

Annex 2:

UPR Mid-Term Assessment: “Grading” China’s Implementation of 2nd UPR Recommendations (Table)

给中国政府“打分”:

联合国第二轮普遍定期审议各国给中国的建议落实情况中期评估 (图表)

Country 国家: China 中国

UPR (2nd Cycle)普遍定期审议 (第二轮): October 22, 2013 2013年10月22日

NGOs 非政府民间机构: Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD) and multiple Chinese civil society groups and human rights defenders inside China

[Please see Annex 1 for a guide on how to use this table. 请见附件一，如何使用这个图表的指南]

Recommendation Number 每条建议编号	Recommending State 提建议的国家	Recommendation 建议	Position of the Chinese Government 中国政府的立场	NGO Assessment of Implementation & Recommendation 建议及执行情况民间评估
186.52	Afghanistan 阿富汗	Concentrate on the implementation of the international human rights instruments that have been ratified by the country; 重点实施该国已经批准的国际人权文书	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.3, 2.3
186.1	Albania 阿尔巴尼亚	Ratify ICCPR; 批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备，目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.19	Albania 阿尔巴尼亚	Sign the third OP-CRC-IC; 签署《儿童权利公约关于来文程序的第三项任择议定书》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China’s position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1

			<p>and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> <p>关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	
186.69	Albania 阿尔巴尼亚	Step up cooperation with Special Procedures and mandate holders; 加强与各特别程序和任务负责人的合作	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3
186.110	Algeria 阿尔及利亚	Continue to strictly observe the stipulations on evidence used to examine and decide on cases of the death penalty and adopt stricter standards in this regard; 继续严格遵守死刑案件审理和判决的证据使用规定，并在这方面采取更加严格的标准	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 2.2 Poor Recommendation There is a problematic that the government has "strictly observed" current stipulations on the use of evidence in death penalty cases. This presumption is unsubstantiated. Since such stipulations have not been evidently observed, this recommendation has the effect of praising the government for what it has not achieved.
186.178	Algeria 阿尔及利亚	Implement the employment priority strategy and ensure equal employment opportunities to urban and rural residents; 实施就业优先战略，并确保城乡居民享有平等就业机会	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5

186.180	Angola 安哥拉	Further improve unemployment insurance and elevate the level of unified planning for unemployment insurance funds; 进一步完善失业保险, 并提高失业保险金的统一规划水平	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.199	Angola 安哥拉	Prevent and treat diseases and popularize knowledge in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases; 防治疾病并普及慢性病防治知识	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 The WHO commended China on progress in combatting hepatitis, but warned that discrimination remains a problem. http://www.wpro.who.int/china/mediacentre/releases/2016/20160727-china-world-hepatitis-day/en/ CESCR expressed concern over China's progress in protecting the rights of persons with HIV/AIDs (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, para. 34).
186.23	Argentina 阿根廷	Continue efforts to ratify the OP-CAT and CPED, as well as the main international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party; 继续努力批准《禁止酷刑公约任择议定书》和《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》, 以及该国尚未加入的主要国际人权文书	Not Accepted 不接受 Regarding OP-CAT and CPED, see 186.16: Concerning the enforced disappearance, China has enacted related regulations, and will carry out the study on the possibility of acceding to the CPED in due time. As for OP-CAT, the Chinese government believes that the promotion and protection of human rights is mainly realized through the efforts of countries themselves, not through the means of visits to state parties. 关于免遭强迫失踪问题, 中国已制定相应规定, 将适时就加入该公约的可能性进行研究。关于《禁止酷刑公约》任择议定书问题, 中国政府认为, 促进和保护人权主要依赖各国政府通过自身努力实现, 而非基于对缔约国查访的方式。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.104	Argentina 阿根廷	Continue with efforts to combat discrimination and abandonment of children with disabilities; 继续努力打击歧视和遗弃残疾儿童的行为	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.4
186.107	Argentina 阿根廷	Consider the abolition of the death penalty in its legal System; 考虑在中国法律制度中废除死刑	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2 Poor Recommendation Authorities have not indicated that abolishing the death penalty is a goal and it is impossible to know or measure the "consideration" to abolish the death penalty. Even if the government had "considered" this question, such an act does not necessarily indicate a step toward abolition.

			<p>according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> <p>关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	
186.72	Australia 澳大利亚	<p>Enhance cooperation with the OHCHR by agreeing to outstanding requests for visits to China and extending a standing invitation for future UN special procedures requests; 同意未予答复的访华请求，并对联合国特别程序今后的请求发出长期邀请，从而加强与人权高专办的合作</p>	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>The government will assess its decision to extend a standing invitation to special procedures based on its national conditions. Although China has not extended a standing invitation, China has received many visits by special procedures. China takes every visit by special procedures seriously, and these visits have produced good overall results.</p> <p>邀请特别机制访问及发出永久邀请应由各国政府根据国情自主决定。尽管中国没有发出永久邀请，但中国接待了很多特别机制访华。中方认真接待每一个特别机制来访，总体效果良好。</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3</p>

186.107	Australia 澳大利亚	Work towards abolition of the death penalty; 努力争取废除死刑	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> <p>关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>See Report: Section 2.2</p>
186.136	Australia 澳大利亚	Expedite legal and institutional reforms to fully protect in law and in practice freedom of expression, association and assembly, and religion and belief; 加快法律和制度改革，在法律上和实践中充分保护言论、结社和集会、宗教和信仰自由	<p>Accepted 接受</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>See Report: Sections 2.5, 2.6, 2.7</p>
186.170	Australia 澳大利亚	Increase transparency of its traditional and social media by guaranteeing the rights of Chinese citizens to freely critique any state organ or functionary; 保障中国公民自由批评任何国家机关或公职	<p>Accepted and being implemented</p> <p>接受并正在执行</p> <p>China's Constitution stipulates that citizens have the right to criticize and make suggestions to any state organ or official. The traditional and social</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>See Report: Section 2.5</p>

		人员的权利，从而提高传统媒体和社交媒体的透明度	media in China are responsible for what and how they should report. But they must operate within the scope prescribed by law, and the content of their report should be true and credible. 中国《宪法》规定公民对于任何国家机关和国家工作人员，有提出批评和建议的权利。中国的传统新闻媒体和社交媒体报道什么、怎么报道，由各媒体负责，但必须在法律允许的范围内工作，报道内容应真实可信。	
186.224	Australia 澳大利亚	Strengthen protection of ethnic minorities' religious, socio-economic and political rights, ensuring reports of violations are promptly and transparently investigated; 加强对少数民族宗教、社会经济和政治权利的保护，同时确保对侵权行为报告予以迅速、透明的调查	Accepted and being implemented 接受并正在执行 With the strong support of China's central government, undertakings in regions of ethnic minorities have been developed rapidly. Ethnic minorities' political, economic, cultural, and religious rights have been fully protected. Once violation of human rights is discovered, the Chinese judicial organs will launch independent and comprehensive investigation to ensure equality, fairness and transparency. 在中国中央政府的强力支持下，民族地区各项事业快速发展，少数民族的政治、经济、文化、宗教等各项权利都得到充分保护。一旦发现有侵犯人权行为的发生，中国司法机关将开展独立、全面调查，确保公平、公正、公开。	Not Implemented 未执行 CESCR expressed concern over violations of the rights of ethnic minorities in its 2014 Concluding Observations (COB) (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 38). In its 2015 COB, CAT said it had received credible reports of torture of ethnic minorities (CAT/C/CHN/CO/5, para. 40-41).
186.225	Australia 澳大利亚	Permanently lift restrictions on access to minority areas; 永久撤销对访问少数群体地区的限制	Not Accepted 不接受 China implements the system of regional ethnic autonomy. Ethnic minority areas formulate relevant policies according to their local characteristics. 中国实行民族区域自治制度，少数民族地区根据各自地域特点制定相应的政策。	Not Implemented 未执行 A 2015 Human Rights Watch (HRW) report and 2015 International Campaign for Tibet report documented the restrictions on movement of ethnic minorities. https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/07/13/one-passport-two-systems/chinas-restrictions-foreign-travel-tibetans-and-others ; https://www.savetibet.org/policy-alienating-tibetans-denial-passports-tibetans-china-intensifies-control/ The Foreign Correspondents Club of China reported officials rejected approximately 75% of journalists who sought permission to visit TAR in 2015. https://cpj.org/blog/04262016FCCCTIBETSURVEY.pdf
186.73	Austria 奥地利	Take the necessary concrete steps to facilitate a visit by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights as soon as possible; 采取必要的具体措施	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3

		施，为联合国人权事务高级专员尽快访华提供便利		
186.140	Austria 奥地利	Take effective measures to protect the right to freedom of religion or belief; 采取有效措施，保护宗教或信仰自由权	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.7
186.160	Austria 奥地利	Take steps that all persons including bloggers, journalists and human rights defenders can freely exercise their right to freedom of expression, online as well as offline, without fear from censorship or persecution; 采取措施，以便包括写博客者、记者和人权卫士在内的所有人都可在网络上和网络外自由行使言论自由权，不用担心遭到审查或起诉	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.159: Flow of information on the Internet is open and free in China. However, with the rapid development of the Internet, cyber security problems such as gambling, pornography, violence, and hacking are posing increasing threats to the legitimate rights and interests of the public. To ensure the safe flow of information, the Chinese government has the responsibility to prevent the flooding of harmful information and take steps to fight cybercrime. 中国互联网信息流动是开放的、自由的。但随着互联网快速发展，赌博、色情、暴力、黑客等网络安全问题日益威胁公众合法权益。为确保信息安全流动，中国政府有责任防止有害信息泛滥，并采取措施打击网络犯罪。 See also 186.115: There are no arbitrary or extrajudicial detentions in China. All criminal and security detentions are decided on and implemented based on the Criminal Procedure Law and Law on Public Security Administration of China. According to China's Constitution and relevant laws, all citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief, and shall not harm the national, social and collective interests and legitimate rights of other citizens when exercising the above-mentioned rights. Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted according to law. 中国不存在任意和法外拘留，所有的刑事拘留和治安拘留均分别依据《刑事诉讼法》和《治安管理处罚法》决定并执行。根据中国《宪法》和相关法律规定，公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、宗教信仰等方面的自由权利，但公民行使上述权利时不得损害国家、社会和集体的利益及其他公民的合法权利，从事违法犯罪活动将被依法追究。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.5, 2.9
186.222	Austria 奥地利	Take further legislative and practical measures to allow	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See report: Section 2.1

		ethnic minorities to preserve their cultural identity, to fully exercise their human rights and to ensure their participation in decision-making, in accordance with the Chinese Constitution; 采取进一步法律 and 实际措施, 依照中国《宪法》允许少数民族保留文化身份、充分行使人权并确保他们参与决策		A May 2016 report by Human Rights Watch documented a diminished tolerance by authorities for the exercise of the rights of free expression and peaceful assembly by Tibetans since 2013. https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/05/22/relentless/detention-and-prosecution-tibetans-under-chinas-stability-maintenance#290612 CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB over severe restrictions on ethnic minorities to exercise cultural rights, (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 17, 38).
186.34	Azerbaijan 阿塞拜疆	Continue the successful implementation of the new National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) for 2012-2015 through its cooperation with OHCHR; 与人权高专办开展合作, 继续成功实施新的《国家人权行动计划 (2012-2015 年)》	Accepted 接受	Not implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.2, 1.3 Poor Recommendation This problematically presupposes yet-to-be demonstrated “successful” implementation of NHRAP. Asking China to “continue” something that it has not evidently achieved has the effect of misguidedly praising China.
186.63	Azerbaijan 阿塞拜疆	Continue its constructive and cooperative dialogue with the UN human rights system; 继续与联合国人权系统开展建设性的合作对话	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.1, 1.3 Poor Recommendation This problematically asks China to “continue” what it has not already done– hold a “constructive and cooperative dialogue with the UN human rights system.”
186.187	Azerbaijan 阿塞拜疆	Continue its measures in the field of social security and health; 继续在社会保障和卫生领域采取措施	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5. Poor Recommendation This is too vague. It recommends unclear “measures” to be “continued” without specifically urging China to improve relevant rights or ending the long-standing discrimination in these areas.
186.42	Bahrain 巴林	Human rights education which includes training programmes for civil servants to promote human rights policy and mainstream it in various areas; 开展人权教育, 包括面向公职人员的培训方案, 以宣传人权政策, 并将其纳入各领域的主流	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.39: The Chinese government attaches great importance to human rights education and promotes it at all levels. China has included human rights education in training programs of civil servants. 中国政府高度重视人权教育并在各个层面大力推进, 已在公务员培训班次中纳入人权教育的有关内容。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Chapter 4 Poor Recommendation HR training for officials barely exists, and relevant governmental depts. rarely disclose the contents of training materials, so it is unclear if materials promote universal human rights. If the contents are questionable, it is unlikely or even desirable for such training to be “mainstreamed.”

186.163	Bangladesh 孟加拉国	Strengthen efforts to promote orderly development of Internet and protect the legitimate rights and interests of ordinary people while reinforcing the legislation on Internet information protection and supervision; 加强努力, 促进互联网的有序发展并保护普通大众的合法权益, 同时加强互联网信息保护和监督方面的立法	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 See Report: Section 2.5 Inappropriate Recommendation Unprincipled: Putting “order” above information freedom on the Internet, with a vague reference to “ordinary people” to justify state “supervision” in an authoritarian state, where the people have no say in governance; counter-productive for the UPR objective to improve/protect human rights.
186.248	Bangladesh 孟加拉国	Continue its international cooperation to contribute to the development of the world economy; 继续开展国际合作, 为世界经济发展作出贡献	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB over human rights violations stemming from China’s economic and technical assistance in developing countries. (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, para. 12) Inappropriate Recommendation Populating China’s development model in other countries would likely lead to an increase in human rights violations. China has pursued economic growth at the expense of the environment, public health, rights of workers and migrants, and forcibly demolished homes, while suppressing freedom of expression, association, and assembly, and democratic participation. Citizens, especially ethnic minorities and disadvantaged and marginalized groups, are often blocked from receiving redress for rights violations.
186.119	Belarus 白俄罗斯	Improve further means and methods for vocational education of persons in prison in order to assist in their later integration into the society; 进一步完善服刑人员职业教育的方式方法, 以便帮助他们将来重返社会	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 There is no evidence China has taken any steps on this recommendation since the 2013 UPR. China did not include any proposals for improving vocational education of persons in prison in its last two National Human Rights Action Plans (2012-2015) (2016-2020). http://cl.china-embassy.org/esp/ztbd/bps/t980936.htm ; http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/epaper/2016-09/30/content_26949523.htm China’s Prison Law has provisions on providing technical and vocational education to prisoners, however, according to some Chinese lawyers, prisons focus on forced manual labor and not teaching skills. http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/Law/2007-12/12/content_1383784.htm
186.246	Belarus 白俄罗斯	Continue efforts in environmental protection and in improving living conditions; 继续开展保护环境和改善生活水平方面的工	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 China amended the Environmental Protection Law in 2014 with new provisions increasing fines for polluters and introducing public-

		作		interest litigation. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-04/24/c_133287570.htm However, according to a December 2015 report from Greenpeace, nearly 80% of Chinese cities still fail to meet national health safety standards. http://www.greenpeace.org/eastasia/news/blog/367-shades-of-grey-why-china-needs-a-coal-cap/blog/54429/
186.1	Belgium 比利时	Abide by its commitment of 2009 and establish a clear timeframe in order to ratify ICCPR; 遵守 2009 年的承诺, 规定批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》的明确时间表	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革, 为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备, 目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.108	Belgium 比利时	Publish or make available precise information on the identity and number of the individuals currently awaiting execution and of those who were executed in the past year; 公布或提供精确资料, 说明目前待处决者的身份和人数, 以及过去一年中被处决者的身份和人数	Not Accepted 不接受 The statistics of death penalty and death penalty with reprieve is included in that of fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years and life imprisonment. There is no separate statistics on death penalty. 在中国法院的司法统计中, 死刑和死缓的数字是与被判处五年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑的罪犯的数字合并统计的, 无单独的死刑统计数字。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2
186.109	Belgium 比利时	Continue to reduce the offences punishable by the death penalty; 继续减少可处以死刑的罪名	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19 th Meeting of the 11 th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development. 关于个人申诉机制问题, 中国认	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 2.2

			为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。	
186.120	Belgium 比利时	Publish a detailed plan for the abolition of re-education camps through labour, re-stating the timeframe of this welcomed measure; 公布废除劳教所的详细计划，重申这一受到欢迎的措施的时限	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.117: Meeting of the Standing Committee of NPC adopted the Resolution of the Standing Committee of NPC on the Abolition of Legal Documents on Re-education through Labour, abolishing the system of re-education through labour. After the abolition of the system, those still serving re-education through labour were set free, and their remaining terms will not be enforced. 2013年12月28日，第十二届全国人大常委会第六次会议通过的《全国人民代表大会常务委员会关于废止有关劳动教养法律规定的决定》，废除了劳动教养制度。劳教制度废止后，对正在被依法执行劳动教养的人员，解除劳动教养，剩余期限不再执行。	Implemented 执行 China abolished the RTL system in December 2013, although other forms of extra-judicial administrative detention are still used. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-12/28/c_133003042.htm
186.5	Benin 贝宁	Take steps towards the ratification of ICCPR; 采取措施，争取批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.17	Benin 贝宁	Take steps towards the ratification of ICCPR's two optional protocols; 采取措施，争取批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》的两项任择议定书	Not Accepted 不接受 Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty.	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1, 2.2

			<p>On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development. 关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	
186.69	Benin 贝宁	Intensify the cooperation with special rapporteurs mandate holders of the United Nations; 深化与联合国特别报告员任务负责人的合作	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3
186.75	Bhutan 不丹	Continue to strengthen its efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups with a particular focus on narrowing the gaps between the different regions; 继续加强努力，保护弱势群体的权利，特别是重点缩小不同地区之间的差距	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5 Poor Recommendation This is based on a problematic presumption that the government has "strengthened" such "efforts." Asking for the "continuation" of something that hasn't been done has the effect of misguidedly praising China.
186.92	Bolivia, Plurinational State of 玻利维亚	Undertake further efforts to eliminate gender discrimination in the labour market and guarantee equal pay for equal work; 作出进一步努力，消除劳动力市场中的性别歧视，并保障同工同酬	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 China's Labour Law, Law on the Promotion of Employment, Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Women and other laws establish the principles of prohibiting gender discrimination in employment and equal pay for equal work for men and women, clearly stipulate that equal pay for equal work and post-based wage system are applied in China. There is no gender discrimination. In practice, China actively protects women's rights and interests of employment. 中国《劳动法》、《就业促进法》、《妇女权益保障法》等法律确立了劳动者就业禁止性别歧视和实行男女同工同	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.1

			酬的原则，明确规定实行男女同工同酬，工资分配实行岗位工资制，按岗位确定工资，不存在性别歧视。实践中积极保护妇女就业权益。	
186.198	Bolivia, Plurinational State of 玻利维亚	Undertake further efforts to promote the tasks of all government departments that provide public services; 作出进一步努力，促进所有提供公共服务的政府部门开展工作	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.9	Botswana 玻利维亚	Continue to take measures towards ratification of the ICCPR; 继续采取措施，争取批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.98	Botswana 玻利维亚	Review its sentencing policy for perpetrators of human trafficking and strengthen assistance measures to victims; 审视对贩运人口者的量刑政策，并加强对受害者的援助措施	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.96: The Chinese government attaches great importance to combating human trafficking. It has adopted resolute and comprehensive measures to effectively prevent and crack down on human trafficking, worked actively for the rescue, settlement and rehabilitation of victims, and conducted effective cooperation with related countries and international organizations in the field of combating human trafficking. 中国政府一贯高度重视反对拐卖人口工作，坚决采取综合措施，有效预防、严厉打击拐卖犯罪活动，积极开展对拐卖受害人的救助、安置和康复工作，在打击人口拐卖领域与有关国家和国际组织开展了卓有成效的合作。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 3.1, 3.3
186.2	Brazil 巴西	Ratify as soon as possible ICCPR; 尽快批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备，目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.100	Brazil 巴西	Introduce a comprehensive and inclusive national plan of action to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, in accordance with international human rights law; 依照国际	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 China has formulated and implemented six national five-year work programs on disability. After the	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.4

		人权法，推行全面和包容的国家行动计划，保障残疾人权利	adoption of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, China has integrated the convention's purposes and principles into its latest five-year work program on disability to its aim and principles. 中国已连续制定和实施六个残疾人事业五年规划，《残疾人权利公约》通过后，其宗旨和原则融入了“中国残疾人事业五年发展纲要”。	
186.106	Brunei Darussalam 文莱达鲁萨兰国	Continue its ongoing efforts to protect the rights of persons with disabilities through relevant laws and regulations; 继续不断努力，通过相关法律法规保护残疾人的权利	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.4
186.182	Brunei Darussalam 文莱达鲁萨兰国	Continue to improve all social security system for all its elderly population; 继续完善惠及全体老年人的各种社会保障体系	Accepted 接受	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.2	Bulgaria 保加利亚	Speed up the ratification of the ICCPR, which has been already signed by China; 加快批准中国已经签署的《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备，目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.109	Bulgaria 保加利亚	Make further progress in the reduction of the scope of capital offences in Chinese legislation; 在缩小中国法律中死刑适用范围方面取得进一步进展	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19 th Meeting of the 11 th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 2.2

			<p>its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> <p>关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	
186.179	Bulgaria 保加利亚	Continue adopting a job friendly policy and ensuring equal employment opportunities for urban and rural residents; 继续采取有利于就业的政策，并确保城乡居民享有平等就业机会	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.40	Burundi 布隆地	Intensify greatly the numerous measures taken in this sector of human rights education; 大力加强在人权教育这一领域采取的诸多措施	<p>Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行</p> <p>See 186.39: The Chinese government attaches great importance to human rights education and promotes it at all levels. China has included human rights education in training programs of civil servants. 中国政府高度重视人权教育并在各个层面大力推进，已在公务员培训班次中纳入人权教育的有关内容。</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Chapter 4</p> <p>Poor Recommendation The contents of HR education and training materials are often not disclosed and the school materials do not clearly promote universal human rights. It is problematic to recommend China “intensify” something that does not exist, and incorrectly presume it has taken “numerous measures.”</p>
186.194	Cambodia 柬埔寨	Continue efforts in implementation of the country’s Plans of Action in particular those relating to the safeguard of the economic, social and cultural rights of the people, including those of the most vulnerable ones and disadvantaged groups; 继续努力实施国家各项《行动计划》，特别是与保障民众经济、社会和文化权利，包括最弱势群体和困难群体的经济、社会和文化权利有关的计划	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.2, 3.5
186.219	Cambodia 柬埔寨	Continue pursuing measures and policy aimed at ensuring the rights of ethnic minorities’ learning, writing and the	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB that ethnic minorities continue to face severe restrictions to

		development of their own languages according to the relevant laws; 继续推行旨在保障少数民族依照相关法律学习、书写和发展本民族语言的权利的措施和政策		use and teach minority languages (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, para. 36). CRC expressed deep concern over discrimination and continuous violations of right of ethnic minority children to freedom of language. (CRC/C/CHN/CO/3-4, para. 25).
186.66	Canada 加拿大	Invite the UN Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to visit North-Eastern China to meet officials and North Korean citizens who have fled to China; 请联合国朝鲜民主主义人民共和国人权问题调查委员会访问中国东北, 面见官员和逃至中国的朝鲜公民	Not Accepted 不接受 China is opposed to politicizing human rights issues, disapproves exerting pressure on a country in the name of human rights, and does not support establishing an UN Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. 中国反对将人权问题政治化, 不赞成利用人权问题向一国施压, 不支持设立联合国朝鲜人权问题调查委员会。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3
186.94	Canada 加拿大	Implement measures to address the sex ratio imbalance in its population given the harm that occurs when many women and girls are missing, and put in place safeguards that ensure policies related to the family are consent-based; 考虑到许多妇女和女童失踪造成的危害, 采取措施解决人口性别比例不平衡问题, 并落实保障措施, 确保与家庭有关的政策征得当事方的同意	Not Accepted 不接受 There is no such situation as many women and children missing in China. 中国不存在大量妇女和女童失踪的情况。	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Sections 3.3
186.122	Canada 加拿大	Release all people in administrative detention for political reasons including bishops, priests, artists, reporters, dissidents, people working to advance human rights, and their family members, and eliminate extra-judicial measures like forced disappearances; 释放所有因政治原因而被行政拘留的人, 包括主教、牧师、艺术家、记者、异见者、推进人权工作者, 以及他们的家人, 并废止强迫失踪等法外措施	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.115: There are no arbitrary or extrajudicial detentions in China. All criminal and security detentions are decided on and implemented based on the Criminal Procedure Law and Law on Public Security Administration of China. According to China's Constitution and relevant laws, all citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief, and shall not harm the national, social and collective interests and legitimate rights of other citizens when exercising the above-mentioned rights. Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted according to law. 中国不存在任意和法外拘留, 所有的刑事拘留和治安拘留均分别依据《刑事诉讼法》和《治安管理处罚法》决定并执行。根据中国《宪法》和相关法律规定, 公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、宗教信仰	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.4

			等方面的自由权利，但公民行使上述权利时不得损害国家、社会和集体的利益及其他公民的合法权利，从事违法犯罪活动将被依法追究 responsibility。	
186.133	Canada 加拿大	Accelerate reform of the administrative justice system so that all persons have access to legal procedures of appeal; 加快行政司法制度改革，以便所有人都能通过法律程序上诉	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 China's Criminal Procedure Law, Civil Procedure Law and Administrative Procedure Law all clearly stipulate that if a party refuses to accept a judgment of first instance of a local people's court, he or she shall have the right to file an appeal. The right of appeal, as a basic procedural right of parties, has been fully embodied and guaranteed in China's judicial activities. 中国《刑事诉讼法》、《民事诉讼法》、《行政诉讼法》均明确规定，当事人不服地方人民法院第一审判决、裁定的，有权提起上诉。上诉权作为当事人的一项基本诉讼权利，在中国司法活动中得到充分体现和保障。	Not Implemented 未执行 While China's administrative and criminal procedure laws have provisions granting the legal right to an appeal, in practice this right is not actually guaranteed due to the lack of an independent judiciary, an issue CESCR expressed concern about in its 2014 COB (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 10). This is often evident in politically-sensitive cases, where the appeals courts almost always uphold the original judgement.
186.131	Canada 加拿大	Take steps to ensure lawyers and individuals working to advance human rights can practice their profession freely, including by promptly investigating allegations of violence and intimidation impeding their work; 采取措施确保律师和从事推进人权工作的个人可以自由执业，包括迅速调查以暴力和恐吓方式妨碍这些人工作的指控	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.8, 2.9
186.142	Canada 加拿大	Stop the prosecution and persecution of people for the practice of their religion or belief including Catholics, other Christians, Tibetans, Uyghurs, and Falun Gong, and set a date for the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief; 停止起诉和迫害信奉宗教或信仰的民众，包括天主教徒、其他基督教徒、藏族、维吾尔族和法轮功，并确定宗教或信仰自由问题特别报告员的访华日期	Not Accepted 不接受 China's Constitution and laws guarantee citizens' freedom of religious belief, and, at the same time, stipulate obligations that citizens must fulfill. The Chinese government handles in accordance with the law illegal religious organizations and individuals that promote superstition and fallacies, deceive the people, instigate and create disturbances, and undermine social stability. "Falun Gong" is not a religion but an out-and-out cult. The purpose of banning "Falun Gong" by the Chinese government in accordance with the law is to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens, and uphold the sanctity of the Constitution	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.7

			and laws. 中国《宪法》和法律保障公民的宗教信仰自由权利，也规定了公民必须承担的义务。对于宣扬迷信邪说，蒙骗群众，挑动制造事端，破坏社会稳定的非法宗教组织和个人，中国政府依法进行管理。“法轮功”不是宗教，是地地道道的邪教。中国政府依法取缔“法轮功”组织，是为了保护公民的基本人权和自由，维护宪法和法律的尊严。	
186.3	Cape Verde 佛得角	Consider ratifying ICCPR; 考虑批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it's very difficult to assess whether the government has "considered" doing this. Proposing an action with no measurable benchmark makes this recommendation weak.
186.130	Cape Verde 佛得角	Further strengthen the conditions in which lawyers exercise their functions; 进一步为律师履行职责创造更好的条件	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.8
186.84	Central African Republic 中非共和国	Fully protect the legitimate rights and interests of ethnic minorities, women, children, the elderly and disabled persons; 充分保护少数民族、妇女、儿童、老年人和残疾人的合法权益	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5
186.200	Chad 乍得	Create a national public service network covering sports for both the urban and rural areas; 创建覆盖城乡的全国公共体育服务网络	Accepted 接受	Partially Implemented 部分执行 China's National Fitness Plan (2011-2015) aimed to increase fitness centers and equipment in urban and rural areas. However, poverty in rural areas, especially remote poor regions, prevents many rural citizens from enjoying equal access to sports and sports facilities. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2016-06/14/c_135435326_5.htm
186.205	Chad 乍得	Strengthen the implementation of compulsory education for nine years; 加强九年义务教育的实施情况	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.211	Chad 乍得	Guarantee the right to education for children of migrant workers; 保障民工子女的受教育权	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.1	Chile 智利	Ratify ICCPR and CPED; 批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》和《保护所有人免	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1

		遭强迫失踪国际公约》	administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备，目前无法提出具体时间表。	
186.114	Chile 智利	Consider a moratorium on the death penalty; 考虑暂停执行死刑	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19 th Meeting of the 11 th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development. 关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it's very difficult to assess whether the government has "considered" adopting a moratorium. Proposing an action with no measurable benchmark makes this recommendation weak.
186.169	Chile 智利	Continue strengthening the protection and promotion of the right of all citizens to publicly express their beliefs and opinions; 继续加强对所有公民公开表达信仰和见解的权的保护和促进	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.5, 2.7 Poor Recommendation This recommendation is based on the incorrect presumption that the State had been "strengthening" such protection and promotion
186.141	Comoros	Guarantees freedom of	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估

	科摩罗	religion in respect of national unity and the territorial integrity of the country; 在考虑民族统一和国家领土完整的情况下保障宗教自由		See Report: Section 2.7 Inappropriate Recommendation Unprincipled: Placing national interest above universal human rights, like freedom of religion.
186.186	Congo 刚果	Continue its efforts in implementing a social security system accessible to urban and rural residents; 继续努力实施覆盖城乡居民的社会保障体系	Accepted 接受	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.43	Congo, Democratic Republic of 刚果民主共和国	Share its experience on human rights education with countries requesting such need; 与有需要的国家分享人权教育方面的经验	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.39: The Chinese government attaches great importance to human rights education and promotes it at all levels. China has included human rights education in training programs of civil servants. 中国政府高度重视人权教育并在各个层面大力推进, 已在公务员培训班次中纳入人权教育的有关内容。	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 See Report: Chapter 4 Inappropriate Recommendation The contents of HR education and training materials are often not disclosed and the school materials do not clearly promote universal human rights. It is thus questionable whether China has any positive experiences to share with other countries.
186.251	Congo, Democratic Republic of 刚果民主共和国	Develop further its bilateral and multilateral cooperation and exchanges, notably in the area of economic, social and cultural rights; 进一步发展双边和多边合作与交流, 尤其是在经济、社会和文化权利方面	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB over human rights violations stemming from China's economic and technical assistance in developing countries. (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, para. 12) Inappropriate Recommendation Other countries may face the same human rights problems as China today if they follow China's experiences of pursuing economic growth at the expense of the environment, public health, rights of workers and migrants, while suppressing freedom of expression, association, and assembly, and democratic participation.
186.103	Costa Rica 哥斯达黎加	Introduce policies oriented towards a better inclusion of all persons with disabilities in all areas of society, in particular children; 推行将包括残疾儿童在内的所有残疾人更好地纳入社会方方面面的导向政策	Accepted 接受	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.4
186.151	Costa Rica 哥斯达黎加	Take the necessary measures to eliminate restrictions on the freedom of expression, including those imposed to national and international journalists; 采取必要措施, 消除对言论自由的限制, 包括对国内和国际记者的限制	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.115: There are no arbitrary or extrajudicial detentions in China. All criminal and security detentions are decided on and implemented based on the Criminal Procedure Law and Law on Public Security Administration of China. According to China's Constitution and relevant laws, all	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.5

			<p>citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief, and shall not harm the national, social and collective interests and legitimate rights of other citizens when exercising the above-mentioned rights. Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted according to law.</p> <p>中国不存在任意和法外拘留，所有的刑事拘留和治安拘留均分别依据《刑事诉讼法》和《治安管理处罚法》决定并执行。根据中国《宪法》和相关法律规定，公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、宗教信仰等方面的自由权利，但公民行使上述权利时不得损害国家、社会和集体的利益及其他公民的合法权利，从事违法犯罪活动将被依法追究。</p>	
186.157	Cote d'Ivoire 科特迪瓦	Strengthen the measures aimed at guaranteeing freedom of expression and freedom of the press; 加强旨在保障言论自由和新闻出版自由的措施	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.5 Poor Recommendation Such guaranteeing measures do not exist. They must first be established and then strengthened, while the numerous measures restricting expression and press must be abolished.
186.247	Côte d'Ivoire 科特迪瓦	Strengthen the actions aimed at guaranteeing the enjoyment of the most fundamental rights and the access to the basic infrastructures in the most remote areas; 加强旨在保障各项最基本权利的享有以及最偏远地区基本基础设施覆盖的行动	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5 Poor Recommendation It's not made clear what are "the most fundamental rights" or whether they affirm international standards. Access to basic infrastructure in remote areas do not necessarily entail protection of social economic and cultural human rights of local ethnic minorities in these areas.
186.164	Cuba 古巴	Investigate activities of fabrication and dissemination of false information, and take measures with regard to persons engaged in illegal activities through Internet; 调查捏造和传播虚假信息的行为，并对通过互联网参与违法活动的人员采取措施	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 See Report: Section 2.5 Inappropriate Recommendation Unprincipled; effectively supports China's draconian cyber policies and persecution of Internet users exercising their freedom of expression and information. Counter-productive to UPR objective to improve/protect human rights.
186.229	Cuba 古巴	Continue carrying out the system of regional autonomy in the ethnic minorities areas and give a more special treatment to ethnic minorities in politics, the economy, culture and education; 继续在少数民族地区实行区域自治制度，并在政治、经济、文化和教育方面给予少数民族	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 CESCR and CEDAW expressed concern in their 2014 COBs that authorities have not respected regional autonomy or given ethnic minorities more special treatment. (CEDAW/C/CHN/CO/7-8, para. 30; E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 38).

		更加特殊的待遇		
186.39	Cyprus 塞浦路斯	Maintain human rights education as a basic part of its National Human Rights Action Plans, including the relevant training of law enforcement agents, public servants and youth; 坚持将人权教育作为《国家人权行动计划》的基本组成部分, 包括对执法人员、公职人员和青少年的相关培训	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 The Chinese government attaches great importance to human rights education and promotes it at all levels. China has included human rights education in training programs of civil servants. 中国政府高度重视人权教育并在各个层面大力推进, 已在公务员培训班次中纳入人权教育的有关内容。	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Chapter 4 Poor Recommendation The contents of HR education and training materials are often not disclosed and the school materials do not clearly promote universal human rights. “Maintain” means affirming these education programs but if their contents do not promote human rights, then this is problematic.
186.4	Czech Republic 捷克共和国	Take steps to an early ratification of the ICCPR; 采取措施, 早日批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.61	Czech Republic 捷克共和国	Ensure that its citizens can freely engage in the UPR process; 确保该国公民可以自由参与普遍定期审议进程	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.9.
186.156	Czech Republic 捷克共和国	Take effective measures to guarantee the freedom of expression and the media through amending existing laws and practices, including its State Secrets Law, and to release all human rights defenders and journalists; 采取有效措施, 通过修改包括《保守国家秘密法》在内的现行法律和做法, 保障言论和媒体自由, 并释放所有人权卫士和记者	Not Accepted 不接受 There are specific provisions in a number of Chinese laws on the freedom of speech and the press. There is no plan to amend the State Secrets Law so far. China is a country under the rule of law. Everyone is equal before the law. Chinese judicial organs deal with people engaging in illegal and criminal activities according to law. 中国多项法律中对言论和媒体自由都有具体规定, 目前尚无修改《保守国家秘密法》的计划。中国是法治国家, 法律面前人人平等, 对于从事违法犯罪活动的人, 司法机关将依法处理。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.5, 2.9
186.233	Czech Republic 捷克共和国	Protect ethnic and religious minorities, including Tibetans and Uyghurs, stop all disproportionate policies against them, while addressing their discontent in a non-violent, dialogical way; 保护少数民族和宗教少数群体, 包括藏族和维吾尔族, 停止针对他们的一切不当政策, 同时以非暴力对话的方式解决他们的不满	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.230: China’s Constitution clearly stipulates that all ethnic groups are equal. The state guarantees the legal rights and interests of all ethnic minorities and forbids discrimination and oppression against any ethnic group. The relevant laws and regulations also fully guarantee all equal rights of ethnic minorities, including participation in the political and religious affairs and expression of cultural identity. Thus, there is no need to take any urgent step in this regard. 中国《宪法》明确规定, 各民族一律平等, 国家保障少数民族的合法权利和利益, 禁止对任何民族的歧视和压迫。有关法律法规亦作出规定, 充分保障少数民族享有包括参与政治和宗教事务及文化认同表达等在内的一切平等权利, 不需要为此采取任何紧急措施。	Not Implemented 未执行 The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights said in a March 2016 statement that he remains concerned about the human rights situation in TAR and XUAR. http://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=17200&LangID=E CESCR and CAT expressed concern over rights violations respectively in their 2014 and 2015 COBs (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 38; CAT/C/CHN/CO/5, para. 40-41).

186.241	Czech Republic 捷克共和国	Protect North Korean refugees in accordance with international law, honouring the principle of non-refoulement; 依照国际法保护朝鲜难民，遵守不驱回原则	Not Accepted 不接受 The Chinese government has consistently followed the principle of non-refoulement and other international practice in refugee management. The illegal entrants from the DPRK are not refugees. Thus, their treatment should be different from that of refugees. The Chinese government follows the international law, domestic law and humanitarian spirit to properly handle the illegal entrants from the DPRK. 中国政府在难民管理中一直遵循“不推回”等国际惯例。非法入境朝鲜人不是难民，对其处理原则应有别于难民。中国一贯遵循国际法、国内法和人道主义精神妥善处理非法入境朝鲜人。	Not Implemented 未执行 The UN Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in DPRK stated in a 2014 report that China had violated international law on non-refoulement in forcibly repatriating DPRK refugees (A/HRC/25/63, para. 43). CAT also expressed concern in its 2015 COB with the continued repatriation of North Korean refugees (CAT/C/CHN/CO/5, para. 46).
186.51	Denmark 丹麦	Effectively implement and establish the necessary institutional mechanisms to ensure the enforcement of existing laws prohibiting torture and dismissing illegally obtained evidence; 切实实施和建立必要的体制机制，确保执行禁止酷刑和排除非法证据的现行法律	Accepted and being implemented 接受并正在执行 Based on the amended Criminal Procedure Law, China's public security organs comprehensively amended the Regulations on Procedures of Handling Criminal Cases for Public Security Organs, which provides for stricter measures on evidence collection, examination, exclusion of illegal evidence and other procedures, and clearly stipulates that evidence, which is discovered as should be excluded during the course of investigation, shall be excluded in accordance with law, and shall not be used as the basis for the approval of an arrest and prosecution review. The amended Regulations also stipulates that public security organs reconfigure the case investigation areas, separate these areas physically from other areas, implement video surveillance, improve security facilities there and strengthen the regulation of the management and use of these areas. 根据修订后的《刑事诉讼法》，中国公安机关全面修订了《公安机关办理刑事案件程序规定》，进一步严格对证据的收集、审查和排除非法证据等程序，明确规定在侦查阶段发现有应当排除的证据的，应当依法排除，明确了不得作为提请批准逮捕、移送审查起诉的依据。同时，公安机关对执法办案场所硬件进行改造，对办案区进行隔离分区设置，实行视频监控，同时完善安全防护设施，大力规范办案区的管理和使用。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.3
186.153	Denmark 丹麦	Ensure that all laws, regulations and judicial interpretations comply with	Not Accepted 不接受 China has yet to ratify the ICCPR.	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.1, 2.5

		the Constitution and the ICCPR to ensure that the constitutionally provided right to freedom of expression is fulfilled; 确保所有法律、法规和司法解释均符合《宪法》与《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》的规定，以确保兑现宪法赋予的言论自由权	中国尚未批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》。	
186.134	Djibouti 吉布提	Continue to guarantee young people the access to legal assistance in conformity with the law; 继续依法保证青年可以获得法律援助	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.8 Poor Recommendation This is based on a misleading presumption: Current law does not “guarantee” access to legal assistance. And the national law has many problems in conforming international human rights standards.
186.68	Ecuador 厄瓜多尔	Consider the possibility of extending an invitation to special procedures to visit China taking into account the appropriate balance between economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights; 考虑向特别程序发出访华邀请的可能性，同时考虑到经济、社会和文化权利与公民权利和政治权利之间的适当平衡	Accepted 接受	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 1.3 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it’s very difficult to assess whether the government has “considered” doing this. Proposing an action with no measurable benchmark makes this recommendation weak.
186.76	Ecuador 厄瓜多尔	Continue the efforts aimed at fighting against poverty and discrimination of the most vulnerable groups; 继续努力脱贫，消除针对最弱势群体的歧视	Accepted 接受	Partial Implemented See Report: Section 3.5 Poor Recommendation The lack of any description of “the most vulnerable groups” makes this recommendation vague and difficult to measure outcome.
186.6	Egypt 埃及	Continue carrying out administrative and judicial reforms to prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR; 继续推行政治和司法改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》作准备	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.1
186.24	Egypt 埃及	Consider acceding to the ICRMW; 考虑加入《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it’s very difficult to assess whether the government has “considered” doing this. Proposing an action with no measurable benchmark makes this recommendation weak.
186.111	Egypt 埃及	Continue observing its national legal safeguards surrounding the application of death penalty as one of the	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2 Poor Recommendation

		legitimate tools of criminal justice; 继续遵守国家相关法律保障, 将死刑作为刑事司法的合法工具之一予以适用		The presumption that the government has “observed” these “legal safeguards” is problematic. Also, fails to draw attention to the need to examine the adequacy of any existing “safeguards.”
186.135	Egypt 埃及	Maintain its effective protection for the family as the fundamental and natural unit of society; 坚持将家庭作为社会的基本单位和自然单位予以有效保护	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 3.1, 3.3, 3.5 Poor Recommendation This contains a problematic presumption that China has “effective protection” for the family, but the current law and practices are not “effective” and do not provide adequate protection.
186.93	Eritrea 厄立特里亚	Further expand and consolidate achievements made in promoting women’s rights and well-being in tandem with its policy and practice of protecting and promoting human dignity; 进一步扩大和巩固在促进妇女权利和福利方面取得的成果, 同时推行保护和促进人的尊严的政策和做法	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.1 Poor Recommendation Asking China “further expand” and “consolidate” any “achievements” diverts attention from serious problems in protecting women’s rights. It is unclear what the “policy and practice” referred to are. This vagueness hinders assessment of outcome.
186.190	Eritrea 厄立特里亚	Maintain and strengthen the achievements made in poverty elimination and further consolidate its continued efforts by giving focus to its integrated rural development schemes and in line with its priority and experience to promote the right to development; 保持和加强在消除贫困方面取得的成绩, 并重点关注综合农村发展方案, 依照优先事项和过往经验, 进一步巩固该国促进发展权的不懈努力	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5 Poor recommendation It’s problematic to assume that the government had an “integrated rural development scheme.” Environmental damage, lack of social security protections for vulnerable groups, and expanding income disparities, are some of the problems with China’s brand of development. It is unclear in this recommendation whether the “right to development” refers to the international standard of development as a human right or merely a right to GDP growth.
186.208	Eritrea 厄立特里亚	Intensify efforts in consolidating the right of education to further raise the level of compulsory education as consolidations as the advance it has made in the human capital formation; 加大努力, 巩固受教育权, 以进一步提高义务教育水平, 巩固在人力资本形成方面取得的进步	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.2	Estonia 爱沙尼亚	Speed up the process of the ratification of the ICCPR; 加快《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》的批准进程	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1

			out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备，目前无法提出具体时间表。	
186.18	Estonia 爱沙尼亚	Speed up the process of ratification of the ICCPR-OP2; 加快《公民权利和政治权利国际公约第二项任择议定书》的批准进程	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> <p>关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>See Report: Section 1.1, 2.2</p>
186.20	Estonia 爱沙尼亚	Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court; 批准《国际刑事法院罗马规约》及《法院特权和豁免协定》	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>China always attaches importance to the role of the international criminal and judicial institutions in safeguarding international peace, promoting international justice, and punishing the most serious international crimes, and actively participates in the development of international criminal and judicial system in a constructive manner. China supports the establishment of an independent, impartial and effective International Criminal Court with</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>See Report: Section 1.1</p>

			<p>universality. However, some practices of ICC cause doubts in the international community. Many countries require ICC to avoid selectivity and double standards when exercising jurisdiction. China will continue to follow ICC's work, and hopes ICC will gain more extensive trust and support via practice. 中国一贯重视国际刑事司法机构在维护国际和平、促进国际法治和惩治最严重国际犯罪等方面发挥的作用，并始终以建设性态度积极参与国际刑事司法制度建设。中方支持建立一个独立、公正、有效且具有普遍性的国际刑事法院，但法院的某些做法在国际社会引起不少质疑，不少国家要求法院管辖有关罪行时避免选择性和双重标准。中方将持续关注国际刑事法院工作，并希望法院通过实践赢得更广泛信任和支持。</p>	
186.161	Estonia 爱沙尼亚	Undertake measures enabling unrestricted use of Internet to all members of the society; 采取措施，使社会的所有成员都可不受限制地使用互联网	<p>Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.159.</p> <p>中国互联网信息流动是开放的、自由的。但随着互联网快速发展，赌博、色情、暴力、黑客等网络安全问题日益威胁公众合法权益。为确保信息安全流动，中国政府有责任防止有害信息泛滥，并采取措施打击网络犯罪。</p>	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.5.
186.80	Ethiopia 埃塞俄比亚	Continue its effort to promote and protect the rights of children including further action against the abduction, maltreatment and abandonment of children; 继续努力促进和保护儿童权利，包括采取进一步行动解决儿童被拐、营养不良和遭到遗弃的问题	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.166	Ethiopia 埃塞俄比亚	Continue the spread of internet connections throughout the rural areas; 继续在所有农村地区普及互联网接入	Accepted 接受	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 2.5
186.83	Finland 芬兰	Create national and local-level systems to protect children from all forms of exploitation, including child labour; 建立全国和地方体系，保护儿童不受任何形式的剥削，包括童工	<p>Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行</p> <p>There are provisions of prohibiting child labour in both China's Labour Law and Law on the Protection of Minors. In 2002, the State Council amended the Provisions on Prohibition of Child Labour, which makes it clear that no units shall hire minors under the age of 16. In the same year, the Criminal Law added provisions on the crime of employing</p>	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3

			<p>child labour in dangerous and heavy labour. China's labour security organs at the state, provincial, municipal and county levels carry out routine inspection, report and special law enforcement activities and take eliminating child labour and protecting lawful rights and interests of minors as their key tasks. 中国《劳动法》和《未成年人保护法》均有禁止使用童工的相关规定。2002年，国务院重新修订《禁止使用童工规定》，明确规定禁止使用不满16周岁的童工。同年，《刑法》增加了关于使用童工从事危重劳动罪的规定。中国的国家、省、市、县四级劳动保障部门通过开展日常巡查检查、举报专查和专项执法检查活动，把消除童工现象和维护未成年工合法权益作为重点工作来抓。</p>	
186.131	Finland 芬兰	<p>Guarantee access to prompt and effective investigation by an independent and impartial body for defence lawyers alleging that their access to their clients has been unlawfully obstructed; 保证据称遭到非法阻碍无法接触委托人的辩护律师可请独立公正的机构迅速开展有效调查</p>	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.8
186.1	France 法国	<p>Ratify the ICCPR; 批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》</p>	<p>Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备，目前无法提出具体时间表。</p>	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.23	France 法国	<p>Ratify the CPED and reform the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to guaranteeing the rights of those deprived of their liberty; 批准《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》并修改《刑事诉讼法》，以期保障被剥夺自由者的权利</p>	<p>Not Accepted 不接受 Regarding OP-CAT and CPED, see 186.16: Concerning the enforced disappearance, China has enacted related regulations, and will carry out the study on the possibility of acceding to the CPED in due time. As for OP-CAT, the Chinese government believes that the promotion and protection of human rights is mainly realized through the efforts of countries themselves, not through the means of visits to state parties. 关于免遭强迫失踪问题，中国已制定相应规定，将适时就加入该公约的可能性进行研究。关于《禁止</p>	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.1

			酷刑公约》任择议定书问题，中国政府认为，促进和保护人权主要依赖各国政府通过自身努力实现，而非基于对缔约国查访的方式。	
186.71	France 法国	Fully cooperate with OHCHR as well as special procedures; 与人权高专办和各特别程序充分合作	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3
186.108	France 法国	Publish official statistics on the application of the death penalty, guarantee the right to a fair defence, and introduce a procedure for pardon petitions with a view to a moratorium on execution; 公布死刑适用情况的官方统计数据，保障公平辩护权，并设立赦免申请程序，以期暂停处决	Not Accepted 不接受 The statistics of death penalty and death penalty with reprieve is included in that of fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years and life imprisonment. There is no separate statistics on death penalty. 在中国法院的司法统计中，死刑和死缓的数字是与被判处五年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑的罪犯的数字合并统计的，无单独的死刑统计数字。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2
186.117	France 法国	Abolish the system of re-education through labour; 废除劳教制度	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 On December 28, 2013, the 6 th Meeting of the Standing Committee of NPC adopted the Resolution of the Standing Committee of NPC on the Abolition of Legal Documents on Re-education through Labour, abolishing the system of re-education through labour. After the abolition of the system, those still serving re-education through labour were set free, and their remaining terms will not be enforced. 2013年12月28日，第十二届全国人大常委会第六次会议通过的《全国人民代表大会常务委员会关于废止有关劳动教养法律规定的决定》，废除了劳动教养制度。劳教制度废止后，对正在被依法执行劳动教养的人员，解除劳动教养，剩余期限不再执行。	Implemented 执行 China abolished the RTL system in December 2013, although other forms of extra-judicial administrative detention are still used. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-12/28/c_133003042.htm
186.159	France 法国	Remove all the obstacles to freedom of information on the Internet, and guarantee freedom of expression, assembly and association for all; 消除互联网上信息自由的一切障碍，并保障人人享有言论、集会和结社自由	Not Accepted 不接受 Flow of information on the Internet is open and free in China. However, with the rapid development of the Internet, cyber security problems such as gambling, pornography, violence, and hacking are posing increasing threats to the legitimate rights and interests of the public. To ensure the safe flow of information, the Chinese government has the responsibility to prevent the flooding of harmful information and take steps to fight cybercrime. 中国互联网信息流动是开放的、自由的。但随着互联网快速发展，赌博、色情、暴力、黑客	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.5, 2.6

			<p>等网络安全问题日益威胁公众合法权益。为确保信息安全流动，中国政府有责任防止有害信息泛滥，并采取措施打击网络犯罪。</p> <p>See also 186.115: There are no arbitrary or extrajudicial detentions in China. All criminal and security detentions are decided on and implemented based on the Criminal Procedure Law and Law on Public Security Administration of China. According to China's Constitution and relevant laws, all citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief, and shall not harm the national, social and collective interests and legitimate rights of other citizens when exercising the above-mentioned rights. Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted according to law. 中国不存在任意和法外拘留，所有的刑事拘留和治安拘留均分别依据《刑事诉讼法》和《治安管理处罚法》决定并执行。根据中国《宪法》和相关法律规定，公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、宗教信仰等方面的自由权利，但公民行使上述权利时不得损害国家、社会和集体的利益及其他公民的合法权利，从事违法犯罪活动将被依法追究 responsibility。</p>	
186.235	France 法国	In light of concerns about the situation of human rights in Xinjiang and Tibet, respond to the invitation addressed to the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to visit these regions; 考虑到有关新疆和西藏人权状况的关切，就邀请宗教或信仰自由问题特别报告员访问上述地区一事作出答复	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>See 186.70: The government will assess its decision to extend a standing invitation to special procedures based on its national conditions. Although China has not extended a standing invitation, China has received many visits by special procedures. China takes every visit by special procedures seriously, and these visits have produced good overall results. 邀请特别机制访问及发出永久邀请应由各国政府根据国情自主决定。尽管中国没有发出永久邀请，但中国接待了很多特别机制访华。中方认真对待每一个特别机制来访，总体效果良好。</p>	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.3, 2.7
186.53	Gabon 加蓬	Continue the reforms aimed at protecting and promoting human rights, particularly the strengthening of legislation and judicial guarantees; 继续推行旨在保护和促进人权的改革，特别是加强法律和司法保障	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See report: Section 1.2

186.109	Germany 德国	Further reduce the number of crimes carrying the death penalty and consider a moratorium and eventual abolition; 进一步减少可判处死刑的罪名, 并考虑暂停执行和最终废除死刑	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> <p>关于个人申诉机制问题, 中国认为, 国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府, 如公民某项权利遭受侵害, 应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题, 保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策, 中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日, 第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况, 继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	<p>Partially implemented 部分执行</p> <p>See Report: Section 2.2</p>
186.117	Germany	Abolish Re-education through Labour, prevent torture, and immediately inform relatives about arrests and effective legal representation; 废除劳教, 防止酷刑, 并立即将逮捕和有效法律代表事宜告知被捕者亲属	<p>Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行</p> <p>On December 28, 2013, the 6th Meeting of the Standing Committee of NPC adopted the Resolution of the Standing Committee of NPC on the Abolition of Legal Documents on Re-education through Labour, abolishing the system of re-education through labour. After the abolition of the system, those still serving re-education through labour were set free, and their remaining terms will not be enforced. 2013年12月28日, 第十二届全国人大常委会第六次会议通过的《全国人民代表大会</p>	<p>Partially implemented 部分执行</p> <p>See Report: Sections 2.3, 2.4, 2.8</p>

			常务委员会关于废止有关劳动教养法律规定的决定》，废除了劳动教养制度。劳教制度废止后，对正在被依法执行劳动教养的人员，解除劳动教养，剩余期限不再执行。	
186.155	Germany 德国	Reform legislation and law enforcement in order to ensure freedom of opinion and expression, including on the internet 改革法律和执法情况，以便保障见解和言论自由，包括互联网上的见解和言论自由	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.5
186.167	Germany 德国	Refrain from impeding civil society and respect its international obligations on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly; 不再阻碍民间社会并遵守和平集会自由权方面的国际义务	Accepted and being implemented 接受并正在执行 See 186.149: In accordance with China's Constitution and relevant national laws, citizens enjoy freedom of expression, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration, and religious belief. The Chinese government guarantees citizens' right to exercise these freedoms in accordance with the law. Chinese judicial organs impartially deal with all violations of citizens' personal and democratic rights according to law. There is no so-called issue of suppressing "human rights defenders". 根据中国《宪法》和有关法律的规定，公民享有言论、出版、集会、结社、游行、示威和宗教信仰的权利，中国政府保障公民依法行使上述权利。对于任何侵害公民人身权利、民主权利的行为，中国司法机关将依法公正处理，不存在所谓打压“人权卫士”问题。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.6
186.232	Germany 德国	Ensure democratic participation of members of all ethnic minorities and allow unhindered access to all minority areas, including Tibet; 确保所有少数民族成员的民主参与，并允许无阻访问所有少数民族地区，包括西藏	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.225: China implements the system of regional ethnic autonomy. Ethnic minority areas formulate relevant policies according to their local characteristics. 中国实行民族区域自治制度，少数民族地区根据各自地域特点制定相应的政策。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.1
186.2	Ghana 加纳	Expedite the ratification of the ICCPR; 加快批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备，目	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1

			前无法提出具体时间表。	
186.25	Ghana 加纳	Consider becoming a party to the ICRMW; 考虑成为《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》缔约国	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it's very difficult to assess whether the government has "considered" doing this. Proposing an action with no measurable benchmark makes this recommendation weak.
186.60	Ghana 加纳	Keep up its commitment to uphold its human rights treaty obligations and engage constructively with the human rights mechanisms, including the special procedures; 恪守承诺, 坚持各项人权条约义务并建设性地参与人权机制, 包括各特别程序	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1,1.3
186.7	Guatemala 危地马拉	Continue the actions undertaken with the view to ratifying the ICCPR; 继续采取行动, 以期批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.1
186.26	Guatemala 危地马拉	Consider the possibility of ratifying the ICRMW; 考虑批准《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》的可能性	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it's very difficult to assess whether the government has "considered" doing this. Proposing an action with no measurable benchmark makes this recommendation weak.
186.1	Hungary 匈牙利	Ratify both the ICCPR and the OP-CAT; 批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》和《禁止酷刑公约任择议定书》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革, 为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备, 目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.70	Hungary 匈牙利	Issue a standing invitation for UN human rights special procedures and accept all requested visits by mandate holders; 向联合国各人权特别程序发出长期邀请, 并接受各任务负责人提出的所有访问请求	Not Accepted 不接受 The government will assess its decision to extend a standing invitation to special procedures based on its national conditions. Although China has not extended a standing invitation, China has received many visits by special procedures. China takes every visit by special procedures seriously, and these visits have produced good overall results. 邀请特别机制访问及发出永久邀请	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3

			应由各国政府根据国情自主决定。尽管中国没有发出永久邀请，但中国接待了很多特别机制访华。中方认真接待每一个特别机制来访，总体效果良好。	
186.129	Hungary 匈牙利	Further improve the regulatory framework for lawyers conducive to the unhindered exercise of their profession, and continue to harmonize laws and regulations with international standards; 进一步完善规范框架，以便律师执业不受阻碍，并继续将法律法规与国际标准相统一	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.8
186.177	Iceland 冰岛	Continue its efforts to enhance labour rights and ensure the safety of workers, including giving full legislative expression of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value; 继续努力加强劳动权利，确保职工安全，包括在法律上充分彰显男女同工同酬原则	Accepted and being implemented 接受并正在执行 See 186.92: China's Labour Law, Law on the Promotion of Employment, Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Women and other laws establish the principles of prohibiting gender discrimination in employment and equal pay for equal work for men and women, clearly stipulate that equal pay for equal work and post-based wage system are applied in China. There is no gender discrimination. In practice, China actively protects women's rights and interests of employment. 中国《劳动法》、《就业促进法》、《妇女权益保障法》等法律确立了劳动者就业禁止性别歧视和实行男女同工同酬的原则，明确规定实行男女同工同酬，工资分配实行岗位工资制，按岗位确定工资，不存在性别歧视。实践中积极保护妇女就业权益。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.1
186.171	India 印度	Make efforts to ensure the participation of women in public affairs especially in Village Committees; 努力确保妇女参与公共事务，特别是参与村民委员会	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.1
186.226	India 印度	Continue to promote economic development in ethnic minority regions and strengthen their capacity for development; 继续促进少数民族地区的经济发展，增强其发展能力	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 concluding observations over rights violations of ethnic minorities, including high rates of unemployment (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 17, 38).
186.36	Indonesia 印度尼西亚	Continue its progressive efforts and measures to implement the second	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 1.2 Poor Recommendation

		NHRAP; 继续逐步努力, 采取渐进措施, 实施第二个《国家人权行动计划》		It's problematic to assume China already has "progressive efforts and measures", when there is no clear evidence to show that such efforts have been made. It's thus beside the point to ask for "continuation" of not-yet-made "efforts."
186.201	Indonesia 印度尼西亚	Further guarantee children's right to health and continue the trend to constantly reduce the mortality rate for children under five years of age; 进一步保障儿童的健康权, 并保持五岁以下儿童死亡率不断下降的势头	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 CRC in its 2012 COB welcomed the reduction of child mortality, but expressed serious concern with the persistence of health disparities between urban and rural areas (CRC/C/CHN/CO/3-4 para. 62). UNDP highlighted China's progress in eliminating child mortality, but warned of challenges due to urban-rural disparity and lack of coverage for marginal groups. http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/post-2015/mdgoverview/overview/mdg4.html
186.41	Iran, Islamic Republic of 伊朗伊斯兰共和国	Continue human rights training for local officials, police commissioners, wardens and directors of Judicial Bureaus; 继续对地方干部、公安局长、监狱长和司法局长进行人权培训	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.39: The Chinese government attaches great importance to human rights education and promotes it at all levels. China has included human rights education in training programs of civil servants. 中国政府高度重视人权教育并在各个层面大力推进, 已在公务员培训班次中纳入人权教育的有关内容。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Chapter 4 Poor Recommendation HR training for officials barely exists, and relevant governmental depts. rarely disclose the contents of training materials, so it is unclear if materials promote universal human rights. Therefore, asking for its "continuation" doesn't address the problem.
186.174	Iran, Islamic Republic of 伊朗伊斯兰共和国	Increase its effort to address the issues of rural and urban migrant workers and their families in a more effective way; 加大努力, 以更加有效的方式解决城乡民工及其家人的问题	Accepted 接受	Partial Implementation 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.220	Iraq 伊拉克	Exert more efforts to protect cultures, especially those of ethnic minorities, and to promote the protection of cultural relics; 作出更多努力保护文化, 特别是少数民族文化, 并促进对文化遗迹的保护	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB over severe restrictions on ethnic minorities to exercise cultural rights, (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 17, 38). According to the NGO Free Tibet, Tibetan culture is under threat from mass Chinese immigration and strict control on Tibetan cultural expression. https://www.freetibet.org/about/history-religion-culture
186.89	Ireland 爱尔兰	Establish anti-discrimination laws and regulations to ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons enjoy equal treatment, including at schools and in the workplace; 设立反歧视法律	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.85: China's Constitution clearly stipulates that all citizens are equal before the law. China prohibits all possible discriminations via	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.2

		法规，确保男女同性恋、双性恋和变性者享有平等待遇，包括在学校和工作场所享有平等待遇	enacting specific laws. China's Law on Regional National Autonomy, Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women, Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Elderly, Law on the Protection of Minors, Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Disabled Persons, Law on the Promotion of Employment and other laws clearly prohibit discriminations based on ethnicity, religion, gender, age, disability and other aspects. 中国《宪法》明确规定公民在法律面前一律平等，并通过制定各项单行法律禁止可能出现的歧视现象和问题。中国《民族区域自治法》、《妇女权益保障法》、《老年人权益保障法》、《未成年人保护法》、《残疾人保障法》、《就业促进法》等法律明确禁止基于民族、宗教、性别、年龄、残疾等方面的歧视。	
186.149	Ireland 爱尔兰	Facilitate the development, in law and practice, of a safe and enabling environment in which both civil society and human rights defenders can operate free from fear, hindrance and insecurity; 推动在法律上和实践中培养安全有利的环境，以便民间社会和人权卫士都可无惧、无阻、安全地开展作	Accepted and being implemented 接受并正在执行 In accordance with China's Constitution and relevant national laws, citizens enjoy freedom of expression, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration, and religious belief. The Chinese government guarantees citizens' right to exercise these freedoms in accordance with the law. Chinese judicial organs impartially deal with all violations of citizens' personal and democratic rights according to law. There is no so-called issue of suppressing "human rights defenders". 根据中国《宪法》和有关法律的规定，公民享有言论、出版、集会、结社、游行、示威和宗教信仰的权利，中国政府保障公民依法行使上述权利。对于任何侵害公民人身权利、民主权利的行为，中国司法机关将依法公正处理，不存在所谓打压“人权卫士”问题。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.5, 2.6, 2.9
186.82	Italy 意大利	Increase efforts to gather data on child abuse with the aim of supporting policy formulation process; 加大努力收集虐待儿童现象数据，以便为政策制定进程提供支持	Not Accepted 不接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.108	Italy 意大利	Publish the figures regarding death sentences and executions; 公布死刑和处决情况的数字	Not Accepted 不接受 The statistics of death penalty and death penalty with reprieve is included in that of fixed-term	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2

			imprisonment of more than five years and life imprisonment. There is no separate statistics on death penalty. 在中国法院的司法统计中，死刑和死缓的数字是与被判处五年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑的罪犯的数字合并统计的，无单独的死刑统计数字。	
186.109	Italy 意大利	Further reduce the offences punishable by death penalty; 进一步减少可处以死刑的罪名	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> <p>关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 2.2
186.143	Italy 意大利	Consider possible revision of its legislation on administrative restrictions in order to provide a better protection of freedom of religion or belief; 考虑对行政限制的相关法律作出可能的修改，以便更好地保护宗教或信仰自由	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.7

186.212	Italy 意大利	Adopt further measures to fully ensure the right to education of children accompanying rural workers migrating to urban areas; 采取进一步措施, 充分确保随农民工迁至城镇地区的儿童的受教育权	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.1	Japan 日本	Timely ratify the ICCPR; 及时批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革, 为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备, 目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.221	Japan 日本	Make further efforts for securing all human rights, including cultural rights of minorities; 进一步努力保障所有人权, 包括少数群体的文化权利	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB over severe restrictions on ethnic minorities to exercise cultural rights, (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 17, 38). According to the NGO Free Tibet, Tibetan culture is under threat from mass Chinese immigration and strict control on Tibetan cultural expression. https://www.freetibet.org/about/history-religion-culture
186.181	Jordan 约旦	Work out methods for implementing the relevant regulations on social security for religious staff; 制定宗教教职人员社会保障相关规定的实施办法	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 The Chinese government has formulated a specific policy to solve the problem of social security for religious clergy, and special work has been carried out accordingly. Up to now, religious clergy has been generally covered by the social security system. 中国政府专门制定了解决宗教教职人员社会保障问题的政策, 并开展专项工作。截至目前, 按照自愿原则, 总体实现社会保障体系对宗教教职人员的覆盖。	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 2.7 China's assessment of its 2 nd Human Rights Action Plan (2012-2015) claimed "Full coverage of the social security system has been realized for religious workers." http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2016-06/14/c_135435326_9.htm However, this claim has not been independently verified, and CHRD has documented non-state organized religions that faced persecution for receiving donations to fund church activities and staff. https://www.nchrd.org/2014/09/prisoner-of-conscience-zhang-shaojie/
186.217	Jordan 约旦	Raise the education level of the disabled and make sure that schoolage disabled children generally receive compulsory education; 提高残疾人的受教育水平, 确保学龄残疾儿童普遍接受义务教育	Accepted 接受	Not implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.4
186.64	Kenya 肯尼亚	Continue to give consideration to the views of treaty bodies and other	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.3, 2.3 Poor Recommendation

		mechanisms; 继续考虑各条约机构和其他机制的意见		“Giving consideration” to these views falls short of recommending a measurable step, such as complying with treaty bodies’ recommendations, Special Procedures’ opinions, and UPR recommendations.
186.121	Korea, Democratic People’s Republic 朝鲜民主主义人民共和国	Continue to push forward the reform on re-education through labour according to China’s national conditions and timetable; 继续根据中国的国情和时间表推进劳教改革	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.117: On December 28, 2013, the 6th Meeting of the Standing Committee of NPC adopted the Resolution of the Standing Committee of NPC on the Abolition of Legal Documents on Re-education through Labour, abolishing the system of re-education through labour. After the abolition of the system, those still serving re-education through labour were set free, and their remaining terms will not be enforced. 2013年12月28日, 第十二届全国人大常委会第六次会议通过的《全国人民代表大会常务委员会关于废止有关劳动教养法律规定的决定》, 废除了劳动教养制度。劳教制度废止后, 对正在被依法执行劳动教养的人员, 解除劳动教养, 剩余期限不再执行。	Implemented 执行 China abolished the RTL system in December 2013, although other forms of extra-judicial administrative detention are still used. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-12/28/c_133003042.htm Poor Recommendation As an extra-judicial detention system, RTL should have been abolished much sooner according to international human rights standards, not conditionally “reformed” according to China’s own “national conditions and timetable.”
181.185	Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of 朝鲜民主主义人民共和国	Continue to provide comprehensive protection to citizens’ economic, social and cultural rights; 继续全面保护公民的经济、社会和文化权利	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5 Poor Recommendation It calls for the continuation of something that has not been practiced, i.e., providing “comprehensive protection” of these rights.
186.13	Korea, Republic of 大韩民国	Expedite the efforts to ratify the ICCPR; 加快努力批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革, 为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备, 目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.214	Korea, Republic of 大韩民国	Continue to make efforts to promote the right to education for children of migrant workers from rural areas; 继续努力促进农民工子女的受教育权	Accepted 接受	Partial Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.3 Poor Recommendation: This recommendation presupposed that such efforts had been made by government. Yet, China has rejected or punished civil society for trying to protect migrant children’s right to education.

186.242	Korea, Republic of 大韩民国	Accept the recommendations of UNHCR on refugee issues including the adoption of national asylum legislation; 接受联合国难民署关于难民问题的各项建议，包括通过国家庇护法律	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 China's Constitution stipulates that asylum may be granted to foreigners who request it for political reasons in China. The Exit and Entry Administration Law of China which came into force on July 1, 2013 stipulates that foreigners applying for refugee status may, during the screening process, stay in China on the strength of temporary identity certificates issued by public security organs; foreigners who are recognized as refugees may stay or reside in China on the strength of refugee identity certificates issued by public security organs. China places importance on the refugee legislation, and is actively promoting the relevant legislation along with its domestic legislation progress. 中国《宪法》规定，对于因为政治原因要求避难的外国人，中国可以给予受庇护的权利。2013年7月1日起实施的《出入境管理法》规定：“申请难民地位的外国人，在难民地位甄别期间，可以凭公安机关签发的临时身份证明在中国境内停留；被认定为难民的外国人，可以凭公安机关签发的难民身份证件在中国境内停留居留。”中国重视难民立法，正结合国内立法进程积极推进。	Not Implemented 未执行 While CAT welcomed the adoption of the 2012 Exit-Entry Administrative Law, which contains provisions on the treatment of refugees, it said in its 2015 COB that it remains concerned over the absence of national asylum legislation and administrative procedures. (CAT/C/CHN/CO/5, paras. 4, 46)
186.243	Korea, Republic of 大韩民国	Provide adequate protection to asylum seekers and cross-border refugees including especially those from neighbouring countries, in accordance with humanitarian considerations and relevant international norms such as the principle of non-refoulement; 出于人道主义考虑并依照不驱回原则等相关国际规范，对寻求庇护者和跨境难民提供适足保护，特别是来自邻国的寻求庇护者和跨境难民	Not Accepted 不接受 The Chinese government has consistently followed the principle of non-refoulement and other international practice in refugee management. China follows the non-refoulement principle and offers corresponding protection for all asylum seeker and cross-border refugees, be they from neighbouring countries or other countries. Therefore, there is no need to make a special request concerning “refugees from neighbouring countries”. 中国政府在难民管理中一直遵循“不推回”等国际惯例，无论寻求庇护者或者难民来自于邻国还是来自于其他国家，中方都遵循“不推回”原则，对其提供相应的保护。因此，没有必要专门对“来自邻国的难民”提出特殊的要求。	Not Implemented 未执行 The UN Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in DPRK stated in a 2014 report that China had violated international law on non-refoulement in forcibly repatriating DPRK citizens (A/HRC/25/63, para. 43). CAT also expressed concern in its 2015 COB with the continued repatriation of North Korean refugees (CAT/C/CHN/CO/5, para. 46).
186.81	Kuwait 科威特	Increase the number of institutions providing professional services for the upbringing and protection of orphans, protection of homeless children and the rehabilitation	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.4

		of children with disabilities; 增加提供孤儿抚养和保护、 无家可归儿童保护和残疾儿 童康复专业服务的机构数量		
186.125	Kyrgyzstan 吉尔吉斯斯坦	Continue implementation of the comprehensive judicial reform which ensures that the judicial authorities exercise their powers in accordance with the law; 继续实施全面 司法改革, 确保司法部门依 法行使权力	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.8 Judicial reform in China has not been comprehensive, and CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB about the lack of independence of the judiciary in China. (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 10)
186.8	Latvia 拉脱维亚	Continue its national reforms with an aim to ratify the ICCPR; 继续推行国家改 革, 目标是批准《公民权利 和政治权利国际公约》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.27	Latvia 拉脱维亚	Explore options to accede to the Rome Statute of the ICC; 探讨加入《国际刑事法院罗 马规约》的可能方式	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it is hard to know or assess whether the government has “explored options.”
186.70	Latvia 拉脱维亚	Step up cooperation with the special procedures and consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council; 加强与各特别程序的合作, 并考虑向人权理事会所有特 别程序任务负责人发出长期 邀请(拉脱维亚); 向联合国 各人权特别程序发出长期邀 请, 并接受各任务负责人提 出的所有访问请求	Not Accepted 不接受 The government will assess its decision to extend a standing invitation to special procedures based on its national conditions. Although China has not extended a standing invitation, China has received many visits by special procedures. China takes every visit by special procedures seriously, and these visits have produced good overall results. 邀请特别机制访问及发出永久 邀请应由各国政府根据国情自主决 定。尽管中国没有发出永久邀请, 但 中国接待了很多特别机制访华。中方 认真接待每一个特别机制来访, 总体 效果良好。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3
186.249	Lebanon 黎巴嫩	Strengthen standing efforts aiming at the realization of the right to development especially through sharing experiences and best practices with other developing countries; 加强旨在实现发 展权的长期努力, 特别是与 其他发展中国家分享经验和 最佳做法	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB over human rights violations stemming from China’s economic and technical assistance in developing countries. (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, para. 12) Inappropriate Recommendation Other countries may face the same human rights problems as China today if they follow its experiences of pursuing economic growth at the expense of the environment, public health, rights of workers and migrants, while suppressing freedom of expression, association, and assembly, and democratic participation.
186.213	Lesotho	Continue to attach great	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行

	莱索托	importance to safeguarding the compulsory education rights of children accompanying rural migrant workers; 继续高度重视保障农民工随迁子女接受义务教育的权利		See Report: Section 3.3 Poor Recommendation The Chinese government has not been attaching great importance to education of migrant workers' children, so it is problematic to recommend China "continue" to do so.
186.139	Malaysia 马来西亚	Continue promoting the freedom of religious belief and safeguarding social and religious harmony among its people; 继续促进宗教信仰自由并保障中国人民的社会与宗教和谐	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.7 Poor Recommendation This recommendation asks for the "continuation" of something that the government hasn't done, "promoting the freedom of religious belief."
186.189	Malaysia 马来西亚	Redouble its efforts in implementing poverty alleviation projects and promoting the development of impoverished areas; 加倍努力实施扶贫工程, 推动贫困地区发展	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.1	Maldives 马尔代夫	Ratify the ICCPR, which was signed by China in 1998; Accede to the First OP to the ICCPR; 批准中国已于 1998 年签署的《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》; 加入《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》的《第一项任择议定书》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革, 为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备, 目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.97	Mali 马里	Combat the crimes of abduction of and trafficking in women, provide women victims with physical and psychological rehabilitation services with a view to their integration into the society, continue improving the pension system covering urban and rural areas; 打击拐卖妇女的犯罪行为, 向妇女受害者提供身心康复服务以便她们重返社会, 继续完善城乡养老金制度	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 China has established and continued to improve the unified social old-age pension system covering both rural and urban residents. 中国已建立并继续健全覆盖城乡居民的统一的社会保障体系。See also 189.96: The Chinese government attaches great importance to combating human trafficking. It has adopted resolute and comprehensive measures to effectively prevent and crack down on human trafficking, worked actively for the rescue, settlement and rehabilitation of victims, and conducted effective cooperation with related countries and international organizations in the field of combating human trafficking. 中国政府一贯高度重视反对拐卖人口工作, 坚决采取综合措施, 有效预防、严厉打击拐卖犯罪活动, 积极开展对拐卖受害人的救助、安置和康复工作, 在打击人口拐卖领域与	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Sections 3.1, 3.5

			有关国家和国际组织开展了卓有成效的合作。	
186.77	Mauritius 毛里求斯	Continue to protect the rights of children; 继续保护儿童权利	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.188	Mauritius 毛里求斯	Intensify its efforts to eradicate poverty and improve health care facilities for its people; 加大努力, 消除贫困并改善人民群众的医疗设施	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.35	Mexico 墨西哥	Consider including civil society in the assessment sessions of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and in the formulation and preparation of the corresponding National Report; 考虑让民间社会参与《国家人权行动计划》评估会议以及相应国家报告的制定和编写工作	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.2
186.49	Mexico 墨西哥	Harmonize the definition of torture contained in the national legislation with the requirements of the CAT and ensure that statements obtained under duress are not admitted in court; 使国内法律所载的酷刑定义符合《禁止酷刑公约》的要求, 并确保法院对胁迫所得供词不予采信	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 The amended Criminal Procedure Law of China further makes it clear that confessions obtained through extortion or other illegal means should be excluded. 中国修改后的《刑事诉讼法》进一步明确采用刑讯逼供等非法方式收集的言词证据应当予以排除。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.3
186.86	Mexico 墨西哥	Ensure proper registration of all boys and girls born in China in order to protect their rights to legal personality and equality before the law; 确保对所有在中国境内出生的男童和女童进行适当登记, 以保护他们的法律人格权利和在法律面前平等的权利	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.91	Moldova, Republic of 摩尔多瓦共和国	Take further measures to promote gender equality and eradicate stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women in society; 采取进一步措施, 促进性别平等, 并消除有关妇女在社会中作用和责任的定型观念	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.1
186.95	Moldova, Republic of 摩尔多瓦共和国	Adopt a comprehensive law for combatting domestic violence; 通过一项全面法律, 打击家庭暴力行为	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.1
186.28	Mongolia 蒙古	Continue its efforts on the ratification of other human	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1

		rights instruments and relevant protocols; 继续努力批准其他人权文书和相关议定书		
186.191	Morocco 摩洛哥	Continue its national policy aimed at improving the access of citizens to subsistence and to development, and improve continuously the standard of living of the population according to the national conditions of China; 继续实施旨在改善公民生计和发展机会的国家政策, 并按照中国国情不断改善民众的生活水平	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.202	Morocco 摩洛哥	Improve the quality of maternity services in urban and rural areas, increase the proportion of children born in hospitals and reduce the child mortality rate; 改进城乡孕产服务质量, 提高在医院出生的儿童比例, 并降低儿童死亡率	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 CRC in its 2012 COB welcomed the reduction of female and child mortality, but expressed serious concern with the persistence of health disparities between urban and rural areas (CRC/C/CHN/CO/3-4 para. 62) UNDP highlighted China's progress in eliminating child mortality, but warned of challenges due to urban-rural disparity and lack of coverage for marginal groups. http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/post-2015/mdgoverview/overview/mdg4.html However, concerns have been raised after the government reported that the rate of maternal deaths in the first six months of 2016 was 30% higher than in 2015. http://english.caixin.com/2016-09-29/100993345.html
186.192	Mozambique 莫桑比克	Continue to increase the investment in poverty alleviation and gradually raise the standards for poverty alleviation, and thereby reduce the number of impoverished population; 继续增加对扶贫工作的投入, 逐步提高扶贫标准, 从而减少贫困人口数目	Accepted 接受	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.195	Mozambique 莫桑比克	Ensure the safety of drinking water by promoting the construction of a monitoring network for the safety of drinking water; 促进建设饮用水安全监督网络, 从而确保饮用水安全	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 Chinese government monitoring data on water quality is kept secret. According to a 2015 NGO report from China Water Risk and China Dialogue, civil society groups have been forced to self-test water to check the safety of drinking water. In one test, half of the cities tested failed under the National Drinking Water Standard, highlighting the need for the government to publish

				its data. http://chinawaterrisk.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Chinas-Long-March-To-Drinking-Water-2015-EN.pdf
186.165	Myanmar 缅甸	Strengthen institutional guarantees for the legitimate rights and interests of news agencies and journalists; 加强新闻机构和记者合法权益的制度保障	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.5 Poor Recommendation News agencies in China are state controlled. Their “legitimate rights and interests” are largely those of the state – controlling information and carrying out censorship, which differ from individual journalists’ rights and interests – and journalists’ right to free press has not been protection.
186.176	Myanmar 缅甸	Continue to use the platform of All-China Federation of Trade Unions to safeguard the rights of employees to get employed, paid and social security; 继续利用中华全国总工会的平台保障职工就业、得到报酬和社会保障的权利	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 Inappropriate Recommendation The ACFTU is a government-run organization, not an independent or free trade union, hence not a platform where workers’ rights could be “safeguarded.” Supporting the “continued” use of this state-controlled platform contravenes ICESCR, which protects the right to form and join independent trade union. China ratified ICESCR, but made a reservation on the article on trade union rights.
186.21	Namibia 纳米比亚	Ratify outstanding core human rights instruments, including the ICCPR; 批准尚未加入的核心人权文书, 包括《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1. China has ratified many core human rights conventions. China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革, 为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备, 目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.112	Namibia 纳米比亚	Abolish the death penalty; 废除死刑	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China’s position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011,	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2

			Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development. 关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。	
186.144	Namibia 纳米比亚	Strengthen the human rights framework to ensure religious freedoms; 加强人权框架，确保宗教自由	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.1, 2.7
186.244	Namibia 纳米比亚	Continue promoting the right to development; 继续促进发展权	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 Poor Recommendation The Chinese government has not promoted the "right to development" as a human right to equitable and participatory human development. Expanding income disparities and worsening pollution in China demonstrate that economic development, per se, does not benefit protection of social and economic rights.
186.196	Nepal 尼泊尔	Continue advancing the right to housing for farmers and herdsmen; 继续推进农牧民的住房权	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 CESCR raised concerns over the forced resettlement of nomadic persons in its 2014 COB (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, para. 31). Poor Recommendation This presupposes that housing right of farmers and herdsmen had been "advancing" without showing any recognition of the country's widespread forced eviction/relocation and violent demolition affecting these groups.
186.227	Nepal 尼泊尔	Continue promoting economic development in all regions and strengthening their self-development capacity; 继续促进所有地区	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 CESCR expressed concern over widespread discrimination against ethnic minorities in the fields of employment, social security,

		的经济发展，加强其自我发展能力		housing, health and education (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, para. 14). See also, Andrew Martin Fischer, <u>The Disempowered Development of Tibet in China: A Study in the Economics of Marginalization</u> (ISBN-10: 0739134388).
186.90	Netherlands 荷兰	Include a prohibition of discrimination of any kind, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, ethnicity, religion and infection with HIV, in labour and employment law in line with international standards; 按照国际标准，在劳动和就业法律中加入禁止一切歧视的规定，包括基于性取向和性别身份、族裔、宗教和艾滋病感染情况的歧视	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 The Labour Law of China stipulates that workers shall not be discriminated on grounds of ethnicity, race, sex and religious beliefs. The Law on the Promotion of Employment of China contains systematic stipulations against employment discriminations. 中国《劳动法》规定，劳动者就业，不因民族、种族、性别、宗教信仰不同而受歧视。《就业促进法》对反对就业歧视作出较为系统的规定。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.2
186.150	Netherlands 荷兰	Allow national and international NGOs to play a full and active role in promoting and protecting human rights, specifically by expanding registration to all categories of NGOs and social organizations in China and by expanding their freedom to operate effectively; 允许国内和国际非政府组织在促进和保护人权方面发挥充分和积极的作用，特别是将许可登记的范围扩大至中国所有类别的非政府组织和社会组织，并给予它们更大的自由以有效开展工作	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.6
186.10	New Zealand 新西兰	Move towards ratification of the ICCPR at the earliest possible date; 争取尽早批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.59	New Zealand 新西兰	Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles; 按照《巴黎原则》设立国家人权机构	Not Accepted 不接受 China has not established a national human rights institution in terms of the Paris Principles. However, many government agencies in China assume and share similar responsibilities. The issue of establishing a national human rights institution falls into China's sovereignty, and should be considered in a holistic manner in accordance with its national conditions. 中国尚未设立《巴黎原则》意义上的国家人权机构，但许多部门承担着类似的职责。是否及何时设立国家人权机构是中国	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.2

			主权范围内的事情，将按照实际需要予以综合考虑。	
186.107	New Zealand 新西兰	Continue reform towards eventual abolition of the death penalty, including greater transparency around its use; 继续改革，争取最终废除死刑，包括让死刑的使用情况更加透明	Not Accepted See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development. 关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2 Poor Recommendation Authorities have not indicated there will be reforms towards abolishing the death penalty or greater transparency. It's problematic to ask China to "continue" such non-existing reforms.
186.236	New Zealand 新西兰	Resume the two-way dialogue in Tibet; 恢复西藏的双向对话	Not Accepted 不接受 The position of the Chinese central government on contact and negotiation with the Dalai Lama is consistent, and its attitude serious, and the door for dialogue is always open. The key to continue the dialogue is in the Dalai Lama's hands. The Dalai Lama must fundamentally reassess and thoroughly correct his political claims, stop plotting and instigating violent criminal activities and activities aimed at seeking "Tibet independence" and splitting the	Not Implemented 未执行 According to the NGO International Campaign for Tibet, the two-way dialogue has stalled due to longstanding preconditions set by the Chinese government, despite the Tibetan Central Administration and Dalai Lama's stated desire for peaceful negotiations on the Middle Way Approach (genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China). https://www.savetibet.org/pol-icy-center/chronology-of-tibetan-chinese-relations-1979-to-2013/ ;

			<p>motherland, so as to create conditions for progress in contact and negotiation. The persons to contact and negotiate should only be the personal representatives of the Dalai Lama, instead of the “Tibetan government-in-exile”. 中国中央政府与达赖喇嘛接触商谈的立场是一贯的，态度是认真的，对话的大门始终是敞开的。能否继续关键看达赖喇嘛。达赖喇嘛必须对自己的政治主张进行根本反思和彻底改正，停止策划煽动暴力犯罪活动和一切谋求“西藏独立”、分裂祖国的活动，为接触商谈取得进展创造条件。接触商谈的对象只能是达赖喇嘛的私人代表，而不是什么“西藏流亡政府”。</p>	<p>http://www.dalailama.com/messages/middle-way-approach In a 2012 statement, the High Commissioner for Human Rights said, “Social stability in Tibet will never be achieved through heavy security measures and suppression of human rights.” http://newsarchive.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12729&LangID=E However, The Chinese government has instead responded to legitimate human rights concerns by Tibetans with violence. A 2015 report from the International Campaign for Tibet documented widespread use of torture and impunity, and a 2015 report by the US State Department highlighted severe restrictions on Tibetan’s human rights. https://www.savetibet.org/torture-and-impunity-29-cases-of-tibetan-political-prisoners/; https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/252967.pdf</p>
186.50	Niger 尼日尔	Continue to improve the legal system, so that it reflects the will expressed through the reform of 2012, in order to further ensure the protection of human rights; 继续完善法律制度，使之体现 2012 年改革表达的意愿，以便进一步确保保护人权	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.8
186184	Niger 尼日尔	Continue to improve living conditions in rural areas through the realization of social infrastructures and guaranteeing better services for its population; 继续改善农村地区的生活条件，落实社会基础设施并保证为民提供更好的服务	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.65	Nigeria 尼日利亚	Continue to maintain contact and constructive dialogue with the human rights treaty bodies; 继续保持与各人权条约机构的联络和建设性对话	Accepted 接受	Not implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3
186.126	Nigeria 尼日利亚	Continue with judicial reforms with a view to strengthening human rights safeguards; 继续推行司法改革，以期强化各项人权保障措施	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.8 Judicial reform in China has not been comprehensive, and CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB about the lack of independence of the judiciary in China. (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 10)
186.148	Nigeria 尼日利亚	Intensify efforts to facilitate the participation of NGOs, academic institutions and the	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.5, 2.6, 2.9

		media in safeguarding human rights; 加紧努力, 为非政府组织、学术机构和媒体参与保障人权提供便利		
186.11	Norway 挪威	Move towards ratification of the ICCPR in the near future; 争取在不久的将来批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革, 为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备, 目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.128	Norway 挪威	Increase judicial transparency in the use of the death penalty; 提高使用死刑过程中的司法透明度	Not accepted 不接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: 2.2
186.154	Norway 挪威	Make further efforts towards safeguarding the freedom of expression of all citizens; 作出进一步努力, 力求保障所有公民的言论自由	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.5 Poor Recommendation China cannot be said to have made “efforts” toward “safeguarding” free expression. It’s thus misleading to recommend it to make “further efforts.”
186.99	Oman 阿曼	Exert more efforts and take measures to promote women’s rights and protection in accordance to traditional Chinese norms and values, to achieve more progress in various fields; 作出更大努力并采取措施, 按照中国的传统规范和价值观促进妇女权利和对妇女的保护, 从而在各个领域取得更大进展	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 See Report: Section 3.1 Inappropriate Recommendation This recommendation gives “traditional norms & values” a higher priority or importance than women’s rights as human rights; it’s thus incompatible to the guiding principles of UPR.
186.237	Pakistan 巴基斯坦	Strengthening of efforts to take action against criminals who instigate, intimidate or help others to commit self-immolations; 进一步努力, 对煽动、恐吓或协助他人自焚的犯罪分子采取行动	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 The High Commissioner for Human Rights said she was disturbed by allegations of rights violations in Tibet which led to an alarming escalation in self-immolations as a form of protest. The High Commissioner urged China in 2012 to allow independent and impartial monitors to visit and assess the conditions on the ground in Tibet, but to date no access has been granted to the High Commissioner or Special Procedures. http://newsarchive.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12729&LangID=E Inappropriate Recommendation This recommendation in effect urges China to systematically persecute ethnic Tibetans whom the

				government accused of “inciting self-immolation.” Such a recommendation is not oriented to address human rights abuses at the roots of ethnic repression, cultural destruction, deprivation of religious freedom, exploitation of natural resources, and ecological and environmental degradation in Tibet, which ultimately led to this desperate form of protest. Rather, it advocates further political repression.
186.239	Pakistan 巴基斯坦	Continue to counter the East Turkistan terrorist organizations to prevent their violent activities, and assist the ordinary people being deceived and victimized by these organizations to resume their normal lives; 继续打击“东突厥斯坦”恐怖组织，防止其从事暴力活动，帮助受这些组织蒙骗和伤害的普通大众恢复正常生活	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 Inappropriate Recommendation This is not a human rights-based recommendation: The Chinese government has systematically suppressed the right to religious freedom and cultural rights of ethnic Uyghurs in the name of countering “terrorists” and “separatists.” This recommendation supports such “counter-terrorism” measures that have been used to override human rights.
186.45	Palestine, State of 巴勒斯坦国	Integrate human rights knowledge into relevant courses and the legal education curriculum; 将人权知识纳入相关课程和法律教育课程	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.39: The Chinese government attaches great importance to human rights education and promotes it at all levels. China has included human rights education in training programs of civil servants. 中国政府高度重视人权教育并在各个层面大力推进，已在公务员培训班次中纳入人权教育的有关内容。	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Chapter 4
186.88	Palestine, State of 巴勒斯坦国	Improve the collection and publishing of gender-specific data in the fields of economic and social development; 改善经济和社会发展领域性别分列数据的收集和公布情况	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 The China National Bureau of Statistics has established gender-specific statistics mechanism, and formulated relatively complete gender-specific statistical indicator system that covers economy, population, health care, education, employment, social security, social service, women’s participation in state affairs, law protection, social living environment and other areas. Through the gender-specific statistical system, China has collected a large quantity of gender-specific statistical data, and edited many gender-specific statistical publications, reflecting the status of Chinese women’s development, progress in achieving gender equality and the living conditions of the two genders. 中国国家统计局建立了性别统计制度，形成一整套较为完善	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.1

			的分性别统计指标体系，涵盖了经济、人口、卫生保健、教育、就业、社会保障、社会服务、妇女参政议政、法律保护、社会生活环境等领域。通过性别统计报表制度，收集了大量性别统计数据，编辑了多种性别统计出版物，从多方面反映中国妇女的发展现状、实现男女平等的进程与两性生存状况。	
186.175	Palestine, State of 巴勒斯坦国	Strengthen efforts to promote and protect the rights of people living in rural areas and the situation of rural migrant workers; 加强努力，促进和保护农村地区人民的权利，改善和维护农民工的境况	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.138	Poland 波兰	Take the necessary measures to ensure that the rights to freedom of religion, culture and expression are fully observed and protected in every administrative entity of China; 采取必要措施，确保在中国的每个行政实体均充分尊重和保护宗教、文化和言论自由权	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 China's Constitution provides for citizens' freedom of religious belief. All civil servants in administrative entities are citizens of the People's Republic of China, and enjoy the freedom of religious belief. The Chinese government does not interfere in their religious belief. Meanwhile, according to the Civil Servant Law of China, the government shall not take religions belief into consideration when recruiting, selecting, and appointing civil servants. 中国《宪法》规定，公民有宗教信仰自由。中国所有行政机关公务员都是中华人民共和国公民，都享有宗教信仰自由。中国政府不干涉公务员的宗教信仰。同时，中国政府在录取、选拔任用公务员时，依照《公务员法》有关规定，不将个人宗教信仰状况列为考核考察条件。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Chapter 2.7
186.151	Poland 波兰	Repeal any unreasonable restrictions on freedom of expression particularly for the media; 废除任何对言论自由的不合理限制，尤其是对媒体言论自由的不合理限制	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.115: There are no arbitrary or extrajudicial detentions in China. All criminal and security detentions are decided on and implemented based on the Criminal Procedure Law and Law on Public Security Administration of China. According to China's Constitution and relevant laws, all citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief, and shall not harm the national, social and collective interests and legitimate rights of other citizens when exercising the above-mentioned rights. Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted according to law.	Not Implemented 未执行 See Reports: Section 2.5

			中国不存在任意和法外拘留，所有的刑事拘留和治安拘留均分别依据《刑事诉讼法》和《治安管理处罚法》决定并执行。根据中国《宪法》和相关法律规定，公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、宗教信仰等方面的自由权利，但公民行使上述权利时不得损害国家、社会和集体的利益及其他公民的合法权利，从事违法犯罪活动将被依法追究。	
186.158	Poland 波兰	Ensure that proper investigations are conducted in all cases of attacks on journalists, media workers and human rights defenders; 确保对所有攻击记者、媒体工作者和人权卫士的案件均予以妥善调查	Accepted and being implemented 接受并正在执行 See 186.149: In accordance with China's Constitution and relevant national laws, citizens enjoy freedom of expression, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration, and religious belief. The Chinese government guarantees citizens' right to exercise these freedoms in accordance with the law. Chinese judicial organs impartially deal with all violations of citizens' personal and democratic rights according to law. There is no so-called issue of suppressing "human rights defenders". 根据中国《宪法》和有关法律的规定，公民享有言论、出版、集会、结社、游行、示威和宗教信仰的权利，中国政府保障公民依法行使上述权利。对于任何侵害公民人身权利、民主权利的行为，中国司法机关将依法公正处理，不存在所谓打压“人权卫士”问题。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.5, 2.9
186.12	Portugal 葡萄牙	Continue its endeavours to ratify the ICCPR in the very near future; 继续努力在近期批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备，目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.19	Portugal 葡萄牙	Sign and ratify the OP-ICESCR and the OP-CRC-IC; 签署和批准《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约任择议定书》和《儿童权利公约关于来文程序的任择议定书》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1

			<p>exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> <p>关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	
186.85	Portugal 葡萄牙	Inscribe the legal definition of discrimination in Chinese laws as a means to enhance Chinese efforts in this regard; 将歧视的法律定义写入中国法律，以便加强中国在这方面的努力	<p>Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行</p> <p>China's Constitution clearly stipulates that all citizens are equal before the law. China prohibits all possible discriminations via enacting specific laws. China's Law on Regional National Autonomy, Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women, Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Elderly, Law on the Protection of Minors, Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Disabled Persons, Law on the Promotion of Employment and other laws clearly prohibit discriminations based on ethnicity, religion, gender, age, disability and other aspects. 中国《宪法》明确规定公民在法律面前一律平等，并通过制定各项单行法律禁止可能出现的歧视现象和问题。中国《民族区域自治法》、《妇女权益保障法》、《老年人权益保障法》、《未成年人保护法》、《残疾人保障法》、《就业促进法》等法律明确禁止基于民族、宗教、性别、年龄、残</p>	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.2

			疾等方面的歧视。	
186.107	Portugal 葡萄牙	Continue to work towards the full abolition of death penalty and consider adopting an immediate de facto moratorium; 继续努力争取完全废除死刑并考虑立即在事实上暂停执行死刑	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> <p>关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>See report: section 2.2</p> <p>Poor Recommendation</p> <p>Authorities have not indicated that abolishing the death penalty is a goal. It's problematic to ask it to "continue to work towards" something that does not exist; and it is impossible to know or measure any "consideration" towards adopting a moratorium.</p>
186.206	Portugal 葡萄牙	Continue to invest and take appropriate measures to ensure that all school age children enjoy fully the right to education; 继续投入并采取适当措施，确保所有学龄儿童充分享有受教育权	Accepted 接受	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>See Report: Section 3.3</p>
186.58	Qatar 卡塔尔	Continue efforts in theoretical research related to national human rights organs; 继续开展有关国家人权机构的理论研究	Accepted 接受	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>See Section 1.2</p> <p>Poor Recommendation:</p> <p>This recommendation did not ask China to undertake any concrete actions relevant to a specific human rights goal, such as establishing an independent National Human Rights</p>

				Institute, and instead it uses indirect language like “continue efforts in theoretical research,” which is difficult to measure a concrete outcome.
186.203	Qatar 卡塔尔	Improve maternity care services especially in rural areas and work to increase the percentage of women who give birth in hospitals and to decrease maternal mortality rate during birth; 改进孕产服务, 特别是农村地区的孕产服务, 并努力提高在医院生产的妇女比例, 并降低产妇分娩期间死亡率	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 CRC in its 2012 COB welcomed the reduction of female and child mortality, but expressed serious concern with the persistence of health disparities between urban and rural areas (CRC/C/CHN/CO/3-4 para. 62) UNDP highlighted China’s progress in eliminating child mortality, but warned of challenges due to urban-rural disparity and lack of coverage for marginal groups. http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/post-2015/mdgoverview/overview/mdg4.html However, concerns have been raised after the government reported that the rate of maternal deaths in the first six months of 2016 was 30% higher than in 2015. http://english.caixin.com/2016-09-29/100993345.html
186.96	Romania 罗马尼亚	Continue to adopt appropriate measures in combating the trafficking of human beings; 继续采取适当措施, 打击贩运人口行为	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 The Chinese government attaches great importance to combating human trafficking. It has adopted resolute and comprehensive measures to effectively prevent and crack down on human trafficking, worked actively for the rescue, settlement and rehabilitation of victims, and conducted effective cooperation with related countries and international organizations in the field of combating human trafficking. 中国政府一贯高度重视反对拐卖人口工作, 坚决采取综合措施, 有效预防、严厉打击拐卖犯罪活动, 积极开展对拐卖受害人的救助、安置和康复工作, 在打击人口拐卖领域与有关国家和国际组织开展了卓有成效的合作。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 3.1, 3.3
186.168	Russian Federation 俄罗斯联邦	Expand channels and mechanism of direct dialogue between the Government and the population; 拓宽政府与民众直接对话的渠道和机制	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.1, 2.5, 2.9
186.183	Russian Federation 俄罗斯联邦	Continue the policy of strengthening guarantees of social and economic rights of citizens, in particular in the area of education, health care, social protection and labour, and give special attention to the vulnerable groups such as children, persons with	Accepted 接受	Not implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 Poor Implementation There has hardly been such a national “policy of strengthening” these protections; current policies need to be reformed and fixed, not simply “continued.”

		disabilities and national minorities; 继续实施加强公民的社会和经济权利保障的政策，特别是在教育、医疗、社会保障和劳动领域，并特别关注儿童、残疾人和少数民族等弱势群体		
186.209	Russian Federation 俄罗斯联邦	Increase the provision of resources for education establishments in remote and rural areas, as well as regions inhabited by ethnic minorities; 提高对偏远和农村地区以及少数民族居住区教育机构的资源供给	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.107	Rwanda 卢旺达	Continue towards the abolition of death penalty; 继续争取废除死刑	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19 th Meeting of the 11 th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development. 关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2 Poor Recommendation Authorities have not indicated abolishing the death penalty is a goal, so they cannot "continue" efforts that don't exist. Reducing the number of crimes punishable by death is not necessarily a step towards abolishing the death penalty.
186.145	Saudi Arabia	Improve the organization and	Accepted 接受	Partially Implemented 未执行

	沙特阿拉伯	management of, and service to pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia to provide convenience and guarantee for Muslims to complete their pilgrimage smoothly; 改善前往沙特阿拉伯的朝圣旅程的组织管理和服务, 为穆斯林顺利完成朝圣提供便利和保障		See Report: Section 2.7
186.146	Saudi Arabia 沙特阿拉伯	Strengthen legislation to prevent the unlawful from undermining other people's interests in the name of human rights defenders; 强化法律, 防止违法人员以人权卫士的名义危害其他民众的利益	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 See Report: Section 2.9 Inappropriate Recommendation This recommendation overrides protection of HRDs with a dubious claim of “other people’s interests” and supports China’s status quo legislations that legitimizes persecution of HRDs in the name of “national security.” Such a recommendation is not human rights based: It is opposed to protection and promotion of human rights.
186.102	Senegal 塞内加尔	Continue actions to address the needs of persons with disabilities; 继续采取行动, 满足残疾人的需求	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Reports: Section 3.4 Poor recommendation: The language is vague; it fails to recommend any concrete actions. The word “continue” also presupposed that there had been such “actions,” about which we have raised doubts.
186.210	Senegal 塞内加尔	Improve access to education for disadvantaged people; 提高困难人群的受教育机会	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 3.3, 3.4
186.193	Serbia 塞尔维亚	Continue its activities in bridging the gap in economic and social development between rural and urban areas and among geographical regions, as well as its efforts to eradicate poverty through the implementation of alleviation projects and the employment strategy; 继续开展活动, 缩小城乡之间和地域之间的经济社会发展差距, 并继续努力通过实施扶贫工程和就业战略消除贫困	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.29	Seychelles 塞舌尔	Consider signing and ratifying the third OP-CRC-IC; 考虑签署和批准《儿童权利公约关于来文程序的第三项任择议定书》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it’s very difficult to assess whether the government has “considered” doing this. Proposing an action with no measurable benchmark makes this recommendation weak.
186.44	Seychelles 塞舌尔	Strengthen human rights education with a view of	Accepted and already implemented	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Chapter 4

		enhancing human rights awareness; 强化人权教育, 以期加强人权意识	接受并已经执行 See 186.39: The Chinese government attaches great importance to human rights education and promotes it at all levels. China has included human rights education in training programs of civil servants. 中国政府高度重视人权教育并在各个层面大力推进, 已在公务员培训班次中纳入人权教育的有关内容。	
186.1	Sierra Leone 塞拉利昂	Ratify ICCPR and OP-CAT; 批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》和《禁止酷刑公约任择议定书》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革, 为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备, 目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.37	Sierra Leone 塞拉利昂	Prioritize the implementation of its NHRAP and its 12th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development in the ethnic regions of minority groups as well as for other under-privileged communities; 在少数民族地区以及面向其他弱势群体优先实施《国家人权行动计划》及《国民经济和社会发展规划第十二个五年规划》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.2
186.252	Sierra Leone 塞拉利昂	Develop programme for sharing of its experiences in addressing the right to development with African countries in the context of the Forum on China-Africa cooperation. 在中非合作论坛下制定与非洲国家分享解决发展权问题经验的方案	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB over human rights violations stemming from China's economic and technical assistance in developing countries. (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, para. 12) Inappropriate Recommendation Sharing China's development model in African countries would likely lead to an increase in human rights violations. China has pursued economic growth at the expense of the environment, public health, rights of workers and migrants, and forcibly demolished homes, while suppressing freedom of expression, association, and assembly, and democratic participation. Citizens, especially ethnic minorities and disadvantaged and marginalized groups, are often blocked from receiving redress for rights violations.
186.124	Singapore 新加坡	Continue its efforts to strengthen the judicial system	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Reports: Section 2.8

		to enhance public security and the rule of law; 继续努力强化司法系统, 以加强公共安全和法治		
186.207	Singapore 新加坡	Continue to improve its education system and access to quality education for its people; 继续完善教育制度, 提高民众获得优质教育的机会	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.55	Slovakia 斯洛伐克	Follow the approach it took for economic, social and cultural rights with respect to civil and political rights, including freedom of religion or belief and the right to a fair trial; 以对待经济、社会和文化权利的相同方式对待公民权利和政治权利, 包括宗教或信仰自由和公平审判权	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.7, 2.8
186.73	Slovakia 斯洛伐克	Organize a visit of the High Commissioner in the coming future; 安排高级专员近期访华	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3
186.87	Slovenia 斯洛文尼亚	Give priority to protecting the rights of girl children by ensuring that all girls are registered at birth, implement wide awareness raising campaigns on the human rights of girls and promote their education; 确保所有女童得到出生登记从而优先保护女童的权利, 广泛开展关于女童人权的提高认识运动, 扶持女童教育	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.113	Slovenia 斯洛文尼亚	Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards abolition of the death penalty; 暂停执行死刑, 作为迈向废除死刑的第一步	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19 th Meeting of the 11 th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2

			to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development. 关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。	
186.56	South Africa 南非	Further guarantee the rights of life, education and health; 进一步保障生命权、受教育权和健康权	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 3.3, 3.5
186.78	South Africa 南非	Further enhance the rights of children, especially orphaned and disabled children, children affected by HIV/AIDS and children from poor households; 进一步加强儿童权利，特别是孤残儿童、受艾滋病影响儿童和贫困家庭儿童的权利	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.4 Poor Recommendation This seems to presume that these vulnerable children have already enjoyed rights protection, which only needed to be “further enhanced.” But that presumption is problematic: These children’s rights have been seriously neglected.
186.250	South Africa 南非	Strengthen international cooperation with other countries on poverty reduction, the realization of the MDGs and good governance; 加强与其他国家在减贫、实现千年发展目标和善治方面的国际合作	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 CESCR expressed concern in its 2014 COB over human rights violations stemming from China’s economic and technical assistance in developing countries. (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, para. 12) The high-level Johannesburg Summit and 6 th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation was held in 2015, with promises to increase sharing on governance and development. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1323159.shtml
186.215	South Sudan 南苏丹	Allocate more educational resources to central and western regions, rural areas, remote and border areas, and in ethnic minority areas; 向中西部地区、农村地区、边远地区以及少数民族地区划拨更多教育资源	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.3
186.216	South Sudan 南苏丹	Better the conditions of urban schools, especially in the poor	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3

		neighborhoods; 改善城镇学校条件, 特别是贫困社区的学校条件		
186.1	Spain 西班牙	Ratify the ICCPR, which it signed in 1998; 批准于 1998 年签署的《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革, 为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备, 目前无法提出具体时间表。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.22	Spain 西班牙	Ratify OP-CEDAW; 批准《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约任择议定书》	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19 th Meeting of the 11 th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development. 关于个人申诉机制问题, 中国认为, 国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府, 如公民某项权利遭受侵害, 应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题, 保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策, 中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011 年 2 月 25 日, 第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了 13 个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况, 继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.107	Spain 西班牙	Proceed to the establishment of a moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a first step to its	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.17: Concerning the individual complaint procedure, China is of the	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2

		<p>definitive abolition; 着手规定暂停适用死刑，作为最终废除死刑的第一步</p>	<p>view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is optional. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust domestic remedies. As for the death penalty, China's position is to retain the death penalty, but strictly and prudently limit its application according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty. On February 25, 2011, Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> <p>关于个人申诉机制问题，中国认为，国际人权公约体系中此类程序均被规定为任择性程序。履行国际人权公约的首要责任在各国政府，如公民某项权利遭受侵害，应通过本国申诉机制得到救济和解决。关于死刑问题，保留死刑、严格限制和慎重适用死刑是中国的政策，中国一直为逐步减少死刑适用创造法律和制度条件。2011年2月25日，第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议通过的《刑法修正案(八)》取消了13个罪名的死刑。中国还将根据经济社会的发展情况，继续研究逐步减少死刑罪名的问题。</p>	
186.137	Spain 西班牙	<p>Stop all criminal prosecutions, arrests and all other forms of intimidation of individuals as a result of the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, freedom of association, and assembly, or freedom of religion and belief; 对和平行使言论自由、结社和集会自由或宗教和信仰自由的个人，停止一切刑事起诉、逮捕和其他所有形式的恐吓行为</p>	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>In accordance with China's Constitution and relative legislation, citizens enjoy freedom of speech, association and religious belief. The Chinese government guarantees, in accordance with law, citizens' rights to exercise these freedoms. Meanwhile, the exercise of the above-mentioned freedoms shall abide by the Constitution and laws, and shall not harm the national, social, collective interests and the legitimate rights of other citizens. Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted according to law. 根据中国《宪法》和相关法律规定，公民有言论、结社、宗教信仰等方面的自由权利，政府依法保障公民行使这些自由权</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.5, 2.6, 2.7</p>

			利。同时，公民在行使上述自由和权利时，必须遵守《宪法》和法律，不得损害国家的、社会的、集体的利益和其他公民的合法权利，如果从事违反中国法律的违法犯罪活动应当受到依法追究。	
186.204	Sri Lanka 斯里兰卡	Continue its efforts in improving health conditions of the people with a view to further reducing maternal and infant mortality, including through awareness-raising; 继续努力改善人民的健康状况，以期进一步降低孕产妇和婴幼儿死亡率，包括开展提高认识活动	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 CRC in its 2012 COB welcomed the reduction of female and child mortality, but expressed serious concern with the persistence of health disparities between urban and rural areas (CRC/C/CHN/CO/3-4 para. 62) UNDP highlighted China's progress in eliminating child mortality, but warned of challenges due to urban-rural disparity and lack of coverage for marginal groups. http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/post-2015/mdgoverview/overview/mdg4.html However, concerns have been raised after the government reported that the rate of maternal deaths in the first six months of 2016 was 30% higher than in 2015. http://english.caixin.com/2016-09-29/100993345.html
186.240	Sri Lanka 斯里兰卡	Continue to counter terrorist and ethnic separatist activities undertaken by certain individuals and groups; 继续打击某些个人和团体从事的恐怖主义和民族分裂活动	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 Inappropriate Recommendation This is not a human rights-based recommendation: The Chinese government has systematically suppressed the human rights to religious freedom and cultural rights of ethnic Uyghurs in the name of countering "terrorists" and "separatists." This recommendation supports such "counter-terrorism" measures that have been used to override human rights.
186.33	Sudan 苏丹	Implement the national plan of action for human rights for 2012 -2015 and assess its implementation; 实施《国家人权行动计划(2012-2015年)》并评估实施情况	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 1.2
186.118	Sweden 瑞典	Ensure that any reformed prison or compulsory care system meets international human rights standards, and abolish system of arbitrary detention, including Re-Education Through Labour; 确保所有劳改监狱或强制护理制度都符合国际人权标准，并废除任意拘留制度，包括劳教制度	Accepted and being implemented 接受并正在执行 The amended Criminal Procedure Law of China clearly stipulates that the compulsory mental health treatment for mentally ill people should be decided by courts. At present, the relevant Chinese authorities are formulating rules to regulate the treatment, rehabilitation, management, diagnose and assessment conducted by the institutions of compulsory mental	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 2.4 Prisons and compulsory detention facilities do not meet international human rights standards. China abolished the RTL system in December 2013, although other forms of extra-judicial administrative detention are still used. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-12/28/c_133003042.htm

			<p>health treatment and the protection of the rights of the people under compulsory mental health treatment. As for re-education through labour, see 186.117. 修改后的《刑事诉讼法》明确规定，对精神病人强制医疗需由法院决定。目前，有关方面正着手制定配套规定，将对强制医疗机构开展治疗、康复、管理、诊断评估、被强制医疗人员的权利保障等作出规范。劳教制度同 186.117。</p> <p>186.117: On December 28, 2013, the 6th Meeting of the Standing Committee of NPC adopted the Resolution of the Standing Committee of NPC on the Abolition of Legal Documents on Re-education through Labour, abolishing the system of re-education through labour. After the abolition of the system, those still serving re-education through labour were set free, and their remaining terms will not be enforced. 2013 年 12 月 28 日，第十二届全国人大常委会第六次会议通过的《全国人民代表大会常务委员会关于废止有关劳动教养法律规定的决定》，废除了劳动教养制度。劳教制度废止后，对正在被依法执行劳动教养的人员，解除劳动教养，剩余期限不再执行。</p>	
186.151	Sweden 瑞典	Remove restrictions on freedom of information and expression that are not in accordance with international human rights law-established by law, and deemed necessary and proportionate; 撤销不符合国际人权法规定(由法律所规定的、认定有必要的和适度的)的对新闻和言论自由的限制	<p>Not Accepted</p> <p>See 186.115: There are no arbitrary or extrajudicial detentions in China. All criminal and security detentions are decided on and implemented based on the Criminal Procedure Law and Law on Public Security Administration of China. According to China's Constitution and relevant laws, all citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief, and shall not harm the national, social and collective interests and legitimate rights of other citizens when exercising the above-mentioned rights. Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted according to law. 中国不存在任意和法外拘留，所有的刑事拘留和治安拘留均分别依据《刑事诉讼法》和《治安管理处罚法》决定并执行。根据中国《宪法》和相关法律规定，公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、宗教信仰等方面的自由权利，但公民行使上述权利时不得损害国家、社会和集体的利益及其他公民的合法权利，从事违法犯罪活动将被依法追究。</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.5</p>

186.152	Sweden 瑞典	Urgently release those being held in detention or imprisonment for exercising their right to freedom of expression; 立即释放因行使言论自由权而被拘留或关押的人员	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>See 186.115: There are no arbitrary or extrajudicial detentions in China. All criminal and security detentions are decided on and implemented based on the Criminal Procedure Law and Law on Public Security Administration of China. According to China's Constitution and relevant laws, all citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief, and shall not harm the national, social and collective interests and legitimate rights of other citizens when exercising the above-mentioned rights. Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted according to law. 中国不存在任意和法外拘留, 所有的刑事拘留和治安拘留均分别依据《刑事诉讼法》和《治安管理处罚法》决定并执行。根据中国《宪法》和相关法律规定, 公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、宗教信仰等方面的自由权利, 但公民行使上述权利时不得损害国家、社会和集体的利益及其他公民的合法权利, 从事违法犯罪活动将被依法追究。</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>See Report: Section 2.5</p>
186.230	Sweden 瑞典	Take urgent steps to fully respect the rights of ethnic minorities, including peaceful political and religious practices and expressions of cultural identity; 即刻采取措施, 充分尊重少数民族的权利, 包括奉行和平的政治和宗教习俗以及表达文化身份的权利	<p>Not Accepted 不接受</p> <p>China's Constitution clearly stipulates that all ethnic groups are equal. The state guarantees the legal rights and interests of all ethnic minorities and forbids discrimination and oppression against any ethnic group. The relevant laws and regulations also fully guarantee all equal rights of ethnic minorities, including participation in the political and religious affairs and expression of cultural identity. Thus, there is no need to take any urgent step in this regard. 中国《宪法》明确规定, 各民族一律平等, 国家保障少数民族的合法权利和利益, 禁止对任何民族的歧视和压迫。有关法律法规亦作出规定, 充分保障少数民族享有包括参与政治和宗教事务及文化认同表达等在内的一切平等权利, 不需要为此采取任何紧急措施。</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights said in a March 2016 statement that he remains concerned about the human rights situation in TAR and XUAR. http://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=17200&LangID=E CESCR and CAT expressed concern over rights violations in their 2014 and 2015, respectively, COBs (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 38; CAT/C/CHN/CO/5, para. 40-41).</p>
186.62	Switzerland 瑞士	Ensure that human rights defenders can exercise their legitimate activities, including participation in international mechanisms, without being subjected to reprisals; 确保人权卫士可以开展合法活动, 包括参与国际机制而不遭报复	<p>Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行</p> <p>There are a large number of organizations and individuals that safeguard others' rights and interests in China. Their activities are encouraged, protected and supported by the Chinese government. No one suffers reprisal for taking part in lawful activities or</p>	<p>Not Implemented 未执行</p> <p>See Report: Section 2.9</p>

			international mechanisms. As for the individuals or organizations engaging in illegal activities in the name of safeguarding human rights, they will be duly prosecuted by the Chinese government will enforce punishment according to law. 中国有许多维护他人权益的组织和个人，他们的活动得到政府的鼓励、保护和扶持，没有人因从事合法活动或参与国际机制而遭受报复。对于打着“维权”旗号从事违法犯罪的个人或组织，中国政府依法进行惩处。	
186.73	Switzerland 瑞士	Facilitate the visits of the UN High Commissioner and the special procedures, including to Tibetan and Uighur areas; 为联合国高级专员和特别程序访华提供便利，包括访问西藏和维吾尔地区	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 1.3
186.108	Switzerland 瑞士	Publicize the statistics on executions; 公布处决情况的统计数据	Not Accepted 不接受 The statistics of death penalty and death penalty with reprieve is included in that of fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years and life imprisonment. There is no separate statistics on death penalty. 在中国法院的司法统计中，死刑和死缓的数字是与被判处五年以上有期徒刑、无期徒刑的罪犯的数字合并统计的，无单独的死刑统计数字。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.2
186.67	Syrian Arab Republic 阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	Continue to play an active role in the works of the Human Rights Council and continue to contribute in solving the issues relating to human rights in a fair, objective and non-selective manner; 继续在人权理事会的工作中发挥积极作用，并继续为以公正、客观和非选择性方式解决人权相关问题作出贡献	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Poor Recommendation The premises of this recommendation & the baseline for comparison are misleading: China has not played a positive role on the HRC nor always contributed to solving problems in a “fair, objective and non-selective manner.”
186.231	Tajikistan 塔吉克斯坦	Continue measures to further economic and social development of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, to protect the right to freedom of religion and belief as well as to maintain stability in this autonomous region; 继续有关措施，推进新疆维吾尔自治区的经济社会发展，保护宗教和信仰自由权，并维护该自治区的稳定	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights said in a March 2016 statement that he remains concerned about the human rights situation in TAR and XUAR. http://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=17200&LangID=E CESCR and CAT expressed concern over rights violations in their 2014 and 2015, respectively, COBs (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 38; CAT/C/CHN/CO/5, para. 40-41).

186.57	Thailand 泰国	Look into the possibility of establishing the national human rights institution in China; 研究在中国成立国家人权机构的可能性	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.2 Poor Recommendation Due to lack of government transparency, it's difficult to know or assess whether the government has "looked into the possibility" of doing this. "Looking into" this doesn't mean taking a step forward as long as no NHRI has been established.
186.46	Thailand 泰国	Keep up its efforts in raising awareness among law enforcement officers and security personnel throughout the country; 坚持努力, 提高全国执法官员和安全人员的意识	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.39: The Chinese government attaches great importance to human rights education and promotes it at all levels. China has included human rights education in training programs of civil servants. 中国政府高度重视人权教育并在各个层面大力推进, 已在公务员培训班次中纳入人权教育的有关内容。	Partially Implemented 部分执行 See Report: Chapter 4 Poor Recommendation HR training for officials barely exists, and relevant governmental depts. rarely disclose the contents of training materials, so it is unclear if materials promote universal human rights. Therefore, asking for its "continuation" doesn't address the problem. Additionally, this contains vague language about raising "awareness" but does not specify awareness about what.
186.123	Timor-Leste 东帝汶	Adjust and specify the applicable conditions and stipulations for the adoption of compulsory measures such as arrest, release on bail pending trial and residential surveillance; 调整和说明逮捕、审判前保释和监视居住等强制措施的适用条件和规定	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 Based on the amended Criminal Procedure Law, Chinese public security organs have revised the Regulations on Procedures of Handling Criminal Cases for Public Security Organs, including revising the applicable conditions of bail, residential surveillance and arrest, and imposing a stricter requirement on the duration between arrest and custody. 公安机关根据修改后的《刑事诉讼法》对《公安机关办理刑事案件程序规定》进行了修改, 其中调整了取保候审、监视居住、逮捕的适用条件, 严格了逮捕后送看守所羁押的时限要求。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.8
186.132	Timor-Leste 东帝汶	Inform the suspects of their rights and obligations in a timely manner in accordance with the law, as well as to actively create conditions for lawyers to get involved in a lawsuit from the stage of criminal investigation; 及时依法告知嫌疑人他们的权利和义务, 并积极创造条件, 以便律师在犯罪调查阶段就可参与诉讼	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.8
186.47	Togo 多哥	Continue the human rights awareness and training of the population; 继续开展全民人权意识宣传和培训	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.39: The Chinese government attaches great importance to human	Not implemented 未执行 See Report: Chapter 4 Poor Recommendation State-controlled media does not raise awareness of universal human rights

			rights education and promotes it at all levels. China has included human rights education in training programs of civil servants. 中国政府高度重视人权教育并在各个层面大力推进,已在公务员培训班次中纳入人权教育的有关内容。	or the content of international human rights conventions, and other forms of HR training and education for the general population in China don't exist. It is problematic to recommend China "continue" to do something that does not exist.
186.74	Togo 多哥	Pursue its policies in favour of the vulnerable strata of society; 推行向社会弱势群体倾斜的政策	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.5
186.14	Tunisia 突尼斯	Accelerate administrative and legislative reforms with a view of ratifying the ICCPR; 加快行政和立法改革,以期批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.16	Tunisia 突尼斯	Ratify the CPED, OP-CAT as well as the Rome Statute; 批准《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》、《禁止酷刑公约任择议定书》及《罗马规约》	Not Accepted 不接受 Concerning the enforced disappearance, China has enacted related regulations, and will carry out the study on the possibility of acceding to the CPED in due time. As for OP-CAT, the Chinese government believes that the promotion and protection of human rights is mainly realized through the efforts of countries themselves, not through the means of visits to state parties. 关于免遭强迫失踪问题,中国已制定相应规定,将适时就加入该公约的可能性进行研究。关于《禁止酷刑公约》任择议定书问题,中国政府认为,促进和保护人权主要依赖各国政府通过自身努力实现,而非基于对缔约国查访的方式。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1
186.59	Tunisia 突尼斯	Set up a national institution in line with the Paris Principles and ensure a climate that is favourable to the activities of human rights defenders, journalists and other civil society actors; 按照《巴黎原则》设立国家人权机构(新西兰); 按照《巴黎原则》设立一个国家机构,并保障利于人权卫士、记者和其他民间社会活动人士开展活动的氛围	Not Accepted 不接受 China has not established a national human rights institution in terms of the Paris Principles. However, many government agencies in China assume and share similar responsibilities. The issue of establishing a national human rights institution falls into China's sovereignty, and should be considered in a holistic manner in accordance with its national conditions. 中国尚未设立《巴黎原则》意义上的国家人权机构,但许多部门承担着类似的职责。是否及何时设立国家人权机构是中国主权范围内的事情,将按照实际需要予以综合考虑。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.2
186.54	Turkmenistan 土库曼斯坦	Continue its ongoing review of national laws to ensure that they are in line with its international human rights law obligations; 继续审议国内法律,确保这些法律符合	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.3

		该国的国际人权法律义务		
186.197	Turkmenistan 土库曼斯坦	Continue advancing the construction of permanent houses for farmers and herdsmen in the region on a voluntary basis and in their real needs; 继续本着自愿原则、按照真实需求推进该区域农牧民永久住宅的建设	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 China has subjected approximately two million Tibetans to forced relocation and rehousing, according to a 2013 Human Rights Watch report. https://www.hrw.org/news/2013/06/27/china-end-involuntary-rehousing-relocation-tibetans CESCR raised concerns over the forced resettlement of nomadic persons in its 2014 COB (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, para. 31).
186.147	Uganda 乌干达	Adopt further measures to firmly crack down on cult organizations to safeguard freedom of worship and the normal religious order; 采取进一步措施, 严厉打击邪教组织, 保障礼拜自由和正常宗教秩序	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.7 Poor Recommendation This recommendation practically supports China's persecution of Falun Gong, which the government has labelled a "cult," in the name of "safeguarding" "normal" "religious order," while it says nothing about the officially unrecognized and persecuted house church Christians.
186.172	Uganda 乌干达	Ensure the implementation of the Electoral Law; 确保实施《选举法》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.1
186.173	Uganda 乌干达	Further guarantee citizens' right to express themselves, to vote and to be elected; 进一步保障公民的言论、选举和被选举权	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.1, 2.5 Poor Recommendation Since these rights have not been "guaranteed" in China, it makes little sense to ask the state to "further guarantee" them. Such wording has the effect of misguidedly praising the government.
186.38	Ukraine 乌克兰	Continue its efforts for promotion of human rights with particular attention to the fulfilment of the NHRAP for 2012 – 2015; 继续努力促进人权, 重点落实《国家人权行动计划(2012-2015年)》	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.2
186.79	United Arab Emirates 阿拉伯联合酋长国	Continue its efforts to successfully achieve the Child Development Plan 2011-2020 set by the State Council in 2011; 继续努力成功实现国务院 2011 年作出的《中国儿童发展纲要(2011-2020年)》	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Section 3.3 Poor Recommendation This recommendation incorrectly presumes China has made "successful efforts" to achieve the stated goals, and asks China to "continue" actions that it has not yet done.
186.15	United Kingdom of Great Britain & N. Ireland 大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国	Set out a clear legislative timetable for ratification of the ICCPR; 规定批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》明确的立法时间表	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. 中国正在稳妥推进司法和	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1

			行政改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备，目前无法提出具体时间表。	
186.116	United Kingdom of Great Britain & N. Ireland 大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国	Abolish all forms of arbitrary and extra-judicial detention; 废除一切形式的任意拘留和法外拘留	Not Accepted 不接受 See 186.115: There are no arbitrary or extrajudicial detentions in China. All criminal and security detentions are decided on and implemented based on the Criminal Procedure Law and Law on Public Security Administration of China. According to China's Constitution and relevant laws, all citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief, and shall not harm the national, social and collective interests and legitimate rights of other citizens when exercising the above-mentioned rights. Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted according to law. 中国不存在任意和法外拘留，所有的刑事拘留和治安拘留均分别依据《刑事诉讼法》和《治安管理处罚法》决定并执行。根据中国《宪法》和相关法律规定，公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、宗教信仰等方面的自由权利，但公民行使上述权利时不得损害国家、社会和集体的利益及其他公民的合法权利，从事违法犯罪活动将被依法追究。	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.4
186.115	United States of America 美国	End the use of harassment, detention, arrest, and extralegal measures such as enforced disappearance to control and silence human rights activists as well as their family members and friends; 不再使用骚扰、拘留、逮捕以及强迫失踪等非法措施控制和压制人权活动人士及其家人和朋友	Not Accepted 不接受 There are no arbitrary or extrajudicial detentions in China. All criminal and security detentions are decided on and implemented based on the Criminal Procedure Law and Law on Public Security Administration of China. According to China's Constitution and relevant laws, all citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief, and shall not harm the national, social and collective interests and legitimate rights of other citizens when exercising the above-mentioned rights. Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted according to law. 中国不存在任意和法外拘留，所有的刑事拘留和治安拘留均分别依据《刑事诉讼法》和《治安管理处罚法》决定并执行。根据中国《宪法》和相关法律规定，公民有言论、出版、集会、结社、宗教信仰等方面的自由权利，但公民行使上述权利时不得损害国家、社会和集体的	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 2.4, 2.8, 2.9

			利益及其他公民的合法权利，从事违法犯罪活动将被依法追究。	
186.127	United States of America 美利坚合众国	Reform its administrative justice system, including by eliminating “reeducation through labour”, and ratify the ICCPR 改革中国的行政司法制度，包括废止“劳教”并批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》	Not Accepted 不接受 Concerning ICCPR ratification, see 186.1: China is now prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform to actively prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far. Concerning the abolition of re-education through labour, see 186.117: Meeting of the Standing Committee of NPC adopted the Resolution of the Standing Committee of NPC on the Abolition of Legal Documents on Re-education through Labour, abolishing the system of re-education through labour. After the abolition of the system, those still serving re-education through labour were set free, and their remaining terms will not be enforced. 关于批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》问题，同 186.1: 中国正在稳妥推进司法和行政改革，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》积极做准备，目前无法提出具体时间表。关于废除劳教问题，同 186.117: 2013 年 12 月 28 日，第十二届全国人大常委会第六次会议通过的《全国人民代表大会常务委员会关于废止有关劳动教养法律规定的决定》，废除了劳动教养制度。劳教制度废止后，对正在被依法执行劳动教养的人员，解除劳动教养，剩余期限不再执行。	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Sections 1.1, 2.4 China abolished the RTL system in December 2013, although other forms of extra-judicial administrative detention are still used. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-12/28/c_133003042.htm
186.234	United States of America 美利坚合众国	Protect the rights of ethnic minority groups, including Tibetans, Uighurs, and Mongolians, in accordance with China’s Constitution and international human rights commitments; 依照中国《宪法》和国际人权承诺，保护包括藏族、维吾尔族和蒙古族在内的少数民族的权利	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 In accordance with China’s Constitution and international human rights commitments, the Chinese government guarantees that all ethnic minorities fully exercise political, economic, cultural, social, educational, religious and other basic rights, and vigorously promotes development of all undertakings for ethnic minorities and in ethnic minority areas. 中国政府切实依照中国《宪法》和国际人权承诺，保障所有少数民族充分行使政治、经济、文化、社会、教育、宗教等各项基本权利，大力推动少数民族和民族地区各项事业繁荣发展。	Not Implemented 未执行 China has not protected the rights of ethnic and religious minorities in accordance with China’s Constitution and international human rights commitments. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights said in a March 2016 statement that he remains concerned about the human rights situation in TAR and XUAR. http://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=17200&LangID=E CESCR and CAT expressed concern over rights violations in their 2014 and 2015, respectively, COBs (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 38; CAT/C/CHN/CO/5, para. 40-41).
186.30	Uruguay 乌拉圭	Consider the possibility of acceding to the Rome Statute of the ICC as well as its Agreement on Privileges and Immunities; 考虑加入《国际	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it’s very difficult to assess whether the government has

		刑事法院罗马规约》及其《特权和豁免协定》的可能性		“considered” doing this. Proposing an action with no measurable benchmark makes this recommendation weak.
186.31	Uruguay 乌拉圭	Consider the possibility of acceding to the CPED and recognize the competence of its Committee; 考虑加入《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》的可能性，并承认《公约》委员会的职权	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 1.1 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it’s very difficult to assess whether the government has “considered” doing this. Proposing an action with no measurable benchmark makes this recommendation weak.
186.101	Uruguay 乌拉圭	Increase efforts to combat the stigma associated with boys and girls with disabilities and review the family planning policy with the aim of combatting the deep causes of abandonment of boys and girls with disabilities as well as to provide sufficient community services and assistance in rural regions; 加大努力，消除残疾男童和女童被视为耻辱的现象，审视计划生育政策，解决遗弃残疾男童和女童的深层原因，并在农村地区提供充分的社区服务和援助	Accepted 接受	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Reports: Section 3.4
186.238	Uzbekistan 乌兹别克斯坦	Step up measures to bring to justice persons who instigate others to commit acts of self-immolation; 加强措施，将煽动他人自焚的人员绳之以法	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 The High Commissioner for Human Rights said she was disturbed by allegations of rights violations in Tibet which led to an alarming escalation in self-immolations as a form of protest. The High Commissioner urged China in 2012 to allow independent and impartial monitors to visit and assess the conditions on the ground in Tibet, but to date no access has been granted to the High Commissioner or Special Procedures. http://newsarchive.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12729&LangID=E Inappropriate Recommendation Uzbekistan in effect urged China to systematically persecute ethnic Tibetans whom the government accused of “inciting self-immolation.” Such a recommendation is not oriented to address human rights abuses at the roots of ethnic repression, cultural destruction, deprivation of religious freedom, exploitation of natural resources, and ecological and environmental degradation in Tibet,

				which ultimately led to this desperate form of protest. Rather, it advocates further political repression.
186.48	Uzbekistan 乌兹别克斯坦	Include human rights education in training programme for the government officials; 将人权教育纳入面向政府官员的培训方案	Accepted and already implemented 接受并已经执行 See 186.39: The Chinese government attaches great importance to human rights education and promotes it at all levels. China has included human rights education in training programs of civil servants. 中国政府高度重视人权教育并在各个层面大力推进，已在公务员培训班次中纳入人权教育的有关内容。	Partially implemented 部分执行 See Report: Chapter 4
186.223	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of 委内瑞拉(玻利瓦尔共和国)	Continue to guarantee the rights of ethnic minorities on an equal footing and in accordance with the law; 继续保障少数民族依法平等享有各项权利	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights said in a March 2016 statement that he remains concerned about the human rights situation in TAR and XUAR. http://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=17200&LangID=E CESCR and CAT expressed concern over rights violations in their 2014 and 2015, respectively, COBs (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 38; CAT/C/CHN/CO/5, para. 40-41). Poor Recommendation Ethnic minorities' rights are not guaranteed – it makes little sense to ask the government to “continue” something that it has not done.
186.162	Viet Nam 越南	Further develop and manage internet and communications sectors, ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of ordinary people enjoying safe and secure internet usage; 进一步发展和管理互联网和通信部门，保障普通大众安全安心上网的合法权益	Accepted 接受	Assessment Unavailable 无法评估 See Report: Section 2.5 Inappropriate Recommendation This recommendation supports the Chinese government's draconian cyber policies and censorship in the name of “public security” at the expense of freedom of expression and a free Internet. It's counter-productive to the UPR's objective to protect and promote human rights.
186.228	Viet Nam 越南	Continue to carry out the system of regional autonomy in ethnic areas and give more favourable conditions to ethnic minorities for participating in the fields of politics, economy and culture; 继续在少数民族地区实行区域自治制度，并为少数民族参与政治、经济和文化领域工作提供更多便利条件	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 2.1 Poor Recommendation This recommends “continuing” a system that has not provided genuine autonomy in ethnic areas, where the conditions for ethnic minorities to exercise their political, economic and cultural rights have deteriorated. CESCR expressed concerns over rights violations in ethnic minorities autonomous regions in its 2014 COB (E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, paras. 14, 38).
186.245	Yemen 也门	Give priority to the right of people to development and to continue efforts to uplift the	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 Poor Recommendation

		standard of living of the people in the framework of China's efforts to protect and promote human rights; 优先处理人民的发展权问题，并在中国保护和促进人权的工作框架内，继续努力提高人民的生活水平		The language of “right of people to development” is vague and it's unclear whether it refers to the human right to development. The Chinese government has not promoted the “right to development” as a human right to equitable and participatory human development in compliance to international standards. Expanding income disparities and worsening pollution in China demonstrate that such unsustainable development does not protect social and economic rights.
186.32	Zambia 赞比亚	Consider ratifying the ICCPR and establishing a National Human Rights Institution; 考虑批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》并设立一个国家人权机构	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Sections 1.1, 1.2 Poor Recommendation Given the lack of government transparency, it's very difficult to assess whether the government has “considered” doing this. Proposing an action with no measurable benchmark makes this recommendation weak.
186.105	Zimbabwe 津巴布韦	Continue to implement policies and programmes aimed at fulfilling the interests of the disabled; 继续实施旨在实现残疾人利益的政策和方案	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.4 Poor Recommendation This is based on a problematic presumption about the existence of adequate policies & programs for protecting the rights of persons with disabilities; in their absence, the govt cannot “continue” to implement them.
186.218	Zimbabwe 津巴布韦	Continue to extend its State scholarship programmes to ensure that students do not drop out of school because of poverty; 继续扩大国家奖学金方案，确保学生不因贫辍学	Accepted 接受	Not Implemented 未执行 See Report: Section 3.3