

SELF-GOVERNANCE

A. National.

1. ***Decision of the State Council Regarding the Guarantee of the Equality of Rights of Minorities Living in Dispersed Communities*** (adopted on February 22, 1952 by the 125th Session of the State Council, and issued on August 13, 1952).

(a) The Decision notes that for many years due to various historical reasons, minorities have faced oppression and discrimination. As a result, to save their existence, they have hidden their ethnic origins and characteristics. The Decision has been issued to guarantee the equality of rights of minorities.

(b) The Decision provides that minorities are to enjoy the same freedoms of thought, expression, assembly, association and communication, personal rights, rights of residence and freedom of religion and movement as are enjoyed by the Han peoples in the locality.

(c) Minorities are to enjoy the right to vote and to be candidates for election. In areas where the minority population is relatively large, the local people's governments may adopt measures to cause their representatives to participate in government departments. The proposals and opinions of minorities are to be given the same consideration as proposals and opinions from others. Special issues relating to a particular minority must be discussed with the representatives of such minority.

(d) The right to their mode of living, religion and traditions and customs are to be maintained or reformed. No person may interfere with them. They must be respected and consideration given thereto.

(e) Minorities have the right to be admitted into people's groups and to participate in all types of professions. They may not be refused admission or participation or discriminated against because of their minority.

(f) Minorities with a minority language (and written language) may use such language when instituting or defending lawsuits.

(g) Complaints of discrimination, oppression or humiliation may be made to the people's governments for handling. If a minority experiences difficulties in enjoying its rights of equality, requests may be made to the local people's governments for help.

2. ***Report of the State Ethnic Affairs Commission on Strengthening Ethnic Minority Work in Areas Where Minorities are Commingled*** (transmitted on October 12, 1979 by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council).

(a) The Report notes that the work of dealing with minorities that live in townships and villages throughout the country (other than concentrations in border areas or autonomous areas) is an important component of the work on minorities. It is important to guarantee their equality of rights, and the development of their economic situation and culture and to improve their livelihoods, as well as to continuously strengthen the unity of minorities.

(b) In accordance with the principle that all people are equal, the people's congresses at all levels in all areas should have an appropriate number of minority representatives. In areas where the minority population is relatively small, appropriate consideration must also be given to them. In areas where the minority population is relatively large or minority relations are outstanding, there should be an appropriate number of minority members on the standing committee of the people's congresses at all levels. Similarly, the people's governments, governing committees of people's collectives of counties, municipalities, areas directly under a municipality, and villages and departments and units that have close relationships with minority production and lives must have an appropriate number of minority cadres, and in particular, pay attention to preparing minority cadres for leadership roles. Local governments and governing committees in areas where there is a concentration of minorities should be comprised primarily of minority persons.

(c) In accordance with the Four Modernizations, the relevant areas and departments are to develop the economy and culture of minorities so as to gradually eradicate inequality. Minority schools and teachers training schools are to be reestablished.

(d) In economic matters, the Report requires the state, and the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to take into account minority needs when preparing budgets. Periods for the payment of taxes by minority collectives may be extended. The proportion of minority students receiving financial aid is to be increased and publicly funded schools are to be gradually increased.

(e) The Report states that respect of the customs and traditions of minorities has an important effect on the equality and unity of races. The Constitution provides that all races have the freedom to maintain or reform their own customs and traditions. Reforms cannot be forced on a race, the wishes of the majority of the race must be respected. Commercial departments are required to make sure that a minority's dietary requirements are provided for. The Report focuses on minorities that do not eat pork. Commercial departments are to make arrangements for the production, distribution and supply of special foods — such as roasted qingke barley for Tibetans, beef and lamb for the Hui minority, etc.

(f) Minority holidays are to be observed and implemented in accordance with State Council provisions.

(g) The policy of the Chinese Communist Party on freedom of religion is to be seriously implemented. Temples are to be opened to resolve the shortage

of places of worship. Persons of faith are not to be discriminated against. While continuing to implement the policies on religious persons, at the same time control of religious activities must be strengthened to strengthen the results of reforming feudalistic and oppressive religious systems and to prevent antirevolutionaries from using religion to carry out destructive activities.

3. ***Constitution of the People's Republic of China*** (adopted on December 4, 1982 by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress; as amended through October 2008).

(a) Chapter 3, Section 5 of the Constitution contains provisions on the people's congresses and people's governments at all levels of localities. Article 95 of the Constitution states that the organization and work of autonomy agencies of autonomous regions, prefectures and counties are to be established by laws based on the basic principles in Chapter 3, Sections 5 and 6 of the Constitution. Section 5 prescribes the powers and responsibilities of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments at different levels in general. Section 6 prescribes the powers and responsibilities of the autonomy agencies of autonomous areas.

(b) The autonomy agencies of ethnic autonomous areas are the people's congresses and people's governments of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties.

(c) In the people's congress of an autonomous region, prefecture or county, in addition to minority representatives of the ethnic group exercising autonomy in the administrative area, other minorities living in the area are also entitled to appropriate representation. The chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the standing committee of the people's congress of an autonomous region, prefecture or county shall be a citizen of the ethnic group exercising autonomy in the area concerned. The head of an autonomous region, prefecture or county shall be a citizen of the ethnic group exercising autonomy in the area concerned.

(d) People's congresses of autonomous areas have the power to enact autonomy regulations and specific regulations in the light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the ethnic groups in the areas concerned. The regulations and specific regulations of autonomous regions shall be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval. Those of autonomous prefectures and counties shall be submitted to the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces or autonomous regions for approval and shall be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record.

(e) The autonomy agencies of autonomous areas have the power of autonomy in administering the finances of their areas. All revenues of the autonomous areas under the financial system of the state shall be managed and used independently by the autonomy agencies of those areas.

(f) The autonomy agencies of autonomous areas shall independently arrange and administer local economic development undertakings under the guidance of state plans. In developing natural resources and building enterprises in autonomous areas, the state shall give due consideration to the interests of those autonomous areas.

(g) The autonomy agencies of autonomous areas shall independently administer educational, scientific, cultural, public health and physical culture undertakings in their respective areas, protect and organize the cultural legacy of ethnic groups and develop and increase the prosperity of ethnic cultures.

(h) The autonomy agencies of autonomous areas may, in accordance with the military system of the state and the actual needs of the locality and with the approval of the State Council, organize local public security forces for the maintenance of social and public order.

(i) In performing their functions, the autonomy agencies of autonomous areas, in accordance with the autonomy regulations of the respective areas, shall use the oral and written language or languages in common use in the locality.

(j) The state gives financial, material and technical assistance to all ethnic groups to accelerate their economic and cultural development. The state helps autonomous areas to train large numbers of cadres at different levels and specialized personnel and skilled workers of different professions and trades from among the ethnic groups in those areas.

4. ***Law of the People's Republic of China on the Autonomy of Ethnic Areas*** (effective October 1, 1984; adopted on May 31, 1984 by the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress and amended on February 28, 2001 by the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress).

(a) The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Autonomy of Ethnic Areas (the "PRC Autonomy Law") is the basic law for the implementation of the autonomy system for ethnic areas. All areas where minorities are concentrated are to implement regional autonomy. Areas are to be divided into autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties. All autonomous areas are an integral part of the People's Republic of China.

(b) The autonomy agencies shall implement the powers and authorities set forth in Chapter 3, Section 5 of the Constitution.

(c) The autonomy agencies of minority autonomous areas must safeguard the unification of the state, and ensure the observance and implementation of the Constitution and laws. Based on the circumstances of each region, and subject to not violating the Constitution and laws, these agencies have the right to adopt special policies and flexible measures to speed up the development of their economies and culture.

- (d) The autonomy agencies must place a priority on the interests of the state, as a whole.
- (e) Higher level state agencies and the autonomy agencies are to safeguard and develop the equality and unity of minorities and the socialist minority relations of mutual assistance. They may not discriminate against or oppress any minority. Activities that destroy the unity of races and create separation of races are forbidden.
- (f) The autonomy agencies are to guarantee the use and development of the language (oral and written) of each minority and the minority's freedom to maintain or reform its own customs and traditions.
- (g) The autonomy agencies are to guarantee the freedom of religion of all citizens of all races. No state agency, social group or individual may force citizens to believe in any religion or not to have any religious beliefs, and may not discriminate against those persons who have or do not have any religious beliefs. The state protects normal religious activities. No person may use religion to destroy public order, damage the health of citizens or hinder the state education system. Religious groups and affairs shall not accept foreign support.
- (h) The PRC Autonomy Law regulates the establishment of autonomous areas, their names, and lines of authority or reporting by the people's governments of autonomous areas.
- (i) Apart from minority representatives of the autonomous areas on the people's governments, other races who live in the area are also to have an appropriate number of representatives. Minority citizens of the autonomous region are to have the posts of chair or vice chair of the standing committees of the people's congresses, as well as chairman of the autonomous region, prefecture chief or county chief.
- (j) The decisions, resolutions or orders of a higher level state agency must be suitable for the actual circumstances of the autonomous region, the autonomy agencies may request such state agency to approve a change or a cessation in their implementation. Upon any such application, the state agency has 60 days to respond.
- (k) When performing their duties, one or more commonly used languages in the area are to be used. If several languages are used, the language of the minority who has autonomy in the area may be the principal language.
- (l) Upon the approval of the State Council, autonomy agencies may organize public security departments to safeguard social order.
- (m) Autonomy agencies, in accordance with laws and regulations, may determine the ownership and use of pastures and forests in the area, but must protect and build grasslands and forests. The agencies shall manage and protect the

natural resources of the area, and with respect to natural resources that may be developed by the local areas, have priority in the reasonable development and use of natural resources.

(n) Minority autonomous regions that share a border with foreign countries may, upon the approval of the State Council, develop border trade.

(o) The PRC Autonomy Law also contains provisions relating to the right of autonomy agencies to reduce or waive taxes, establish local commercial banks and credit cooperatives, establish schools, strengthen culture by developing minority literature, art, news, publishing, broadcasting, films and television; protect minority historic sites and relics and other relics with historical significance, and to keep and develop the best of the traditional culture.

(p) Autonomous regions may establish their own courts and procuracies, which are to use the language commonly used in the area to hear and investigate cases and to employ persons who are familiar with minority languages. Litigation participants who are not familiar with the commonly used language are to be given interpreters. The right of minority citizens to litigate in their own language is to be guaranteed.

5. ***Certain Provisions of the State Council on the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Autonomy of Ethnic Areas*** (effective May 31, 2005; adopted on May 11, 2005 by the 89th Standing Committee of the State Council).

(a) These Provisions have been formulated, in accordance with the PRC Autonomy Law, to help ethnic autonomous areas to speed up economic and social development, promote the unity of ethnic groups and promote the joint prosperity of all ethnic groups.

(b) The people's governments at all levels shall strengthen the propagation and education of the PRC Autonomy Law and related laws and regulations and policies on ethnic groups and shall formulate specific measures, protect the legitimate rights and interests of minorities and do a good job of handling problems that affect the unity of ethnic groups, and solidify and develop socialist ethnic group relations of equality, unity and mutual help. It is forbidden to destroy the unity of ethnic groups and create actions that split ethnic groups.

(c) The safeguarding of the unity of the Motherland and the unity of ethnic groups is the duty and obligation of citizens.

(d) The people's government at all levels shall actively develop activities that promote the progress of the unity of ethnic groups and shall reward and praise those units and persons who make outstanding contributions.

(e) The Provisions contain sections on economic development – see the “Economy” summary for more detail.

(f) On education, the Provisions call for the state to help the autonomous areas to spread nine years of compulsory education, to eradicate youth illiteracy and to ceaselessly improve school facilities. The state shall actively create conditions so that there is major support given to compulsory education in border areas, poor areas and areas where the population of minorities is relatively concentrated, and to gradually implement free compulsory education in villages in autonomous areas.

(g) The state guarantees the freedom of ethnic groups to use and develop their own languages and supports the regularization, standardization and informationalization of minority languages, promotes the use of Putonghua as commonly used in the country and standard Chinese characters and encourages citizens of all ethnic groups to mutually study languages. The state encourages the gradual implementation of two languages of instruction – the minority language and Han Chinese.

(h) The Provisions contain sections on the support of the people's governments for cultural development and the strengthening of cultural infrastructure construction, major support for cultural enterprises that have an ethnic form or characteristics and strengthening the construction of the public cultural services system and the training and development of cultural businesses of ethnic groups.

(i) The state supports the development of minority news and publishing enterprises and doing a good job of dubbing, making and releasing films and television shows in minority languages and supports the translation and publication of minority language publications.

(j) The people's governments at the higher levels shall support the protection and preservation of intangible cultural heritage and ancient relics, cultural and other relics of minorities and shall support the collection, organization and publication of ancient minority texts.

(k) The leading personnel of the people's governments at the higher levels and their work departments shall have a reasonable number of minority cadres. Similarly, the local people's government in autonomous areas and their work departments shall have ethnic and other ethnic leading cadres to implement autonomy of the areas. When the selection is public and there is competition for a leading cadre position, an appropriate number of positions may be set aside to be filled by minority cadres.

(l) The ethnic group work departments of the people's governments at all levels are required to submit an annual report to the people's governments at the same level on the status of the implementation of the Provisions and to give their opinions and make recommendations.

6. ***Regulations on the Work on Urban Ethnic Groups*** (effective September 15, 1993; approved on August 29, 1993 by the State Council).

(a) These Regulations have been formulated to strengthen the work on urban ethnic groups, protect the legal rights and interests of urban minorities and

promote the development of their economic and cultural undertakings. The Regulations apply to municipalities directly under the central government and municipalities. The work on urban ethnic groups supports the equality, unity and mutual assistance of ethnic groups and promotes the principle of the joint prosperity of all ethnic groups.

(b) The municipal people's governments may grant appropriate consideration in accordance with their finances for the funds required to develop appropriate economic and cultural undertakings of local minorities.

(c) The people's governments of municipalities with a relatively large minority population, neighborhood offices where minorities are concentrated and departments or units that directly serve the production and lives of minorities shall have an appropriate number of minority cadres.

(d) The municipal people's governments shall pay attention to the training and selection of minority cadres, and the relevant departments of the people's governments shall pay attention to the training and use of minority specialist technical personnel. The people's government encourages enterprises to recruit minority workers.

(e) The municipal people's governments shall pay attention to the development of minority educational undertakings and take appropriate measures to improve the quality of minority teachers.

(f) Credit departments shall give preferential treatment to state enterprises and collective enterprises that engage in food production, processing, business and food and beverage services targeted principally at minorities in terms of the amount of loans, repayment periods and the ratio of self-owned funds. If such enterprises have difficulty paying taxes, the tax agencies shall grant exemptions from or reduction of taxes in accordance with law.

(g) Minorities from outside the municipality who come into the municipality to establish enterprises or engage in other legal business activities shall be granted favorable conditions and support.

(h) The municipal people's governments shall strengthen the education and control of the floating minority population and protect their legal rights and interests.

(i) The municipal people's governments shall educate cadres and the masses to mutually respect ethnic customs. Propaganda, media, cultural works, films and television series shall respect minority customs, religious beliefs and the feelings of ethnic groups. Municipalities which have a relatively large minority population shall, in accordance with needs and conditions, establish cultural palaces and libraries with special ethnic characteristics.

(j) The municipal people's governments shall safeguard the right of minorities to use their own language and in accordance with state laws and

subject to need and conditions strengthen the translation, publishing and educational research of minority languages.

(k) Municipalities with relatively large minority populations shall, subject to actual needs and conditions, establish ethnic hospitals and medical research institutes and develop the traditional medical science of minorities.

(l) The municipal people's governments shall strengthen propaganda, education and guidance on family planning.

(m) In neighborhoods where minorities are concentrated, the municipal people's governments shall, in accordance with urban planning, protect and build buildings with ethnic features.

(n) The municipal people's governments shall guarantee the freedom of minorities to maintain or reform their customs.

(o) The municipal people's governments shall, in accordance with state provisions, arrange burial grounds for minorities that have special burial traditions and adopt measures to strengthen the burial services for minorities. If a minority person voluntarily wishes to reform burial customs, the people's government shall give its support.

7. ***Regulations on the Administrative Work on Ethnic Villages***
(effective September 15, 1993; approved by the State Council).

(a) These Regulations have been formulated to promote the development of the economic, cultural and other undertakings of ethnic villages, protect the legal rights and interests of minorities and strengthen the unity of ethnic groups. The Regulations define "ethnic villages" as administrative areas at the village level that are established by areas where minorities are concentrated. A village which has a minority population of 30% or more of the total population of an entire village may apply to establish an ethnic village. In special circumstances, this percentage may be reduced. The people's governments of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government shall make decisions on the establishment of an ethnic village.

(b) These Regulations are a version of the PRC Autonomy Law, implemented at the micro level of a village. They contain provisions on funding, tax reductions or exemptions to support the development of the economy, the management and protection of natural resources, education and so forth.

(c) The people's government of an autonomous village shall include, to the extent possible, ethnic and other minority personnel. In performing their duties, the people's government shall use the locally used language.

(d) Consideration is to be given to ethnic groups with a relatively low level of economic development or impoverished ethnic villages when

allocating special subsidies or funds for economically backward areas or material support. Villages have priority in rationally developing and using natural resources that they are able to develop, and shall take into account the interests of the ethnic villages and the production and lives of the local people.

B. Tibet Autonomous Region.

1. ***Regulations of the Tibet Autonomous Region on Legislation*** (effective July 1, 2001; adopted by the Fourth Session of the Seventh People's Congress of the TAR on May 21, 2001).

(a) These Regulations have been adopted to standardize legislative activities, improve procedures for law making and to improve the quality of legislation. The Regulations apply to the TAR People's Congress and its standing committee as well as the approval of local legislation of the Lhasa people's congress and its standing committee.

(b) The Regulations provide the framework for legislation making in the TAR, defining the authority of the people's congress, its standing committee, regulating the making of proposals to the people's congress or the standing committee, the procedures for approving local regulations for Lhasa, and which authorities have the power to interpret legislation.

(c) The Regulations provide that when a law making proposal is made, a draft must be submitted in both Tibetan and Chinese.

2. ***Regulations on the Formulation of Local Laws by Lhasa Municipality*** (effective June 1, 2001; adopted on March 25, 2001 by the Fifth Session of the Seventh People's Congress of Lhasa Municipality and approved on May 8, 2001 by the 19th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh People's Congress of the TAR).

These Regulations provide the framework for local legislation making by the Lhasa people's congress and its standing committee. Any drafts of laws must be submitted in the Tibetan and Chinese languages.

C. Gansu Province.

1. ***Certain Provisions of Gansu Province on the Implementation of the Law on the Autonomy of Ethnic Areas*** (effective July 1, 2006; adopted on September 20, 1988 by the Fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh People's Congress of Gansu Province; and amended on June 1, 2006 by the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Gansu Province).

(a) These Provisions have been formulated in accordance with the PRC Autonomy Law and the Certain Provisions of the State Council on the Implementation of the PRC Autonomy Law, taking into account the actual circumstances of the province.

(b) The autonomy agencies of the autonomous areas must guarantee the observance and implementation of the Constitution and laws, safeguard the unity of the state, strengthen the unity of ethnic groups and actively complete each task given to them by the state agencies at higher levels, use their own strength to renew, struggle, liberate their thinking, reform and create new and lead the economy and society of the area to full coordination and continuation of their development.

(c) The autonomy agencies of the autonomous areas and their higher level state agencies shall promote the joint unity and struggle of ethnic groups and their joint prosperity and development and guarantee in accordance with law the legitimate rights and interests of each ethnic group, solidify and develop socialist ethnic group relations of equality, unity and mutual help and promote the development of a harmonious socialist society.

(d) The autonomy agencies of autonomous areas shall guarantee the religious freedom of citizens of all minority groups, strengthen the administration of religious affairs, protect normal religious activities, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of religious organizations, places of religious activity and adherents and promote the harmony of religions. The principles of independence, self-governance and self-management shall be supported. Religious organizations, places of religious activity and religious affairs shall not accept the support of foreign forces. Autonomy agencies shall actively guide religions to be suitable for a socialist society.

(e) The state agencies at the higher levels shall support and guarantee the right of the autonomy agencies to exercise their autonomy and in accordance with law the right to adapt [laws]. The standing committee of the provincial people's congress shall inspect the implementation of laws and regulations of ethnic areas, listen to the reports of the provincial people's government and relevant departments on the implementation of autonomy laws and regulations and if necessary adopt appropriate resolutions and decisions.

(f) The provincial people's government shall formulate measures to organize and encourage economically advanced areas to develop economic and technical exchanges with ethnic autonomous areas.

The support and assistance of medium to large scale enterprises to the ethnic autonomous areas are encouraged.

(g) The Provisions contain sections on economic matters, such as adopting measures to support and lead autonomous areas to develop a non-state owned system economy, encouraging capital of society to participate in the reform of state and collective enterprises and the development of infrastructure and public works and ensuring that the development of areas where the minority population is relatively concentrated and border areas are included in the economic and social development plans to help them improve their basic conditions of production and living.

(h) The provincial, municipal and prefecture departments in charge of the economy shall help autonomous areas to develop ethnic group industries, use great efforts to support small to medium enterprises, the civil economy and special products of ethnic groups, and give technical and financial support to those industrial projects and minority products that satisfy state industrial policies.

(i) The commercial departments of the province, municipalities and prefectures shall help autonomous areas to develop ethnic group trade, foreign trade and border trade and shall give financial and technical support for the production of commodities specially needed by minorities and export commodities.

Preferential interest subsidies will be implemented for loans for ethnic group trade and key production enterprises that manufacture goods for ethnic groups. The types of subsidies and the scope of the enterprises that receive this treatment shall be appropriately expanded.

(j) Preferential financial and tax policies of the state and province shall be implemented for autonomous areas.

The financial departments at the provincial level shall establish for autonomous areas a minority subsidy fund, economic construction fund and special contribution fund for pastoral areas, which are to be annually increased together with the increase in the financial strength of the province.

The provincial financial department shall set up funds that correspond to the financial subsidy fund, development fund for poor areas and minority development fund set up by the state financial department for the autonomous areas in the province.

(k) The Provisions also contain sections on the development of natural resources – see the “Natural Resources” summary.

(l) The Provisions contain sections on the assistance by the relevant departments of the province and municipalities for the development of agricultural and pastoral enterprises, forestry development plans, medium to large scale hydropower projects and transportation.

(m) The administrative departments for cadres and personnel matters at the county level and above shall pay attention to the training, selection and use of minority cadres. They shall in a planned manner select cadres to go to economically developed areas for work exchanges and send minority cadres to state agencies or developed areas for on-the-job training.

(n) There shall be an appropriate ratio of minority cadres among the leading cadres at the office or bureau level.

The training, selection and hiring of minority female cadres shall be given attention to. When provincial departments and autonomous areas recruit and hire state workers, they shall consider minorities so that the proportion of minority employees to the ethnic work needs is appropriate.

Enterprises and institutions in the autonomous area that recruit personnel shall hire a certain ratio of local minority persons.

(o) The Provisions contain sections on education and implementing a nine year compulsory education and the eradication of youth illiteracy.

(p) The Provisions contain sections on the support, protection and conservation of minority cultural relics and intangible cultural heritage, and the promotion and development of minority news, broadcasting and publications that follow the corresponding sections in the State Council provisions.

2. ***Autonomy Regulations of Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Gansu Province*** (effective September 27, 1989; adopted on August 7, 1989 by the Second Session of the 10th People's Congress of Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and approved on September 27, 1989 by the 10th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh People's Congress of Gansu Province).

(a) These Regulations have been formulated in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the PRC Autonomy Law and the Certain Provisions of Gansu Province on the Implementation of the PRC Autonomy Law, taking into account the special political, economic and cultural characteristics of the prefecture. The prefecture administers Xiahe, Zhuoni, Diebu, Danqu, Maqu, Luqu and Lintan counties.

(b) The autonomy agencies of the prefecture are the people's congress and the people's government. They shall safeguard the unity of the state and the unity of all ethnic groups and guarantee the observance and implementation of the Constitution and laws in the prefecture.

(c) Under the principle that the Constitution and laws are not violated, the autonomy agencies may, in accordance with the actual circumstances of the prefecture, adopt special policies and flexible measures to develop socialist production forces and speed up the development of economic and cultural undertakings in the prefecture. The autonomy agencies shall seriously implement the preferential policies

and special measures of the higher level state agencies for minority areas. The autonomy agencies shall implement the resolutions, decisions, orders and instructions of higher level state agencies. If there is a conflict with the PRC Autonomy Law, the PRC Autonomy Law shall prevail. If they are not appropriate for the actual circumstances of the prefecture, upon the approval of the higher level state agencies, they may be implemented with changes or implementation may cease.

(d) All ethnic groups in the prefecture are equal.

Discrimination and oppression of any ethnic group are forbidden. It is forbidden to damage the unity of ethnic groups and create separatist activities.

(e) The autonomy agencies shall protect the freedom of all ethnic groups to use and develop their own language. All ethnic groups have the freedom to maintain or reform their own customs and traditions.

(f) The autonomy agencies shall guarantee the freedom of religion of all ethnic citizens in the prefecture. No state agencies, social groups or individuals may force a citizen to believe or not believe in any religion and may not discriminate against a citizen because of such citizen's beliefs or lack of beliefs. No one may use religion to destroy social order, endanger a citizen's health or obstruct the state education system. The autonomy agencies shall, in accordance with law, supervise plans of religious activity and shall protect normal religious activities. Religious groups and affairs in the prefecture shall not receive support from outside the prefecture.

(g) The autonomy agencies shall pay attention to training Tibetan and other minority cadres and scientific, commercial and other specialists or talent.

(h) The ratio of the Tibetan members on the standing committee of the people's congress and in the people's government shall be higher than the percentage of the Tibetan population of the prefecture. Members of other ethnic groups shall also have an appropriate proportion on the standing committee and people's government. The chair and vice chair of the standing committee shall be Tibetan. The head of the prefecture shall be Tibetan. The cadres of the various work departments of the people's government shall include Tibetan and other ethnic work personnel.

(i) The Tibetan and Chinese languages must be used when autonomy agencies perform their duties. The notices, official seals, trademarks, invoices, certificates and signs of state agencies, undertakings and enterprises in the prefecture shall be in Tibetan and Chinese.

(j) When ministry or provincial level units in the prefecture recruit personnel, they shall use their best efforts to recruit Tibetan and other minority personnel. When autonomy agencies recruit, the proportion of Tibetan and other minority personnel shall be higher than the proportion of their population in the prefecture.

(k) The leaders and workers of the intermediate people's courts and people's procuracies shall include a certain number of Tibetan citizens. The people's courts and procuracies shall guarantee the right of each ethnic group to use its own language to conduct litigation. In hearing or investigating cases, the Tibetan and Chinese languages shall have equal legal validity. Interpreters shall be provided for litigation participants who are not familiar with the local language. Tibetan and/or Chinese may be used for legal documents depending on the circumstances. When the intermediate people's court hears a case involving a Tibetan party, the court tribunal must include Tibetans.

(l) The Regulations also contain provisions on the economic development of the prefecture and the prefecture's right to protect and manage its natural resources.

(m) The prefecture has autonomy in fiscal matters.

(n) The autonomy agencies shall gradually and in stages implement the state's compulsory education law. School age children are to receive nine years of compulsory education. Boarding schools are to be established in villages and townships where Tibetans are concentrated. Tibetan shall be principally used in Tibetan elementary and middle schools, middle level specialist schools that principally use Tibetan, specialist classes and text books. The Tibetan history content of history classes in middle schools shall be increased. When institutes of higher learning and middle level specialist schools recruit students, in accordance with the best test scores, appropriate consideration shall be given to minority candidates.

(o) The autonomy agencies shall continue and spread the cultural traditions of ethnic groups and develop a variety of cultural and artistic undertakings with special ethnic characteristics. Attention shall be given to the development of Tibetan literature and broadcasts, television, films, periodicals and other artistic undertakings that use the Tibetan language as a tool.

(p) Family planning policies for Tibetans and other minorities shall be appropriately relaxed in accordance with state provisions.

3. ***Autonomy Regulations of Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous County of Gansu Province*** (adopted on March 8, 1987 by the First Session of the Eleventh People's Congress of Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous County and approved on April 17, 1987 by the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth People's Congress of Gansu Province; and amended, effective August 10, 2007, which amendment was adopted on December 14, 2006 by the First Session of the 16th People's Congress of Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous County and approved on July 27, 2007 by the 30th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Gansu Province).

(a) The Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture is the area where Tibetans exercise autonomy in the administrative area of Tianzhu that is controlled by Wuwei Municipality of Gansu Province.

(b) The autonomy agencies shall guide the peoples of every ethnic group under the leadership of the Communist Party and the guiding ideologies of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong thought, Deng Xiaoping thought, and the theory of the “Three Represents”.

(c) The autonomy agencies of the prefecture are the people’s congress and the people’s government. The autonomy agencies shall safeguard the unity of the state and guarantee the observance and implementation of the Constitution and laws. The autonomy agencies shall actively complete the tasks issued by the higher level state agencies, giving priority to safeguarding the interests of the state, as a whole.

(d) Under the condition that the Constitution and laws are not violated, the autonomy agencies may, in accordance with the special characteristics and actual needs of the county, adopt special and flexible policies to speed up the development of the economy and society of the prefecture. If the resolutions, decisions, orders or instructions of the higher level state agencies are not appropriate for the actual circumstances of the county, the autonomy agencies may submit for the higher level state agencies’ approval, a change to or cessation of implementation of such resolutions, decisions, orders or instructions.

(e) The numbers and ratio of Tibetan and other minority representatives in the people’s congress of the county shall be determined in accordance with relevant laws and the provisions of the Standing Committee of the People’s Congress of Gansu Province. The chairman or the vice chairman of the standing committee of the people’s congress shall be Tibetan. The head of the county shall be Tibetan. Of the other members of the county people’s government there shall be a reasonable number of Tibetans and persons of other ethnic groups.

(f) The leaders and work personnel of the people’s courts and the people’s procuracy shall include Tibetans. People of all ethnic groups have the right to conduct litigation in their own languages. The people’s courts and the people’s procuracies shall choose either Tibetan or Chinese to hear cases or conduct investigations based on actual needs. Participants in litigation who are not familiar with Tibetan or Chinese shall be given interpreters.

(g) There shall be a reasonable number of Tibetans and people of other minorities among the cadres in the work departments of the autonomy agencies. There shall be Tibetans among the leaders and work personnel of other state agencies and institutions.

(h) The autonomy agencies shall in a planned way train cadres of all levels and all types of specialists and technical talent from Tibetans and other minorities. The county shall in a planned way select and send cadres of all ethnic groups to developed areas to have on-the-job training, organize all types of scientific and technical personnel to go to higher level institutes and economically advanced areas to study, train and engage in advanced study and improve the quality of cadres, business and management personnel and specialists and technical people.

(i) When state agencies, institutions and enterprises affiliated with state agencies at a higher level recruit personnel in accordance with state provisions, they shall give priority to recruiting Tibetans and other minorities.

(j) The autonomy agencies shall use Tibetan, Tibetan and Chinese or Chinese languages when performing their duties. All official seals, signs and major documents of state agencies, enterprises and institutions within the county shall be written in both Tibetan and Chinese languages.

(k) The autonomy agencies shall teach and encourage cadres of all ethnic groups to mutually study languages. Han Chinese cadres shall study the language of the local minority; minority cadres shall at the same time as studying and using their own minority language, study Putonghua and standardized Chinese characters.

(l) The autonomy agencies shall guarantee the religious freedom of people of all ethnic groups. The autonomy agencies shall, in accordance with law, strengthen the administration of religious affairs, protect normal religious activities and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of religious groups, places of religious activity and adherents. They shall support religious organizations, places of religious activity and religious affairs to not accept the support of foreign forces, and shall actively guide religions to become appropriate for a socialist society.

(m) The Regulations also contain provisions on the economic development of the county and the county's right to protect and manage its natural resources, and its agricultural and animal husbandry industry, forestry and so on.

(n) The county has autonomy in fiscal matters. Its finances are part of the finances of Gansu Province.

(o) Elementary and middle schools for ethnic groups shall use Tibetan and Chinese as the languages of instruction.

(p) The autonomy agencies shall develop modern medicine and traditional medicines of ethnic groups, shall establish the discovery and research work of Tibetan medicine and pharmaceuticals and promote the production and development of Tibetan medicines, implement the combination of Chinese, western and Tibetan medicines, train Tibetan pharmacists and promote the development of Tibetan medicines.

(q) The county protects and develops the material cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage of Tibetans and other ethnic groups.

The county shall do a good job of organizing Tibetan and Chinese language radio and television shows and expand their coverage.

(r) There will be a one day vacation for the Tibetan New Year.

D. Qinghai Province.

1. ***Autonomy Regulations of Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture*** (effective October 1, 1987; adopted on April 25, 1987 by the Second Session of the Eighth People's Congress of the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on July 18, 1987 by the 27th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth People's Congress of Qinghai Province; and amended by the Decision of the People's Congress of the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Concerning the Amendment of the Autonomy Regulations of Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, adopted on March 6, 2005 by the Sixth Session of the Eleventh People's Congress of Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on July 29, 2007 by the 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Qinghai Province).

(a) The Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture administers Gonghe, Guide, Tongde, Guinan and Xinghai counties.

(b) The autonomy agencies shall implement the principles of democratic centralism, and shall guide the peoples of every ethnic group under the leadership of the Communist Party and the guiding ideologies of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong thought, Deng Xiaoping thought, and the theory of the "Three Represents".

(c) The autonomy agencies of the prefecture are the people's congress and the people's government. The autonomy agencies shall safeguard the unity of the state and guarantee the full implementation of the Constitution and laws and regulations. Under the condition that the Constitution and laws are not violated, the autonomy agencies may adopt special and flexible policies to speed up the development of the economy and society of the prefecture and gradually improve the material and cultural livelihood of all ethnic groups.

(d) The autonomy agencies shall actively complete the tasks issued by the higher level state agencies, giving priority to safeguarding the interests of the state, as a whole. The people's congress of the prefecture may formulate or revise autonomy regulations, separate regulations, adapting provisions and supplemental provisions, which shall become effective after approval by the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress. If the resolutions, decisions, orders or instructions of the higher level state agencies are not appropriate for the actual circumstances of the prefecture, the autonomy agencies may submit for the higher level state agencies' approval, a change to or cessation of implementation of such resolutions, decisions, orders or instructions.

(e) All ethnic groups within the prefecture are equal. All peoples of ethnic groups shall enjoy the fundamental rights prescribed in the Constitution and shall fulfill their obligations as citizens. All ethnic groups shall have the right to use and develop their own languages and shall have the freedom to keep or reform their respective customs and traditions.

(f) The autonomy agencies shall guarantee the religious freedom of peoples of all ethnic groups in the prefecture. The management of religious matters should be strengthened in accordance with law. The principles of independence, self-governance and self-management shall be supported, actively guiding religion to be appropriate for a socialist society. No state agencies, social groups or individuals may force a citizen to believe or not believe in any religion, and may not discriminate against or look down upon a citizen because of such citizen's beliefs or lack of beliefs. The autonomy agencies shall protect normal religious activities and religious relics. No entity or person may use religion to destroy social order, endanger a citizen's health or obstruct the state systems of education, justice or marriage. All evil religious activities shall be suppressed in accordance with law. Religious organizations and activities may not accept the support of foreign forces.

(g) The numbers of Tibetan and other minority representatives on the people's congress of the prefecture shall be determined in accordance with principles stipulated in laws and regulations. The chairman or the vice chairman of the standing committee of the people's congress shall be Tibetan. There shall be an appropriate number of all ethnic groups among the committee members. The head of the prefecture shall be Tibetan. Of the other members of the prefecture people's government there shall be a reasonable number of Tibetans and persons of other ethnic groups. The autonomy agencies shall use Tibetan and Chinese languages either together or separately when performing their duties. All official seals, signs, road signs, disseminated material and commercial documents of state agencies and enterprises and enterprise units within the prefecture shall be written in both Tibetan and Chinese languages. The autonomy agencies shall establish Tibetan language oversight and translation agencies to strengthen the research and use of the Tibetan language and to promote the healthy development of the Tibetan language.

(h) When recruiting workers, autonomy agencies shall give consideration to Tibetans and persons of other minorities. Enterprises and units of the prefecture shall, when recruiting personnel as provided by the state, give priority to hiring minorities, and may recruit from minorities from agricultural and pastoral areas.

(i) The chief or deputy chief of the intermediate people's court and the people's procuracy shall be Tibetan. There shall be a reasonable number of Tibetan or other minorities among the other leaders and work personnel. The intermediate people's court and the people's procuracy shall use both Tibetan and Chinese languages either together or separately in hearing cases or conducting investigations, and shall have a reasonable number of workers who are familiar with both Tibetan and Chinese. The right of people of all ethnic groups to conduct litigation in their own languages is guaranteed. Participants in litigation who are not familiar with Tibetan or Chinese shall be given interpreters. Legal documents shall be in Tibetan or Chinese or both in accordance with the needs of the situation.

(j) The Regulations also contain provisions on the economic development of the prefecture and the prefecture's right to protect and manage its natural resources, and its agricultural and animal husbandry industry, forestry and so on.

(k) The prefecture has autonomy in fiscal matters. The prefecture may waive or reduce taxes upon the approval of Qinghai Province (but other than the reduction or waiver of taxes to be uniformly approved by the state).

(l) Elementary schools for minorities shall use Tibetan as the language of instruction and may establish Chinese classes. The middle schools for ethnic groups shall use both Tibetan and Chinese as languages of instruction. Schools shall actively promote Putonghua and standardized Chinese characters. With respect to schools in rural areas having a relatively large number of Tibetan students, Tibetan language classes shall be available. Professional schools may appropriately relax standards and conditions for minority students. When such students participate in exams for these schools, the tests provided to them shall be in Tibetan and Chinese.

(m) In cultural work, the prefecture is to serve the people and support the direction of socialist services. They shall develop minority forms and special characteristics in literature and art; collect, discover, organize and research Tibetan and other minorities' historical cultural relics; develop archaeological work and protect historical ruins; encourage folk artists to have students; train artistic talent of all ethnic groups and develop and enrich the culture and art of all ethnic groups.

(n) The autonomy agencies are to guarantee the equality of rights enjoyed by all ethnic groups in the prefecture, educate people of all ethnic groups to establish the ideology that the Han Chinese cannot be apart from minorities, minorities cannot be apart from the Han Chinese and each minority cannot be apart from each other, support the joint struggle of ethnic groups for unity, joint development of prosperity, and safeguard and develop equality, unity, mutual help and harmonious socialist relationships of ethnic groups. Discrimination and oppression of any ethnic group is forbidden. It is forbidden to destroy the unity of ethnic groups or to create activities for the split of ethnic groups or to agitate regional disputes.

(o) The autonomy agencies shall carry out education on ethnic group policies and ethnic unity for people of all ethnic groups. Cadres and the masses of all ethnic groups shall have mutual trust, mutual study, mutual help, mutual respect for the language, customs, traditions and religious beliefs of ethnic groups and shall jointly safeguard the unity of the state and the unity of all ethnic groups.

(p) The autonomy agencies shall educate and encourage cadres of all ethnic groups to mutually study languages. Chinese cadres shall learn Tibetan. Minority cadres when studying and using their own language shall also study the Chinese written language. Cadres who can use both languages should be encouraged.

2. ***Autonomy Regulations of Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture*** (effective October 1, 1987; adopted on April 25, 1987 by the Second Session of the Eighth People's Congress of the Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on July 18, 1987 by the 27th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth People's Congress of Qinghai Province; and amended by the Decision of the People's Congress of Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Concerning the Amendment of the

Autonomy Regulations of Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture adopted on January 6, 2004 by the Fifth Session of the Eleventh People's Congress of Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on September 25, 2004 by the Twelfth Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Qinghai Province).

(a) The Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture administers the Menyuan Hui Minority County, and Hai'an, Qilian and Gangcha counties. These Regulations are substantially similar to the Regulations for the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. This summary only notes certain variations.

(b) The autonomy agencies shall safeguard and develop the socialist ethnic group relations of equality, unity and mutual help. They shall advocate the ideology that the Han Chinese cannot be apart from minorities, minorities cannot be apart from the Han Chinese, all minorities cannot be apart from each other. It is prohibited to discriminate against or insult any ethnic group. Activities that destroy the unity of ethnic groups and create splits in ethnic groups are prohibited.

(c) State agencies shall guarantee the freedom of each ethnic group to use its own language. All ethnic groups have the freedom to maintain or reform their own customs and traditions.

(d) The autonomy agencies shall guarantee the freedom of religion of people of all ethnic groups. No person may discriminate against believers or non-believers. No person may use religion to destroy social order, harm people's health, interfere with marriage or obstruct the state education system. Illegal proselytizing activities shall be attacked in accordance with law and evil religious activities forbidden. Religious organizations and religious affairs may not accept the support of foreign forces.

(e) The number of Tibetan and persons of other ethnic groups as representatives in the people's congress of the prefecture shall be determined in accordance with the principles stipulated in the law. There shall be a reasonable number of members from ethnic groups and other minorities in the standing committee of the people's congress. The head or deputy head of the standing committee shall be from an ethnic group. The chief of the prefecture shall be Tibetan. With respect to the personnel of the people's government, there shall be a reasonable number of cadres who are Tibetan and of other minorities. The autonomy agencies shall use the Tibetan and Chinese languages at the same time or separately when performing their duties. All official seals and signs of the state agencies at all levels of the prefecture, enterprises and institutions (other than those in autonomous counties or minority villages) shall be in both Tibetan and Chinese languages.

(f) Tibetan people and persons of other minorities shall be among the leaders of the intermediate people's court and the people's procuracy and there shall be a reasonable number of Tibetan and persons of other minorities among the work personnel. The intermediate people's courts and the people's procuracies shall guarantee the right of persons of all ethnic groups to use their own language to conduct

litigation and shall provide interpreters for those litigation participants who are not familiar with Chinese.

(g) Where Tibetan or Mongolian students form the main student body, Tibetan and Mongolian language classes will be offered, and at the same time Chinese and foreign language classes will be offered and Putonghua will be promoted.

(h) The autonomy agencies shall strengthen radio broadcasting, film, and television shows dubbed or broadcast in Tibetan.

(i) The autonomy agencies shall develop the discovery, research and use of traditional medicines.

(j) When recruiting personnel, the state agencies at all levels, enterprises and institutions shall, where the same conditions apply, give priority to the hiring of Tibetans and persons of other minorities.

(k) In handling all disputes between ethnic groups and areas, the autonomy agencies shall, based on the principles of benefiting unity and production, mutual understanding and compromise, handle them well through consultation. It is forbidden to incite disputes between ethnic groups or areas.

When autonomy agencies handle special issues that involve ethnic groups, they shall consult fully with the representatives of the relevant ethnic groups.

(l) The autonomy agencies shall teach and encourage cadres and the masses from different ethnic groups to study each others' languages.

(m) The autonomy agencies shall respect the traditional festival days of all ethnic groups.

3. ***Autonomy Regulations of Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture*** (effective March 1, 1988; adopted on October 12, 1987 by the Second Session of the Ninth People's Congress of the Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on December 26, 1987 by the 30th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth People's Congress of Qinghai Province; and amended by the Decision of the People's Congress of Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Concerning the Amendment of the Autonomy Regulations of Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture adopted on February 27, 2004 by the Sixth Session of the Twelfth People's Congress of the Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on September 25, 2004 by the Twelfth Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Qinghai Province).

(a) The prefecture administers Tongren, Jianzha and Zeku counties, and supervises the Henan Mongolian Autonomous County. These Regulations are substantially similar to the Regulations for the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. This summary only notes certain variations.

(b) The autonomy agencies shall guarantee the freedom of each ethnic group to use and develop its own language and to maintain or reform its customs and traditions.

(c) The autonomy agencies shall protect the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese, foreign persons of Chinese descent and returning Tibetan compatriots.

(d) No one may use religion to destroy social order, harm a citizen's health, obstruct activities of the state education system, interfere with administration, justice, marriage, production or advancement of technology. All evil religious activities are prohibited. Religious organizations and religious affairs may not accept the support of foreign forces.

(e) The chief of the prefecture shall be Tibetan. The chairman or the vice chairman of the standing committee of the people's congress shall be Tibetan. The autonomy agencies shall, in accordance with actual needs, use the Tibetan, Mongolian and Chinese languages, at the same time or separately, when performing their duties. All official seals and signs of state agencies, mass groups, enterprises and institutions in the prefecture shall be in both Tibetan and Chinese. There shall be a reasonable number of Tibetans and persons of other minorities among the leaders and work personnel of the intermediate people's court and the people's procuracy. When the intermediate people's courts and people's procuracy hear or investigate cases they shall have a reasonable number of persons who are familiar with the commonly used minority language in the area, shall use the local commonly used minority language and shall safeguard the right of people of all ethnic groups to use their own language to conduct litigation. In accordance with actual needs, legal documents shall at the same time or separately be in Tibetan, Mongolian and/or Chinese.

(f) Where Tibetan or Mongolian students form the main student body in elementary and middle schools, in accordance with actual circumstances, Tibetan or Mongolian may be the language of instruction, and Chinese and foreign language classes will also be offered, and Putonghua promoted.

(g) Intermediate professional schools shall give admissions preference to minority students. Tibetan students and students of other minorities can use their own language when taking tests.

(h) The autonomy agencies shall establish research agencies that are centered around Tibetan studies, and shall develop research into the Tibetan and Mongolian languages, economy, education, religion, history, literature, art, customs, population and other research.

(i) Autonomy agencies shall actively train cultural and artistic talent of all ethnic groups and develop music, dance, opera, art and folk culture with special characteristics of ethnic groups and of the locality.

(j) The autonomous prefecture shall establish Chinese, Tibetan and Mongolian medical, research and educational agencies, strengthen the research and use of Chinese, Tibetan and Mongolian medical studies and the continuation and development of Chinese, Tibetan and Mongolian medical traditions.

(k) In areas where minorities other than Tibetans and Mongolians are concentrated, minority villages can be established. The village head shall be of such ethnic group. In dealing with inter- and intra-ethnic problems, the autonomy agencies shall consult fully with representatives of the affected minorities and respect their opinions.

(l) The autonomy agencies shall respect the traditional festival days of all ethnic groups.

4. ***Autonomy Regulations of Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture*** (effective July 25, 1988; adopted on November 19, 1987 by the Third Session of the Seventh People's Congress of the Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on April 20, 1988 by the Second Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh People's Congress of Qinghai Province; and amended by the Decision of the People's Congress of the Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Concerning the Amendment of the Autonomy Regulations of Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture adopted on April 27, 2005 by the Sixth Session of the Tenth People's Congress of Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on November 26, 2005 by the 19th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Qinghai Province).

(a) The prefecture administers Yushu, Chengduo, Qianlian, Zaiduo, Zhiduo and Qumacai counties. These Regulations are substantially similar to the Regulations for the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. This summary only notes certain variations.

(b) The autonomy agencies shall protect the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese, foreigners of Chinese descent, and returning Tibetan compatriots.

(c) No entity or person may use religion to destroy social order, harm the health of people, interfere with marriage, obstruct the state executive, judicial or education system, production activities or activities that promote science and technology. Religious organizations and religious affairs may not accept the support of foreign forces, and all evil religious activities are prohibited.

(d) Autonomy agencies shall pay attention to and strengthen the translation and administrative work of languages of ethnic groups.

The official seals and signs of state agencies and enterprises and institutions shall in all cases be in Tibetan and Chinese.

(e) When state agencies and enterprises and institutions recruit personnel, in accordance with the quotas and conditions stipulated by the state, where the

conditions are equal, priority shall be given to employing, recruiting and hiring local minority persons.

When enterprises or institutions in the prefecture that are affiliated to state agencies at higher levels recruit personnel, they shall give priority to recruiting or hiring from the local minority population and shall give preferential consideration to minority persons who have been demoted or who have lost their jobs.

When state agencies, enterprises or institutions test workers, evaluate positions or select cadres through testing, the Tibetan and Chinese language shall have equal validity.

(f) Legal and court documents shall be in Tibetan or Chinese in accordance with actual needs.

(g) Where Tibetan students are in the majority, the primary language of instruction in elementary and middle schools shall be Tibetan. Tibetan and Chinese language classes will be offered and both languages shall be used to receive instruction. Those schools with the conditions shall establish English classes. Putonghua and standardized Chinese characters shall be promoted.

(h) The autonomy agencies shall promote the combination of Chinese, Tibetan and western medicine, strengthen the development and use of Tibetan medicines, establish agencies for Tibetan medicine, research and education, pass on and develop traditional Tibetan medical heritage, encourage renown folk doctors to take students so as to continue the tradition and protect and rationally use the medical herb resources of the area.

5. ***Autonomy Regulations of Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture*** (effective January 1, 1991; adopted on April 16, 1990 by the Sixth Session of the Eighth People's Congress of Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on November 3, 1990 by the 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh People's Congress of Qinghai Province; and amended by the Decision of the People's Congress of the Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Concerning the Amendment of the Autonomy Regulations of Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture adopted on April 24, 2005 by the Sixth Session of the People's Congress of Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on November 26, 2005 by the 19th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Qinghai Province).

(a) The prefecture administers Maxin, Maduo, Gande, Dari, Banma and Jiazhi counties. These Regulations are substantially similar to the Regulations for the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. This summary only notes certain variations.

(b) No person may use religion to destroy social order or unity of ethnic groups, harm the health of people, interfere with marriage or population planning or obstruct the state executive, judicial or education system, or production or construction activities or the promotion of science and technology. Religious

organizations and religious affairs may not accept the support of foreign forces. All evil religious activities are prohibited.

(c) At least half of the members of the standing committee of the people's congress shall be Tibetan, and the chairman or vice chairman of the standing committee shall be Tibetan. The leadership of each work department of the people's government shall include at least one Tibetan. There shall be a reasonable number of Tibetans and persons of other ethnic groups among the other work personnel.

(d) Autonomy agencies and judicial agencies shall use Chinese and Tibetan, either at the same time or separately, when carrying out their duties.

The seals and signs of state agencies and all types of enterprises and institutions shall in all cases be in Tibetan and Chinese.

The Tibetan language translation and research work agencies shall do a good job of the translation and research of the Tibetan language and shall promote the continuing development of the Tibetan language.

(e) Tibetan-language elementary and middle schools shall use dual-language instruction of Tibetan and Chinese. At the appropriate grade, foreign language classes will be added.

(f) The autonomy agencies shall, in accordance with needs, adopt effective measures to select and send talented youth to enter into the minority classes and preparatory classes of medium to large professional schools in and outside the Province to receive directional training.

(g) The autonomy agencies shall adopt preferential tax policies to pay attention to and develop the production of Tibetan medicines, and protect, develop and use Tibetan medicinal herb resources.

(h) The autonomy agencies shall, in accordance with the needs of the economy and social development, adopt all types of measures to train, select and use Tibetan talent from all levels of cadres and all types of scientific and technical persons and business management professionals. Exceptional Tibetan cadres and skilled professionals shall be selected and sent for training and on-the-job training both inside and outside of the Province. When state agencies, enterprises and institutions hire work personnel and employees, they shall give priority to hiring Tibetans and persons of other ethnic groups who have worked for a long time in the Prefecture.

6. ***Autonomy Regulations of the Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture*** (effective October 1, 1987; adopted on June 5, 1987 by the Second Session of the Eighth People's Congress of Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on July 18, 1987 by the 27th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth People's Congress of Qinghai Province, and first amended on March 18, 1992 by the Second Session of the Ninth People's Congress of the Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and approved on August 28, 1992

by the 28th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh People's Congress of Qinghai Province; and further amended by the Decision of the People's Congress of the Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Concerning the Amendment of the Autonomy Regulations of Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture adopted on March 3, 2005 by the Sixth Session of the Eleventh People's Congress of the Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on July 29, 2005 by the 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Qinghai Province).

(a) The prefecture administers Delingha Municipality, Golmud Municipality and Doulan, Tianjun and Wulan counties, as well as Mangan Administrative Region, Dacaidan Administrative Region and Linghu Administrative Region. These Regulations are substantially similar to the Regulations for the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. This summary only notes certain variations.

(b) No entity or person may use religion to destroy social order, harm the health of people, interfere with marriage, obstruct the state judicial or education system or engage in other activities that harm the interests of the state, the public interests of society or the legitimate rights and interests of citizens. Feudal superstitions shall be opposed, and evil religious activities are prohibited.

(c) The chairman or vice chairman of the standing committee of the people's congress shall be Mongolian or Tibetan. The number of Mongolians and Tibetans on the standing committee may be higher than the ratio of their respective populations in the entire prefecture. People of other ethnic groups will have an appropriate number of representatives.

(d) The chief of the prefecture shall be either a Mongolian or a Tibetan person. There shall be a reasonable number of Mongolian, Tibetan and persons of other minorities in the work departments of the autonomy agencies. Depending on the areas and the subjects, Mongolian, Tibetan or Chinese may be used at the same time or separately when autonomy agencies perform their duties. When state agencies within the prefecture select leading cadres, they should be Mongolian, Tibetan or persons of other minorities. When employing state employees, there shall be a certain proportion of Mongolians and Tibetans and an appropriate number of persons of other minorities.

(e) Elementary middle schools of ethnic groups shall support as languages of instruction the minority language and Chinese. Putonghua shall be promoted. Schools with the conditions may offer foreign language classes.

(f) Autonomy agencies shall pay attention to the research and use of Chinese and western medicine, shall pass on and develop Chinese, Mongolian and Tibetan medical heritages, shall in accordance with law protect and develop Mongolian and Tibetan medicinal herb resources and use great efforts to develop Mongolian and Tibetan medical enterprises.

(g) Autonomy agencies shall take care of thinly spread minorities and those that live in remote high altitude areas, and help them resolve problems of production or livelihood problems.

(h) In resolving problems within an ethnic group or between peoples of an ethnic group, between areas or the masses, the autonomy agencies shall, in accordance with relevant laws and policies, handle the matter by supporting the bigger picture of unity, jointly consulting with each party's representatives, seeking truth from facts, mutual understanding and compromise.

E. Sichuan Province.

1. ***Certain Provisions of Sichuan Province on the Implementation of the Law on the Autonomy of Ethnic Areas*** (effective January 1, 2007; adopted on August 31, 2006 by the 97th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government).

(a) These Provisions have been formulated in accordance with the PRC Autonomy Law, the Certain Provisions of the State Council to Implement the PRC Autonomy Law and other laws and regulations, taking into account the actual circumstances of the province, in order to promote the economic and social development of autonomous areas of ethnic groups.

(b) The Provisions contain sections dealing with economic matters. In formulating and implementing economic and social development plans, the people's governments at higher levels and their departments are to speed up the development of the economy and social matters in autonomous areas of ethnic groups in accordance with the special characteristics and needs of such areas and through formulating preferential policies and measures.

(c) The people's governments at all levels are to establish special funds such as a "minority development fund", "ethnic group work fund", "ethnic group assistance fund" and "development fund for dispersed ethnic groups." These funds will be increased as the economy develops and financial revenues increase.

(d) The people's governments at higher levels shall increase investment in education, help ethnic autonomous areas to speed up the informationalization of education, use great efforts to develop professional and technical education, and through formulating preferential policies, attract all types of talent to come to the area to be teachers and organize and expand the support of corresponding cities to develop education.

(e) The people's government at higher levels shall put compulsory education in the guaranteed scope of the public finances. Increases in investment in education shall be higher than the provincial average. Special attention shall be paid to compulsory education in poor areas and areas where there is a relatively large concentration of minority groups. In villages, miscellaneous fees and text book fees shall be waived for the stage of compulsory education and there shall be a policy of financial assistance and boarding for poor families during the stage of compulsory education. A special assistance fund for education for minorities shall be arranged.

(f) The people's governments at higher levels shall support the construction of museums, libraries, cultural palaces, cultural stations and other cultural infrastructure from a capital and policy point of view and shall protect the ancient folk texts and relics of ethnic groups and their traditional culture.

The people's governments at all levels shall organize cultural and art exchanges, train and develop cultural enterprises of ethnic groups and discover and train cultural and artistic talent of minorities.

(g) The people's governments at higher levels shall develop traditional sports activities of minorities. They shall pay attention to the discovery and organization work of traditional minority sports projects and train sports talent.

(h) The people's governments at all levels shall increase investment in the medical enterprises of ethnic groups, develop the minority medical business, and protect and scientifically develop minority medicinal resources.

(i) There shall be a reasonable number of minority cadres among the leading cadres of the people's governments at higher levels and their work departments. The autonomous areas and their work departments shall, in accordance with law, have cadres of the minority and other ethnic groups among the leading cadres for exercising autonomy.

(j) When autonomous areas in accordance with state provisions, recruit and hire positions below the head/chief level and other corresponding levels of positions for state personnel, they shall appropriately relax the conditions for minorities, and subject to needs may set aside a certain quota to take care of local minority applicants.

(k) The people's governments at higher levels shall in a planned manner select and send minority cadres to go to economically developed areas for exchanges or on-the-job training and shall organize, select and send talent from those areas to come to the autonomous area to work.

2. ***Autonomy Regulations of Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture*** (effective July 12, 1986; adopted on June 4, 1986 by the Third Session of the Fifth People's Congress of the Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on July 12, 1986 by the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth People's Congress of Sichuan Province; and amended by the Decision of the People's Congress of the Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Concerning the Amendment of the Autonomy Regulations of Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture adopted on March 31, 2005 by the Second Session of the Ninth People's Congress of the Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on March 31, 2006 by the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Sichuan Province).

(a) The prefecture administers Kangding, Huding, Danba, Jiulong, Daofu, Huhuo, Ganzi, Xinlong, Dege, Baiyu, Shiqu, Ceda, Yajiang, Litang, Batang, Xiangcheng, Daocheng and Derong counties. These Regulations are substantially similar to those described for the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai Province. This summary only notes certain variations.

(b) The number and proportion of Tibetan and other minority representatives in the prefecture people's congress shall be determined in accordance

with the relevant regulations of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress. The members of the people's government of the prefecture shall consist of 70% or more Tibetan and other minority persons.

(c) The chief of the prefecture shall be Tibetan. The chairman or the vice chairman of the standing committee of the people's congress shall be Tibetan. Of the other members of the standing committee, there shall be a certain number of non-Tibetan members from other ethnic groups. The autonomy agencies shall use both Tibetan and Chinese languages when performing their duties. The official seals and signs of state agencies, organizations, institutions and police agencies in the prefecture, as well as advertisements for the social good and major propaganda shall be in Tibetan and Chinese. Ethnic villages may use one or more languages that are commonly used in the locality.

(d) The chair or vice chair of the intermediate people's courts and the people's procuracy shall be Tibetan, and their work personnel shall include Tibetans. In handling cases, Tibetan and Chinese languages will be used. In accordance with actual needs, legal documents shall be in both Tibetan and Chinese or one of those languages. Translations shall be provided to litigation participants who are not familiar with Tibetan or Chinese. The people's courts and the people's procuracies shall have work personnel who are familiar with both Tibetan and Chinese.

(e) When handling particular issues arising between ethnic groups in the prefecture, the autonomy agencies shall consult in full with their representatives and respect their opinions.

(f) Admissions standards for higher-level schools and professional schools shall be relaxed for Tibetans and other minorities. Children of Han Chinese that have lived in the prefecture for ten years or more shall be treated equally with the local minority when entering into higher grades. The prefecture shall pay attention to use of the minority language as the language of instruction. Subject to the wishes of the masses and the language environment, Chinese and a minority language shall be used as languages of instruction. Either a minority language or Chinese can be used for admissions tests.

(g) The autonomy agencies shall actively train Tibetan and other minority teachers, and at the same time shall, by adopting preferential measures, attract teachers, experts and academics from outside the prefecture to come to the prefecture to teach.

3. ***Autonomy Regulations of A Ba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture*** (effective July 12, 1986; adopted on May 21, 1986 as the Autonomy Regulations of A Ba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture by the Fourth Session of the Fifth People's Congress of the A Ba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on July 12, 1986 by the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth People's Congress of Sichuan Province; adopted on January 5, 1988 as the Autonomy Regulations of the A Ba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture by the First Session of the Sixth People's

Congress of the A Ba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture, and approved on March 16, 1988 by the Second Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh People's Congress of Sichuan Province; and further amended, effective August 18, 2006, which amendment was adopted on January 10, 2006 by the Fourth Session of the Ninth People's Congress of the A Ba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture and approved on July 28, 2006 by the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Sichuan Province).

(a) The prefecture administers Ma'erkang, Jinchuan, Xiaojin, Aba, Ruoergai, Hongyuan, Rangtang, Wenchuan, Li, Mao, Songpan, Jiuzhaigou and Heishui counties. These Regulations are substantially similar to those described for the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai Province. This summary only notes certain variations.

(b) The number and ratio of Tibetan, Qiang and other minority representatives in the prefecture people's congress shall be determined in accordance with principles stipulated in the law. The chair of the standing committee of the prefecture people's congress shall be Tibetan or Qiang. The vice chair and other members of the standing committee may be allocated among ethnic groups based on the composition of ethnic groups [in the prefecture]. The chief of the prefecture shall be elected from among Tibetan and Qiang persons. The other members of the people's government may be persons from ethnic groups based on the composition of ethnic groups [in the prefecture].

(c) In performing their duties, state agencies in the prefecture shall use the Tibetan, Qiang and Chinese spoken language and the Tibetan and Chinese written language. All official seals and signs of state agencies, social organizations, enterprises and institutions, as well as major signage, shall, except in [predominantly Qiang] Mao County and ethnic villages, be in Tibetan and Chinese.

(d) The chair or vice chair of the people's courts and people's procuracy shall be Tibetan or Qiang. The work personnel of the intermediate people's courts and people's procuracy shall include Tibetan, Qiang and other minority people. The people's courts and people's procuracies shall guarantee the right of each ethnic group to use its own language in any litigation. Any litigation participants who are not familiar with the local commonly used language shall be provided with interpreters.

(e) The autonomy agencies shall set up public ethnic schools which are primarily boarding schools with financial assistance for students. In accordance with the actual circumstances, elementary and middle school instruction shall be in Chinese, Tibetan, Qiang or foreign languages. Each year, after testing, a certain number of minority youth shall be sent to the middle schools, minority classes or preparatory classes that are affiliated with higher learning institutes designated by state agencies at the higher levels. When students sit exams to enter universities or middle level professional schools, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the state agencies at higher levels, consideration will be given to lowering the admissions level for them.

(f) When state agencies hire personnel, they shall reasonably determine the ratio and number of minority personnel and appropriately relax hiring standards. Testing shall be in two languages when hiring or recruiting persons to fill positions that require the use of two languages.

(g) When handling ethnic group issues, the autonomy agencies shall respect the customs and traditions of ethnic groups and consult fully with the representatives of the relevant ethnic groups and respect their opinions.

(h) Han Chinese that have lived in the prefecture for ten years or more and their spouses and offspring shall enjoy the same treatment as minorities.

(i) The autonomy agencies shall respect the traditional festival days of all ethnic groups. There shall be a three day vacation for the Tibetan New Year and for the Qiang New Year. Other holidays for festival days of ethnic groups shall be decided by the prefecture people's government.

4. ***Autonomy Regulations of Muli Tibetan Autonomous County*** (effective March 13, 1992; adopted on March 18, 1990 by the First Session of the Seventh People's Congress of the Muli Tibetan Autonomous County and approved on March 13, 1992 by the 28th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh People's Congress of Sichuan Province; amended, effective August 3, 2006, which amendment was adopted on March 11, 2006 by the Fourth Session of the Tenth People's Congress of Muli Tibetan Autonomous County and approved on May 26, 2006 by the 21st Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Sichuan Province).

(a) The Muli Tibetan Autonomous County is an autonomous area governed by the Muli County Tibetan people within the administration of the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province. A number of different minorities other than Tibetans live in the area including the Han Chinese, Yi, Mongolian, Miao, Naxi, Buyi, Zhuang, Lisu, Hui and Bai. These Regulations are substantially similar to those described for the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai Province. This summary only notes certain variations.

(b) The number of Tibetan representatives and representatives of other minorities in the people's congress shall be determined in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Sichuan Province, and shall be effected through elections as stipulated by the law. The membership of the standing committee of the county people's congress may include Tibetan representatives in a ratio greater than their percentage of the population, and the chair or vice chair shall be Tibetan.

(c) The head of the county shall be Tibetan. The members of the people's government, as well as the cadres of the work departments of autonomy agencies, shall to the greatest extent possible consist of Tibetan and other minorities. The autonomy agencies shall use both Tibetan and Chinese in performing their duties.

Subject to actual circumstances, only one of those languages may be used. Ethnic counties may use one or more local commonly used languages.

(d) The chief or deputy chief of the people's courts and people's procuracy shall be Tibetan and there shall be a certain number of Tibetan and other minority persons in their work personnel. The people's courts and people's procuracies shall use the language commonly used in the area to investigate and hear cases. They shall guarantee each person's right to use his own language in conducting litigation. Legal documents shall, subject to actual needs, be written in one or both of Tibetan or Chinese. Interpreters shall be provided to persons who are not familiar with the local commonly used language. The people's courts and the people's procuracies shall have a reasonable number of work personnel who are familiar with Tibetan and Chinese.

(e) The autonomy agencies shall use great efforts to develop education of ethnic groups, shall concentrate efforts and capital to establish public elementary and middle schools for ethnic groups and key minority classes, based on boarding and financial assistance for students.

(f) Where Tibetan students are the majority in middle schools, key minority classes or Tibetan village elementary schools, except for the uniform teaching materials, Tibetan shall be the language of instruction in an effort to cause students to be proficient in both Tibetan and Chinese. In schools where other minorities form the main student body, teaching materials in other minority languages will be offered. Putonghua shall be actively promoted and in accordance with the requirements of the state, foreign language classes offered.

(g) When recruiting students, all ordinary higher middle schools in the county shall appropriately reduce the admission score levels for Tibetan and other minority candidates. The autonomy agencies shall seriously implement the policies formulated by the state agencies at higher levels on uniform testing and directed recruitment, and maintain an appropriate number of directed student spots. Similarly, candidates to higher level educational institutes and professional schools shall, in accordance with relevant state provisions, be entitled to relaxation of standards and conditions.

(h) The autonomy agencies shall encourage cadres of each ethnic group to study the languages of other ethnic groups. Han Chinese cadres shall actively study minority languages, and while minority cadres are studying and using their own ethnic languages, they shall also study Putonghua and the Chinese written language. The autonomy agencies encourage work personnel of state agencies to become familiar with and use two or more local commonly used languages.

(i) The autonomy agencies shall respect the traditional festival days of minorities. There shall be a three day vacation for the Tibetan New Year. During the festival days, the autonomy agencies shall organize activities that are beneficial to the unity of ethnic groups.

F. Yunnan Province.

1. *Measures of Yunnan Province to Implement the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Autonomy of Ethnic Areas* (effective October 1, 2004; adopted on May 28, 2004 by the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Yunnan Province).

(a) These Measures implement the PRC Autonomy Law. They are substantially similar to the provisions in the PRC Autonomy Law. They contain provisions on the economy and natural resources of the province's autonomous areas, namely, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties.

(b) On the provisions regarding education, the Measures provide that textbook fees, miscellaneous fees and stationery fees are to be abolished for elementary and middle schools in rural villages in border villages (townships), as well as areas where the Dulong, Deyang, Jiruo, Nu, Achang, Pumi, Bulang and Tibetan ethnic groups live and the abolition shall be gradually expanded to poor students of other minorities.

(c) The administrative departments of education and ethnic affairs at the higher levels are to give special support to the establishment of dual language of instruction schools by fostering and training teachers from the aspect of teaching materials and publications and shall pay attention to training teaching staff who are familiar with the minority language and Chinese.

The provincial administrative departments of education and ethnic affairs shall organize schools of all levels and all types of developed areas to support the schools in ethnic autonomous areas.

(d) The administrative departments of culture at the higher levels shall support the establishment of protected areas for minority traditional culture, minority art villages, as well as cultural facilities such as museums, libraries and cultural palaces.

The administrative departments at higher levels of culture, ethnic affairs, radio and television and news shall support the development of cultural enterprises such as written minority languages, ancient texts, cultural relics, broadcasting, film production, periodicals and publishing and shall give special support from a policy and capital investment aspect.

(e) The administrative departments at the higher levels of cultural and ethnic affairs shall pay attention to and strengthen the collection, organization, conservation, protection and use of traditional folk culture of ethnic groups in autonomous areas and shall respect and give special treatment to persons who pass on folk culture of ethnic groups and help autonomous areas to train and develop cultural enterprises for ethnic groups.

The administrative departments of culture at the higher levels shall organize periodic ethnic group cultural and art exchanges. The culture and art units of the province shall strengthen exchanges and cooperation with the culture and art units of autonomous areas and help train minority cultural and artistic talent.

(f) The people's government at higher levels shall establish special funds to develop minority medical enterprises in autonomous areas and strengthen the training of talent and scientific research, and shall protect and develop minority medicinal resources.

(g) State agencies at the higher levels shall pay attention to and help autonomous areas to train minority cadres so that gradually the number of minority cadres corresponds generally with their proportion of the population and shall improve the ratio of minority cadres and minority women cadres in all levels of leadership positions.

Each department and directly affiliated agency of the provincial people's government shall have one or more minority cadres holding a leadership position at the *ting* (office) level.

If a minority has a population of 5,000 or more, then one or more cadres of such minority shall hold a leadership position at the *ting* (office) level in the provincial agencies.

State agencies in cities in the autonomous counties and cities where the minority population is relatively large shall have a certain number of minority cadres in leadership positions.

The administrative departments of ethnic affairs at all levels shall help and organize the personnel departments to do a good job of training, selecting and using minority cadres.

(h) When filling leading cadre positions and hiring personnel, the autonomous areas shall reasonably determine the number and ratio of minority cadres and government employees in leadership positions and shall appropriately relax recruiting and hiring conditions.

(i) Enterprises and institutions under the administration of autonomous areas shall, when recruiting and hiring personnel, in accordance with the provisions of the state and province, give priority to recruiting local minority persons.

(j) The people's governments at higher levels and autonomous areas shall create a special fund from the talent work funds to train minority talent and strengthen the administration of the training of minority talent, technical talent and talent at the village level.

(k) The state agencies at the higher levels shall in a planned manner select and send minority cadres of autonomous areas to go to higher level

agencies and developed areas to receive on-the-job training, organize, select and send the work personnel of state agencies at all levels and all types of talent from economically developed areas to work in autonomous areas and shall give consideration to their living conditions. Appropriate consideration shall be given when employing specialist technical personnel of autonomous areas.

2. *Autonomy Regulations of Diqing Tibetan Autonomous*

Prefecture (effective January 1, 1990; adopted on July 16, 1989 by the Fourth Session of the Seventh People's Congress of the Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on October 21, 1989 by the Eighth Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh People's Congress of Yunnan Province; and amended, effective November 28, 2006, which amendment was adopted on August 15, 2006 by the First Session of the Eleventh People's Congress of the Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and approved on September 28, 2006 by the 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Yunnan Province).

(a) The prefecture is located where the three provinces of Yunnan, Sichuan and Tibet meet. It is an area where Tibetans exercise autonomy under the administration of Yunnan Province, and is an integral part of the People's Republic of China. A number of other minorities live in the prefecture, including the Lisu, Naxi, Han Chinese, Bai, Yi, Mao, Hui, Pumi, Nu, Dulong and other ethnic groups. The prefecture administers Xiangelila and Deyin Counties and the Weixi Lisu Minority Autonomous County. These Regulations are substantially similar to those described for the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai Province. This summary only notes certain variations.

(b) The number of Tibetans in the standing committee of the people's congress shall be higher than their proportion of the population. The chair or vice chair of the standing committee shall be Tibetan. The chief of the prefecture shall be Tibetan. The Tibetan members of the people's government shall be gradually increased so that their number corresponds with their proportion of the population. In addition, at the same time there shall be a certain number of minority personnel. There shall be at least one Tibetan or other minority cadres taking up the post of chief or deputy chief of the various work departments of the autonomy agencies and there shall also be a certain number of minority persons among their work personnel. Both Tibetan and Chinese will be used when the autonomy agencies perform their duties.

(c) The chief or deputy chief of the intermediate people's court or people's procuracy shall be Tibetan. There shall also be a reasonable number of Tibetan and other minority persons as judges, procurators and other work personnel. The intermediate people's courts and the people's procuracies shall use either Tibetan or Chinese in investigating or hearing cases. The right of all citizens of all ethnic groups to use their own language to conduct litigation shall be guaranteed. Interpreters shall be made available to litigation participants who are not familiar with Tibetan or Chinese. Legal documents shall be in Chinese, but subject to needs may at the same time be in Tibetan or another minority language.

(d) Schools that recruit minority students as their main student body shall use the minority language and Chinese as the two languages of instruction and shall actively promote Putonghua.

When professional schools for ethnic groups, middle schools for ethnic groups and Tibetan language middle schools recruit students, the admission standards for minority students from villages shall be appropriately relaxed.

(e) The autonomy agencies shall actively train cadres who are Tibetan and of other minorities and shall gradually increase their number so that the number of minority cadres corresponds to their proportion of the population. When state agencies and institutions select leading cadres, recruit and hire work personnel or make up natural attrition, they shall reasonably determine the number and ratio of Tibetan and other minority persons and shall appropriately relax the recruitment and hiring conditions.

(f) There shall be a three day vacation for the Tibetan New Year. The traditional festival days of all ethnic groups shall be respected.