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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on statements by the Council and Commission

pursuant to Rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure

by Graham Watson, Frédérique Ries, Antoine Duquesne and Bill Newton Dunn behalf of the
ALDE Group

on Tibet and Hong Kong

PE 368.176

European parliament resolution on Tibet and Hong Kong

The European Parliament,

TIBET

- recalling its earlier resolutions on Tibet and the human rights situation in China,
- considering the lack of progress in the EU-China human rights dialogue,
- having regard to its resolutions of 18 November 2004, 13 January 2005 and 27 October 2005, in the case of the Lama Tenzin Delek Rinponche, imprisoned, tortured, and therefore in danger of life,
- having regard to Rule 115(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

HONG KONG

- having regard to its previous resolution on Hong Kong adopted on November 19, 2002,

TIBET

- A. whereas Chinese officials are conducting a so called "patriotic education" campaign since October 2005, forcing Tibetans to sign declarations denouncing his Holiness the Dalai Lama as a dangerous separatist and proclaiming Tibet as "a part of China",
- B. whereas the young Tibetan Monk Ngawang Jangchub died under mysterious and unsettled circumstances in the Drepung Monastery in Lhasa in October 2005 during a "patriotic education" session,
- C. whereas five Tibetan monks of the monastery of Drepung in Lhasa who refused to sign the declarations have been arrested 23 October 2005 and imprisoned in Public Security Bureau Detention Centres in their respective places of origin and probably tortured,
- D. whereas it is not clear yet, if there have been more arrests of protesters,
- E. whereas more than 400 Tibetan monks of the monastery of Drepung in Lhasa protested peacefully against the imprisonment of their comrades, scores of them have been forced back into their quarters violently by Chinese Peoples Armed Police and special forces of the Public Security Bureau,
- F. whereas the monastery of Drepung in Lhasa with its 7000 inhabitants is hermetically sealed by special forces and no one has been allowed to enter or leave its buildings

since 25 November 2005,

- G. whereas Tenzin Delek Rinponche is still imprisoned and the question about his state of health is open,

HONG KONG

- H. whereas, on Sunday 4 December 2005, ten of thousands of people have taken part in a March in Hong Kong to demand a fully democratic system,
- I. taking note that the Chief executive is currently chosen by a committee made up of about 800 Hong Kong residents selected by the Chinese authorities,
- J. whereas, according to Articles 45 and 68 of the Basic Law, the selection of the Chief Executive and all members of the legislative Council should ultimately be by universal suffrage,

TIBET

1. Demands on the Chinese government for clarifying the circumstances of the death of the young Tibetan Monk Ngawang Jangchub during the "patriotic education" session in October 2005;
2. Is deeply concerned about the state of health of the five monks, arrested on 23 November 2005 at Drepung Monastery;
3. Urges the Chinese Government to immediately release them from their imprisonment in the Public Security Bureau Detention Centres;
4. Calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to clarify if the five imprisoned monks have been tortured and if there have been more protesters arrested;
5. Urges the Government to suspend immediately the blockade of the monastery of Drepung in Lhasa;
6. Urges the Chinese authorities to cease the "patriotic education" campaign and to react in a proportionate manner to non-violent protests and not to undermine human rights by physical violence against them;
7. Demands once again the immediate release of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche;
8. Affirms its call for the abolition of the death penalty and an immediate moratorium on capital punishment in China;
9. Calls once more on the Government of the People's Republic of China to improve the inhuman conditions of imprisonment in their jails, to cease and abolish torture of detainees, as well as to stop the continued violation of the human rights of the Tibetan

people and other minorities and to ensure that it respects international standards of human rights and humanitarian law;

10. Calls in the Government of China to continue the dialogue with the representatives of the Dalai Lama;
11. Urges the Conference of Presidents to invite His Holiness the Dalai Lama to address Parliament during 2006;
12. Calls on the Council and the Member States to maintain the EU embargo on trade in arms with the People's Republic of China and not to weaken the existing limitation on such arms sales;

13. HONG KONG

14. Considers that the Basic Law contains provisions for ultimately electing the Hong Kong's Chief Executive by universal suffrage;
15. Invites the Government of Hong Kong to :
 - set a timetable for universal suffrage acceptable to all democratic parties and the public,
 - abolish the appointment system in the District Council,
 - replace corporate voting by individual voting for functional constituencies of the Legislative Council,
 - broaden the electorate of the Election Committee;
16. Looks forward to seeing the Chief Executive and all members of the Legislative Council to be elected by an electoral system of legitimacy and the representative ness, the growth of party politics, more accountability of the government to the legislative and genuine effective governance which will ensure the benefit of all the people of Hong Kong;
17. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the UN Security General, the Chinese Government, the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, the Governor of Sichuan Province and the Chief Prosecutor of the Sichuan Provincial People's Procuratorate.