, over 5,200 hospitals were built and 500 doctors were hired. However, this did not improve the average number of hospital beds and doctors per person. In 2010, the TAR had only 3 hospital beds and 1 doctor per 1000 people.

2. Key Findings on Education in Tibet:

- In 2008, the TAR had the lowest average years of schooling per person at 4.71 years. The neighbouring provinces of Qinghai, Gansu, Yunnan, and Sichuan all had average years of schooling in the 7 year range. The national PRC average was 8 years.
- In 2010, compared to Tibetans living in Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu, and Qinghai, Tibetans in the TAR had the highest percentage of those who never attended school, 37%. About half of all Tibetans in the TAR, Sichuan, Gansu, Qinghai, and

Yunnan have attended primary school, but a much smaller percentage (between 12-19%) make the transition to middle school. Less than 5% of all Tibetans in these regions make it to high school or beyond.

- Tibetan males have a significant advantage over Tibetan females when it comes to accessing education. In 2010, out of those who never attended school, about 59% are female. At all levels of primary, middle, and high school, Tibetan males outnumber the Tibetan females.
- In 2010, the illiteracy rate in the TAR for those aged 15 years and up was 32%, the highest in the PRC. This is significantly higher than the illiteracy rates in the Tibetan majority TAPS, which range from 12% in Ngawa to 30% in Ganzi and Huangnan.
- With the exception of an increase in number of kindergarten schools, the TAR and the Tibetan majority TAPS saw a sharp decline in the number of elementary, middle, and high schools from 2006-2013. This is likely the result of closing down village schools, which have been consolidated into large boarding schools located in towns and cities.
- In the TAR, the largest industries of agriculture and livestock primarily hire workers who have never attended school or only attended elementary school. Thus it appears that students with a middle school education (or higher) have a smaller chance of finding suitable employment.

F. Work Cited

Adams, V., Miller, S., Chertow, J., Craig, S., Samen, A. and Varner, M. (2005). "Having a 'safe delivery': conflicting views from Tibet." *Health Care for Women International*, 26: 821-851.

Bangsbo, E. (2008). "Schooling for Knowledge and Cultural Survival: Tibetan Community

Schools in Nomadic Herding Areas." *Education Review*, 60(1): 69-84.

China Population and Family Planning Yearbook of 2010, China Statistics Press.

Connelly, R. and Zheng, Z. (2007). "School Enrollment and Graduation Rates in Western China Based on the 2000 Census," *Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies*, 5:2, 147-161.

Dang, S., Yan, H., Yamamoto, S., Wang, X., and Zeng, L. (2004). "Poor nutritional status of younger Tibetan children living at high altitudes." *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 58: 938-946.

Gansu Statistical Yearbooks, 2000-2013, China Statistics Press.

Goyal, O. (2005). *Nomads at the Crossroads*. Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

Harris, N., Crawford, P., Yangzom, Y., Pinzo, L., Gyaltzen, P., and Hudes, M. "Nutritional and Health Status of Tibetan Children Living at High Altitudes" *New England Journal of Medicine*, v. 344, no. 5: 341-347.

Lanjouw, P.F. and Ravallion, M. (1995) "Poverty and Household Size," *Economic Journal*, Vol. 105, No. 433.

Maberly, G. and Sullivan, K. (2001) "Alarming Facts about the Health and Nutrition of Children in Tibet" *New England Journal of Medicine*, v. 344, no. 5.

Postiglione, G., Jiao, B., Xiaoliang, L., and Tsamla. (2014). "Popularizing Basic Education in Tibet's Nomadic Regions" in J. Leibold and Y. Chen (eds.), *Minority Education in China*, Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 107-129.

Postiglione, G., Zhiyong, Z., Jiao, B. (2004). "From ethnic segregation to impact integration:

state schooling and identity construction for rural Tibetans” *Asian Ethnicity*, 5: 195-217.

Qinghai Statistical Yearbooks, 2000-2013, China Statistics Press.

Rong, Ma. (2014). “Bilingual Education and Language Policy in Tibet” in J. Leibold and Y. Chen (eds.), *Minority Education in China*, Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 83-106.

Sichuan Statistical Yearbooks, 2000-2013, China Statistics Press.

Sixth National Population Census of China 2010, China Statistics Press.

Wong, E. (2010). “China’s Money and Migrants Pour into Tibet.” *New York Times*, July 24, 2010.

Yang, J., Huang, X., and Liu, X. (2014). “An analysis of education inequality in China.” *International Journal of Educational Development*, 37: 2-10.

Yong, C. (2013). *China’s New Demographic Reality: Learning from the 2010 Census*. Population and Development Review, Volume 39, Issue 3.

Yunnan Statistical Yearbooks, 2000-2013, China Statistics Press.

II. Education in Tibet

The PRC’s 2010 census data on education in Tibet reveals that there are systemic and consistent problems with education in Tibet. The low number of Tibetans receiving an education and the high number of children dropping out of school is a problem that cannot be confined to a particular year or policy. In 2014, TCHRD published a special report discussing some of the causes and solutions to the poor of education system in Tibet.³⁹⁷ There are many interrelated causes for these problems.

³⁹⁷ Special Report on The Right to Education in Tibet (TCHRD 2014), available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Click-here.pdf>.

The problems are not insurmountable. Three of the main problems are: 1) the students cannot relate to the curriculum; Mandarin is increasingly used as the language of instruction, which makes it harder for Tibetans to learn; and 3) that the geography in Tibet makes centralized education system difficult. Both of these problems can be solved through relatively simple measures that have been tried and tested in other countries.

There are two main problems with the education system in Tibet: 1) the curriculum does not offer material children can relate to; and 2) the geography of Tibet makes it difficult to bring education to children.

A. Curriculum

The curriculum in Tibet is the product of an effort to control what children in Tibet think and believe. In some cases, the PRC’s control over textbooks and curriculum has succeeded in convincing students to trust government officials and the CCP.³⁹⁸ In Tibet, the curriculum has the effect of keeping children out of school. Because the curriculum rewrites Tibetan history and portrays Tibetan culture as barbaric parents are hesitant to send their children to school.³⁹⁹

In 2014, TCHRD obtained textbooks that are being used in Tibet. These textbooks confirm stories of how Tibetan culture is treated as barbaric⁴⁰⁰ and students learn to be ashamed of their culture and traditions.⁴⁰¹ When compared with previous

³⁹⁸ Alicia P.Q. Whittmeyer, We Don’t Need No Education: Thought control in the classroom is real -- and it works, *Foreign Policy*, 30 June 2014, available at: http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2014/06/30/we_dont_need_no_education_china_patriotic_education_hong_kong.

³⁹⁹ Special Report on The Right to Education in Tibet (TCHRD 2014) pp.12, 35 .

⁴⁰⁰ Tsering Woesser, My Chinese Education: Learning to Forget Tibet in China, *The New York Times*, 14 Aug. 2014, available at: http://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/15/opinion/learning-to-forget-tibet-in-china.html?_r=0.

⁴⁰¹ Special Report on The Right to Education in Tibet (TCHRD 2014) p. 12, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Click-here.pdf>.

textbooks, they demonstrate that the PRC removes more aspects of Tibetan culture and history. Historical examples of Buddhism in Tibet or Tibetan achievements are edited or deleted, as the PRC perceives any reference to Tibetan Buddhism, the Dalai Lamas, or Tibetan nationalism as a threat.⁴⁰²

In many cases, the PRC removed references to Tibetan Buddhism because they view it as a threat to stability.⁴⁰³ Textbooks from the 1980s discussed the Potala Palace's religious and political history and described the Dalai Lamas who lived there.⁴⁰⁴ By 2003, these paragraphs were deleted. Tibetan historical figures have also been reinvented to fit the PRC's propaganda. In a current textbook there is an entire chapter that discusses Thangtong Gyalpo. The textbook describes Thangtong Gyalpo as a proponent of Marxism, despite the fact that he lived in the 14th century—approximately 500 years before Karl Marx was born. Thangtong Gyalpo's achievements that relate to Tibetan culture or religion are never mentioned. This includes his recognition as a Buddhist saint, his founding of Tibetan opera, and his work on Tibetan Buddhist mediation and medicine.⁴⁰⁵ The textbook does mention Thangtong Gyalpo's suspension bridges, but omits that they were built to help travelling religious pilgrims.⁴⁰⁶ Similarly, even though the Sakya Monastery is mentioned in the textbooks the monks who studied religious teachings are not.⁴⁰⁷

The textbooks do more than undermine the successes of Tibetans. Other parts of the textbooks portray Tibetan culture as backward and inferior. Particularly among nomads, there is a perception

that the schools will teach children that their traditional way of life is inferior.⁴⁰⁸ Students from rural areas rarely return to farming and herding after attending schools.⁴⁰⁹ As a result, nomadic parents believe that the schools are designed to undermine their traditional way of life.⁴¹⁰ This perception, is confirmed by statements by PRC officials who emphasise that the goal of education is to ensure students are loyal to the CCP.⁴¹¹

To increase enrolment at schools the PRC could make the educational system more appealing to Tibetan families. Rather than ignore Tibetan successes and religion, while degrading Tibetan culture, the PRC could acknowledge the successes of Tibetan culture and the role religion played in it. The legal requirement to do this already exists in the PRC's Constitution.⁴¹² However, this legal requirement has not been implemented. Instead, the PRC has implemented the "Three Guarantees Policy."⁴¹³ This policy does not change the curriculum. Instead, it aims to increase enrolment by providing families with financial incentives.⁴¹⁴ If the PRC is serious about increasing enrolment in Tibet it must follow its own laws and provide a curriculum that will assuage the parents' fears.

B. Language

The Tibetan students that do attend school are disadvantaged compared to their Chinese counterparts because the primary language of instruction is in Mandarin and not Tibetan. Despite this, Tibetan schools are increasingly using Mandarin as the medium of instruction. In 2014 a survey revealed that Tibetan students want to be taught in Tibetan and learn more efficiently when they are.⁴¹⁵

402 Ibid at p. 11.

403 Ronald Schwartz, Religious Persecution in Tibet, Canada Tibet Committee, available at: http://www.tibet.ca/_media/PDF/Religious-Persecution-in-Tibet.pdf.

404 Special Report on The Right to Education in Tibet (TCHRD 2014) p. 11, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Click-here.pdf>.

405 Ibid.

406 Ibid.

407 Ibid.

408 Ibid at p. 35.

409 Ibid at p. 36.

410 Ibid at p. 34.

411 Ibid at p. 9.

412 Ibid at p. 13.

413 Ibid at p. 36.

414 Ibid.

415 Ibid at p. 21.

In TAR Tibetan is the medium of instruction for primary schools.⁴¹⁶ At middle and high schools classes are in Mandarin.⁴¹⁷ This is one reason why so few Tibetan make the transition from primary school to middle school (**fig. 14**). Students face a difficult transition from using Tibetan in school to Mandarin. This is exacerbated because if a Tibetan student does not understand something the teachers are unable to explain it in Tibetan. The student must either understand the explanation in Mandarin or not at all.

The PRC's efforts to make Mandarin the language of instruction has been slowed by resistance from students and teachers. In Qinghai province in 2010 students staged protests against the use of Mandarin in primary schools. The protests succeeded in delaying the use of Mandarin in primary school.⁴¹⁸ The students feared that the introduction of Mandarin as the medium of instruction was designed wipe out Tibetan.⁴¹⁹ There were similar protest in Rebgong (Ch: Tongren) in Malho (Ch: Huangnan) TAP in Qinghai on 9 November 2012.⁴²⁰ In November 2014, students protested the introduction of instruction in Mandarin in Dzoegge (Ch: Ruoergai) County in Ngaba (Ch: Aba) TAP in Sichuan Province.⁴²¹ The officials in Sichuan said that the switch to Mandarin would help students with their exams.⁴²²

If officials want to improve education and test results the solution is not to require younger and younger students to be taught in Mandarin. In

addition to sparking protests, this could force more children to drop out of school earlier. A more practical approach would be to adopt mother tongue-based bilingual education. This approach has been very successful in Finland where almost 6% of the population speaks Swedish as a native language.⁴²³ Mother tongue-based bilingual education requires all native Finnish speakers, almost 91% of the population, to study Swedish when they are about 13 years old. At the same age, native Swedish speakers are required to study Finnish.⁴²⁴ Both groups are taught in their native language. This system removes the stigma of speaking a minority language.⁴²⁵ Importantly, it also allows students to learn a second language while still getting the educational benefits of learning in their native language.

Implementing a system in Tibet would require Tibetan students to study Mandarin while being taught in Tibetan and Chinese students studying Tibetan while being taught in Mandarin. If successfully implemented, this system could improve Tibetan's test scores while not undermining Tibetan language or creating unnecessary barriers to education for Tibetans.

C. Geography

One of the most difficult problems facing any education system is how to reach rural communities. In Tibet, which is one of the least populated areas in the world, this problem is particularly pronounced.⁴²⁶ In rural communities, the distance between families makes developing a centralized school system difficult. The PRC has attempted to address this issue by creating boarding schools. However, these schools have not succeeded. Part of the reason is that nomadic communities think the curriculum at boarding schools will undermine their culture. Another

416 Ibid at p. 22.

417 Ibid.

418 Ibid at pp. 22-23.

419 Tibetan students protests Chinese language plans, CBC News, 23 Oct. 2010, available at: <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/tibetan-students-protest-chinese-language-plans-1.945376>.

420 Tibetan Students Protest Official's Call for Instruction in Chinese, Radio Free Asia, 6 Nov. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/instruction-11062014151550.html>.

421 Tibetan Students Protest Official's Call for Instruction in Chinese, Radio Free Asia, 6 Nov. 2014, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/instruction-11062014151550.html>.

422 Ibid.

423 Special Report on The Right to Education in Tibet (TCHRD 2014) p. 22, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Click-here.pdf>.

424 Ibid at p. 29.

425 Ibid.

426 Ibid at p. 39.

reason is that it is difficult to get teachers willing to teach in rural Tibet.⁴²⁷

The schools that are unable to get enough qualified teachers are understaffed or rely substitute teachers. Most small schools in TAR, referred to as “teaching spots” are so understaffed that they cannot offer all the required classes to elementary school students.⁴²⁸ Substitute teachers are teachers that do not meet the minimum requirements to be official teachers.⁴²⁹ In rural Tibetan areas, teachers that meet the minimum requirements are difficult to hire or refuse to work in impoverished rural areas.⁴³⁰ The PRC’s minimum qualifications to teach do not take into account the differences between rural and urban areas or the local language and culture. This means that even when teachers who are qualified to teach go to rural areas they are not ready to teach effectively.

The PRC can increase the accessibility of schools by utilising mobile learning. At its most basic, mobile learning requires a radio. In 1948, Australia introduced mobile learning to provide people in rural areas with an education by broadcasting classes over the radi. Since then the programme has thrived and expanded. By 2005, it is present in all but two of Australia’s states and territories.⁴³¹

With new technology, including the use of the Internet, mobile learning can reach people who would otherwise be inaccessible. According to official PRC information, the technology required to implement it already exists.⁴³² The PRC says that there are now 63,600 small schools including those in TAR that have digital teaching devices

and resources in the PRC.⁴³³ However, it is unclear whether they take full advantage of remote learning or merely provide communication technology to centralized schools. An essential element of mobile learning is that it decentralizes the education. Tibet is ideally situated for such mobile learning. If properly implemented it would also enable students to attend school without sacrificing their culture and language.

D. Conclusion

The census data demonstrated substantial problems with education in Tibet. Some of these problems are an unavoidable part of the Tibetan geography. Others represent the complexities of working with a minority culture that speaks a different language. None of these problems should prevent Tibetans from receiving an education. Other countries have been able to overcome similar problems. However, solving these problems would require a commitment by the PRC to improve education in Tibet. This would include teaching about Tibetan culture, teaching in Tibetan, and decentralizing schooling. Unfortunately, the PRC does not seem willing to make these necessary changes.

III. Nomad Resettlement

In 2014, the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) published a report on the resettlement of Tibetan nomads.⁴³⁴ The report argued that even though resettled Tibetan nomads are not recognized as Internally Displaced People (IDP) they face the same dangers and require the same protections.⁴³⁵

In Tibet the local governments have resettled or

427 Ibid at p. 40.

428 China’s small schools go digital, Xinhua, 27 Dec. 2014, available at: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-12/27/c_133882231.htm.

429 Special Report on The Right to Education in Tibet (TCHRD 2014) pp. 40-41, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Click-here.pdf>.

430 Ibid at p. 41.

431 Ibid at p. 45.

432 Ibid at o. 46.

433 China’s small schools go digital, Xinhua, 27 Dec. 2014, available at: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-12/27/c_133882231.htm.

434 Resettlement is Displacement: A Rights Based Perspective on the Internally Displaced in Tibet (TCHRD 2014), available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Click-here-to-download-TCHRDs-special-report-on-the-right-of-the-internally-displaced-in-Tibet.pdf>.

435 Ibid at p. 1.

relocated almost the entire nomadic population. About 40% of ethnic Tibetans in Tibet are nomadic or semi-nomadic.⁴³⁶ The resettlement of the Tibetan nomads will fundamentally and irreversibly alter Tibetan life and society.

Because of the large number of nomads and the resettlement programs impact the entire population. Between 2006 and 2012 in TAR, more than two-thirds of the entire population were effected by the relocation programs.⁴³⁷ In Qinghai Province, 90% of the nomadic population was resettled by 2013.⁴³⁸ In 2008, Sichuan Province announced it had resettled 80% of the nomadic population and expected to resettle the remaining 470,000 nomads by 2013.⁴³⁹

The legality of the resettlement of nomads is determined by various international legal instruments. In 2007, the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing provided basic principles and guidelines, based on existing human rights law, that apply to the displacement of people for the purposes of development. These guidelines established principles that should be followed before, during, and after displacement. The PRC's mass displacement of the Tibetan nomads violates these principles. This section will focus on the PRC's failure to fulfil its obligations prior to displacing the nomads.

The resettlement of the Tibetan nomads is usually implemented through false promises of a better life. Rather than help the nomads, the resettlement program leaves the previously self-sufficient

436 In Pictures: Tibetan Nomads, BBC, available at: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/picture_gallery/06/asia_pac_tibetan_nomads/html/1.stm

437 Resettlement is Displacement: A Rights Based Perspective on the Internally Displaced in Tibet (TCHRD 2014) p. 6, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Click-here-to-download-TCHRDs-special-report-on-the-right-of-the-internally-displaced-in-Tibet.pdf>.

438 Ibid.

439 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier De Schutter - Addendum: Mission to China, HRC, 20 Jan. 2012, UN Doc. No. A/HRC/19/59/Add.1, para. 35, available at: http://www.srfood.org/images/stories/pdf/officialreports/20120306_china_en.pdf.

nomads, without adequate housing, indebted, and unemployed.

A. International Law

Under international law forced evictions may only be carried out if certain specific criteria are met. If these criteria are not met then various human rights obligations are violated. These human rights include, among others, the right to an adequate standard of living in the ICESCR⁴⁴⁰ and the prohibition against arbitrary interference with a person's family or home in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.⁴⁴¹ These obligations are binding on the PRC through human rights treaties and customary international law.⁴⁴²

According to the Special Rapporteur for Adequate Housing's report, before people can be displaced three requirements must be met. First, the displacement must be unavoidable and consistent with human rights.⁴⁴³ Second, the people being displaced must be informed of the eviction, given an opportunity to challenge the displacement.⁴⁴⁴ Third, the resettlement measures, including the construction of houses and schools, and the provision of utilities must be adequate and completed before the eviction.⁴⁴⁵ The PRC has failed to meet these minimum standards.

B. Unavoidable and Consistent with Human Rights

The PRC offers various justifications for the resettlement of the nomads. The entire campaign to resettle Tibetan nomads is part of the PRC's efforts to create a "Socialist Countryside." The PRC has also attempted to justify many of the relocations projects as necessary to protect the environment. Neither of

440 ICESCR Art. 11(1).

441 ICCPR, Art. 17(1).

442 Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement, HRC, UN Doc. A/HRC/4/18, paras. 1, 3, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Housing/Guidelines_en.pdf.

443 Ibid at para. 40.

444 Ibid at paras. 37, 43.

445 Ibid at para. 44.

these explanations permit the resettlement of the nomads. In the specific instance of the Zangmu Dam in TAR, the displacement of approximately 330,000 could qualify as development based displacement.⁴⁴⁶ However, the displacement is still not unavoidable.

1. Socialist Countryside

The PRC says the resettlement and relocation of Tibetan nomads and farmers will create a ‘Socialist Countryside’ that will bring modern agricultural operations and capacity to Tibet.⁴⁴⁷ This justification does not assert that the resettlement/relocation is unavoidable, only that it will benefit the Tibetans. In reality, the nomads and farmers do not benefit from being resettled or relocated.

2. Environment

The PRC also claims that the resettlement of the nomads is necessary to protect the environment. Resettlement villages are a part of China’s development of a ‘Socialist Countryside’ and part of China’s ‘*Tuimu Huancao*’ policy. The *Tuimu Huancao* or “retire livestock and restore grassland” policy claims to “reverse severe grassland degradation” as well as “give herders the proper incentives both to better manage their land and also become more efficient market producers, thus raising their standard of living.”⁴⁴⁸ This justification has no scientific basis. Instead, the newly acquired land is used to promote mining and destructive environmental practices.⁴⁴⁹

446 ET Bureau. (2009, October 20). UPA under pressure to act fast on China. Economic Times, 20 Oct. 2009, available at: http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2009-10-20/news/28388341_1_yarlung-tsangpo-brahmaputra-second-largest-resettlement.

447 Jiabao, W., New Socialist Countryside - What Does It Mean? Beijing Review, 6 April 2006, available at: http://www.bjreview.com.cn/special/third_plenum_17thcpc/txt/2008-10/10/content_156190.htm.

448 Yeh, E., Restoring the grasslands?, China Dialogue, 26 Jan, 2010, available at: <https://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/3470>.

449 Sangay, L. (2012, July 13). For Tibetans, no other way to protest. Retrieved December 23, 2014, available at: http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/for-tibetans-no-other-way-to-protest/2012/07/13/gJQA13wniW_story.html

The PRC’s claim that relocation of nomads is necessary for environmental conservation is not scientifically sound. Before being resettled, Tibetans were practising techniques that had left the ecosystem undamaged for hundreds of years.⁴⁵⁰ Overgrazing is not recognized as a major cause of grassland degradation; rather, resource extraction and climate change play a greater role in ecological harm to grasslands.⁴⁵¹ Long periods without livestock grazing have been shown to harm the ecosystem.⁴⁵²

In practice, the PRC does not attempt to protect the natural resources in the newly acquired land. Usually, the land the nomads were resettled from is opened up for mining. This includes open-pit mining, which tears up the grasslands that are being protected from overgrazing.⁴⁵³

Even when an environmental protection area is established mining continues unhindered. In 2014, Greenpeace published a report on an open pit coal mine in an environmental protection areas around the foothills of the Qilian Mountains in Qinghai Province. The mining violated conservation laws and polluted the water, grasslands, and wetlands.⁴⁵⁴ The report described the Muli opencast coalfield as a “sprawling mining operation covering an area 14 times larger than the city of London, located in Mili (Ch: Muli) Tibetan Autonomous County in Liangshan Prefecture, Sichuan Province.”⁴⁵⁵

450 Desal, T. (2014, November 25). China’s major hydroelectric dam project operational. The Tibet Post International. available at: <http://www.thetibetpost.com/en/news/tibet/4317-chinas-major-hydroelectric-dam-project-operational->

451 United Nations Human Rights Council (UNCHR)(2012), ‘Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier de Schutter’ Nineteenth session, 20 January 2012, UN Doc. A/HRC/59/Add.1.

452 Ptackova, J. (2011). Sedentarisation of Tibetan nomads in China: Implementation of the Nomadic settlement project in the Tibetan Amdo area; Qinghai and Sichuan Provinces. Pastoralism: Research, Policy and Practice, 1(1), 4.

453 Exposed: Coal mining at the Source of China’s Yellow River, Greenpeace, 7 Aug. 2014, available at: <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/news/features/Exposed-Coal-mining-at-the-source-of-Chinas-Yellow-River/>.

454 Ibid.

455 Ibid.

Its operation violated many of the PRC's water protection and natural protection laws. The mine has already severely harmed alpine meadows and glaciers that lead to headwaters of major river systems that feed most of South East Asia. In addition to current mining projects Greenpeace found that the government plans to open 16 more coalmines in the region.⁴⁵⁶

3. Zangmu Dam

The closest development related justification for the resettlement of the nomads offered by the PRC is to clear space for hydropower projects. The proposed Zangmu Dam is in Yarlung Tsangpo (Ch: Yalu Zangbu) canyon on a stretch of the Brahmaputra River in the Lhoka (Ch: Shannan) Prefecture in TAR. This project has had significant implications for Tibetan nomad population. It will cause the relocation of about 330,000 people. This would be the PRC's second largest resettlement plans.⁴⁵⁷ Construction on the first section of the dam began on 22 November 2014.⁴⁵⁸ Chinese state news agency *Xinhua* reported that the dam will generate 2.5 billion kilowatt hours of electricity every year.⁴⁵⁹ TAR chairman Losang Jamcan spoke about how "the hydro plant is a good example of clean energy development"⁴⁶⁰ and how it will help to solve Tibet's power need. Tibet's per capita energy consumption is less than one-third of PRC's national average.⁴⁶¹

The Zangmu Dam is a necessary project and the displacement it causes is not unavoidable. It is not

456 Ibid.

457 ET Bureau. (2009, October 20). UPA under pressure to act fast on China. *Economic Times*, 20 Oct. 2009, available at: http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2009-10-20/news/28388341_1_yarlung-tsangpo-brahmaputra-second-largest-resettlement.

458 R. R. Bhaskar, What Chinese dam on Brahmaputra means to India, *DNA India*, 27 Nov. 2014, available at: <http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report-what-chinese-dam-on-brahmaputra-means-to-india-2038737>.

459 Major hydroplant goes operational in power-thirsty Tibet, *Xinhua*, 23 Nov. 2014, available at: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-11/23/c_133808644.htm.

460 Ibid.

461 Ibid.

the solution; this source of energy is extremely inefficient in a region with freezing temperatures, and a more extensive sequence of dams will need to be built along the river to increase the energy production's profitability.⁴⁶² This will only further incentivise the PRC to relocate nomad while also damaging the environment and threatening downstream States' water supply.

C. Informed of and given an opportunity to challenge the eviction

The resettlement of the Tibetan nomads is accomplished through various tactics. Few of these tactics involve meaningfully informing the people of the eviction and none give the people an opportunity to challenge the eviction. When the authorities inform nomads of their imminent relocation the decision has already been made. The government officials do not provide room for discussion, nor do they consult an adequate representation of the village population.⁴⁶³

A common tactic involves coercing nomads into signing documents. The documents are later used to give the resettlement an appearance of legal process. However, merely obtaining the nomads signature does satisfy the PRC's legal obligations. In many cases the nomads sign the documents without understanding them, often because the agreements are written in Mandarin, which the nomads cannot understand. In other instances, the nomads sign the document either because they are under pressure from officials or because they are given false descriptions of the agreements.

Nomads who refuse to sign the documents or

462 Yang Yong. Large scale hydropower will fail in Tibet due to freezing temperatures, 17 Dec. 2014, available at: <http://www.thethirdpole.net/large-scale-hydropower-will-fail-in-tibet-due-to-freezing-temperatures/>.

463 G.C. (2013, July 30 at 3 PM). TCHRD Interview 1 [Translated by Tenzin Nyinje]. Resettlement is Displacement: A right Based Perspective on the Internally Displaced in Tibet. P.50
From: Amdo County, Nagchu Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region. Place Interviewed: Dharamsala, Hiamchal Pradesh, India.

otherwise follow the government's dictates can be charged with making anti-nationalistic political statements or separatism and sentenced to a minimum of three years in prison.⁴⁶⁴ Tibetans can also be subjected to extrajudicial punishments. On 30 Dec. 2014, four Tibetans were severely beaten by the police during a protest against the appropriation of their family farm to make space for police barracks and other projects in Dzamthang (Ch: Rangtang) in Ngaba (Ch: Aba) TAP in Sichuan Province.⁴⁶⁵ The threat of prison or beatings prevents people from challenging their eviction and resettlement.

D. Adequate Housing or Land

As part of the effort to develop the Socialist Countryside, nomads are promised a better quality of life in a resettlement village. The Chinese government promises that the newly built resettlement will provide running water, stable, well-constructed houses, and electricity. Schools are promised for nomadic children who would not otherwise have access to an education. To help with the adjustment, nomads are promised compensation for resettling in villages and are told they will receive government stipends. These promises go unfulfilled.

Houses cost more than originally promised, and in many cases are not finished by the time the nomads are resettled. Once moved in, the resettled nomads find that their houses quickly begin to fall apart. Walls crack and crumble. The nomads are forced to sell their livestock in order to pay for their houses. In their houses, the nomads find they lack basic needs such as drinking water, proper nutrition, and fuel.⁴⁶⁶ Moreover, families are too

large for the provided houses and instead live in makeshift tarp tents, which are not adequate for the warmth or health of people living there.

The newly built villages are established on land that is eroding and unsuitable for cultivation. The villages are placed very close to major roads and are built with very tight quarters, often built in rows attached to each other.⁴⁶⁷ Without enough space to grow or dry food, the nomadic traditional culture of self-sufficiency is being eroded.

To live in the resettlement villages the nomads are forced to sell their animals, which were previously the source of their entire livelihood. For example, yaks are the main source of food (milk, butter, cheese, meat), clothing, and shelter. Those who try to earn a living by farming and herding find the PRC mandates what they can grow and sell. Those who can grow crops and work on their land are often required to grow vegetables instead of grains.

Ever since people first moved onto the Tibetan Plateau about 3,500 years ago, grains have been a staple of the Tibetan diet.⁴⁶⁸ Today, grains feed the farmers' families and livestock; grains are a reliable staple crop because they do not rot quickly and are easy to transport and sell in markets. In contrast, the vegetables that nomads are forced to grow do not serve as an effective food supply for livestock and also rot easily.⁴⁶⁹

Once the nomads are resettled and lose their livestock and land, they must adjust to an entirely new lifestyle. The nomads are promised stipends to help with the adjustment. However, the stipends are less than originally promised and payments of the

464 "They Say We Should Be Grateful": Mass Rehousing and Relocation Programs in Tibetan Areas of China (Human Rights Watch 2013).

465 Four Tibetans 'Severely Beaten' For Refusing to Sell Land, Radio Free Asia, 2 Jan. 2015, available at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/land-01022015130138.html>.

466 Resettlement is Displacement: A right Based Perspective on the Internally Displaced in Tibet (TCHRD 2014), available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Click-here-to-download-TCHRDs-special-report-on-the-right-of-the-internally-displaced-in-Tibet.pdf>.

467 "They Say We Should Be Grateful": Mass Rehousing and Relocation Programs in Tibetan Areas of China (Human Rights Watch 2013), p. 86.

468 Alexandra Witze, Barley fueled farmers' spread onto Tibetan Plateau, *Nature*, 20 Nov. 2014, available at: <http://www.nature.com/news/barley-fuelled-farmers-spread-onto-tibetan-plateau-1.16382>.

469 "They Say We Should Be Grateful": Mass Rehousing and Relocation Programs in Tibetan Areas of China (Human Rights Watch 2013).

stipends stop before the nomads are settled and able to acquire another form of income. The problems with the stipends are compounded because it is extremely difficult for nomads to find work once they have been resettled. Despite promises by the PRC, there is very limited access to proper vocational training. This prevents the resettled nomads from competing with Han Chinese migrant workers and makes them dependent on the PRC to survive. Without government support through stipends to aid families and without adequate vocational training, resettled Tibetan nomads find themselves in desperate situations with no way to lift themselves out. The Chinese government carries out very little research on the negative impacts of resettlement,⁴⁷⁰ and as a result, efforts to mitigate the harms of failed relocation policies are feeble.

Some Tibetan nomads make a decent living by harvesting caterpillar fungus. Caterpillar fungus is one of the best, and often the only, source of income for resettled nomads. As an increasing number of nomads are resettled, harvesting caterpillar fungus has become a 'gold rush.' The nomads are able to sustain themselves because the price of caterpillar fungus is high. The livelihoods of the resettled nomads depend on the price remaining high. Because caterpillar fungus can only be harvested in the spring, many Tibetans borrow money from government banks to sustain themselves during the rest of the year. If the price of caterpillar fungus drops, the Tibetans will be unable to get out of debt.⁴⁷¹

In the end, the Tibetans are left worse off than they were before. They are not provided with adequate housing or an opportunity to earn a living. This violates international law.

E. Conclusion

The PRC's failure to provide the protection to the resettled nomads violates international law. It is part of a systematic effort to resettle the Tibetan population. The PRC is violating international law at its own risk. The human rights protections exist so that people can live a life of dignity. When those rights are violated people protest. In the case of resettled nomads, there were numerous protests against resettlement and mining operations in 2014. These protests were a direct result of the PRC failing to consult with the nomads and the failure to provide them with adequate housing. If the PRC continues to resettle the nomads without providing them with any input or compensation, the nomads and other Tibetans will be left with no option but to keep protesting.

⁴⁷⁰ Resettlement is Displacement: A Rights Based Perspective on the Internally Displaced in Tibet (TCHRD 2014) p. 33, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Click-here-to-download-TCHRDs-special-report-on-the-right-of-the-internally-displaced-in-Tibet.pdf>.

⁴⁷¹ Annual Report 2013: Human Rights Situation in Tibet (TCHRD 2014).

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

I. States

Tibet is a major factor, if not the key factor, behind Sino-US and Sino-Indian diplomatic relations.⁴⁷² The United States and India are the only countries that have implemented some sort of formal policies on the issue of Tibet. Neither country supports Tibetan independence, instead acknowledging the one-China policy and recognition of Tibet as part of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Given the moral and strategic value of Tibet, the two countries have long been sympathetic to and involved in Tibetan issues.

Every time a United States president or senior US administration official visits the PRC, the question of human rights and religious freedom of the Tibetan people emerges, putting a strain on relations between the two countries. The asylum granted by India to the Dalai Lama and Tibetans in 1959 and the US Tibet Policy Act of 2002 passed by the US Congress testifies to this fact.

The geographical space of international community thus can be confined mostly to countries in the West and India, which hosts the Central Tibetan Administration, the *de facto* Tibetan Government in Exile. It also encompasses UN human rights bodies, global human rights watchdogs such as the Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, members of parliament, influential figures such as winners of Nobel Peace prize, religious authorities, legal experts, political activists and so on: in other words, the powerful bodies and individuals who are not necessarily working under a government.

⁴⁷² Dawa Norbu, *China's Tibet Policy* (Curzon Press, UK, 2001).

A. Tibet, the US and the Scottish Referendum

The first statement on Tibet by an American official in 2014 came from Max Baucus, the nominee for US ambassador to the PRC.⁴⁷³ In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Baucus, a senator from the US state of Montana said on 28 January 2014, "I will call on Chinese authorities to allow an independent civil society to play a role in resolving societal challenges; take steps to reduce tensions and promote long-term stability in Tibet and Xinjiang; and restart substantive talks with the Dalai Lama or his representatives, without precondition."⁴⁷⁴

This gesture of support by an American senator was followed in February by a lengthy debate in the Scottish parliament on Tibetan self-immolation protests.⁴⁷⁵ During the debate, the Scottish parliament noted with grave concern that "at least 127 Tibetans have self-immolated, often fatally, since February 2009." The parliament expressed the "understanding" that these actions are largely acts of protest against restrictions on religion, the Tibetan language, access to employment and the degradation of water resources and grazing

⁴⁷³ Max Baucus, Nominee as US Envoy to Beijing to call for dialogue between China and His Holiness, Central Tibetan Administration, 30 Jan. 2014, available at: <http://tibet.net/2014/01/30/max-baucus-nominee-as-us-envoy-to-beijing-to-call-for-dialogue-between-china-and-his-holiness/>.

⁴⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁵ MSP condemns China's human rights record in Tibet, BBC, 4 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/democracylive/scotland-26036978>.

lands.⁴⁷⁶

Maureen Watt, the Scottish Member of Parliament, who proposed the motion for the debate, was much more outspoken and critical of the PRC.⁴⁷⁷ She blamed the Chinese government's increasing repression in the form of military crackdown of Tibetan protest as the cause of Tibetan self-immolations. She expressed her solidarity to the relatives of the self-immolators, who have been subjected to severe collective punishment. She spoke about the Chinese government's attempts to prevent the news of self-immolations reaching the outside world through treacherous and violent means of bribery, arrest and torture. She raised the issue of Tibetan people's right to preserve and promote their language, culture and religion, including the issue of rampant Chinese mining activities in Tibet and the massive transfer of Han Chinese into Tibetan areas that threatens to change the demographic outlook of Tibet.⁴⁷⁸ On 10 December 2014, Human Rights Day, UK Members of Parliament debated the issue of Tibet and freedom of expression, highlighting the ongoing repression and raising political prisoner cases.⁴⁷⁹

By far the most important event for Tibet in 2014 was the meeting between US President Barack Obama and the Dalai Lama on 21 February 2014.⁴⁸⁰ The two Nobel Peace Laureates met at the White House Map Room to indicate that Obama was meeting the Dalai Lama "as the latter's capacity as a cultural and religious leader."

476 Scottish Parliament Discusses Self-Immolations in Tibet, Central Tibetan Administration, 7 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://tibet.net/2014/02/07/scottish-parliament-discuss-self-immolations-in-tibet/>.

477 MSP condemns China's human rights record in Tibet, BBC, 4 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/democracylive/scotland-26036978>.

478 Ibid.

479 UK's policy on Tibet comes under attack during parliamentary debate, Tibet Society (UK), 11 Dec. 2014, available at: <http://www.tibetsociety.com/content/view/514>.

480 Obama meets Dalai Lama, Offers support to Tibetan Rights, Al Jazeera, 21 Feb. 2014, available at <http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2014/2/21/dalai-lama-obamatomeetontibetrightsabus.html>.

They did not meet in the Oval Office, where the American president receives leaders of sovereign countries. Despite the White House assurance that the US "recognizes Tibet as part of China and did not support independence," the Chinese government responded angrily to the meeting.⁴⁸¹

Hua Chunying, a spokeswoman for the PRC's foreign ministry, said the meeting was "a gross interference in China's domestic politics" and "a severe violation of the principles of international relations. It will inflict grave damages upon the China-US relationship". Zhu Weiqun, former head of the Chinese Communist Party's United Front Work Department, wrote an article in the state-run website Tibet.cn, faulting the PRC's economic might that can overcome any criticism about Tibet in the West: "We can only push the west to change its way of thinking if we let them understand that China's power cannot be avoided ... and that the west's interests lie in development and maintaining ties with China, not the opposite."⁴⁸²

On 15 February 2014, US Secretary of State, John Kerry, travelled Beijing and spoke with President Xi Jinping. Describing the meeting later, Kerry said:

*I emphasized that respect for human rights and the exchange of information in a free manner contributes to the strength of a society in a country. Recent arrests of peaceful advocates for reform run counter, in our judgment, to all of our best interests and the ability to make long term progress. I emphasized that the United States remains concerned about these situations here in China, human rights situations – especially with respect to the Tibetan and Uighur areas.*⁴⁸³

481 Ibid.

482 China denounces Barack Obama's meeting with Dalai Lama, The Guardian, 21 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/feb/21/china-us-barack-obama-dalai-lama>.

483 US Secretary John Kerry meets with China's President Xi Jinping in an effort to ease Regional Tensions, Lawyer Herald, 14 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.lawyerherald.com/articles/4668/20140214/secretary-state-john-kerry-meets-chinese-president-xi-xinping-seeking.htm>.

On 20 February 2014, the US government appointed Sarah Sewell as Under Secretary for civilian security, democracy, and human rights.⁴⁸⁴ Sewell's responsibilities include that of serving as the special coordinator for the Tibetan issues as outlined in the Tibet Policy Act of 2002: "to promote dialogue between His Holiness the Dalai Lama or his representatives and the government of the People's Republic of China, as well as coordinate US government policies, programs and projects related to Tibet." On the second day of her office in Washington, she met with the Dalai Lama. Following the meeting she said she would work to coordinate the US government's "efforts to promote an end to interference by authorities into the religious affairs of the Tibetan people. In this role, I promote the policy of seeking to assist the preservation of the distinct religious heritage of Tibetans."⁴⁸⁵ Such an assurance is critical given the Chinese government's systematic and violent suppression of Tibetans inside Tibet for worshipping the Dalai Lama as the head of Tibetan Buddhism.

Sewell visited Tibetan exile communities in India and Nepal in November. She met with the Dalai Lama and Sikyong Lobsang Sangay in Dharamsala, India. During her visit to the Tibetan refugee settlement in Delhi, she and Kathleen Stephens, the US ambassador to India who accompanied her, had a lengthy discussion with local Tibetan leaders about the problems being faced by Tibetans in and outside Tibet. Indicating that the US government will not change its policies on Tibet, she expressed, on behalf of the US government, her appreciation for the efforts of exile Tibetans under the leadership of the Dalai Lama.⁴⁸⁶

A bill in the US House of Representatives seeking access to Tibetan areas was issued in 2014.⁴⁸⁷ The bipartisan bill, "The Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act," sponsored by congressmen Jim McGovern and Joe Pitts, promotes "access to Tibetan areas of China for US officials, journalists and average citizens." This bill, together with the desire expressed by the UN Human Rights Commissioner to visit Tibet, in some ways, meets the long-standing demand of the exile Tibetan leadership calling for the visit of UN human rights officials and foreign journalists to visit Tibet and independently report from there.⁴⁸⁸

B. Missed Meetings—Norway, South Africa and the Nobel Boycott

In 2014, the Norwegian Prime Minister, Erna Solberg refused to meet with the Dalai Lama when he visited Oslo in May 2014.⁴⁸⁹ The refusal to meet the Dalai Lama by the Norwegian government was noteworthy, because the Dalai Lama had met previous Norwegian Prime Ministers and more so because the Tibetan spiritual leader was visiting Norway on the invitation of the Norwegian Nobel Committee to mark the 25th anniversary of the Dalai Lama winning the Nobel Peace Prize. Analysts cited the growing Chinese economic influence in Norway as the primary reason Erna Solberg refused to meet with the Dalai Lama. Some analysts said the decision "stems from the repercussions of the 2010 peace prize awarded to the Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo, which angered the Chinese government to such an extent that it imposed an unofficial partial trade embargo on Norwegian salmon and froze trade talks."⁴⁹⁰

484 United States Government appoints a new Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, Central Tibetan Administration, 21 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://tibet.net/2014/02/21/united-states-government-appoints-a-new-special-coordinator-for-tibetan-issues/>.

485 US Special Coordinator to Visit Tibetans in India and Nepal, Central Tibetan Administration, 22 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://tibet.net/2014/09/22/us-special-coordinator-to-visit-tibetans-in-india-and-nepal/>.

486 US Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues visits Samyeling settlement, Voice of America, 1 Jan. 2015, available at: <http://www.voatibetanenglish.com/content/article/2523259.html>.

487 US Rep. Jim McGovern Introduces New Bill on Tibet, Congressman Jim McGovern, 12 June 2014, available at: <http://mcgovern.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/us-rep-jim-mcgovern-introduces-new-bill-on-tibet>.

488 Ibid.

489 Norway Leaders Snub Dalai Lama in Deference to China, The New York Times, 7 May 2014, available at: http://www.nytimes.com/2014/05/08/world/europe/norways-leaders-snub-dalai-lama-in-deference-to-china.html?_r=0.

490 Norway criticized over snub to Dalai Lama during Nobel Committee visit, The Guardian, 6 May 2014, available at: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/may/06/norway-snub-dalai-lama-nobel-visit>.

Norway's decision to not meet the Dalai Lama was followed by South Africa refusing to give the Dalai Lama a visa to attend the 14th World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates that was scheduled to be held in Cape Town in October 2014. This was the third time in five years that the Tibetan leader was denied a South African. In 2012, a South African court ruled that "officials had acted unlawfully in failing to grant the Dalai Lama a visa in time for a 2011 trip to celebrate Tutu's 80th birthday celebrations, largely out of fears of angering the Chinese government."⁴⁹¹

The refusal to grant the Dalai Lama a visa triggered a backlash, denting South Africa's image as the land that produced Nelson Mandela and other fearless human rights advocates. Fourteen Nobel Peace Laureates expressed outrage South African government.⁴⁹² They sent a letter to the South African government urging to grant the Dalai Lama a visa.⁴⁹³

As the South African government refused to change their decision, some of the Nobel Laureates cancelled their participation. The strong stand taken up by the fellow Nobel Laureates eventually led to the relocation of the summit from Cape

491 South Africa 'acted unlawfully' in failing to grant Dalai Lama visa, *The Telegraph* (UK), 29 November 2012, available at <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/southafrica/9711346/South-Africa-acted-unlawfully-in-failing-to-grant-Dalai-Lama-visa.html>.

492 The fourteen Nobel laureates are: Bishop Carlos F. Ximenes Belo (1996), Dr. Shirin Ebadi (2006), Mrs. Leyma Gbowee (2011), Prof. John Hume (1988), Mrs. Tawakkol Karman (2001), Mrs. Mairead Corrigan Maguire (1976), Lord David Trimble (1998), President Lech Walesa (1983), Mrs. Betty Williams (1976), Prof. Jody Williams (1997), Prof. Muhammad Yunus (2007), Amnesty International (1977), International Campaign to ban Landmines (1997), Stephen Goose, Chair, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Michael Christ, Executive Director.

493 Dalai Lama: 14 Nobel Peace Laureates write strongly worded letter to President Jacob Zuma urging him to guarantee His holiness a visa to enter South Africa, *World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates*, 15 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.nobelforpeace-summits.org/dalai-lama-14-nobel-peace-laureates-write-strongly-worded-letter-to-president-jacob-zuma-urging-him-to-guarantee-his-holiness-a-visa-to-enter-south-africa/>.

Town to Rome.

While the successful boycott of the summit in Cape Town was a diplomatic success for the Tibetan movement another setback was waiting for the Tibetans. In Rome, Pope Francis, the head of the Roman Catholic Church at the Vatican, refused to meet the Dalai Lama. Observers again noted the ubiquitous influence of the Chinese government. Veteran China specialist Jonathan Mirsky called it "Pope Francis' China Problem," stating "there is always the possibility of detentions of prominent Catholics and their priests, and more punishments for Tibetan Buddhists, well-tried forms of Communist persecution. There also could be more at stake now that Beijing has signalled that it might consider improving relations with Rome."⁴⁹⁴

C. Crime and Punishment: Spain and Nepal

In late 2013, a Spanish court indicted Hu Jintao for genocide, torture, and crimes against humanity in Tibet.⁴⁹⁵ In February 2014, the court issued arrest warrants for more retired Chinese leaders, including former-president Jiang Zemin and former-prime minister Li Peng.⁴⁹⁶ The arrest warrants included a request that Interpol issue red notices for the PRC officials.⁴⁹⁷ Red notices request the assistance of the 190 Interpol member States to locate, arrest, and extradite the wanted people.⁴⁹⁸ The PRC reacted angrily to the arrest warrants and

494 Jonathan Mirsky, *Pope Francis' China Problem*, *New York Review of Books*, 15 Dec. 2014, available at: <http://www.nybooks.com/blogs/nyrblog/2014/dec/15/pope-francis-china-dalai-lama/>.

495 Spain court issues warrant for former China president, *Jurist: Paper chase*, 10 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://jurist.org/paperchase/2014/02/spain-court-issues-arrest-warrant-for-former-china-president.php>.

496 Ibid.

497 Spain seeks arrest of former Chinese President over Tibet, *Reuters*, 10 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/02/10/us-china-spain-idUSBREA191J520140210>.

498 Notices, *Interpol*, available at: <http://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Notices>.

claimed that they interfered with the PRC's internal affairs.⁴⁹⁹

As part of the court's investigation, Hu Jintao was sent 48 questions about his involvement in the repression in Tibet. The questions were designed to give Hu Jintao a chance to respond to the charges brought against him. One question focused on Hu Jintao's knowledge of the consequences of his campaign against Tibetans that caused 450 deaths, the wounding of another 7,000, the 350 disappearances, and 3,000 detentions when he was party secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR).⁵⁰⁰

In response to the arrest warrants and pressure from the PRC, Spain's ruling People's Party proposed changing their law to block the criminal cases from continuing. One day after the arrest warrants were issued, Spain Congress of Deputies voted 179 to 163 to change the law.⁵⁰¹ Seventeen Catalonian, Spanish, and international organizations published an open letter saying the change in law violated Spain's international legal obligations.⁵⁰² After the law was changed, the case against the Chinese leaders was dropped.⁵⁰³

While the PRC was pressuring Spain to change its domestic laws in violation of its international obligations, the PRC was also increasing its financial investments in Nepal. The PRC's investments in Nepal will increase from US\$24 million to US\$128

million in 2015-2016.⁵⁰⁴ This money supplements other development projects in Nepal that are funded by the PRC, including a major hydropower projects.⁵⁰⁵ In exchange for these investments, the PRC wanted Nepal to return Tibetan refugees to the PRC.⁵⁰⁶ The PRC has also pressured Nepal to limit the human rights of Tibetans in Nepal. These restrictions include limiting travel and peaceful assemblies.⁵⁰⁷ The return of Tibetan refugees to the PRC and the persecution of Tibetans in Nepal are both prohibited by international law.⁵⁰⁸

II. Intergovernmental Organizations and NGO activism

In 2014, the Tibetan issue was raised at various other international forums. These forums rely on collective international action and can exert pressure on the PRC and other States to improve the situation in Tibet. The UN and EU are capable of focusing attention on the situation in Tibet and the PRC's failure to live up to its international obligations. These multinational forums also force the PRC to respond to accusations and facts concerning the treatment of Tibetans. These multinational forums also provide a chance for NGOs to speak directly to the PRC and amplify their voice and influence.

A. Tibet at the UN

In September 2014, the human rights situation

499 China dismisses as absurd Spanish arrests warrants over Tibet, Reuters 20 Nov. 2013, available at: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/20/us-china-tibet-spain-idUSBRE9AJ06720131120>.

500 Spanish court demands answers from Hu Jintao on Tibetan genocide allegations, South China Morning Post, 25 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.scmp.com/news/china-insider/article/1434762/spanish-court-demands-answers-hu-jintao-tibetan-genocide>.

501 Tibetan, international organizations reject Spain's decision to limit universal jurisdiction of courts, Nationalia, 13 Feb. 2014, available at: <http://www.nationalia.info/en/news/1772>.

502 Ibid.

503 Spanish court drops Tibet genocide case, Free Tibet, 26 June 2014, available at: <http://freetibet.org/news-media/na/spanish-court-drops-tibet-genocide-case>.

504 Saibal Dasgupta, China raises Nepal aid 5-fold to compete with India, Times of India, 26 Dec. 2014, available at: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/south-asia/China-raises-Nepal-aid-5-fold-to-compete-with-India/articleshow/45652472.cms>.

505 Lekhanath Pandey, Nepal, China to work in nine core areas, The Himalayan, 26 Dec. 2014, available at: <http://thehimalayantimes.com/fullNews.php?headline=Nepal%26sbquo%3B+China+to+work+in+nine+core+areas&NewsID=438621>.

506 Ibid.

507 See Under China's Shadow (Human Rights Watch 2014), available at: http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/nepal0314_ForUpload_2.pdf.

508 Ibid.

in Tibet was discussed at the 27th session of the United Nation's Human Rights Council (HRC) in Geneva, Switzerland. Several NGOs discussed the "deteriorating situation in Tibet."⁵⁰⁹ The Asian Indigenous and Tribal People's Network (AITPN) cited TCHRD's report that official Chinese autopsy reports demonstrated that machine guns were used against protesters in 2008. Based on this revelation, the AITPN urged the UN Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions "to intervene with PRC authorities" who indulge in torture and extra-judicial killings in Tibet.

Human Rights Watch drew attention to the fact that the PRC has 13 unanswered requests from UN Special Procedures and has not invited the OHCHR to visit the PRC, despite its commitment to do so. During the session, a few countries, notably USA, United Kingdom and Italy "drew attention to the increase of arbitrary and forced disappearances... persecution of human rights defenders... and start meaningful dialogues with Tibetans."⁵¹⁰

At the HRC session, the TCHRD's director, Ms. Tsering Tsomo spoke on behalf of the Society for Threatened Peoples. She called attention to downward spiral of violence in Tibet as illustrated by the recent shooting in Kardze (Ch: Ganzi) TAP in Sichuan Province.⁵¹¹ TCHRD participated in a side event hosted by the Nonviolent Radical Party Transnational and Transparty.⁵¹² At the event, Tsering Tsomo legalized repression and continued crackdown on peaceful activists and protesters. At other events, Tsering Tsomo briefed the UN Special Procedures, diplomats, and NGO representatives about collective punishment and the covert nature

509 Tibet raised at the 27th session of UN Human Rights Council, TCHRD, 17 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/09/tibet-raised-at-the-27th-session-of-un-human-rights-council/>.

510 Ibid.

511 Ibid.

512 We Must Monitor China's Human Rights Commitments in Tibet, Radical Party, 30 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.radicalparty.org/en/rnn-news/38/news/we-must-monitor-china-s-human-rights-commitments-tibet>.

of human rights abuses in Tibet.⁵¹³

B. European Union

On 8-9 December 2014, the European Union and the PRC held the 33rd round of the EU-China Dialogue on Human Rights in Brussels.⁵¹⁴ One of the issues raised was the denial of human rights in Tibet.⁵¹⁵ The EU members of parliament also discussed issues such as freedom of religion or belief, freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and association; the due process of law; arbitrary detention; the condition of Tibetan political prisoners and the death penalty in Tibet and Xinjiang. EU officials brought up the imprisonment of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, Uyghur scholar Ilham Tohti, the Mongolian activist Hada, Nobel Laureate Liu Xiaobo, Gao Yu, Pu Zhiqiang, Xu Zhiyong, and Gao Zhisheng.⁵¹⁶

III. Businesses and Tibet

The role of businesses operating in Tibet was an increasingly prominent issue in 2014. As the PRC's economic power grows multinational corporations are working to find a way to do business in the PRC. The PRC has required all businesses that work in the PRC to follow its domestic laws—even if those laws violate human rights.⁵¹⁷ Despite agreeing to follow the PRC's laws, multinational corporations were still targeted by the PRC for violating vague

513 TCHRD highlights human rights concerns at Geneva, TCHRD, 25 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.tchrd.org/2014/09/tchrd-highlights-tibetan-human-rights-issues-at-geneva/>.

514 33rd EU-China Dialogue on Human Rights, European Union, 9 Dec. 2014, available at: http://eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2014/141209_04_en.htm.

515 Tibet discussed during EU-China Dialogue on Human Rights, Central Tibetan Administration, 11 Dec. 2014, available at: <http://tibet.net/2014/12/11/tibet-discussed-during-eu-china-dialogue-on-human-rights/>.

516 33rd EU-China Dialogue on Human Rights, European Union, 9 Dec. 2014, available at: http://eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2014/141209_04_en.htm.

517 See e.g. Michael Kan, China: Facebook not banned, but must follow the rules, PC World, 30 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.pcworld.com/article/2841252/china-facebook-not-banned-but-must-follow-the-rules.html>.

anti-trust laws.⁵¹⁸

A. Internet and Technology

At the end of 2014, Facebook deleted a post by Woesser, the Tibetan writer and activist. The post was a video of Kalsang Yeshe's self-immolation. Facebook said the post was deleted because it did not meet its community standards.⁵¹⁹ However, the censorship came shortly after the founder of Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg began establishing the foundation for Facebook to be permitted in the PRC. In the months before Woesser's post was deleted Mark Zuckerberg held a question-and-answer session in Mandarin at a university in Beijing, invited the PRC's top internet regulator to Facebook's headquarters, and prominently displayed a copy of Xi Jinping's book.⁵²⁰ The censorship of the self-immolation video drew criticism from people concerned that Facebook was willing to abandon its principles to gain access to the PRC.⁵²¹

In 2014, LinkedIn and Microsoft's search engine Bing both zealously censored politically sensitive material. Both companies changed their policies after news of their participation in censorship became public. LinkedIn censored material published from the PRC or by people who said they lived in the PRC.⁵²² LinkedIn now allows posts

518 Michael Martina and Matthew Miller, 'Mr. Confession' and his boss drive China's antitrust crusade, Reuters, 15 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/15/us-china-antitrust-ndrc-insight-idUSKBN0HA27X20140915>.

519 Robert Foyle Hunwick, Facebook accused of cowing to Chinese censors over Tibet monk video, The Telegraph, 29 Dec. 2014, available at: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/tibet/11316398/Fac...-accused-of-cowing-to-Chinese-censors-over-Tibet-monk-video.html>.

520 Austin Ramzy, Facebook Deletes Post on Tibetan Monk's Self-Immolation, The New York Times, 27 Dec. 2014, available at: http://sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/12/27/facebook-deletes-post-on-tibetan-monks-self-immolation/?_r=0.

521 Facebook and Beijing, The Wall Street Journal, 1 Jan. 2015, available at: <http://www.wsj.com/articles/facebook-and-beijing-1420155729>.

522 Paul Mozer and Vindu Goel, To Reach China LinkedIn Plays by Local Rules, The New York Times, 5 Oct. 2014, available at: <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/10/06/technology/to-reach-china-linkedin-plays-by-local-rules.html>.

blocked in the PRC to be seen elsewhere.⁵²³ Bing was censoring more search results than Chinese based search engines like *Baidu*.⁵²⁴ After being contacted about censoring search results, Bing removed some restrictions.⁵²⁵

Numerous anti-Tibet accounts were discovered on Twitter. These accounts were registered under fake "Anglo-Saxon sounding" names and included photographs of models, actors, and high school students.⁵²⁶ These accounts were used to post propaganda from PRC controlled media outlets that were designed to portray Tibetans as happy with the PRC's policies and the situation in Tibet. Some accounts focused on attacking the Dalai Lama.⁵²⁷ Hours after these fake accounts were exposed Twitter began deactivating them.⁵²⁸

B. Tourism and Travel

Chinese government sources claim that 15 million tourists visited TAR in 2014, 20% more than in 2013. A record of 3.15 million people flew to TAR in 2014.⁵²⁹ There are now 44 air routes connecting 33 Chinese cities to TAR. To accommodate the massive numbers of tourists the luxury hotels have started investing in TAR.

Most publically, the InterContinental Hotels Group, the world's largest hotel chain, opened a resort called "Lhasa Paradise" in August 2014.⁵³⁰

523 Ibid.

524 Bing Beats Baidu Censorship, GreatFire.org, 19 March 2014, available at: <https://zh.greatfire.org/blog/2014/mar/bing-beats-baidu-censorship>.

525 Ibid.

526 Andrew Jacobs, Twitter Acts Quickly on Suspect Pro-China Accounts, The New York Times, 22 July 2014, available at: <http://sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/07/22/twitter-acts-quickly-on-suspect-pro-china-accounts/>.

527 Ibid.

528 Ibid.

529 Tibet receives record number of air passengers in 2014, Xinhua, 7 Jan. 2015, available at: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2015-01/07/c_133902329.htm.

530 Intercontinental hotels face worldwide demonstrations again as hotel opens for western guests, Travel Daily News, 29 Sept. 2014, available at: <http://www.traveldailynews.asia/news/article/56760/intercontinental-hotels-face-worldwide-demonstrations>.

The opening of the hotel spurred protests at InterContinental hotels around the world.⁵³¹ The protests focused on how the luxury hotel would play into the PRC's perpetuation of the 'Shangri-La' myth and the idea that Tibetans in the PRC are happy and treated well.⁵³² Human rights NGOs also argued that the hotel would perpetuate discrimination in Tibet and provide support for the continuing human rights abuses. Intercontinental responded by saying that it would provide economic development to Lhasa and it hoped its work force would be 40% Tibetan.⁵³³

In April 2014, Shangri-La Hotels opened a hotel in Lhasa.⁵³⁴ The opening of the luxury hotel in Lhasa did not receive as much attention or criticism as InterContinental's hotel. Instead, attention focused on the connection between Shangri-La Hotels and the mythical monastery in James Hilton's novel *Lost Horizon* that it got its name from. People have speculated that Hilton based Shangri-La in Tibet.⁵³⁵ However, despite the lack of attention, Shangri-La's hotel faces the same difficulties as InterContinental's Lhasa Paradise.

In its response InterContinental said that it would follow its own corporate code of conduct and the laws and regulations in the PRC.⁵³⁶ Both

InterContinental and Shangri-La have endorsed the UN Global Compact.⁵³⁷ The UN Global Compact is joined by businesses that commit to ten universally accepted principles that cover human rights, labour, the environment, and anti-corruption.⁵³⁸ The human rights principles in the ten universal principles are: 1) support and respect the protection of international proclaimed human rights; and 2) ensure that the business is not complicit in human rights violations.⁵³⁹

InterContinental's response did two things. First, it attempted to portray corporate responsibility as a top-down exercise where the benefits trickled down to people. This fundamentally misunderstands the human rights system, including the model outlined in the UN Global Compact. Human rights belong to individuals and give them the right to demand their rights be protected.⁵⁴⁰ The emphasis is on what individuals are entitled to and not what a corporation chooses to give them.

Second, InterContinental's response implies that there is no contradiction between its corporate responsibility, the UN Global Compact, and the PRC's laws. However, the PRC has adopted policies and laws that systematically violate human rights in Tibet. While not all of these repressive laws will impact InterContinental's business, some inevitably will. For example, InterContinental lists as key human rights achievements in both 2013 and 2014 a "foundational standard" that requires all InterContinental Hotels to display a Human Rights policy.⁵⁴¹ This would be clear support

531 Ibid.

532 About the Hotel, Free Tibet, available at: <http://freetibet.org/intercontinental/about-the-hotel>.

533 China: InterContinental fails to prevent complicity in human rights violations in relation to its planned hotel in Lhasa, Tibet, says civil society group, Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, available at: <http://business-humanrights.org/en/china-intercontinental-fails-to-prevent-complicity-in-human-rights-violations-in-relation-to-its-planned-hotel-in-lhasa-tibet-says-civil-society-group#c104357>.

534 Claire Wrathall, Shangri-La's Tibetan Homecoming, The Telegraph, 29 Jan. 2014, available at: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/luxury/travel/23267/shangri-las-tibetan-homecoming.html>.

535 Ibid.

536 China: InterContinental fails to prevent complicity in human rights violations in relation to its planned hotel in Lhasa, Tibet, says civil society group, Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, available at: <http://business-humanrights.org/en/china-intercontinental-fails-to-prevent-complicity-in-human-rights-violations-in-relation-to-its-planned-hotel-in-lhasa-tibet-says-civil-society-group#c104357>.

537 Corporate Responsibility Report: Human Rights, Intercontinental Hotels Group, available at: <http://www.ihgplc.com/index.asp?pageid=763>.

538 About Us: Overview of the UN Global Compact, UN Global Compact, available at: <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/index.html>.

539 About Us: The Ten Principles, UN Global Compact, available at: <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/index.html>.

540 Jack Donnelly, *Human Rights in Theory and Practice* (Cornell University Press 2013, 3rd Ed.) p. 12.

541 Corporate Responsibility Report: Human Rights, Intercontinental Hotels Group, available at: <http://www.ihgplc.com/index.asp?pageid=763>.

for human rights as required by the UN Global Compact. However, in the PRC human rights documents, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are considered “reactionary literature.”⁵⁴² In 1996, after five years in prison Kelsang Thutob died in detention. He was imprisoned for producing a Tibetan translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁵⁴³ It remains to be seen how InterContinental and Shangri-La will address these conflicting obligations.

542 Tibetan prisoner of conscious dies in prison, Amnesty International, 26 July 1996, available at: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA17/079/1996/ar/8c394e79-eaec-11dd-b22b-3f24cef8f6d8/asa170791996en.html>.

543 Ibid.

COMPLETE LIST OF
SELF-IMMOLATION PROTEST
SINCE 2009 IN TIBET

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
1.	Tapey	M	Early 20s	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	27 February 2009	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Survived after treatment
2.	Phuntsog	M	21	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	16 March 2011	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
3.	Tsewang Norbu	M	29	Monk, Tawu Nyatso Monastery	Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	15 August 2011	Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
4.	Lobsang Kunchok	M	18	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	26 September 2011	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Had legs and arms amputated
5.	Lobsang Kelsang	M	19	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	26 September 2011	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Had legs amputated but whereabouts unknown
6.	Kelsang Wangchuk	M	17	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	3 October 2011	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Hospitalised but whereabouts unknown
7.	Choephel	M	19	Former monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	7 October 2011	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
8.	Khayang	M	18	Former monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	7 October 2011	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
9.	Norbu Dramdul	M	19	Former monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	15 October 2011	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
10.	Tenzin Wangmo	F	20	Nun, Mame Dechen Chokhorling Nunnery	Sumdo Bridge, Close to the Mame Nunnery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	17 October 2011	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased

SELF IMMOLATIONS

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
11.	Dawa Tsering	M	38	Monk, Kardze Monastery	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	25 October 2011	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Survived
12.	Palden Choetso	F	35	Nun, Tawu Gaden Jangchup Choeling Nunnery	Tawu county, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	3 November 2011	Tawu county, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
13.	Tenzin Phuntsok	M	46	Layman (Former monk of Karma Monastery)	Khamar Township, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	1 December 2011	Jingdhung Village, Chamdo County, Chamdo Prefecture,	Deceased
14.	Tsultrim	M	20s	Layman (Former monk of Karma Monastery)	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	6 January 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
15.	Tennyi	M	20s	Layman (Former monk of Karma Monastery)	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	6 January 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
16.	Sonam Wangyal	M	40s	Trulku, Darlag Monastery	Darlag Township, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	8 January 2012	Darlag Township, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
17.	Lobsang Jamyang	M	22	Nomad (Former monk of Andu Monastery)	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	14 January 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
18.	Rinzin Dorjee	M	19	Nomad (Former monk of Kirti Monastery)	Meuruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	8 February 2012	Meuruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
19.	Sonam Rabyang	M	Mid 30s	Monk, Labrang Monastery	Triwang Township, Kyegudo County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	9 February 2012	Triwang Township, Kyegudo County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Had both his legs amputated: Current whereabouts unknown

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
20.	Tenzin Choedon	F	18	Nun, Mame Dechen Choeckhorling Nunery,	Near the Mame Nunery, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	11 February 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
21.	Lobsang Gyatso	M	19	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	13 February 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Unknown
22.	Dhamchoe Sangpo	M	38	Monk, Bongtak Monastery	Themchen County, Tsonub TAP, Qinghai Province	17 February 2012	Themchen County, Tsonub TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
23.	Nangdrol	M	18	Layperson	An area between the Barma Township and Jonang Dzamthang Gochen Monastery, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	19 February 2012	Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
24.	Tsering Kyi	F	20	Student, Machu Tibetan Middle School	At Vegetable Market, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	3 March 2012	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
25.	Rinchen	F	32	Widowed Mother	Military camp in the vicinity of Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Sichuan Province.	4 March 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
26.	Dorjee	M	18		Local Government office, Cha Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP Sichuan Province	5 March 2012	Cha Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP Sichuan Province	Deceased
27.	Gepey	M	18	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Choejema Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP	10 March 2012	Choejema Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
28.	Jamyang Palden	M	34	Monk, Rongwo Monastery	Dolma square, near the Rongpo Monastery, Rebkong County , Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	14 March 2012	Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
29.	Losang Tsultrim	M	20	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	16 March 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased

SELF IMMOLATIONS

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
30.	Sonam Dhargyal	M	44	Farmer	Rongpo Township, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	17 March 2012	Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
31.	Lobsang Sherab	M	20	Monk, Ganden Tenpelling Monastery	Cha Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	28 March 2012	Cha Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
32.	Tenpa Dargyal	M	22	Monk, Tsodun Monastery	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	30 March 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
33.	Chime Palden	M	21	Monk, Tsodun Monastery	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	30 March 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
34.	Thubten Nyandak	M	47	Trulku, Dzogchen Monastery	At the former residence, Dzogchen Monastery, Sichuan Province	6 April 2012	Dartsedo County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
35.	Atse	F	25	Nun, Serta Tibetan Buddhist Institute	At the former residence, Dzogchen Monastery, Sichuan Province	6 April 2012	Dartsedo County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
36.	Sonam	M	20s		Close to a local government office, Barma Township, Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	19 April 2012	Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
37.	Choepak Kyab	M	20s		Close to a local government office, Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	19 April 2012	Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
38.	Dorjee Tseten	M	19		Outside the Jokhang Temple, Lhasa city, TAR	27 May 2012	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
39.	Dhargye	M	25		Outside the Jokhang Temple, Lhasa city, TAR	27 May 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
40.	Rikyo	F	36	Nomad	Near to Jonang Gochen Monastery, Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	30 May 2012	Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
41.	Tamdang Thar	M	64	Nomad	Infront of local police office, Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	15 June 2012	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
42.	Ngawang Norphel	M	22	Layperson	Trindu County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	20 June 2012	Menphuk Township, Zurto Truidul Village, Nyalam County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	Deceased
43.	Tenzin Khedup	M	24	Former Monk, Zilkar Monastery	Trindu County, Yulshul TAP, Sichuan Province	20 June 2012	Trindu County, Yulshul TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
44.	Dekyi Choezom	F	40s	House wife	Kyegudo County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	27 June 2012	Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Unknown
45.	Tsewang Dorjee	M	22	Nomad	Damshung County, Lhasa Prefecture, TAR	7 July 2012	Damshung County, Lhasa Prefecture, TAR	Deceased
46.	Lobsang Lozin	M	18	Monk, Gyalrong Tsodun Kirti Monastery	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	17 July 2012	Kholachang Village, Tsodun Township, Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
47.	Lobsang Tsultrim	M	21	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	6 August 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
48.	Dolkar Tso	F	26	Family	Tsoe Gaden Choeling Monastery, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	7 August 2012	Nawu Township, Tsoe County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased

SELF IMMOLATIONS

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
49.	Choepa	M	24	Nomad	Meuruma Township, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	10 August 2012	Meuruma Township, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
50.	Lungtok	M	20	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Kirti Monastery, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	13 August 2012	Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
51.	Tashi	M	21	Former monk, Kirti Monastery	Kirti Monastery, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	13 August 2012	Choejema Township, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
52.	Lobsang Kalsang	M	18	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Near the eastern gate of Kirti Monastery, Sichuan Province	27 August 2012	Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
53.	Lobsang Dhamchoe	M	17	Layperson, Former Monk of Kirti Monastery	Near the eastern gate of Kirti Monastery, Sichuan Province	27 August 2012	Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
54.	Passang Lhamo	F	62	Layperson	Beijing, China	13 September 2012	Kyegudo County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Unknown
55.	Yungdrung	M	27	Business Man	Main Road, Dzatoe County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	29 September 2012	Karma Township, Chamdo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Deceased
56.	Gudrup	M	43	Writer	Nagchu County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	4 October 2012	Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Deceased
57.	Sangay Gyatso	M	27	Layperson	Near the Local Monastery, Tsoe County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	6 October 2012	Tsoe County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
58.	Tamdin Dorjee	M	52	Layperson	Near the Local Monastery, Tsoe County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	13 October 2012	Dromg che Village, Khasag Township, Tsoe County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
59.	Lhamo Kyab	M	27	Farmer	Near Bora Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	20 October 2012	Bora Township, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
60.	Dhondup	M	60	Nomad	At the side of Labrang Monastery, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	22 October 2012	Gyoeqya Township, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
61.	Dorjee Rinchen	M	57	Layperson	On the main street of Gyugya market, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	23 October 2012	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
62.	Tsepo	M	20		Near a government building, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	25 October 2012	Nagro Phampa Village, Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Deceased
63.	Tenzin	M	25	Monk, Bankar Monastery	Near a government building, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	25 October 2012	Nagro Phampa Village, Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Unknown
64.	Lhamo Tseten	M	24	Layperson	Amchok Township, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	26 October 2012	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
65.	Thubwang Kyab	M	23	Layperson	Near the bus stand, Setri Village, Sangkok Township, Sangchu County, Gansu Province	26 October 2012	Ruming Village, Sangkhog County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
66.	Dorjee Lhundup	M	24	Farmer	Taglung South Street, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	4 November 2012	Chuma Village, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
67.	Dorjee	M	15	Monk, Ngoshul Monastery	Infront of the Ngatoo Gomang police station, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	7 November 2012	Tsodrug Village, Gomang Township, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased

SELF IMMOLATIONS

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
68.	Samdup	M	16	Monk, Ngoshul Monastery	Infront of the Ngatoo Gomang police station, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	7 November 2012	Tsodrug Village, Gomang Township, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Taken to the Hospital by Police but current whereabouts unknown
69.	Dorjee Kyab	M	16	Monk, Ngoshul Monastery	Infront of the Ngatoo Gomang police station, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	7 November 2012	Tsodrug Village, Gomang Township, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Taken to the Hospital by Police but current whereabouts unknown
70.	Tamdang Tso	F	23	House wife	Dorongpo Village, Dowa Township, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	7 November 2012	Dorongpo Village, Dowa Township, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
71.	Tsegyal	M	27	Farmer	Tingser Village, Bekar Township, Driuru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	7 November 2012	Tingser Village, Bekar Township, Driuru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Deceased
72.	Kalsang Jinpa	M	18	Nomad	Outside Rongpo Monastery, Rebkong County, Kanliho TAP, Qinghai Province	8 November 2012	Rebkong County, Kanliho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
73.	Gonpo Tsering	M	19	Farmer	Infront of the Monastery, Tsoe County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	10 November 2012	Lushoe Village, Ngagod Township, Tsoe County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
74.	Nyingkar Tashi	M	24	Nomad	Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	12 November 2012	Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
75.	Nyinchak Bum	M	18	Nomad	Dowa Township, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	12 November 2012	Dowa Township, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
76.	Khabum Gyal	M	18	Nomad	Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	15 November 2012	Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
77.	Tenzin Dolma	F	23		Tsenmo Township, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	15 November 2012	Goge Village, Tsenmo Township, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
78.	Chagmo Kyi	F		Monk, Rongwo Monastery	Dolma square, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	17 November 2012	Khagya Village, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
79.	Sangdak Tsering	M	24	Layperson	Tsekhog Township, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	17 November 2012	Dokarmo Township, Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
80.	Wangchen Norbu	M	25		Near Kangtsa Gaden Choephelling Monastery, Yadzi County, Qinghai Province	19 November 2012	Yadzi County, Tsoshar TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
81.	Tsering Dhondup	M	34		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	20 November 2012	Chugan Village, Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
82.	Lubum Tsering	M	18		Main street of Dowa Township, Rebkong County, Kaniho TAP, Qinghai Province	22 November 2012	Dowa Township, Rebkong County, Kaniho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased

SELF IMMOLATIONS

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
83.	Tamding Kyab	M	23	Nomad, Former monk of Shitsang Monastery	Luchu river, Luchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	22 November 2012	Palgur Nagri Village, Luchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
84.	Tamding Dorjee	M	29		Dokarmo Township, Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	23 November 2012	Makor Village, Dokarmo Township, Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
85.	Wangyal	M	20s	Former monk	Infront of the golden horse statue, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	26 November 2012	Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Unknown
86.	Sangay Dolma	F	17	Nun	Infront of the Chinese government office, Dokarmo Township, Tsekhog County, Gansu Province	25 November 2012	Bharkor Village, Dokarmo Township, Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
87.	Kunchok Tsering	M	18		Amchok Township, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	26 November 2012	Amchok Township, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
88.	Gonpo Tsering	M	24		Luchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	26 November 2012	Luchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
89.	Kalsang Kyab	M	24		Outside a government office, Kyangtsa Township, Sichuan Province	27 November 2012	Kyangtsa Township, Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
90.	Sangay Tashi	M	18		Sangkhog Township, Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	27 November 2012	Sangkhog Township, Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
91.	Wande Khar	M	21		Tsoe County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	28 November 2012	Tsoe County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
92.	Tsering Namgyal	M	31	Layperson	Near the local Chinese government office, Luchu County, Gansu Province	29 November 2012	Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
93.	Kunchok Kyab	M	29		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	30 November 2012	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
94.	Sungdue Kyab	M	17		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	2 December 2012	Bora Township, Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Unknown.
95.	Lobsang Gedun	M	29	Monk, Penag Kadak Troedrelling Monastery,	Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	3 December 2012	Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
96.	Kunchok Phelgye	M	24	Monk, Dringwa Sumdo Monastery	Kirti Monastery, Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	8 December 2012	Gonda Dewa Village, Dringwa Township, Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
97.	Pema Dorjee	M	23		Near the Shitsang Monastery, Luchu County, Gansu Province	8 December 2012	Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
98.	Bhenchen Kyi	F	17		Dokarmo Nomadic area, Tsekhog County, Qinghai Province	9 December 2012	Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
99.	Tsering Tashi	M	22	Farmer	On the main street of Amchog Township, Sangchu County, Gansu Province	12 January 2013	Amchok Township, Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
100.	Drupchok	M	28		Drachen Village, Marthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	18 January 2013	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased

SELF IMMOLATIONS

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
101.	Kunchok Kyab	M	26		Bora Township, Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	22 January 2013	Bora Township, Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
102.	Lobsang Namgyal	M	37	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Outside the Public Security Bureau, Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	3 February 2013	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
103.	Drukpa Khar	M	26		Amchok Township, Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	13 February 2013	Lushu Kyi Village, Tsoe County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
104.	Namlha Tsering	M	49	Farmer	On the main street of Labrang, Gansu Province	17 February 2013	Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Unknown
105.	Rinchen	M	17		Dzoerge County Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	19 February 2013	Kyangtsa Village, Dzoerge County Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
106.	Sonam Dhargyal	M	18		Dzoerge County Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	19 February 2013	Kyangtsa Village, Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
107.	Sangdak	M			Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	25 February 2013	Dowa Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Unknown
108.	Tsesung Kyab	M	Late 20s	Farmer	Infront of the Shitsang Gonsar Monastery, Luchu County, Gansu Province	25 February 2013	Luchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
109.	Phagmo Dhondup	M	Early 20s	Farmer	Chachung Monastery, Tsoshar TAP, Qinghai Province	24 February 2013	Bayab Khar County, Tsoshar TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
110.	Kunchok Wangmo	F	31		Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	13 March 2013	Takta Village, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
111.	Lobsang Thogme	M	28	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	16 March 2013	Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
112.	Kalkyi	F	30	Nomad	Near Jonang Gonchen Monastery, Dzamthang County, Sichuan Province	24 March 2013	Banwa Township, Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
113.	Lhamo Kyab	M	43	Forest guard	Meshul Township, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	25 March 2013	Meshul Township, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
114.	Kunchok Tenzin	M	28	Monk, Mokri Monastery	Near Mokri Monastery, Luchu County, Gansu Province	26 March 2013	Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
115.	Chuktso	F	20		Near Jonang Monastery, Dzamthang County, Sichuan Province	16 April 2013	Barma Yultso Village, Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
116.	Lobsang Dawa	M	20	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	24 April 2013	Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
117.	Kunchok Wooser	M	23	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	24 April 2013	Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
118.	Tenzin Sherab	M	Early 30's	Nomad	Gyaring area, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	27 May 2013	Kham Adel Village, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased

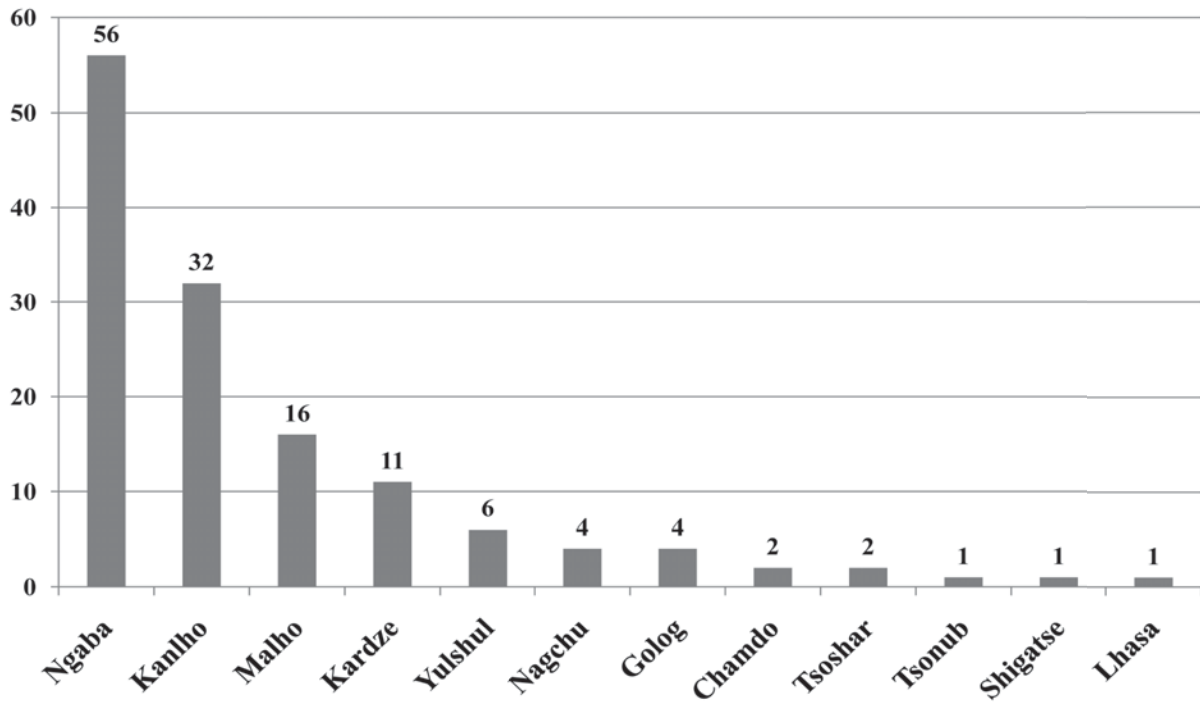
SELF IMMOLATIONS

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
119.	Wangchen Dolma	F	31	Nun	Near Nyatso Monastery, Tawu County, Sichuan Province	11 June 2013	Dragthog Village, Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
120.	Kunchok Sonam	M	18	Monk, Thangkor Sogtsang Monastery	Outside Thangkor Monastery, Sichuan Province	20 July 2013	Dzoerge County Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
121.	Shichung	M	40	Father, Tailor	Gomang Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	28 September 2013	Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
122.	Tsering Gyal	M	20	Monk, Akyong Monastery	Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	11 November 2013	Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
123.	Kunchok Tseten	M	30	House Father	Meuruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	3 /4 December 2013	Meuruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
124.	Tsultrim Gyatso	M	44	Monk, Achok Monastery	Amchok Township, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	19 December 2013	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
125.	Unknown	F		Housewife		Late March 2013	Kyegudo County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Unknown
126	Phagmo Samdup	M	27	Layperson (Tantric Buddhist Practitioner)	Dokarmo Township, Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	05 February 2014	Dokarmo Township, Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
127	Lobsang Dorjee	M	25	Former Monk, Kirti Monastery	On the main road, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	13 February 2014	Chukle Gongma nomadic area, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased

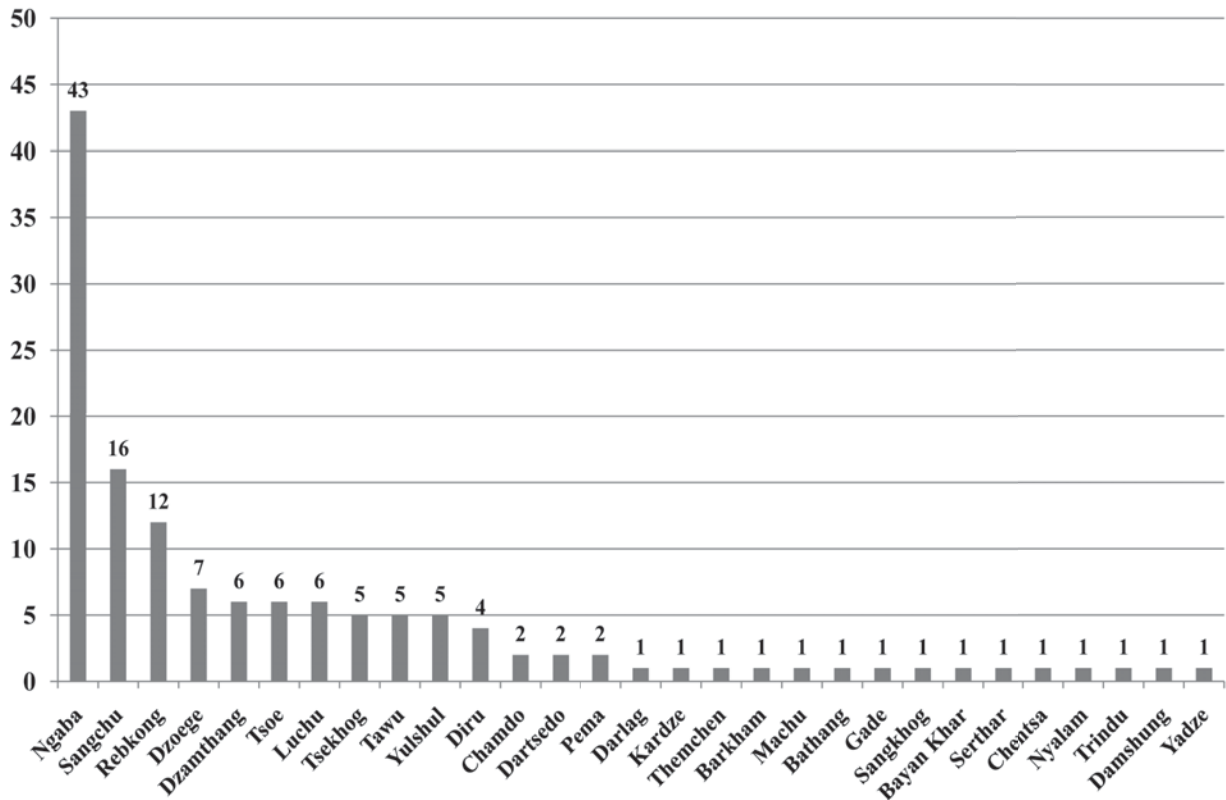
No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
128	Lobsang Palden	M	20	Monk, Kirti Monastery	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	16/03/2014	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
129	Jigme Tenzin	M	29	Monk, Sonag Monastery	Outside Sonag Monastery, Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	16/03/2014	Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Deceased
130	Dolma	F	31	Nun	Outside Ba Choede Monastery, Bathang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	29/03/2014	Thonglaka Tsang family, Bathang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Unknown
131	Thinley Namgyal	M	32	Layperson	Khangsar Township, Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	15 April 2014	Khangsar Township, Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased
132	Kunchok	M	42	Layperson	Outside Police station, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	16 September 2014	Gade County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Hospitalised
133	Lhamo Tashi	M	22	Student, Tsoe Middle School	Outside Government Bureau Headquarters, Tsoe County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu province	17 September 2014	Amchog Village, Bora Township, Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
134	Sangye Khar	M	34	Nomad	Infront of the Local Public Security Bureau office, Amchog Township, Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	16 December 2014	Amchog Township, Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Deceased
135	Tsepey	F	19	Nomad	On the main road, Meuruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	22 December 2014	Nomadic camp no 4, Meuruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Protest Location	Immolation Date	Origin	Status
136	Kalsang Yeshi	M	38	Monk, Tawu Nyatso Monastery	At the entrance gate of a Police station, Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	23 December 2014	Thewa Township, Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Deceased

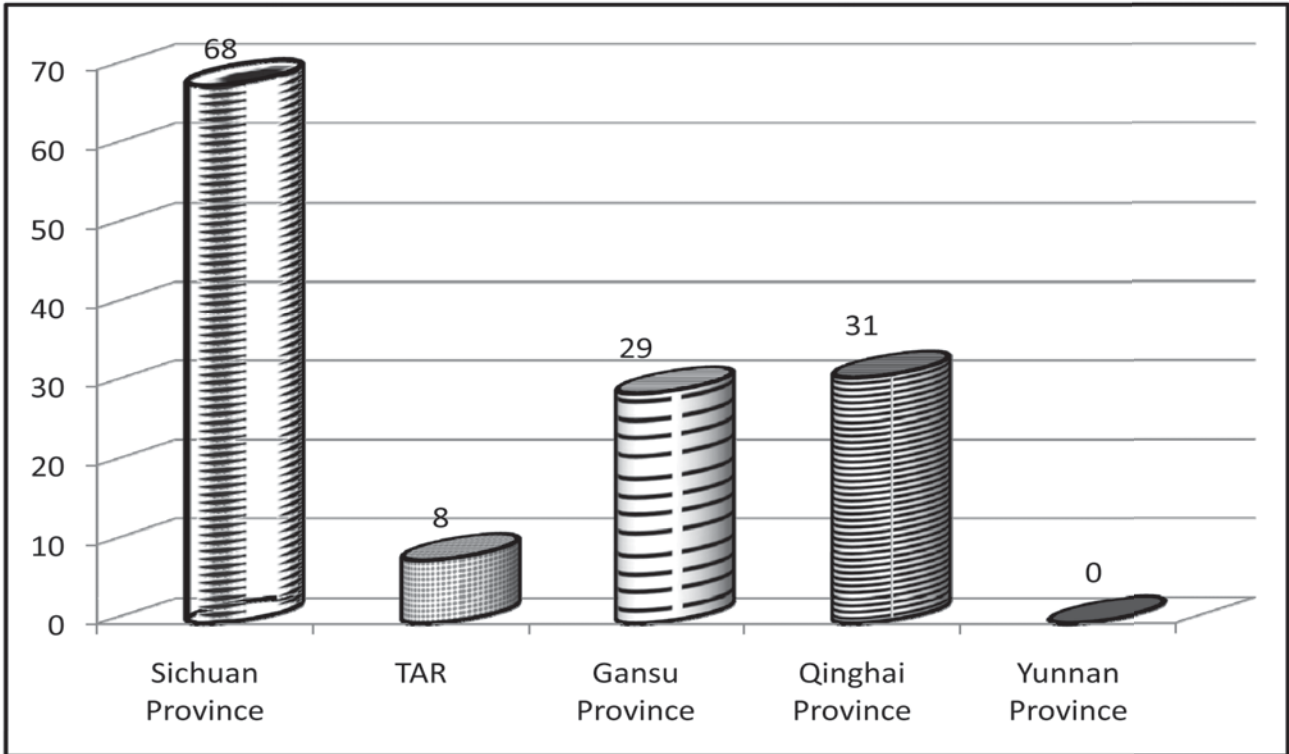
Total Number Of Self-immolation Based On Prefecture



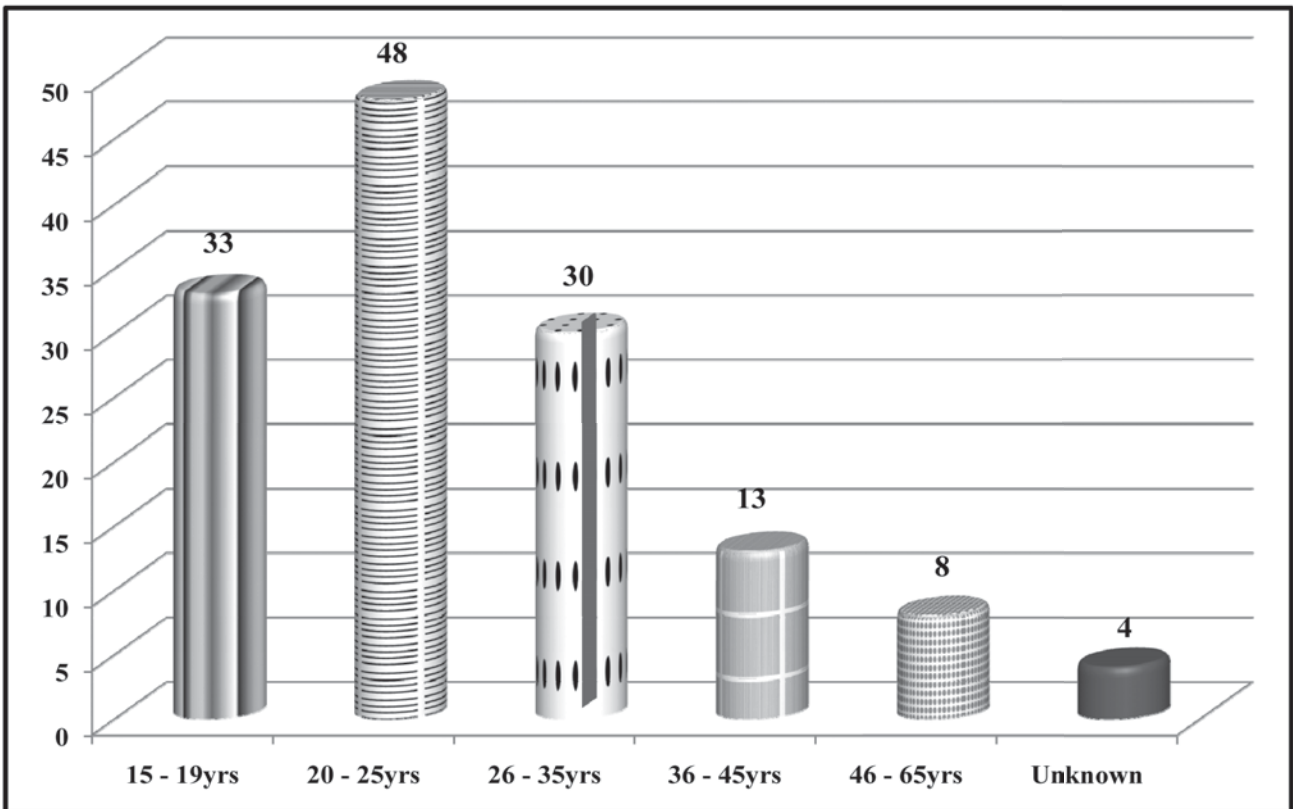
Total Number Of Self-immolation Based On County



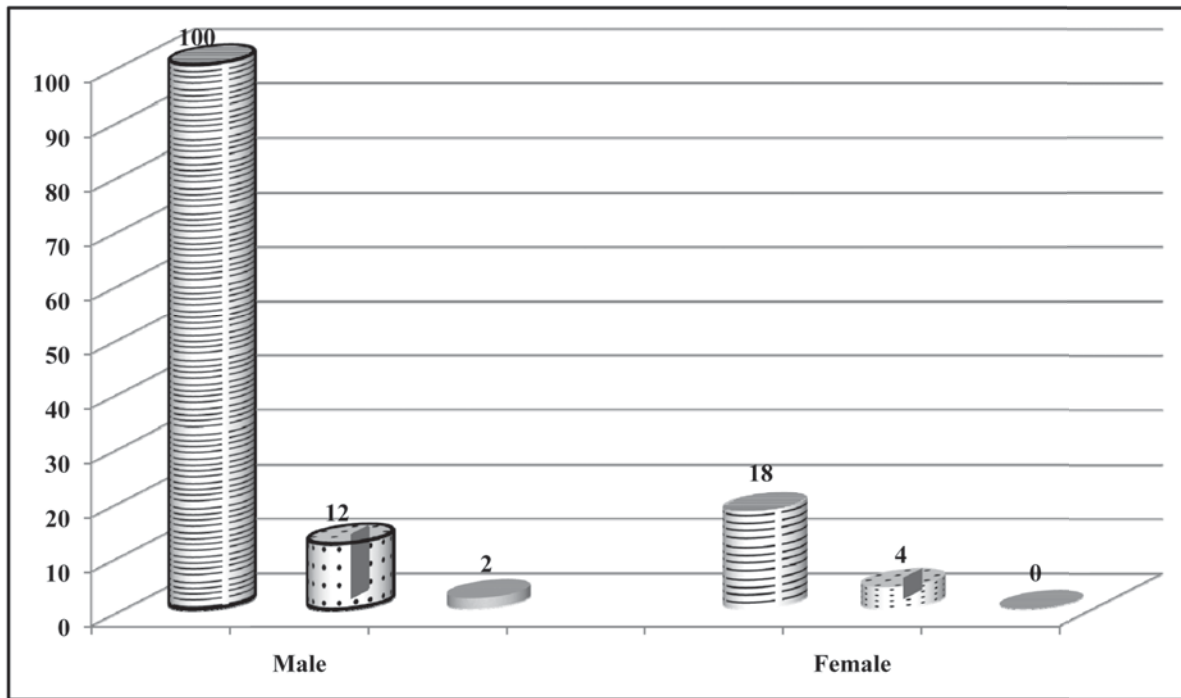
Total Number Of Self-immolation Based Province



Total Number Of Self-immolation Based On Age



Total No Of Self-immolation Based On Gender And Current Status



● Deceased. ● Unknown ● Hospitalized

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

APPENDIX: I

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Aache Tare	2008-03	M			03/20/2008 ?		Kanlho Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Aaho	2008-05	M	33	Monk, Ngaba Kirti Monastery	28/03/2008 ?		Kanlho Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Aaka	2008-07	M		Layperson	3/25/2008		Darlaga PSB Detention Center ?		Darlaga County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Aakun	2008-08	M	60		3/22/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Aakya	2008-09	M			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Aaiak Dudul	2008-10	M		Monk, Ngaba Kirti Monastery	3/19/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Aanam Nyima	2008-11	M			03/24/2008 ?		Darlaga PSB Detention Center ?		Darlaga County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Aaru Thaya	2008-13	M	17	Monk, Dringwa Sumdo Monastery	4/19/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Aatak	2008-15	M	19		04/1/2008 ?		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Aaten Gyang	2008-16	M			1/1/2008 ?		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Aati	2008-18	M			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Aatruk Phuntsok	2008-19	M			1/1/2008 ?		Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center	8 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Aba Bhumo	2008-20	F	54	Farmer	3/18/2008		Lithang PSB Detention Center ?		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Abu Tashi	2010-61	M	22	Monk, Guru Monastery	4/3/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Serwoe Village, Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Achok Passang Gegokar	2008-23	M		Monk, Labrang Monastery	1/1/2008 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Achok Thinley	2008-24	M		Monk, Gyurmey Monastery	5/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Ador	2011-02	M	35	Layperson	3/23/2011		Dzarnthang PSB Detention Center ?		Dzarnthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Adruk Lopoe	2007-02	M	45	Monk, Lithang Monastery	8/21/2007	Split Nation	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center	10 years	Lithang County, Kardze Prefecture, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Adzi Shopo	2012-930	M			4/26/2012			3 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Aga	2009-211	F			4/15/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Nyagrong PSB Detention Center ?		Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Aga	2008-28	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Ago Tselo	2008-27	M			3/17/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Akhu Gyatak	2013-39	M	63	Layperson	11/1/2012 ?			4 years	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Akhu Nyi	2008-29	M	28	Monk, Gyalmo Gedhen Dhar-gayling Monastery	3/28/2008				Tsue City, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Akor Jigme	2008-30	M	38		3/22/2008		Kanlho PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Aku Ako	2008-31	M		Monk, Mindrolling Monastery	5/3/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Nyagchuka County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Aku Sangay	2008-32	M	38		4/2/2008		Kanlho PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Akun	2008-33	M	44		3/22/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Alo	2012-905	M	28		03/1/2012 ?	His Holiness Materials			Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Alo	2009-86	M			4/15/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Nyagrong PSB Detention Center ?		Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Alo Chime	2008-34	F	30	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Amdo Gyaltzen	2009-16	M	41		2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Anam	2009-64	M		Monk, Mera Monastery	1/29/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Pashoe PSB Detention Center ?		Pashoe County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Angyok	2008-35	M	41		06/31/2008				Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Ani Chiga	2014-105	F		Nun	6/26/2011		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Apa Taphel	2009-212	M	58		3/19/2009	Involvement in the Political activities	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Thamey Village, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Apho	2012-1035	M	47	Monk, Tashi Lhabug Monastery	03/1/2012 ?		Zatoo PSB Detention Center ?		Zatoo County, Yuishui TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Arsong	2011-188	M	56	Village Leader	7/2/2011		Dzongang PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Asang	2014-23	M		Layperson	2/3/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center		Sog County, Magchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Asang	2008-36	M	22	Layperson	3/20/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Asang Bersatsang	2008-37	M	21	Layperson	7/26/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Nangchen PSB Detention Center		Drokshog Township, Nangchen County, Jhokundo TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Asong	2012-2	M	22	Monk, Tsodun Monastery	8/16/2012		Barkham PSB Detention Center?	2 years and 6 month	Tsodun Township, Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Atam	2014-266	M		Village head	6/27/2010	Illegal Assembly	Dzoerge PSB Detention Center		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Aten	2008-38	M	20		08/1/2008 ?		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Atrung	2014-85	M			03/10/2014 ?		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Lathok Township, Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Atse	2014-60	M		Monk, Drida Monastery	3/17/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Magchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Atsong	2012-805	M		Layperson	8/15/2012		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Aya	2008-39	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/21/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Bagdo	2008-41	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Baluk Kyab	2008-43	M			1/1/2008 ?		Sershu PSB Detention Center ?		Sershu Township, Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Barchung Lopo	2008-45	M	42		3/15/2008		Lithang PSB Detention Center ?		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Barlo Yungdrung	2014-01	M			1/5/2014		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Barma	2014-96	M		Village Leader	6/6/2014				Chabcha County, Isolho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Basang (Passang)	2008-46	M		Monk, Dingkha Monastery	1/1/2008 ?	Robbery		Life	Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Baywang (Pemo)	2008-48	F	27	Nun, Yarteng Nunnery	6/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bende Gyal	2008-49	M			3/20/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Bende Khar	2008-50	M			3/20/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Bendetsang Yangchen	2008-52	F	40	Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/11/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Bhen Thekar	2008-54	M			3/21/2008		Kanlho Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Bhogo Kyi	2012-795	F	44	Layperson	8/13/2012				Lhade Gnapma Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhu Dargyal	2009-43	M	23	Layperson	1/20/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Chamdo Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Dzong County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Bhu Gonpo	2008-59	M			6/16/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhu Khepa	2008-61	M			6/16/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhu Soekha	2008-62	M		Layperson	5/14/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhu Sonam	2009-213	M		Layperson	3/12/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Bhu Tashi	2008-63	M			3/25/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhu Tengay	2008-64	M		Monk, Benkar Monastery	08/1/2008 ?		Diru PSB Detention Center ?	8 years	Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Bhu Tenkay	2007-21	M	18	Monk, Bekar Monastery	11/1/2007 ?		Diru PSB Detention Center		Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released ?
Bhu Thabkhey	2008-65	M			5/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Bhuchung	2008-66	M		Monk, Ramoche Temple	5/26/2008	Sharing information with outside world	Lhasa Prison		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Bhuchung	2006-17	M	30	Monk, Tashi Lhunpo Monastery	05/1/2006 ?	His Holiness material	Shigatse PSB Detention Center		Shigatse County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Released ?
Bhuchung	2003-18	M	28	Student, Tibet University	6/16/2003		Lhasa PSB Detention Center		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Bhuchung Norbu	2008-67	M		Monk, Benkar Monastery	08/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Diru PSB Detention Center ?	8 years	Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Bhuchung Norbu	2007-18	M	32	Monk, Bekar Monastery	11/1/2007 ?		Diru PSB Detention Center		Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released ?
Bhudho	2012-782	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Diru PSB Detention Center ?		Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Bhudrak	2014-51	M		Layperson	3/14/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Dwelling no. 2, Tiru Village, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Bhumo	2014-192	F			8/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Seshul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhumo	2009-24	F	36	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?	9 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Bhumo Chintso	2009-214	F	16	Layperson	3/11/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhumo Lhaga	2008-71	F	32	Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	4/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhumo Palmo	2008-72	F	17	Nun,	6/26/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhumo Pema	2008-73	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/7/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhumo Sho Min Min	2008-74	F			3/18/2008				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhumo Tengha	2008-75	F		Nun, Nyimo Gaysey Nunnery	5/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bhumo Tsega	2008-76	F	36	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?	9 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Bhuten	2008-78	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Bhuti	2008-79	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/12/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Bomo	2011-6	M	17		6/26/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Botho	2008-81	M		Layperson	3/25/2008	Reactionary	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Ponkor Township, Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Botsun	2008-82	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunery	5/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Buchung Nga	2012-784	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Bugoh	2014-111	M			1/1/2012	Sabotage		3 years	Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Bumchok	2013-176	M	16		12/11/2013				Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Bumga	2008-83	M	22		4/14/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?	6 years	Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Buphel	2014-287	M			9/30/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Butop	2011-179	M		Layperson	7/6/2011		Dzongang PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Butri	2011-183	M		Layperson	7/6/2011				Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Butuk	2008-84	M	13	Monk, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery	5/12/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Buyang Dhargyal	2009-150	M	23	Layperson	1/20/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center		Punda Town, Dzoogong County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Chadrel Rinpoche	1995-08	M	55	Rinpoche, Tashi Lhunpo Monastery	5/17/1995	Security	Shigatse		Shigatse County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	House arrested
Chagthab	2012-977	M	47	Layperson	12/12/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Tsekhog PSB Detention Center		Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Chagthar	2013-69	M			1/1/2013 ?			4 years	Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Chakdor	2013-35	M	32	Singer	7/1/2012		Mianyang Prison ?	2 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Chamdu Dudrub	2008-88	M	52		4/14/2008	Connection with Local Protest ?	Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Rawu Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Chechok	2012-794	M	48	Layperson	8/13/2012				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Cherni Gonpo	2005-25	M	30	Monk, Kardze Gepheling Monastery	6/21/2005				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Cheno Khedup	2008-91	M	40	Monk, Labrang Monastery	1/1/2008 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Chenpa	2014-333	M	50	Nomad	12/22/2014	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Nomadic camp no. 4, Meuruma Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Chewa Kunchok Dhargyal	2008-92	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Chignyin	2008-93	M	16	Monk, Ngaba Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008		Ngaba Prison		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Chime	2009-173	M	20	Layperson	4/21/2009			10 years	Namling County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Chime Dorjee	2014-332	M	60	Nomad	12/22/2014	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Nomadic camp no. 4, Meuruma Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Chime Gampo	2008-96	M			3/18/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Chime Lhazom	2008-98	F	20		3/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Shigatse PSB Detention Center ?		Shigatse County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Detained
Chime Lodoe	2012-1026	M	33		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Cho Gyatso	2008-99	M	41	Monk, A-khor Monastery	3/23/2008		Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Chobhey	2014-307	M		Monk, Drango Monastery	1/23/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Ranga Prison	12 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Chodak	2008-100	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Choedak	2014-202	M	49		9/7/2014				Also family, Rongpo Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Choedar	2013-115	M	46	Monk, Wopno Monastery	10/15/2012 ?		Kardze TAP Prison	1 year	Sershuil County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released?
Choedar	2009-244	M	33	Monk, Kirti Monastery	8/25/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chengdu (General Location)	13 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Choedar	2008-105	M			3/20/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Choeden	2008-106	M	23	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Choeden	2008-1755	M		Monk, Shelkar Choedhe Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Detained
Choeden	2008-108	F			3/21/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Choedhar	2013-81	M	27		7/15/2013 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Choedhen Rinzin	2004-01	M	21	Monk, Gaden Monastery	2/12/2004	His Holiness material	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Tagtse County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Choedon	2013-178	F	16		12/16/2013				Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Choedon	2012-979	F		Nun, Disciplinarian	12/12/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Tsekhog PSB Detention Center		Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Choedon	2008-109	M			3/25/2008		Chogri PSB Detention Center ?	7 years	Chogri County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Choedrup	2008-110	M	25	Monk, Gonsar Monastery	5/24/2008		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Choedup	2014-157	M	22	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choege	2014-117	M	28	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choegon	2011-9	M	19	Singer	9/25/2011		Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Choegong	2008-111	M			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Choegyul	2008-112	M	23	Monk, Wooser Monastery	5/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Choeljo	2014-158	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choeljo Palden	2009-157	M		Monk, Dege Gonchen Monastery	1/27/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choekyap	2013-180	M			11/17/2013 ?		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?	13 years	Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Choekyi Gyalsen	2014-159	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choekyong Kyab	2012-984	M		Student, Tsolho Vocational School	11/26/2012			3 years and 3 month	Chabcha County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Choekyong Kyab	2012-984	M		Student, Tsolho Vocational School	11/26/2012			3 years and 3 month	Chabcha County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Choekyong Tsering	2009-256	M	18	Monk, Lithang Monastery	3/22/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Lithang PSB Detention Center ?		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choekyong Tsetan	2014-249	M		Head Master, Machu Tibetan Nationality Middle School	03/1/2010 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Machu County, kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Choeley	2008-114	M			3/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Choeilha	2008-115	F	40	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Choeilho	2014-160	M	16	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choeilho	2014-264	M		Village head	6/27/2010	Illegal Assembly	Dzoerge PSB Detention Center		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choenam	2012-931	M			4/26/2012	Freedom Restoration		3 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Choenga	2001-26	M	18	Monk, Kardze Gephelling Monastery	04/1/2001 ?		Moawan Prison	13 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Choenga Dolma	2008-116	F	17		5/17/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choenga Tsering	2009-229	M	41	Business Proprietor	12/7/2009	Endangering State Secrets	Pashoe PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained ?
Choenyi Gyatso	2009-132	M	18	Monk	3/5/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choenyi Wooser	2014-102	M		Layperson	4/1/2011	Split- Nation		8 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, TAR	Sentenced
Choepa Gyal	2013-70	M			1/1/2013 ?			6 years	Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Choepa Kyab	2013-174	M		Monk, Jomang Monastery	12/9/2013				Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Choepa kyab	2008-119	M			3/17/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Choepa Jugyal	2011-11	M		Writer, Gansu People Publishing House	10/19/2011				Dopee Township, Yaise County, Qinghai Province	Detained
Choepa Tashi	2008-120	M			3/30/2008	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?			Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Choephak	2008-121	M	24		3/10/2008		Pema County Prison		Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Choephel	2012-817	M		Monk, Tsoe Monastery	8/7/2012				Tsoe County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Choephel	2014-161	M	29	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choephel	2008-125	M	20		3/17/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choephel	2008-127	M	19		5/17/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choephel	2008-128	M	16		5/17/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choephel	2008-131	M	26		3/23/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choephel Dawa	2012-54	M	21	Monk, Tsanden Monastery	1/15/2012		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?	2 years	Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released ?
Choephel Gyatso	2014-124	M	18	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choephel Tashi	2014-123	M	15	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choephel Tashi	2008-134	M			4/29/2008		Lanzhou (General Location)	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Choephel Wangpo	2008-135	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	4/11/2008		Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Choesang	2011-12	F	31	Nun, Nyagye Nunnery	6/18/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Chuanqiangsong family, Rangpa Tsachung Village, Shitse township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choeshe	2012-1009	M	27		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choetso	2014-150	M	64		03/1/2011?		Dege PSB Detention Center		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choetso	2009-73	F	16		3/11/2009	Slogan- Shout - Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choeyang	2011-13	F	22	Nun, Nyimol Nunnery	6/12/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choeyang Gampo	2012-800	M	23	Student, Kangtisa Minority, Nationality Middle School	3/18/2012	Incitement		3 years	Kangtisa County, Tsojang TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Choeyang Gyatso	2008-140	M		Monk, Rongpo Thosam Monastery	4/17/2008				Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Choeyang Kyab	2008-141	M	30	Monk, Gomang Monastery	3/30/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choeyang Kalden	2014-57	M	20	Monk, Tsanden Monastery	3/16/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Yeggu Village, Yagla Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Choeying Khedub	2000-14	M	28	Monk, Sog Tshedhen Monastery	3/19/2000	Endangering State Secrets	Qushui Prison (Chushur)	20 years	Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Choeying Logyal	2012-881	M	31	Monk, Tsanden Monastery	1/15/2012		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?	2 years	Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released ?
Choeying Tashi	2008-142	M	33		3/20/2008	Connection with protest activities	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choezin	2014-125	M	22	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choezin	2008-144	M	15	Monk, Tongkor Monastery	03/1/2008 ?		Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choezin	2008-143	M	20	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/20/2008	Connection with protest activities	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choezom	2012-908	M			09/1/2012 ?		Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Chogni Yeshi	2008-145	M			4/19/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Chogtrin Gyatso	2008-53	M	30	Monk, Tsang Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Fail- Reform	Malho PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Yuighan County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Chogtsal	2012-965	M		Singer	7/29/2012	Sensitive Lyrics			Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Chogyam	2011-10	M	33	Nomad	4/15/2011		Chengdu, ?(General Location)		Chogyam Tsang family,Chukle Ghogma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Chokdup	2008-146	M	21		06/31/2008		Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Chokey	2008-147	F			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Chokey Dolma	2008-148	F			3/25/2008				Chogri County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Chokpo	2008-149	M			3/20/2008		Chigdril PSB Detention Center ?		Chidril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Choksar	2013-125	M		Layperson	10/12/2013		Driru PSB Detention Center?		Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Chokyi	2009-29	F		Farmer	3/27/2009	Participation in the boycott movement	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Cholo	2008-151	M	14	Monk, Ngaba Kirti Monastery	28/3/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choney Khedup	2008-153	M	40	Monk, Labrang Monastery	6/30/2008		Lanzhou Prison		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Chosang	2008-156	M			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Choyang	2008-157	M	24		3/10/2008		Pema County Prison		Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Chukpo Tsering	2008-160	M			3/21/2008				Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Chung Tsering	2005-06	M	28	Monk, Pangsa Monastery	4/1/2005	Pro- Independence	Gutsa PSB Detention Center		TAR	Detained ?

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Dadak	2014-76	M		Layperson	04/9/2014 ?		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Dadhul	2012-1017	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Sugay Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dagul	2008-164	M	37		6/21/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dayyal	2013-82	M	35		07/15/2013 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Dayyam	2009-114	M			8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sershuil PSB Detention Center		Sershuil County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dakpa	2012-36	M		Environmentalist	02/15/2012 ?		Tawu PSB Detention Center		Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dakpa	2008-165	M			3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dakpa Gyallsen	2012-781	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Diriu PSB Detention Center ?		Diriu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Damchoe	2012-958	M		Layperson	7/1/2012 ?	Propaganda			Themchen County, Tsonub TAP, Qinghai Province	Arrested
Damchoe	2009-105	M	14	Juvenile	8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sershuil PSB Detention Center ?		Sershuil County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Damchoe	2008-166	M	29	Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Damchoe	2008-167	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008				Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Damchoe	2008-168	M	22	Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Damchoe	2008-169	M		Layperson ?	3/24/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Darlrag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlrag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Damdul	2012-937	M			1/1/2012 ?	Freedom Restoration		10 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Damdul	2009-17	M			2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Damdul	2008-170	M		Monk, Ramoche Temple	5/26/2008		Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Damdul	2008-171	M	42		3/18/2008		Dzoege PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dangdrung	2008-172	F		Nun, Shugseb Nunery	4/28/2008				Chushul County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Darchen	2008-174	M			1/1/2008 ?		Lhasa (General Location)	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dargyal	2009-13	M	38	Layperson	2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Darlrog	2008-175	M		Layperson ?	4/2/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Darlrag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlrag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dashi	2010-16	M		Trader	06/1/2010 ?				Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Dawa	2012-35	M		Environmentalist	02/15/2012 ?		Tawu PSB Detention Center ?		Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Dawa	2012-806	M		Layperson	8/16/2012		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Dawa	2009-110	M			8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sershiul PSB Detention Center		Sershiul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dawa	2008-176	M		Monk, Rongwo Monastery	4/20/2008				Rebgong County, Melho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dawa	2008-178	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Dawa Dorjee	2012-58	M	27	Researcher	2/3/2012				Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dawa Dorjee	1996-224	M	31		1/1/1996 ?		Drapchi Prison	18 years	Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dawa Drakpa	2009-88	M			4/15/2009				Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dawa Khienrab Wangchuk	2014-262	M	75	Abbot, Shag Rompo Monastery	5/17/2010	His Holiness Material	Lhasa General Location	7 years	Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dawa Lhundup	2013-129	M	19	Layperson	10/15/2013	Leak State Secrets	Diriu PSB Detention Center?		Diriu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Dawa Sangpo	2009-33	M	30		1/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout -Speech		Life	TAR	Sentenced
Dawa Tashi	2014-181	M			8/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershiul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dawa Tsering	2009-71	M	25	Layperson	3/14/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dawa Tsomo	2014-175	F	20	Writer	8/23/2014	Leak State Secrets			Chidza Sachen Village, Zaiuo County, Yuishul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dayang	2013-114	M	68	Layperson	9/3/2012	Slogan -Shout- Speech			Diriu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Dechen Thinley	2009-107	M		Trulku, Tashi Gepheling Monastery	8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sershiul PSB Detention Center		Sershiul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dechen Wangmo	2008-180	F	38		8/3/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dedhe	2003-21	M	42	Business man	2/12/2003		Ngaba Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze Prefecture, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dega	2014-90	M			3/10/2014 ?		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Lathok Township, Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Dekyi	2008-181	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/12/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Deleek	2008-183	M			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Delo	2011-180	M		Villager	7/6/2011		Dzongang PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Denden	2008-185	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Participation in the political protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Denden	2008-184	M	40		3/18/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Denma Triatop	2014-02	M			1/5/2014		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Depa Tenpa	2008-186	M			4/14/2008				Tewo County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Deyang	2008-187	F	31	Nun, Gaden Choeling Nunnery	05/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Deyang Tashi	2008-189	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?				TAR	Detained
Dhaden	2008-190	M			03/24/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Dhak Tso	2008-191	M			03/24/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Dhamchoe Norbu	2008-193	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Dhargay	2010-89	M	26	Monk, Tsodun Kyi Monastery	8/10/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dhargay	2008-195	M	20	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/29/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dhargeyal Garwatsang	2008-205	M	19	Layperson	5/14/2008		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Dhatgon	2008-194	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Dhargyal	2014-275	M		Trader	6/1/2010		Nagchu PSB Detention Center		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Dhargyal	2008-199	M			4/20/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dhargyal	2008-204	M		Farmer	3/19/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chigdril PSB Detention Center		Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dhargyal	2008-201	M	43		3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dhari	2008-206	F			3/16/2008		Ngaba Prison		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dharyak	2008-207	M			03/27/2008 ?		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Dhelo Kyab	2013-175	M		Monk, Jonang Monastery	12/9/2013				Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dheyang	2011-018	M	18	Layperson	6/26/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dhola	2008-25	M			3/15/2008		Lanzhou (General Location)	15 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dhonden	2008-214	M			3/18/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dhondup	2009-72	M	24		3/14/2009		Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Dhondup	2008-216	M			3/10/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dhondup	2008-217	M		Layperson	3/25/2008		Dariag PSB Detention Center ?		Dariag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dhondup	2008-249	M		Monk, Shelkar Choedhe Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter-revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Dhondup Dorjee	2011-217	M		Layperson	12/22/2010	Split- Nation	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	4 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Released ?
Dhondup Dorjee	2014-240	M			1/1/2010		Lhasa General Location	4 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Released ?
Dhondup Gyaltzen	2013-76	M	40	Chant Master, Karma Monastery	1/30/2012			2 years and 6 month	Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dhonkho Gyagpa	2009-288	M	45		8/25/2009			4 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Dhonyoe	2008-222	M		Monk, Mishi Thangsar Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dhonyoe Dorjee	2011-021	M	34	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/8/2011	Immolation Linked	Chengdu ? (General Location)	3 years	Raruwa Village, Cha Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Dhorga Chungwa	2008-226	M			3/21/2008				Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dhungphug	2013-183	M	26	Monk, Shak Rongpo Monastery	7/15/2013 ?				Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Dhunka Dorjee	2009-22	M	40	Farmer	3/21/2009		Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Lhoeqa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dhusang	2008-230	M			03/27/2008 ?		Dariag PSB Detention Center ?		Dariag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Dickyi	2008-231	F		Nun, Dragkar Nuntery	5/12/2008				Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dickyi Lhamo	2011-194	F	18	Nun	6/28/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dochoe Sonam	2008-232	M			03/27/2008 ?		Dariag PSB Detention Center ?		Dariag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Dogru Tsultrim	2009-30	M		Monk, Gomang Monastery	5/24/2010	Incitement	Barkham PSB Detention Center		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dok Chopo	2008-233	M			03/27/2008 ?				Dariag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Dola	2012-986	M		Student, Tsoilho Vocational School	11/26/2012		Chabchia PSB Detention Center ?	3 years	Chabchia County, Tsoilho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Dolkar Kyab	2008-235	M	24	Singer/ Performer	3/21/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?
Dolkyab	2009-95	M		Trader	6/7/2009	Fail- Reform	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Dolkyab Tsang Lama Kyab	2008-236	M	19		4/1/2008		Machu PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Doima Dhondup	2009-216	M	39	Monk, Lithang Monastery	1/20/2009		Lithang (General Location)		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Doima Kyab	2013-112	M	31		3/13/2013			Death	Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Doima Kyab	2012-822	M		Layperson	05/27/2012 ?				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Doima Kyab	2005-09	M	30	Writer, Teacher	3/9/2005	Pro- Independence	Xiling Prison	10 years	Tsochiang TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Doima Namgyal	2010-19	M		Layperson	4/1/2008 ?	Split- Nation		6 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Doima Palmo	2011-23	F	19	Nun, Nyimagyatsul Nunnery	6/19/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Lhuba Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Doima Tsering	2008-243	F	24	Student, North- West National University	3/18/2008				Mari Township, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Doima Tsering	2008-206	F			3/21/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Doima Tso	2014-295	F		Layperson	11/3/2014	Immolation Link		3 years	Serde Village, Meruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Doima Yangchen	2013-220	F			8/1/2013		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Doima Yangtso	2008-247	F	23	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	3/24/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chengdu? (General Location)	7 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Donga	2008-250	F	21	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	05/14 2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dongak Terzin	2014-52	M		Monk, Akyong Monastery	02/1/2014 ?		Pema PSB Detention Center ?		Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dorgyal	2013-133	M		Layperson	10/20/2013				Drru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released?
Dorje	2013-41	M		Monk, Drakdeb Monastery	2/10/2013	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Dorje Dragtsel	2010-206	M		Layperson	10/3/2013		Nagchu PSB Detention Center?	11 years	Drru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dorje Tsering	2009-96	M		Trader	6/7/2009	Fail- Reform	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Dorje Wangchuk	2013-1	M	22	Student, Malho Nationalities Middle School	11/1/2012 ?			4 years	Rongwo Village, Tsektog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Dorjee	2013-36	M		Student, Rebgong County Middle School	11/1/2012 ?	Slogan -Shout- Speech		2 years and 6 month	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Dorjee	2012-59	M		Layperson	2/5/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Tridu PSB Detention Center ?		Tridu County, Yuishul TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dorjee	2011-25	M	35	Layperson	3/23/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzarnthang PSB Detention Center ?		Dzarnthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dorjee	2011-190	M	22	Monk, Zhabten Monastery	7/6/2011		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Dorjee	2008-255	M	30		6/11/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dorjee	2008-133	M			3/21/2008	Connection with local protest	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Dorjee Chuk	2008-258	M	21		4/1/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dorjee Dhargyal	2008-259	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dorjee Dhondup	2008-260	M			3/21/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dorjee Dolma	2008-261	F			3/15/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	5-14 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dorjee Dragtsel	2010-206	M		Layperson	09/1/2010 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?	11 years	Difru County, Nagochu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dorjee Drakpa	2008-263	M		Monk, Sang Lung Monastery	5/3/2008				Dzarnhang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dorjee Gyaltsen	2008-264	M	40		4/3/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Dorjee Khando	2008-265	F	34	Nun, Pangrin Numery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chengdu ? (General location)	8 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Dorjee Kundup	2008-267	M			3/21/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dorjee Lhamo	2009-175	M	37	Layperson	3/16/2009	Connection with farming boycott	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dorjee Lodoe	2014-08	M			1/3/2014		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Dorjee Lorig	2008-268	M	23		6/15/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dorjee Rabten	2014-09	M			10/1/2013 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?	2 years	Setri Village, Sangochu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Dorjee Rabten	2008-269	M			3/21/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dorjee Rinchen	2014-291	M	37	Layperson	10/16/2014	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Dorjee Rinchen	2008-270	M	25		03/29/2008 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangochu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dorjee Rinchen	2008-271	M	55 +		3/23/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangochu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dorjee Tashi	2014-11	M			11/1/2013 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?	1 year and 6 month	Sankhok Town, Sangochu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Dorjee Tashi	2010-50	M	40	Business Man, Yak Hotel	03/1/2008 ?	Incitement	Kaniho Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?	Life	Sangochu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Dorjee Tashi	2010-235	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	1/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?	Life	Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dorjee Thinley	2014-274	M		Trader	06/1/2010 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Dorjee Tsephel	2012-969	M		Singer	3/20/2012				Qinghai Province	Released ?
Dorjee Tsering	2014-270	M		Village head	6/27/2010	Illegal Assembly	Dzoege PSB Detention Center		Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Dorjee Tsering	2010-52	M	38	Businessman	3/14/2008		Kanliho Prefecture PSB Detention Center	6 years	Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Dorjee Tsetan	2010-49	M		Business Man	03/1/2008 ?	Illegal Business Operations	Kanliho Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?	6 years	Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Dorjee Tsetan	2008-283	M			3/20/2008		Chentsa PSB Detention Center ?		Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dorjee Wangyal	2008-284	M	31	Monk, Thangkya Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Fail-reform		15 years	Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dorjee Youdon	2008-1868	F	15	Nun	06/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Chukha Nang, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dorjor	2008-41	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Dorlo	2008-1869	M		Layperson	3/25/2008		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dosa	2011-28	M		Monk, Zurkhang Monastery	7/12/2011	Incitement	Nangchen PSB Detention Center ?		Nangchen County, Yulshui TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dradul	2008-171	M	42		3/18/2008	Connection with protest activities	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dragpa	2014-163	M	29	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dragu	2008-287	M		Layperson	6/21/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Drakden	2010-126	M	20	Student, National Higher Intermediate School	3/17/2010	Incitement	Ngaba PSB Detention Center		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Drakho	2008-288	M	31		3/22/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Drakpa	2012-09	M			2/17/2012	Immolation Linked			Wulan County, Tsonub TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Drakpa	2008-289	M	26	Monk, A-khor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Drakpa	2008-290	M		Monk, Gyuloe Monastery	5/1/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Drakpa	2008-291	M	28	Monk, Rong Gonchen Monastery	4/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Rebgong PSB Detention Center ?		Rebgong County, Melho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Drakpa	2008-293	M			3/18/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Drakpa	2008-294	M			3/23/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Drakpa	2008-296	M		Monk, Ngaba Kirti Monastery	28/03/2008 ?		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Drakpa	2003-05	M	45	Driver	10/2/2003		Tawu Detention Center		Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Drakpa	2008-292	M	27		4/1/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Drakpa Chakdri	2008-207	M			5/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Drakpa Dorjee	2008-298	M	19		3/22/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Drakpa Gyaltsen	2007-17	M	28	Monk, Bekar Monastery	11/1/2007 ?		Dirru PSB Detention Center		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released ?
Drakpay	2009-87	M			4/15/2009				Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Draksang	2012-870	M	26	Monk, Khyamru Monastery	12/3/2012		Chabacha PSB Detention Center ?		Chabacha County, Tsoilho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Draktsa Dorjee Rigzin	2014-05	M			1/5/2014		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Drangyae Yen	2008-302	F	28		8/9/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Drashi Tso	2008-303	F		Nun, Geyma Drak Nunery	6/18/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Drensel	2013-108	M		Layperson	6/1/2012			3 years	Serhar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Drokho	2008-305	M	30		3/22/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Drongpo Rabten	2008-306	M	18	Jhangkar Monastery	3/1/2008		Bathang PSB Detention Center ?		Bathang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dronkhoma	2008-307	M			3/20/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dronsep	2008-310	F		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Drori	2014-323	M		Layperson	11/22/2014 ?				Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Arrested
Drugethar	2008-312	M	33		4/17/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Drukdak	2012-17	M			3/14/2012		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dathang Township, Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Drukgyal	2008-314	M	55 +		3/23/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Drukgyal Yak	2008-315	M	28		4/1/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dudhul	2012-999	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dugkar Kyab	2013-28	M			10/23/2012			4 years	Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Dukar Kyab	2005-31	M		Student	7/13/2005	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Xining (General Location 0		Qinghai Province	Released ?
Dukar Tsering	2008-322	M	26		4/17/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Dukhor	2008-323	M			3/20/2008		Chigdril PSB Detention Center ?		Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dun Lak	2008-324	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Participation in the political protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Released ?
Dungkar	2008-325	M		Layperson ?	7/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Dungkar Tashi	2008-1871	M		Business Man	6/18/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Dunlag	2008-324	M			3/25/2008		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Dzomtha Kar	2012-18	M			3/10/2012		Driru PSB Detention Center ?		Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gachoe	2013-26	M	35	Farmer	1/19/2013	Incitement	Nagchen PSB Detention Centre ?		Nagchen County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Gachung Bhumo	2008-336	F	36	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	05/14 2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gade	2014-80	M		Village Leader	4/21/2014		Payul PSB Detention Center ?		Payul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gaden Lhagyal	2008-328	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	4/11/2008	Counter-revolutionary	Lhasa (General Location)		Phumpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Gado	2008-330	M		Layperson	7/26/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Nangchen PSB Detention Center		Nangchen County, Jyekundo TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Gage	2009-232	M			6/27/2009	Fail - Reform	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Gakhu	2008-331	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gangkar	2008-1870	F		Nun	10/1/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa PSB Detention Center		Lhatse County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Detained
Gangkye Drupa Kyab	2012-879	M	33	Teacher	2/15/2012			5 years and 6 month	Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Garab Dorjee	2009-196	M	46	Layperson	12/4/2009	Subversive	Matoe PSB Detention Center ?		Matoe County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Garlse Jigme	2013-78	M	35	Monk, Garlse Monastery	1/1/2013			5 years	Rebong County, Maiho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Gawa	2008-334	M			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gawa	2008-335	M			3/24/2008		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Gawa Sangpo	2014-47	M		Layperson	1/1/2013				Yeggu village, Yaglia Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gawa Wangchen Topgyal	2010-64	M	15	Monk, Jetrung Monastery	3/30/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Dzatoe County, Jyekundo TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Gayla Tashi	2011-29	M		Monk, Zumang Monastery	7/12/2011	Incitement	Nagchu PSB Detention Center		Nangchen County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Gedhi	2014-203	F	52	Nun	9/7/2014				Village no 13, Gartsa Family, Rongpo Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gedun	2014-168	M	21	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan-Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gedun	2011-178	M		Villager	7/6/2011				Dzogong County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Gedun	2014-271	M		Trader	06/1/2010 ?		Ngari (General Location)		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Gedun Choekyi Nyima	1995-05	M	6	Rinpoche, Tashi Lhunpo Monastery	5/17/1995	Security	Beijing ? (General Location)		Lhari County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gedun Choephel	2009-12	M	30		2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gedun Gyatso	2008-346	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/26/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gedun Gyatso	2008-347	M		Monk, Gur Monastery	4/14/2008		Chentsa PSB Detention Center ?		Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Gedun Gyatso	2008-352	M		Monk, Thoesamling Monastery	5/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gedun Tsultrim	2013-73	M	30	Monk, Beudo Monastery	11/21/2012			3 years	Yazi County, Tsoshtar TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Geleg	2008-337	M		Monk, Kathog Monastery	7/1/2008		Kartze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Geleg Gyurme	2008-340	M	30	Monk, Labrang Monastery	4/1/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?
Geleg Pelho	2008-341	M	32	Monk, Lungkar Monastery	3/10/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa PSB Detention Center		Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Geleg Samdup	2008-342	M		Monk, Rabisa Gyalmo Monastery	04/1/2008 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Geleg Thapkey	2008-343	M	27	Monk, Bada Samdupling Monastery	4/26/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa (General Location)		Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gelek	2014-14	M		Monk, Akyong Monastery	1/18/2014		Pema PSB Detention Center ?		Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Gelek Choephel	2013-94	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	7/7/2013		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gelek Dakpa	2008-338	M	28	Monk, Bada Samdupling Monastery	4/26/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sershu PSB Detention Center ?		Sershu Township, Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gelek Gyatso	2008-339	M	22	Monk, Ngaba Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gelek Kunga	2009-4	M	26		2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lithang (General Location)		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gendun	2014-112	M		Layperson	1/1/2012	Sabotage		3 years	Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Gendun Choephel	2009-12	M	30		2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Gendun Drakpa	2014-56	M	20	Monk, Isanden Monastery	3/14/2014	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Yangde Village, Yakia Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gendun Gyatso	2012-832	M	47	Monk, Bora Monastery	12/3/2012		Sangchu PSB Detention Center?	6 years	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Gendun Gyatso	2008-348	M	30	Monk, Labrang Monastery	4/1/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?
Gendun Gyatso	2008-350	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gendun Gyatso	2008-351	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Gendun Kyab	2010-180	M		Teacher and Writer	3/18/2010		Ngaba PSB Detention Center	3 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Gengya Tsundue	2008-356	M			5/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gephel	2014-297	F		Layperson	11/5/2014	Immolation Link		2 years	Serde Village, Meruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Gephel	2011-32	M	23	Monk, Kirti Monastery	1/1/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Meruma 2nd Rucheri, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gerig	2011-33	M	60	Villager	3/19/2011	Leak State Secrets	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Geisang Family Pastoral division no. 3, Meruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Geshe Namgyal Isening	2008-357	M		Monk, Chogri Monastery	3/26/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Geshe Sonam Gyurme	2008-358	M		Monk, Chogri Monastery	3/26/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Geshe Tenzin Choephel	2008-359	M	50	Qinghai University	4/17/2008				Qinghai Province	Detained
Geshe Tsultrim Tenzin	2008-360	M	70	Monk, Tongkor Monastery	4/3/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Geylong Myerndak	2012-778	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Driru PSB Detention Center ?		Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Ghangde	2008-361	M			3/18/2008		Serfhar PSB Detention Center ?		Serfhar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ghangdo	2014-320	M		Layperson	12/7/2014				Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Arrested
Ghangha	2014-319	M		Layperson	12/7/2014				Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Arrested
Ghayou	2008-362	M			6/19/2008				Serfhar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ghesor	2008-363	M			3/23/2008				Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Ghetse Dhorlo	2008-364	M		Monk	03/24/2008 ?		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Ghiling Lungtok	2008-365	M			5/1/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Ghoeso	2008-367	M			5/16/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ghoge Tsang Konme	2014-296	F		Layperson	11/5/2014	Immolation Link		3 years	Serde Village, Meruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Gilu	2008-368	F	35	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ginike Tsulkho	2008-369	M			4/20/2008	0	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gomchuk Gyal	2008-369	M	26		3/22/2008		Kanliho PSB Detention Center?		Tsoe County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gonam	2008-374	M		Layperson	3/25/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Darlrag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlrag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Gondon Sangay	2008-376	M	35		5/28/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gongkar Thinley	2008-379	M	17	Monk, Kardze Monastery	5/18/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gonpo Yak	2008-380	M			3/23/2008				Tewo County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gonpa	2008-381	M	40	Monk, Dargay Monastery	3/18/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gonpo	2013-71	M			1/1/2013 ?			3 years	Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Gonpo	2008-381	M	20	Monk, Gonsar Monastery	5/24/2008		Darlrag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlrag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Gonpo	2008-389	M	40	Layperson	3/25/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kadze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained ?
Gonpo Dhargyal	2009-149	M	44		6/22/2009				Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Gonpo Lhamo	2008-392	M		Nun, Draggonpa Nunnery	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gonpo Lhundup	2014-255	M		Layperson	5/15/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gonpo Namgyal	2008-393	M			3/20/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gonpo Tenzin	2013-162	M	25	Singer	11/30/2013				Drru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gonpo Thar	2014-256	M		Layperson	5/10/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gonpo Tsekho	2008-396	M	30		1/1/2008 ?			14 years	Machu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Gonpo Tsering	2008-383	M	23		1/1/2008 ?		Dzooge Detention Center		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gonpo Tsering	2008-398	M			3/17/2008				Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Gonpo Tsetan	2008-401	M			3/20/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gonpo Tsewang	2009-84	M			4/15/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Nyagrong PSB Detention Center ?		Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gonpo Wangyal	2008-403	M			03/20/2008 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gowang	2009-194	M	23	Monk, Tsakho Monastery	12/4/2009	Subversive	Matoe PSB Detention Center ?		Matoe County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Goyang	2011-37	M	30	Monk, Tsitsang Monastery	6/10/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Tsakleg Village, Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Goyon	2014-277	M		Monk	6/5/2010		Chengdu ?(General Location)		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gudrak	2008-406	M		Monk, Larung Nangten Lobling Monastery	7/8/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gure	2008-411	M			3/20/2008				Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gurgon Kyap	2008-412	M	38		3/29/2008				Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gurkyi	2008-413	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Gurnam	2012-921	M		Monk, Dzogchen Monastery	4/22/2012		Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gurten	2008-414	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Guru	2008-415	M	36		3/22/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Guru Dorjee	2008-416	M			3/28/2008				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gyachuk Wangchuk	2008-419	M		Monk, Nubsur Monastery	6/28/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gyalbha	2008-423	M			3/26/2008				Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gyalga Lhamo	2008-422	F	54	Nun, Gaden Choeling Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gyalhug	2013-84	M	28		07/15/2013 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gyalpo	2004-25	M	25	Monk	02/1/2004 ?	Displayment of Tibetan flag	Kardze Prefecture Prison	11 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Gyalri Tsang Lama Tsering	2008-426	M	18		4/16/2008		Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Gyalshay	2009-89	M			4/15/2009		Nyagrong PSB Detention Center ?		Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gyaltang Dorje	2009-53	M		Official (Townshi Level)	6/27/2009		Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Gyaltsen	2014-61	M		Monk, Drida Monastery	3/17/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gyaltsen	2011-39	M			8/21/2011		Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Nyeshap Village, Tawu, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gyaltsen	2008-427	M		Monk, Samye Monastery	3/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chushul(Qushul) Prison	15 years	Zhanang County, Lhoka TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Gyaltsen Phelgye	2014-201	M	29	Monk	7/9/2014				Village no 13, Garisa Family, Rongpo Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gyaluk	2014-189	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gyalwa	2013-85	M	29		07/15/2013 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gyari Choedak	2003-06	M	52	Business man	10/2/2003		Tawu Detention Center		Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gyashie Woesser	2012-1025	M	46		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Liekkok Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gyatsso	2012-779	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Diru PSB Detention Center ?		Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Gyatsso	2011-166	M	42	Monk, Kirti Monastery	11/21/2011		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gyatsso	2008-429	M		Monk, Ngaba Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Chigdiril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Gyayul Tseyang	2008-431	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunery	5/12/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Gyebo	2009-192	M	41	Monk, Tsakho Monastery	12/4/2009	Subversive	Matoe PSB Detention Center ?		Matoe County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Gyurkho	2012-951	M		Layperson	6/2/2012			2 years	Gyalde Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba Prefecture, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Gyurme Tsultrim	2013-168	M		Abbot, Tanak Monastery	11/29/2013				Nangchen County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	House Arrested
Gyurme	2008-435	M	40	Monk, Labrang Monastery	4/1/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?
Gyurme Dhondup	2008-438	M		Monk, Thangkya Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Fail- reform	Gonjo PSB Detention Center ?	Life	Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Gyurme Gorpo	2009-134	M		Official	6/27/2009	Fail- Reform	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Gyurme Sonam	2011-38	M	18	Monk, Kardze Monastery	6/6/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Dhamashap Village, Roisa township,, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Gyurme Tenzin	2014-283	M		Monk, Mindrolling Monastery	9/1/2010		Dranang PSB Detention Center ?		Zhanang County, Lhoka TAP, TAR	Detained
Gyurme Thinley	2010-439	M	23	Monk, Serthar Buddhist Institution	3/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Deyang Prison	10 years	Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Gyurme Wangdak	2008-1873	M		Layperson ?	06/1/2008 ?		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Gyurwa Ngawang	2003-07	M	42	Driver	10/2/2003		Tawu Detention Center		Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Hega	2008-440	M	39		3/23/2008		Chigdril PSB Detention Center ?		Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jamchu	2008-443	M		Monk, Horshul Monastery	3/18/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamdel	2009-207	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Jamdo	2009-36	M	25	Farmer	05/1/2009 ?	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Zakhog Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Jamdo	2009-202	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Jamg Rin	2012-14	M		Monk, Shingri Monastery	3/16/2012				Gepasumdo County, Isolho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jamgla	2008-448	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Participation in the political protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jamgla	2008-0488	M		Layperson	3/25/2008				Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jamgla	2004-08	M		Monk, Tehor Chakru Monastery	8/21/2004		Kardze Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamnam	2012-1012	M	27		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa	2013-130	F	20	Nun	10/15/2013	Leak State Secrets	Diru PSB Detention Center ?		Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Jampa	2013-86	M	21		07/15/2013 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Jampa	2014-164	M	30	Monk, Kirri Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa	2009-15	M	40		2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa	2008-451	F		Nun, Dargay Hardu Nunery	5/23/2008				Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa	2008-454	F	35		4/24/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Choekyi	2008-457	F			3/25/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Choephel	2014-93	M			5/12/2014		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Jampa Choephel	2008-456	M	25	Beri Monastery	6/21/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Dhondup	2011-1011	M	36		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Dhondup	2009-21	M	27	Monk, Tse-tsang Monastery	3/19/2009	Counter- revolutionary	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Dorjee	2008-459	M		Monk, Kardze Monastery	5/18/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Jampa Dorjee	2008-40	M	18	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	6/9/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Gendun	2008-461	M		Monk, Jammey Monastery	3/25/2008		Dzoegye PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegye County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Gyaltzen	2014-40	M		Student, Malho Nationalities Middle School	11/1/2012 ?			4 years	Nyaling Village, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Jampa Gyatso	2008-462	M	36	Monk, Namtso Monastery	3/24/2008		Dzoegye PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Kalsang	2008-463	M	20	Monk, Ramoche Temple	3/14/2008				Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Jampa lekshay	2013-131	M	20	Monk, Shugding Monastery	10/17/2013	Leak State Secrets			Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Jampa Lhamo	2009-65	F	36	Layperson	3/5/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Lhamo	2008-464	F	30	Nun, Dargay Hardu Nunnery	5/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Lhatso	2011-43	F	25	Nun, Lamdrag Nunnery	6/10/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Rongjisa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Nyamgyal	2002-38	M	40		06/1/2002 ?		Ngapa Prison	8 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Jampa Phuntsok	2008-447	M	18	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	6/9/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Sangmo	2008-466	M	41		3/14/2008				Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jampa Sonam	2009-82	M	21		4/5/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Tashi	2008-467	M	24	Layperson	6/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Thokmey	2009-3	M	30	Layperson	2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Tsering	2012-983	M		Student, Tsoilho Vocational School	11/26/2012		Chabcha PSB Detention Center ?	3 years and 6 month	Chabcha County, Tsoilho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Jampa Tsering	2009-9	M	28	Layperson	2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Tso	2011-44	F	28	Nun, Bakdak Phuntsok Choeling Nunnery	4/16/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dege PSB Detention Center		Chuwa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Jampa Tsundue	2008-468	M	28	Monk, Beri Monastery	6/18/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Yangzom	2006-25	F		Nun, Geci Nunnery	06/1/2006 ?	Pro- Independence	Kardze Prefecture (General Location)		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Jampa Yeshe	2009-217	F	18	Layperson	3/17/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lithang (General Location)		Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Yonten	2009-7	M	30	Layperson	2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampa Youtso	2006-01	F		Nun, Geci Nunnery	6/1/2006		Kardze Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jampel Lhaksam	2013-12	M		Abbot, Drepung Monastery	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Jampel Gyatso	2008-471	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Jampel Tenzin	2008-472	M			3/20/2008				Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jampel Wangchuk	2010-72	M	51	Monk	4/11/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa General Location	Life	Tsofoe Township, Phenpo Lhundup County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Jamsang	2008-474	M		Layperson	7/26/2008		Nangchen PSB Detention Center		Nangchen County, Jyekundo TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jamtruk Dolma	2011-46	F	20	Nun, Nyima Gyatsul Nunnery	6/19/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Lhuba Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang	2014-82	M		Village Leader	4/21/2014		Payul PSB Detention Center ?		Payul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang	2012-947	M	28	Teacher, Luchu Private Orphanage School	5/8/2012				Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang	2010-94	M	19	Monk, Ditsa Monastery	3/14/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Tsegorhang County, Tsoshar TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jamyang	2008-475	M	18	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang	2008-480	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/23/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang	2008-478	M			3/20/2008				Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang (Chewa)	2008-481	M	33	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008		Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang Choephel	2003-11	M	33	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	01/1/2003 ?	Possession of His Holiness and Panchen rinpoche pictures	Ngaba Prison ?	12 years	Marthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Jamyang Dhondup	2008-483	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Jamyang Dorjee	2014-87	M			03/10/2014 ?		Chiamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Lathok Township, Chiamdo County, Chiamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Jamyang Gyatso	2012-836	M	20	Monk, Bora Monastery	12/3/2012		Sangchu PSB Detention Center?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang Gyatso	2009-218	M	20	Monk, Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	1/31/2009	Connection with 2008 protest	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang Gyatso	2008-490	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Jamyang Jinpa	2008-492	M		Monk, Labrang Monastery	4/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Jamyang Jinpa	2008-1307	M		Monk, Gyurme Monastery	4/15/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang Khyenkho	2012-858	M		Layperson	8/28/2012	Security	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Kanyak Nomadic Village, Totsig Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang Kunkhyen	2007-03	M	32	Teacher, Lithang Middle School	8/22/2007	Separatist	Kartze Prefecture PSB Detention Center	9 years	Lithang County, TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Jamyang Idoe	2012-835	M	20	Monk, Bora Monastery	12/3/2012		Sangchu PSB Detention Center?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang Losel	2008-495	M		Monk, Sheitsang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Jamyang Nyima	2011-177	M		Villager	7/6/2011		Dzongang PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Jamyang Palden	2009-168	M	41		2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kartze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang Phurtsok	2010-24	M	36	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/3/2009	Split- Nation	Ngaba PSB Detention Center	6 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Jamyang Sherab	2012-1000	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kartze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang Sherab	2009-58	M	42	Monk, Denma Choekhorling Monastery	5/22/2009	Sabotage		13 years	Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Jamyang Sherab	2008-497	M		Monk, Rabtsa Gyalmo Monastery	4/1/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang Soepa	2012-834	M	25	Monk, Bora Monastery	12/3/2012		Sangchu PSB Detention Center?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang Sonam	2014-186	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershu County, Kartze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang Tashi	2012-907	M			03/1/2012 ?	His Holiness Materials	Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Jamyang Tenpa	2014-165	M	45	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang Tenpa	2008-499	M		Monk, Sheitsang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Jamyang Tenpa	2008-1120	M	26	Monk, Shitsang Monastery	4/15/2008	Connection with the protest	Lanzhou (General Location)	7 years	Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Jamyang Tenzin	2008-502	M	21	Monk, Yonru Geyden Rabgayling Monastery	3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Jamyang Thinley	2011-186	M	62	Village Leader	7/2/2011		Dzongang PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Jamyang Toelin	2008-503	M		Monk, Achog Monastery	3/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Marthang PSB Detention Center		Marthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Jamyang Tsering	2014-314	M	77	Layperson	06/1/2014 ?	Incitement	Dzongang PSB Detention Center	1 year and 6 month	Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Jamyang Tsering	2008-504	M		Monk, Samdup Monastery	5/18/2008				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang Tseten	2013-2	M		Student, Qinghai Communications Technical College	11/1/2012			4 years	Siling TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Jamyang Tsultrim	2008-507	F	37	Nun, Mamai Nunery	3/21/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang Tsultrim	2008-506	M	29	Monk, Dhargyal Monastery	3/28/2008				Tsoe County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jamyang Tsundul	2008-510	M		Monk, Achog Monastery	3/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Marthang PSB Detention Center		Marthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang Wangchuk	2011-45	M	46	Monk, Dargye Monastery	7/5/2011		Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		She-ser Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jamyang Wangmo	2012-803	F		Layperson	8/15/2012		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Jamyang Wooser	2012-10	M			2/17/2012	Immolation Linked	Delingha PSB Detention Center ?		Wulan County, Tsonub TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jamyang Yeshe	2008-511	M	30	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jangdrup	2008-512	M	21	Monk, Khenpa Lung Monastery	5/12/2008		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Jangkho	2014-167	M	26	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jawoe	2008-514	M			3/18/2008				Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jewo	2012-929	M			4/26/2012			12 years	Gephen Likhogma Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Jiga	2014-109	M			1/1/2012	Sabotage		4 years	Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Jigchoe	2008-516	M			3/27/2008				Darlaga County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Jigjie Kyab	2014-268	M		Village head	6/27/2010	Illegal Assembly	Dzozege PSB Detention Center		Dzozege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jigme	2014-29	M		Layperson	2/3/3014		Sog PSB Detention Center		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Jigme	2009-242	M	40		2/7/2009	Espionage	Ngaba Prefecture (General Location)	7 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Jigme	2008-517	M	30	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jigme	2008-520	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jigme	2008-521	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008		Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Jigme	2008-522	M		Monk, Wangchen Ponkar Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jigme	2008-528	M			3/22/2008				Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Jigme	2008-530	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	3/21/2008		Dzoege PSB Detention Center		Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jigme	2008-518	M	26	Monk, Dingkha Monastery	3/17/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Jigme	2008-524	M	22		8/11/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jigme	2008-525	M	30		3/20/2008				Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jigme	2008-529	M	27		03/24/2008				Shigatse County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Detained
Jigme (Chungwa)	2008-531	M		Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008		Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jigme Dawa	2008-533	M	42	Monk, Rongwo Monastery	6/20/2008	Advocating Pro Independence	Rebong PSB Detention Center ?		Rebong County, Meiho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jigme Dhagyal	2008-534	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/21/2008				Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jigme Dhasang	2005-07	M	22	Monk, Kubhum Monastery	05/1/2005?		Hongzhong Detention Center		Tsolho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Jigme Dolma	2012-954	F	17	Layperson	6/24/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Kara PSB Detention Center	3 years	Shongka Village, Karashang township, Ganzu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Jigme Dorjee	2008-1183	M		Abbot, Bathang Choede Monastery	4/2/2008	Fail-reform	Bathang PSB Detention Center ?		Bathang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jigme Guri	2008-538	M	45	Monk and Writer, Labrang Monastery	8/20/2011	Split Nation		5 years	Luchang Village, Juicha Township, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Jigme Gyatso	2012-969	M		Monk, Dokar Monastery	10/17/2012	Immolation Linked	Tsoe PSB Detention Center		Tsoe County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jigme Gyatso	2008-372	M	47	Monk, Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	9/20/2012				Ragcham Village, Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jigme Gyatso	2010-41	M		Monk	11/1/2010 ?		Kanlho Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?	4 years	kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?
Jigme Jamtruk	2003-02	M	39	Monk, Labrang Monastery	4/11/2003		Sangchu PSB Detention Center		Machou County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jigme Loisa	2008-541	M		Rahtram Monastery	3/23/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jigme Tenzin	2008-543	M		Monk, Sheitsang Monastery	4/14/2008				Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Jigme Tenzin	1999-46	M	33	Abbot, Bangri Monastery	8/27/1999	Endangering State Secrets	Qushui Prison (Chushur)	18 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Jigme Thabkey	2013-60	M			12/1/2012 ?			5 years	Tsohar TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Jigme Tsephel	2008-544	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jigme Samten	2011-173	M		Monk, Gyalmo Monastery	8/1/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Jigtag	2011-53	M		Monk, Zurkhang Monastery	7/12/2011	Incitement	Nangchen PSB Detention Center ?		Nangchen County, Yulshui TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jigthren	2008-545	M			4/17/2008				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Jigtsoe	2008-547	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Participation in the political protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Jimpa	2008-548	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jimpa	2009-203	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Jimpa	2008-557	M		Monk, Tagtsang Lhamo Monastery	3/29/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoerge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jimpa	2008-550	M	35	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jimpa	2008-555	M	22		3/21/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jimpa	2014-170	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Jimpa Gyatso	2012-837	M	38	Monk, Samten Choekorling Monastery	10/25/2012				Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Arrested
Jimpa Gyatso	2008-558	M		Monk, Gaden Chokorling Monastery	3/23/2008		Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jimpa Gyatso	2008-559	M		Monk, Gyalmo Gedhen Dhar-gayling Monastery	3/28/2008				Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Jugney	2008-562	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/30/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Juise	2008-563	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Participation in the political protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kadam Tsering	2008-564	M			3/23/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kagthar	2008-565	M			3/18/2008				Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kalbar	2008-567	M	23		3/16/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Kalbha	2008-568	M	23		3/17/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	Life	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Kaiden	2013-13	M		Monk, Gaden Monastery	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Kaiden	2008-72	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	20 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kalden Chodak	2008-570	M			3/15/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	5-14 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kaljam	2011-172	M		Monk, Gyalmo Monastery	8/1/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Kalsang	2011-063	M	42	Farmer	03/11/2011 ?	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Mianyang Prison	3 years	Thangwa mai tragyal family, Totisik Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Kalsang	2012-922	M		Monk, Dzogchen Monastery	4/22/2012		Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dzogchen Township, Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kalsang	2014-151	M		Layperson	3/1/2011				Tragyal Tsang house, Totisik Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kalsang	2008-573	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kalsang	2008-572	M		Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008				Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Bhakdo	2008-575	M	28	Monk, Dingkha Monastery	3/17/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	15 years +	Toelling Dechen County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kalsang Choedup	2008-577	M			3/21/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Choephel	2008-578	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/21/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Chokwang	2013-160	M		Monk, Tarmoe Monastery	11/23/2014	Illegal Assembly		10 years	Yuthang Village, Tsachu Township, Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kalsang Dawa	2008-579	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Connection with the Protest	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kalsang Dhargay	2010-35	M	32	Monk, Wara Monastery	6/17/2010	Incitement	Jomda PSB Detention Center		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Kalsang Dhondup	2013-146	M		Debate Master, Drong Na Monastery	11/19/2013				Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kalsang Dhondup	2013-61	M			12/1/2012			6 years	Tsoshar TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Kalsang Dhondup	2008-582	M	49	Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Dhondup	2008-584	M	18		3/21/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Dhondup	2008-583	M	22		3/10/2008		Markham PSB Detention Center ?	3-14 years	Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kalsang Dorjee	2014-22	M		Monk, Dowa Sharisa Monastery	2/2/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kalsang Gyatso	2012-824	M		Monk, Palyul Monastery	7/14/2012		Palyul PSB Detention Center ?		Namgchen County, Yuishul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kalsang Gyatso	2012-970	M		Monk	10/17/2012	Immolation Linked	Tsoe PSB Detention Center ?		Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Gyatso	2008-588	M		Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008		Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Gyatso	2008-592	M		Monk, Sheisang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Kalsang Gyatso	2008-594	M	25		3/22/2008		Dzoege PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Kalsang Gyatso	2008-593	M			3/10/2008				Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Gyatso	2007-22	M	27	Monk, Achok Monastery	11/16/2007		Sangchu PSB Detention Center		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
kalsang Gyurmei	2014-254	M	29	Monk, Wara Monastery	5/15/2010	Counter- Revolutionary	Jomda PSB Detention Center		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
kalsang Gyurmei	2010-102	M	29	Monk, Wara Monastery	5/15/2010	Fail reform			Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Arrested
Kalsang Jampa	2014-21	M	22	Monk, Dowa Shartsa Monastery	2/2/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kalsang Jampa	2008-595	M		Monk, Jammey Monastery	3/25/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kalsang Jangsem	2012-11	M		Monk, Bongtag Monastery	2/17/2012	Immolation Linked		9 years	Wulan County, Tsonub TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Kalsang Jinpa	2014-10	M			11/1/2013 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?	1 year and 6 month	Sankhok Town, Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Kalsang Jinpa	2008-600	M	28	Monk, Gyalmo Gedhen Dhargayling Monastery	3/28/2008				Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Khedup	2008-603	M		Monk, Sheisang Monastery	4/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Kalsang Lochok	2008-608	M	42	Monk, Tarmo Monastery	6/18/2008	Fail-reform	Nagchu Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Diriru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kalsang Lodoe	2012-46	M	23	Monk, Bora Monastery	3/23/2012		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Nyima	2008-610	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kalsang Nyima	2008-609	M		Monk, Kardze Gepheling Monastery	6/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kalsang Rigsel	2007-15	M	28	Monk, Choekorling Monastery	9/25/2007		Diriru PSB Detention Center		Diriru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kalsang Sonam	2013-50	M		Layperson	12/1/2012			11 years	Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Kalsang Sonam	2013-184	M		Monk, Rongwo Monastery	11/16/2012				Rebkong County, Maiho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kalsang Sonam	2008-618	M	17		3/21/2008				Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kalsang Tashi	2008-619	M	17	Monk, Kherpa Lungpa Monastery	5/12/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Garthok Township, Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Kalsang Tenzin	2008-622	M	17	Monk, Thangkya Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Fail-reform			Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Kalsang Tupten	2008-625	M		Monk, Sheisang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Kalsang Tsering	2008-626	M		Monk, Thangkya Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Gonjo PSB Detention Center ?	Life	Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kalsang Tsering	2008-628	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kalsang Tsultrim	2014-45	M		Monk, Drida Monastery	3/6/2014	Wechat	Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kalsang Tsultrim	2012-880	M		Monk, Tsaden Monastery	1/15/2012		Sog PSB Detention Center		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Kaisang Tsultrim	2010-55	M	22	Monk, Gomrang Monastery	7/7/2010	Propaganda			Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Kaisang Tsultrim	2008-629	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Kaisang Tsendue	2008-631	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Kaisang Yeshi	2008-632	M	27	Monk, Bet Monastery	6/24/2008	Fail-reform	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kaisang Yingyen	2013-95	M		Layperson	7/7/2013		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kaisang Youdon	2012-802	F		Layperson	8/15/2012		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Kangsuk	2009-32	M	22		1/1/2008	Slogan- Shout -Speech		Death	Dechen Township, Takise County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kapa Jamyang	2012-1020	M	20		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kardru	2008-649	M	40	Farmer	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chentsa PSB Detention Center ?		Chentsa County, Maiho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kardu	2008-639	M	40	Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Karma	2013-88	M	31		07/15/2013 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Karma Choejr	2008-643	M	27	Monk, Jhangkar Monastery	3/1/2008				Bathang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Karma Dawa	2008-644	M	27	Monk, Dingkha Monastery	3/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	15 years +	Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Karma Monlem	2011-59	M		Monk, Zumang Monastery	7/12/2011	Incitement	Nangchen PSB Detention Center ?		Nangchen County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Karma Norbu	2009-76	M	17		3/14/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Karma Rabten	2012-823	M		Monk, Chamdo Rata Monastery	6/5/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech			Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Karma Rinchen	2014-121	M		Mediation Instructor, Miru Monastery	8/12/2014	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Loshu Township, Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Karma Rinchen	2014-200	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Karma Samdup	2010-6	M	42	Environmentalist	1/3/2010	Robbery		15 years	Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Karma Samten	2011-57	M		Monk, Surmang Monastery	7/12/2011	Incitement	Nangchen PSB Detention Center ?		Nangchen County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Karma Soepa	2011-58	M		Monk, Zumang Monastery	7/12/2011	Incitement	Nangchen PSB Detention Center		Nangchen County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Karma Tashi	2014-182	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan-Shout- Speech			Sershui County,Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Karma Tharlam	2012-20	M			3/10/2012		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dathang Township, Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Karma Tsewang	2013-173	M	38	Abbot, Jhapa Monastery	12/7/2013		Chamdo PSB Detention Center?		Nangchen County, Yuishui TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Karma Wangchuk	2008-646	M	29	Monk, Beri Monastery	6/22/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
karma Yeshe	2014-211	M			6/28/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sichuan Province	Detained
Kathup Thar	2008-647	M			3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
kawa Nyima	2012-1021	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Tsarchu Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Keibha	2008-651	M	23		3/16/2008			Life	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Kelden	2008-652	M		Monk, Rabisa Gyalmo Monastery	04/1/2008 ?			20 years	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Kelnam	2013-132	M	20	Monk, Shugding Monastery	10/17/2013	Leak State Secrets			Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kelsang	2013-122	F		Layperson	10/11/2013	Wechat			Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kelsang Gyatso	2013-29	M			10/23/2012			11 years	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Kelsang Gyatso	2009-31	M	36	Monk, Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	4/13/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kanlho Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Labrang County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
kelsang Namdol	2013-135	M		Layperson	10/20/2013		Dirru PSB Detention Center?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released?
Kelsang Yarphel	2013-98	M	38	Singer	7/14/2013	Incitement		4 years	Makhug Tara Village, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Kelyon	2010-76	M		Layperson	5/25/2010			3-7 years	Rachap Township, Palyul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Khagha	2008-657	F	32	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Khagong Tsang Choedon	2008-658	F	43	Nun	3/24/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chengdu? (General Location)	7 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Khagongtsang Choedon	2008-176	F	43	Nun	3/24/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chengdu ? (General location)	7 years	Chogri County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Khakbey	2008-659	M	64		3/20/2008		Chigdril PSB Detention Center ?		Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kham Kho	2008-660	M	28	Monk, Soe Monastery	6/11/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kham Lama	2007-25	M		Monk,	10/1/2007				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Khambe	2012-820	M		Layperson	05/27/2012 ?				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Khamgo	2008-661	M		Monk, Ngaba Zongse Monastery	6/11/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Khando	2008-662	F	25	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	6/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Khando Lhamo	2008-665	F	32	Nun, Ngangong Nunnery	3/25/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chengdu ? (General location)	7 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Khawa Tsewang	2012-1019	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Tsarchu Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Khechok	2008-670	M	23	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Khechok	2008-671	M	36		4/11/2008		Machu PSB Detention Center ?	13 years	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Khedup	2014-72	M		Abbot, Boyak Monastery	4/13/2014		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Menda Township, Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Khedup Dorjee	2012-21	M	38	Monk, Samdup Monastery	3/7/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Kardz PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Khedup Gyatso	2012-13	M		Monk, Bongdak Monastery	2/17/2012	Immolation Linked		11 years	Wulan County, Tsonub TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Khedup Gyatso	2008-673	M	32	Tsang Monastery	03/11/2008 ?	Fail- Reform	Malho PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Rebong County, Melho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Khedup Gyatso	2008-672	M		Monk, Tsang Monastery	4/13/2008		Tsolho PSB Detention Center		Gepa Samdo County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Khenpo Gyewala	2012-23	M		Abbot, Gyegyel Zogchen Monastery	3/8/2012		Xining PSB Detention Center ?	2 years	Siling County, Qinghai Province	Released ?
Khenpo Kartse	2014-292	M		Abbot, Japha Monastery	12/6/2013	Split Nation		2 years and 6 month	Nangchen County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Khenrab Nyima	2008-675	M		Monk, Shelkar Choedhe Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Shelkar Township, Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Khenrab Tashi	2008-676	M		Monk, Shelkar Choedhe Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Mashak Village, Shelkar Township, Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Khenrab Tharchin	2008-677	M	32	Monk, Shelkar Choedhe Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Drushe Village, Shelkar Township, Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Khesang	2014-166	M	29	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Khetnar	2009-25	F		Farmer	3/27/2009	Connection with farming boycott	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Khetsun	2008-680	M		Chant Master, Chogri Monastery	3/25/2008	Participation in the political protest	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Khunig Tsultrim	2012-1028	M	28	Monk	1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Khyifhar	2012-919	M		Monk, Dzogchen Monastery	4/22/2012		Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege Township, Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kirti kyab	2014-244	M		Teacher, Nationalities Teacher Training College	3/18/2010		Barkham PSB Detention Center ?	3 years	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Konlho	2014-265	M		Village head	6/27/2010	Illegal Assembly	Dzoerge PSB Detention Center		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kopa Tsetan	2008-684	M	20	Farmer	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chertisa PSB Detention Center ?		Chertisa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kunbo	2008-688	M		Monk, Namgyaling Monastery	3/23/2008				Chertisa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kunchok	2008-689	M	20	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kunchok	2008-690	F	28	Monk, Pangri na Nunery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok	2008-691	M		Monk, Rabisa Gyaimo Monastery	04/1/2008 ?				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kunchok	2008-692	M		Monk, Sang Lung Monastery	4/9/2008				Dzarnthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok	2008-693	M	16	Monk, Tsendrak Monastery	4/11/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Machu PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Kunchok Choephel	2013-163	M	28	Monk	11/18/2013	Split- Nation	Diriru PSB Detention Center?	6 years	Diriru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kunchok Dakpa	2014-293	M		Monk, Rabten Monastery	12/1/2012 ?		Diriru PSB Detention Center?		Diriru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kunchok Dakpa	2008-700	M	21	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoerge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Dhargye	2012-06	M		Monk, Bongtag Monastery	02/17/2012 ?	Immolation Linked		Unknown	Wulan County, Tsonub TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Kunchok Dhondup	2008-697	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/26/2008		Dzoerge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Dolma	2009-42	M	31		12/28/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Dorjee	2008-699	M			3/20/2008				Chertisa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kunchok Gyatso	2012-971	M		Monk, Dokar Monastery	10/17/2012	Immolation Linked	Isore PSB Detention Center ?		Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kunchok Gyatso	2009-277	M		Monk, Lutsang Monastery	04/1/2009 ?	Subversive	Mangra (General Location)		Mangra County, Tsoilho TAP, Qinghai Province	Released ?
Kunchok Gyatso	2008-1184	M		Monk, Ngaira Monastery	4/5/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?
Kunchok Jampel	2008-702	M	33	Monk, Aadu Monastery	3/16/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Kunchok Jinpa	2009-85	M	33	Monk, Gaden Choephelling Monastery	3/18/2008			12 years	Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Kunchok Jinpa	2008-704	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/26/2008				Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Lhundup	2008-706	M	21		3/18/2008		Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kunchok Nagdo	2008-707	M			5/15/2008				Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kunchok Namgyal	2010-99	M	22	Layperson	3/20/2010		Diriru PSB Detention Center ?		Diriru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kunchok Nyima	2010-73	M	41	Monk, Drepung Monastery	4/11/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa General Location	20 years	Zari Township, Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Kunchok Nyima	2008-709	M	38	Monk, Lo Monastery	3/1/2008				Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Peisang	2008-710	M	22	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Rabgyal	2008-711	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Rabten	2008-712	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/17/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Samphel	2007-16	M	33	Farmer	09/1/2007 ?		Diriru PSB Detention Center		Diriru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kunchok Samten	2008-713	M		Monk, Kumbum Monastery	4/16/2008				Qinghai Province	Detained
Kunchok Sangay	2008-717	M			4/14/2008				Tewo County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kunchok Sangpo	2008-719	M	17	Monk, Kirti Monastery	1/1/2008?		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Sangpo	2008-720	M			4/14/2008				Tewo County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kunchok Sherab	2008-721	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Soepa	2008-722	M	18	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Tenzin	2008-724	M	21	Layperson	5/14/2008		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chardo TAP, TAR	Detained
Kunchok Thabkey	2008-725	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/17/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Tsephel	2009-123	M	39	Website Founder	2/16/2009	Security	Lhanzou (General Location)	15 years	Machu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Kunchok Tsultrim	2011-66	M	33	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/1/2011 ?	Immolation Linked	Ngaba Prefecture(General Location)	3 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Kunchok Wooser	2008-727	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunchok Yarphel	2012-964	M		Monk, Talung Monastery	8/1/2012		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Karczze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Kundrup	2012-933	M	30		4/26/2012	Freedom Restoration		11 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Kunga	2014-103	F		Layperson	4/1/2011	Split- Nation		4 years	Phondo Village, Phenpo Lhundup County, TAR	Sentenced
Kunga	2008-729	M		Monk, Gonsar Monastery	5/24/2008				Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Kunga	2008-730	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	5/23/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunga	2008-732	M		Monk, Dreprung Monastery	4/1/2008				TAR	Detained
Kunga Choezom	2011-193	F	22	Nun	6/28/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunga Phuntsok	2008-733	M	19	Monk, Thangkya Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Fail- reform	Gonjo PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Kunga Sherab	2014-184	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershui County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunga Tashi	2014-180	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershui County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunga Tenzin	2008-734	M	20	Monk, Thangkya Monastery	1/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech		15 years	TAR	Sentenced
Kunga Tseyang	2009-80	M		Monk, Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	3/17/2009	Incitement	Machen PSB Detention Center ?	5 years	Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Kunlho	2014-308	M			1/23/2012	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ranga Prison	11 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Kunsang Bum	2012-988	M		Student, Tselho Vocational School	5/12/2012		Chabcha PSB Detention Center ?	5 years	Chabcha County, Tselho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Kunsang Choegyul	2011-203	M	25	Shop Owner	8/2/2011	His Holliness Material	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Kunsang Lhamo	2014-208	F	30	Nun, Dokha Nunnery	8/26/2014				Gade County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kunsang Tsering	2008-742	M	22	Monk, Dargay Monastery	7/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kunsang Tsering	2008-743	M		Monk, Thangkya Monastery	4/3/2008				Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Kunlho	2012-932	M	20		4/26/2012			13 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Kunyang	2008-737	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kyabkho	2008-750	M			3/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoega PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?
kyakha	2008-748	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kyalgah	2009-90	M			4/15/2009				Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kyamo	2014-81	M		Village Leader	4/21/2014		Paylul PSB Detention Center ?		Barchung Village, Paylul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kyara	2008-751	M			27/3/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Kyegon	2008-753	M			27/3/2008 ?		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Kyenrab Norbu	2014-281	M		Monk, Shaak Rongpo Monastery	7/21/2010		Nagchu Prefecture(General Location)		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Kyi Jigme	2008-754	M			4/2/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Kyi Kyi	2008-755	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Kyipay	2008-756	M			3/18/2008				Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kyipo	2008-758	F	34		3/23/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Kyong Kyap	2008-759	M			3/29/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lagha	2008-760	F	32	Nun Dragkar Nunery	4/23/2008				Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lakyab	2014-191	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershiu County,Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lama	2009-52	M	23		8/11/2008			4 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Iama Lhaka	2010-100	M		Monk, Kolo Monastery	1/1/2009 ?		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?	Death With 2 years reprove	Jundhar County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lama Phuntsok Jamchung	2008-765	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?		Damshul PSB Detention Center ?		Damshul County, Lhasa TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lekshe	2008-769	M	23	Monk, Gaden Chokorling Monastery	3/23/2008				Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lhadar	2009-181	M		Farmer	05/1/2009 ?	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Lhadue	2008-772	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunery	5/6/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Bendegon Village, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhaga	2008-777	F	30	Nun, Dragkar Nunery	4/23/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhagha	2008-779	F	26		5/14/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhago	2014-267	M		Village head	6/27/2010	Illegal Assembly	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhagon	2008-781	M		Layperson ?	4/2/2008	Connection with the Protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lhagyal	2008-782	M	36	Layperson	7/15/2008	Participation in the political protest	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhaje Olha	2014-89	M			03/10/2014 ?		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Lathok Township, Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lhakar	2008-783	F	33	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhakdon	2008-784	F			3/15/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	5- 14 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lhakdon	2007-08	M	31	Teacher	6/14/2007	Separatist	Shigatse Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Khangmar County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Released ?
Lhakpa	2012-40	F			3/9/2012	His Holiness Materials			Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Lhakpa Tsering	2008-786	M		Layperson	4/27/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Deyang Prison	7 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lhaksam	2014-113	M			1/1/2012	Sabotage		3 years	Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lhama Tsering	2011-68	M	17	Monk, khangmar Monastery	6/18/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Gyesangda Village, Soonga Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhama Tsering	2011-67	M	21	Monk, khangmar Monastery	6/17/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Shenang Village, Soonga Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhamo	2013-136	F		Layperson	10/20/2013		Dirru PSB Detention Center?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released?
Lhamo Choedup	2013-104	M	64		7/20/2013		Kara PSB Detention Center		Nyagchu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released?
Lhamo Choedup	2009-205	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Lhamo Chokey	2008-792	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/12/2008				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhamo Decten	2009-219	F	33	Nun	3/17/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhamo Dhondup	2013-30	M			10/23/2012			7 years	Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Lhamo Dorjee	2013-51	M		Layperson	12/1/2012			15 years	Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Lhamo Kyab	2010-59	F		Teacher	6/1/2008	Counter- Revolutionary		15 years	Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lhamo kyab	2008-794	F	25	Teacher	6/1/2008	Involvement in the Political activities	Lhasa? (General Location)	15 years	Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lhaten	2012-981	M		Student, Tsoilho Vocational School	12/5/2012		Chabcha PSB Detention Center ?	5 years	Chabcha County, Tsoilho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Lhaten	2011-205	M	44	Farmer	11/1/2011	Security	Lhasa (General Location)		Dazi County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Lhawang Choekyi	2008-195	F	41	Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/12/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhekden	2008-798	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Lho Yeshti	2008-801	M			3/25/2008				Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained ?
Lhubhum Gyal	2008-803	M			3/21/2008				Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lhubhum Thar	2008-805	M			3/21/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lhumte	2008-809	M			1/1/2008 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lhubhum Tsering	2008-806	M			3/21/2008				Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lhundrub Yaphel	2013-14	M		Monk, Tsug lhakhang	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Lhundup	2012-791	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Diru PSB Detention Center ?		Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Lhundup	2014-217	M		Monk	1/1/2009 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Deyang Prison	7 years	Lithang County, Kardze TAP Sichuan Province	Sentenced
lhundup	2008-810	M		Student, National Middle School	10/20/2008				Kangsa County, Tsochang TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Lhundup Yonten	2008-812	M		Monk, Achog Monastery	3/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Marthang PSB Detention Center		Marthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lhungo	2008-813	M	35	Monk, Tongkor Monastery	4/3/3008				Kardze TAP Sichuan Province	Detained
Ling Dapo	2008-815	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Ling Kyiky	2008-816	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Ling Namgyal	2008-817	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Lo Yeshi	2008-819	M			3/25/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobe	2011-168	M	21	Monk, Kirti Monastery	11/6/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Trinken Dewa, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang	2013-62	M			12/1/2012 ?			4 years	Toshar TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Lobsang	2012-811	M		Monk, Shingtri Monastery	3/14/2012				Gepasumdo County, Tsoho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Lobsang	2014-138	M	23	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang	2009-84	M	36	Monk, Gaden Choepheling Monastery	3/18/2008			21 years	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Lobsang	2008-822	M	23	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008				Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lobsang	2008-829	M	20	Layperson	6/11/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang	2008-830	M	23		03/1/2008 ?		Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lobsang	2008-828	M			3/20/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lobsang Chodar	2008-833	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/26/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Choedak	2014-139	M	28	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Choeden	2009-42	M	18	Monk, Kardze Monastery	5/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chengdu (General Location)	5 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Lobsang Choerjor	2013-96	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	7/7/2013		Dzoege PSB Detention Center?		Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Choerjor	2014-38	M		Monk, Dongsar Monastery	3/4/2014	Wechat			Tsaphuk Village, Pashoe County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Choerjor	2011-72	M	35	Monk, Dargye Monastery	7/5/2011		Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center		She-ser Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Choerjor	2014-141	M	24	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/2/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Choerjor	2008-835	M		Monk, Bhenkar Monastery	7/1/2008				Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Choephel	2011-73	M	24	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/30/2011		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Choephel	2011-74	M	19	Monk, Kirti Monastery	5/12/2011	Immolation Linked			Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Choeying	2013-159	M			11/18/2013				Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Choerzin	2008-839	F		Nun, Shar Bumpa Numery	03/1/2008 ?				Pherpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Dawa	2008-841	M			03/1/2008 ?				Chushul County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Dhargyal	2014-48	M	19	Monk, Drida Monastery	3/13/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Dhargyal	2011-77	M	31	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/11/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba Prefecture(General Location)	3 years	Meruma 2nd Ruchen, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Lobsang Dhargyal	2008-843	M	35	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoege PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Dhargye	2009-255	M		Monk, Ragya Monastery	3/22/2009	Possession of Tibetan flag	Machen PSB Detention Center ?		Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Lobsang Dhondup	2008-845	M	35	Monk, Dza Bonpo Monastery	3/31/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Sershul PSB Detention Center ?		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Gedun	2013-93	M	20	Monk, Dongsar Monastery	7/1/2013	Slogan -Shout- Speech	Pashoe PSB Detention Center	10 years	Pashoe County, Chamdo TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Gedun	2011-79	M	48	Monk, Kirti Monastery	1/10/2011		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
lobsang Gelek	2008-0850	M	26	Monk, Beri Monastery	6/18/2008	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center	4 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Lobsang Gelek	2014-130	M	27	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/8/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lobsang Gelek	2008-851	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?				TAR	Detained
Lobsang Gelek	2008-852	M	33	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Gendun	2014-289	M		Monk, Dongsar Monastery	7/1/2014	Slogan- Shout- Speech		10 years	Pashoe County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lobsang Gendun	2008-853	M	38	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Gonpo	2012-998	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Gyaltsen	2009-63	M	20	Monk, Mera Monastery	1/29/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Pashoe PSB Detention Center ?		Pashoe County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Gyatso	2014-298	M	20	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/15/2014	Slogan- Shout- Speech		3 years	Meruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Gyatso	2011-005	M	39	Monk, Kirti Monastery	7/9/2011		Chengdu ?	3 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Lobsang Gyatso	2008-859	M	38	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Jampa	2008-897	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	4/1/2008	Fail-reform	Lhasa ? (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Jamyang	2011-199	M	16		3/22/2011		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Jamyang	2008-867	M	43	Monk, Othog Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Nyachukha PSB Detention Center ?		Nyachukha County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Jangchup	2012-842	M	17	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/1/2012 ?			8 years	Cha Township, Paltang family, Nangisagma Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Jigme	2008-869	M	34	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Jinpa	2012-860	M	31	Monk, Zikar Monastery	9/1/2012			5 years	Tridu County, Yulshui TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Kalsang	2014-149	M	19	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/22/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang kelsang	2013-54	M	17	Layperson	10/3/2013		Sershul PSB Detention Center ?		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Kelsang	2011-175	M	34	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary			Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Khando	2011-82	F	34	Nun, Nyagye Nunery	6/18/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Chongrung Village, Golham Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Khando	2009-20	F	21	Nun, Gema Dra-wok Nunery	3/6/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Khechok	2008-874	M			3/15/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	5- 14 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lobsang Khedup	2011-83	M	36	Monk, Kirti Monastery	5/6/2011		Chengdu ?	3 years	Chugle Gabma, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Lobsang Khedup	2004-23	M	21	Monk	02/1/2004 ?	Displayment of Tibetan flag	Kardze Prefecture Prison	11 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Khedup Tenpay Gyatso	2008-875	M	25		3/14/2008		Machen PSB Detention Center ?		Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Lobsang Khemab	2008-876	M	35	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/12/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Khetsun	2008-877	M			3/25/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Kirri	2009-46	M	27	Monk, Kirti Monastery	1/15/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Kunchok	2012-853	M	40	Monk, Kirti Monastery	08/1/2012 ?			Death (2 years relieve)	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Kunchok	2011-196	M	28	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/28/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Kunchok	2008-880	F	28	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Kyab	2008-881	M	19		4/16/2008				Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lobsang Lhundup	2011-84	M		Student	7/10/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Lobsang Lhundup	2009-1	M	37	Monk, Nekhor Monastery	2/15/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Deyang Prison	7 years	Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Lhundup	2008-883	M	33	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Lungrig	2014-329	M	20	Monk, Kirti Monastery	12/27/2014		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Meruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Lobsang Namgyal	2013-186	M	25	Writer, Poet	5/12/2012				Chengdu TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Ngawang	2014-140	M	22	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Ngodrup	2013-15	M		Monk, Gaden Monastery	1/14/2013				Chergguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Ngodrup	2014-133	M	32	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/30/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Ngodup	2011-189	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	7/9/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Ngodup	2009-106	M	29	Monk, Oenpo Monastery	3/10/2008		Sershu PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Nyendak	2009-70	M	25		3/14/2009		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Nyendak	2009-137	M	18	Student, Guru Gewa School	6/28/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lobsang Nyima	2008-890	M	29	Monk, Dongri Monastery	3/30/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Nyima	2008-891	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	3/21/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Palden	2014-148	M	20	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Palden	2011-85	M	34	Village Leader	5/1/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Palden	2009-145	M		Farmer	05/1/2009 ?	Connection with farming boycott	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Palden	2008-892	M	26	Monk, Beri Monastery	6/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chengdu (General Location)	9 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Palden	2006-06	M	22	Monk, Kardze Gepheling Monastery	8/15/2006	His Holiness material	Kardze Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Palmo	2008-895	F			3/25/2008				Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Palsang	2014-176	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershiu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Phagpa	2012-833	M	34	Monk, Bora Monastery	12/3/2012		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lobsang Phendey	2009-96	M	37		2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Phuntsok	2012-953	M	29	Monk, Kirti Monastery	10/1/2011 ?			8 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Phuntsok	2011-86	M	17	Student	7/10/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Lobsang Phuntsok	2008-896	M			3/19/2008		Lithang PSB Detention Center ?		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Phuntsok	2007-07	M	30	Monk, Lithang Monastery	9/15/2007		Lithang PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze Prefecture, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Rabjor	2014-142	M	22	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Rabten	2012-856	M	34	Monk, Tsodun Monastery	8/19/2012		Barkham PSB Detention Center ?		Tsodun Township, Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Rinchen	2011-87	M	21	Monk, Kirti Monastery	05/9/2011 ?		Ngaba Prefecture (General Location)		Pastoral division 2, Meruma township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Rinchen	2014-134	M	37	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lobsang Samten	2013-55	M	31	Monk, Gaden Samten Dargyeling	3/10/2013	Slogan-Shout- Speech	Sershul PSB Detention Center ?		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Samten	2014-135	M	39	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary			Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Samten	2008-900	M	38	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Samten	2008-901	M	23	Monk, Kirti Monastery	1/1/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Samten	2008-903	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lobsang Sangay	2012-809	M	19	Monk, Tsodun Monastery	8/12/2012		Barkham PSB Detention Center?	2 years	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Sangya	2012-857	M			8/28/2012		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Sangye	2012-852	M	30	Monk, Kirti Monastery	8/14/2012				Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Lobsang Sherab	2008-906	M	24	Monk, Dza Bonpo Monastery	3/24/2008	Illegal Assembly	Sershul PSB Detention Center ?		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Soepa	2014-37	M	43	Monk, Drenpa Monastery	1/18/2013			3 years	Dzooge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Soepa	2014-136	M	42	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary			Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Sonam	2008-908	M			03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tashi	2013-120	M	26	Monk, Rabten Monastery	9/23/2013		Dirru PSB Detention Center?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Tashi	2011-165	M	26	Monk, Kirti Monastery	11/1/2011 ?	Leak State Secrets	Mianyang Prison	7 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Tashi	2014-129	M	26	Monk, Kirti Monastery	11/1/2011 ?		Chengdu ?(General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tashi	2009-11	M	21	Layperson	2/16/2009	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Lithang "Tsaka" PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tashi	2008-909	M			03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tashi	2008-910	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lobsang Tenchog	2014-143	M			4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tempa	2014-911	M	17	Monk, Kardze Gepheling Monastery	5/13/2008	Slogan-Shout- Speech		5 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Lobsang Tempa	2009-41	M	17	Monk, Kardze Monastery	5/14/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?	5 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Tempa	2014-83	M	19	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/26/2014	Slogan-Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	2 years	Village no 2, Meruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lobsang Tenzin	1988-7	M	24	Student, Tibet University	3/19/1988				Lhasa TAP, TAR	House Arrested
Lobsang Tenzin	2014-78	M		Monk	03/31/2014 ?	His Holiness Material			Pashoe County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lobsang Tenzin	2012-854	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	8/1/2012			10 years	Pema Isang house, Naksangma, Cha Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Tenzin	2012-845	M	40	Trulku, Gochen Monastery	02/1/2012 ?				Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tenzin	2011-88	M	22	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/25/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tenzin	2009-5	M	21	Layperson	2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout - Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tenzin	2008-915	M		Monk, Sheisang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Lobsang Thinley	2014-330	M	21	Monk, Kirti Monastery	12/26/2014	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Meruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Lobsang Thinley	2008-917	M	30	Monk, Dongri Monastery	3/30/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Thokmey	2008-918	M	34	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tsemey	2008-921	M			3/15/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lobsang Tsepak	2011-92	M	29	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/9/2013		Ngaba PSB Detention Center?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tsephel	2008-922	M		Monk, Ratoe Monastery	1/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	9 years	Chushul County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lobsang Tsering	2013-89	M	27		07/15/2013 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Tsering	2013-31	M	31		08/1/2012 ?			10 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Tsering	2012-04	M	21	Monk, Kirti Monastery	6/26/2012				Bora Village, Iota Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tsering	2012-05	M	21	Monk, Karma Monastery	1/30/2012			2 years and 6 month	Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lobsang Tsering	2014-137	M	32	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tsering	2008-924	M	24	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/12/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tsewang	2012-898	M			4/15/2012	Propaganda	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Doda village, Dzatoe Township, Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lobsang Tsultrim	2012-841	M	19	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/1/2012 ?			11 years	Dzampa Family, Soruma Nomadic Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lobsang Tsultrim	2011-181	M		Villager	7/6/2011		Dzogang PSB Detention Center		Dzogong County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Tsultrim	2008-929	M	31	Monk, Dongri Monastery	3/30/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tsultrim	2008-930	M		Monk, Sheisang Monastery	4/14/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Lobsang Tsultrim	2008-931	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	4/5/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tsundie	2011-93	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/22/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Meruma 2nd Ruchen, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Lobsang Tsundie	2014-144	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Tsundie	2008-932	M		Monk, Dongri Monastery	3/30/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Wangchen	2008-933	M		Abbot, Chogri Monastery	3/25/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Wangchuk	2009-10	M	30		2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Wangchuk	2009-109	M	26	Taxi Driver, Former Monk	1/1/2009 ?	Participation in the political protest	Chushul Prison ?	15 years	Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Sentenced
Lobsang Wangchuk	2009-201	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Lobsang Wangchuk	2009-220	M	29	Monk, Lithang Monastery	3/10/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Lithang PSB Detention Center ?		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Wangdak	2014-145	M	27	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Wangdak	2008-935	M	25	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Yangtso	2011-159	F	26	Nun, Nyagye Nunnery	6/18/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Yangtso	2011-159	F	26	Nun, Nyagye Nunnery	6/18/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Yarphe	2014-146	M	22	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Yarphe	2008-938	M		Monk, Dza Bonpo Monastery	3/31/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sershul PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lobsang Yeshe	2014-20	M	15	Monk, Dowa Shartsa Monastery	2/2/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Lobsang Yeshe	2014-147	M	28	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Counter-revolutionary	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lobshe	2008-939	M	20	Monk, Sera Monastery	3/10/2008		Sersshul PSB Detention Center ?		Sersshul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Loche	2014-269	M		Village head	6/27/2010	Illegal Assembly	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lochoe	2012-787	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Diriru PSB Detention Center ?		Diriru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Lochoe	2008-940	M	23	Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lochoe	2008-941	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	3/21/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lodhak	2008-943	M	22	Monk, Kirri Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lodoe	2011-094	M	36	Monk, Kirri Monastery	10/20/2011		Barkham PSB Detention Center	3 years	Woca Tsang household ,Shongwa Dewa Village, Andu Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lodoe	2012-1008	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lodoe	2009-105	M	30	Monk, Oenpo Monastery	3/10/2008		Sersshul PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Sersshul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lodoe	2008-944	M	15	Monk, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery	5/12/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Garthog Toenship, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lodoe	2008-946	M		Monk, Rabtsa Gyalmo Monastery	04/1/2008 ?				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lodoe	2008-947	M	19	Monk, Tsendrak Monastery	3/21/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?	12 years	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Lodoe Gyatso	1993-240	M	33	Staff, Sog Drama Association	1/17/1993		Drapchi Prison	21 years	Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Lodoe Rabten	2008-949	M	35		3/21/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lodoe Tempa	2008-950	M	43		3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lodoe Wangpo	2008-952	M			4/14/2008				Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lodrak	2008-953	M		Monk, Kirri Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lodup	2008-954	M	25	Monk, Kirri Monastery	03/28/2008 ?		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lodup Phuntsok	2008-955	M	23	Monk, Achog Tsenyi Monastery	3/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	13 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lodup Tendhar	2008-180	M		Monk, Achog Tsenyi Monastery	1/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	7 years	Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Lodup Yeshe	2008-956	M	33	Monk, Achog Tsenyi Monastery	3/20/2008	Slogan-Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	13 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Iogya	2012-848	M	33	Layperson	01/23/2012 ?	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Mianyang Prison	4 years	Muruma Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Lokel	2014-318	M		Layperson	12/7/2014				Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Arrested
Lokey	2008-960	M	42		3/22/2008				Dzoege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lolo	2012-915	M	29	Singer	4/19/2012			6 years	Tridu County, Yuishul TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Lori	2009-221	M	40	Monk, Lithang Monastery	1/20/2009		Barkham PSB Detention Center ?		Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lori	2008-966	M	40	Monk, Lithang Monastery	3/20/2008				Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Loten	2008-968	M			1/1/2008 ?		Dege PSB Detention Center ?	6 years	Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Loyak	2009-112	M			8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sersshul PSB Detention Center	Death	Sersshul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Loyak	2008-970	M	25		3/20/2008				Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Lu lu	2008-973	M			3/18/2008				Chigirlil County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Lubhu Yak	2008-974	M	27		3/17/2008				Gyalmo Township, Kanlho Prefecture, Gansu Province	Detained
Lukon	2008-975	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Participation in the political protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
lukyi	2008-976	F			3/25/2008				Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained ?
Lumbu	2012-37	M		Environmentalist	02/15/2012 ?		Tawu PSB Detention Center ?		Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Lungrig	2008-979	M	18	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan-Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lungrig	2008-980	M		Farmer	3/19/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chigirlil PSB Detention Center ?		Chigirlil County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Lungrig	2008-978	M	24		3/21/2008				Sangchuo County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lungtok Gyatzen	2014-49	M	18	Monk, Drida Monastery	3/13/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Lushoep Tenzin	2008-981	M		Monk, Labrang Tashikyi Monastery	4/15/2008				Sangchuo County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Lushul Jamgla	2008-982	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Luthar	2008-983	M			4/9/2008		Sangchuo PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchuo County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Luwa Tanding	2008-986	M	25		3/20/2008				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Malle	2008-991	M			3/1/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Margong	2014-25	M		Layperson	2/3/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Markyi	2009-195	M	40	Abbot, Tsakho Monastery	12/4/2009	Subversive	Matoe PSB Detention Center ?		Matoe County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Mekang Tenpa	2008-996	M	39		4/24/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Mengyal	2013-137	M		Layperson	10/20/2013		Diru PSB Detention Center?		Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released?
Meshi Dakpa	2008-1001	M			5/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Metok	2008-994	F	20		3/22/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Meu Soepa	2014-331	M	21	Blogger, University Student	12/27/2014	Incitement	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Nomadic camp no. 3 Meuruma Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Mewa Gyatso	2009-69	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/5/2009		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Migmar	2014-84	M		Monk, Shelkar Choede Monastery	11/29/2013				Thakse Village, Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Detained
Migmar	2013-16	M		Monk, Sera Monastery	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Migmar	2008-1003	M			3/1/2008			3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Migmar	2008-1002	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	15 years +	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Migmar Dhorndup	2008-1004	M			3/14/2008	Split- Nation	Qushul Prison ? (Chushur)	14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Migmar Kalsang	2012-41	M	44		09/1/2012 ?	His Holiness Materials			Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Mingyur	2012-792	M		Monk, Dzogchen Monastery	4/22/2012		Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Monlam Gyatso	2014-43	M			3/6/2014	Wechat	Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Moti Tsang Samgha	2008-1007	M			4/11/2008				Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Nagten	2014-210	M	21	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/1/2011 ?	Immolation Linked	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Namdol	2008-1009	M	25	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Namgyal	2012-940	M		Monk, Drango Monastery	1/23/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Ranga Prison	13 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Namgyal	2010-66	M	19	Trulku, Taglung Monastery	4/4/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sershul PSB Detention Center		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Namgyal	2008-1011	M	18	Monk, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery	5/12/2008	Counter-Revolutionary	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Garthog Township, Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Namgyal	2008-1012	M			3/15/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Namgyal	2008-1013	M			3/21/2008				Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Namgyal	2008-1014	M			3/26/2008				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Namgyal Dhondup	202-866	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Namgyal Jam	2013-164	M		Retired Teacher	5/1/2013 ?	Espionage	Rebgong PSB Detention Center ?	6 years	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Namgyal Lhamo	2011-1	F		Nun, Mandrak Nunnery	6/13/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Namgyal Tsering	2008-1015	M	40	Chant Master, Chogri Monastery	3/26/2008	Connection with the Protest	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Namgyal Tseten	2008-1016	M			03/20/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Namkar	2008-1017	M	45	Monk, Ratoe Monastery	4/16/2008		Chushul PSB Detention Center		Chushul County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Namkha Gyaltzen	2012-65	M	25		1/25/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech			TAR	Detained
Namkha Gyaltzen	2009-222	M	37	Layperson	3/15/2009		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Namkha Gyaltzen	2006-04	M	26	Monk, Kardze Gepheling Monastery	8/15/2006	Pro- Independence	Ngaba Prison ?	8 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Namkha Sonam	2009-162	M	27		1/17/2009	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Sershul PSB Detention Center ?		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Namlo	2008-1020	M			3/21/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Namsay	2014-243	M		Editor, Pandita Printing Press	3/30/2010		Nagchu PSB Detention Center		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Arrested
Namse Lhamo	2008-1022	F	30	Farmer	6/11/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Namsel Dorjee	2009-77	M	28		3/14/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Namsey	2012-808	M	18	Monk, Tsodun Monastery	8/12/2012		Barkham PSB Detention Center	10 years	Tsodun Township, Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Namsey Sonam	2011-207	M	44	Abbot, Karma Monastery	10/29/2011			2 years and 6 month	Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Nangchen Tashi	2012-967	M	47	Businessman	9/1/2012				Nagchen County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Nangrin	2008-1025	M			4/24/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	11 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Nangsey	2010-81	M	27	Monk, Wara Monastery	5/15/2010	Fail reform	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Arrested
Nemed	2014-322	M		Layperson	11/22/2014 ?				Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Arrested
Nemel	2009-213	M			8/30/2009	Participation in the political protest	Sershiul PSB Detention Center		Sershiul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Nening	2007-24	M	30	Monk, Bekar Monastery	11/20/2007		Dirru PSB Detention Center		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngakho	2008-1030	M	60	Monk, Kirfi Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ngaksung	2009-126	M	23	Abbot, Tsakho Monastery	4/12/2009	Subversive	Matoe PSB Detention Center ?		Matoe County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Nganglak	2014-65	M		Village Leader	11/24/2013		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Mokhyim Village, Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Ngawang	2013-17	M		Chant Master, Drepung Monastery	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang	2012-793	M			7/22/2012				Tikar Township, Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang	2008-1057	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Ngawang	2008-1032	M			03/1/20088		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Ngawang Choeden	2008-1033	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	4/1/2008				TAR	Detained
Ngawang Choenyi	2008-40	M	38	Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa Prison	15 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Ngawang Choenyi	2008-1035	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa? (General Location)	15 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Ngawang Choeyang	2008-1035	M			3/1/2008			15 years +	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Ngawang Donden	2013-18	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang Dorjee	2009-187	M			6/7/2009	Separatist	Qushui Prison ? (Chushur)	6 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Ngawang Gyaltzen	2008-1037	M	42	Monk, Tarmo Monastery	6/18/2008	Fail-reform	Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang Gyatso	2013-56	M	41	Layperson	3/10/2013		Sershiul PSB Detention Center ?		Sershiul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ngawang Jangchup	2014-263	M		Monk, Shak Rongpo Monastery	5/17/2010		Nagchu Prefecture(General Location)		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Ngawang Lobsang	2008-1040	M		Monk, Rabisa Gyalmo Monastery	04/1/2008 ?				Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Ngawang Lodoe	2013-19	M		Monk, Sera Monastery	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang Lophel	2013-20	M		Monk, Tsug lhakhang	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang Namgyal	2008-1041	M	51	Monk, Drepung Monastery	3/16/2008	Incitement	Lhasa? (General Location)		Dechen County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Ngawang Palsang	2013-21	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang Phuntsok	2011-198	M	34	Layperson ?	7/15/2011	Slogan-Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ngawang Phuntsok	2008-1044	M	32	Layperson	6/18/2008	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Bumshul Village, kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ngawang Phuntsok	2008-1042	M	17	Monk, Gonsar Monastery	5/24/2008				Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang Phuntsok	2008-1043	M	30	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ngawang Samten	2013-22	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang Sange	2008-1045	M	38	Monk, Tarmo Monastery	6/18/2008		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang Serchen	2008-1046	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?				TAR	Detained
Ngawang Serthok	2008-1047	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?				TAR	Detained
Ngawang Sonam	2009-41	M	32	Farmer	1/5/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ngawang Tashi	2014-99	M		Layperson	04/1/2011 ?	Split- Nation		8 years	Phondo Town, Phenpo Lhundup County, TAR	Sentenced
Ngawang Tashi	2009-56	M	51	Monk, Denma Choekhorling Monastery	1/24/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Ngawang Tenzin	2008-1050	M	20	Monk, Wooser Monastery	5/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngawang Tharchoe	2008-1051	M	26	Monk, Dingkha Monastery	3/17/2008				Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Ngodup Dorjee	2008-1058	M	25	Layperson	6/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ngodup Phuntsok	2014-215	M		Farmer	3/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Deyang Prison	8 years	Sershiu Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Ngogha	2008-1056	M	53		3/18/2008			8 years	Sershiu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Ngora Tashi Namgyal	2014-03	M			1/15/2014		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Nikay	2008-1059	F	40		4/24/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Nobay	2009-127	M	19	Abbot, Tsakho Monastery	4/12/2009	Subversive	Matoe PSB Detention Center ?		Matoe County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Norbu	2012-790	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Norbu	2011-99	M			8/19/2011				Rinah Lungpa village of Tawu, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Norbu	2008-1061	M	22		4/24/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Norbu	2008-1062	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Norbu Dhondup	2014-42	M			3/6/2014	Wechat	Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Norbu Dolma	2008-1063	F	42	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Norbu Tsering	2012-1082	M	28	Monk, Rachap Monastery	1/1/2010 ?		Chushul Prison	2 years	Palyul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Norbu Tsering	2008-1064	M	49	Farmer	3/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture Prison ?	7 years	Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Norbu Wangyal	2012-1027	M	38		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Norgay	2014-16	M		Layperson	1/14/2014	His Holiness Material	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Norkyi	2014-325	M		Layperson	1/14/2014	Viewing the picture of HH Dalai lama	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Tsogo Township, Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Norlha	2009-230	M			6/27/2009	Fail- Reform	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Norlu	2009-214	F	20	Nun	3/17/2009		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Nyendak	2012-34	M	51	School Principal, Khadrok Jamtse Rokten School	4/2/2012		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Khadrok Village, Rongpo Tsa Lema Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Nyichey	2009-55	M	50	Monk, Denma Choekhorling Monastery	1/24/2009	Sabotage	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Choekor Township, Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Nyidor	2008-1068	M			07/1/2008 ?	Causing Serious Disturbance	Palbar PSB Detention Center ?		Palbar County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Nyigtha	2008-1069	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/12/2008				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Nyilu	2008-1071	M	35	Layperson	6/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Nyima	2014-306	M			1/23/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Ranga Prison	12 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Nyima	2011-201	M		Villager	7/6/2011		Dzongang PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Nyima	2008-1072	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunery	5/12/2008				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Nyima Drigapa	2008-1074	M		Layperson	4/19/2008	Leak State Secrets	Deyang Prison	12 years	Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Nyima Tashi	2008-1077	M		Monk, Samye Monastery	3/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chushul PSB Detention Center	13 years	Zhanang County, Lhoka TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Nyima Tashi	2008-1077	M		Monk, Samye Monastery	3/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Qushui Prison (Chushur)	13 years	Dranang County, Lhoka TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Nyima Tashi	2008-1078	M	36	Layperson	6/21/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Nyima Tenzin	2009-208	M		Monk, Pangsa Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Connection with 2008 protest	Lhasa Prefecture (General Location)		Maldro Gongkar County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Nyima Tenzin	2004-09	M	20		9/24/2004		Nagchu Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Nyima Tsering	2012-891	M		Businessman	2/23/2012	Social Stability	Lhasa PSB Detention Center		Chushul County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Nyima Wangchuk	2008-1079	M	27	Monk, Thangkya Monastery	1/1/2008 ?				TAR	Detained
Nyinkhar	2008-1084	M			3/26/2008				Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Nyinkho	2008-1085	M	35		3/19/2008				Iushoe Township, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Nyipal	2008-1086	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Nyisar	2008-1087	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Nyishek	2009-55	M	50	Monk, Denma Choekhorling Monastery	01/9/2009 ?				Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Nyurgyog	2012-821	M		Layperson	05/27/2012 ?				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ogyen Tsering	2014-309	M			1/23/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Ranga Prison	11 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Olo	2008-1090	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?				TAR	Detained
Olu	2009-315	M		Monk, Lhagang Monastery	3/25/2009		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Dartsedo County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Pachen	2011-170	M	21	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	6/1/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pachen	2009-24	M	30	Farmer	3/21/2009		Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Lhoepa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Padgyal	2012-39	M		Monk, Dzogchen Monastery	4/22/2012		Dege PSB Detention Center		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Paga	2014-321	M		Layperson	11/22/2014 ?				Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Arrested
Paga	2009-182	M		Farmer	05/1/2009 ?	Slogan- Shout - Speech	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Pagya	2014-213	M			8/28/2014	Espionage	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pagyal	2012-912	M			03/1/2012 ?		Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Paichen	2009-28	F		Farmer	3/27/2009	Participation in the boycott movement	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Paichen Kyab	2008-1094	M	34		4/25/2008				Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Palden	2008-1096	M	30	Monk, Gonsar Monastery	5/24/2008				Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Palden	2008-1097	M			3/16/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Palden	2008-1098	M		Farmer	3/19/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chigdril PSB Detention Center ?		Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Palden Choedak	2014-284	M			9/1/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Palden Choedak	2008-1099	M			07/1/2008 ?	Causing Serious Disturbance	Palbar PSB Detention Center ?		Nyimo Village, Palbar County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Palden Chungwa	2008-1100	M	25	Monk, Soe Monastery	6/11/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Palden Dawa	2008-1101	M	20		03/21/2008 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kamho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Palden Gyatso	2013-101	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	7/21/2013		Dzoerge PSB Detention Center?		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Palden Gyatso	2009-97	M		Monk, Ragya Monastery	3/22/2009	Possession of Tibetan Flag during the protest	Golog Prefecture? (General Location)	7 years	Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Palden Gyatso	2008-1102	M		Monk, Ngaba Zongse Monastery	6/11/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Palden Migmar	2008-1104	M			5/15/2008				Sangchu County, Kamho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Palden Nyendak	2008-1105	M	60		7/2/2008				Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Palden Rinchen	2009-215	M	40	Layperson	3/16/2009		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Palden Sherab	2008-1106	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Fail-reform	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Palden Tashi	2014-216	M		Monk, Karma Monastery	3/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?	7 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Palden Thinley	2008-1107	M		Monk, Kardze Monastery	5/18/2008			7 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Palden Tsondue	2008-1869	M	19	Monk, Kardze Monastery	5/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chengdu (General Location)		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Palden Tsultrim	2008-1108	M		Monk, Kardze Monastery	5/13/2008				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Palden Yigyen	2013-90	M			7/1/2013		Dzoerge PSB Detention Center?		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Paldor	2014-303	M			1/23/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Ranga Prison	13 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Paldor	2008-1870	M		Monk, Dza Bonpo Monastery	3/31/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sershul PSB Detention Center ?		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Palgon	2008-1111	M			03/27/2008 ?				Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Pajor	2011-102	M	38	Farmer	3/20/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Mianyang Prison	3 years	Kanyag Village, Toisik township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Pajor	2008-1112	M		Monk, Sang Lung Monastery	5/3/2008				Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pajor Norbu	2008-1114	M	81	Business Man	10/31/2008		Lhasa? (General Location)	7 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Passang Dhondup	2008-1124	M			1/1/2008 ?				Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Passang Dolma	2008-1123	F	32		6/18/2008				Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Passang Norbu	2009-138	M	19		8/12/2009	Reactionary	Lhasa (General Location)		Tsangral Road, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Passang Nyima	2008-1125	F	32		6/18/2008				Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Passang Rinchen	2011-103	M		Monk, Khangmar Monastery	6/11/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Passang Rinchen	2011-104	M	18	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	6/18/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Gyesangtha Village, Soonga Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Passang Tashi	2008-1126	M	30	Monk, Kherpa Lungpa Monastery	5/12/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Garthog Township, Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Passang Tsering	2010-236	M	21	Singer	1/1/2010 ?	Reactionary	TAR General Location		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Passang Tsoogyi	1997-118	M	23		1/1/1997 ?		Drapchi Prison	17 years	Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Paylo	2008-1131	F			3/18/2008				Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pelha	2008-1135	F	45		3/20/2008				Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Peikho	2011-105	M	40	Layperson	3/23/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzamtang PSB Detention Center ?		Dzamtang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Peltruk	2011-106	F	34	Nun, Nyagye Nunnery	6/18/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Reedha Village, Shitse township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema	2012-826	F		Layperson	4/14/2012		Ngaba PSB Detention Center		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema	2014-104	F		Layperson	04/1/2011 ?	Split- Nation		8 years	Phondo Town, Phenpo Lhundup County, TAR	Sentenced
Pema	2008-1136	F		Nun, Nyimo Gaysey Nunnery	5/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema	2008-1137	F	46	Monk, Pangsa Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Connection with the Protest	Lhasa Prefecture (General location)		Maldro Gongkar County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Pema	2008-1138	M		Monk, Ngaba Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema Choedak	2012-1023	M	50		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema Dhondup	2013-32	M			10/23/2012			12 years	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Pema Dorjee	2009-189	M		Trader	6/7/2009	Separatist	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Pema Dorjee	2008-1142	M			4/9/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Pema Drimme	2009-142	M		Trader	6/7/2009	Fail- Reform	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ? (Gutsa)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Pema Garwang	2008-1143	M	30	Monk, Sera Monastery	3/10/2008				TAR	Detained
Pema Gyalpo	2014-177	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema Gyalpo	2014-100	M			04/1/2011 ?	Split- Nation		8 years	Phondoe Village, Phenpo Lhundup County, TAR	Sentenced
Pema Gyaltzen	2008-1144	M			6/11/2008				Rabkar Village, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema Karwang	2008-1146	M	30	Monk, Lungkar Monastery	3/10/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa (General Location)		Gade County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Pema Lhamo	2009-26	F		Farmer	3/27/2009	Participation in the boycott movement	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema Norbu	2014-108	M			1/1/2012	Sabotage		5 years	Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Pema Rigzin	2012-15	M		Monk, Shingtri Monastery	3/16/2012				Gepasumdo County, Tsohlo TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Pema Rinchen	2011-108	M	25	Writer	7/5/2011		Drango PSB Detention Center		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Pema Rinzin	2014-301	M	44	Singer	5/7/2013	Security		2 years and 6 month	Nomadic camp no. 4, Meuruma Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Pema Thinley	2013-38	M	22	Singer	07/1/2012 ?		Mianyang Prison ?	2 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Pema Tsering	2011-110	M	31	Monk, Beri Monastery	6/7/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Beri Village, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema Tsering	2008-1150	M			3/21/2008				Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Pema Tsering	2008-1860	M			3/10/2008				Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Pema Tso	2013-33	F			10/23/2012			8 years	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Pema Tso	2014-241	F	17	Typist, Pandita Printing Press	2/26/2010		Barkham PSB Detention Center		Chengdu Township, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema Tsultrim	2014-07	M			1/3/2014		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Pema Woesser	2012-938	M			1/1/2012 ?	Freedom Restoration		5 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Pema Yangtso	2009-130	F	22	Nun	3/5/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema Yangtso	2008-1158	F	33	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Pema Yeshe	2010-104	M	28	Farmer	11/3/2010	Incitement	Dartsedo PSB Detention Center	Life	Thangkyl Township, Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Penkyi	2009-171	F		Layperson	4/21/2009			Death With 2 years reprieve	Sa'gya County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Penkyi	2009-172	F	23	Layperson	4/21/2009			Life Imprisonment	Nyemo County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Penkyi	2008-1861	F	21		3/20/2008		Shigatse PSB Detention Center ?		Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	Detained
Penpa	2014-101	M		Layperson	04/1/2011 ?	Split- Nation		8 years	Phondo Town, Phenpo Lhundup County, TAR	Sentenced
Penpa Lhamo	2011-111	F	22	Nun, Nyinmo Nunnery	6/12/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Do-nga Village, Soongo Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Petop	2012-923	M		Monk, Dzogchen Monastery	4/22/2012				Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Petrug	2014-252	M	23		4/19/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Batang (general location)		Batang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Phagpa	2013-40	M	27	Layperson	11/1/2012			13 years	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Phagpa Thar	2008-1862	M			3/20/2009		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Phagpa Tseing	2008-1863	M			3/20/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Phulchung	2012-874	M		Singer	8/3/2012				Amchok Township, Chuchen County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Phulten	2012-950	M	40	Layperson	6/2/2012		Sichuan (General Location)	3 years	Gyalde Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Phungar	2008-1159	F	30	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Phurtsok	2011-113	M	28	Monk, Kirti Monastery	10/17/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Phurtsok	2008-190	M		Monk, Samye Monastery	3/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chushul(Qushul) Prison	13 years	Kyiray Hometown, Kongpo, Nymchi TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Phurtsok	2009-1864	M			3/20/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Phurtsok ?	2008-1865	M		Monk, Achog Tsenyi Monastery	03/1/2008 ?		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Phurtsok Dolma	2011-115	F	48	Nun, Gaden Choeling Nunnery	6/19/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Tsoche Village, Dhadho Township., Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Phurtsok Doree	2008-1120	M	54	Businessman	03/1/2008 ?	Espionage	Qushul Prison (Chushur)	9 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Phurtsok Gyaltzen	2007-09	M	33	Village Staff	4/19/2007	Shout- Reactionary- Slogans	Nagchu Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Paigong County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Phurtsok Jungne	2013-27	M	20	Monk, Gephel Ling Monastery	1/27/2013	Slogan -Shout- Speech	Serthar PSB Detention Center?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Phurtsok Namgyal	2014-06	M			1/3/2014		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Phurtsok Ngode ?	2008-1866	M	21		4/24/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Phurtsok Nyima	2012-804	M		Layperson	8/15/2012		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Phurtsok Nyimpo	2008-1867	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	6/11/2008				Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Phurtsok Rabgyal	2009-216	M		Layperson	3/16/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Phurtsok Tseing	2004-11	M	24	Monk, Dhargayling Monastery	12/21/2004		Nyari Detention Center		Lhatse County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Detained
Phurtsok Tsewang	2008-1868	M			04/1/2008 ?		Lhoka PSB Detention Center ?		Lhoka TAP, TAR	Detained
Phuppo	2008-1869	M			3/18/2008		Sersul PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Phurbu	2014-74	M		Layperson	4/6/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center		Tirdo Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Phurbu	2009-94	M		Trader	6/7/2009	Fail- Reform	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Phurbu Gyal	2012-909	M			03/1/2012 ?		Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Phurbu Tsering	2012-935	M	30	Layperson	4/26/2012	Freedom Restoration		2 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Phurbu Tsering	2012-926	M		Layperson	4/22/2012		Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Phurbu Tsering	2014-206	M	53	Monk, Pangri and Ya-tseog Nunneries	5/18/2008	Incitement		8 years and 6 month	Chingming Village, Serkhar Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Phurdian	2008-1166	M	22	Monk, Sera Monastery	3/10/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Phuri	2008-1167	F		Layperson ?	4/3/2008	Connection with the Protest	Pema PSB Detention Center ?		Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Phurtse	2014-69	M		Layperson	3/28/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Powang	2008-1871	M	27	Monk, Yarteng Monastery	6/18/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Puyal	2014-194	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Raboyal	2008-1161	M		Monk, Ramoche Temple	4/7/2008	Fail-reform	Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Rabsel	2008-1873	M	28	Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanilho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Rabten	2012-911	M			03/1/2012 ?		Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Rangdol	2008-1874	M			5/24/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rangjung	2008-1866	M	26	Journalist	9/11/2008	Fail-reform	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rasha Samten	2008-1875	M			3/25/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanilho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Rayab Choklo	2008-1876	M			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rebtsa Gendun Nagdang	2008-1878	M		Monk, Tashi Kyil Monastery	4/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanilho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Rhagpa	2012-1037	M		Teacher, Monsef School	03/1/2012 ?		Zatoo PSB Detention Center ?		Zatoo County, Yulishul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Ribo	2012-924	M		Layperson	4/22/2012		Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ribum Gyal	2008-1201	M	35	Singer, Performer	3/26/2008	Connection with the Protest	Tsigorhang PSB Detention Center ?		Tsigorhang County, Tsoilho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Rigchung Nyidrag	2009-184	M			6/27/2009	Fail- Reform	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Rigdol	2008-1205	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/30/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanilho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Rigsel	2014-66	M		Village Leader	11/24/2013		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Mokhyim Village, Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Rigshe	2012-980	F		Nun	12/12/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Tsekhog PSB Detention Center		Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Rigzin Dorje	2012-50	M		Layperson	03/15/2012 ?		Nyarong PSB Detention Center ?		Nyarong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rigzin Tsering	2014-53	M	35	Layperson	04/1/2008 ?			12 years	Rongtsa Village, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Rigzoe	2008-1216	M	13		3/20/2008				Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rikchung	2014-77	M		Shop Owner	4/15/2014		Tawu PSB Detention Center ?		Khangsar Town, Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rin Gyalmo	2008-1217	M	28		3/10/2008				Gade County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Rinbo	2014-35	M	50	Monk, Shedrupling Monastery	2/6/2014		Pema PSB Detention Center ?		Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Rinchen	2012-789	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Rinchen	2011-116	M		Monk, Khangmar Monastery	6/17/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinchen	2008-1223	M		Farmer	3/19/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chigdril PSB Detention Center ?		Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Rinchen Dhargay	2013-116	M	41	Businessman	9/10/2013				Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinchen Dhondup	2008-1224	M			3/19/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Rinchen Dhondup	2008-1225	M	24		6/15/2008		Kardze Prefecture Prison ?		Rakkar Village, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinchen Dorjee	2010-14	M	40	Monk	03/1/2010 ?		TAR Sites		TAR	Detained
Rinchen Dorjee	2008-1226	M	40	Monk	03/1/2008 ?		TAR (General location)		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinchen Gyaltzen	2008-1227	M	28	Thangkya Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Fail-reform	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Rinchen Jamatsang	2008-1228	F		Nun, Nyimo Gaysey Nunnery	5/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinchen Jamcan	2008-1233	M	27	Monk, Thangkya Monastery	4/12/2008				Thingkha Township, Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Rinchen Lhamo	2008-1261	F	21	Student	5/28/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinchen Phumtsok	2009-133	M	15	Student, Kardze Middle School	3/5/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Rinchen Sangpo	2006-05	M	30	Monk, Tsernga Monastery	7/19/2006				Mangya County, Tselho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Rinchen Thinley	2012-1005	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinchen Wangchuk	2012-1030	M	23	Monk	1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinchen Wangdu	2014-68	M		Layperson	3/28/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Trido Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Rinchen Wangsel	2009-78	M	16		3/14/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ringthoe Gurkyab	2008-1234	M			3/24/2008		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Rinlo	2008-1235	F	40		4/24/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinyang	2008-1237	F	21	Nun, Pangri Na Nunery	5/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Rinzin	2008-1211	M	17	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinzin Wangdon	2008-1238	F	23	Nun, Dargay Hardu Nunery	5/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rinzin Wangyal	1995-100	M	48		8/1/1995	Counter- Revolutionary	Pawo Tramo Prison	20 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Rinzin Wooser	2009-217	M	23	Layperson	3/17/2009	Participation in the political protest	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Rongchok Tsang Khechok	2008-1239	M	30		4/11/2008		Machu PSB Detention Center ?	13 years	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Ronggye Adrak	2007-01	M	52	Herde, Yonru clan, Nomadic Herders	8/1/2007	Split Nation	Mianyang Prison	8 years	Youruma Village, Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Rongwa Wangpo	2008-1240	M			03/24/2008 ?		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Ruoba	2013-43	M	44	Monk	2/19/2013		Dzoerge PSB Detention Center?		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sakor Guru	2008-1246	M			3/24/2008				Rebgong County, Melho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Samdup	2013-109	M	31	Layperson	6/13/2012			5 years	Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Samdup	2011-200	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/11/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Samdup	2014-153	M	39	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Samdup	2008-1247	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Samdup	2008-1248	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Samdup	2008-1249	M			3/16/2008			13 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Samdup Gyatso	2012-889	M		Layperson	7/1/2009	His Holliness Material	Drapchi Prison	5 years	Dashi County, Tsojang TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Samdup Gyatso	2010-86	M	28	Monk, Jadrung Gatrok Monastery	5/2/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Heiyan County, Tsojang TAP, Qinghai Province	Arrested
Samdup Yalo	2008-1253	M			5/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Samphel	2008-1256	M		Monk, Zahog Monastery	4/27/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Samphel Dhondup	2011-118	M	23	Student	7/10/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)	3 years	Lona Village, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Samphel Norbu	2009-185	M			6/27/2009	Fail- Reform	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Samsang	2008-1258	M	31		3/10/2008		Pema County Prison		Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Samten	2013-45	M		Monk	2/27/2013	Incitement			Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Arrested
Samten	2013-23	M		Chant Master, Sera Monastery	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Samten	2014-154	M	32	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Immolation Linked			Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Samten	2014-162	M	30	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Samten	2014-285	M			9/30/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Samten	2008-1264	M	17		3/10/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa General Location		TAR	Arrested
Samten	2008-1260	M	34	Monk, Labrang Tashikyi Monastery	4/1/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?
Samten	2008-1263	M		Monk, Rabtsa Gyalmo Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Samten	2008-1264	M	17	Monk, Lungkar Monastery	3/10/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Samten	2008-1259	M		Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Samten	2008-1262	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Samten	2008-1266	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Samten	2008-1762	M		Monk, Shekar Choedhe Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Shollingshar Village, Shekar Township, Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Samten Khache	2014-169	M	33	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sandrag	2012-818	M		Layperson	05/27/2012 ?				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangay	2012-24	M			3/23/2012	Incitement	Nyagrong PSB Detention Center ?		Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangay Bum	2008-1280	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Connection with the Protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Dashi Village, Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sangay Dolma	2008-1281	F	25	Singer, Performer	3/19/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangay Gyatso	2008-1284	M	42	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangay Gyatso	2008-1285	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/30/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangay Gyatso	2008-1286	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Sangay Gyatso	2008-1288	M	13		3/21/2008				Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangay Khair	2008-1292	M	32		3/21/2008				Luchu County, Kaniho Prefecture, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangay Kyab	2008-1293	M			3/20/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangay Rabten	2008-1296	M			3/21/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangay Wangchen	2008-1298	M			3/25/2008		Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangden	2008-1301	M			3/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangdhue	2012-855	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	08/1/2012 ?				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangdok Lhawang	2008-1303	M	38	Monk Yarteng Monastery	6/17/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangney	2008-1245	M		Monk, Gyutoe Monastery	5/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangha	2008-1305	M	33	Monk, Tokden Mindrol Tashi Kyil Monastery	8/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangkhog Thapkey	2008-1308	M		Monk, Labrang Monastery	3/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangmo	2008-1310	F	38	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Sangpo	2009-99	M		Monk, Ragya Monastery	3/22/2009	Possession of Tibetan Flag during the protest	Machen PSB Detention Center ?		Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sangpo	2008-1312				04/1/2008 ?		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Dartseedo County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangsang Lele	2008-1314	M			4/28/2008		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sangwang	2008-1315	F	39	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangyal Gyatso	2012-47	M	30	Monk, Bora Monastery	3/23/2012		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangyal Gyatso	2012-1003	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangye Bum	2012-985	M		Student, Tsoho Vocational School	11/26/2012		Chabcha PSB Detention Center ?	4 years	Chabcha County, Tsoho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Sangye Dzhondup	2012-33	M	33	Teacher, Luchu Private Orphanage School	5/8/2012				Luchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sangye Gyatso	2012-12	M		Monk, Bongdag Monastery	2/17/2012	Immolation Linked		10 years	Wulan County, Tsonub TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Sangye Palden	2013-102	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	7/23/2013		Dzoerge PSB Detention Center?		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangye Tsering	2009-79	M	17		3/14/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sangzin Kyi	2008-1316	F		Performer (Song and Dance)	3/20/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sarpa Tsang Lodoe	2008-1319	M		Monk, Tsendrag Monastery	03/23/2008 ?		Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sashe	2008-1320	M		Monk, Nobsur Monastery	03/28/2008 ?		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Se Lhamo	2008-1183	F	36	Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/12/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sekar Trintse	2008-1323	M	29	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Selshay	2014-36	M	43	Monk, Shedrubling Monastery	2/6/2014		Pema PSB Detention Center ?		Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sengge	2012-38	M		Layperson	4/22/2012		Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sengtop	2008-1326	F		Nun, Yatsok Nunnery	6/17/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Seshugtin Dickyi	2008-1398	F	29	Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/12/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Setruk Ihamo	2008-1329	F		Nun, Yatsok Nuntery	6/17/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sey Khedup	2000-18	M	27	Monk, Sog Tshedhen Monastery	3/19/2000		Chushul Prison	Life	Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Shawo	2012-978	M	30		12/12/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Tsekhog PSB Detention Center		Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Shawo Tashi	2013-8	M	40	Singer	11/1/2012 ?			5 years	Rebpong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Sheba	2009-118	M			8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sershiul PSB Detention Center		Sershiul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Shedup	2008-1335	M	28	Monk	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Shegja	2008-1337	M	22		03/28/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Shepen	2008-1339	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Participation in the political protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sherab	2013-91	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	7/1/2013 ?		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sherab	2012-816	M		Monk, Tsoe Monastery	8/7/2012				Tsoe County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sherab	2011-122	M		Monk, Zurkhang Monastery	7/12/2011	Incitement	Nangchen PSB Detention Center		Nangchen County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sherab	2008-1342	M	40	Monk, Makur Namgyaling Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Cheritsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sherab	2008-1343	M		Monk, Rabisa Gyaimo Monastery	04/1/2008 ?		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sherab	2008-1344	M	26	Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Released ?
Sherab	2005-14	M	25	Monk, Labrang Monastery	5/20/2005		Tsolho Detention Center		Thunde County, Tsolo TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sherab Chaktso	2008-1350	M	30		3/18/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sherab Dolma	2009-198	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Sherab Gyaltsen	2008-1351	M	36	Layperson	5/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sherab Gyatso	2014-156	M	30	Monk, Kiriti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sherab Gyatso	2011-208	M		Monk, Kiriti Monastery	3/1/2011				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sherab Nyima	2009-128	M	25	Monk, Tsakho Monastery	4/12/2009	Subversive	Matoe PSB Detention Center ?		Matoe County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sherab Palsang	2012-829	M		Monk, Shingtri Monastery	3/16/2012				Gepasumdo County, Isolho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Sherab Sangpo	2012-8	M		Monk, Bongdag Monastery	2/27/2012	Immolation Linked		1 year and 6 months	Wulan County, Tsonub TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Sherab Sangpo	2014-310	M			1/23/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Ranga Prison	10 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sherab Sangpo	2008-1356	M	25	Monk, Dongthok Monastery	3/26/2008	Slogan-Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture Prison ?	6 years	Dartasdo County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sherab Yangzom	2008-1357	F	40		03/28/2008 ?		Lhasa Prefecture (General location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Sherde	2008-1358	M			3/18/2008				Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sherkyab	2014-98	M		Monk, Serthar Buddhist Town	7/9/2014	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sherthar	2003-10	M	35	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	3/1/2003		Ngaba Detention Center	12 years	Marthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sheygyal	2013-110	M		Layperson	6/1/2012			2 years	Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Shilog	2008-1359	M	63	Retired Employee	5/3/2008	Leas State Secrets	Lhasa PSB Detention Center (Gutisa)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Shitso	2008-1361	F	26	Nun, Gewa Drak Nunnery	6/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Shodhar	2013-138	M		Layperson	10/19/2013		Dirru PSB Detention Center?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released?
Shonnu Palden	2014-253	M	34	Layperson	6/18/2012		Machu PSB Detention		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Shonu	2012-844	M	43	Monk, Drango Monastery	02/1/2012 ?		Mianyang Prison	1 year and 6 months	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sichto	2008-1865	M		Monk, Thangkya Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Fail-reform	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Sichoe	2013-92	M	39		07/15/2013 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Siga	2012-19	M			3/10/2012		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Sodor	2008-1366	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Participation in the political protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Gook TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Soeburn	2013-187	M	18	Layperson	11/1/2012 ?				Rebkong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Soedo	2010-109	M		Monk, Kolo Monastery	1/1/2009		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?	Death With 2 years reprove	Jundhar County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Soega	2008-1368	F	23	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Soegay	2012-997	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Soegon	2010-82	M	26	Monk, Wara Monastery	5/15/2010	Fail reform			Thangpu Township, Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Arrested
Soepa	2008-1373	M	30	Monk, Mingge Monastery	3/24/2008	Illegal Assembly	Chigdri PSB Detention Center ?		Chigdri County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Soepa Gyatso	2011-2018	M		Monk, Drenpa Monastery	1/15/2011				Zoega County, Sichuan Province	Detained
Soga	2012-887	M			3/24/2012	Incitement	Nyagrong PSB Detention Center ?		Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Soga	2008-1379	M	37	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	6/22/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sogtrug Sherab	2012-968	M		Singer	9/20/2012	Sensitive Lyrics	Yulgan PSB Detention Center		Yulgan County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Arrested
Sogyal	2008-1399	M		Layperson ?	5/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chamdo Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Sokho	2014-258	M		Layperson	5/15/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Solo	2008-1381	M		Layperson	7/5/2008	Participation in the political protest	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Solu	2008-1382	M	18	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	6/9/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam	2012-45	M	20	Monk, Bora Monastery	3/23/2012		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sonam	2012-996	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam	2014-120	M			3/22/2011		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam	2009-116	M			8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sershu PSB Detention Center		Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam	2009-234	M		Layperson	3/12/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam	2008-1384	M		Monk, Achog Tsenyi Monastery	03/1/2008 ?		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam	2008-1385	M	37	Monk, Gyalmo Gedhen Dhar-gayling Monastery	3/28/2008	Fail-reform			Tsoe City, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sonam	2008-1386	M		Monk, Ngaba Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Bagdo	2010-69	M	44	Businessman	8/1/2008	Propaganda	Chushul Prison ?	15 years	Jhorya Township, Lhoka TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Sonam Choedar	2013-117	M		Monk, Wonpo Monastery	10/15/2012 ?			4 years	Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sonam Choezom	2006-02	F		Nun, Geci Nunnery	06/1/2006 ?	Pro- Independence	Kardze Prefecture (General Location)		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Sonam Chokey	2008-1362	F	27	Nun, Dargay Nyagay Nunnery	5/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Chokey	2008-1400	M		Nun, Nyagay Nunnery	5/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Dakpa	2008-1407	M		Monk	03/1/2008 ?	Espionage	Qushui Prison (Chushur)	10 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Sonam Dhargay	2014-304	M			1/23/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Ranga Prison	13 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sonam Dhargyal	2008-1404	M	39		06/31/2008		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Dhondup	2010-46	M	18	Student, National Higher Intermediate School	3/17/2010	Incitement			Dzooge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Dondrub	2013-126	M	19	Layperson	10/12/2013	Propaganda	Driru PSB Detention Center?		Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Dorjee	2013-161	M	16		11/26/2013		Driru PSB Detention Center ?		Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Dorjee	2010-34	M	25	Monk, Choitsang Talu Monastery	5/5/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Geleg	2009-258	M		Chant Master, Denma Choekorling Monastery	04/1/2009 ?	Participation in the political protest	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Gonpo	2013-118	M	22	Monk, Wonpo Monastery	10/15/2012 ?			4 years	Sershui County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sonam Gonpo	2012-892	M		Businessman	3/19/2009	Spreading Rumour	Kara PSB Detention Center ?		Lopa Township, Ganzi County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Gonpo	2010-112	M	40	Senior Monk, Wara Monastery	5/15/2010	Fall reform	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Gonpo	2010-84	M	24	School Cook, Thangkyl Primary School	11/3/2009	Incitement	Deyang Prison	Life	Thangkyl Township, Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sonam Gyalpo	2005-30	M	44	Vendor	8/28/2005	Possession of His Holiness pictures and tapes	Qushui Prison (Chushur)	12 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Sonam Gyatso	2009-40	M	38	Monk, Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	5/19/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sonam Gyon	2008-1411	M			08/1/2008 ?				Dashi Village, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sonam Jigme	2008-1412	M	33	Geshe, Chogri Monastery	3/26/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Chigndi County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sonam Ihamo	2006-14	F		Nun, Geci Nunnery	06/1/2006 ?	Pro- Independence	Kardze Prefecture (General Location)		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Lhatso	2008-1415	F	35	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	05/14 2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Mianyang Prison ?	10 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Sonam Ihundup	2012-927	M		Layperson	4/26/2012				Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Lodoe	2008-945	M	30	Monk, Dza Bonpo Monastery	3/10/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Qushui Prison (Chushur)	10 years	lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Sonam Namgyal	2013-57	M	26	Monk, Gaden Samten Dargyeling	3/10/2013	Slogan -Shout- Speech	Sershuil PSB Detention Center ?		Sershuil County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Namgyal	2011-127	M	23	Student	6/17/2011			3 years	Gola Village, Drongsar Township, Pashoe County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Released ?
Sonam Ngodup	2010-33	M	52	Businessman	9/6/2009		Chushul PSB Detention Center	5 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Sonam Norbu	2008-1416	M		Driver	1/1/2008 ?			Life	TAR	Sentenced
Sonam Nyidrup	2004-10	M	18		9/24/2004		Nagchu Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Nyima	2014-04	M			5/1/2014		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Nyima	2009-236	M	40	Monk, Tsitsang Monastery	4/1/2009		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Nyima	2008-1417	M	35		3/20/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Nyima	2008-1418	M		Monk, Dza Bonpo Monastery	3/31/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sershuil PSB Detention Center ?		Sershuil County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Palmo	2009-144	F		Farmer	05/1/2009 ?	Connection with farming boycott	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Phuentsok	2004-21	M	30		12/23/2004		Kardze Detention Center		Dartsedo County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Rabgyal	2008-1495	M	39	Monk, Ramoche Temple	4/7/2008	His Holiness Material	Lhasa (General location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Released ?
Sonam Rinchen	2010-044	M	19	Student, National Higher Intermediate School	3/17/2010	Incitement	Barkham (General Location)	2 years	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sonam Sherab	2012-859	M		Monk, Zikar Monastery	9/1/2012				Tridu County, Yuishul TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Sherab	2008-1420	M			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Tempa	2009-2	M	29	Layperson	2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Deyang Prison	7 years	Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sonam Thinley	2012-1031	M		Monk	1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Badhak Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Thinley	2012-1016	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Topgyal	2014-86	M			03/10/2014 ?		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Lathok Township, Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Topgyal	2009-186	M		Businessman	6/7/2009		Qushui Prison ? (Chushur)	7 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Sonam Tsering	2010-74	M	23	Layperson	10/1/2009 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech		Death	Semi Nomadic family, Rachap township, Palylu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Sonam Tsering	2008-123	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Sonam Tsering	2008-202	M		Driver	1/1/2008 ?			Life	TAR	Sentenced
Sonam Tsetan	2008-1424	M			03/1/2008 ?	Espionage	Qushul Prison ? (Chushur)	10 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Sonam Wangdue	2008-1425	M	18		3/10/2008		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Sonam Wangmo	2008-1426	F	22		8/9/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Wangyal	2008-1427	M	31		6/15/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Rabkar Village, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Yangso	2008-1428	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/12/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Yangso	2008-1429	F	26	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Yaphel	2014-300	M	22	Monk, Mange Monastery	11/26/2014	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sonam Yaphel	2009-83	M	21		4/2/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?	12 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sonam Yonten	2009-106	M	10	Juvenile	8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sershu PSB Detention Center ?		Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sopal	2008-1433	M		Monk, Dza Bomo Monastery	3/30/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sershu PSB Detention Center ?		Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Solhar	2010-108	M	38	Monk, Sog Tshedhen Kyiti Monastery	8/10/2010		Ngaba PSB Detention Center		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Sotruk Lhamo	2008-1434	M	35	Monk, Yarteng Monastery	6/17/2008	Fail-reform	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Soise	2014-171	M	23	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Soyig	2012-966	F	40	Business Woman	09/5/2012 ?		Kyegudo PSB Detention Center		Zatoo County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Sugoen	2014-114	M			1/1/2012	Sabotage		3 years	Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Sumdor	2008-1435	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sumdup	2011-130	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/22/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Sungdue Kyab	2008-1436	M			3/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Sungrab	2008-1437	M		Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Sungrab Gyatso	2012-868	M	36	Monk, Khyamru Monastery	12/1/2012		Chabacha PSB Detention Center		Chabacha County, Tsoelho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tabhe	2008-1440	M	41		4/24/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tabo	2008-1442	M	40	Monk, Makur Namgyaling Monastery	03/23/2008 ?				Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tado	2009-167	M		Monk, Denma Choekhorling Monastery	1/24/2009	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Taga	2014-179	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan-Shout-Speech			Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tagha	2008-1446	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunery	5/12/2008	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tagyal	2010-116	M	29	Senior Monk, Wara Monastery	5/16/2010	Fail reform	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Takdon	2008-1447	F		Nun, Gaden Choeling Nunery	5/14/2008	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Takho	2008-1448	M	23		4/17/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Taklha Dhondup	2008-1449	M			3/20/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Talo	2008-1452	M	29		3/18/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Tamdng	2013-141	M		Monk, Jonang Monastery	4/24/2013	Split- Nation	Zamthang PSB Detention Center?	4 years and 6 month	Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tamdng	2012-22	M	32	Businessman	2/22/2012	Incitement		2 years	Nagchen County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Tamdng Chokey	2008-1456	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunery	5/12/2008	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tamdng Kyab	2012-819	M		Layperson	05/27/2012 ?				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tamdng Tashi	2008-1457	M			4/14/2008				Tewo County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tamdng Tsekyi	2008-1458	F	36	Nun, Dragkar Nunery	5/12/2008	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Nyoeiang Village, Serchuteng Township, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tamdng Tseing	2008-1459	M	19		3/19/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tamdng Tsetan	2008-1461	M	20		4/17/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Taphel	2009-83	M	56		3/21/2009				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Taphun	2008-1464	M	44	Monk, Larung Nangten Lobling Monastery	7/8/2008	Fail-reform	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Taphun	2003-19	M	36	Monk, Serthar Buddhist Institute	5/17/2003		Serthar PSB Detention Center		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi	2014-187	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershiul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi	2014-324	M		Layperson	11/22/2014 ?				Diriu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Arrested
Tashi	2014-317	M		Layperson	12/7/2014				Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Arrested
Tashi	2012-49	M		Layperson	03/15/2012 ?		Nyaring PSB Detention Center ?		Nyaring County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi	2011-185	M		Villager	7/6/2011		Dzongang PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi	2010-27	M	24	Layperson	02/1/2010 ?		Nagchu PSB Detention Center		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi	2009-166	M	24	Monk, Kirti Monastery	2/27/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Barkham (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi	2014-279	M		Layperson	7/20/2010		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi	2010-87	M	22	Monk, Guru Monastery	4/8/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Nyaring County, kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi	2008-1467	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi	2008-1468	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	3/21/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Choedon	2011-132	F		Nun, Mandrak Nunnery	6/13/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Choedon	2010-75	F		Business Women	5/25/2010			3-7 years	Palyul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tashi Dhargay	2014-305	M		Monk, Drango Monastery	1/23/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Ranga Prison	13 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tashi Dhargyal	2012-939	M		Monk, Drango Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Dartsedo Prison ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Dhondup	2012-825	M		Monk, Palyul Monastery	7/14/2012		Palyul PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained ?
Tashi Dhondup	2014-260	M		Layperson	5/17/2010		Nagchu PSB Detention Center		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi Dolma	2008-1471	F	30	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Dorjee	2014-88	M			03/10/2014 ?		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Lathok Township, Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi Dorjee	2009-57	M	30	Monk, Denma Choekhorling Monastery	5/22/2009	Sabotage		15 years	Choekor Township, Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tashi Dorjee	2008-1472	M	19	Layperson	6/1/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tashi Gonpo	2014-183	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershi County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Gyaltzen	2013-24	M		Monk, Sera Monastery	1/14/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi Gyaltzen	2008-1476	M		Monk, Zahog Monastery	4/26/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dege PSB Detention Center		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Gyatso	2013-46	M		Monk	2/27/2013	Incitement			Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tashi Gyatso	2012-44	M	22	Monk, Bora Monastery	3/23/2012		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tashi Gyatso	2012-972	M		Monk, Dokar Monastery	10/1/2012 ?	Immolation Linked	Tsoe PSB Detention Center ?		Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tashi Gyatso	2010-62	M	26	Monk, Sarma Monastery	4/8/2010	Leak State Secrets	Machu PSB Detention Center		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tashi Gyatso	2008-1478	M		Monk, Mishi Thangsar Monastery	3/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tashi Gyatso	2008-1483	M			08/1/2008 ?			3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tashi Gyatso	2008-1484	M	14	Monk, Ngaira Monastery	4/5/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?
Tashi Gyatso	2001-45	M	33	Herder	5/5/2001	Possession of His Holiness pictures and tapes	Xiling Prison	12 years	Machen County, Qinghai Province	Released ?
Tashi Gyurme	2014-91	M			03/10/2014 ?		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi Lhawang	2008-1485	F	37	Nun, Pangri Na Numery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Tashi Lhundup	2010-36	M	22	Monk, Wara Monastery	6/7/2010	Incitement	Chamdo PSB Detention Center		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi Nag	2008-1487	M	23	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Namgyal	2011-187	M	60	Village Leader	7/2/2011		Dzongang PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi Namgyal	2008-164	M			3/15/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	5-14 years	Phepno Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tashi Ngodup	2008-1489	M	30	Monk, Beri Monastery	6/24/2008	Fail-reform	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Norbu	2012-1018	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Badhak Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Norbu	2009-45	M	29	Layperson	1/22/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi Nyima	2009-193	M	33	Monk, Tsakho Monastery	12/4/2009	Subversive	Matoe PSB Detention Center ?		Matoe County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tashi Palden	2012-944	M	21		2/11/2012		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Arura Village, Khogsey Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Phuntso	2012-25	M		Monk, Wopu Monastery	3/23/2012		Nyagrang PSB Detention Center		Nyagrang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tashi Rabten	2012-1015	M			01/23/2011 ?		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Sugay Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Sangpo	2008-1491	M			1/1/2008 ?		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Sherab	2008-1492	M	36	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	6/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Sonam	2012-780	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Diriru PSB Detention Center ?		Diriru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi Sonam	2008-1493	M	48		3/14/2008		Sershul PSB Detention Center ?		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Topgyal	2012-796	M	31	Monk, Drango Monastery	02/1/2012 ?			6 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tashi Topgyal	2010-245	M	30	Monk	7/5/2010		Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi Topgyal	2010-119	M	29	Businessman	08/1/2009 ?	Propaganda	Chushul Prison ?	5 years	Lhoka TAP, TAR	Released ?
Tashi Tsering	2012-48	M		Layperson	03/15/2012 ?		Nyaring PSB Detention Center ?		Nyaring County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Tsering	2012-799	M	33	Layperson	04/1/2011 ?			3 years and 6 month	Adhue Thawa village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tashi Tsering	2012-801	M	22	Student, Kangsta Minority Nationality Middle School	3/18/2012	Incitement		3 years	Kangsa County, Tsojiang TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Tashi Tsering	2014-55	M	28	Layperson	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kanlho Prefecture PSB Detention Center	7 years	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Tashi Tsewang	2011-192	M	19	Monk, Dargye Monastery	6/22/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Tsewang	2008-1595	M		Layperson ?	4/2/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tashi Wangdue	2010-37	M	35	Monk, Wara Monastery	6/7/2010	Incitement	Jomda PSB Detention Center		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tashi Wangyal	2008-1497	M	15		3/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture Prison ?		Thamay Village, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Woesser	2012-26	M		Monk, Wopu Monastery	3/23/2012		Nyaring PSB Detention Center ?		Nyaring County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Yangtso	2008-1445	F		Nun, Tehor Nyagay Nunery	5/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tashi Yaphel	2008-1500	M	23		3/10/2008		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tatse	2008-1501	M	31	Monk, Gomang Monastery	3/30/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tayang	2010-77	M		Layperson	5/25/2010			3-7 years	Palgul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tendar	2014-73	M		Monk, Drida Monastery	4/6/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tendhar	2008-1505	M		Monk, Tsenyi Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tendhar	2008-1506	M		Monk, Ratoe Monastery	3/1/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Lhasa (General location)		Chushul County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenga	2008-1508	M		Monk, Getsul Monastery	5/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tengyal	2012-902	M		Monk	4/15/2012	Propaganda	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Doda Village, Dzatoe Township, Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenkar	2008-1509	F		Nun, Gesay Nunnery	5/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenpa	2012-1007	M	26		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenpa	2009-35	M	30	Farmer	05/1/2009 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Zakhog Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Tenpa	2008-1513	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			TAR	Detained
Tenpa	2008-1764	M		Monk, Shekar Choedie Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Shekar Township, Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Tenpa Dhargyal	2008-1515	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Tenpa Dhondup	2008-165	M			3/15/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	5- 14 years	Phenpo Hundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tenpa Gyalsen	2008-1519	M	26	Monk, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery	5/12/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Garthog Township, Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenpa Gyalsen	2008-1516	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenpa Lodoe	2014-278	M		Monk, Ngayur Densa Chenmo Monastery	12/29/2010		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenpa Lodoe	2011-213	M		Writer	12/29/2010		Lhasa Prison		Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenphel	2014-272	M		Trader	06/1/2010 ?		Ngari (General Location)		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenphel	2008-1521	M	25	Monk, Wooser Monastery	5/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sertha County Prison		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenphel	2008-1523	M	19	Monk, Wooser Monastery	5/14/2008		Markham PSB Detention Center ?	8 years	Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tenphel	2007-23	M	28	Monk, Bekar Monastery	11/20/2007		Driru PSB Detention Center		Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenphel Gyampo	2013-47	M		Layperson	2/27/2013	Incitement			Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Arrested
Tensang	2013-48	M			2/27/2013	Incitement			Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Arrested
Tenzin	2012-918	M		Monk, Dzogchen Monastery	4/22/2012		Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tenzin	2011-135	M	21	Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/25/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tenzin	2014-280	M		Monk,	7/20/2010		Dzongang PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenzin	2009-163	M		Music Shop Owner	1/22/2009	Reactionary	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenzin	2008-1524	M	25	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tenzin	2008-1529	M		Singer	03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenzin	2008-1530	M		Monk, Labrang Monastery	4/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tenzin	2008-1525	M	44	Monk, Gaden Chokorling Monastery	3/23/2008		Chone PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Tenzin	2007-20	M	26	Monk, Bekar Monastery	11/1/2007 ?		Driru PSB Detention Center		Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenzin Bhuchung	2009-19	M		Monk, Langthang Monastery	03/15/2008 ?			15 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Sentenced
Tenzin Choedak	2009-81	M	25		1/1/2008 ?			20 years	Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tenzin Choedak	2009-122	M	23		03/1/2008 ?		Chengdu (General Location)	15 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tenzin Choephel	2009-62	M	16	Monk, Mera Monastery	1/29/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Pashoe PSB Detention Center ?		Pashoe County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenzin Deleck	2002-18	M	52	Trulku, Jamyang Choekorling Monastery	4/7/2002	Inciting Separatism	Chuandong Prison	20 years	Litang County, Kardze Prefecture, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tenzin Dhargyal	2012-1029	M	43	Monk	1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenzin Dhargyal	2008-1535	M	32	Farmer	6/11/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenzin Dorjee	2009-188	M			6/7/2009	Separatist	Qushui Prison ? (Chuushur)	5 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Released ?
Tenzin Ghamo Kha	2014-209	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/23/2011	Immolation Linked	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?	13 years	Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tenzin Gyaltsen	2009-54	M	37	Monk, Denma Choekorling Monastery	5/22/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech		15 years	Choekor Township, Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tenzin Gyatso	2013-100	M		Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	7/20/2013		Dzoeege PSB Detention Center?		Dzoeege County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenzin Gyatso	2011-136	M	27	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/8/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Raruwa Village, Cha Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenzin Gyatso	2011-138	M	28	Monk, Labrang Tashi Khyil Monastery	3/16/2011	Immolation Linked	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tenzin Gyatso	2011-74	M		Monk, Gyalmo Monastery	8/1/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tenzin Gyatso	2010-63	M	16	Monk, Nedo Monastery	3/30/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Dzatoe County, Jyekundo TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tenzin Gyatso	2008-1538	M		Monk, Labrang Monastery	5/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tenzin Gyatso	2008-20	M	24	Monk, Gaden Chokorling Monastery	3/23/2008		Chone PSB Detention Center ?	13 years	Chone County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Tenzin Gyephel	2008-1541	M		Monk, Shekar Choedhe Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?	12 years	Lingshar Village, Gaymar Township, Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tenzin Khedup	2001-14	M		Monk, Tsampung Monastery	7/18/2001		Chamdo Detention Center	Life	Tengchong County, Yunnan Province	Sentenced
Tenzin Lhamo	2008-1543	F			3/15/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tenzin Lhatso	2011-139	F	27		6/12/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Lhakvi Village, Thingpa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenzin Lhundup	2014-97	M		Monk, Gom Gonar Monastery	05/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Geney Village, Shangchuo Town, Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenzin Norbu	2009-89	M	29		9/1/2008			5 years	Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Released ?
Tenzin Paisang	2012-03	M	47	Monk, Drango Monastery	4/2/2012	Incitement	Tridu PSB Detention Center ?	6 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tenzin Phuntsok	2009-31	M	17	Monk, Samdupling Monastery	4/8/2009			Death	Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Tenzin Rangdol	2013-164	M	32	Layperson	10/18/2013		Dirru PSB Detention Center?	5 years	Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tenzin Sangye	2009-8	M	29		2/16/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Lithang 'Tsaka' PSB Detention Center		Lithang County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenzin Thabkey	2012-890	M		Teacher	2/25/2012	Social Stability	Lhasa PSB Detention Center		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tenzin Thinley	2009-199	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Tenzin Tsering	2012-27	M		Layperson	4/12/2012		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenzin Tsering	2012-43	M			4/15/2012	Propaganda	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenzin Tsering	2008-1551	M		Monk, Shekar Choedhe Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Bichu Village, Gyatso Township, Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Tenzin Tsondue	2012-901	M			4/15/2012	Propaganda	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenzin Wangdon	2008-1767	F	23	Nun, Dargay Hardu Nunnery	5/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Tenzin Yeshi	2008-1553	M	19		5/25/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tenzin Yeshi	2008-1552	M			3/15/2008		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	14 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tenzin Zoepa	2008-180	M		Monk, Jowo Monastery	3/15/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chushui(Qushui) Prison	13 years	Zhanang County, Lhoka TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Terzoe	2008-1554	M	25		3/16/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Thabkhay Gyatso	2009-174	M		Monk, Lutsang Monastery	04/1/2009 ?	Leak State Secrets	Guinan [Mangra] (general location)	15 years	Sangokag Village, Guinan County, Tsoholo TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Thabkhe	2013-63	M	20	Monk, Mänge Monastery	4/8/2013	Slogan -Shout- Speech	Sershul PSB Detention Center ?		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thade Kyab	2007-26	M	15 ?	Student	9/6/2007		Diru PSB Detention Center		Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Thagchoe	2014-250	M	20	Layperson	4/5/2010		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thambo	2009-218	M		Disciplinarian, Tashi Gephelling Monastery	8/30/2009	Participation in the political protest	Sershul PSB Detention Center		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thang- Nge	2008-1555	M		Monk, Bert Monastery	6/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thang- Ya	2008-1556	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/21/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Thangzin	2009-66	M	20	Monk, Gomang Monastery	3/2/2009		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thapkey	2008-1560	M	45		3/20/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thapkey Gyatso	2009-80	M	34	Monk, Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	3/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Tharchin	2008-1563	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tharchin	2008-1562	M			03/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Thardoe Gyaltzen	2014-63	M		Monk, Drong Na Monastery	12/1/2013 ?	His Holiness Material	Diru PSB Detention Center ?	18 years	Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Thargyal	2009-219	M	23		1/20/2009	Pro- Independence	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Dzongong County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tharpa	2012-66	M		Student	1/26/2012				Dzamtang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tharstrong	2009-117	M			8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sershul PSB Detention Center		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thinley	2012-797	M		Monk, Drango Monastery	02/1/2012 ?			5 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Thinley	2014-248	M	45	Business Man	3/18/2010		Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Gar County, Ngari TAP, TAR	Arrested
Thinley	2010-80	M	25	Monk, Wara Monastery	5/15/2010	Fail reform			Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Arrested
Thinley	2008-1568	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Gyalung Village, Serchuteng Township, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thinley	2008-1570	M			3/21/2008		Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Thinley	2008-1573	M	30	Monk, Ngaba Kirti Monastery	3/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	9 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Thinley (Junior)	2008-1572	M	22	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Thinley (Senior)	2008-1571	M	30	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Thinley Dhargay	2014-311	M			1/23/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Ranga Prison	10 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Thinley Dolma	2011-143	F	30	Nun, Nyagyey Nunery	6/18/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Chukhor Village, Golham Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thinley Dorjee	2008-1574	M			6/16/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thinley Namgyal	2008-1575	M		Monk, Dza Bonpo Monastery	3/18/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Sershu PSB Detention Center ?		Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thinley Ngodup	2009-44	M	24	Layperson	1/20/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Pundia Town, Dzogong County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Thinley Nyima	2009-113	M			8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sershu PSB Detention Center		Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thinley Tsekar	2013-181	M	22	Singer	11/20/2013 ?		Diru PSB Detention Center	9 years	Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Thoegha	2008-1577	M	35	Monk, Soe Monastery	6/11/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thoekay	2008-1579	M			3/21/2008		Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Thoepe	2008-1580	M			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thoesam	2008-1581	M	23	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Thokmey	2008-1583	M	28		3/20/2008		Chigdri PSB Detention Center ?		Chigdri County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Thrukpa Khar	2008-1585	M			4/9/2008				Sangchu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Thubpa	2009-190	M		Trader	6/7/2009	Separatist	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Thubten Gelek	2013-58	M	29	Monk, Mange Monastery	3/10/2013	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sershu PSB Detention Center ?		Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thugsam	2009-81	M	36	Monk, Nurma Monastery	3/11/2009	Divulging State Secrets	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kaniho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Thupchok	2008-1589	M	38	Monk, Ratoe Monastery	4/16/2008	Cynicism	Chushul PSB Detention Center		Chushul County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Thupdon	2008-1580	M	24	Monk, Wopon Monastery	3/10/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sershu PSB Detention Center ?		Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thupdor	2012-838	M	24	Layperson	11/1/2011 ?	Leak State Secrets	Mianyang Prison	7 years and 6 month	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Thupten Dhonyoe	2012-777	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?	Incitement			Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Thupten Tsomo	2012-914	F			03/1/2012 ?		Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Thuppa	2014-79	M		Village Leader	4/21/2014		Palyul PSB Detention Center ?		Barchung Village, Tromthar Township, Palyul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thupten	2009-314	M		Monk, Lhagang Monastery	3/25/2009		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Dartsedo County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Thupten	2008-1599	M	25	Farmer	3/19/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chigdril PSB Detention Center ?		Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Thupten	2008-1594	M	40	Monk, Dargay Monastery	7/10/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thupten Choephel	2014-190	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thupten Gyaltsen	2013-145	M	27	Businessman	11/11/2013				Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Thupten Gyatso	2008-1602	M			03/1/2008 ?			3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Thupten Jampa	2012-786	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Thupten Lhamo	2009-223	F	17	Layperson	3/11/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thupten Namgyal	2008-1607	M		Monk, Bhumsar Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Thupten Nyima	2009-209	M		Monk, Pangsa Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Connection with 2008 protest	Lhasa Prefecture (General Location)		Maldro Gongkar County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Thupten Nyima	2008-1626	M		Trulku, Yangdhen Monastery	5/3/2008	Fail-reform	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Nyagchuka County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thupten Nyima	2008-1606	M	30	Monk, Palyul Monastery	3/19/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chigdril PSB Detention Center	6 years	Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Thupten Palden	2014-46	M		Monk, Drida Monastery	3/6/2014	Wechat	Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Thupten Phuntsok	2008-1608	M		Layperson	06/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thupten Tenzin	2012-807	M	20	Monk, Tsodun Monastery	8/16/2012		Barkham PSB Detention Center ?		Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Thupten Thabgyal	2009-32	M	47	Monk, Zhabten Monastery	4/11/2009		Nagchu PSB Detention Center		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Thupten Thapkey	2001-016	M		Monk, Tsampung Monastery	7/18/2001		Chamdo Detention Center	Life	Tengchong County, Yunnan Province	Sentenced
Thupten Tsering	2008-1608	M	31	Monk, Dza Bomo Monastery	3/20/2008	Connection with Local Protest	Sershu PSB Detention Center ?		Machou County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Thupten Yeshi	2012-814	M	29	Monk, Shingri Monastery	3/14/2012				Gepasumdo County, Tsoilho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Thupwang	2008-290	M	30	Monk, Darthang Monastery	3/10/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa General Location		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Arrested

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Thuyen Samten	2006-08	M	19	Monk, Sera Monastery	5/23/2006				Sichuan Province	Detained
Tobden	2011-209	M			10/23/2011	Illegal Assembly	TAR PSB Detention Center		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Topden	2013-140	M	30	Writer	10/28/2013	Split- Nation	Diru PSB Detention Center ?	5 years	Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Topden	2010-121	M	40	Teacher, Nationalities Teacher Training College	3/17/2010		Machu PSB Detention Center		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Arrested
Topden	2008-1615	M		Monk, Jammey Monastery	3/25/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Topden	2008-1616	M			3/25/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Topgyal	2014-273	M		Trader	6/1/2010		Ngari (General Locaton)		Markham County, Chiamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Topgyal	2008-1618	M		Monk, Shelkar Choedhe Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Drushe Village, Shelkar Township, Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Tragyal	2012-900	M			4/15/2012	Propaganda	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Doda Village, Dzatboe Township, Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Trigyal	2014-67	M			11/1/2013 ?		Diru PSB Detention Center ?	13 years	Mokhyim illage, Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Trindu	2014-75	M		Layperson	04/9/2014 ?		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Trido Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Trinkar	1992-156	M	33	Farmer	1/1/1992 ?		Chushul Prison	22 years	Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Trintse	2008-170	M	29	Writer, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008	Endangering State Secrets	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	9 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Trisun	2013-59	M	26	Monk, Tonkyab Monastery	3/11/2013		Gade PSB Detention Center ?		Gade County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Trothar	2014-95	M		Village Leader	06/6/2014 ?				Karsel Village, Chabcha County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Trulku Jangchup	2011-144	M	26	Monk, Jophu Monastery	12/1/2009 ?			3 years	Jomda County, Chiamdo TAP, TAR	Released ?
Trulku Tempa Rigtsang	2008-1625	M	26	Monk, Lungkar Monastery	3/19/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chigdril PSB Detention Center ?		Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tsagyetha	2009-206	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Tsakho	2011-145	M			04/1/2011 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Amdo Tsoe Prison		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsamchen	2012-29	F		Layperson	4/12/2012		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsangpa	2008-1629	M	17	Monk, Wooser Monastery	5/13/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chiamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsangpa Kyab	2008-1630	M			03/27/2008 ?		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Tsangyang	2008-1631	F	35		3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsangyang Gyatso	2014-294	M		Senior monk, Drida Monastery	3/17/2014	Split Nation	Sog PSB Detention Center ?	12 years	Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tsawas Thunglo	2012-1014	M	31		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tse Tenzin	2009-224	M	29	Layperson	3/17/2009	Participation in the political protest	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsechoen	2008-1633	M			3/16/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	15 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsedak	2008-1635	M	31		3/22/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	6 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsedon	2008-1683	F	25	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsedup	2008-1640	M		Monk, Thangsar Monastery	3/21/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsegon	2012-16	M			3/14/2012		Driru PSB Detention Center ?		Chakse Township, Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsegon	2014-286	M			9/30/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Driru PSB Detention Center ?		Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsegyal Palbatsang	2008-1641	M	74		6/29/2008		Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsegyam	2008-1642	M	22	Monk, Sera Monastery	3/10/2008				TAR	Detained
Tsehog	2008-1643	M		Monk, Kardze Monastery	5/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsejor Gonpo	2009-228	M	43	Business Proprietor	12/7/2009	Endangering State Secrets	Pashoe PSB Detention Center ?		Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained ?
Tsekho	2008-21	M	27		3/17/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?	13 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsekhog	2012-883	M		Layperson	3/21/2012	Immolation Linked			Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Arrested
Tsekhok	2014-212	M			08/28/2014 ?		Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Shukpa Village, Denma Township, Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tseko	2014-71	M			3/30/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Village 4, Trido Township, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsekyab	2008-1646	M	22		3/10/2008		Pema County Prison		Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tsekyan Wangmo	2014-196	F			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tselha	2013-182	M			11/17/2013 ?		Driru PSB Detention Center?	3 years	Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tselha Kyab	2014-15	M		Layperson	1/18/2014		Barham PSB Detention Center ?		Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tselo	2014-257	M		Layperson	5/15/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tselu	2008-1648	F	34	Nun, Pangri Na Numery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsenor	2012-28	M		Layperson	4/12/2012		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsensaing	2008-1651	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	04/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			TAR	Detained
Tsepak	2009-129	M	28	Monk, Khafor Monastery	4/12/2009	Subversive	Matoe PSB Detention Center ?		Matoe County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tsepak Kyab	2008-1652	M			3/20/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsepak Namgyal	2008-1653	M	15	Monk, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery	5/12/2008	Counter-Revolutionary	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Garthog Township, Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsepal	1997-52	M	64	Monk, Serwa Monastery	1/1/1997 ?		Drapchi Prison	16 years	Pashoe County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Released ?
Tseing	2014-188	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tseing	2011-212	M	26	Former Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/1/2010 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech		5 years	Raru Village, Cha Township, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tseing	2014-155	M	25	Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/21/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sichuan (General Location)		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tseing	2009-183	M		Farmer	05/1/2009 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tseing	2009-200	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Tseing	2009-231	M			6/27/2009	Fail- Reform	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tseing	2008-1658	M		Monk, Maru Monastery	3/22/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tseing	2005-26	M		Monk, Pangsa Monastery	04/1/2005 ?	Pro- Independence	Lhasa PSB Detention Center		Maidro Gongkar County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Released ?
Tseing	2014-207	M		Nomad	4/1/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech		5 years	Raru Village, Cha Township, Ngaba TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tseing	2008-1664	M	22		06/31/2008		Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tseing Dhondup	2013-42	M		Monk, Drakdeb Monastery	2/10/2013	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tseing Dhondup	2012-1036	M	32	Former County Government Official	03/1/2012 ?		Zatoe PSB Detention Center ?		Zatoe County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tseing Dhondup	2010-17	M	23	Monk, Rongtha Monastery	2/26/2010		Barkham PSB Detention Center		Marthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Tseing Dhondup	2009-197	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Tseing Dhondup	2008-1665	M	20		4/17/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tseing Dorjee	2008-1667	M	22		4/16/2008		Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tseing Dorjee	2008-1668	M			1/1/2008 ?		Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tsering Dradul	2011-147	M		Monk, Kirfi Monastery	4/28/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Dragpa	2009-235	M	17	Student, Kardze Middle School	3/5/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Gyal	2013-142	M		Monk, Drong Na Monastery	11/1/2013				Driiru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsering Gyaltzen	2013-121	M	25		9/29/2013				Driiru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsering Gyatso	2008-1670	M	22	Monk	3/10/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Lhasa (General location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsering Gyurney	2008-1669	M		Monk, Tsechang Monastery	3/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture Prison ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Jigme	2012-910	M			03/1/2012 ?		Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsering kyi	2011-211	F		Business Owner	10/17/2011	His Holliness Material	Serthar PSb Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering kyi	2011-164	F		Layperson	3/16/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Tilken Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Kyipo	2011-191	M	25		6/1/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Lhagon	2000-12	M	40		3/19/2000		Drapchi Prison	15 years	Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tsering Lhamo	2009-75	F	17	Layperson	3/11/2009	Participation in the political protest	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Logya	2008-1671	M	30		3/22/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Nyima	2008-1672	M		Monk, Thangkya Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Fail- reform	Gonjo PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tsering Palden	2012-62	M		Monk	2/5/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Tridu PSB Detention Center ?		Tridu County, Yulishul TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Palden	2009-165	M		Monk, Denma Choekhorling Monastery	1/24/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsering Palden	2009-59	M	36	Monk, Denma Choekhorling Monastery	5/22/2009	Sabotage		12 years	Choekor Township, Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tsering Phuntsok	2014-110	M			1/1/2012	Sabotage		3 years	Gansu Province	Sentenced
Tsering Samphel	2014-50	M	18	Layperson	3/14/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Dwelling no 2, Tirru Village, Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsering Sangpo	2012-61	M		Layperson	2/5/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Tridu PSB Detention Center ?		Tridu County, Yulishul TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Sangpo	2009-204	M			12/5/2009	Slogan- Shout - Speech	Nyagchukha Prison		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Tsering Sonam	2012-913	M			3/1/2012		Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsering Tagchen	2013-49	M		Monk	2/27/2013	Incitement			Ganzi County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Tsering Tarning	2011-148	M		Monk, Kirfi Monastery	8/30/2011	Immolation Linked		13 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tsering Tashi	2013-127	M	18	Layperson	10/12/2013	Propaganda	Dirru PSB Detention Center?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsering Tashi	2012-60	M		Layperson	2/5/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Tridu PSB Detention Center ?		Tridu County, Yulshul TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Tashi	2012-788	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsering Tashi	2012-987	M		Student, Tsolho Vocational School	5/12/2012			5 years	Chabcha County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Tsering Tashi	2008-1674	M		Monk, Maru Monastery	3/22/2008	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Machu PSB Detention Center ?		Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsering Ten	2008-1675	M	19		3/19/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Tenzin	2011-150	M	23	Monk, Writer, Paljul Monastery	1/3/2011		Barkham PSB Detention Center		Shersteng Village, Paljul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Tharpa	2014-44	M			3/6/2014	Wechat	Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsering Wangchuk	2012-1024	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Wangchuk	2008-1677	F		Nun, Dragkar Nunery	6/26/2008	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Kardze Prefecture Prison ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Wangdak	2009-23	M	40	Farmer	3/21/2009		Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Lhoepa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Wangmo	2009-233	F	17		3/11/2009	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsering Yangtso	2008-1679	F	17		6/26/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsesong	2011-184	M		Villager	7/6/2011		Dzongang PSB Detention Center		Dzongang County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsesung Kyab	2013-52	M			12/1/2012 ?			10 years	Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Tsetan	2008-1682	M	30	Monk, Thangkya Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Fail-reform	Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tsetan Dhondup	2014-12	M	35	Environmentalist	9/18/2013				Ramdo Village, Nagchen County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tsetan Dorje	2013-25	M		Monk, Tsug lhakhang	1/4/2013				Chengguan County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsetan Gyal	2014-32	M			02/6/2014 ?				Tsekiog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tsetan Lhamo	2009-52	M			1/1/2009 ?		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsetan Lhamo	2009-74	F	17		3/11/2009				Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsetan Phuntsok	2008-1161	M	45	Chant Master, Dargye Monastery	3/18/2008	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsetan Sonam	2009-257	M		Monk, Denma Choekhorling Monastery	04/1/2009 ?	Participation in the political protest	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tsetan Wangmo	2008-1687	M	25		8/3/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsethar	2012-783	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Dirru PSB Detention Center ?		Dirru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsewang	2014-59	M		Monk, Drida Monastery	3/17/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Magchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsewang	2008-1688	M		Layperson ?	4/2/2008	Connection with the Protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tsewang	2008-1691	M	20	Monk, Kardze Monastery	5/18/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsewang Dakpa	2009-119	M			6/6/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center ?	7 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsewang Dhondup	2008-1692	M			3/24/2008		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsewang Dorjee	2008-188	M			03/1/2008 ?	Split- Nation	Qushui Prison ? (Chushur)	8 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tsewang Gyatso	2010-85	M	32	Cook, Thangkyl Primary School	11/4/2010	Incitement	Deyang Prison	16 years	Thangkyl Township, Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsewang Gyatso	2008-1695	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsewang Gyurmey	2010-78	M		Layperson	5/25/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech		3-7 years	Palyul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsewang Khando	2008-1696	F	38	Nun, Dragkar Nunery	5/28/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Serchuteng Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsewang Namgyal	2012-798	M	42	Monk, Drango Monastery	02/1/2012 ?			6 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsewang Rinzin	2010-234	M		Monk, Drepung Monastery	1/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?	Life	Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tsewang Tashi	2011-152	M	17	Monk, Kardze Monastery	6/6/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kara PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsewang Tenzin	2008-1697	M		Monk, Shelkar Choedhe Monastery	5/19/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Dingri PSB Detention Center ?		Dingri County, Shigatse TAP, TAR	Arrested
Tsewang Thapkey	2008-1698	M			4/20/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsewang Tso	2008-1699	F	38	Nun, Pangri Na Nunery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsewang Yeshi	2008-1700	M	20	Monk, Thangkya Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Fail- reform	Gonjo PSB Detention Center ?	9 years	Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tseyang	2011-195	F		Nun	6/9/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsezin	2014-152	M	38	Monk, Kirih Monastery	4/21/2011				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tsigpo	2008-1701	M			3/27/2008		Darlrag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlrag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tsoema	2008-1702	F			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsognyi	2008-1703	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008		Darlrag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlrag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tsognyi	2008-1705	M	40		03/28/2008 ?		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsogyal	2014-193	F			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Serthul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsokay	2013-177	M			12/13/2013				Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsokchoe	2007-19	M	22	Monk, Bekar Monastery	11/1/2007 ?		Driru PSB Detention Center		Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsokho	2008-1704	M	40		3/22/2008		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsokphel	2003-70	M	31	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	01/1/2003 ?		Ngaba Detention Center	12 years	Marthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsolo	2008-1709	M			7/6/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsomo	2008-1710	F	33	Nun, Pangri Na Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsondru	2012-976	M	49	Monk, Dorje Drag Monastery	12/12/2012	Slogan-Shout-Speech	Tsekhog PSB Detention Center		Tsekhog County, Maitso TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tsondue	2013-74	M	27	Monk, Beudo Monastery	11/21/2012			3 years	Yazi County, Tsoshtar TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Tsondue	2008-1711	F		Nun, Shugseb Nunnery	4/28/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chushul PSB Detention Center		Chushul County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsondue Gyatso	2012-32	M		School Director, Luchu Private Orphanage School	1/1/2011 ?		Luchu PSB Detention Center		Luchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsondue Gyatso	2009-39	M	35	Monk, Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	5/19/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Gyengya Village, Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsulkho	2008-175	M	36	Farmer	3/19/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chigdril PSB Detention Center	6 years	Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Tsulkho	2008-1715	M	19		4/24/2008		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsultop	2008-1716	M	30		3/20/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsultrim	2009-136	M			04/1/2009 ?		Dechen PSB Detention Center ?		Dechen County, Dechen TAP, Yunnan Province	Detained
Tsultrim	2008-1717	M	26	Monk, Akhor Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsultrim	2008-1718	M		Monk, Mishi Thangsar Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tsultrim	2008-1724	M			3/10/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsultrim	2008-1725	M	16		3/21/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsultrim	2008-1727	M		Monk, Achog Tsenyi Monastery	3/21/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsultrim Gyaltzen	2013-124	M	27	Writer	10/11/2013		Chushul (Qushul) Prison	13 years	Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tsultrim Gyaltzen	2009-33	M	34	Geshe	4/11/2011		Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsultrim Gyaltzen	2009-33	M	34	Geshe, Zhabten Monastery	4/11/2009		Nagchu PSB Detention Center		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsultrim Gyaltso	2008-1731	M	36	Monk, Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	05/22/2008 ?	Leak State Secrets	Lanzou (General Location)	Life	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Tsultrim Gyatso	2008-1735	M	27	Monk, Tsang Monastery	03/1/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Malho PSB Detention Center ?	10 years	Yulghan County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Tsultrim Gyatso	2008-1732	M		Monk, Shetsang Monastery	4/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Luchu PSB Detention Center ?		Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained ?
Tsultrim Gyatso	2008-1730	M	42	Monk, Achog Tsenyi Monastery	1/1/2008 ?		Nagaba PSB Detention Center ?	9 years	Nagaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsultrim Jugnye	2008-1738	m	29	Monk, Sogtsang Monastery	3/21/2008		Dzoerge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoerge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsultrim Kaisang	2012-861	M	25	Monk, Zikar Monastery	9/1/2012			10 years	Kharang nomadic camp, Taidu County, Yuilshul TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsultrim Lodoe	2008-1739	M	23	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Nagaba PSB Detention Center ?		Nagaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsultrim Nyendak	2014-174	M	40	Senior monk, Rabten Monastery	12/1/2013 ?	Incitement	Chushul Prison	9 years	Tsachu Township, Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Tsultrim Paisang	2014-19	M	20	Monk, Dowa Shartsa Monastery	2/2/2014		Sog PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsultrim Rinchen	2012-812	M		Monk, Shingtri Monastery	3/14/2012				Gepasumdo County, Tsoilho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Tsultrim Sangpo	2008-1742	M	19	Monk, Kirti Monastery	03/28/2008 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Nagaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsundue	2011-153	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	4/12/2011	Immolation Linked		11 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Tsundue	2009-34	M	30	Monk, Zhabten Monastery	4/11/2009		Nagchu PSB Detention Center		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Tsundue	2008-1745	M	30	Monk, Shaptan Monastery	3/22/2008	Fail-reform	Nagchu PSB Detention Center ?		Nagchu County, Nagchu TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Tsundue	2008-1746	F		Nun, Shugsib Nunnery	4/28/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chushul PSB Detention Center		Chushul County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Tsundue Choeden	2013-10	M	18	Monk, Rongwo Monastery	11/16/2012			2 years	Rebong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Tsundue Gyatso	2009-225	M	38	Monk, Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	3/15/2009		Mankar Prison		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Tsunma Guru	2008-1750	F		Nun, Drago Nunery	6/8/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Ugyen Tenzin	2012-42	M	25	Singer	02/1/2012 ?	His Holiness Materials	Nangchen PSB Detention Center ?	2 years	Dhondia Town, Nangchen County, Yuishul TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Urgyen Namgyal	2010-65	M	20	Juvenile	4/2/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Choktsang Village, Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Urgyen Samten	2011-154	M		Monk, Zurkhang Monastery	7/12/2011	Incitement	Nangchen PSB Detention Center		Nangchen County, Yuishul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Urgyen Tenzin	2011-31	M	55	Doctor	2/28/2012		Drapchi Prison		Yompa Village, Diru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released?
Wangchen	2014-204	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangchen	2012-1001	M			1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangchen	2012-896	M			4/15/2012	Propaganda	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangchen	2008-1775	M			3/20/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Wangchen	2008-1776	M			3/22/2008				Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangchen Gadro	2008-1777	M		Nun, Pangri Na Nunery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangchen Gelek	2011-182	M		Monk, Dantog Monastery	3/10/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangchen Tsering	2012-928	M	30	Layperson	4/26/2012	Freedom Restoration		9 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Wangchuk	2011-197	M			3/22/2011		Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangchuk	2008-1779	M	22	Monk, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery	5/12/2008	Counter Revolutionary	Markham PSB Detention Center ?		Garthog Township, Markham County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Wangchuk	2008-1781	M	21		4/17/2008				Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Wangchuk Dorjee	2008-1783	M	39	Monk, Beri Monastery	6/24/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangdak	2014-122	M	45	Village Leader	8/11/2014	Sabotage			Denma Shugpa Village, Losiu Township, Sershu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Wangdhiak	2008-1784	M			03/24/2008 ?		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Wangdu	2012-897	M			4/15/2012	Propaganda	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Doda Village Dzatoe Township, Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangdu	2008-1786	M	41	HIV Aids Project Officer, Burnet Institute	3/14/2008	Espionage	Chushui(Qushui) Prison	Life	Dechen Township, Chengguan, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Wangdue	2009-113	M	40		1/1/2008 ?			15 years	Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Sentenced
Wangdue	2003-08	M	45	Driver	10/2/2003		Tawu Detention Center		Tawu County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangdue Gyatso	2010-40	M	25	Monk, Palyul Monastery	8/2/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chushui Prison ?	13 years	Rasa Village, Lingchung, Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Wanglo	2008-1787	M		Monk	06/1/2008 ?	Espionage	Sershui PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangmo(Wamo)	2008-1773	F	29	Nun, Ngangong Nunnery	3/24/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chengdu ? (General location)	7 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Wangpo	2008-1789	M		Layperson ?	3/25/2008	Participation in the political protest	Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Wangtop	2008-1791	M	32		3/20/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wangtse	2012-936	M	20		4/26/2012	Freedom Restoration		1 year and 9 months	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Wangyal	2008-1792	M	21	Monk, Thangkya Monastery	4/3/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Gonjo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Wangyal Tsering	2012-982	M		Student, Tselho Vocational School	5/12/2012		Chabcha PSB Detention Center ?	5 years	Chabcha County, Tselho TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Wangyang	2011-155	M		Monk, Kardze Monastery	6/19/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Washui Dortrug	2008-1870	M	50	Layperson	1/1/2008 ?	Leading the protest	Qinghai (General Location)	10 years	Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Sentenced
Wochung Kyi	2008-1794	F			3/18/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Woesser	2012-1022	M	45		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Woesser Dorjee	2011-156	M	28	Layperson	3/23/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Dzarnthang PSB Detention Center ?		Dzarnthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Woesser Phuntsok	2011-157	M	31	Monk, Bert Monastery	6/7/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Serka Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Wokay	2008-1800	M	40		3/22/2008				Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Woser Thayal	2008-1797	M	20	Monk, Gaden Chokorling Monastery	3/23/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chone PSB Detention Center ?		Chone County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Yagar	2009-109	M			8/30/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Sershul PSB Detention Center		Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yali	2009-27	F		Farmer	3/27/2009	Participation in the boycott movement	Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yama Tsering	2012-894	F	36	Teacher, Khadrok Jamtise Rokten School	4/2/2012		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yangchen	2013-179	F	27		12/16/2013				Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Yangchen	2009-226	F		Nun	3/18/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Lhopa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yangchen Lhamo	2014-195	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yangchen Palmo	2014-199	F			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yangchuk Gham	2008-1805	M		Monk, Nobsur Monastery	3/28/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yangdo	2008-1806	M	32		3/20/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yangmo Kyi	2013-34	F			10/23/2012			3 years	Sangchu County, Kanliho TAP, Gansu Province	Sentenced
Yangtso	2014-41	F		Teacher	11/1/2013 ?	Wechat			Chokru Village, Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Yangzom	2008-286	F		Doctor, Lhasa People's Hospital	5/7/2008		Lhasa (General Location)		Lhasa TAP, TAR	Detained
Yankyi Dolma	2009-37	F	36	Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	3/24/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Rolisa Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yargay	2008-128	M		Student, National Higher Intermediate School	3/17/2010	Incitement	Barkham PSB Detention Center ?	2 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Yargay	2008-1813	M			03/1/2008 ?	Fail- reform	Lanzhou (General Location)	3-14 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Yaphel	2012-850	M	18	Monk, Tsodun Monastery	8/12/2012		Barkham PSB Detention Center?	6 years	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Yelo	2008-1819	F	34	Nun, Yarteng Nunnery	6/17/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yeshe	2008-1822	M	35		1/1/2008 ?		Lhasa PSB Detention Center ?	12 years	Phenpo Lhundup County, Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Yeshe Choegyal	2012-895	M			4/15/2012	Propaganda	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yeshe Jungne	2012-899	M			4/15/2012	Propaganda	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yeshi	2014-185	F			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Yesht	2014-107	M	36		1/1/2012	Sabotage		9 years	Dage County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Yesht	2010-13	M	20	Monk, Diisa Monastery	3/14/2010	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Tsegorthang County, Tsoshtar TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Yesht Choedon	2008-1827	F	57	Former Doctor	03/1/2008 ?	Espionage	TAR Prison (Drapchi)	15 years	Lhasa TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Yesht Choetso	2008-1828	F	36	Nun, Gaden Choeling Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Dolma	2014-197	F			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Dage County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Dorjee	2012-830	M		Monk, Shingtri Monastery	3/16/2012				Gepasumdo County, Tsoilho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Yesht Dorjee	2009-04	M	32	Monk, Kharmang Monastery	11/17/2008	Slogan- Shout -Speech		4 years	Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Released ?
Yesht Dorjee	2008-1831	M	43	Monk, Sera Monastery	3/20/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Gyurney	2008-1833	M			5/17/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Thamey Village, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Jigme	2008-1834	M			5/17/2008		Kardze Prefecture Prison ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Lhadon	2008-1771	F	24	Nun, Dragkar Nunnery	5/28/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture Prison ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Lhamo	2008-1836	F	26	Nun, Gaden Choeling Nunnery	5/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Lhatso	2011-160	F	27	Nun, Nyinmo Nunnery	6/12/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze Prefecture PSB Detention Center		Do-riga Village, Soongo Township, Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Lodoe	2012-785	M		Monk, Bekar Monastery	1/1/2012 ?		Diriru PSB Detention Center ?		Diriru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Detained
Yesht Namkha	2009-61	M	25		10/1/2009	Espionage	Nagchu Prefecture PSB Detention Center ?		Sog County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Released ?
Yesht Nyima	2008-1837	M	26	Monk, Tongkor Monastery	4/3/2008	Fail-reform	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Palden	2009-146	M		Farmer	05/1/2009 ?	Connection with farming boycott	Jomda PSB Detention Center ?		Jomda County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Yesht Palden	2008-1838	M	27	Monk, Khangmar Monastery	6/14/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Rigtsel	2012-1006	M	40		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yesht Sangpo	2012-869	M	37	Monk, khyamru Monastery	12/3/2012		Chabcha PSB Detention Center ?		Chabcha County, Tsoilho TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Yesht Tsering	2012-1010	M	54		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Norpa Village, Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

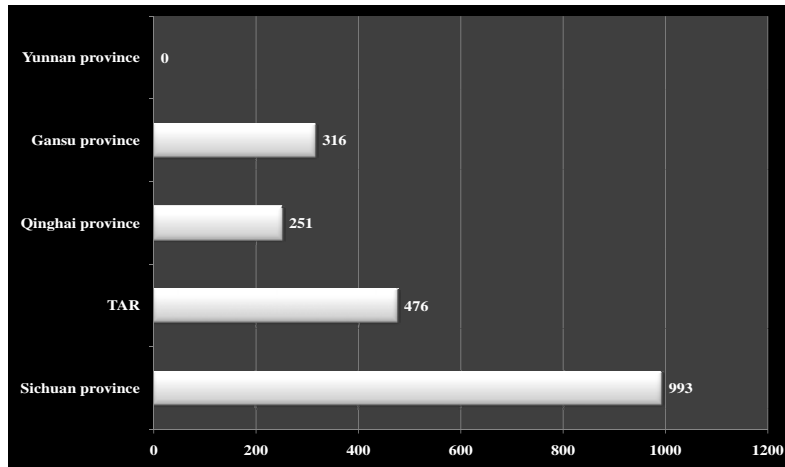
LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Yeshi Tsomo	2010-79	F		Layperson	5/25/2010	Slogan-Shout- Speech		3-7 years	Palyul County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Yiga	2009-85	M			4/15/2009	Slogan- Shout -Speech	Nyagrong PSB Detention Center ?		Nyagrong County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yiga	2006-03	F		Former Nun	06/1/2006 ?	Pro- Independence	Kardze Prefecture (General Location)		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yigha	2008-125	M	27	Herder	3/31/2008	Counter-revolutionary	Sershuil PSB Detention Center ?		Rongisa Township , Sershuil County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yija	2013-53	M	17		02/1/2013 ?				Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Arrested
Yimney	2014-334	M		Nomad	12/22/2014	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Nomadic camp no. 4, Meuruma Village, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yongten Sangpo	2012-864	M		Layperson	2/9/2012			3 years	Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	House Arrested
Yonten	2012-903	M			4/15/2012	Propaganda	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yonten	2011-167	M	19		4/15/2012	Calling Independence	Dege PSB Detention Center ?		Doda Village, Dzaboe Township, Dege County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yonten	2011-171	M		Monk, Gyalmo Monastery	8/1/2011	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Yonten	2011-174	M	19	Monk, Kiril Monastery	11/4/2011	Immolation Linked	Ngaba PSB Detention Center ?		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yonten	2008-1842	M	34	Monk, Labrang Monastery	4/1/2008	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Released ?
Yonten Gyatso	2013-103	M		Monk, Sogisang Monastery	7/31/2013		Dzoegge PSB Detention Center?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yonten Gyatso	2010-280	M	37	Monk, Gephel Samtenling Monastery	10/18/2010	Immolation Linked	Mianyang Prison ?	7 years	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Yonten Gyatso	2009-191	M	40		7/21/2009	Slogan- Shout- Speech	Chamdo PSB Detention Center ?		Chamdo County, Chamdo TAP, TAR	Detained
Yonten Kyab	2014-178	M			08/1/2014 ?	Slogan- Shout- Speech			Sershuil County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yonten Iso	2008-1841	F	19		7/17/2008		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Youngam	2008-1851	M	20		3/21/2008		Serthar PSB Detention Center ?		Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Youngyal	2013-128	M	26	Businessman	10/12/2013		Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	10 years	Driru County, Nagchu TAP, TAR	Sentenced
Youngdrung	2008-1854	M			03/27/2008 ?		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Youtrug	2012-1013	M	50		1/23/2012		Drango PSB Detention Center ?		Drango County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained

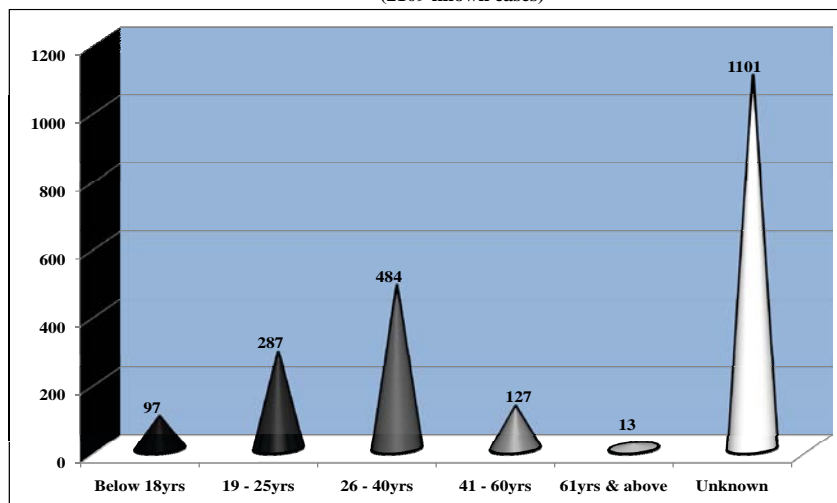
LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONER DATABASE

Name	TCHRD-ID	Sex	Age at Detention	Affiliation	Date of Detention	Charge / Accusation	Prison	Sentenced	Origin	Status
Yudrang	2013-111	M		Layperson	6/13/2013			2 years	Serthar County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Sentenced
Yulshey	2009-51	M			1/1/2009 ?		Kardze PSB Detention Center ?		Kardze County, Kardze TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Yutruk	2014-34	M	51	Monk, Shedrubling Monastery	2/6/2014		Pema PSB Detention Center ?		Pema County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained
Zambala	2008-1858	M			5/15/2008		Sangchu PSB Detention Center ?		Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province	Detained
Zambala	2008-1859	M		Monk, Kirti Monastery	3/29/2008	Fail-reform	Dzoegge PSB Detention Center ?		Dzoegge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province	Detained
Zoedon	2008-1863	M			03/27/2008 ?		Darlag PSB Detention Center ?		Darlag County, Golok TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained ?
Zumgha	2014-13	M		Environmentalist	12/25/2013				Zachok Village, Nagchen County, Yulshul TAP, Qinghai Province	Detained

Breakdown of PPD by Province (1992 – 2014)
(2,036 known cases)



Breakdown of PPD by Age (1992 – 2014)
(2109 known cases)



Breakdown of PPD based on Prison Term (1992 – 2014)
(396 known cases)

